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# AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

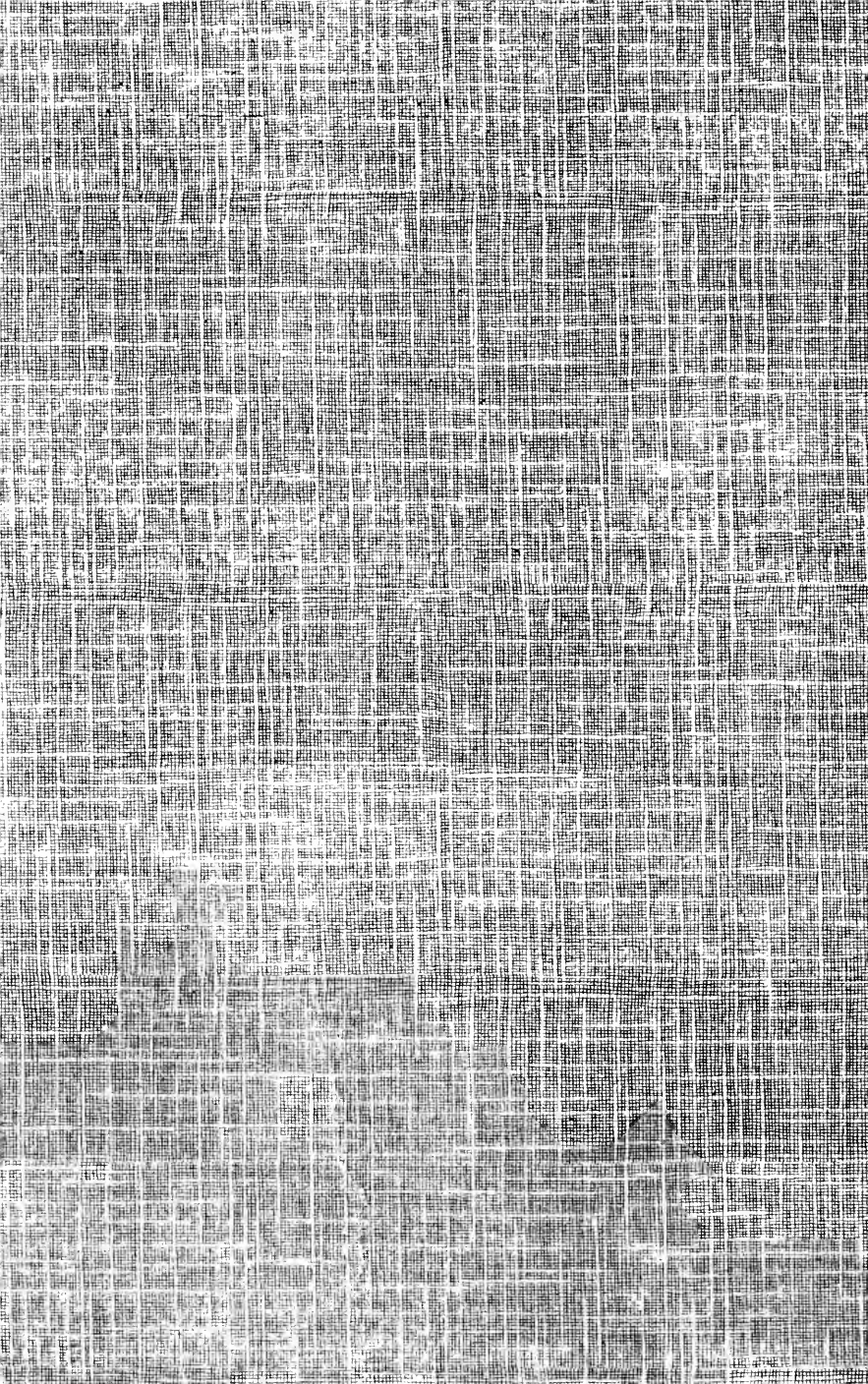
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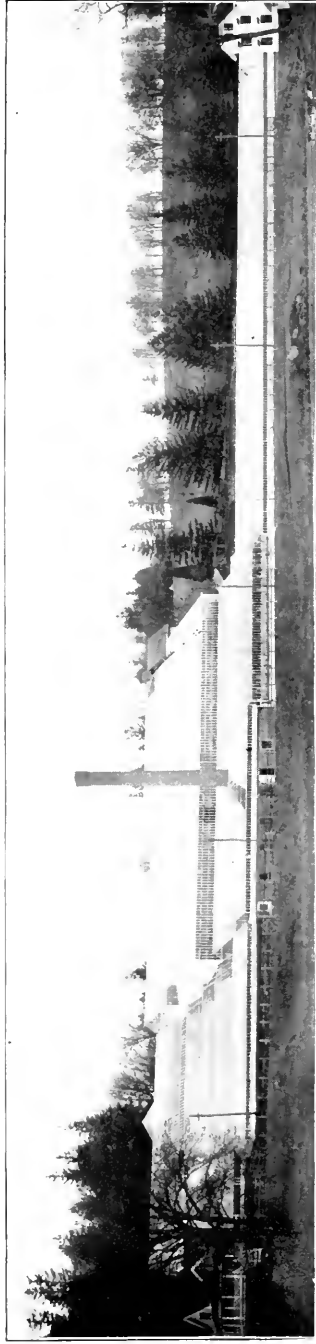
## ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

AND

## BULLETIN

## 1905





GREENHOUSES AT BRIGHTON, MASS.

We are the largest growers in Massachusetts of

# GRAFTED ROSE PLANTS

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**KASERIN, CARNOT, RICHMOND, KILLARNEY, WELLESLEY, LIBERTY,  
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**OWN ROOT STOCK** of AMERICAN BEAUTY and all the above varieties.

**W. H. ELLIOTT, - - BRIGHTON, MASS.**

# THE E. G. HILL CO.

RICHMOND, INDIANA.

## *Roses Our Specialty.*

All the best novelties of the European growers imported and tested each year. We have Dickson's Irish Roses, Paul's English varieties and fine sorts from Peter Lambert, Soupert and Notting and M. Jh. Pernet-Ducher.

We have a fine stock of our own

## Richmond <sup>and</sup> of Rosalind Orr English

Also a set of new *HYBRID RUGOSAS* which should be very valuable for the American Garden, besides a full assortment of the standard varieties of *Teas*, *Hybrid Teas*, *Climbers* and *H. Ps.* Send for our list.

THE E. G. HILL CO.

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## Waban Rose Conservatories

NATICK, MASS.

Largest New England Growers

OF

## HIGH GRADE ROSES

Also Originator of the Beautiful

## New Rose Wellesley

JOHN COOK

FLORIST

318 NORTH CHARLES ST.

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***KILLARNEY*** For the Trade

The best selling Rose in the New York Market.

The best Forcing and Freest Blooming Rose.

The best Keeping and Shipping Rose.

***The Best Everblooming Rose for out of doors  
Perfectly HARDY.***

BEAUTIFUL COLOR, EXCELLENT FORM and FRAGRANT

Young Stock Ready April 15th.

We have made more money out of Killarney than out of any other.

Write us for quotations.

SIEBRECHT & SON,

Rose Hill Nursery.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

# HERE ARE WINNERS.

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## WINSOR, WHITE ENCHANTRESS AND HELEN M. GOULD.

We cordially invite all carnation growers to pay us a visit. Come at any time and see these superb varieties growing.

### WINSOR.

This is sure to prove a winner. Nothing approaches it in color, which is a clear silvery pink—a shade between Enchantress and Mrs. Thos. W. Lawson—and much more beautiful than either. In fact, it is just the shade that we have all been trying to get. The color will make it sell in any market. The stem is just right. The flowers are considerably larger than Lawson and much better shaped. As a grower it has everything that can be desired. So far we have not seen any large-flowering variety quite so free as Winsor.

### WHITE ENCHANTRESS.

This is a pure white sport of Enchantress, which is at once the most popular and most profitable carnation grown to-day; and this on account of its size and stem and freedom with which it blooms. White Enchantress is identical in every respect but color. Those who desire quality as well as quantity will find it in White Enchantress.

### HELEN M. GOULD.

This is a beautiful variegated sport of Enchantress. The ground color is a lovely shade of clear pink, the variegation carmine, making an exquisite combination of colors, besides being something distinctly new. At a short distance the variegation does not show at all, the general effect being a beautiful shade of dark pink. Growth, habit, size, and stem are the same as Enchantress.

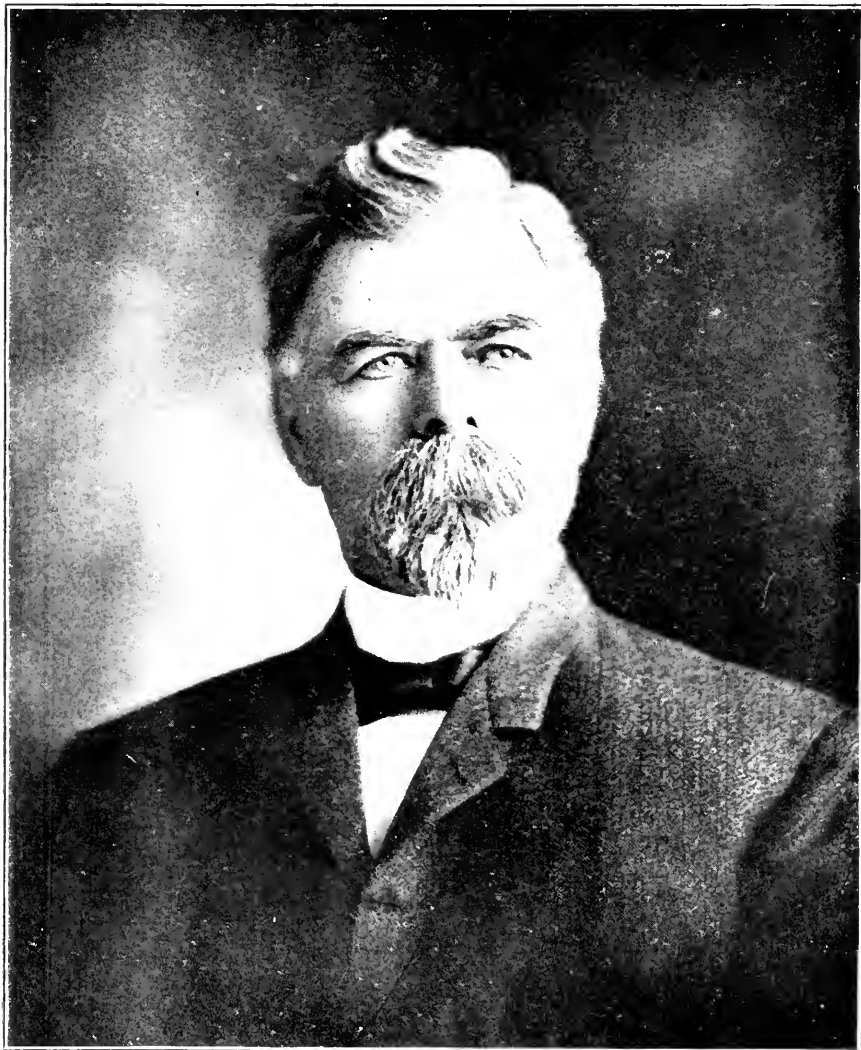
We have fine stocks, from which we can deliver healthy cuttings of **Variegated Lawson, White Lawson, Red Lawson, Enchantress, Mrs. M. A. Patten, Lady Bountiful, etc.**

Our Variegated Lawson is all that we claimed for it last season, and is giving the fullest satisfaction everywhere—the best in the variegated class.

Come and inspect our stock of new and standard sorts for yourselves.

**F. R. PIERSON CO.,** TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON,  
NEW YORK.





ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,  
President of the American Rose Society



AMERICAN  
ROSE SOCIETY.

Organized March 13, 1899.



ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS  
AND BULLETIN

1905

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**AMHERST, MASS.**

## INTRODUCTION

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The American Rose Society, organized in 1899, for the purpose of increasing the popular interest in and cultural knowledge of the Queen of Flowers, issues this, its first complete annual report with the hope that it may help to inspire the ardor of the rose-lover, whether he be professional or amateur, and awaken throughout our land that zealous loyalty and active support without which no organization can ever expect to accomplish anything of value.

First in the heart of the people, from time immemorial, the rose is pre-eminently everybody's flower. Considering the affection with which it is regarded we might with reason expect to find it universally grown and that it is not made more prominent as a feature of American gardens has been frequently commented on. The reasons for its neglect are several, not the least of these being the unsatisfactory results from the cheap, high-budded, imported stock which has been dealt out by department stores and irresponsible agents and the enfeebled little scraps sent out as "plants" by the lower class of "mail order" concerns. The would-be rose-cultivator who starts with no better material than thus afforded (and there are many thousands such) will not long persist and, indeed, it is also true that, given the very best material, the price of success in rose culture is a constant attention and application such as but few are inclined to bestow. To quote Dean Hole: "In rose-growing as in everything else, earnestness and industry, born of love, must achieve success."

Yet a better knowledge of the facts on which success depends would undoubtedly inspire many to make the attempt and help them on to satisfactory results and the influence on a neighborhood of a good example is well known. To disseminate this popular knowledge is one of the chief functions of the American Rose Society. If it can demonstrate to the public that rose gardens, giving blossoms in abundance from June first to November first in the latitude of Boston, Buffalo and Chicago, and able to withstand the winter with a reasonable protection are easily possible, the demand for rose plants will quickly reach unheard-of proportions.

The following extract from an editorial which recently appeared in *Horticulture* will bear repetition here:

"To the discerning observer it will not be difficult to explain the absence of the rose as a specialty from so many gardens. The public, over-fastidious through familiarity with the exquisite products of the conservatory, and greedily following the lead of the traveling agent with his gaudy lithographs, has had no place in the garden or welcome in the heart for the sturdy varieties that bloomed so generously in the old-time gardens without a thought of winter protection. High-sounding names and gorgeous pictures have ruled the day, and, as in everything else, the 'new crop of fools' has been always forthcoming to squander money in cheap budded rubbish and microscopic 'mail order' stuff, much of it unfitted for anything but southern climes. Of the untold millions of such material, disseminated over this country during the past quarter century, what have we to show? Mainly a disheartened public, so far as garden roses are concerned. Is it not high time for the 'return to nature'? Let our rosarians give up the futile struggle to perform impossibilities, and start in to furnish the people of these northern states garden roses with the hardiness and endurance needed to withstand the climate. The cordial reception given the Crimson Rambler is good evidence that the public is ready to respond when something good is offered. As to ever blooming qualities, it is impossible to resist the unpalatable conviction that, for the climate of the greater part of the northern United States, we must look elsewhere than to the tea blood. With the majority of people the tea rose must remain in the bedding-plant class."

By force of circumstances and because the active constituent element in the society at present is the professional class, the contents of this volume are addressed mainly to the professional gardener and rose grower rather than to the amateur, but it is to be hoped that ways and means may be found in the near future whereby the Rose Society may be enabled to get into direct touch with the public and prosecute its work on the broadest lines. Whatever we can do to popularize the movement cannot but result to the advantage of the professional rosarian stimulating activity in the production of new varieties and greatly augmenting the demand for his products.

THE SECRETARY.

# AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

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## Special Meeting of the Boston Members of the Executive Committee

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Pursuant to a call issued by President Montgomery a special meeting of the local members of the Executive Board of the American Rose Society was held at the secretary's office, 11 Hamilton Place, Boston, at 11 a. m., on Tuesday, February 14, 1905, for the purpose of perfecting details in connection with the preparatory work for the approaching meeting and exhibition. President Alexander Montgomery, P. Welch, F. R. Mathison and Secretary Stewart were present.

It was decided that the secretary should write to Messrs. M. H. Walsh, Robert Craig and Theodore Wirth and secure their promise if possible to present each a paper at the meeting of the society on Friday, March 24th.

Messrs. Wm. Nicholson, David Lumsden and George M. Anderson were selected as a committee to take charge of the placing of exhibits in the exhibition hall, and Messrs. W. F. Sheridan, J. F. Huss and Peter Crowe were selected to serve as judges. The secretary was instructed to make public the rule that the judges have no discretion in any question arising from the failure of exhibitors to comply exactly with the requirements of the schedule as to number of flowers, etc., and that the judges be instructed to adhere strictly to the literal interpretation of the schedule in making their awards.

It was decided that the session of the society should be called for 10 a. m., and that the regular order of business be finished previous to the reading of papers.

Adjourned 12.15 p. m.

# ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION

At Boston, March 23 and 24, 1905

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The weather man saved his choicest brand of spring weather for the opening of the exhibition to which rose lovers had been looking forward, and clear skies and balmy air greeted Boston's distinguished visitors. Thursday forenoon was occupied in the work of unpacking and staging exhibits, and in the exchange of greetings between old friends, and when the appointed hour arrived everything was in readiness for the judges' examination.

The display of roses can be safely pronounced the most comprehensive ever staged at this season of the year on the American continent. Especially admired was the group of ramblers from M. H. Walsh. The carnation growers also made an unprecedented display of high-class flowers, orchids were also shown in dazzling array, and in the plant groups for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's prizes, the cyclamens and cinerarias were, as in past years, absolutely invincible. The large exhibition hall was a perfect riot of color in acacias, azaleas, bougainvilleas, and bulb flowers.

At 11 a. m. on Friday, March 24, the annual meeting of the American Rose Society was held in the committee room of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, there being nearly one hundred ladies and gentlemen present.

Prominent among the visitors from a distance were F. R. Newbold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; S. S. Pennock, J. L. Pennock, A. B. Cartledge, Philadelphia; Charles Ingram, Westerly, R. I.; A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.; Peter Crowe, Utica, N. Y.; P. M. Pierson, Scarborough, N. Y.; J. B. Nugent, Jr., F. H. Traendly, W. F. Sheridan, New York City; F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; T. McCarthy, Providence, R. I.; J. S. Hay, Philadelphia; J. F. Huss, Carl Fohn, and Alex Cumming, Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Struck, Summit, N. J.; Thos. Knight, Rutherford, N. J.; A. H. Langjahr and Mrs. Langjahr, New York; A. J. Guttman, New York; Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.; Frank Moore and daughter, Chatham, N. J.; Harry

O. May, Summit, N. J.; Frank McMahon, Seabright, N. J.; F. Lautenschlager, Chicago; D. MacRorie, South Orange, N. J.; Paul Dailedouze and niece, Flatbush, N. Y.; Benj. Hammond and daughter, Fishkill, N. Y.

President Alexander Montgomery delivered the following address:

We have met again to take note of our progress and do homage to our queen, and although we have hardly made the progress that the Rose Society is entitled to, considering the vast amount of capital invested in the business and the number of able men who have made the cultivation of the rose their life work, yet I think that we begin to see light ahead. There have been suggested various reasons to account for the slow progress that this society has made. It has been charged against us that we are not national in that we have failed to cover the principal cities of the country, but, with patience on the part of our critics, and with the co-operation of those to whom this society has a right to look to for support, we will yet visit them all. The few pioneers who have done so much to nurse the young society along are entitled to our gratitude for work done, and when the time comes for the Rose Society to start on its peregrinations, I think I do not err in saying that it will have the hearty co-operation of those who have stood by it thus far. Distance will not diminish the interest in the flower of flowers, nor the society which stands for its advancement.

The rose has not lacked for enthusiasts any more than the carnation, but it has missed that incentive to bring rose men together that the carnation men have had, namely, something new. The shows have had but little variety, practically the same few varieties were forthcoming year after year; a little larger or smaller as we happened to carry them in our minds, or whether they happened to be our own or the other fellow's flowers, but evidence is not wanting that this will all be changed in the near future and we expect to again hear the cry go forth as it did in '61, but this time, thank God, it is not the soldier but the enthusiastic rosarian who raises the cry, "On to Richmond."

The American rose-grower has at last awakened to the fact that if a race of roses adapted to his needs is to be forthcoming, it must be done by himself. He has paid, in the past, thousands of dollars for European varieties that were seldom suited to his requirements, notwithstanding that they might be all that the raiser

claimed for them when growing under their own conditions. This applies in large measure to roses for out door cultivation as well as to those grown under glass, and I am inclined to think that the former is the larger field for the hybridist, and with a reasonable amount of encouragement, I predict that the near future will see commendable progress made in a truly American type of roses adapted to the climatic conditions found here. It should be the duty of this society to encourage in every way possible the rose hybridist, as in large measure the future of the rose society will depend on him for the stimulating interest created by having something new. The commercial man ought to be alive to the fact that if the rose is to hold the place of honor and profit, he must have something to keep the buying public from becoming tired of seeing only the few familiar old varieties, however meritorious they may be.

A proceeding that I think would be of especial benefit to the introducer and buyer of new roses, would be for this society to appoint local committees at the large centers, after the method of the Chrysanthemum Society, to whom flowers could be sent to be judged according to the scale of the American Rose Society. For convenience this could be done at the various fall shows, and being judged by the official scale would be of value to all. The same committees could visit the new claimants in their home quarters and report on their winter qualities.

These judges could be appointed by the executive committee and the chairmen of these committees, or as many of them as were required, could be the judges at the annual show.

Now a word about the show itself. The schedule needs to be practically rewritten and adapted to the particular section of the country to which the show is to go the following year. A preliminary schedule should be sent out in the fall, otherwise the growers of pot roses are largely eliminated, and it will be in evidence at the Boston show that this can be made both an interesting and educational section of our shows. If possible a meeting of the executive committee should be held during the convention of the Society of American Florists, otherwise it will be almost impossible to get a majority of them together later in the season, as they are and should be men from wide apart sections of the country and find it difficult to leave their business later on.

In conclusion, I would ask one and all to stay and take part in this meeting, and if they can offer anything for the good of this



society it is their duty to do so. To the young men I would extend a pressing invitation to take part in these proceedings, and if with their young and progressive ideas they can show us wherein a part of the machinery of this society has worn out or become obsolete, I promise them that to the best of my ability I will assist them to have it replaced by more modern works. Progress should be the hailing sign of this society, for the only place the American rosarian can afford to sit is in the very prow of the vessel, even at the risk of an occasional wave splashing over him.

Secretary W. J. Stewart presented the following report:

Mr. President and Members of the American Rose Society,

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to make the following report as secretary since the resignation of Mr. Barron last fall.

The number of members on the list when it came to my hands was 191, of whom 36 were life members, and 155 annual members. The majority of the latter had paid no assessments for two years or more. Bills were sent to all and the returns have been quite satisfactory, everything considered, as the treasurer's report will show. In the meantime five new life members and sixteen annual have been added.

Silver medals won two years ago, at the Anandale Rose Show by Crumwold Gardens and at Lenox, Mass., by Giraud Foster, have been struck off and sent to their owners. Through an error in the schedule, a silver cup was awarded at Poughkeepsie the same year, instead of a medal to F. Heeremans of Lenox. Mr. F. R. Newbold, who was president of the American Rose Society at that time has generously provided the cup and it has been forwarded, suitably engraved, to Mr. Heeremans.

The sentiment all over the country towards this society is extremely cordial so far as I have been able to learn, and the outlook is most encouraging for the organization and the objects for which it stands.

The report was accepted.

Treasurer J. N. May being unable to attend, because of sickness, the following summary of his report was read by the secretary:

## RECEIPTS.

March 13, 1903, Balance on hand.....	\$971.12
Annual dues .....	442.20
Life Membership .....	250.00
Premium, R. Scott & Son.....	50.00
Premium, M. W. Walsh.....	25.00
Premium refunded by B. Dorrance.....	100.00
Interest on Life Mem. Fund.....	96.56
	<hr/>
	\$1,934.88

## PAYMENTS.

Premiums .....	\$782.00
Secretary's salary .....	100.00
Postage, cash and stationery.....	82.68
Medals and engraving.....	11.25
Life Mem. Fund.....	250.00
Balance, Mar. 23, 1905.....	709.55
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	\$1,934.88

On motion the report was accepted.

M. H. Walsh of Woods Hole then read the following paper:

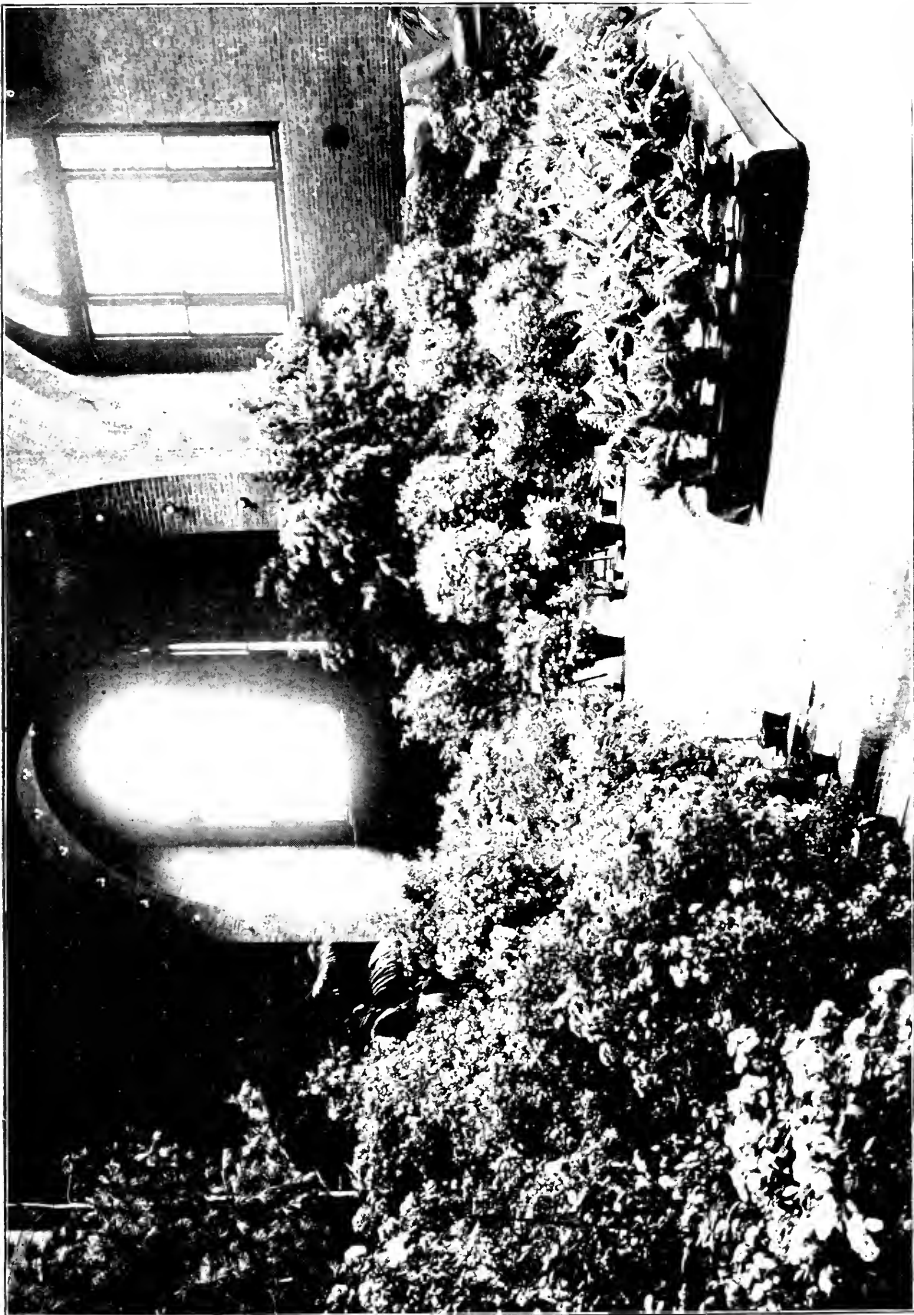
### HARDY GARDEN ROSES

#### HOW THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY MAY PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE THE SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF THESE FLOWERS BY AMATEUR ROSE GROWERS

A great deal has been written by eminent rosarians, and poets so often have sung the praises of the most beautiful of flowers, the queen of them all, the rose. This flower is pre-eminently entitled to this honor for the many purposes for which it is valued from the cradle to the grave.

It is cheering to note the awakening of a new and live interest which is being manifested by amateurs and others in the growing of hardy garden roses. The increased demand for these plants for the past five years is sufficient proof.

About twenty years ago the National Rose Society of England



M. H. WAUSH'S EXHIBIT OF RAMIEER ROSES AT BOSTON



was organized, the aim and object of this society being to promote and encourage the culture of the rose and to disseminate practical information for the proper growth and cultivation of this flower. It is through the untiring efforts and the influence of this organization that the rose is so generally grown by the amateur and the cottager as well as by the wealthy class.

The American Rose Society is organized on practically the same principle, the aim and object being to promote a greater interest in the growing of the rose and to educate in its culture those who love the flower and desire to grow it.

The American Rose Society includes in its membership men the greater part of whose lives have been devoted largely to the growing of roses, and who by their wide experience are well qualified to give the information so many people desire in relation to rose culture. The amateur rose growers especially are seeking and anxious to receive such directions.

There are several essentials in the growing of roses. The first is the soil; this would apply in a general way. A large number who buy roses know nothing about what soil is best suited for these plants. This I know from my experience with purchasers. While they are often familiar with the varieties, they admit they know nothing whatever about preparing the ground. Hundreds of these people would be willing to become members of the Rose Society, could they receive some practical cultural directions concerning rose growing.

It is surprising how many buy roses and continue to buy and replace them simply through lack of knowledge how to properly care for them. They buy through love of the flower for its own sake. Many know not whether they should be planted on the north side or in a southern exposure. They are not familiar with and know practically nothing about pruning and properly guarding against insect pests. In fact, the large majority of those who buy roses year after year have but little practical knowledge relating to the proper care and the attention these plants require for successful growth.

It seems to the writer that the Rose Society should give practical cultural directions and instructions to those seeking such, and begin and educate the masses who are interested in roses. This could be done by publishing a practical treatise on the rose for the amateur, or could be issued in the form of a bulletin to all members of the society.

When this became known I believe the membership would rapidly increase and the bulletin, if found desirable, could give information applicable to all points of this country. There are members well qualified in the different sections of the country to give the practical cultural directions treating on soil, situation, pruning, selection of varieties of Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Japanese and their hybrids, climbing roses, Rambler roses, and their various uses.

This matter wisely followed up would make the Rose Society the official organ, the recognized authority on all matters relating to the rose. At the present time the society may not be ready to take up this matter or approve of these suggestions, but I feel sure they will receive their earnest consideration.

The Carnation Society is prosperous, and the grand results in the increasing popularity of this flower, the perfection of the blooms in color, size and texture are surprising and gratifying. The Chrysanthemum Society is prosperous and the wonderful advance in the development of this flower is marvellous. The peony has also a society and they are formulating plans for the classification and correct naming of the varieties. These societies are to be congratulated for the zeal and perseverance and for the grand and noble work they have done in their respective spheres.

The Rose Society is waking to a realization of its duties which is gratifying, and the officers of the society have worked zealously the last year, and are entitled to the thanks and hearty co-operation of all its members. Let us hope that the interest now being manifested will stimulate our rose growers to produce new and superior varieties of American origin and better adapted to our climate.

May the good work continue and the rose always hold the honor and title of Queen of Flowers and the Garden!

A question as to which are the best six hardy roses for the New England States brought out a very interesting discussion.

Mr. Walsh recommended for Hybrid Perpetuals, Baroness Rothschild, Clio, Ulrich Brunner, Prince Camille de Rohan, Baron de Bonstetin and Capt. Hayward; for Hybrid Teas, Capt. Christy, Caroline Testout, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, La France, Maman Cochet and Madam Abel Chatenay. Mr. Walsh is very much impressed with Madam Abel Chatenay as a hardy outdoor rose, having experimented with it for two years even to the extent of exposure without any protection, which is the true test of hardiness.

For six good hardy ramblers he recommended Lady Gay, Daisy, Sweetheart, Farquhar and Philadelphia Rambler. We have some very good sorts of American origin in this class. Manda originated six or eight good varieties. Dr. Van Fleet raised the Philadelphia Rambler.

Several present did not think Baroness Rothschild should be included in the collection of six H. P. roses. Mr. Wheeler said with him it lives, but does not grow, and recommended General Jacqueminot and Magna Charta. Mr. Siebrecht took objection to Magna Charta and says he treats this variety as a shrub, as only one crop of flowers is to be had from this sort, whereas the others named are perpetual bloomers. Mr. W. N. Craig recommended as six hardy H. P. roses, Mrs. John Laing, Madam Gabriel Luizet, General Jacqueminot, Ulrich Brunner, Paul Neyron, John Hopper, and in addition to Mr. Walsh's five best varieties of ramblers suggested Dorothy Perkins. W. J. Stewart said Carmine Pillar ought to be included in the list of best six climbers.

It was also voiced that the society should take some action to check the demand for Holland-grown roses and should persuade to have a higher duty placed on this article. Mr. Walsh said we cannot ship American rose stock direct to Holland; it must first go to England and then can be sent to other European countries. Our society can benefit the people by explaining that Holland roses are swamp-grown and not fit for this country. They are disseminated largely by department stores and prove only too dear in the end. This stock is not adapted to this country and cannot stand our hot summer seasons.

A resolution constituting a publication committee and authorizing the issuance of periodical bulletins of information pertinent to the rose, also an annual report by the secretary, was unanimously adopted. Benjamin Hammond offered to assume the cost of printing 10,000 bulletins and his proposition was accepted with a vote of thanks.

Boston was selected as the place for the next meeting and officers for the coming year were elected as follows, the chair being occupied temporarily by Judge C. W. Hoitt of Nashua, N. H.: President, Alexander Montgomery; vice-president, Robert Simpson; treasurer, Harry O. May; secretary, William J. Stewart. W. N. Craig was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Simpson's election to the vice-presidency and Messrs. M. H. Walsh and A.

Farenwald were elected for the regular three-year term on the executive committee.

The report of the judges of the exhibition was as follows:

#### TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS.

Division A.—Twenty-five cut blooms (open to all). American Beauty, 1st, Briarcliff greenhouses; 2d, W. H. Elliott. Bride: 1st, W. H. Elliott. Bridesmaid: 1st, W. H. Elliott; 2d, Montrose Greenhouses. Mme. Hoste: 1st, John Breitmeyer's Sons. Souvenir de President Carnot: 1st, R. T. McGorum; 2d, J. McFarland. Golden Gate: 1st, Floral Exchange; 2d, Robert Simpson. Bon Silene: 1st, John Breitmeyer's Sons. Mrs. Oliver Ames: 1st, W. H. Elliott. Ivory: 1st, Floral Exchange. Safrano: 1st, W. H. Elliott. Liberty: 1st, W. H. Elliott; 2d, Waban Rose Conservatories. Any other named disseminated variety: 1st prize "A," Mr. Fitzpatrick, Killarney; 1st prize "B," Robert Simpson, Uncle John; 1st prize "C," John Breitmeyer's Sons, La Detroit. Queen of Edgely: 1st, Floral Exchange.

Division B.—(Open to growers having not more than forty thousand feet of glass in roses.) Twelve cut blooms. American Beauty: 1st, Briarcliff Greenhouses. Bride: 1st, Montrose Greenhouses; 2d, R. T. McGorum. Bridesmaid: 1st, Montrose Greenhouses; 2d, Robert Montgomery. Souvenir de President Carnot: 1st, Robert T. McGorum; 2d, J. McFarland. Mrs. Oliver Ames: the 2d prize to Robert Montgomery.

#### HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Division D.—Twelve cut blooms. (Stems not less than twelve inches.) Ulrich Brunner: 1st, J. McFarland. Mrs. John Laing: 1st, J. McFarland.

Division E.—(Open to private gardeners and amateurs only.) Twelve cut blooms. Magna Charta: 1st, Col. Chas. Pfaff.

Division F.—Special prizes for Cut Blooms.—Special prize presented by Benjamin Dorrance.—For display of cut blooms of roses, not less than five varieties and not less than twenty-five blooms of any one variety, to be competed for by growers outside of a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Boston: Brant Bros., Utica, N. Y., a silver cup.



Special prize offered by John B. Nugent, Jr. Twenty-five blooms of any red rose, not disseminated previous to 1903: 1st, John N. May, Gen. MacArthur.

Special prize offered by John B. Nugent, Jr. Twenty-five blooms of any pink rose, not disseminated previous to 1903: 1st, John Breitmeyer's Sons, La Detroit.

Special prize offered by President Alexander Montgomery. Twenty-five blooms of any American seedling rose, introduced in or since 1901: John Breitmeyer & Sons, La Detroit.

Special prize offered by Siebrecht & Sons. Fifty blooms of Killarney, grown within two hundred and fifty miles of Boston: Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Special prize offered by Treasurer John N. May. Display of blooms not less than ten varieties, in a space of fifty square feet: Col. Chas. Pfaff.

"Executive Committee's prizes." Fifty blooms of American Beauty roses: 1st, Waban Rose Conservatories; 2d, Briarcliff Greenhouses. Fifty blooms of any other variety: 1st, A. Farenwald, Liberty; 2d, W. H. Elliott, Liberty. Six blooms of any variety introduced in 1901 or subsequently: 1st, John N. May, General MacArthur. Twenty-five blooms of any rose of American origin, not yet in commerce, either Tea or Hybrid Tea, seedling or sport: Waban Rose Conservatories, rose Wellesley.

Special prize offered by E. A. Clark, for twenty-five blooms of hybrid perpetual roses, not less than six varieties, for private gardeners only: Col. Chas. Pfaff.

#### POT PLANTS.

Division G.--(Open to all.) Twenty-five hybrid perpetual roses in pots, not less than ten varieties: Miss S. B. Fay (M. H. Walsh, gardener), a silver cup presented by Col. Chas. Pfaff.

Twelve hybrid perpetual roses in pots, not less than five varieties: W. W. Edgar. Presented by M. H. Walsh.

Six plants, any one variety, in not larger than eight-inch pots: F. R. Pierson, Baby Rambler.

Specimen plant, in pot: 1st, W. W. Edgar, Mme. Eug. Verdier; 2d, M. H. Walsh, Urania.

## CLIMBING ROSES IN POTS.

Specimen plant, trained or not, in pot or tub, not less than twelve-inch: 1st, M. H. Walsh, Lady Gay.

Display of Rambler and Climbing roses in pots, covering not less than fifty square feet: M. H. Walsh, presented by F. R. Newbold.

Peter Crowe prize, for best vase of Bride and Bridesmaid: Waban Rose Conservatories, a gold medal.

Pierson Sefton Silver Cup, for vase of fifty assorted roses, not less than three varieties: the Waban Rose Conservatories.

Cup offered by A. H. Hews Co., for best rose plant, not a climber: W. W. Edgar.

Prize offered by Welch Bros., for best vase of roses in the hall: Waban Rose Conservatories.

Lord & Burnham Trophy: Waban Rose Conservatories, prize awarded in conjunction with the 1st (cash) prize for fifty American Beauty roses in Class F.

Signed:                    J. F. HUSS,  
                                  PETER CROWE,  
                                  W. F. SHERIDAN,  
   *Judges.*

## THE BANQUET.

The banquet given by the horticultural interests of Boston to the American Rose Society at Hotel Thorndike was attended by about one hundred and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen. The speakers' table was decorated with a beautiful centerpiece of rose Wellesley. The smaller tables at which the guests were seated in groups of six were also finely adorned with tall vases of roses on the side rows and low baskets down the centre. A rich mantel decoration of American Beauties and profuse garlands of asparagus contributed to the extreme beauty of the banquet hall.

President James Wheeler of the Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Boston welcomed the guests, expressing his pleasure at meeting so many distinguished visitors and voicing the belief that, in the light of this year's great success, next year's rose show will overtax

the accommodations of the halls. He then introduced as toastmaster, Wm. J. Stewart, who, after a few introductory words relative to the rose and the organization devoted to its interests, called upon President Alex Montgomery to respond to the toast, "The American Rose Society." Mr. Montgomery was received with tumultuous applause and expressed, in response, his appreciation of the honor conferred in the selection of Boston as the next meeting place.

M. H. Walsh was next called upon to receive on behalf of Miss Sarah B. Fay, the beautiful silver cup presented by Col. Chas. Pfaff, and made felicitous reply.

Frank H. Traendly, president of the New York Florists' Club, responded for that organization, which had shown its good-will towards Boston by sending so many of its members to this occasion, expressing appreciation of the hospitality extended by Boston.

Mr. Montgomery was then called up to receive and hold for the coming year the Lord & Burnham silver cup, on behalf of the Waban Rose Conservatories. Mr. Montgomery promised to do his best to win the honor of filling it next year.

Adolph Farenwald, speaking for the toast to "The Florists' Club of Philadelphia," said some very interesting and inspiring things about the rose, and complimented Boston upon the grand exhibition he had been privileged to enjoy. The A. H. Hews & Co.'s cup, won by W. W. Edgar, was next handed over to that gentleman, who responded with a beaming "Thank you."

Mr. Parker, who was called upon to respond for the amateurs, spoke interestingly, saying that if he had to choose his occupation over again he would become a gardener or a florist.

Prof. Louis C. Elson, who was the next speaker, was witty and entertaining as ever. He acknowledged his inability to say much about the rose from experience, and he might not be able to tell the difference between a Lawson pink and a Standard Oil plant, but understood they were both obtained by grafting. He gave some interesting historical facts relative to the use of flowers in olden times, referring particularly to the famous tulip craze in Holland.

The gold medal presented by Peter Crowe was then handed to Mr. Montgomery, the winner, who responded appropriately.

H. A. Siebrecht applauded the good fellowship prevailing, and

made a very flowery, rosy speech, complimentary to Boston and her visitors and recording a promise to come again a year hence.

Jackson Dawson, being next called upon, spoke of his efforts to bring the hardy roses into more general use and the methods by which this might be attained.

Peter Fisher responded for the American Carnation Society. He told of his love for the carnation to which he had devoted so many years of his life, but generously accorded the rose her title of the Queen of Flowers still, and told how he and Mr. Montgomery had yesterday exchanged compliments by becoming members of each other's society. He hoped that the two societies would work hand in hand together.

Benjamin Hammond responded gallantly to the toast of "The Ladies." The greatest carnation had been named in honor of a lady, and the thousands of dollars paid for it had been a better investment for the people's advancement than if the amount had been paid into a missionary society.

J. K. M. L. Farquhar was next called upon to speak for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He spoke of the pride that institution felt in welcoming such men as constitute the American Rose Society and have made such a notable exhibition of the florists' art. Our new roses and carnations are attracting the attention of Europe, and the future is full of promise for advanced horticulture in America.

J. B. Nugent, being called upon to speak for 28th street, New York, the great centre of rose distribution, did so eloquently and well. He was followed by Theodore Wirth of Hartford, who gave a brief description of the magnificent rose garden recently constructed by him in the Hartford parks.

M. H. Walsh was next, and received an ovation. He spoke enthusiastically of the rapid advancement of the rose interests now under way and promised great things for next year's exhibition, not only from New England, but the other large rose-growing communities all over the country.

President Wheeler made the closing remarks, and after a hearty vote of thanks had been vociferously presented to toast-master Stewart, the pleasant occasion came to a close.

## Informal Executive Meeting at Boston

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On Saturday, April 29, an informal meeting of the local members of the executive board of the American Rose Society was held at the office of the secretary, 11 Hamilton place. Several items held over unfinished from the recent meeting of the society in Boston were taken up and duly disposed of.

President-elect Peter Fisher, of the American Carnation Society, was invited to meet with the rose society representatives and give his views on the suggestions made by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that the meetings and exhibitions of the two societies to be held in Boston in 1906 be amalgamated. Mr. Fisher was very positive in his opinion that the Carnation Society would not and could not consider the changing from the usual date of its winter meetings to one late enough to be of any value for a rose exhibition; and President Montgomery was equally sure that it would be impracticable to set the rose society's exhibition at a date early enough to accommodate the carnation rooted-cutting growers. There being an interval of two months between the two exhibitions, it was accepted by the meeting as settled that it would be out of the question to amalgamate the two exhibitions, and no encouragement could be offered to those advocating such an arrangement.

The secretary submitted a considerable correspondence in reference to the Dorrance cup offered for competition at the recent Boston show and won by Messrs. Brant Bros. of Utica, N. Y. So far as can be ascertained from the statements of those interested, this cup was sent by express by Mr. Dorrance to Secretary Barron in care of Secretary Rust at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, previous to the spring exhibition of 1904. Mr. Rust states that it was delivered by him to Secretary Barron. Mr. Barron represents that he can recall nothing to throw any light upon this matter. He does not remember ever having seen or had the cup in his possession, and has been unable to locate it. The matter being quite a serious one, the members of the executive board present felt that Mr. Barron had not been relieved of the responsibility of the cup's custody, and the secretary was instructed to request from him, on behalf of the Rose Society, a more satisfactory statement.

A discrepancy in the awards at the recent rose show having been detected, the secretary was instructed to make the proper correction whereby the Briarcliff Greenhouses should receive the correct award. The awards were duly audited by the president and the secretary instructed to forward list of same to the treasurer for payment.

It was considered advisable that a more careful system regarding the reception and delivery of flowers at the exhibitions be adopted, and that adequate safeguards be thrown around the exhibits after the closing of the exhibitions so that flowers and plants might not be appropriated by parties having no right to them, as has been charged in the past.

It being understood that the full executive board would be asked to meet at Hartford at some date in June, 1905, when the rose garden in Elizabeth Park would be in its best shape, it was voted that at that time all the matters taken up informally by this meeting of the Boston members should be submitted for ratification by the full board, together with other business of importance in connection with the society's future activities.

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### **Executive Committee Meeting at Hartford, Conn., June 19, 1905.**

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The executive committee of the American Rose Society, in acceptance of the invitation of Superintendent Theodore Wirth and the Hartford Florists' Club, met in Hartford, Conn., on Monday, June 19. There were in the party President Alex. Montgomery and Robert Montgomery, Natick, Mass.; Secretary W. J. Stewart, Boston; Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.; A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.; H. A. Siebrecht, New York; F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y., and A. Hans, Stamford, Conn., from a distance, and a goodly delegation of the local members of the Florists' Club. Previous to the executive meeting an inspection of the rose garden at Elizabeth Park was made, and, to those who had not seen it before, the scene was one of delighted astonishment. The rose garden proper contains about one and one-quarter acres. On a central rustic pagoda, on

the boundary trellises, and on the arches over the turf walks, the climbing roses are seen: on the declivity from the pagoda to the garden proper, the trailing varieties luxuriate, and then, in successive circles, are the hybrid teas, hybrid perpetuals, noisettes, and other special classes, one variety to the bed, and comprising about two hundred named sorts. The plants, as a rule, wintered well, and the display was one of great beauty. The number of visitors with note-book in hand was especially noticeable, and it is stated that since this rose garden was started, the demand for roses for garden planting has increased five hundred per cent. with the local nurserymen.

### SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order at 4 p. m. June 19, 1905, President Montgomery in the chair.

The secretary read the records of the meeting of the local members in Boston held on April 29, and on motion of Mr. Siebrecht the action taken at that time was ratified by the full board.

A supplemental report was made by the treasurer, and this was accepted and placed on file.

The following communication from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was read and unanimously accepted with sincere thanks:

Boston, Mass., May 29, 1905.

Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, Secretary  
American Rose Society.

Dear Sir:— At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held May 27, it was voted to extend an invitation to the American Rose Society to hold its annual meeting and exhibition in connection with the Spring Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in March, 1906.

Very truly yours,

WM. P. RICH,  
Secretary.

The matter of the missing Dorrance cup was discussed and on motion of Mr. Simpson it was voted that the secretary be instructed to have a duplicate cup made at the expense of the society and draw upon the treasurer for the necessary amount.

The appropriation of mileage for judges at the last exhibition of the society was made.

The president appointed a sub-committee to get designs for a life membership certificate, same to be submitted at the next meeting of the society.

On motion of Mr. Siebrecht the secretary's salary for the year ending July 1, 1905, was fixed at \$100.

The president appointed Messrs. Wirth, Walsh and Farenwald a committee to prepare and issue bulletins from time to time.

The schedule of prizes for the exhibition of 1906 was revised, and the treasurer was authorized to pay out of the treasury the amounts called for by the executive committee, prizes which had been awarded at the spring exhibition.

Adjourned 5.35 p. m.

After the committee had finished its labors, automobiles were brought into requisition and the visitors were treated to a delightful tour through Hartford's spacious, well-kept public parks, calling on the way to see the grounds at Goodwin Castle, where J. F. Huss was pleased to show them what all agreed was the most perfect flower garden, Alpine garden, and hardy fern collection on this continent. The roses here were a revelation of the possibilities of garden roses in America. In the evening a banquet was given by the Hartford Florists' Club in the banquet hall of the leading social organization of the city—the Hartford Club. The decorations of the hall were in splendid taste and profusion. At either end, on the wall, were the initials A. R. S. and H. F. C. in flowers. Two immense banks of roses adorned the table and through the centre was a broad plaque of flowers, among which were tiny electric lights. Overhead were festoons and garlands of smilax.

President J. F. Huss presided, and, after words of hearty welcome, introduced President Sternberg of the Connecticut Horticultural Society as toastmaster. President Montgomery of the American Rose Society was the first speaker. He said that he had never seen a sight so encouraging to the rose lover as what he had seen today and wished that thousands more could see. Secretary W. J. Stewart was next called upon, and said that it had now been so conclusively proven what could be done with ability and wise culture, that no one could henceforth dare to say that rose growing in American gardens was an impossibility. The garden at Hartford



was an object lesson which would mark a new epoch in rose culture. F. R. Pierson waxed eloquent regarding the educational effect of the display he had been privileged to see. He declared the park system, its finish, care and beauty to be away out of proportion to what might be looked for in a city of but 80,000 population, and said that Mr. Wirth had produced incredible results from the amount of money at his disposal.

Robert Simpson, who was the next speaker, spoke amiably for New Jersey and characterized the Goodwin gardens as a veritable Garden of Eden, a delight which he would not have missed for the world. A. Farenwald made an impassioned but practicable appeal to the Connecticut rose lovers present to come to the support of the rose society. He said that the roses he had seen were an inspiration. The carnation men's talk of \$20,000 and \$30,000 deals was all in the air; the rose is at the bottom of all the wealth in the floral profession today, and it is a marvel that the rose society is not stronger.

Theodore Wirth received an ovation as he responded to the introduction as a man of growing national reputation, Hartford's popular favorite. He gave in a modest way his story of how the rose garden was conceived and carried out, giving credit to the park commissioners who had never refused support or money when he had made a call on them, and to his assistants in the work, for whatever measure of success had been achieved. He was now convinced by the great public interest displayed that there should be no park of any pretensions without a rose garden.

Robert Montgomery, Robert Scrivener, D. A. Dean, J. F. Coombs, Hugh Chesney, Mr. Weltborn, Carl Fohn, and others were all called upon and responded appreciatively, after which President Montgomery eloquently voiced the thanks of the visitors for their generous reception and the party then adjourned to view the electric fountain in Bushnell Park.

## A SUGGESTION FOR ROSE GROWERS.

Written for Report of the American Rose Society by THEODORE WIRTH, Hartford, Conn.

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In answer to your request that I write a few lines for the publication of the American Rose Society, I have one suggestion to offer, and same is based entirely upon the remarkable popularity of our Rose Garden at Elizabeth Park.

The nurserymen and dealers in our vicinity all state that the demand for outdoor roses has increased immensely since we established our garden and that most people now come with their own selections, naming distinct varieties for their chosen colors, and so facilitating to a great extent satisfactory service to their customers.

It occurred to me that if each grower and dealer of outdoor roses would set apart a piece of land from a quarter of an acre up, in which he would in an attractive manner show every year the most suitable roses for his special locality, have ten or more plants of one variety in one bed or one row, properly and distinctly labeled; in other words, have a little out-door rose show on his own grounds to which he could invite his customers, he would greatly aid the latter in making their selections, be better able to judge himself which varieties and novelties are best adapted for the section of the country in which he lives and gets his local trade, and would certainly increase his sale of roses. He could use a part of the flowers of the show garden for cut flowers and so help to pay the expenses of same. I believe such a garden would be a great attraction at a small expense, and become a good investment in a short time.

## THE CULTURE OF ROSES.

Written for Report of the American Rose Society by J. F. HUSS, Hartford, Conn.

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Roses should be planted in an open space where they are away from voracious roots of trees or shrubs and as much as possible in the sunlight, where they can get a full circulation of air. The beds should be dug out three feet in depth, and all the soil taken out. A system of drainage should be laid from every bed, as often we have heavy rains which fill the beds, and particularly where there is clay. If the ground is porous, sandy or gravelly there is no need of drainage with pipes, but in our clay soil we have been obliged to resort to a regular system of drainage. The bottom should be filled with a material of six inches of broken bricks, or of slow rotting branches, and covered over with broken fresh sods. The ideal soil is a rich, porous loam or well-rotted sod soil mixed with a full third of well-rotted cow manure, and a liberal mixture of coarse, crushed bone meal, as is used for graperies. In this way I obtain both immediate and lasting results. The beds should be filled from four to five inches above the level of the surrounding grounds. The soil naturally should be well prepared and mixed before it is carted to the beds. I have always followed this method of making rose beds, and have met with splendid success. The fall is the best time to plant roses—October and November.

Roses, especially hybrid perpetuals, should be planted in these well-prepared beds, two feet apart. Hybrid teas and teas can be planted a little closer, say from fifteen to eighteen inches apart. In planting budded or grafted plants, it is especially recommended to plant the graft from two to three inches above the ground, the roots should not be pruned and should be spread out carefully with the hand, and the soil should be pressed firmly around it with the foot. During this late season the plants are in a dormant state and the soil is sufficiently moist and needs no watering. When planted in the spring it is advisable to water after planting, or puddle the roots in mud, which is prepared in a hole or in a tub with water

and mellow soil, and mixed until it is dissolved so that the mud will hold itself around every root, and plant at once in this manner.

In a cold climate like the New England States it is highly recommended to protect all roses from the extreme frost. The beds should be dug and fresh rotten manure put in, and the soil brought well up around the plants from year to year after the second year's planting. There should be a good layer of leaves, say at least six inches deep put between the plants and covered with a few spruce or hemlock branches, or long horse manure to keep them in place. About the end of March the protection is removed and the beds cleaned and the soil leveled. The pruning will then take place. The small wood should be cut out and the fine strong wood should be cut back the first year from six to eight inches above the ground. After the second year the wood of the new canes should be pruned back to about a foot, and the small and old wood should be removed. The intelligent eye and general growth of the plants will readily teach the lover how to prune his plants, so that he will acquire the very best results. A lover of roses and plants must always bear in mind and watch his plants so that the suckers, which from time to time shoot up, may be carefully removed. They can easily be distinguished from the main plant by their different foliage and color, and have more thickly set thorns. During June we have often very dry spells and a good mulching of short manure or short grass is very effective to keep the moisture, and a very copious watering should be applied. In cutting long stem roses there should always be two or three eyes left below the cut, so as to give the plant a chance to reproduce new wood for the following year.

We are much troubled with mildew. This is shown in a grayish crinkled appearance of the foliage and usually occurs after cool nights and when the air drainage is bad. To remedy this, dust lightly over the foliage with flour of sulphur. Black Spot is a disease of a fungous nature, appearing as its name indicates as a black spot on the foliage, causing it to fall. It rarely occurs in the early spring and especially on Hybrid Perpetuals. As soon as it appears a bordeaux mixture should be used.

Green flies are also troublesome insects, which appear especially on the ends of new growths. Tobacco water, made by steeping tobacco stems for twenty-four hours in hot water until the water is deep brown, and to spray in the evening with a greenhouse syringe for several evenings in succession, is found very effective.

The green worm, which feeds on the foliage, is another enemy

with which we have to battle. An application of powdered hellebore should be applied with a bellows in the early morning while the dew is on the foliage. After the foliage has become dry, it can easily be washed off with a hose. This should be applied two or three times a week, and this precaution taken in time will keep the foliage in perfect condition. We are also troubled with the so-called rose-bug, which is quite destructive with us and in many localities, and they feed on the most delicately colored rose petals. The only satisfactory remedy I have found for these mean bugs is in the early morning to have them followed up and gathered in a vessel containing kerosene.

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## HOW BEST TO SUPPLY SUFFICIENT NITROGEN TO ROSE SOIL.

Written for Report of the American Rose Society by ALFRED BURTON, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

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Nitrogen is one of the three essential elements in the food of a plant. And although nitrogen is itself a gas and is one of the two principal gases of which the atmosphere is composed, and the plant is thus constantly surrounded and bathed with nitrogen, the rose is unable to make use of one atom in this form. Nitrogen must be taken into the plant's system through the roots in the form of a nitrate, and the problem before us is how best to supply this nitrate to the plant. It would not do to add all the nitrogen to the soil in the form of nitrates, as these are so soluble in water that they would be quickly washed away. It must be used in a more insoluble form and let turn into nitrate slowly in the soil.

All animal matter contains nitrogen. Bone meal, which we consider the very best fertilizer for roses, contains a small per cent. cow manure, which is generally added to rose soils, also increases the nitrogen in the soil. Blood is very rich in nitrogen, but in a very soluble state, so is better used as a top-dressing during the growing season. Nitrogen salts I do not advocate as a general

thing. The source upon which we depend for our principal supply of nitrogen in rose soils is the bacteria which form the nodules on the roots of all leguminous plants. The two plants used here are the cow pea and crimson clover. The method of procedure is to plant the clover in the fall of the year, plow it under the following spring and immediately plant to cow peas. These are usually planted in rows about two feet apart and the space between the rows kept thoroughly cultivated to rid the soil of weeds. Early in the fall, the peas are plowed under, the ground rolled and harrowed and again seeded to crimson clover which is also plowed down the following spring and the soil prepared in the usual way for filling the beds. The plowing under of these three crops of nitrogen gathering plants, together with the bone and manure, give the soil an abundant supply of nitrogen for the coming season. The nitrogen from the cow pea is supposed to be more quickly available than from the clover.

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## AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY'S

### Official Scale of Points for Judging Roses.

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	<b>Competition Classes.</b>	<b>Novelties for Certificates, Etc.</b>
Size.....	15	10
Color .....	20	20
Stem .....	20	15
Form .....	15	15
Substance.....	15	10
Foliage .....	15	15
Fragrance .....	..	5
Distinctiveness .....	..	10
	100	100

## Roses for Planting on Massachusetts Coast.

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The North Shore Horticultural Society of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., publishes the following list of roses which have proved sufficiently hardy for general planting in that locality:

### TWELVE H. P. ROSES ALL HARDY.

Gen. Jacqueminot, Baroness Rothschild, Captain Hayward, Clio, Mabel Morrison, Margaret Dickson, Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Tom Wood, Ulrich Brunner, Paul Neyron, Mrs. John Laing, Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford.

### TWENTY H. P. ROSES ALL HARDY.

Alfred Colomb, Anne de Diesbach, Baron de Bonstetten, Baroness Rothschild, Fisher Holmes, Gen. Jacqueminot, John Hopper, Jules Margottin, Mabel Morrison, Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Margaret Dickson, Marie Baumann, Marshall P. Wilder, Merveille de Lyon, Mrs. John Laing, Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford, Paul Neyron, Prince Camille de Rohan, Ulrich Brunner, Chas. Lefebvre.

### CLIMBING ROSES HARDY.

Crimson Rambler, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen, Paul's Carmine Pillar, Setigera, Wichuraiana, Bennet's Seedling, Moschata Nivea, Dorothy Perkins.

### BEST TWELVE HARDY ROSES FOR AMATEURS.

Alfred Colomb, Baroness Rothschild, Fisher Holmes, Gen. Jacqueminot, Francois Levet, Mabel Morrison, John Hopper, Magna Charta, Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Marshall P. Wilder, Ulrich Brunner, Mme. Plantier.

### LIST OF ROSES FOR BLOOMING ALL SUMMER NOT PERFECTLY HARDY

La France, Souv. de la Malmaison, Gruss an Teplitz, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Maman Cochet, Souv. de Wootton, Agrippina, Clothilde Soupert, **Hermosa**.





# AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

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## LIFE MEMBERS.

- American Florist Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Auchincloss, Mrs. H. D., 17 W. 49th street, New York, N. Y.  
Barry, W. C., Rochester, N. Y.  
Bassett, O. P., 1241 State street, Chicago, Ill.  
Beatty, H. B., Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.  
Budlong, F. L., 564 Pontiac avenue, Auburn, R. I.  
Budlong, J. A., 564 Pontiac avenue, Auburn, R. I.  
Buettner, Emil, Park Ridge, Ill.  
Cook, John, 318 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.  
Crimmins, J. D., 40 E. 68th street, New York, N. Y.  
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Dimock, Mrs. H., 25 E. 60th street, New York, N. Y.  
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Eldridge, Miss Isabella, Norfolk, Conn.  
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Farenwald, A., Hillside, Roslyn P. O., Pa.  
Gasser, J. M., Cleveland, O.  
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Good, J. M., Springfield, O.  
Heller, M., South Park Floral Co., New Castle, Ind.  
Hill, E. G., Richmond, Ind.  
Heacock, Joseph, Wyncote, Pa.  
Hudson, Mrs. C. I., 1 E. 76th street, New York, N. Y.  
Macy, V. Everit, 86 Broad street, New York, N. Y.  
Mason, Mrs. T. H., 215 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.  
Mathison, F. R., Waltham, Mass.  
May, J. N., Summit, N. J.  
McMahon, F., Seabright, N. J.  
Montgomery, Alexander, Natick, Mass.  
Pierson, P. M., Scarborough, N. Y.

Sharpe, Mrs. E. M., 80 W. River street, Wilkes Barre, Pa.  
Siebrecht, H. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Stoeckel, Carl, Norfolk, Conn.  
Stoeckel, Mrs. C. Norfolk, Conn.  
Stow, W. L., 36 Wall street, New York, N. Y.  
Thorley, C., 1173 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
Thorne, Samuel, 43 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.  
Vaughan, J. C., 84 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.  
Ward, C. W., Queens, L. I., N. Y.  
Welch, P., 15 Province street, Boston, Mass.

## ANNUAL MEMBERS.

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- Anderson, William, Waltham, Mass.  
Barron, Leonard, 360 W. 149th street, New York, N. Y.  
Betts, S. T., 332 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Betts, Mrs. S. T., 332 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Bradley, H., Montclair, N. J.  
Brant, D. A., 60 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Brant, Elwood, Madison, N. J.  
Brant, Harry W., Utica, N. Y.  
Breitmeyer, Fred Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Callender, Miss Mary R., 27 E. 72d street, New York, N. Y.  
Cameron, Robert, Harvard Botanical Gardens, Cambridge, Mass.  
Cartledge, A. B., 1514 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Chapman, James M., 80 Rector street, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Charlton, J., Rochester, N. Y.  
Coddington, L. B., Murray Hill, N. J.  
Craig, W. N., N. Easton, Mass.  
Crowe, Peter, Utica, N. Y.  
Curran, J. J., U. S. Cut Flower Co., Elmira, N. Y.  
Dayton, J. H., Painesville, O.  
**De La Mare** A. T., 2 Duane street, New York, N. Y.  
Dorrance, Miss Anne, Dorranceton, Pa.  
Dorrance, Mrs. Benjamin, Dorranceton, Pa.  
Dreer H. A., Riverton, N. J.  
Dunlop, J. H., 644 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, Can.  
Duckham, William, Madison, N. J.  
Dunn, Robert, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.  
Durice, Benjamin, P. O. Box 22, Washington, D. C.  
Edgar, W. W., Waverley, Mass.  
Elliott, W. H., Brighton, Mass.  
Fisher, Miss E. W., 1502 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Fisher, Peter, Ellis, Mass.  
Fuld, Maurice, 12 F. Hall Square, Boston, Mass.  
Geiger, H. C., 335 N. 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Guttman, Alexander J., 43 W. 28th street, New York, N. Y.

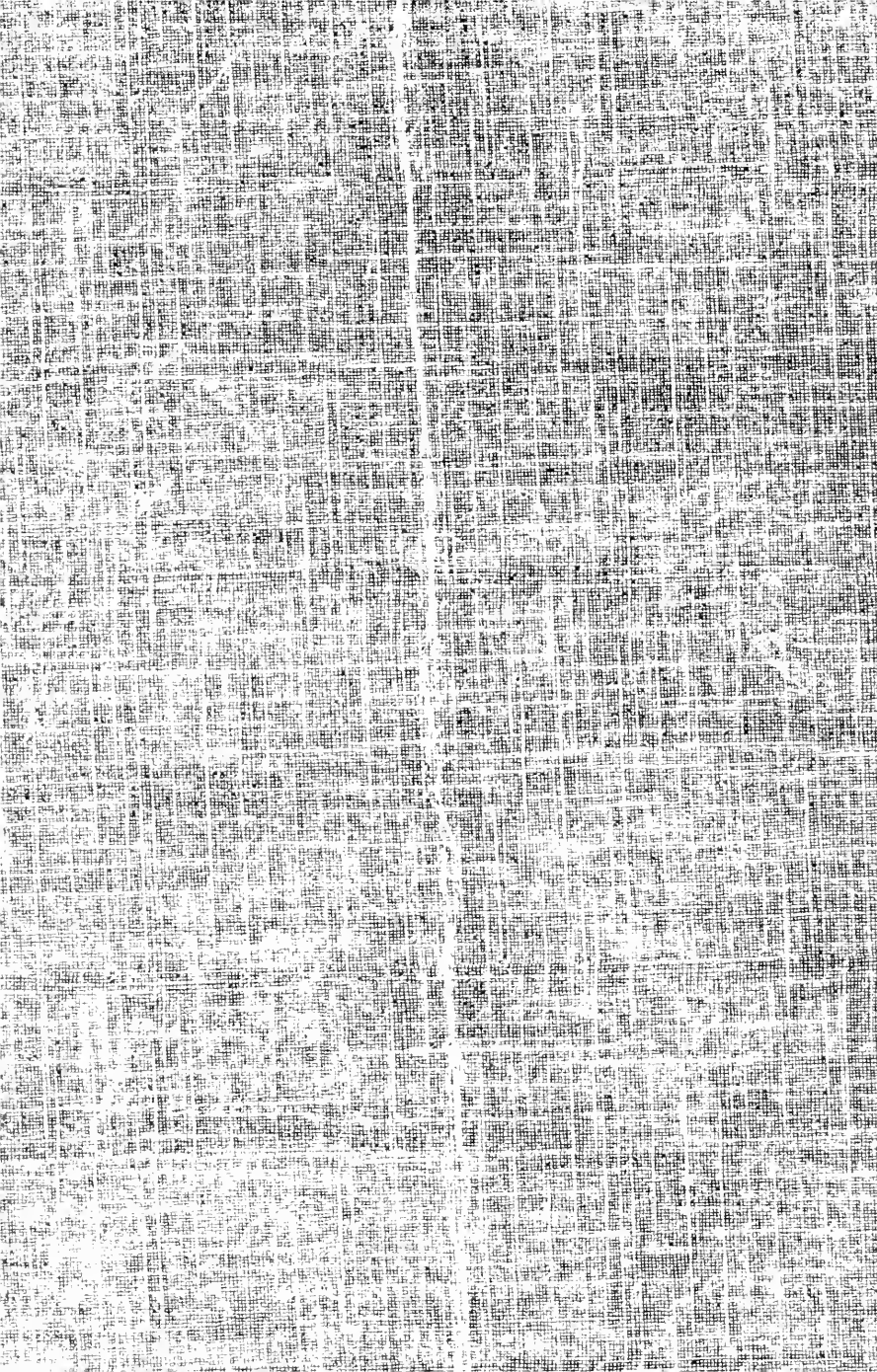
Halliday, Robert, 329 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Hammond, Benjamin, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
 Hentz, Henry, Jr., Madison, N. J.  
 Higgins, Thomas P., Norfolk, Conn.  
 Hoitt, C. W., Nashua, N. H.  
 Huey, Robert, 330 S. 15th street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Hurrell, Henry, Summit, N. J.  
 Huss, J. E., 1103 Asylum avenue, Hartford, Conn.  
 Johnston, T. J., 171 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I.  
 Jones, S. Morris, West Grove, Pa.  
 Jurgens, Carl, 75 Pelham street, Newport, R. I.  
 Jurgens, Carl, Jr., Newport, R. I.  
 Kennedy, Mrs. J. S., 6 W. 57th street, New York, N. Y.  
 King, Miss Mary R., Hotel Savoy, 5th avenue and 59th street, New  
 York, N. Y.  
 Lager, John E., Summit, N. J.  
 Langjahr, Alfred H., 55 W. 28th street, New York, N. Y.  
 Lautenschlager, Fred., 2561 N. 41st court, Chicago, Ill.  
 Lonsdale, Edwin, Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Lydecker, T. W., Englewood, N. J.  
 Manda, W. A., S. Orange, N. J.  
 Markham, Miss F. G., Dorranceton, Pa.  
 May, Harry O., Summit, N. J.  
 McFarland, John, North Easton, Mass.  
 McGorm, Robert T., Natick, Mass.  
 Miller, Robert, Pine Croft Greenhouses, E. Brookfield, Mass.  
 Milton, James, Madison, N. J.  
 Montgomery, Alexander, Jr., Natick, Mass.  
 Montgomery, Robert, Natick, Mass.  
 Moore, F. L., Chatham, N. J.  
 Morkenson, Stephen, Southampton, Pa.  
 Moseley, F. S., 35 Congress street, Boston, Mass.  
 Murray, Samuel, 1017 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Myers, F. P., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Nash, S. C., Clifton, N. J.  
 Newbold, Miss Edith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Newbold, F. R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Nicholson, William, Framingham, Mass.  
 Nickerson, William E., 1722 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Noe, L. A., Madison, N. J.  
 Noe, L. M., Madison, N. J.  
 Norris, Mrs. Gordon, 377 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Nugent, J. B., Jr., 42 W. 28th street, New York, N. Y.  
O'Mara, Patrick, 35 Cortlandt street, New York, N. Y.  
Pennock, J. L., 1514 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Peters, Mrs. S. T., 117 E. 37th street, New York, N. Y.  
Pierson, Wallace R., Cromwell, Conn.  
Pryer, Miss A. C., 22 Maple avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Pryer, Charles, Box 647, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Reed, Rev. E. A., Holyoke, Mass.  
Reynolds, Mrs. A. B. D., Wilkes Barre, Pa.  
Rice, J. B., Cambridge, N. Y.  
Richardson, John, Dalton, Pa.  
Riggs, William A., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
Robinson, Mrs. Douglas J., Overlook, Orange, N. J.  
Roehrs, Julius, Rutherford, N. J.  
Rolker, Winfried, 31 Barclay street, New York, N. Y.  
Ryan, Miss Mary C., 713 Garden street, Elizabeth, N. J.  
Sargent, Mrs. Winthrop, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
Scott, Alexander B., Sharon Hill, Pa.  
Sheridan, Walter F., 39 W. 28th street, New York, N. Y.  
Simpson, Robert, Clifton, N. J.  
Sinclair, G. H., Northampton, Mass.  
Steinhoff, H. C., Union Hill, N. J.  
Stone, Mrs. G. F., 38 E. 39th street, New York, N. Y.  
Thorne, A. L., Flushing, N. Y.  
Traendly, F. H., 44 W. 28th street, New York, N. Y.  
Trask, S., 21 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.  
Valentine, J. A., 1706 Broadway, Denver, Colo.  
Valentine, Mrs. Lawson, 155 W. 58th street, New York, N. Y.  
Wallace, Alexander, Box 1697, New York, N. Y.  
Waller, Elwyn, Morristown, N. J.  
Walsh, Edward, Woods Hole, Mass.  
Walsh, John F., Woods Hole, Mass.  
Walsh, Joseph, Woods Hole, Mass.  
Walsh, M. H., Woods Hole, Mass.  
Weber, William, Oakland, Md.  
Wheeler, James, 22 Buckminster road, Brookline, Mass.  
White, William, Auburn, R. I.  
Williams, F. W., Waltham, Mass.  
Wirth, Theodore, Park Dept., Minneapolis, Minn.

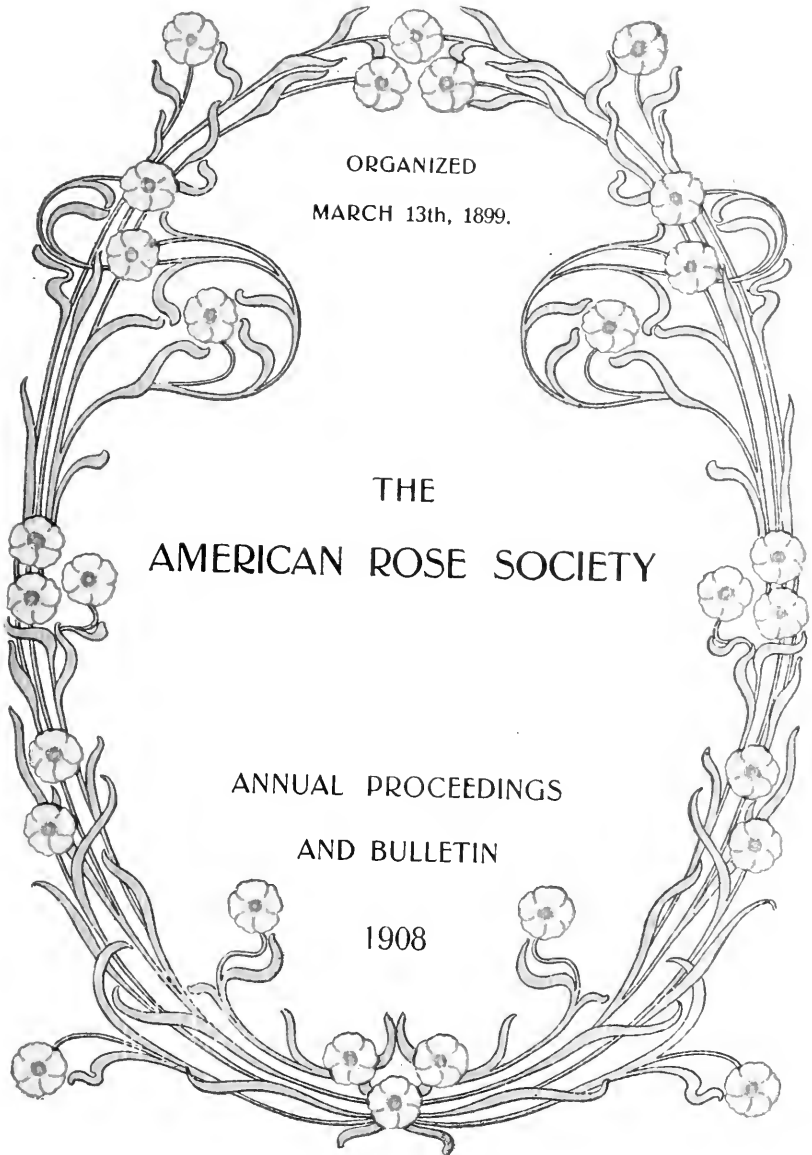


**H**AVE you noticed in the garden  
Whom the flowers bend to greet?  
Have you seen the gallant tulips  
Spread their cloaks before her feet?  
Have you seen the modest lilies  
Turn—still paler as they pass?  
They're preparing for her coming,  
Sprinkling perfume through the grass.  
See, the butterflies are posing  
Daintily above her throne,  
With their fairy wings to fan her  
When she comes to rule her own.  
Hear! The joyous bees are humming,  
"She is coming! She is coming!"  
She is crowned with sunshine golden  
And her heart is golden too,  
To her garden kingdom coming,  
Is the royal queen and true.  
Ring out, harebells! Ring out, bluebells!  
Set the garden all a-tune,  
For Queen Rose is crowned in sunshine,  
In the royal month of June.

—*Boston Herald.*







ORGANIZED  
MARCH 13th, 1899.

THE  
AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS  
AND BULLETIN

1908



Journal Print, Newburgh, N. Y.





**AUGUST F. POEHLMANN,**

**Morton Grove, Ill.**

Seventh President American Rose Society. Elected March, 1908.



ORGANIZED MARCH 13, 1899

# American Rose Society



## Annual Proceedings AND BULLETIN.

1908.



## To the Rose Lovers of America.

The fourth annual edition of the Bulletin of the American Rose Society, giving an account of the great display at the Spring Exhibition in Chicago, with the record of the Annual Meeting and the valuable essays thereat delivered, is presented with the hope that it will interest every member of the Society and gain many friends.

In Chicago we received every attention at the hands of the Florists Club. At the Art Museum, Secretary Carpenter, of that Institution, with his subordinates, extended to us most attentive consideration. Mrs. Waters, on behalf of the Florists Club, assisted in the large volume of office detail from the beginning to the end of the exhibition. The Chicago press gave us daily notices, and to the editors of the four papers: "American Florist," Chicago; "Florists' Review," Chicago; "Florists' Exchange," New York, and "Horticulture," Boston, the Society is particularly indebted for kindly notice and assistance throughout the year. The advertisements are from friends who thus aid in covering the expenses of this publication. In the following pages will be found in detail our record, and an invitation to join us. For the "American Rose Society," as will be seen, is in a solid condition and likely to become a factor in the cultivation and upbuilding of the idea, "a Rose for every home, a Bush for every garden."

Respectfully,

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1908.

# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY:

## Its Aim.

(1) To increase the general interest in the cultivation and to improve the standard of excellence of the Rose for all the people.

(2) To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of the Rose suitable to our American climate and requirements.

(3) To organize a system of exhibitions at such times and places as this Society may from time to time decide on, to offer prizes of money, gold, silver and bronze medals, and certificates of merit for meritorious new varieties of Roses; also to offer prizes of money, cups, etc., for excellence of exhibits made at shows held by this Society.

It is also proposed that the Society disseminate to its members the latest information pertaining to the Rose, recommending new varieties of undoubted merit, best methods of culture, how to fight insect and fungoid pests, the proper use of manures, and other information from the pens of leading experts that, especially to amateurs, will be worth many times the cost of membership.

“Friend; Come thou with us, and we will do thee good.”



ROEHRS' NEWPORT FAIRY,

One of the Gems of the Exhibition.

From American Florist.



THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY  
Held Its Ninth Annual Meeting and Exhibition  
In Chicago, March 25, 26 and 27, 1908.

Article I of the By-Laws of the American Rose Society, Section 1, says: "The annual meeting and show of this Society shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in Lent." This being a movable date the exhibition for 1908 was held on March 25th to the 27th, inclusive, in conjunction with the Spring Exhibition of the Chicago Florists Club at the Art Institute in the city of Chicago.

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PRESS COMMENTS.

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A Sensational Exhibit.

Said John Thorpe, in the Chicago Tribune: "The American Rose Society presents a sensational exhibit at the Art Institute. The exhibition opened at five o'clock, March 25th, presenting amid the beauties of the Institute, a show of rarest culture, the highest art of the rosarians—the East against the West. I do not know how to express myself for what the Rose Society has shown us to-day. Never were so many roses gotten together under one roof, never were there so many perfect flowers, and never was there so much appreciation. The promises of exhibitors have more than materialized; the West wins with American Beauties and Richmonds, but the East is on top with Killarney. President Simpson, of the American Rose Society, is astonished with what the Chicago Exhibition has shown."

A Fine Exhibition.

A most pleasing feature of the splendid convention and exhibition of the American Rose Society now in progress at the Art Institute, Chicago, is the pleasant meeting of the eastern and western growers. The growers of the east have come out nobly with their splendid flowers, and these with the wealth of flowers from Chicago and the middle west, have made up an exhibition worthy of the best traditions of the American Rose So-

ciety. "It is the grandest show of cut roses ever seen," one well known exhibitor remarked, and his opinion seemed to be that of a great many more. Very beautiful the hall looks at the time we are going to press; the lovely groups of various roses of the rambler and similar classes, the immense vases of American Beauty, Richmond, Killarney, and other popular sorts take on an added beauty owing to their surroundings of fine carving and statuary in the hall, while viewed from above the show is exceedingly bright in its artistic surroundings. The display of pot roses, outside the rambler classes, was disappointing and it is much to be regretted that the class for which Philip Breitmeyer and Arthur Bodington offered such liberal prizes was not filled. The collections of roses were extremely interesting and there were many rose species not often seen.

We were much interested in the fine exhibit of Newport Fairy, the lovely single polyantha or rambler rose exhibited by Julius Roehrs Co., Rutherford, N. J. Plants in various size tubs were shown, some of them from field grown plants, others plants that had been kept in pots, and both appeared to have stood the forcing equally well. The plants were literally covered in flower, the small bottom shoots even being crowned with a cluster. The color when first open is of a very deep rosy pink, becoming paler with age, and it is difficult to say which is the most beautiful. The illustration of this lovely rose sent out by the firm is by no means overdrawn; it is a truly beautiful variety, its excellent foliage being not the least of its merits.

The group of rambler and other roses in pots put up by Vaughan's Greenhouses, Western Springs, was excellent, the front being finished with tiny plants of white Baby Rambler and similar very dwarf varieties. Among the more prominent varieties we noted Tausendschon, a lovely pink flower, shading to nearly pure white in the center. There were tall and medium standards of the now well known Dorothy Perkins. Philadelphia Rambler, with its very double, red, daisy-like flowers, is worth noting, though the color is a little dull. Hiawatha and La Fiamme are two lovely single ramblers or polyanthas most delightful in their delicacy of shading. The former is the darker of the two and both are extremely free flowering. Lady Gay and Sweetheart are two beautiful things and these are only a few of the best of the 30 varieties in this excellent group.

#### CUT FLOWERS.

In the cut flowers, perhaps the most noticeable exhibits are the grand vases of Killarney from the east. W. H. Elliott, of Brighton, Mass., has certainly the finest Killarney ever shown in the west, and these grand

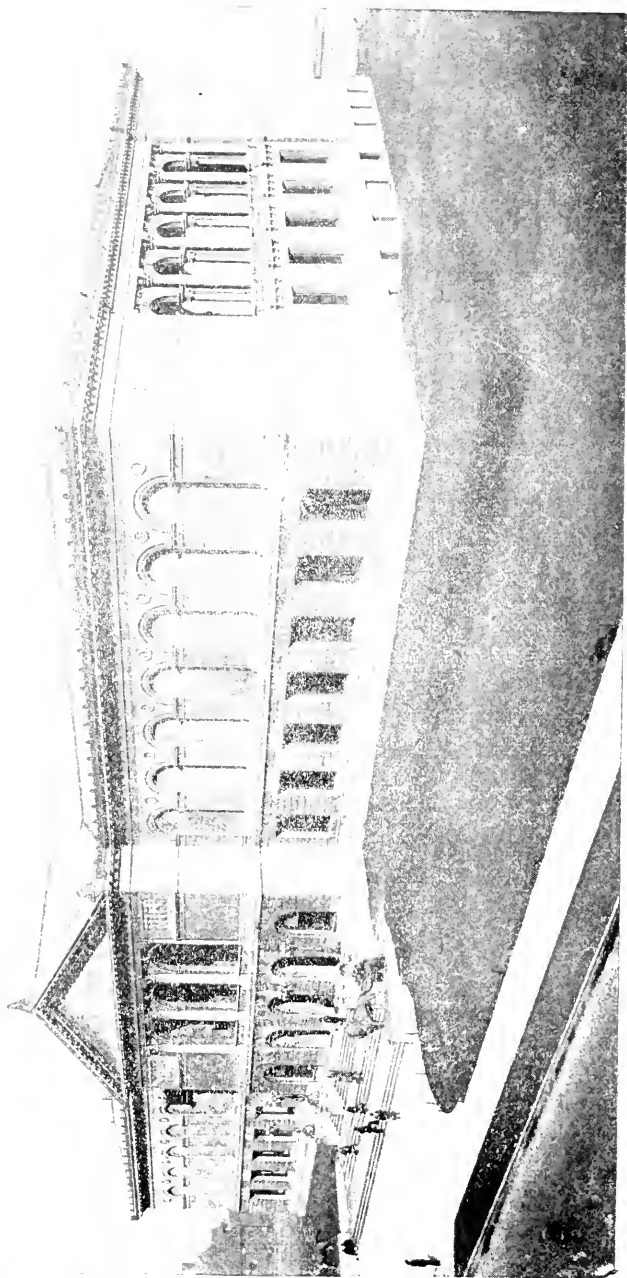
flowers were cut and packed on Sunday and opened here on Wednesday, three days in the boxes. But they made a grand showing, the flowers being simply immense and, beyond being slightly open, showed absolutely no signs of their long journey. The color, so well displayed by this grand variety when partly open, is perfect and the stems and foliage could not be better. These grand flowers are shown in the class for 50 and for 100 blooms and were certainly an eye-opener. This noted grower also shows, among other varieties, a pretty vase of Safrano, reminding one of olden times.

W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J., has an interesting exhibit of the Cherokee rose, *R. Sinica* or *lovigata*. The pure white petals of this fine single rose are most beautiful and well set off by the yellow center stamens and the grand, deep green foliage. Mr. Manda says he has this fine rose in good condition in his greenhouses, where it makes a very pretty show, and we can quite believe it. The old green rose is also exhibited, but this is not by any means showy, simply a botanical curiosity. A vase of a promising looking bright pink seedling carnation, No. 20, is also included.

The 25 vases shown by the E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind., consisted of many fine varieties and were very interesting. Rhea Reid takes a prominent position and there was several promising seedlings. Franz Deegan is not often seen, the flowers being of a deep yellow that is very attractive. Betty, a very pale pink or rose suffused with coppery yellow, looked well, and another handsome globular pale rose variety is seen in Pharisæer. Phyllis is a pretty red polyantha, and Countess of Gosford and Mlle. Simon Beaumerz (white) are worthy of note.

Grand exhibits of American Beauty are among the prominent features of the Chicago growers. The Poehlmann Bros. Co. had excellent flowers and the same may be said of Bassett & Washburn, Weitor Bros., Peter Reinberg and others. Geo. Reinberg's exhibit of Bride, Bridesmaid and Kate Moulton was very fine and this noted grower has some of the grandest Richmond ever seen here. The flowers were of the richest color and the foliage deep, almost black green, the stems stiff and perfect in every way. Cardinal, shown in the Dorrance cup class by Poehlmann Bros., was also grand, and perhaps the finest of Peter Reinberg's exhibits were the flowers of Uncle John and Ivory.

Wm. P. Craig, Philadelphia, showed two vases of Mrs. Jardine in good order, and among other novelties shown were Alice Roosevelt and Wyndmoor. Several important consignments of flowers were delayed on the railroad. The Florex Gardens, North Wales, Pa., and Weiland & Olinger, New Castle, Ind., were mentioned as having suffered in this respect.



THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY EXHIBITION  
Was Held in the Art Institute, Chicago, Illinois, March 25, 26 and 27, 1908.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY  
In Chicago, 1908.

THE OPENING SESSION.

The Society held its annual meeting in Fullerton Hall, a section of the Art Institute, on the Michigan Avenue Lake front.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M. Wednesday, March 25th, 1908, by the President, Robert Simpson, who delivered his address.

Secretary Hammond gave a synopsis of the proceedings at Washington, particularly the recommendations to the Executive Committee to issue Certificates of Merit for exhibits possessing real value; Life Member Certificates and the desirability of issuing at stated periods a Rose Journal. A motion was made and carried, directing the Executive Committee to consider the advisability of withdrawing money prizes from the regular list of awards and substituting certificates and medals

Mr. J. A. Valentine, of Denver, Colorado read his paper upon "Roses in Colorado", which is a thoughtful production.

Mr. W. W. Coles, of Kokomo, Indiana, moved a vote of thanks which was cordially given. Following this, W. A. Manda gave a most interesting talk about outdoor roses, among other facts that there was on record in Paris the names of 11,016 varieties and species of rose, and, in a private collection in that city, some 8,000 varieties. Very close attention was given to Mr. Manda and a vote of thanks followed.

President Simpson spoke of the beautifying of fences and unsightly places by the use of the climbing rose.

It was announced that Mr. Alexander Dickson, of Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, had kindly sent by special request a paper upon the "Hybridisation of Roses," which would be read at the next session.

## President Simpson's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Fellow members of the American Rose Society:

Another year has rolled around and we again meet in our annual convention to look and talk over the work of the year that is past, and to plan the policy and work of the Society in the future.

Last year we met in the capital of our country and many of us felt honored by having the privilege of taking the hand of the President of the United States in ours and receiving his kindly greeting and good wishes for ourselves, and noting his appreciation of the work being done by the Rose Society and many of the individual members. It was said by many of our members that the Washington meeting was in many respects more enthusiastic, and gave promise of larger permanent results than any of its predecessors.

This year through the generous invitation of the Chicago Florists Club, the American Rose Society plants its banner in the City of Chicago, the great and magic city of the West, where more roses are produced under glass, and distributed from this point over a larger area, than perhaps can be said of any other center in the country, not even excepting the city of New York. It seems therefore eminently fitting that this society should honor this city and this rose growing centre by holding its exhibition and convention here this year.

Many of you have seen the splendid exhibitions given in the City of Chicago in the past and have felt certain that the rose exhibition this year would be a distinct advance over anything hitherto attempted or seen in this city of big things.

I wish most heartily to express my appreciation of the work done by the Chicago Florists Club and the Rose show committee appointed by the club to secure special premiums and arrange the many details incident to an undertaking of this kind. When we remember that the local florists have on their hands and minds the National Show to be given here next November, and that they will have to give much of their time and means to put it through in a manner befitting the occasion and the scope of the undertaking, we are constrained to take off our hats to the men who have secured such an array of special premiums as our list shows, and have made possible such a splendid exhibition as that we have seen to-day.

The meeting of our society here in this Western centre, for the first time in its history, is a good augury for the future of the Society, I am very sure; we shall miss a good many faces here that have become familiar through meeting them so frequently at the annual gatherings in the East; but we are to make new friends that will join with the old in making this society a tower of strength and make it truly national in scope and character as well as in name.

In seeking to make recruits to our organization one frequently hears the remark, "What is the use of having so many societies anyway, and what benefit would it be to me if I should join the American Rose Society? The only answer that I can give is "That practically every grower of repute who has had his attention called to the aims and purposes of this organization has become a member of it, and if we give the matter a very little thought we will find that, with a very few exceptions, the men who hold aloof are back numbers in the trade. You will find that the brainiest and most progressive men in the business to-day are members of the rose, the carnation, the chrysanthemum, or some other society devoted to their specialty. An orchid society is now being projected as a necessary adjunct to the orchid business. Read the printed matter on the back of the Rose Society's letter paper and you will find its aim is "To increase the general interest in the cultivation and to improve the standard of excellence of the rose for all the people." "To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of the rose suitable to our American climate and requirements." A very noble aim this surely, and one that should naturally insure to the benefit of every man engaged in the growing or selling of roses for a living. The annual exhibitions affording as they do to raisers of new roses the very best opportunity of getting their novelties before a critical tribunal, and the opportunity offered the searchers for novelties to see these and judge of their merit is a very important feature of the work of such societies, and the man who follows up these exhibitions and has the judgment to discern the good and bad points of both new and old varieties, and will gauge his planting accordingly, discarding the varieties that have become old and common and giving space to newer sorts of undoubted merit, is the man who will have money to build more greenhouses and buy automobiles.

Very few of the visitors to the Washington or Boston exhibitions returned home without receiving inspiration to strive for a higher grade of flowers as the product of his skill, with the feeling of satisfaction with his calling, and with a determination to add dignity to it, and to make his business stand for something in the community.

The Rose Society certainly claims a share in the good work of making conditions more favorable for the rose grower of to-day. What has been done up to the present however is as nothing compared to the work that lies before it when with increased membership and available funds it is in a position to disseminate knowledge that will enable lovers of the rose, and that includes practically every citizen of this country, to plant varieties, and cultivate them in such a way as to give joy and satisfaction to the planter. There will then be sold by the nurserymen and florist for out door planting more roses than we can at present conceive of, and the prophecy will be fulfilled "the desert place shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

More has been done during the term of our present secretary to put the society upon a sound and permanent basis, and to present its claims and benefits to the florists of the entire country, and to many who do not grow roses for a living, than most of you are aware of; the volume of correspondence and the amount of clerical work done would stagger most of us, if it should be put upon us, and he certainly deserves the thanks of every member of this body for his painstaking work, done entirely for love of the good cause, and refusing any pecuniary compensation therefor.

#### EXPENSES IN GENERAL.

During the past year the expenses have been out of proportion to the income, the officers having advanced money to meet obligations and carry on the work, trusting to the receipts of this meeting to balance accounts; failing in this I suggest that a few friends of the society meet here in Chicago, and together lift the treasury out of its awkward predicament.

Certificates for new varieties authorized at our last meeting and life membership certificates, have been provided at considerable expense, but we think to the credit of the society.

A resolution was favorably received at the Washington meeting requesting the executive committee to consider the proposition of establishing a Rose Journal. This matter has received considerable thought and discussion during the year at the hands of the committee, and the secretary was authorized to go ahead and issue a prospectus, which has been sent out broadcast and has been commented on very favorably. The secretary will present to you a fuller report on this proposition: I would ask for it your careful and thoughtful consideration. If the members will support it in sufficient numbers it can be put through, otherwise it must be dropped.



## A JUNE SHOW.

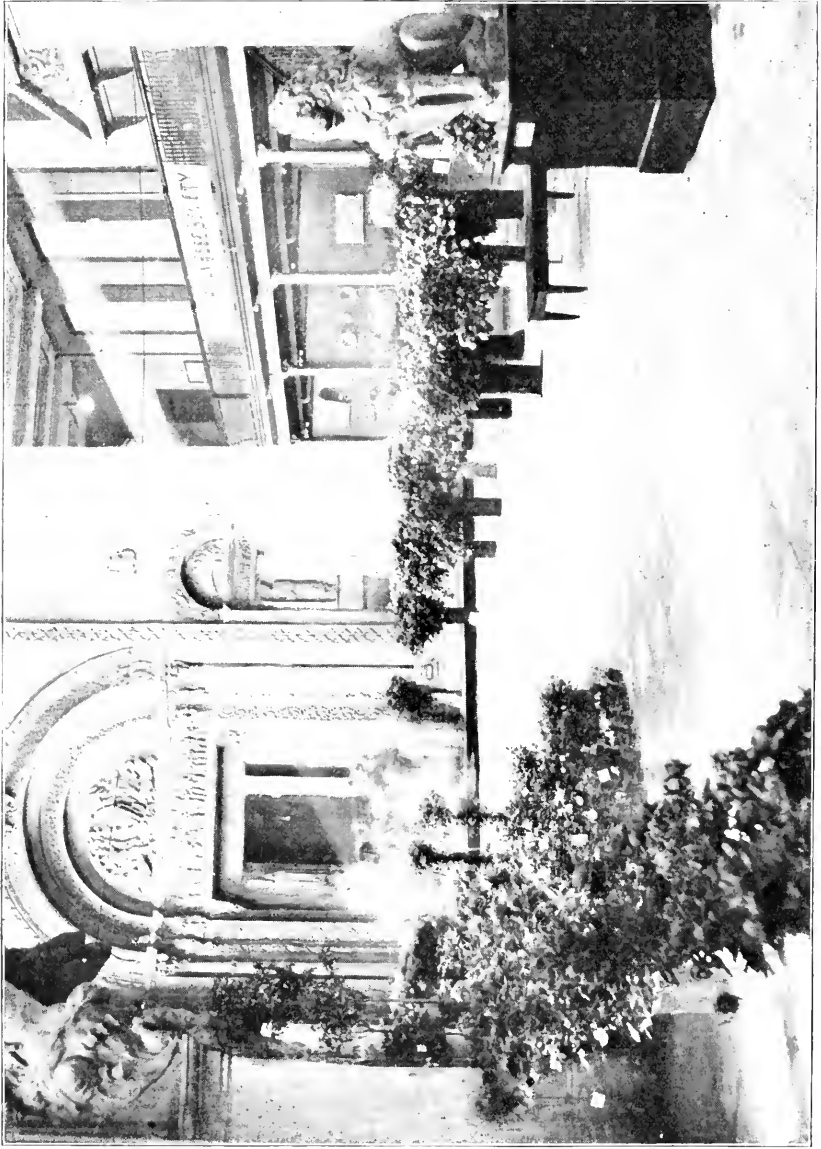
A committee was appointed to confer with the Association of American Nurserymen relative to the holding of an exhibition of out door roses in June, under the joint auspices of the two organizations. Mr. Hill as chairman will report on the work of this committee. Through the good offices of our ex-President, Mr. Newbold, an invitation has been extended to the American Rose Society by the Agricultural Society of New York to hold a June show this year in Bronx Park, New York City, the latter society to furnish the money and take care of all the details, and our society to offer certificates, medals, etc., and assist in arranging the schedule. The offer was accepted and the exhibition is assured, but the executive committee of the Rose Society authorized the offering of certificates, bronze and silver medals for new varieties only.

It is the wish and desire of the members of the committee that the nurserymen, and all others who grow out of door roses extensively, will keep this exhibition in mind and arrange to make extensive displays of roses in Bronx Park next June.

The educational features of such an exhibition that is free to all should be very great, and as an advertising medium it is not to be despised.

In arranging the program for this meeting the commercial rose grower has perhaps been brought to the front more than the amateur, which probably is as it should be at the present stage, but it will not do at all I think to allow this society, now or in the future, to drift into a trade organization and have its work restricted to the holding of exhibitions and exploiting of new varieties; that would be praiseworthy work, but it can do that and a great deal more by opening wide its doors, and seeking the co-operation of every man and woman in this broad land who has roses in his heart or in his garden. We should have in our ranks every authority on roses in this country, and the secretary should have a list of these authorities to whom he could refer questions that are too difficult for him to handle.

Finally gentlemen let us take a wide outlook, let us be broad in our views, and in our discussions at this meeting let us be considerate of each others feelings, remembering that we have but one object in view, the placing of the rose on the pedestal where she rightfully belongs, and the ennobling of our calling and profession.



SECTION OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY, CHICAGO.

## Secretary Hammond's Report.

### THE BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Secretary first and foremost desires to publicly acknowledge the value of the service rendered by the four trade papers, "American Florist," "Florists Exchange," "Florists Review," and "Horticulture," named in order of their age, for the courteous consideration which one and all have given to matters pertaining to the American Rose Society. It has been the effort of your Secretary to get as much publicity as we could, because this Society was founded with the idea of its becoming an extensive popular Association to spread the love of the beautiful rose among the people at large.

And another important fact is that the work of co-operation and patronage incumbent upon a National Society cannot be done unless the Society is provided with revenue and the revenue depends upon its membership.

### THE SOCIETY'S MEDAL FOR LOCAL SHOWS.

The American Rose Society should be able to patronize local societies by offering its medals freely, but all this takes revenue. The Life Membership fund gradually increases and this affords a revenue of four per cent. on the investment per annum, and the fund is now close to \$3,000. Our Life Membership stands at 50, the Annual Membership paid for the year 1907 was 110, the Associate Membership was 10.

The money awarded by the Society at its last show reached the sum of \$309 for stated premiums beside the specials.

The Bulletin of the Annual Meeting, which was begun in Secretary W. J. Stewart's term of office, has been continued and 600 were issued last year. These books seem to be highly appreciated, Secretaries of kindred societies asking for them in various instances. To get out these books nicely is a considerable expense, and part of this cost was met by a number of half or full page advertisements. Out of 60 letters sent out favorable replies came back from twelve persons.

### CERTIFICATES.

At the Washington meeting last March the desirability of issuing a Certificate of Merit for new roses which did not reach the score required for such novelties to win a Society medal, was discussed and recommended. The Executive Committee acting upon that recommendation prepared such Certificates and issued seven; E. G. Hill Co., Richmond Ind., "Rhea Reid;" F. H. Kramer, Washington, D. C., "Queen Beatrice;" Myers & Sanman, Wyndmoor, Pa., the rose "Wyndmoor;" M. H. Walsh,

Words Hole, Mass., for "Paradise," "La Fiamma," "Delight" and "Juanita." This recognition seemed to please everyone.

Up to last year there had not been any certificate of Life Membership nor any Society seal; a handsome certificate was made, a special seal prepared and adopted, and 54 of these Life Certificates have been issued to persons who have paid the \$50.00, which is the amount that is creating the permanent fund of the Society. The certificate was also sent to the family of deceased members.

The American Rose Society has been invited to hold a June Show in the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, New York City, in connection with the New York Horticultural Society. Ex-President Frederick R. Newbold attended one of the Executive Committee meetings and formally extended the invitation and the same was duly accepted.

The Executive Committee held five meetings in New York City; these meetings were always attended by some from a distance, and such members as were not personally present invariably reported by letter.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Early in the year, Vice-President Philip Breitmyer, of Detroit, set the pace for a fine special premium list, seconded by Arthur T. Boddington, of New York, which under the fostering care of Messrs. Poehlmann and Asmus and others of Chicago swelled to very satisfactory dimensions.

#### A ROSE JOURNAL.

At the last annual meeting a "Rose Journal" was a topic which grew out of the question given by resident Simpson—"How to increase the interest and thus the membership". The Secretary assumed the responsibility of issuing a Prospectus and mailing the same to all the present membership. The details of the results will be taken up more fully separately.

The record shows that after nine years the American Rose Society lives. It has crossed the Alleghenies (born on the ocean shore), holding its earliest exhibit in the Metropolis of America, going to the Garden City of Pennsylvania, then to the Scholarly City of Boston, from there to the Capital of the Nation, welcomed by President Roosevelt, then accepting the cordial invitation from Chicago. Here we are in the Imperial City of the West, with such a show before our eyes as maketh the heart glad, and our motto is "A Rose for every home, a Bush for every garden;" and this if carried out means beauty and grace in the homes of all the people.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

March 25th, 1908.

Secretary.



## ROSES IN COLORADO.

### An Historical Paper of Value.

By J. A. Valentine, of Denver, Colorado.

The State of Colorado, situated a little to the west of the geographical center of the United States, is about 375 miles long from east to west, about 275 miles wide, and has a total population of about 650,000. Denver, the principal city and capital of Colorado, with a population of about 200,000, is situated a little to the east and north of the center of the state. In travelling from Chicago to Denver, your journey would be a little longer than from Chicago to New York.

In going west from here by rail, you reach the Missouri river at Omaha in about five hundred miles. From there for more than five hundred miles you cross an immense plain, with an average rise of about seven feet to the mile, so that by the time you reach Denver you will be a mile above sea level.

You will have traversed the State of Nebraska from east to west, and a large part of this state is now fertile and productive farms, although within the memory of some of those here to-day it was a portion of the Great American Desert, and considered sterile and unproductive. My own personal knowledge of this region only extends back about twenty-five years, but I can very well remember when the meridian of 100 degrees was spoken of as a dead line, beyond which it was absolutely impossible to conduct any farming enterprise without irrigation. To-day the situation is so far changed that a great many people are contending that profitable farming without irrigation is possible even as far west as Denver, and more than that they are showing a good many substantial results to justify the faith within them.

The eastern half of Colorado is part of the immense plain already mentioned, and the western half is mountainous. The main range of the Rockies lies directly west of Denver, with the crest of the range only about fifty miles away, with numerous peaks reaching an elevation of 14,000 feet, and the gaps or passes ranging from ten to twelve thousand feet. Westward from here the whole state is mountainous, with many fertile valleys between the ranges, some of them narrow and some of them wide; but from the eastern to the western boundary of the state the whole region is arid, with a very light rainfall, which averages about four-

teen inches per annum in the vicinity of Denver; and farming by ordinary methods is not possible without irrigation. Evaporation is at all times very rapid, and dews almost unknown.

### The Campbell System.

Recently a great many experiments have been conducted under what is known as the "Campbell System," which, briefly, means intensive cultivation and a retention of the moisture in the soil by continually keeping the surface in a pulverized condition, and thereby preventing evaporation. It is too early to speak with entire confidence as to results, though success has been achieved in many cases, and the striking results obtained may well carry a lesson for florists whose carnations are suffering from drought in the field.

The whole state is blessed with abundant sunshine, both in summer and in winter, and except in the mountainous portions, the winter climate is mild, with but little snow. There is a wide daily range of temperature, nights being cool in summer and cold in winter. There is also a great difference between the temperature in the sun and in the shade, largely due to the absence of moisture in the atmosphere. Naturally in a climate so widely different from the climate of the eastern states, problems arise peculiar to this locality. )

### The Arid Region.

In any arid region the vegetation is scanty, and this same condition has existed back during the countless years in which the surface soil was being formed. Consequently the soil contains very little fibre and very little decayed vegetable matter, but the soluble salts are apt to be present in large quantities, because there has been little water to dissolve them and wash them away. Some of these salts are beneficial and some of them are harmful. In many localities alkaline salts are present in such quantities as to make the soil utterly useless, and the water of the streams naturally partakes of the chemical qualities of the soil, so that in a great many cases the water is so badly impregnated as to be utterly unfit for use. Many florists in the arid region have failed because they neglected to investigate the quality of their water supply before deciding upon a location.

It is generally possible to find soil which will produce good roses in the field, but it is difficult to find it heavy enough to be satisfactory and at the same time porous enough to permit of heavy watering in the benches. Our heaviest soil, called adobe, formed from decomposed shale, is certain to contain alkali, and cracks very badly when dry; but by a careful selection of soil most growers are meeting with fairly satisfactory results, al-

though there is still much to be desired and the ideal soil has not yet been obtained.

It is not an expensive or a difficult matter to secure a determination of the soluble salts in a sample of water, and the Agricultural Department will furnish valuable advice in such cases if requested. When it comes to an analysis of the soil, the situation is very different, for then the problem becomes very complex, and what with soluble and insoluble food, moisture content, mechanical condition, and nitrifying and denitrifying bacteria in numerous varieties, the layman searching for information becomes confused and is quite ready to agree with a recently published statement of Prof. Corbett to the effect that the plant itself must tell you by its action whether the soil is suitable. Yet even the soil sharps quarrel among themselves, and many of them claim that soil analysis is a safe guide. Your Illinois Experiment Station seems to be among the latter, and more than that, they support their claims by results which lead us to hope that the present confusion will some day crystalize into tested and accepted methods whereby the man in the laboratory may give wise counsel to both the man with the hoe and the one with the hose.

#### Composting of Soil.

Owing to the exceedingly dry atmosphere and the light rainfall, it is very difficult to get good results from the composting of soil in Colorado. If sod is piled up it does not rot but dries out. If manure is mixed with the soil its chemical condition remains unaltered for a long time. Some of our rose growers have on that account absolutely abandoned the use of manure in soil put into the benches, and all growers use it with great caution. When used as a top dressing it should be mixed with about equal quantity of soil. It is safe to say that if a rose grower in Denver were to top-dress his benches with such quantities of green manure as is used in the vicinity of Chicago, he would hardly have a leaf left on any of his plants at the end of a week. We Denver growers are simply amazed at the impunity with which manure is used in this vicinity.

Among the ordinary evils which rose growers have to contend with there are none of them which we do not have. The dry air seems to suit the red spider to perfection, but with our continual sunshine we are able to syringe the roses freely without any bad effect. Blackspot attacks the Beauties and Hybrid Teas to some extent, but it is not nearly the scourge that it is in the east. Thrips are like the poor, and are always with us, though I cannot vouch for as many varieties as your Illinois Experiment Station claims; and the greenfly propagates as freely with us as elsewhere, but is eradicated long before we get rid of the thrip.

### Mildew.

Mildew has been quite a problem with us in August and September. In the summer time our houses not infrequently show a temperature of 110 degrees when they are not shaded, although it is very rare indeed that the weather bureau reports any temperature above 95 degrees, and some of our September days are nearly as hot as midsummer. We frequently get a night temperature in June, July and August of 45 degrees, with six to seven degrees lower than that on rare occasions, and we expect a severe frost about the middle of September. At the place where I have charge, we keep steam in the boilers all through the summer, believing that it pays to do this as a protection against mildew; and yet, last summer we had a great deal of mildew, while one of our neighbors did not fire at all and his stock was perfectly clean. Owing to the dry air one would naturally expect us to be free from this trouble, and I am not competent to say why we are not.

### The Tea Rose.

A number of years ago our tea roses were not producing well, and were not making a good growth. Investigation disclosed the presence of immense numbers of ell worms. Our dry climate and our mild winters seem to be just suited to the production of nematodes in the open ground. After a very thorough comparative test, we abandoned the growing of tea roses on their own roots, and have now for a number of years grown them only on manetti. For a considerable time we sterilized the soil that we put in the benches, but this process has been abandoned as the manetti stocks have seemed to be perfectly immune. I believe that a large proportion of the tea roses grown in Colorado are now grown on manetti stocks.

The growing of American Beauties on manetti has been quite extensively tried, but the results have not seemed to be decisive either for or against this method, and the gain, if any, was so slight that all Beauties are now grown on their own roots.

So far as I know, none of our native roses have ever been used as stocks upon which to graft or bud roses for forcing or for garden use, and I presume the probabilities are against securing any good results, but the experiment ought to be worth trying. We have one or two native roses that are quite vigorous in their growth, and they are doubtless resistant to the evil effects of the alkaline salts so generally prevalent in the soil. Probably nothing but an actual test could determine how well they would respond to winter forcing, though the chances are that they would prove rebellious.



Dormant roses of all kinds are hard for us to handle. They are slow in making roots, and it requires careful handling to keep the wood from shriveling. Such roses as the Crimson Rambler are always in evidence in the stores at Easter time, but plants that are really well done are always scarce, and no grower can be absolutely certain of his results.

#### Outdoor Roses.

Our people as a rule are but just beginning to show a proper appreciation of garden roses and shrubbery, and within the last few years business in these lines has largely increased.

Owing to the peculiar climatic conditions outlined, the growing of roses in the garden presents a great many problems, and it is a difficult matter to get the average householder to understand just what is required in the way of care, so that repeated failures have discouraged a great many. Dormant roses shipped in from the east generally arrive with the roots badly dried, and a large percentage of them die. Reputable concerns should, for their own sake, use more care in packing shipments for the arid states so as to prevent this drying out. Shipments are also made by the itinerant peddlers, who care nothing for the interests of their customers, and the buyer is not entitled to much sympathy when he finds his investment a total loss. But such transactions are an injury to the business, for a man is loth to try again if his first purchase proves a failure.

#### Winter Killing.

Roses which are hardy in regions where the temperature goes very much lower than it does in Denver, often winter-kill with us, but it is not the severe cold that kills them. A plant suffering from drought will not endure the same degree of cold that it would if the soil were in a reasonably moist condition. Since the first of November we have had a total rainfall of less than 1 1-2 inches up to the fifteenth of March, and during that time we have only had three storms where the precipitation was one-quarter inch. Then again we have a great many warm winter days, and especially warm days in February, March and April, which make the buds swell, only to be severely frozen later on.

During this same period the nights are generally about 25 degrees colder than the days, but this difference sometimes reaches to more than 50 degrees, and on rare occasions to nearly 60 degrees. It is obvious that a day temperature of 70 degrees, followed by a night temperature of 20 degrees in April, is more than any rose plant can well withstand. )

### The Drying Winds.

The drying winds and the bright sunshine also work a great deal of harm, and with us it is more essential to provide protection from the sun than it is from the cold. We find that plants on the north side of a tight board fence generally come through the winter in pretty good shape, while those on the south side of the same fence are very apt to die. Tea roses do not seem to have vitality enough to withstand our winters even when protected, but the hybrid teas do very nicely and are planted quite largely. Climbing roses are apt to have the wood badly killed back unless they are in a position where they are sheltered from the sun.

Owing to our dry winters, few hardy roses are planted in the fall, and spring planting of field grown stock often meets with failure unless the planting is done very early. In our establishment we have advocated the planting of young roses from four inch pots in preference to field grown stock, the results being much more satisfactory. By fall these roses are vigorous bushes and in good condition to endure the hardships of winter. Roses on their own roots are much to be preferred to budded stock for the garden, because if the tops are badly killed back they are likely to make good growth again from the bottom.

### The Apprentice.

I find that in many quarters the idea prevails that an apprentice who has served a year or two in the east can come to Colorado and rank as a first-class florist. In other words it is thought that our methods are crude; our growers ignorant and unskillful, and our structures of an obsolete type. We are apt to be a little resentful of such an assumption, for it is erroneous, and while I do not wish to appear boastful, it is due the florists of our section to say that they are an intelligent lot of men, whose character and methods will not suffer by comparison with the florists of any other section. While our houses are not as expensive or as extensive as some in other parts of the country, they are in the main well suited to the purposes for which they are intended. Our rose growers do not cut a large number of flowers on extra long stems that would grade as "specials" in this market, because our market does not demand much stock of that grade, and also because our climate tends to produce a more slender growth and a more early setting of the buds; but the stock averages well, is well colored, unless faded by too much sun, and would sell well in any market.

Nothing which I have said should be construed as intimating that the problems with which we contend are more difficult than those encountered in the eastern states, but they are different. Our ranks are constant-

ly being augmented by accessions from the east, and any florist who has succeeded there may confidently expect to succeed elsewhere; but he will make a great mistake if he allows his previous success to blind him to the fact that a strange country means strange conditions, and that those who have gone before him are in all probability able to aid him by a recital of their own mistakes. Whether they will aid him depend largely upon his own attitude.

#### **Good Advice to New Comers.**

The people of the west speak of a newcomer as a "tenderfoot." Until he has become acclimated he will find it politic to assume a meek and lowly demeanor. If he does he will receive a cordial welcome and find his fellow florists a lot of good fellows; but if he begins by commenting adversely on what he sees, and sins still further by predicting the things he proposes to accomplish, he cannot wonder if the natives stand back and prepare to laugh, when he proves the truth of the adage that "Pride goeth before a fall".

Most rose growers who come to our climate from the east come with a feeling that the dry air and continual sunshine are all they need to insure success, and there is no disguising the fact that we are free from troubles that are so serious a matter to our eastern brethren during the dark days of winter; but dry air and sunshine are not the only essentials. The regions where vegetation grows luxuriantly are regions that have a humid atmosphere and the cloudy days which necessarily come with such an atmosphere. Many a rose grower has come to Colorado, and scorning advice has attempted to dry off his roses in the summer for the purpose of starting them up later, as he had been accustomed to do. The drying is easy, but the subsequent starting is a problem. We frequently carry over roses to the second and even to the third year, but we do not attempt to stop them, and we keep them practically in full growth, even if we propose to transfer the bushes from one house to another.

Just at present in Denver the supply of cut flowers is decidedly in excess of the demand. This is apt to be true with us for a short time in the fall and again in the spring, but during the rest of the year the supply and demand seem pretty well balanced. There was a time when a great many roses were shipped to Colorado by eastern growers, but I believe that practically none are shipped in now.

#### **Good Spenders.**

The people of Colorado as a class are what would be termed "good spenders," but not in the way that seems to be generally imagined. There

are very few instances of the lucky miner with more money than he knows what to do with. They generally buy what they have use for, and are willing to pay a fair price for it, but it is a mistake to suppose that they are disposed to throw their money away. On the other hand what is commonly known as "shopping" or "haggling" for the sake of getting a small reduction in the price is not very much practiced.

The prices which are obtainable in the Denver market are never as high as the highest prices obtainable in the Chicago market, especially at Christmas, but prices are more even the year through, and a considerable part of the retail trade is supplied under contract, where the prices are fixed in advance. No one has ever made a success of a wholesale commission house in Denver, and it looks as though such an enterprise could not be a success until there is room for two such concerns, for it is hard to get the growers to place confidence in a man who has no competition.

#### **Gus Opitz, the Pioneer.**

As nearly as I can determine, the forcing of roses in Colorado only dates back to 1873, when Gus Opitz grew a dozen plants or so. The following year Rushmore & Son planted Hermosa, Isabella Sprunt, Safrano and Lamarque, all in a house about fifty feet long.

I have sent out numerous inquiries, and using the replies received as a basis, I estimate that the florists of the state are at present forcing about 35,000 Beauties, 30,000 Brides, 20,000 each of Bridesmaid, Chatenay and Richmond, and 10,000 other roses, including Roosevelt, Killarney, Perle, Kaeserin and Moulton. It is interesting to note that not a single concern reported any Liberty, and that rose seems to have been completely supplanted by Richmond.

#### **Volume of Retail Business.**

The retail business in the state probably approximates \$650,000 per annum, or \$1.00 for each inhabitant. I would not like to venture an estimate of the amount of wholesale business done with adjoining states, but it is considerable. These figures must seem absurdly small to Chicago florists who are accustomed to places with a million feet of glass under one management; but some day the men who have grown rich in Chicago will make their homes in Colorado, where summer and winter are alike delightful, and we in our turn will build large places and get rich catering to their wants.

Just at present there does not seem to be any opening for increased areas of glass in the vicinity of Denver, but there are doubtless a number of small towns in the state where a florist could start in a modest way

and gradually build up a business which would be fairly remunerative. Such a man would do well to work a year for some established concern where he could observe the methods practiced, and he could then start for himself with less risk of costly mistakes. If success came slowly he would find some compensation in the joy of living among a warm hearted and generous people, in a glorious climate with noble mountains in view, whose charm would ever increase. . . What better can any country offer than moderate financial success in such an environment?

### The Money Panic.

This paper would not be complete without some reference to the present financial condition, and I am glad to be able to say that in Colorado the recent depression has not made any appreciable difference in the business. It may be that it is yet too early for us to feel the bad effects from the late panic, and there may still be for us a day of reckoning, but like all others, we are glad to put off the evil day as long as possible.

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## SECOND DAY'S SESSION, MARCH 26th.

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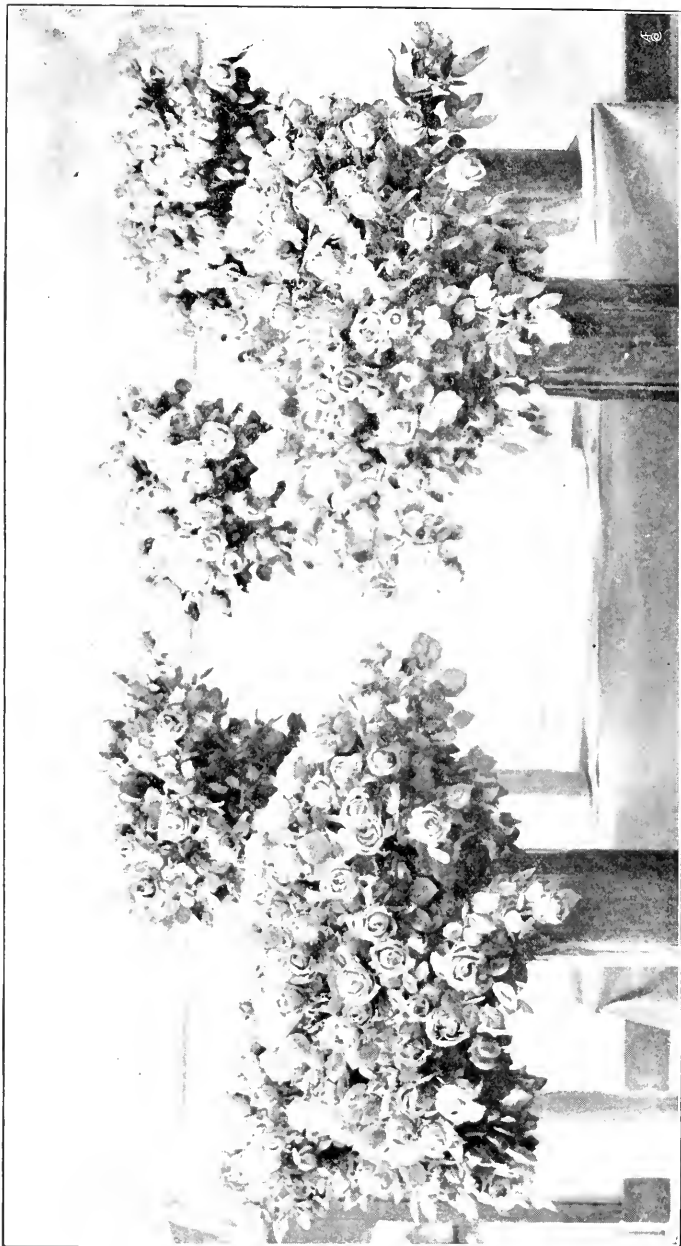
### Buffalo Selected for 1909—Officers Elected.

Thursday, at 10.45 a. m., the second session opened by Mr. John T. Sullivan, of Detroit, reading his paper on "The Rose for Decorative Purposes."

This paper was followed very closely. Mr. Philip Breitmeyer commending it warmly. Mr. J. W. Stewart moved a vote of thanks. Mr. Breitmeyer expressed his regret that the prizes offered by Mr. Boddington and himself were not competed for in the outdoor class, but offered to renew the same for next year.

Mr. Simpson said the exhibition in quantity and quality of forcing roses was exceedingly fine, and, when it was remembered that many of these had come hundreds of miles, and been for two or three days in transit, it was remarkable. One fine exhibit from the Florex Gardens, Philadelphia, was delayed, but at the last minute was staged.

Mr. W. H. Ellicott's paper on the size of commercial greenhouses was well read and elicited much discussion.



THE POEHLMANN BROS. COMPANY'S FINE SHOWING  
In An Alcove That Intensified Its Beauty.

Mr. George B. Maynadier, of the Bureau of Soils Department of Agriculture, read a paper on the subject of Soils—the constituent parts, the effect of water, etc. This paper was closely followed.

Mr. John Thorp related some experience where La France grew at Nyack, N. Y., with much vigor, and other varieties at Madison, N. J., illustrating by his experience the force of the suggestions of Mr. Maynadier. This paper coincidentally was allied to Mr. Valentine's facts about alkali in soil. Mr. Traendly moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Maynadier.

#### INVITATION FROM BUFFALO.

Following this, Mr. Wm. F. Kasting, of Buffalo, N. Y., obtaining the floor, stated that he had come from Buffalo on purpose to ask the society to fix the place of its next meeting in that city. A motion was put, and the meeting accepted Buffalo, N. Y., as the city in which to meet in March, 1909.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Seldom is any gathering of men recorded where a more complimentary vote was given for a nominee than that which elected Mr. August F. Poehlmann, of Morton Grove, Illinois, as President of The American Rose Society, to succeed Mr. Robert Simpson, of Clifton, N. J., who, for the past two years, has most assiduously served as its President.

Wm. F. Kasting was chosen Vice-President; Harry O. May, Summit, N. J., Treasurer; Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Secretary.

The members of the Executive Committee for three years next ensuing are: Mr. Philip Breitmeyer, of Detroit; Mr. Adolph Farenwald, Hillside, Pa.

The meeting adjourned until Friday morning, March 27th, at 11 a. m.



## THE ROSE

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From a Retailer's View and the Part  
that the Rose Plays in  
Decorations.

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By John T. Sullivan, Detroit.

In attempting to treat this very broad subject, many phases of it appear for the consideration of the essayist, and the introduction of anything that is really novel seems most difficult. But if the mere recital of that which is well known, and the awakening of increased interest in the subject is, as I believe, valuable, the paper may be entitled to a place in the report of the proceedings of this Society. It will be observed that the question is viewed from the position of a retailer of cut roses chiefly.

The present great extent of the rose trade was developed by many contributing factors, but I believe the chief of these were the pioneer retail florists, who in their time were the first to realize the commercial possibilities of the Queen of Flowers. To these men is due the honor of having appreciated the full worth of the rose, and laid the foundation of its illustrious career. They loved the rose, and had faith in its future, and no unfavorable circumstance deterred them in advancing the prestige of their adopted flower, nor from courageously asking a price for it, commensurate with its actual value as determined by the cost of production. Many of those pioneers have passed away, but their work is perpetuated, and their monuments are seen in the present magnitude of the rose industry. These enterprising, far-seeing retailers in the early days of their experience were quick to perceive the manifest delight and approval of their discerning customers on being shown a rose of more than ordinary size and beauty, and thus encouraged, they in turn urged the growers on to increased efforts, and the latter stimulated more by the prospective reward, than the love of their productions, continued to im-



prove the existing varieties of roses, and by the repetition of these progressive steps in the Eastern cities, chiefly Boston, there was created the substantial beginning of the evolution of the rose in this country, which has continued to the present day.

Those were the days when reigned old Safrano, Isabella Sprunt, Bon Silene, and Cornelia Cook as forcing varieties, and the annually forced crops of Gen. Jacks, Ann d'Diesach, Baroness Rothschild, Merville d'Lyon and a few other hybrids.

And here is suggested the inquiry: Why have the retailers in the early days of floriculture, and continuing to the present time, selected the rose as the basic element in their business careers? Why have they continued to maintain the rose most conspicuously before their trade? Why are so many florists to-day, while not ignoring the increasing value of many other branches of the business, making roses a specialty and succeeding in their efforts to permanently popularize them? Because the retailers wisely view the rose as their chief asset in merchandizing. Without it, their places would be devoid of the essential attractiveness and proper equipment of a floral store. As an article of merchandise or practically considering it, the florists realize that in no other stock of cut flowers can they operate with the same degree of immunity from possible loss that the rose gives them; they can, as every florist well knows, stock up with a supply of tight cut buds, which being at once salable, continue to actually improve on their hands for several days, more or less, according to the season and varieties, before they begin to decline. For shipping long distances, no flower is more suitable or certain of satisfactory results, viewed alone upon its splendid keeping qualities. Retailers of the seaboard cities use roses almost exclusively in the so-called "steamer trade."

#### **The Richmond a Good Keeper.**

I am reminded of the case of some blooms of the Richmond Rose, being shown at a meeting of the Detroit Florist Club three years ago. The same flowers after being kept in a refrigerator, were shown at the exhibition of the American Carnation Society in Chicago eight days later. This trait of the longevity of cut roses in good condition which reduces its imperishable nature to a minimum, and commends them so highly to a practical sense to the retailer, while in his possession and that of his customer, and also when the question of the dealers' supply is considered, as the rose can be shipped to him if necessary by his grower situated far away, and the availability of the Rose in all seasons, adds great value to his chief commodity in stock.

On no occasion of the many where flowers of some kind are used is the Rose ever considered unsuitable or inappropriate. The retailer fully appreciates the appropriate character of the Rose for all purposes of decorative effect, and its unequalled position without a worthy rival in the affections of the greatest portion of humanity. The florist can in all sincerity suggest the Rose as the friendly gift, the christening of either the baby or the vessel, and for the hand of the bride it is most essential. We can select it as the message to the sick room, and with equal propriety use it as a mark of condolence and respect to the dead.

Indeed, were the Rose eliminated completely from the mountain of retail floriculture, the cavity would be so great it would be difficult to properly identify it. These and many more that may be named, are the reasons why the retailers look upon Roses as being the most reliable, valuable and indispensable article of their merchandise.

### **The Dignity of the Rose.**

Keeping pace with the evolution of the Rose in the various degrees of its advancement, came the improved methods in the decorations, and here too, the Queen of Flowers plays a most conspicuous part. In the richness of its individual beauty, clothed alone by its own rich foliage, it enables the decorator to carry out, better than any other flower, the idea of a modest, charming simplicity in decorative effect, with the most satisfactory results.

How frequently we are asked to adorn a person, a picture, a mantel or other object with "just one rose," so exquisite and impressive in its simplicity.

In depicting the part the rose plays in elaborate decorations, we may say the world cheerfully concedes the tribute this flower alone deserves above all others, it being the very essence of decorative effect in whatever manner it is shown. The individual flower, the vase of them, the bank of roses, or baskets of the same; and it is doubtful indeed if there can be found in any part of the country, a retailer whose establishment lays claim to being first-class in its appointments, that does not give Roses preeminence of importance in his store as a result of the recognition of their value fundamentally, in decorative effects.

### **The Distinctive Beauty of the Rose.**

And this is not surprising when he considers the distinctive beauty and striking grandeur of the Rose itself, stripped of all sentimental significance attached to it in ages past down to the present time, and even momentarily ignoring its delightful fragrance ever present and welcome, in

some degree of intensity, and standing alone in its purely decorative character it challenges the unvarying admiration of all who behold it. Oftentimes this admiration and devotion approaches the highest degree the heart is capable of.

And to what grandeur of elaborate decorations is the Rose not capable of. With its gorgeous rich colors in many hues, the most exacting detail of elaborate effect is feasible. It yields itself gracefully to any situation, and in no place—either parlor, church or hall—will the Rose fail to produce the acme of elaborate decorative effect. Any one of the many beautiful varieties, without the accompaniment of other flowers or floral accessories, is equal to any occasion, when the perfection of floral beauty and magnificent splendor is desired. The florist who has much work in this line frequently meets with situations where the room furnishings or other unfavorable conditions render the case difficult of solution, has but to turn to the "Queen," which comes to his relief in whatever color the case demands and the achievement of elaborate effect with ease is accomplished.

Other flowers may in their respective seasons find a measure of favor, usefulness and even popularity with the lovers of the beautiful in nature, and in decorations you may mix them in an incongruous mass without doing great violence to their individual character, but the Rose alone, cries out pleadingly for a position of isolation where, unaided by associates, ribbons, ferns or other accessories, the rare, unrivaled splendor, and magnificence of its decorative effect, is most pleasing and appreciable.

Indeed, the champions of no other flower would have the courage to question the supreme and exclusive position of the Rose when considering the greatest achievements possible in elaborate decorations of the present day.

But it is not alone the practicability of the Rose, it being the corner stone of his business edifice, that makes it interesting to the retailer. He with the whole civilized world, recognizes the perfection of its natural beauty, and the inexpressible thrill of joy experienced by those who behold it in its magnificent and unequalled splendor. The florist presenting the Rose—fair, fragrant and exquisite—offers no apology when advancing its fame as the "Queen of Flowers," always encouraged and confident that no flower grows that can excel the Rose. And where an occasion is presented when it is desired to express purity of life, a stainless character, unquestioned integrity, and virtuous career, we turn instinctively to the emblematical flower—the pure white Rose. The Rose is beautiful, even in its dainty promising bud, the half or full open flower. Indeed the great artists often select the latter as subjects for their finest

work, and not infrequently do we see some varieties in the very last stages of their development and even bordering upon decay, yet embodying the very perfection of floral beauty. And when we consider the esteem in which it is universally held, the admiration and devotion it excites in both the rich and the poor, its unchallenged position as symbolical of innocence, purity, beauty, and sweetness of character, the joyous hope it carries to the sick and afflicted. When we consider all these precious attributes of the Rose, we are not amazed at its wonderful and ever increasing popularity.

#### **The Flower Shows.**

Retailers view with pleasurable gratitude the powerful agency of the flower shows in the development of the Rose, and the maintenance of its popularity. In the early days of the rise and progress of this flower, industrially speaking, the retailers were more conspicuous for their zeal in using these shows as mediums to strengthen their individual work in behalf of the rose than they are at the present day, and the retailers are forced to admit the increasingly active participation in these events, by the enterprising rose growers, and gratefully acknowledge the great good they are doing of a most permanent character.

#### **Want Novelties.**

At the same time, the retailers deplore the seeming indifference of many growers in the important matter of providing them with more of the novelties in Roses, the necessity for which is most apparent. So pronounced and general is this interest, and indeed eagerness of the rose patrons to satisfy their delights in new varieties, that I venture to say that were some of the once favorite roses that are now relegated almost to oblivion, and which the so-called up-to-date grower of these times would disdain to grow, were resurrected, they would find a ready market and many warm appreciative friends among rose enthusiasts. As an example I might cite the case of old Bon Silene, which is now grown in some quarters and is meeting with an encouraging demand. And in considering the adoption of varieties to meet this changing taste of the people, it is well to remember, that it is not the size alone that constitutes the chief elements in a beautiful and most acceptable rose, as is clearly and constantly shown by even the most fastidious patrons of the retail stores while making their selection.

The public are craving for novelty—something different from the monotonous few varieties that greet them on their recurring visits to the floral store. Any of the older varieties are sufficiently attractive and alluring to the casual buyer, but the steady patrons who are our most

valuable ones, must be shown something new to hold their continued and increasing interest in our chief commodity. As an evidence of this tendency on the part of a large portion of the flower lovers, for variety and novelties, witness the increasing interest shown by them the last two or three years in the dainty Pompon and Anemone Chrysanthemums, and often by identically the same persons who formerly sought the largest specimens of that flower at the time obtainable. Even the new commonly grown Crimson Rambler, how frequently it is used in most important social functions for its decorative effect in preference to the concededly more beautiful varieties, simply because, for the time being, this rose carried with it the element of novelty. How eagerly would the rose enthusiasts to-day seek the beautiful Hybrid roses, as they were formerly grown, if they were now available.

These are the elements of the changing character of our retail business, which serves to sustain our conviction—that if we should broaden the scope of the rose and still further popularize it, we must create greater diversity in the productions we offer.

#### **New Varieties.**

If rose growers who are devoted to the production of cut blooms alone believe, as they evidently do, that a list of a half dozen varieties of the same, embracing merely the primary colors, will, even if ever so well grown and beautiful, satisfy the exacting taste and aesthetic inclination of the flower-loving public, I would ask, how can they reconcile such a theory with the most palpable contradiction of it, when we consider the marvelous expansion of the rose plant industry as shown by the firms issuing catalogues. Many of these will tell you that they enjoy the continuous patronage of their old customers chiefly by the latter's intense interest in the newer varieties of roses as they are annually offered.

But the experimenting must be the burden, if we may so call it, of the growers. They must take the initiative steps. The retailers, as zealous as they are, cannot offer to the public a variety having only an imaginary existence or merely prospective value. To the timid but perhaps well meaning grower, I would say: Try out the new varieties, giving promise of a good future; give them a fair and honest trial without prejudice, not as we too frequently see growers half-heartedly assigning the most unfavorable spot in their greenhouse to a few dozen plants of a novelty, and thereafter being daily disturbed with suspicions that the stranger among his pet varieties is only another fake, and after a brief experience, seems only too willing to denounce it to other florists and exultantly proclaim that he knew it was no good when he bought it.

### The Killarney Rose.

As an illustration of the respective attitudes of the retailers and many growers, I will cite the case of the Killarney Rose, a variety, the superior merits of which are now universally conceded. Witness its struggle for the recognition deserved.

Soon after the Killarney's introduction in this country, about nine years ago, a few growers experimented with it in a limited way. The keen, well trained eyes of the retailers, who by chance came into possession of the cut blooms, recognized instinctively their rare beauty and prospective value, and true to the enterprising methods that had already gained for them a big rose trade, they soon acquainted their customers with the distinctive finished beauty of the novelty, the supply of which was as yet limited. The increasing popularity of this variety and the consequent demand for it kept much in advance of the supply, which fortunately improved rapidly in the hands of but a few growers. Retailers everywhere urged more growers to plant it.

The latter, nevertheless, were distrustful, and persistently refused to give it a fair trial, and in this case, as in many others, totally ignored the advice of the man behind the counter. One grower would say that it was too short stemmed, another called it a cropper, and another thought it a shy bloomer. A few wise ones thought that we had too many pink varieties, but in the mean time a few real wise ones—growers and retailers alike—were doing a big business in Killarney Roses and incidentally advancing the popularity of the Queen of flowers and aiding floriculture generally.

The grower's indifference to the constant pleadings of the retailers to awaken to the importance of growing varieties that would be particularly available in the warm summer season, has delayed inexcusably the full development of the lucrative trade for both grower and dealer that is attainable during this period. The present growers cannot justify their lethargy in the past in this respect by the absence in commerce, as they allege, of such varieties as will by their productiveness, color and quality commend them for the purpose named.

### Good Roses at Low Prices.

The retailers often wonder when contemplating the indisputable proud and exclusive position the Rose holds in the hearts and minds of the people—what would be the extent of the commercial importance and increased popularity of the Queen of Flowers were it not for its present prohibitory price to the masses, which operates to its disadvantage, commercially speaking. With that barrier removed, appears to them visions

of acres of glass being annually added to the existing large area now devoted to its culture, and the additions of thousands of florists engaged in this healthful and profitable industry. And in view of the vast strides made by Hybridiers in recent years, may we not reasonably expect that a type of Roses can yet be brought out which in addition to the quality of the flowers will also be sufficiently productive to allow them to be sold at a price that will place them in the hands of the masses, and their popularity thus extended to the full gratification of every lover of the Rose. And this blessing may by the same process be extended to the multitudes of homes where outdoor culture of the Rose is possible were the suitable varieties available.

How frequently on our premises the prospective buyer who is viewing with delight a splendid blooming plant of, we shall say, "Frau Karl Druschki" and asks if it is hardy, we proudly answer in the affirmative and prepare to take an order. When again questioned, will it bloom again this season? we reluctantly answer in the negative, as we see our prospective sale fade away. There is where we are deficient. We have not yet adjusted our productions to the actual requirements of the people we attempt to serve. We cannot expect amateur Rose growers and the general public to purchase and be satisfied with such varieties that even in the hands of skilled florists will not succeed under similar conditions. And considering the retailers' part in the future, no one can question the wisdom of carrying forward with still greater vigilance and enthusiasm the splendid work on identically the same lines of those pioneer retailers referred to, whose careers were so strongly characterized by eminently successful results.

In continuing the practice of those methods let us not deceive ourselves as to their sufficiency unsupported in these times. For to maintain the same state of advancement we must enlist some of the means made necessary by the progressive spirit of the day. The exploitation of our wares being essentially a commodity of luxury, calls for our very best efforts to impress the public with their beauty and the multiplicity of their uses. We must show our finest, and encourage the admiration and consequent use of them. We must advertise—the day is upon us to employ "printer's ink;" our stores and stock must be made familiar with the people; we must acquaint the daily press with the current news concerning the Rose—its development, its beauty and increasing popularity. And indeed it is a sad commentary we are forced to admit, that of all the matter recently appearing in the daily press and monthly periodicals, columns, yes, pages of it, relating to the Rose, either culturally or descriptive and eulogistic of it as the Queen of Flowers,

very little if any of it emanates from the great army of florists whose interests are so materially enhanced by such publicity, which in other words is real advertising, without any cost to the negligent beneficiaries. And if the retailers would maintain their coveted position as the leaders in popularizing the Rose in the future as in the past, they cannot ignore this powerful assisting agency so universally available.

#### Civic Improvement.

The identification of florists with the Civic Improvement Societies now everywhere so popular and aggressive in their work, is another means by which our business may be greatly helped.

All this missionary work must be carried on in the future as in the past by the retailer and even with more energy than formerly, for the grower, broadly speaking, is not known to the public or its quota of flower buyers, except the growers of Chicago and vicinity, who seem to be as successful in exploiting their work through the daily press, as they are in carrying it on under their immense areas of glass. The retailer has an established identity. He is in the eyes of the people and to them is a real fountain of floricultural knowledge.

Society has, as a result of a combination of circumstances, aided by the florists themselves, forced the American Beauty to a position of prominence that seems at times to discourage the hybridizer in his endeavor to produce a successful rival to that famous variety. But alas as every retailer knows, that variety at times, is anything but a real beauty, but having been wisely christened, its celebrated name often saves it from the condemnation it too frequently deserves. Originators need not fear for a place in this country for their meritorious productions even if they fall far short of the size of the popular American Beauty. Size alone does not always commend a rose—length and strength of stem with nice foliage supporting a flower beautifully distinct in color and form, will never suffer materially in comparison with its companion of larger size, coarse texture and varying shades of unattractive colors. We shall say nothing of "bull heads," that in a measure serve to disfigure the whole Rose family.

Personally, I should prefer to see half of the glass at present devoted to American Beauty given to a few of our leading sorts and a further extension of our present list of forcing varieties to include those particularly reliable for summer blooming, and in this position I fully realize that I am in danger of standing almost alone. But it is a well known fact that no longer are retailers embarrassed when they are able to answer the call of the critical rose customer for American Beauty if they



are prepared to offer as a substitute either that marvelously distinct and strikingly beautiful rose "Richmond" or its worthy and popular companion "Killarney," and indeed these are now often preferred to "Beauty," irrespective of the cost. Even from classic Boston comes the trade report as recent as last week, that "The demand for Beauties is not active, many people now preferring Richmonds and Killarney."

And when we reflect upon the dismal failures attending the attempts of some growers with Beauties, we are moved to pity, and regret that the same glass and efforts were not devoted to other varieties which would be most certain to yield better, if not entirely satisfactory results.

In conclusion allow me to say to those of us who are engaged in various ways in advancing the interests of the rose, and who at times feel the encroachment of its reputed rival—the carnation—supported by its aggressive society, remember, that we too have a society, devoted to the "Queen of Flowers;" and being faithful in our efforts in its ranks and working along lines of its noble aims, and prompted by its suggestions, we shall maintain the rose in its glorious ascendancy to where its unrivaled beauty and adaptability to all phases of decorative adornment justly entitles it, and after having accomplished so much in advancing its popularity, we shall still persevere in its behalf until we have achieved the full realization of our cherished desire and ambition, "A Rose for every home; a Bush for every garden."



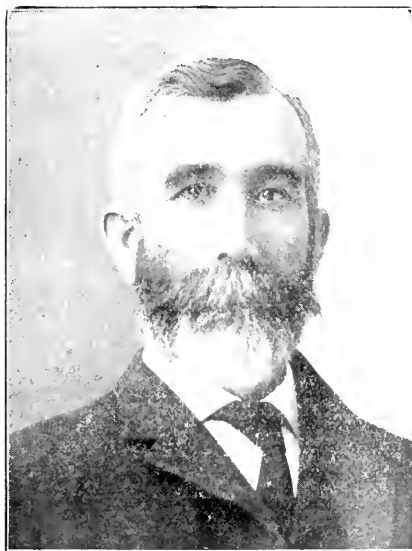


W. H. ELLIOTT'S VASE OF KILLARNEY AT THE CHICAGO SHOW,  
Raised at Madbury, N. H.

## PROPER SIZE OF COMMERCIAL ROSE HOUSES

By W. H. ELLIOTT, Brighton, Mass.

What is the proper size of a greenhouse to grow roses for commercial purposes? This is the question assigned to me. What I think is really wanted in this case is to know how large one really thinks a greenhouse should be built. My answer will be more on this line. First, I wish to



W. H. ELLIOTT.  
One of the Winners.

apologize for coming as an eastern man to Chicago to answer a question of this kind, for, if there is anyone who knows how large greenhouses should be, it is the Chicago man. I can, however, give you an answer in a very few words. A greenhouse, for commercial purposes, should be as large as a man has money to build. That is, whatever money he is

going to invest in commercial houses might best be put in one house. I would not hesitate to put 150,000 feet under one roof. In fact, one could build a greenhouse to good advantage as long as it can be heated from one central station. One can heat 1,000 feet each way with a gravity system, provided you had a fall of 10 feet from the radiating pipes to the water line of the boiler. With a vacuum system I presume they might be carried a great deal further. Just how much I could not say, as I have not used that system.

### **Ridge and Furrow vs. Single Roof.**

The continuous ridge and furrow houses need only be limited by the money to be laid out, as the heat could be carried 1,000 feet each way. Much can be said in answer to the question of the advantages of the ridge and furrow houses as compared with the wide single roof. I shall speak in favor of the wide single roof, although I must admit that the well constructed ridge and furrow ranges around Chicago are as fine houses as I would expect to see anywhere and I expect a strong argument in favor of that style from those using them. What influences me most in favor of the single roof is the snow. A roof that will clear itself of snow in mid-winter, at a time when the days are short, and prices high, is certainly to be desired. Another advantage to the single house is that it is easier to fill and empty; also that high houses are less expensive to heat. The variation of heat in the day time is not so great. They should be ventilated and handled. Larger amount of air space inside the greenhouse has proved to be an advantage rather than the disadvantage most growers supposed it would be. E. Holmes, in his address on "Rose Culture" before the Gardners' and Florists' Club of Boston, stated as his opinion, that 40 per cent. of the improvement in rose growing in the past 20 years was due to the up-to-date greenhouse, and I think he was right. It is one of the facts that we must accept that better stock can be grown in a large green house than in a small one.

### **Width.**

In regard to the width: It is hard to predict how wide greenhouses will be built in the next 25 years. Of course, with the ridge and furrow plan, the width is really unlimited as the ventilation is now taken care of as you go along; but how wide do you suppose greenhouses will be built and depend upon a single run of ventilators to ventilate them? We have already seen them built up to 150 feet in width. Unfortunately, this wide house was not well constructed and is not considered a success, but it is really not the width. It is the question of construction. If a

house was thoroughly and properly constructed could a house of this size be handled to advantage? I have not seen this wide house during the winter season, and have no idea how the stock is growing. I looked this house over thoroughly at the time of the convention last summer. It seemed to be considered an impracticable house, but the only reason given was its construction.

The question really is, if the house was strong and securely built would a house of that kind grow good stock? I would say that in that house at the time I saw it, was growing as nice a lot of American Beauty as I could find anywhere. If the house will grow the stock, then that is really the vital question. The next question is, can a house of that size be constructed and run as cheaply as a narrower house? There are a good many questions there that would need more knowledge and experience than I have had to answer. I cannot recommend the construction of houses of any such remarkable width. Sixty feet wide, with a pitch of six inches to the foot, I find to be thoroughly satisfactory. I would not hesitate very much to increase that width considerably, but, as soon as I increase that width, I must splice my bars, which I have not done on any of my large houses. Ventilation seems to be good. The air in these large, high houses always seems better than in the small ones. I do not quite understand why we need to ventilate greenhouses except to reduce the heat.

#### **The Question of Air.**

Should the air in a greenhouse keep pure and good without being renewed? If not, what is it that spoils it, and should it not be much more serious in houses with much less air space? I think it only fair that I should state what seem to be the most serious drawbacks in the construction of these large houses. In the first place, the unequal expansion of ridge, purlins, plates and sills. It is also a long distance to drive around them with a cartload of soil; leakage is increased if roofs are not kept in the best of repair. There is also a great danger from the wind, in houses of this size. The movement of so large a body of air as is contained in these houses strains the glass much more from the inside than in the smaller houses. They need to be built strong and glazed thoroughly. I have made up my mind to double nail the glass at the end of these houses.

#### **Cost of Erection.**

Horticultural builders charge more to cover the same ground with houses of this kind than they do with a number of smaller houses. They

are right in this, for they need stronger and more thorough construction. I do not like the iron frame with heavy rafters for this construction. We must guard carefully against the enlarging of our houses without properly strengthening all parts. My first large houses were weak in the outside walls. Thorough and permanent construction is what is needed, for many reasons—not alone on account of wind and weather, but because this business has grown to be permanent and important enough to have a place of its own and not built up with the idea that it will some day be torn down and the land used for building purposes. A man building a factory does not have any such idea and our establishment should be just as permanent, or more so, than any factory. A proper location should be selected with great care; then get the best to do with and build so thoroughly that the place can be inherited by your children and grandchildren. The fact that the growing of cut roses as a business was born inside of the last 50 years is no reason to suppose it will die out inside of the same time. While I am wandering away from the question, allow me to impress on you the importance of taking the best of care of your house when built, especially in regard to painting.





## THE ADAPTATION OF SOILS

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### To Varieties of Vegetation, and Its Application to Indoor Cultivation,

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By Gustavus B. Maynadier, Bureau of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This paper in conjunction with that of Mr. Valentine's received marked attestation.

The whole work of the Department of Agriculture is apportioned, according to the character of the problem, among the various bureaus of which the Department is made up, one of these being the Bureau of Soils.

This Bureau has allotted to it the duty of surveying and mapping the soils of the United States and of making all investigations concerning them. The problems with which it deals are by no means the simple affairs, that many who fail to appreciate what the soil is, what it does and how it does it are inclined to think. To them the soil is so much dirt. It is to them a lifeless inert mass. It is necessary to be sure, and therefore to be tolerated.

We who take a deeper interest, however, know the soil as it really is, whether we are accustomed to study it in the laboratory or to use in the field, the garden or the greenhouse, we know that far from being just so much dirt that it is a highly complex body. Far from being an inert lifeless mass, it is most emphatically a thing of life. For every living thing, bush, tree or shrub that we see upon its surface, myriads exist within the soil itself. One of the duties of this bureau is to study these soil organisms and to find out what functions they perform.

Soils also vary in composition, and there may be present substances actually harmful to plants, or some of the essentials for plant growing may be wanting, hence they must be studied from the chemical standpoint.

Soils possess also certain physical properties such as weight, fineness of division, arrangement of particles. They bear certain relations to heat and moisture. In the physical laboratory of this Bureau is determined the influence of these attributes upon the soil and their effect upon its productiveness.

The causes of infertility in certain soils, the restoration of the so-called worn out soils, the presence of poisonous substances in the soil as the result of excretion from the roots of living plants, all these demand special lines of investigation, each line being in the hands of specially trained men.

Following these strictly scientific technical investigations of the soil comes the study of soil utilization and management. This comprises the application of these laboratory results to conditions as they exist, dealing with problems of drainage, methods of tillage, the effect of fertilizers and special adaption of soils to certain crops.

For you may rest assured that the field operation must be based on correct scientific principles or they will be of no avail. However frequently existing conditions demand that these principles be modified, yet they can never be disregarded or opposed or disaster will surely follow.

In the work of the Bureau of Soils in the field one of the most striking soil characteristics observed is the special adaption or fitness of certain soils for certain classes of crops.

That certain classes of soils are peculiarly adapted to the growth and production of certain crops has been recognized by agriculturalists of all lands, and in the writings of some of the highest authorities on agricultural topics such expressions as good "corn soil" or "wheat soil" are frequently to be met with. Not only is thus adaptation for certain crops observed, but in addition a special adaptation for certain varieties of the same crop.

While it is no doubt true that there are other factors which perhaps are to be considered in field practice, yet we feel assured from our observations in this direction that no single factor is of as great importance as the soil.

In regions where uniform soil and climate abound there is frequently to be found one particular variety of a crop that gives far better results than any other variety, though it is agreed on all sides that the soil is a good one for the crop generally speaking. Moreover when two sections are situated so as to be embraced within the same climatological zone it frequently happens that the predominating soils are quite different. In such cases it is usually observed that the successful planters upon each soil type are growing the same or closely related varieties. There will, however, be found a considerable difference between the varieties grown on the different soil types. Not alone with field crops is this mutual agreement of soils and specific varieties to be observed but with fruits and vegetables.



As specific instances I may mention a few of the many cases that have been observed in the field and garden crops, fruits, etc.

The "Drake Cluster," a very high grade and highly productive variety of cotton, has been grown and kept pure on the upland soils of Alabama, where it is noted for its superior qualities. This variety when grown on the bottom lands produces but little lint, the plant "going to weed," as it is called.

With some varieties of tobacco it is possible it grow on the sandy soils of certain localities cigar wrappings of the highest quality, when these same varieties are grown on the clay soils the product is suitable only for fillers, the quality of which is none too good. With fruits we find much additional evidence of the adaptation of soils to varieties and in those sections where orange growing is carried on it is now recognized that it is absolutely necessary to select the particular variety to which the soil is most adapted.

With the apple this adaptation is well illustrated by the Newtown Pippin which reaches its highest state of perfection only when grown on the same class of soils, whether in New York or in Virginia. Again, the Baldwin, which also ranks high as a commercial apple in this same eastern region is specially adapted to a much lighter class of soils.

The sandy and gravelly soil in Steuben County, New York, is especially adapted to the Carman potato, while on the light loams of the southwestern section of New Jersey, Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain produce the best crops. On the clay loams in northwestern Ohio we find such late varieties as Iona and Rural New Yorker best suited to prevailing conditions, while Bliss' Triumph is especially adapted to the black prairie soils.

In those localities where truck growing is carried on commercial success depends very largely on the proper observance of this intimate and important inter-relationship.

In a majority of the cases observed it was found that varieties not only were better suited to certain soils, but that the class of soils specially adapted for their growth was similar to that upon which the variety was developed.

This is because the plant is in no sense a fixed unchangeable organism restricted to a definite form. On the contrary it is highly plastic, capable of being changed or modified in all of its parts. We can by cultural methods alone effect many changes, and it is just as certain that as many more will occur through natural agencies. The effect of climate, the character of the soil whether dry or moist, sandy or clay, all exert an influence tending to change or modify plant characters.

We see then that in the development of varieties the effect of soil is manifested, and that to keep a variety pure by freedom from cross fertilization, is not always sufficient to maintain its varied characteristics. To keep it up to the ideal established by the originator it is necessary to provide an environment quite similar to that in which it was developed. For it is now thoroughly understood that a change in environment is accompanied by an attempt on the part of the plant to readjust itself to meet the new conditions. If the change is within the limits of the readjustment the plant responds by changing its physical structure sufficiently to meet the new conditions. If the change is too great the plant dies. Originators of new varieties seldom think it necessary to mention the class of soils upon which the varieties were produced, never perhaps considering the influence that it may exert upon the future of the plants. And I believe that many new varieties which are introduced only to be as suddenly cast aside, disappear from cultivation because their habit is such that there are but few soils really well adapted to their culture.

By environment is meant those conditions that surround the growing plant, and may be considered under two heads, climate and soil.

In climate we include the combined effects of light, heat, moisture, etc. In the field these conditions are always subject to variation, and it is quite impossible for a single growing season to pass without the plants being subjected to climatic conditions more or less hindering their development.

In the soil we have not only the supply of mineral plant food, but seemingly there is in it also forces, not yet understood, that exert powerful influence on the habits of the plant, controlling to a great extent its thrift, characteristics and fruitfulness. And the effect of this influence appears whether the plant is cultivated for its foliage, its flowers or its seed.

In a change of environment may or may not be included a change of climatic conditions. A change of soils type alone has been shown to be quite sufficient to bring about changes in the plant that in many instances are so marked as to greatly effect many varietal characteristics.

If with our field and garden crops where the climatic influences have necessarily such a wide variation the soil proves itself to be so important in maintaining varietal characteristics and habits, is it not reasonable to suppose that with in-door conditions these factors are under control that the relative influence of the soil is increased.

From my own observations and from the testimony of others I believe this to be the case.

It is this phase of soil adaptation that concerns the indoor grower and which is now being investigated, particularly in regard to the soils used in the production of the different varieties of carnations and roses.

In our modern greenhouses we have eliminated climatic variations.

We control the temperature by the turn of a valve. Rainfall is displaced by the hose. Ventilation is accomplished without subjecting our plants to damaging winds. In short, it is our business to provide the most suitable climatic conditions for the development of our plants.

It is clear then that the only change in environment given the plants in a house where light and loamy soil is used, compared with one in which the benches are filled with a clay soil, is the soil itself.

Yet with this difference in the soil only, we frequently observe that there is a considerable variation in the size, brilliancy of color, and other characters of the bloom of the same variety.

A visit to the flower markets of our large cities affords many illustrations of these differences, when the products of the various establishments are seen side by side.

It is not to be expected that the soil adaptation is equally well defined with all varieties. Some being more fixed offer a greater resistance to change than others, nor should we expect to find the modifications that arise to be always in the same direction.

Not only in the character of bloom may the influence of the soil appear, but in many cases it will be found to effect the habit of the plant itself. It does so in the field with outdoor crops, and it is reasonable to think that it exerts a similar influence on plants grown under glass.

A partial examination of the soils used by a few of our rose growers has already been made, and it discloses the great variety of soil types that are being used in the production of this crop alone. Ranging in texture from dense clay loams to porous sandy loams practically all intermediate grades are represented. Yet in many instances two very widely differing soil types are being used for the production of the same variety, resulting perhaps in a depreciation of the quality or quantity of bloom of one variety or the other.

I recently visited a rose house where I found one of the most popular varieties, a rose of great merit, giving such poor results that its cultivation is to be abandoned after this season. In this instance the size of the blooms was materially effected, though in other respects the general appearance of the plants was comparable in every way with those of the other varieties grown.

A recent experiment carried on to determine the effect of various fertilizers on carnations is particularly interesting when viewed from the standpoint of soil adaptation.

In this experiment two soils were used, various fertilizers being applied to each, comparison being with the soils to which stable manure alone was added. As it is no part of my present purpose to discuss the relative efficiency of fertilizers, I will consider only the results obtained from the use of stable manure. These soils were planted to four varieties of carnations of undoubted merit; and were grown in a range of three even spans houses without interior walls making it practically one house. Particular attention was paid to the maintenance of favorable conditions so that the only point of difference was in the soil in which the plants were grown, the same number of plants of each variety being grown in each of the soils used.

Enchantress gave only eighty-five per cent. as many blooms on soil No. 2 as on soil No. 1, Lawson eighty-seven per cent., and Robert Craig but seventy-eight per cent. on the corresponding soils. Peary somewhat reversed conditions and on soil number two produced four per cent. more blooms than on soil number one.

We have then three varieties out of four that showed a very decided falling off accompanied by a difference in soil only—all other conditions being the same. In one case the results are to all intents equal in each soil. Now I take it that such results are not due to chance. There must be a reason. And I do not think it too much to offer the difference in soils to this reason.

Lawson, Enchantress and Craig found one of the soils far more adapted to their special requirements. With Peary the reverse was true, though the adaptation was not so marked. Nor is this illustrative of adaptation of soils to a whole race of plants, but to specific varieties.

It shows also the impropriety of attempting to draw definite conclusions as to the relative merits of different varieties, unless it can be shown that the soil type is equally well adapted to all of the varieties grown. It is, however, in determining the varieties that will likely prove most remunerative to the individual grower that such tests have their real value. For with a single bench, in one season, information of vast importance for his future guidance is readily obtained.

Just what determines the peculiar fitness of a soil for the growth of certain plants or varieties of these plants is yet to be determined.

The books on rose culture state generally that the proper soil to use is a well drained loam; many authors adding that it should have a smooth or greasy feeling. This description, while somewhat vague, is yet help-

ful, for it cautions us to beware of heavy clays and coarse sands and brings before us the necessity of good drainage. But the term loam, even in its technical sense, is a very elastic one, and soils may be very different in some of their most important features and still be properly classed as loams. The provision that it should have a smooth or greasy feeling somewhat restricts the original description and brings it within the limits of the class of soils known as silt loams. The smooth or greasy feeling that is found in a soil when pressed between the thumb and finger, is a consequence of the presence of silt, the finest particles excepting clay that go to make up a soil. The amount present may vary to a considerable degree without altering the feeling, although materially affecting the character of the soil. This variation in the relative proportions of the different sized soil particles is the basis of soil classification. Upon it also depends the permeability to air and to water, responses to changes in temperature, retention of moisture, and other physical properties of a soil. It is an important factor in determining the general adaptation of a soil, and there can be but little doubt that modifications in texture greatly affect the adaptation of a soil to varieties. There are other conditions to be taken into account, however, and we must carry our investigations on from a number of standpoints in order to arrive at a solution of this problem.

In carrying out the investigation of this interesting and important soil problem it is planned to secure samples of soil from various growers with whom the cultivation of certain varieties is made a specialty and to obtain from them the necessary information to enable us to understand the conditions under which their plants are grown. To this end a circular letter has been sent a number of growers requesting the samples and information desired. While our studies have not been carried on far enough to warrant our drawing any conclusions at the present time, yet the outlook is most encouraging and we have every reason to believe that before long we will be able to state a definite relation between some of the soils and varieties.

In this matter we must have the cooperation of the growers, and I am glad to say that we have found them ready and willing to supply the information and samples necessary to insure the success of this investigation.



THE EXHIBITION HALL, CHICAGO.  
A Group of Art Students Studying the Roses.

## FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, MARCH 27, 1908

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### Time for New Officers to Assume Their Positions.

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The gathering, which proved to be most earnest and well attended, was called to order by President Simpson, who read an invitation from the Horticultural Society of New York to hold a June Rose Show, in connection with that body, in Bronx Park, New York City. This matter had been brought up before the Executive Committee by ex-President Frederick R. Newbold, last November.

Upon motion of Mr. Valentine it was moved that The American Rose Society accept the invitation and join with The New York Horticultural Society in its June Show, and that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to extend the thanks of the Society for the invitation. The same was seconded by Mr. F. R. Pierson.

#### THE BEGINNING OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR.

President Simpson brought up the time of beginning of the official term of service. Article II of the By-Laws provides that the time shall be January 1st following election, but the first of January in practice is not a suitable time, and, at a prior meeting, record of which was lost, the beginning of the official term was fixed at July 1st, instead of January. Mr. Simpson stated in detail his reasons, and recommended that a resolution be passed putting this matter in better shape. Thereupon, Mr. J. A. Valentine offering the following:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Society, held in the city of New York in 1902, the By-Laws were amended so as to provide that the term of its officers should begin on July 1st, instead of on the first day of January succeeding the election.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Society instructs and authorizes its Secretary to clearly set forth that change in the By-Laws, and further,

Resolved, That this Society shall hereafter conduct its elections and business in conformity with such change.

This resolution being duly read twice was adopted by unanimous vote.

The vital question of the growth of this Society was taken up by Mr. Hammond and laid before the meeting in detail—the step taken to produce a publication as a means of extending the influence of the Society interesting the membership at large—the prospectus sent out and the responses in return shown.

All present took much interest and some part in the discussion.

Mr. Frank R. Pierson, of Tarrytown, N. Y., said he was heartily in favor of the project, but suggested that, in lieu of any advertising support, the needed backing be done by direct subscription to the fund, and, to that end he would start the project with a subscription of \$25.00. This was followed by Poehlmann Brothers Company, \$25.00; Park Floral Company, of Denver, Colorado, \$25.00; Myers & Santmann, Wyndmoor, Pa., \$10.00; Adolph Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa., \$10.00; Wm. T. Kasting, Buffalo, N. Y., \$10.00.

Seventeen persons already had taken a space in the paper at a cost of \$10.00 each. The recommendation was to eliminate all advertising, to back the journal for a time, and then depend upon the subscription to sustain it. The movement is tentative. The proposed journal is in line with similar publications. The meeting endorsed the project, leaving it in the hands of the Executive Committee and Secretary.

The paper received from Mr. Alexander Dickson, of Newtownards, Ireland, was read. Upon motion of Mr. Farenwald, it was ordered that the Secretary be directed to convey to Mr. Dickson the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Robert Craig's paper was presented by W. P. Craig, and a vote of thanks given, as it was a pertinent subject of much interest.

The question of the desirability of incorporating the American Rose Society under a state law was raised and referred to the Executive Committee.



# FROM A FRIEND ACROSS THE SEA.

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## Essay on Hybridisation.

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By Alex. Dickson, Acting Director of Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Royal  
Irish Nurseries, Newtownards, County Down.

To the Members of the American Rose Society:

It was with considerable hesitation that I consented, at the request of your Society, to write a paper upon hybridisation and cross-pollination in relation to the rose. I may say at once, it is a request that I have refused many times from similar organizations here and elsewhere, because I have always felt, and indeed still feel, it is a subject upon which it is extremely difficult to write a satisfactory paper. The subject is one which cannot possibly be dealt with satisfactorily in a paper such as the present, and the chief difficulty one has is selecting the lines upon which to write, or the point of view from which to discuss it. I will do my best to make the paper as interesting and instructive as I can within the limited scope at my disposal. I have given the subject my most careful consideration, and I am convinced that the best method of dealing with the subject in this paper is to give you in a condensed form some of the results which have accrued from the labours of my brother and myself extending over a period of almost thirty years.

I would ask those who hear this paper read, and those who may read it for themselves, to remember, that it is written by a professional rose grower, and, therefore, by one to whom the practical results, from a commercial standpoint, were of the most vital importance, and of necessity this point of view had always to be borne in mind by my brother and myself in our line of experimental inquiry; and it is from this point of view that I deal with it.

### Hybridisation is a Subject of Intense Interest.

The practical application of the science opens up an infinite and even inexhaustible field of inquiry, but those of us who are professionally engaged upon this branch of horticulture must abandon, to some extent at least, the scientific aspect, in favour of the practical. With the stern realities of life facing me, I have many times—contrary to my desire—

been compelled to abandon scientific lines of inquiry, as against the production of new varieties of commercial value—a situation I regretted, but could not help.

After thirty years steady and continuous work, I am inclined to the opinion that the further one pursues the subject of hybridisation, the greater field for exploration. I have often thought, whilst pursuing my work, and watching the results, that the effect was much like that produced when climbing up a steep mountain—the further one rises, the more the plains below are opened up. I will try to explain more fully as I go on exactly what I mean, and the foregoing observations are made with a view to render less keen the disappointment, which I feel will inevitably follow the reading of this paper. I am conscious that my observations will be read before, and by, men of practical experience in horticulture, and particularly in the culture or advancement of the rose, and by men keen upon the development and improvement of the rose; and I am sorry for this reason, that I can give little practical assistance to any who are desirous of entering the field of hybridisation on their own account. I may however render their disappointment less acute. The main reason why I can render little practical help is, that, when all is said and done, hybridisation is a science of pure experiment or rather chance, as I can easily show. To do this, it is only necessary for me to assume that everyone—at least everyone interested in horticulture—knows that, so far as seed bearing plants are concerned, they will re-produce their species in some shape or form—may be with some variation, or may be exactly similar. And it follows that by the fertilisation of different varieties of the same species, new varieties, or at least varieties with some distinctive feature may produced. It is a different matter, however, to reduce the chaos, which results from indiscriminate cross-fertilisation, to something like definite order—a result far beyond my ambition, or the scope of this paper, if indeed it is at all possible. All I can do in this direction, and indeed it is very little, is to give results of our labours in hybridisation.

We began work in 1879, and naturally our first operations were upon, what were considered the finest show varieties of that day. Naturally we chose parents of the choicest colours, having beauty of form, and as far as possible, vigour of habit. The hope of course was, that the fertilisation would re-produce varieties of a different kind, with at least some of the qualities for which the parents had been selected. The results for many years were disastrous. Keen and bitter disappointment followed our experiments. We, however, persevered, always upon fixed lines, carefully recording our crosses and results, making a close and careful observation of the most important features of the off-

spring of the cross; and I regret to say that in the majority of instances there was nothing but dismal failure to record. I think I can safely say that the most certain result of our crosses in the early stages of our experiments was to convince us of the absolute uncertainty of what our results would be. This prevails even now, though in a lesser degree. Possibly this is one reason why rose-hybridisation is so intensely interesting. There is always and ever the element of uncertainty in it so dear to human nature. One never knows what the fertilisation of any two varieties will produce, or more correctly—how many different varieties. One seed pod containing four seeds may—and has to my knowledge—produced four seedlings absolutely distinct in every conceivable respect. Many and many a time I have seen produced from the seeds sown from one hip, half a dozen seedlings absolutely distinct in colour and form, some as single as the ordinary dog rose, and some so full in substance that it was impossible to get them to open even under glass.

#### A New Start.

In the early eighties, when we began to see the results of our labors, we abandoned the original basis of our experiments namely, the fertilisation of the better varieties of Hybrid Remontant or Perpetual, and began a series of cross-pollination between the Hybrid Perpetual and Teas and Austrian Briers, and then, using the results of this first cross in a systematic course of in-breeding. The main object which we had in view, was to produce varieties of roses at once vigorous in their habit, continuous in their bloom, at the same time retaining the absolute essentials of all good roses, namely, beauty of colour, perfection of form, and delicacy of perfume. It was of course a great ambition, and how we have succeeded we must leave the world to judge. Broadly, I would say that such success as has attended our labours, is due far more to the careful selection than to any defined plan of fertilisation. As a broad basis of our experiments, we took as parents such varieties as appeared to us to embody the chief elements of our ideal, and worked steadily from these. We had of course to experiment upon a very extensive scale, and my point will be readily appreciated, when I say, that we were only able to retain for use, either for further fertilisation or for commerce, about 5 per cent. of the seedlings raised. To appreciate the labour this entails upon the hybridiser one must follow the rose from the hip until it reaches maturity. In hybridisation, carried out upon a systematic plan such as ours, it means that the plants with which we are working, have to be specially selected, planted, and grown, and

the blooms fertilised. There is then the period required to ripen the hip, (and in Ireland this takes considerable time, owing to the cold and dampness of our climate.) Then comes the sowing of the seed, and the attention and care during the period of germination. In this respect, it is interesting to note the wide differences in the period of germination in the different cases. In some instances, the seed will germinate in two or three months, and in others I have known it to lie dormant from twelve to fifteen months. (I have never been able to give any reason why this should be so, and particularly why there should be marked differences in the periods of germination in seeds taken from the same hip, yet there is very frequently a marked difference.) To continue on the point I am making, it takes anywhere from three to six months according to the vigour of the plant, to bring it to such amount of growth, as will enable us to bud it for the purpose of testing outside. Then, when it is budded of course it takes a full year to bring the plant to maturity. Here again, one has to face uncertainties, and to be very careful about forming a judgment, as experience has proved time and again, that in the early stages of culture some varieties have displayed the greatest shyness in flowering, and yet after a few years cultivation, have taken their places in the front rank, as perfect garden roses, blooming with the greatest freedom. Each year we are compelled to make a very close selection, and to discard every seedling which does not suggest some improvement in, at least, one or two of the essential elements of the perfect rose, otherwise we would of course have been flooded out with varieties, which would have been of no practical value to us, or indeed to the rose world at large.

#### **System or Plan.**

The system we ultimately adopted was hybridisation in the first instance between hybrid perpetual and teas, and then inbreeding from their offspring, upon the following lines. We made four distinct crosses. We took a seedling of our own, which gave some evidence of possessing at least some of the qualities aimed at, and, in the first instance, this seedling was crossed with the male parent; secondly, the seedling crossed with the female parent; thirdly, the male parent crossed with the seedling; fourthly the female parent crossed with the seedling. As soon as we were able to form an opinion of the results of this interbreeding, we again made a selection of those most closely approaching our ideal, again in-breeding, but with this difference, that we only made use of a limited number of parents, but in almost every instance

making a double cross. For example if we made a seedling with, say, Marie Van Houtte as the male parent, then during that season, we reversed the cross, making Marie Van Houtte the seed bearing parent, and the seedling the male parent. We always had relays of plants prepared in duplicate for this purpose, and we carefully and methodically registered each experiment, thus carrying on our work in a systematic manner, the system of selection of course always playing the most prominent part in the results. From practical experience, we were able to ascertain which varieties, or rather types, gave us the best results, and we were, therefore, able to a considerable extent to lessen the waste, and to reduce our methods to a system containing at least some elements of certainty. We of course have made use of varieties of other raisers, where we have been struck by any special feature which it contained, which was in our opinion an advance upon anything in commerce. The result of our labours has been, to produce, what is admittedly an absolutely distinct class, it not family, of roses known as the "Alex. Dickson type." We of course claim that the types of roses we have introduced have made a great advance on those previously in commerce. We aimed at producing a type having vigour of growth, freedom and continuity of bloom, the flowers full and perfectly formed, with unusually long petals, at the same time, growing on bushes, the foliage of which is luxurious and handsome. How far the varieties we have sent out have done what we claim for them, you must judge.

In our experiments and in struggling with the qualities we have indicated, we felt convinced that La France would prove one of the most useful parents we could possibly have, if we could succeed in making it produce seed. It was of course the opinion of most hybridisers that La France was sterile, and with this opinion we were for a long time inclined to agree, and indeed the best that could be said for it is this, that there is just the possibility that it may be fertilized.

#### **A Fine Rose.**

Out of many hundreds of crosses with this rose, only in one single instance did we succeed in making it produce seed, but we feel that the labour we spent was amply repaid, as the ultimate result of it was the introduction of Mrs. W. J. Grant, known to you as Belle Siebrecht, in our opinion one of the finest roses in cultivation, at least from the Britishers' standpoint. In addition to this, we have always found from practical experience, the roses descended from this particular cross have always impressed their offspring with some at least of the more prominent qualities of the parents, and it was pursuing this particular

line of breeding that enabled us to produce varieties, which from a British standpoint are ideal exhibition flowers, and at the same time the plants are floriferous and of excellent constitution. In this group we might mention Killarney, Mrs. Edward Mawley, Bessie Brown, Liberty, Lady Moyra, Beauclerc, Lady Ashton, Mrs. David McKee, Dean Hole, Countess of Derby, Betty, Mrs. G. W. Kershaw, and last but not least Mildred Grant and William Shean, two of the finest exhibition roses at present in cultivation in Great Britain. Mildred Grant resulted from a seedling between Niphetos and Madame Willermoz in the first instance, crossed with a seedling of our own, which is not in commerce, and the system of which this is an instance applies pretty generally to all the better classes of roses introduced by us.

#### Patient Work Rewarded.

After many years of continuous experiment on various lines we have at last been able to produce what has long been sought for, namely, a yellow Tea of good size and colour with the vigour and hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual. I refer to the rose Harry Kirk, which is now being grown by most of you, and you will shortly be able to judge whether it fulfills the promises we have made on its behalf. I think you will not be disappointed.

It is interesting to note, in relation to the La France cross, that the same inclination to sterility is apparent in the rose Augustine Guinnoisseau sport from La France. Out of hundreds of experiments we have not succeeded in getting a single seed pod from this variety.

The only other point of practical importance, which occurs to me, is the fact that in our early experiments, when we had in view the object of producing varieties which would give a greater continuity of bloom, we used in our efforts Rosa Indica, and after a considerable amount of labour, we succeeded in impressing this much valued quality on some of its offspring which are now in commerce.

In a general way we found it very difficult, and indeed impossible to place the smallest dependence upon the presumption that Hybrid Perpetuals would impart to their offspring anything of their own colour, and in a general way we may say that after much experience the chief varieties we use and use with the best results for the purpose of getting blends are the Hybrid Perpetuals, Horace Vernet, Charles Lefevre, General Jacqueminot, and also Austrian Briars, Persian Yellow and Harissonii.

From what I have said, you will readily appreciate the fact, that it would be wholly impossible, and indeed, I think a waste of your time

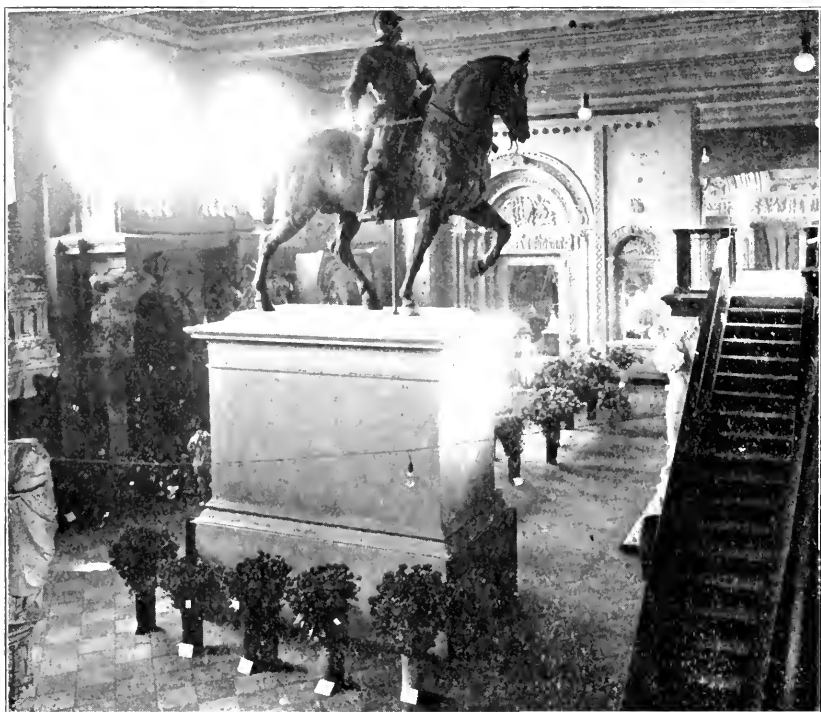
and mine, to give in detail the results of thirty years hybridising, and I have done my best to make clear the general lines upon which our work has been conducted, from which it will be readily inferred, that the element of chance must always play a prominent part, and I might aptly use the well known quotation from Pope—

“All nature is but art, unknown to thee:  
All chance, direction, which thou can’st not see.”

And I ask of you, as may desire to enter for yourselves upon this interesting field of experiment, to go forward with confidence

“Knowing that nature never did betray  
The heart that loved her.”





IN THE MAIN HALL, SOME OF THE FINEST VASES OF ROSES.





## POT ROSES FOR EASTER.

By Robert Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.

It was thought by the officers of the Rose Society that some notes on this subject would prove useful to beginners in the business, and in accordance with that idea, I give the results of my observation and experience: The principal obstacle in the way of having fine specimen roses at Easter, lies in the difficulty of obtaining sufficiently strong plants; in roses of the Crimson Rambler and Wichuriana Types, strong canes can be had by planting out in the open ground in heavy soil, well manured and leaving the plants out at least one winter; when they are left out for two winters they make extra strong plants, with long, strong canes suitable for training into large specimens. Magna Charta, which is undoubtedly the best of all the hybrid roses as an Easter pot plant, may be treated in like manner; this also applies to Clothilde Soupert, which is deserving of special mention on account of its freedom of bloom, distinct color, and above all, its good keeping qualities; it may be kept, in a cool house, for two weeks in full bloom, which cannot be said of many of the varieties. Among other good Easter Hybrids for pots, (I know of but few) may be mentioned Mrs. John Laing, Ulrich Brunner (of fine color but a poor keeper), Rodocanachie, Mlle. Gabriel Luizet, Gen. Jacquinot and Killarney; if sufficiently strong canes of the latter can be had it is one of the most attractive, but these varieties do not make strong plants on their own roots in the open ground, especially in the northern States. For such varieties as cannot be obtained from nurserymen in this country, recourse must be had to importing the strongest plants possible from Europe in the fall, preferably from England or Ireland, budded low on Manetti. Those from Holland are generally budded too high on the stock to make attractive pot plants. Plants which are packed for shipment should have their roots surrounded by damp moss, and should be exposed to the air as little as possible from time of lifting until they are potted; many failures result from lack of this precaution. The plants should not be lifted until they have had some frost to thoroughly ripen the wood; in the latitude of Philadelphia this

is usually from the middle to the latter part of November. I have never been able to get, however, plants uniformly strong enough to force them the first season after importing; the plants are not graded into sizes and many sent are too small to make suitable plants the first season after importing. It is our custom to take only the stronger plants and the others are wintered over, as cheaply as possible, in cold frames or houses, to be grown in pots the following summer, which treatment greatly benefits them.

#### **Crimson Ramblers.**

The Crimson Rambler, if carefully handled, will make fine plants the first season from open ground, but the other varieties will bloom more freely if grown in pots one season. The cost of wintering imported plants in frames is about \$50 per thousand, and the cost of growing them through the summer about \$50 per thousand additional, but the improvement in the character of the plants fully justifies the expense, for Easter purposes. Air should be given during the winter whenever the weather is mild enough, and every precaution taken to prevent as long as possible the crops from growing; after the young roots have started they should not be allowed to freeze, as they are thus easily killed; the pots should stand on dry bottom and be packed in leaves, sawdust, ashes or other suitable material.

The Crimson Rambler has been for many years a very popular Easter plant, but its popularity is waning; it will still be grown, but in smaller quantities than formerly, but fortunately there are a number of climbers that may be grown profitably, and which have the charm of novelty. Among the very best are Lady Gay, Dorothy Perkins, Tausendschon and Hiawatha; the last named is especially charming; although the bloom looks frail, it is a fine keeper, and I look for it to increase in popularity.

#### **The New Variety—Newport Fairy.**

The new variety, Newport Fairy, will undoubtedly be largely grown when its merits become known. Another very fine one is Mr. Walsh's Juniata, and no doubt there are other Hybrids in the Wichuriana section which I have not had the opportunity of seeing.

#### **The Soil Needed.**

The culture of pot roses for Easter is very simple, but there are certain rules, as to temperature, airing, and the prevention or destruction of insects, which must be faithfully followed: The soil should be a clay loam enriched with well decomposed stable manure, and I like to add a liberal sprinkling of bone dust and fine sheep manure, the latter

gives the foliage a rich, dark color. The plants should be carefully and very firmly potted, using a potting stick to pack the soil about the roots. It is well to shade the house either with slats or by whitewashing the glass with whiting and coal oil, and sprinkle frequently with water to keep the wood plump until the young roots start; they should never be allowed to shrivel. Keep for five or six weeks in a night temperature of 40 to 45 degrees; the plants should by this time be well rooted and the temperature may be gradually increased, if necessary, to 60 or 65 degrees at night. When we have a late Easter, as this year, it may be at no time necessary to exceed 60 degrees; the lower the temperature at which they can be flowered in time, the better. Crimson Rambler and Wichuriana roses may be trained in various shapes—globular, oval, or in the form fans, etc., or they may be cut back to about one foot from the pots and grown without any staking. In these severely cut back plants the clusters of flowers will be larger than where more of the wood is retained and the lighter branches allowed to bloom. Use tobacco stems between the pots, to keep down insects, cleaning out and removing about once a month. Give always plenty of air if weather permits; if this is regularly attended to, mildew is not likely to appear, and when the buds are set an occasional watering, say once in two weeks, with manure water is beneficial. Soot water is also excellent to improve the foliage and color of blooms and serves also to destroy worms.

To recapitulate, I should say the principal points to be observed are: Lift carefully, pot promptly and firmly, start at low temperature, always as much air as possible, use tobacco stems between the pots which should have some space between them from the very start.



A GLIMPSE OF THE ROSE EXHIBIT IN THE ART MUSEUM.

## THE BANQUET.

The banquet at the Union Restaurant on Thursday evening was enjoyed, as all such affairs are, by both visitors and hosts. A touch of sadness was added by the sudden calling away from the table of genial Phil. Foley, who was to have officiated as toastmaster, owing to the death of his brother's child. W. N. Rudd was called upon in the emergency to fill the vacant chair and with customary adaptability and ready wit did full honor to himself, his guests and the occasion. The visiting ladies in the meantime were taken to luncheon and the theatre under the guidance of Mrs. J. C. Vaughan and other ladies of Chicago, and we learn from reliable sources that they had a glorious time "all by themselves."

Leonard Kill, President of the Chicago Florists Club, opened the post-prandial exercises with a few well delivered words of welcome. Toastmaster Rudd then assumed authority and by way of diversion introduced President Traendly of the S. A. F. to respond for the American Rose Society and President Simpson of the American Rose Society to respond for the S. A. F. Both gentlemen responded in satisfactory manner. Ex-President W. J. Stewart was next introduced as having served the longest official term in connection with the parent society and responded accordingly. President Kill was here induced to say a few more words—the toastmaster's comment thereon being "His oratory is fine by the quantity deficient." Next came Philip Breitmeyer with a nice complimentary speech; and then Secretary Hammond with an eloquent tribute to the rose, its influence in the home and in the garden. J. C. Vaughan next spoke for "Horticulture in Chicago;" and W. F. Kasting followed with a characteristic practical talk on the meeting and exhibition of the American Rose Society to be held at Buffalo next year. J. A. Valentine, introduced as "the man always there—no matter where," made a witty speech. E. V. Hallock spoke for the school garden question, saying that "it beats any other thing you can get up." Then the toastmaster drew upon his special reserve of wit in introducing P. Welch, of Boston, who returned the compliment with a sally that brought down the house and coolly told the Chicagoans that they get all their hustlers from Massachusetts. W. H. Elliott was the closing speaker on behalf of the rose growers.

## LADIES' VOTE COUNTED.

9.45 P. M., March 26, 1908.

239 Votes Cast.

Exhibit No. 44 Received.....	57
Exhibit No. 27 Received.....	37
Exhibit No. 46 Received.....	36
Exhibit No. 28 Received.....	30
Exhibit No. 24 Received.....	18
Scattering.....	61
Total.....	239

Tellers who counted the votes were Mrs. Waters, T. E. Waters and Louis Kronesheuer.

Witnesses as to count were Mrs. Robert Simpson, Mrs. Abel Bach.

The award of a \$20.00 Gold Piece was paid to J. S. Wilson, of Vaughan's Seed Store, Western Springs, Ill., upon completion of the count.

### SPECIAL LADIES' VOTE PRIZE.

Division F—No. 153—For the Most Beautiful Exhibit in the Hall. Decided by the vote of ladies visiting the exhibition. Vaughan Seed Store, Chicago, exhibit of Pot Roses won the prize, offered by Miss Marion I. Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York. \$20.00 in Gold.

## LIST OF PRIZES

Awarded at the Chicago Exhibition,  
March 25, 26, and 27, 1908.

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On Friday evening, March 27, the list herewith was publicly announced. The interest by the audience was considerable.

### The American Rose Society's Cash Prizes Awarded by the Society.

The Judges were Messrs. Peter Crowe, Utica, N Y.; John H. Dunlop, Parkdale, Ontario; Emil Benttner, Park Ridge, Ill.

Class A—No. 11—Robert Simpson. 25 Madam Chatenay. First Prize. \$10.00.

Class A—No. 11—Adolph Farenwald. Second Prize. \$5.00.

Class A—No. 18—Wm. H. Elliott. 25 Richmond Roses. Second prize. \$5.00.

Class A—No. 21—Wm. H. Elliott. First Prize. \$10.00.

Class A—No. 21—A. Farenwald. Second prize. \$5.00.

Class B—No. 24—W. G. Badgley, Cintham, N. J. 12 Brides. First prize. \$5.00.

Class B—No. 24—J. F. Ammann, Edwardsville, Ill. Second Prize. \$3.00.

Class B—No. 32—J. F. Ammann. Second Prize. \$3.00.

Class B—No. 34—J. F. Ammann. First Prize. \$5.00.

Class B—No. 38—J. F. Ammann. Second prize. \$3.00.

Class B—No. 39—J. F. Ammann. First prize. \$5.00.

Class B—No. 41—J. F. Ammann. Second prize. \$3.00.

Class B—No. 42—J. F. Ammann. \$3.00.

Class F—No. 145—50 American Beauties. Myers & Samtmann, Wyndmoor, Pa. First prize. \$50.00.

Poehlmann Bros. Company, Morton Grove, Ill. Second prize. \$25.00.

Class G—No. 173—Pot Plants. Vaughan Seed Store, Chicago, Ills. First prize, Silver Cup, value \$100.00.

Class G—No. 174—Vaughan Seed Store. First Prize. \$6.00.

Class G—No. 176—Vaughan Seed Store. Second prize. \$8.00.

Class G—No. 178—Vaughan Seed Store. First prize. \$12.00.

### SPECIAL PRIZES.

This year's was the largest in number so far offered. They were furnished by individuals of public spirit interested in good work.

Division F—No. 146—Darrance Challenge Prize. To Poehlmann Bros. Co.

Division F—No. 148—Prize for 100 Richmonds. Offered by E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Indiana. \$50.00 gold. Awarded to Poehlmann Bros. Co., Morton Grove, Ills.

Division F—No. 149—Silver Cup, value \$25.00. Offered by ex-President Alex. Montgomery, Natick, Mass. Awarded Adolph Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.

Division F—No. 150—Most varied collection of Cut Roses. Prize, \$25.00 in gold. Offered by W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J. Awarded to E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind.

Division F—No. 152—For the most Artistically Arranged Vase. \$25.00 cash. Offered by Welch Bros., Boston. Awarded Robert Simpson, of Clifton, N. J.

Division F—No. 154—For Best 100 Blooms of Killarney. Offered by Robert Simpson. Prize of \$50.00. Awarded to W. H. Elliott, Brighton, Mass.

Division F—No. 156—For 50 Blooms of Killarney. Awarded to W. H. Elliott. Prize offered by Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa. \$25.00.

Division F—No. 157—For 50 Blooms of Bridesmaids. Prize of \$25.00 gold. Offered by Treandley & Schenk, New York. Awarded to Bassett & Washburn, Chicago.

Division F—No. 158—Bassett & Washburn take the prize for 50 Blooms of Bride. \$25.00 offered by Emil Beuttner, Park Ridge, Illinois.

Division F—No. 159—J. C. Moninger Co., of Chicago offer \$25.00 for 50 Liberties. Awarded to A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.

Division F—No. 160—Florex Gardens, Philadelphia. For American Beauties. A prize of \$25.00. Offered by Globe Coal Company, of Chicago, Illinois.

Division F—No. 162—Peter Reinberg. For 50 Blooms of Ivory. Awarded prize of \$25.00. Offered by J. F. Wilcox, Council Bluffs, Iowa.



- Division F—No. 163—Poehlmann Bros. Co., Chicago. 100 Pink Roses. Awarded prize of \$50.00. Offered by Poehlmann Bros. Company, Morton Grove, Illinois.
- Division F—No. 164—E. G. Hill Co., Richmond Indiana. Awarded prize best 50 Red Roses. Offered by Poehlmann Bros. Co., of Chicago. \$25.00.
- Division F—No. 165—George Reinberg, Chicago, Illinois. Awarded prize of \$50.00. Offered by Poehlmann Bros. Co., for the best 100 Richmonds.
- Division F—No. 166—Wieton Bros., Chicago. Awarded first prize of \$25.00 for 100 Kate Moultons. George Reinberg, of Chicago, awarded second prize for 100 Kate Moultons. \$20.00.
- Division F—No. 167—Peter Reinberg, of Chicago. Awarded prize of \$25.00. Offered by Wieter Bros., for 100 Uncle Johns.
- Division F—No. 168—Poehlmann Bros. Co. Awarded Silver Cup for 100 Madame Chatenays. Value of cup, \$25.00. Offered by Vaughan Seed Store, Chicago, Illinois.
- Division F—No. 169—Myers & Samtmann, Wyndmoor, Pa. American Beauties. Awarded prize offered by The Mogg Coal Company, of Chicago. \$50.00.
- Division F—No. 170—Bassett & Washburn. Award for 100 Blooms of Bride. Prize offered by The Pulverized Manure Company, of Chicago. \$25.00.
- Division F—No. 171—Peter Reinberg. Awarded the Florists Review Prize of \$25.00, for 100 Blooms of Sunrise.
- Division F—No. 172\*—Albert Lies, Niles Centre, Illinois.
- Division F—No. 173\*—Receives two prizes offered by Bassett & Washburn, of Chicago, for 25 Blooms each Bride and Bridesmaids, grown on a place with less than 50,000 feet of glass. \$50.00.
- Division F—No. 174—Poehlmann Bros. Co. Prize for 100 blooms Mrs. Potter Palmer. Given by T. Freeman & Sons, Chicago. \$50.00.
- Division F—No. 175—Robert Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa. Silver cup, for Mrs. Jardine. Offered by F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.
- Division F—No. 176—Poehlmann Bros. Co., for American Beauties, Cyclopaedia of Horticulture. Offered by American Florist.
- Division F—No. 177—Myers & Sampmann, for the new rose, "Wyndmoor," Silver cup, offered by J. B. Deamud Co., Chicago.

- Division F—No. 178—Bassett & Washburn. For 25 Bridesmaids. Prize offered by W. W. Barnard & Co., Chicago, Illinois. \$10.00.
- Division F—No. 179—Peter Reinberg. For 25 Richmonds. Prize offered by George Keller & Son, Chicago, Illinois. \$10.00.
- Division F—No. 181—Poehlmann Bros. Co. Awarded for 25 Blooms of Uncle John. Prize offered by Ex-President Frederick R. Newbold, Poughkeepsie, New York. \$10.00.
- Division F—No. 182—Poehlmann Bros. Co. Awarded for 25 Blooms of Killarney. Prize offered by Kroeschell Bros. Co., of Chicago. \$10.00.
- Division F—No. 183—Bassett & Washburn. Awarded for 25 Blooms of Bride. Prize offered by A. Dietsch Co., Chicago. \$10.00.
- Division F—No. 185—Poehlmann Bros. Co., for 50 Blooms of American Beauty. Two tons of Florists Bones offered by Darling & Company, Chicago. Value \$60.00.
- Division F—No. 187—Poehlmann Bros. Co., for 25 Killarneys. Awarded prize offered by Holton & Hunkel Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. \$10.00.
- Division F—No. 189—For Lilies of the Valley. First prize to Poehlmann Bros. Company. Offered by H. N. Bruns, Chicago. \$10.00.  
Second prize to H. N. Bruns, offered by Poehlmann Bros. Co. \$8.00.
- Division F—No. 190—Bassett & Washburn take the Crane & Co. silver cup, value \$100.00, for 100 American Beauties.
- Division F—No. 191—Myers & Samtmann. Awarded the Heller Bros., of New Castle, Indiana, loving cup, value \$20.00, for 50 Blooms of "Wyndmoor."
- Division F—No. 192—Special Growers Prize. To the men do did the actual growing. Was offered by Peter Reinberg, of Chicago.  
First prize to W. H. Elliott's grower, at Madbury, N. H. \$25.00.  
Second prize went to Poehlmann Bros. Company's grower, Morton Grove, Ill. \$15.00.  
Third prize went to Adolph Farenwald's grower, Roslyn, Pa. \$10.00.
- Division F—No. 195—Peter Reinberg. Awarded for 100 Mrs. Marshall Field Blooms. The prize offered by John Davis Company. \$25.00.

#### **SWEEP STAKE PRIZE.**

By the Horticultural Society of Chicago—Silver Medal.

The best vase of Roses of all the First Prizes was awarded to W. H. Elliott, Brighton, Massachusetts.

### SPECIAL HONORABLE MENTION.

The Judges in memoranda commend the exhibit of:

1. Julius Robers Company, of Rutherford, N. J.
2. Also the five vases displayed by George Reinberg, of Chicago.
3. To Wm. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J., for display of "Cherokee Rose," also for vase of Seedling Carnation No. 20.
4. To J. A. Budlong, for collection of Carnations.
5. To Bassett & Washburn, for vase of New Seedling Carnations, "O. P. Bassett," having exceptionally good stem size, color, and form, also remarkable fragrance.
6. To E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind., vase of "Afterglow," very large size, length and strength of stem, form, color very fine.

### The Society's Certificate of Merit

Was awarded by the Special Judges, Messrs. William H. Elliott, Brighton, Mass.; Alexander Montgomery, Jr., Natick, Mass.; Frank R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.

For novelty, not yet named, to Myers & Santmann, of Wyndmoor, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Special Note.

The gentlemen hereafter named offered special prizes, which were not won, but they most considerately turned the sum in each case over to the Treasurer for the use of the general fund, for which we wish here to make especial acknowledgment, viz:

Division F—John Breitmeyer's Sons, Detroit, Mich., \$25.00.

Division F—J. A. Budlong, Chicago, Ill., \$25.00.

Division F—Harry O. May, Summit, N. J., \$25.00.

Division F—A. L. Randall Co., Chicago, Ill., \$10.00.

See also "A Few Words About Finance," page 79.



SPECIAL PRIZE FOR KATE MOULTON ROSE.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.



American Rose Society in account with Harry O. May, Treasurer, as presented at Chicago meeting, March 25, 1908.

Cash balance and receipts from March 1, 1907 to March 20, 1908, inclusive.

### RECEIPTS.

		L. M.
1907.		
Mar.	7. To balance on hand as per last report.....	\$ 330 94
	7-13. Received from B. Hammond, secty., dues.....	94 00
	13. W. H. Elliott, life member.....	50 00
	13. A. S. Asmus, life member.....	50 00
	13. A. J. Guttman, life member.....	50 00
	13. Jos. Heacock, special contribution.....	5 00
	13. W. A. Manda, advertising.....	5 00
	13. E. G. Hill, premium.....	25 00
	13. E. G. Hill, advertising in Bulletin.....	5 00
	23. J. F. Huss, dues.....	3 00
	23. C. W. Hoitt, dues.....	3 00
	23. John Charlton, dues.....	3 00
	23. Chas. Henderson, life member.....	50 00
	25. Geo. E. Campbell, dues.....	3 00
	28. B. Hammond, premium.....	10 00
	25. W. H. Elliott, advertising.....	10 00
April	6. Stephen Mortensen, life member.....	50 00
	6. Spencer Trask, dues.....	3 00
	16. W. H. Elliott, premium.....	25 00
	18. Philip Breitmeyer, premium*.....	25 00
	22. Robert Simpson, loan to A. R. S.**.....	70 85

May	1.	Welch Bros., premium.....	25 00	
	6.	Elwyn Waller, dues .....	3 00	
	15.	D. S. Kelley, dues.....	1 00	
June	4.	Wm. Hastings, dues.....	3 00	
	20.	Washington Florists Club, share of expense..	28 15	
July	18.	Interest for 6 mos. on the L. M. fund.....	38 07	
Aug.	28.	Samuel Ritser, dues .....	3 00	
Sept.	5.	A. Farenwald, advertising in Bulletin.....	5 00	
	7.	F. H. Kraus, advertising in Bulletin.....	5 00	
	11.	Poehlmann Bros., advertising in Bulletin....	10 00	
	13.	J. L. Dillon, advertising in Bulletin.....	5 00	
	24.	Myers & Samtman, advertising in Bulletin...	5 00	
	24.	Mrs. J. L. Dillon, dues.....	3 00	
Oct.	16.	Ellwanger & Barry, advertising in Bulletin..	10 00	
	25.	Wood Bros., advertising in Bulletin.....	5 00	
	25.	F. A. Budlong, advertising in Bulletin.....	5 00	
	26.	W. H. Elliott, advertising in Bulletin.....	5 00	
Nov.	1.	Vaughan Seed Store, advertising in Bulletin..	5 00	
(1908)	7.	S. J. Reuter, life member.....	50 00	
Jan.	10.	B. Hammond, secty., for dues.....	42 00	
	10.	Welch Bros., advertising .....	13 65	
	11.	From Secretary, for dues.....	6 00	
	13.	From Secretary, for dues.....	18 00	
	15.	From Secretary, for dues.....	30 00	
	16.	Interest for six months on L. M. fund.....	39 96	
	20.	E. G. Hill Co., advertising in Bulletin.....	5 00	
	20.	From Secretary, for dues.....	4 00	
	20.	Wm. Kane, for dues .....	3 00	
	22.	From Secretary, for dues.....	10 00	
	25.	From Secretary, for dues .....	14 00	
	27.	From Secretary, for dues.....	9 00	
	29.	From Secretary, for dues.....	21 00	
Feb.	1.	W. F. Sheridan, dues.....	3 00	
	4.	From Secretary, for dues.....	6 00	
	7.	Frederick Newbold, dues .....	6 00	
	7.	Frederick Newbold, premium* .....	10 00	
	8.	From Secretary, for dues.....	3 00	
	13.	From Secretary, for dues.....	6 00	
	13.	Emil Buettner, premium*.....	25 00	
	17.	Pulverized Manure Co., premium*.....	25 00	
	17.	From Secretary, for dues.....	16 00	

	17.	R. A. Craig, dues.....	3 00	
	17.	From Secretary for dues.....	12 00	
	19.	From Secretary for dues.....	3 00	
	19.	L. H. Wise for dues.....	3 00	
	25.	Three Associate Members.....	3 00	
	25.	Globe Coal Co., premium*.....	25 00	
Mar.	3.	From Secretary for dues.....	15 00	
	7.	From Secretary for dues.....	9 00	
	7.	Premium from Crane Bros.*.....	100 00	
	13.	From Secretary for dues.....	9 00	
	13.	From Secretary for dues.....	3 00	
	13.	A. H. Budlong, life member.....		50 00
	17.	From Secretary for Randall Prize*.....	10 00	
	18.	From Secretary for dues.....	4 00	
	18.	H. O. May, coming prize*.....	25 00	
	20.	From Secretary for dues.....	6 00	
Total receipts general account.....			\$1,330 62	\$350 00

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

From the general account from March 7th, 1907, to March 17th, 1908, inclusive.

1907.

Mar.	7.	U. S. Ex. Co., Dorrance Trophy to Wash...	80
	12.	J. S. Huss for judging in Boston, 1906....	6 00
	18.	Stephen Mortensen premium Washington	20 00
	25.	F. H. Kramer, premium, Washington....	47 00
	25.	L. B. Coddington, premium, Washington...	10 00
	25.	G. E. Campbell, premium, Washington...	10 00
	25.	Edward Towell, premium, Washington...	23 00
	25.	Wash. Florist Club, premium Washington	5 00
	25.	S. C. Briggs.....	19 00
	25.	M. H. Walsh.....	120 00
	25.	W. H. Elliott.....	10 00
	26.	B. Hammnod secty., on account of bill for disbursements .....	150 00
April	4.	A. J. Leonard, stenographer taking minutes .....	16 00
	6.	Stephen Mortensen, premium.....	12 00
	16.	Whiting Co. for Welch Bros., premium...	25 00
	16.	A. Farenwald Elliott.....	25 00

	16.	Treasurer for postage stamps.....	2 00
	22.	J. H. Pritchard for Elliott Premium to his grower .....	15 00
	22.	Wm. Ahler, for Simpson Premium to his grower .....	10 00
	22.	Berry & Whitmore, packing, etc., cups...	4 50
May	17.	A. T. De La Mare for stationery.....	9 50
	31.	Rent for committee room, N. Y.....	5 00
	31.	B. Hammond, secty., balance of account	72 37
Aug.	4.	Rent for committee room, N. Y.....	4 00
1908.			
Jan.	3.	A. T. De La Mare Co., Bulletin, Certificates, etc. ....	150 00
	16.	Treasurer, postage stamps .....	2 00
	20.	Rent for committee room, two dates....	10 00
Feb.	5.	B. Hammond, two signs for A. R. S.....	14 00
	17.	B. Hammond, for Matteawan Journal for 1,000 each, schedules and envelopes....	40 75
Mar.	17.	J. N. May, for premium, Washington Exhibition .....	25 00
	17.	Robert Simpson, premium, Washington Exhibition .....	95 00
			958 77

#### RECAPITULATION.

Total Receipts, general account.....	\$1,330 62
Life Memberships.....	350 00
	\$1,680 62
Amount paid out of general account.....\$	958 77
Amount paid to permanent fund.....	350 00
	\$ 1,308 77
Available cash balance in Treasurer's hands.....	\$371 85

**NOTE.** The amount of \$350 for seven Life Memberships is invested in the Society's permanent fund, which at this date is \$2,750.

\*Out of the cash balance on hand is to be paid the special prizes \* to who they may be awarded; there is also an indebtedness due the President and Secretary for cash advanced by them to cover prizes and disbursements of the year.

HARRY O. MAY,

March 20th, 1908.

Treasurer.



## A FEW WORDS ABOUT FINANCES.

By the Secretary.

When our Treasurer's report was read at Chicago last March, Mr. Bagley, of New Jersey, arose, addressing the Chairman, and asked the question: "If there is so much cash in the Treasury, what need is there for the President and Secretary to say the Society needs funds?"

This elicited the information that the only source of the Society's revenue was the annual membership fees and the income derived from the invested permanent fund made up from the life membership fees, which fund yields four per cent. per annum.

The annual cost of the Exhibition (even when assumed mainly by the local organizations) and prizes offered by the Society, reaches a few hundred dollars; beside this there is the preliminary cost of schedules, premium lists and necessary annual bulletins; postage and some clerical hire are also needed to handle the work. No officer either directly or indirectly receives one penny for services or expenses. During the past year there was an outlay for a Society Seal, Certificates of Merit and Life Membership. Subsequently to this Mr. J. A. Valentine, of Denver, came to the Secretary and insisted on paying \$20.00 cash to the postage account.

When the Exhibition was over, the reports and vouchers in detail were submitted on June 10, 1908, at Bronx Park, to an auditing committee, composed of Messrs. Frank H. Traendley, Robert Simpson and Benj. Hammond.

The financial audit was made and the result was as follows:

### Secretary's account of bills due and prizes unpaid:

Prizes to Vaughan's Seed Store, unpaid.....	\$	126	00
Money advanced by Robert Simpson.....		70	85
Money advanced by B. Hammond to cover De La Mare Printing Co. bill.....		197	75
Bill for postage, clerical hire on Bulletin, Lists, etc., to March 18, 1908 .....		76	78
Matteawan Journal for schedule and envelopes.....		16	65
	\$	488	03
Treasurer's balance on hand .....		119	54
Unprovided for .....	\$	368	49

It was determined to clear up this balance before turning the work over to the newly elected officers. President Simpson suggested mailing fifty letters to a list of names which he submitted, stating the case and requesting a contribution from each. The result was that at this writing the American Rose Society has a small net cash balance.

#### Persons Who Specially Contributed.

Robert Simpson, \$60.00; August F. Poehlmann, \$35.00; Joseph Heacock, Samuel Thorne, Gude Bros., Patrick Welch, each \$20.00; Samuel S. Pennock, Henry Heintz, Jr., Ellwanger & Barry, Patrick O'Mara, Carl Jurgens, Conard & Jones Co., Jackson & Perkins Co., Alexander Montgomery, E. G. Hill Co., each \$10.00; Benjamin Hammond, \$9.53; Vaughan's Seed Store waived \$25.00 of the premium due them, and J. A. Valentine contributed as before mentioned. (Also see Special Note on page 73.)

#### THE ROSE JOURNAL.

The prospectus sent out for a Quarterly Rose Journal received seventeen responses for an inch card, or \$170.00 toward \$500.00, as a guarantee fund for a year. The proposition made by Mr. Pierson to substitute free will subscriptions brought out \$105.00 promised.

The Secretary holds \$10.00 cash paid by Stephen Mortensen, Southampton, Penn., also three subscriptions from Messrs. Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., and one from Rev. Dr. S. S. Sullinger, Bellingham, Wash., President of the Society named "The Rosarians." This matter was laid dormant.



## THE SHOW IN BRONX PARK,

June 10, 1908.

This meeting was held in connection with and by invitation of the Horticultural Society of New York.. The Medal and Certificates of the American Rose Society were placed at the disposal of the management. F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown, N. Y., offered a Silver Cup for the "best display of New Roses grown out of doors and introduced within the last five years."

Mr. John T. Troy, of New Rochelle, N. Y., made a fine exhibit, also W. A. Manda, of Orange, N. J., and Julius Roehrs, of Rutherford, N. J. The F. R. Pierson Co. banked a whole side of the hall with Peonies.

The finances of the Rose Society were audited so as to prepare a complete statement of affairs and settlement before the newly elected officers came into control in July. (See "A Few Words About Finance," on page 79.)

Crimson Ramblers this year were in evidence to an extent not before noticed. From railroad stations to humble back yards, and from the mansions to the pretty homes of suburbanites and farmers, this rose during its season is a marked addition to the pleasure of out of door surroundings.

# MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY, At Niagara Falls.

Pursuant to call made through the newspapers a meeting of the American Rose Society was held during the session of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. The business in hand was the formal change of officers. Mr. Robert Simpson, of Clifton, N. J., turned over the office to Mr. August E. Poehlmann, of Morton Grove, Ill. Mr. Simpson has been President of the American Rose Society for two terms, during which the exhibitions at Washington, D. C., and Chicago were held. Vice-President Philip Breitmeyer, of Detroit, was succeeded in that office by Mr. Wm. F. Kasting, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which city the Annual Exhibition of 1909 will be held. Treasurer Harry O. May, of Summit, N. J., and the present Secretary continue in office. The Executive Committee is as follows: J. J. Curran, Salem, Va.; P. J. Lynch, West Grove, Pa.; Peter Bissett, Washington, D. C.; P. Welch, Boston; A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.; Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit; E. Gurney Hill, Richmond, Ind.

Mr. Simpson made a brief statement of the condition of the Society, showing an audit of all accounts up to June 10th, at which time the financial statement showed a lack of funds to close up the year. The habit of the past was by necessity to carry over certain charges. This the Executive Committee took in hand to remedy. The difficulty in the past was that the cash prizes, independent of special prizes, awarded regularly by the Society, reached an amount nearly equal to if not more than the revenue, leaving nothing to cover the necessary administrative expenses, and these had been paid by the officers. (See "a Few Words About Finance," page 79.)

President Poehlmann, in a clear cut address, showed at once his ability as an executive officer, and promised to do all in his power to extend the Society's usefulness. The following resolutions were adopted on Mr. Manda's suggestions:

Resolved, That the Society offer its medals and certificates as may be directed by the Executive Committee, at its Annual Exhibitions.

Moved by Mr. Heacock:

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to publish the annual Bulletin of the proceedings of the American Rose Society for the

past year, and is also authorized to solicit a limited number of advertisements.

The appointing of Judges for the approaching National Flower Show, to be held in Chicago, November 6 to 14th, inclusive, was taken up and certain names suggested by request of President Poehlmann, to whom the matter by resolution was referred.

The gentlemen appointed were, John N. May, Robert Simpson, and Wm. F. Gude.

Mr. Otto G. Koenig, of St. Louis, Mo., joined the Society as a new member.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

August 24, 1908.



## NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW.

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### Rose Society Meeting, November 12, 1908.

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Pursuant to press notice and notice sent by mail to Executive Committee and Ex-Presidents, a meeting was held in the Directors' Room of the Coliseum at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1908, at 8 p. m.

Present—August F. Poehlmann, President; Robert Simpson, John N. May, Alex. Montgomery, Wm. F. Kasting, Philip Breitmeyer, Adolph Poehlmann, Fred Burki, J. A. Valentine, Wallace R. Pierson, George Asmus, Benjamin Hammond.

The minutes of the meeting held at Niagara were read and adopted. President Poehlmann reported that he had appointed as Judges for the Rose Division of the National Show, Messrs. John N. May, chairman; Robt. Simpson and W. F. Gude. These gentlemen had served.

The next matter was in reference to Treasurer H. O. May's report, which was read in detail showing conditions since the annual report of March 26th last. The net cash balance on hand is \$59.98, of which \$25.60 is advanced payment for advertising in the Bulletin to be issued. (See a few words about finance on page 79.)

The Secretary reported upon the Bulletin, which was discussed at some length and all present agreed upon the need of such publication, and that the same should be nicely printed. The cost of same and the limited amount of income was gone over. The letter inviting Rose growers to take a page of advertising was reported on and it was the sense of the meeting that the time at which this letter was sent out was inappropriate. And upon motion it was

Resolved, That the number of copies of the Bulletin to be printed be 500, unless advertisements come to cover the cost of more.

Mr. Poehlmann took up the matter with those present.

The preparation and issue of the Exhibition Schedule were discussed and it was moved and seconded that the Schedule of Prizes be revised. On motion of Mr. Simpson, it was

Resolved, That the President appoint a number of gentlemen located in various sections of the country to solicit premiums for the approaching Spring Exhibition, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y.

This exhibition begins the fourth Wednesday in Lent, March 17, (St. Patrick's Day), 1909.

The subject of Exhibition Hall was taken up at some length, Vice-President Kasting stating that quarters could be obtained for a free exhibition in the Hotel Iroquois or Genesee without charge to the American Rose Society. The matter of charge or no charge for admission was discussed pro and con at length. Mr. Kasting stated that Convention Hall may be obtained for about \$160.00. Mr. Montgomery favored taking this hall, and if too large, dividing with curtains, and make a popular paying exhibition of it. This led up to the desirability of a general guarantee fund, and the amount subscribed by those present was as follows: W. F. Kasting promised to collect \$100.00; Robert Simpson promised to give \$50.00; J. A. Valentine, \$25.00; B. Hammond, \$25.00; Wallace R. Pierson, \$25.00; W. A. Manda, \$25.00; Aug. F. Poehlmann, \$25.00; J. N. May, \$25.00; Alex. Montgomery, \$25.00; Adolph Poehlmann, \$25.00.

Special Premiums promised: The Mayor's prize, Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit, Mich. Wallace R. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn., silver cup, value not given, for the best Vase of 100 Blooms, American Beauty excluded. H. F. Michel Co., Philadelphia, cup not taken last spring.

President Poehlmann named as a Schedule Revision Committee: Messrs. John N. May, Summit, N. J., Chairman; Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.; Alex. Montgomery, Natick, Mass.; F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT ENGLISH ROSE GROWING.

The Moat, Harrow on the Hill, England.

November 15th, 1908.

Dear Mr. Hammond:

I have been much interested in the Schedules of your Rose Society, that you have so kindly sent me. The exhibitions of your Society and ours are run on such distinctly different lines that it is difficult to compare them. I suppose the difference is due to the difference in taste of the two nations. With us, out of door culture is everything, and cultivation under glass takes a very secondary place, particularly with the amateur grower. As a result of this, our main exhibitions are held at the height of the Summer. The chief exhibition being held in London in first week of July. The second in some other provincial town about a fortnight or three weeks later, while the third, or Autumn show, is held in September for the exhibition of Autumn blooming varieties. With us again the cut bloom is everything. Pot plants only being shown in a few classes by trade exhibitors.

With you your classes are very largely made up each class of one specified variety of rose. We have very few classes where any rose is specified by name, but we divide our classes up into sections, for Hybrid-Perpetual, Hybrid-Tea, Tea or Norsette and Decorating Roses, and then the very great bulk of our classes is made up of mixed exhibits from these sections. Your standard of judging is also different from ours. Yours is more elaborate and you lay greater stress on size than we do. With us form counts for more than size.

The objects of your Society for the dissemination of information on various subjects pertaining to rose culture has been carried out by our Society for some years, and each year, besides the Rose Annual, one or more booklets are issued to every member.

I am sending you one of our Schedules for the past year.

Yours very truly,

ALFRED H. WILLIAMS, M. D.



## WORDS OF CHEER AND WISDOM.

Toronto, Dec. 20, 1908.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond, Secretary American Rose Society,

Dear Sir:—In looking over the annual proceedings of above which bears your stamp of March 21, 1908, I am reminded that perhaps my dues for 1909 are due as Associate member, and I beg to enclose my dollar herewith. If the 1908 Bulletin is as good as the 1907, I consider it worth many times the price of dues as Associate member, and I am anxious for more of it. President Simpson in his remarks made an excellent point when he spoke of the advantage that would accrue to the Society if each of the rose catalogues devoted a little space in them to mentioning the Society, its aims, and membership fees, etc., and in turn this I feel would in the end bring back to the men who did so, more than ample returns for the free advertising they gave the Society. I am judging this by my own experience. I started four years ago with a dozen rose bushes from store at fifteen cents each, had fair success with them and commenced to look for more. Met a man from Ottawa who grew fine roses; bought from Hugh Dickson, Belfast, \$25.00 worth, and then kept going. Saw a notice of the American Rose Society in the Garden Magazine and wrote to you, got the proceedings and spent \$25.00 or \$30.00 for roses from Walsh, Hill and others, whose names I saw in your Bulletin, and before the snow fell I had a little rose garden at my summer home on Toronto Island with over 700 roses in it, and if I had more space I would have more in time.

I have an idea that if you could also get some monthly with a good circulation to publish Rose Society notes and your proceedings, that the membership could be increased very materially thereby. Make such a paper the official organ of the Society and it should help the paper and the Society.

What think you? These ideas are perhaps not worth much, but they entered my head and I thought I would send them along, knowing that if there is any good wheat among the chaff, that you'll be able to screen it out.

Believe me, a well wisher for the officers who give their time and money for the pushing along of the good cause.

Yours sincerely,

W. G. MAC KENDRICK.

164 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.

# REGISTRATION OF ROSES.

S. A. F. & O. H.

Society of American Florists,

Morgan Park, Ill., July 17, 1908.

Mr. Benj. Hammond, Secy. American Rose Society, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—The writer has to acknowledge that he has up to this time overlooked part of his duties as Secretary of this Society.

Our by-laws provide that when a society devoted to some special flower exists, applications for the registry of flowers of that class shall be submitted to that society. I therefore enclose you a list of applications submitted by the firm, Peter Henderson & Company, of New York, and shall be glad if you will, at an early date, signify to me officially, whether your Society approves them or otherwise.

Very truly yours,

W. N. RUDD, Secy.

Peter Henderson and Company, New York, submit for registration, the roses listed below. Public notice of such registration is hereby given and any persons knowing of the previous use of the names selected or of any other reason why registration should not be made, are requested to forward their objections to the undersigned.

Silver Moon—Cherokee by Wichuraiana. Soft White, semi-double, flowers four inches across. Climbing habit.

Garnet Climber—Lucullus by Wichuraiana. Deep garnet red, double flowers in clusters. Climbing habit.

Dr. W. Van Fleet—Souvenir du Pres. Carnot by Wichuraiana. Light rosy pink, double flowers. Climbing habit.

Radiance—Cardinal by an unnamed seedling. Brilliant rosy carmine, rosy buds, splendid habit and foliage.

July 16th, 1908.

W. N. RUDD, Secy.

## Worthy of Registration.

President Robert Simpson upon this matter advised: The roses mentioned I think were all exhibited at the June show of last summer, and I would consider them worthy of registration.

## DO FOLKS LOVE ROSES?

At the Art Institute in Chicago there were hundreds of young women students. Each day there was a renewal of faded flowers, and scores were given away. For these flowers there came a mighty rush of eager, happy girls, each good naturedly striving to obtain a posey, and when gained, the delight was unfeigned.

Going out into the street from one of the railroad stations with a few blooms from a greenhouse, small lads looked askance and one said, "Say, Mister, will you give us one, we ain't got any money to buy any." The boys got the blooms and each one put it on his jacket, and each of the lads said, "Thank you, sir." Human nature is akin the world over.

B. H.

# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY:

"A Rose for Every Home, A Bush for Every Garden"

The first meeting where The American Rose Society was formed was called at Atlantic City, N. J., during the convention of the Society of American Florists, August 23d, 1894. The organization began with Robert Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., President; John H. Taylor, Bayside, N. Y., Vice-President; H. B. Bently, Oil City, Pa., Secretary; John N. May, Summit, N. J., Treasurer. A meeting was called in New York City, March 13, 1899. The actual life of the Society is counted from this date. The officers then elected were as follows:

President, William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Vice-President, Benjamin Dorrance, Dorranceton, Pa.

Secretary, Paul M. Pierson, Scarborough, N. Y.

Treasurer, John N. May, Summit, N. J.

Executive Committee—E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.; E. G. Asmus, West Hoboken, N. J.; N. Butterbach, Oceanic, N. J.; Henry A. Siebrecht, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Edmund M. Wood, Natick, Mass.; Robert Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Society holds each year an annual exhibition in March and a summer exhibition in June. The first annual exhibition was held at the Eden Musee, New York, March 27-29, 1900, and the first summer exhibition at the same place, June 12-14. A bulletin, the first number of which appeared in March, 1905, is published annually.

## ELECTED AS OFFICERS.

At the First Annual Meeting, New York, March 28, 1900:

President, Benjamin Dorrance, Dorranceton, Pa.

Vice-President, John H. Taylor, Bayside, N. Y.

Secretary, Leonard Barron, New York.

Treasurer, John N. May, Summit, N. J.

At the Second Annual Meeting, New York, March 20, 1901:

President, F. R. Newbold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Vice-President, Carl Stockel, Norwalk, Conn.

Secretary, Leonard Barron, New York.

Treasurer, John N. May, Summit, N. J.

- At the Third Annual Meeting, New York, March 11-13, 1902:  
President, F. R. Newbold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Vice-President, Emil Buettner, Park Ridge, Ill.  
Secretary, Leonard Barron, New York.  
Treasurer, John N. May, Summit, N. J.
- At the Fourth Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, March 24-26, 1903:  
President, F. R. Newbold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Vice-President, Emil Buettner, Park Ridge, Ill.  
Secretary, Leonard Barron, New York.  
Treasurer, John N. May, Summit, N. J.
- At the Fifth Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, March 22-24, 1904:  
President, Alexander Montgomery, Natick, Mass.  
Vice-President, F. R. Newbold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Secretary, Leonard Barron, New York.  
Treasurer, John N. May, Summit, N. J.
- At the Sixth Annual Meeting, Boston, March 23-26, 1905:  
President, Alexander Montgomery, Natick, Mass.  
Vice-President, Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.  
Secretary, William J. Stewart, 11 Hamilton Place, Boston.  
Treasurer, Harry O. May, Summit, N. J.
- At the Seventh Annual Meeting, Boston, March 21-23, 1906:  
President, Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.  
Vice-President, F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Secretary, Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
Treasurer, Harry O. May, Summit, N. J.
- At the Eighth Annual Meeting, Washington, March 13-15, 1907:  
President, Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.  
Vice-President, Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit, Mich.  
Secretary, Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
Treasurer, Harry O. May, Summit, N. J.
- At the Ninth Annual Meeting, Chicago, March 25-27, 1908:  
President, August F. Poehlmann, Morton Grove, Ill.  
Vice-President, Wm. F. Kasting, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Secretary, Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
Treasurer, Harry O. May, Summit, N. J.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

## Of the American Rose Society.

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### ARTICLE I.

#### Name.

Sec. 1.—This organization shall be known as The American Rose Society.

### ARTICLE II.

#### Objects.

The objects of this Society are:

1st: To increase the general interest in the cultivation, and to improve the standard of excellence of the rose.

2nd: To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of roses suitable to our American climate and requirements.

3rd: To organize a system of exhibitions at such time and places as this Society may from time to time decide on, to offer prizes of money, gold, silver and bronze medals and certificates of merit for meritorious new varieties of roses under such conditions, rules and regulations as the Society may adopt. After adoption, such rules to be subject to alteration or amendment in accordance with Art. VIII., Sec. 1, of the By-Laws.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Members, Voting.

Sec. 1.—Members—All persons who are in any way interested in the culture of the rose, whether as professionals or amateurs, shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 2.—Voting—All members of this Society, except honorary and associate, shall be entitled to one vote on all questions.

Sec. 3.—Honorary Members—Any person whom this Society shall deem worthy of the honor, may at any annual meeting be elected an honorary member by two-thirds vote of the members present.

## ARTICLE IV.

### Government.

Sec. 1.—Officers—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President and four honorary Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—Executive Committee—The management of the Society between sessions and the appointment of the honorary Vice-Presidents shall be vested in an Executive Committee of six, to which the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer as ex-officio members shall be added.

## ARTICLE V.

### Proxies.

Sec. 1.—All members entitled to vote may do so by proxy at any meeting, and if sent to him, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to cast such votes in accordance with members' instructions.

## ARTICLE VI.

### Amendments.

Sec. 1.—The Constitution may be amended or altered at any annual or called meeting, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the voters represented either in person or by proxy, when notice of such amendment or alteration shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting; or furnished to the Secretary and mailed by him to all members at their last known places of residence, at least thirty days preceding the meeting at which action is to be taken. In case action is to be taken at an annual meeting, then notice of such proposed change shall also be published in the general program of the Society (if one is issued) for that meeting.

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## BY-LAWS.

### ARTICLE I.

#### Meetings.

Sec. 1.—The annual meeting and show of this Society shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in Lent.

Sec. 2.—Another show shall be held later in the season in order to recognize the rose as a garden flower.

Sec. 3.—The Executive Committee shall meet from time to time as adjourned, or on the call of the President.

## ARTICLE II.

### Elections.

Sec. 1.—The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, to serve for the term of one year from the first day of July succeeding their election.

Sec. 2.—The Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot, to serve for the term of three years from the first day of July succeeding their election, two to be elected each year at the annual meeting.

**Note.**—See resolution on page 53. The early records of the A. R. S. were destroyed by fire.

## ARTICLE III.

### Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1.—President—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and Executive Committee, and may call meetings of the Executive Committee when he shall deem it to the best interests of the Society to do so.

Sec. 2.—Vice-President—In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice-President shall perform his duties.

Sec. 3.—Secretary—The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society; shall have charge of its papers and reports, and shall make a report at the annual meetings.

Sec. 4.—Treasurer—The Treasurer shall receive and keep an account of all moneys belonging to the Society, paying out the same upon orders signed by the President and Secretary, and shall make annual reports of receipts and disbursements. Three members of the Society, appointed by the President, shall audit these accounts at the annual meetings of the Society.

Sec. 5.—The Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Executive Committee shall from time to time consider sufficient, and shall make such investments of any surplus funds in his hands as the Executive Committee may from time to time direct.

## ARTICLE IV.

### Membership and Dues.

There shall be four classes of members, known as life, honorary, associate and active members.



Sec. 1.—The payment of \$50 shall entitle to life membership.

Sec. 2.—The annual dues for active members shall be the sum of three dollars (\$3).

Sec. 3.—The annual dues for associate members shall be the sum of one dollar (\$1).

Sec. 4.—All members whose dues are unpaid shall be so notified by the Secretary, and when a member shall have paid no dues for a period of twelve months after receiving such notice, his name shall be dropped from the rolls, and he can be re-admitted to membership only by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, and on the payment of all dues he may be in arrears at the time of reinstatement.

Sec. 5.—The associate membership shall be limited to those who do not cultivate plants or cut flowers as a business. Commercial growers, private gardeners and assistants to either shall not be eligible for associate membership.

## ARTICLE V.

### Funds.

Sec. 1.—The Executive Committee shall not incur any debt or liability in the name of the Society beyond the amount of available funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—Every resolution involving an appropriation of money must be referred to the Executive Committee before it can be acted upon; and it shall be the duty of the Committee to report on the same at the next session; provided, however, that in cases of urgency the Executive Committee may retire for consultation and report at the same session at which such resolution is introduced.

Sec. 3.—All moneys received by the Treasurer for life membership fees, shall constitute a separate fund to be invested by the Treasurer, and only the interest accruing therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

## ARTICLE VI.

### Vacancies.

Sec. 1.—In case of any vacancy in the Executive Committee from any cause, the President shall have power to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

## ARTICLE VII.

### Special Meetings.

Sec. 1.—By the written request of the majority of the Executive Committee, or of ten members of the Society, the President shall call a special

meeting of the Association at such time and place as is set forth in the request. The call shall state the object of the meeting, and each member shall have thirty days' notice thereof by mail, and no action of said special meeting shall be binding on the Society unless two-thirds of the votes of the Society shall have been cast.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### Amendments.

Sec. 1.—The By-Laws may be amended or altered at any annual or special meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes cast, when notice of such amendment or alteration shall have been given (if annual meeting, in the general program, if one is issued) by mail to all members at least thirty days preceding such annual or special meeting. In case action is taken at a special meeting, then two-thirds of all the votes of the Society must be represented, either in person or by proxy.

## ARTICLE IX.

### Order of Business.

Sec. 1.—The transaction of business shall be in the following order:

1. Calling to order.
2. Reading minutes of previous session.
3. Reports of Standing Committees.
4. Reports of Special Committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Essays—Discussions.
7. Election of officers (on last day).
8. Appointment of committees.
9. Adjournment.

# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

## Officers and Members.

### OFFICERS, 1902-'09.

President—August F. Poehlmann, Morton Grove, Ill.  
Vice-President—William F. Kasting, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Treasurer—Harry O. May, Summit, N. J.  
Secretary—Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit, Mich.; E. Gurney Hill, Richmond, Ind.;  
P. Welch, 226 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.; Peter Bisset, Washington,  
D. C.; A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.; P. J. Lynch, West Grove, Pa.; J. J.  
Curran, Salem, Va.

### LIFE MEMBERS.

American Florist Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
Auchincloss, Mrs. H. D., 17 West 49th St., New York City.  
Asmus, A. E., West Hoboken, N. J.  
Barry, W. C., Rochester, N. Y.  
Bassett, C. P., 1241 State St., Chicago, Ill.  
Beatty, H. B., Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.  
Breitmeyer, Philip, Hon., Detroit, Mich.  
Budlong, F. L., 564 Pontiac Ave., Auburn, R. I.  
Budlong, J. A., 564 Pontiac Ave., Auburn, R. I.  
Budlong, A. H., 37 and 39 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.  
Buettner, E., Park Ridge, Ill.  
Burton, George, Wyndmoor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Cook, John, 318 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.  
Crimmins, J. D., 40 E. 68th St., New York City.  
Dimock, Mrs. H., 25 E. 60th St., New York City.  
Dodge, Mrs. W. E., Jr., 262 Madison Ave., New York City.

Dorrance, Benjamin, Dorrancetown, Pa.  
Eldridge, Miss Isabelle, Norfolk, Conn.  
Elliott, W. H., Brighton, Mass.  
Farenwald, A., Roslyn, Pa.  
George, R., Painesville, O.  
Good, J. M., Springfield, O.  
Guttman, Alex. J., 43 West 28th St., New York City.  
Heacock, Jos., Wyncote, Pa.  
Hill, E. G., Richmond, Ind.  
Hudson, Mrs. C. I., 1 East 76th St., New York City.  
Heller, M., South Park Floral Co., New Castle, Ind.  
Henderson, Chas., 35-37 Cortlandt St., New York City.  
Macy, V. Everett, 86 Broad St., New York City.  
Mason, Mrs. J. H., 215 Madison Ave., New York City.  
Mathison, F. R., Waltham, Mass.  
May, J. N., Summit, N. J.  
McMahon, F., Seabright, N. J.  
Montgomery, Alex., Natick, Mass.  
Montgomery, Alex., Jr., Natick, Mass.  
Mortenson, Stephen, Southampton, Pa.  
Pierson, P. M., Scarborough, N. Y.  
Pennock, S. S., 1612 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Poehlmann, Aug. F., Morton Grove, Ill.  
Reinberg, Peter, 51 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Simpson, Robert, Clifton, N. J.  
Sharpe, Mrs. E. M., 80 West River St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
Siebrecht, H. A., 425 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
Stoeckel, Carl, Norfolk, Conn.  
Stoeckel, Mrs. C., Norfolk, Conn.  
Stow, W. L., 36 Wall St., New York City.  
Thorne, Samuel, 45 Cedar St., New York City.  
Thorley, C., 1173 Broadway, New York City.  
Vaughan, J. C., 84 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.  
Ward, C. W., Queens, L. I., N. Y.  
Washburn, Chas. L., Hinsdale, Ill.  
Welch, Patrick, 226 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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#### LIFE MEMBERS GONE HOME.

Asmus, E. G.	Dale, H.	Dillon, J. L.
Fancourt, George.	Wood, E. M.	Gasser, J. M.

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## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Atkins, F. L., Rutherford, N. J.  
Amman, F. J., Edwardsville, Ill.  
Asmus, Geo., 897 W. Madison St., Chicago.  
Badgley, W. G., Chatham, N. J.  
Bauer, S. A., Erie, Pa.  
Bauer, Alfred, Erie, Pa.  
Brink, P. A., 138 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.  
Burki, Fred, Gibsonia, Pa.  
Butler, Edward E., 3408 Michigan Ave., Chicago.  
Bisset, Peter, Washington, D. C.  
Boehler, Oscar, 810 DuBois St., W. Hoboken, N. J.  
Brant, Ellwood, Madison, N. J.  
Briggs, C. S., 1719 Lamont St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Burton, John, Wyndmoor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Burke, Paul F., 20 and 22 Canal St., Boston, Mass.  
Callender, Miss Mary R., 27 E. 72d St., New York City.  
Cartledge, A. B., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charlton, Jno., Univ. Ave. Nurs., Rochester, N. Y.  
Carey, J. E., Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Coles, W. W., Kokomo, Ind.  
Craig, W. P., 1305 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Crowe, Peter, Utica, N. Y.  
Chapman, Jas. M., 80 Rector St., Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Coddington, L. B., Murray Hill, N. J.  
Craig, W. N., North Easton, Mass.  
Cruger, Miss Cornelia, Barrytown, N. Y.  
Curran, J. J., Salem, Va.  
Dittman, Mrs., New Castle, Ind.  
Dittman, Wm., New Castle, Ind.  
Donohoe, P. J., Natick, Mass.  
Dean, Daniel, Little Silver, N. J.  
De La Mare, A. T., 2 Duane St., New York City.  
Dorrance, Mrs. Benj., Dorranceton, Pa.  
Dorrance, Miss Anne, Dorranceton, Pa.  
Dreer, H. A., 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Dudley, Chas. P., Parkersburg, Va.  
Dunlap, John D., Parkdale, Ont.  
Dunn, Robt., Natick, Mass.  
Durfee, Benj., Washington, D. C.  
Edgar, W. W. Boston, Mass.

Eisele, Jacob D., Riverton, N. J.  
Evans, John A., Richmond, Ind.  
Fallon, F., Roanoke, Va.  
Faulkner, A. F., 1133 Broadway, New York City.  
Foley, Philip J., 1011 Ridgeway Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Fisher, Peter, Ellis, Mass.  
Fraser, Wm., Ruxton, Va.  
Gibbs, Mrs. F. H., Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minn.  
Gieger, H. C., 335 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Gude, A., 1214 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Gude, Wm. F., 1214 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Hastings, Wm., Tuxedo, N. Y.  
Hauswirth, J. E., 232 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Hawkins, John, Rose Hill Nursery, Minneapolis.  
Hentz, Henry, Jr., Madison, N. J.  
Hoitt, C. W., Nashua, N. H.  
Holznagle, Frank, 2570 Woodward Ave., Detroit.  
Huey, Robt., 330 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hurrell Henry, Summit, N. J.  
Huss J. F., Hartford, Conn.  
Hutson, Alfred R., 60 Oak Sq. Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Jewell Nursery Co., The, Lake City, Mian.  
Jones, Jas. E., Richmond, Ind.  
Kane, Wm., 144 Union St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Koenig, Otto C., 6474 Florissant St., St. Louis, Mo.  
Leonard, W. A., Lansdowne, Pa.  
Lies, Albert, Niles Centre, Ill.  
Lonsdale, Edwin, Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Johnson, T. J., 171 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.  
Jones, S. M., West Grove, Pa.  
Jurgens, Carl, Newport, R. I.  
Jurgens, Carl, Jr., Newport, R. I.  
Kasting, Wm., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Kennedy, Mrs. J. S., 6 W. 57th St., New York City.  
Kern, C. E., Nat. Cash Register Co., Dayton, O.  
King, Miss Mary R., Hotel Savoy, 5th Ave. and 59th St., New York City.  
Kleinhenz, Wm., Ogontz, Pa.  
Kramer, F. H., 916 F St., Washington, D. C.  
Lager, John E., Summit, N. J.  
Langjahr, A. H., New York City.  
Lauterschlager, F., 2561 North 41st St., Chicago, Ill.

Lynch, P. J., West Grove, Pa.  
McGorum, Robert, Natick, Mass.  
Mann, E. H., Richmond, Ind.  
Markham, Miss Frances G., Dorranceton, Pa.  
May, H. O., Summit, N. J.  
Maynard, C. H., 219 Horton Ave., Detroit.  
Manda, W. A., South Orange, N. J.  
Markham, Miss Frances G., Dorranceton, Pa.  
May, Harry O., Summit, N. J.  
Miller, Robt., E. Brookfield, Mass.  
Minneapolis Floral Co., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Moewes, Dr. G., Falkenan, Schlesian, Germany.  
Montgomery, Robt., Natick, Mass.  
Moore, F. L., Chatham, N. J.  
Murray, Samuel, 1017 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.  
Myers, Frank P., Chestnut Hill, Pa.  
Newbold, Miss Edith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Newbold, Fred R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Noe, L. A., Madison, N. J.  
Noe, L. M., Madison, N. J.  
Nicholson, Wm., Farmingham, Mass.  
Norris, Mrs. Gordon, 377 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
O'Mara, P., 35 Cortlandt St., New York City.  
Pennock, J. L., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pierson, Wallace R., Cromwell, Conn.  
Pierson, F. R., Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Pryer, Chas., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Pryer, Miss A. C., 22 Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Pulsifer, A. V., New York City.  
Pyle, Robt., West Grove, Pa.  
Quinlan, Miss Mary E., 311 Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Reed, Rev. E. A., Holyoke, Mass.  
Rice, Jerome B., Cambridge, N. Y.  
Riker, Saml. M., Maplewood, N. J.  
Roelker, Winfred, New York City.  
Roehrs, Julius, Rutherford, N. J.  
Roland, Thos., Lynn, Mass.  
Sargent, Mrs. Winthrop, 30 Court St., Boston, Mass.  
Schultheis, Anton, College Point, N. Y.  
Schultz, Robt. M., Madison, N. J.  
Scott, A. B., Sharon Hill, Pa.

Sheridan, W. F., 39 W. 28th St., New York City.  
Stewart, Wm. J., 11 Hamilton Pl., Boston, Mass.  
Stevenson, T. C., Govanstown, Baltimore, Md.  
Steinhoff, H. C., W. Hoboken, N. J.  
Stone, Mrs. Georgiana C., 38 E. 39th St., New York City.  
Taylor, J. H., Bay Side, N. Y.  
Thorne, A. L., Flushing, N. Y.  
Reinberg, Geo., 35 Randolph St., Chicago.  
Roehrs, Julius, Rutherford, N. J.  
Ruff, Mrs. D. W. C., 732 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.  
Rupp, N. J., 417 Hawthorne St., Chicago, Ill.  
Schafer, C. E., La Crosse, Wis.  
Schiller, H. D., 897 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.  
Sibson, Wm. S., 1180 Milwaukee St., Portland, Ore.  
Skidelsky, S. S., 1741 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Smith & Fetter, 735 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.  
Stewart, William J., 11 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.  
Stone, Mrs. Georgiana C., 38 E. 39th St., New York City.  
Squire, Albert L., White Plains, N. Y.  
Sullivan John F., 214 Woodward Ave., Deroit, Mich.  
Sullivan, Norman A., 214 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
Towill, Edw., Roslyn, Pa.  
Traendly & Schenck, 44 West 28th St., New York City.  
Valentine, J. A., 1706 Broadway, Denver, Colo.  
Valentine, Mrs. Lawson, 155 W. 28th St., New York City.  
Vaughan, Leonard H., 84 and 86 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.  
Vincent, Richard, Jr., White Marsh, Md.  
Walsh, M. H., Woods Hole, Mass.  
Waller, Elwyn, Morristown, N. J.  
Weber, Wm., Oakland, Md.  
Weiland, M., Evanston, Ill.  
Wirth, Theo., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Young, John, 51 W. 28th St., New York City.  
Young, John W., Germantown, Pa.  
Zangen, O. V., Hoboken, N. J.  
Walsh, John P., Woods Hole, Mass.  
Wise, Lewis H., Bridgeport, Conn.  
Wolf, Alfred, Center Grove, N. J., via Dover.



### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Brink, P. A., 138 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.  
Clark, Miss C. T., 154 State St., Albany, N. Y.  
Hammond, Mrs. B., Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
Huddeson, Miss S. M., 1901 4th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.  
Kelly, S. N., M. D., Bellingham, Wash.  
Lawrence, Rev. J. R., Rynham, Mass.  
Mackendrick, W. G., 164 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.  
Maynadier, Geo. B., Agric. Dept., Washington, D. C.  
Maynard, Mrs. C. H., 219 Horton Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
Park, George C., Harrison, N. Y.  
Park, Mrs. George C., Harrison, N. Y.  
Sullinger, Rev. Spencer S., Bellingham, Wash.  
Sunderland, Mrs. Kate, 1547 Shatto St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
Twinn, C. H., Akron, N. Y.

### COST OF MEMBERSHIP.

The Regular Membership fee is \$3.00 per year.

The Associate Membership fee is \$1.00 per year.

The Life Membership fee is \$50.00.

Bills are sent out in January of each year.

If notice is not sent back that a member wishes to drop out, the name is not dropped, and dues accumulate.

# SPRING EXHIBITION IN BUFFALO

## In Conjunction with Buffalo Florists' Club.

Wm. F. Kasting, Secretary, 383 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, Vice-President

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### PRELIMINARY.

Schedule of Prizes of the American Rose Society offered for the Buffalo Exhibition, March 17 to 20, inclusive, 1909.

### POT ROSES.

#### Class A.

1. Best display of hardy roses in bloom. Exhibit to consist of 150 or more plants, in 30 or more varieties, not more than 10 plants allowed of any one variety, to be grown in pots or tubs, six inches or larger. All types and classes of roses suitable for out door planting may be exhibited in this class. First prize, \$200.00, offered by Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit; second prize, \$100.00, offered by Arthur T. Boddington, New York.

2. Collection of Teas and Hybrid Teas in not less than 5 inch pots, 25 plants or more. First prize, \$25.00; second, \$15.00.

3. Collection of Wichuriana Hybrids, 6 inch pots or over, not less than 25 plants. First prize, \$25.00; second, \$15.00.

4. Collection of Hybrid Perpetuals, in 6 inch pots or over, not less than 25 plants. First prize, \$25.00; second, \$15.00.

5. Six climbing Roses, in not less than 7 inch pots. First prize, \$12.00; second prize, \$6.00.

6. Six roses, not climbing, in not less than 7 inch pots. First prize, \$12.00; second, \$8.00.

7. Twelve Baby Ramblers, any variety, in not less than 5 inch pots. First prize, \$6.00; second, \$3.00.

8. Specimen in pot or tub, not climber. First prize, \$5.00; second, \$3.00.

9. Specimen Crimson Rambler in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.00; second \$5.00.

10. Specimen Lady Gay, in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.00; second, \$5.00.

11. Specimen Hiawatha in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.00; second, \$5.00.

12. Specimen Newport Fairy, in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.00; second, \$5.00.

13. Specimen Dorothy Perkins, in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.00; second, \$5.00.

14. Specimen Yellow Rambler, in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.00; second, \$5.00.

**Note.**—All plants in these classes to be correctly labelled. No exhibit shall be awarded a prize unless in the opinion of the judges the same shall be deemed worthy.

#### Class B.

15. For the best vase of American Beauties, 50 blooms. First prize, \$25.00; second prize, \$15.00.

16. For the best vase Killarney, 50 blooms. First prize, \$25.00; second prize, \$15.00.

17. For the best vase Richmond, 50 blooms. First prize, \$25.00; second prize, \$15.00.

#### TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS.

Twenty-five Cut Blooms—Open to All.

#### Class C.

18. American Beauty (stems not to exceed 4 feet), \$15.00, \$10.00.

In all the following classes prizes are: First, \$10.00; second, \$5.00

19. Bride.

20. Bridesmaid.

21. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

22. Cardinal.

23. Rhea Reid.

24. My Maryland.

25. Mrs. Jardine.

26. Mrs. Potter Palmer.

27. Queen Beatrice.

28. Bon Silene.
29. Souvr. du President Carnot.
30. Perle des Jardins.
31. Golden Gate.
32. Mme. Abel Chatenay.
33. Mrs. Oliver Ames.
34. Ivory.
35. Liberty.
36. Sunrise.
37. Wellesley.
38. Killarney.
39. Richmond.
40. Uncle John.
41. Any other named disseminated variety.

**Note.**—Any variety not named above may be shown in Class C, 24, and first and second prizes may be awarded to each variety shown, at the discretion of the judges. Entries are unlimited.

42. Best and largest collection of Teas and Hybrid Teas, 6 or more varieties, not less than 12 flowers of a kind. First prize, \$25.00; second, \$15.00.

#### Class D.

Twelve cut blooms.

Open to Private Gardeners and Amateurs only.

43. American Beauty (stems not to exceed 4 feet), \$8.00, \$5.00.

In all the following classes prizes are: First, \$4.00; second, \$2.00.

44. Bride.
45. Bridesmaid.
46. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
47. Mrs. Pierpont Morgan.
48. Souvr. du President Carnot.
49. Perle des Jardins.
50. Bon Silene.
51. Mrs. Oliver Ames.
52. Ivory.
53. Safrano.
54. Golden Gate.
55. Mme. Chatenay.
56. Liberty.

57. Sunrise.
58. Mrs. Jardine.
59. Cardinal.
60. Rhea Reid.
61. My Maryland.
62. Marechal Neil.
63. Any other named disseminated variety.

**Note.**—Any variety not named above may be shown in Class D, and first and second prizes may be awarded to each variety shown, at the discretion of the judges. Entries are unlimited.

64. Best and largest collection of Teas and Hybrid Teas, six of a kind. First prize, \$12.00; second, \$6.00.

#### HYBRID PERPETUALS.

(Stems not less than twelve inches.)

**Open to All.**

Prizes are: First, \$25.00; second, \$15.00.

**Class E.**

65. For the largest and best collection, not less than twelve varieties, nor less than three of a kind.

#### HYBRID PERPETUALS.

(Stems not less than twelve inches.)

**Open to Private Gardeners and Amateurs only.**

Prizes are: First, \$10.00; second, \$5.00.

**Class F.**

- For the best and largest collection, not less than six varieties and not less than three of a kind.

#### THE SPECIAL PRIZES.

Will be sent out in final Schedule, at a later date.

Dated, January 11th, 1909.

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\$20.00 per 100: \$150.00 per 1,000.

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Bon Silene,	Marechal Neil,
Bride,	Mme. Abel Chatenay,
Bridesmaid,	Mme. Hoste,
Cardinal,	Mrs. Jardine,
Enchanter,	Mrs. Paul Neihoff,
Etoile de France,	Mrs. Pierpont Morgan,
Etoile de Lyon,	Mrs. Potter Palmer,
Franz Deegan,	Queen Beatrice,
Gen. McArthur,	Papa Gontier,
Golden Gate,	Rosalind Orr English,
Hermosa,	Richmond,
Ivory,	Souv. du Pres. Carnot,
Kaiserin,	Souv. de Wootton,
Kate Moulton,	Uncle John,
Killarney,	Wellesley,
La Detroit,	White Cochet.

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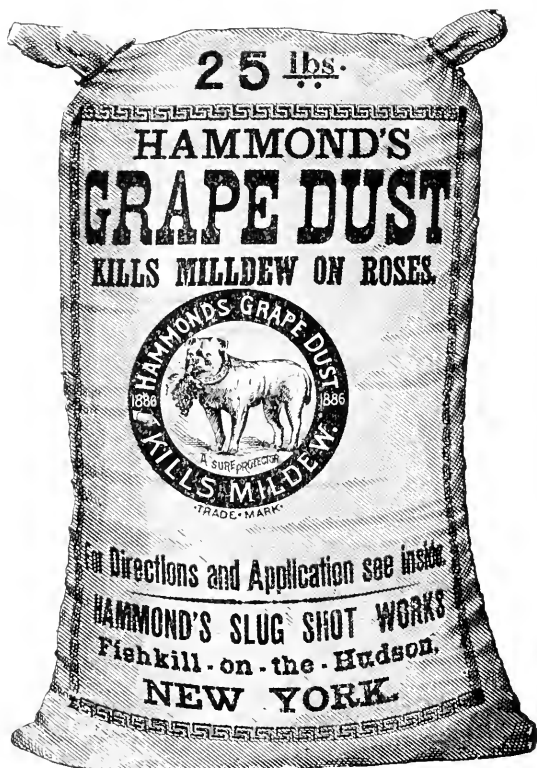
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THE NEW CHEERFUL PINK ROSE

# “WYNDMOOR”

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Has run the gauntlet of the American Rose Society in Washington, 1907, Chicago, 1908, with the above results, scoring 81 points in Washington and 84 points in Chicago.

The keeping quality of this rose is shown when after the long transportation to Chicago, it was put on exhibition Wednesday and given away Friday night to be used for further decoration.

WYNDMOOR is a bread and butter Rose. It can be handled to produce specials with stems 36 inches long, or it can be pinched to produce quantity, winter or summer. We have cut ten buds to a plant for three consecutive months. It is a three hundred and sixty-five day Rose.

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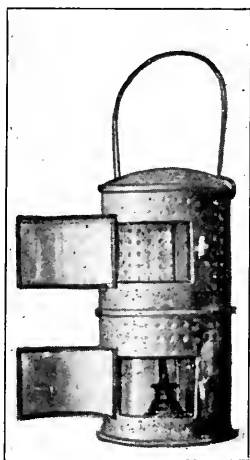
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Our new Rose, the already famous  
White Killarney

has received silver medals at Chicago and Boston (Nov., 1908),  
and been awarded certificates of merit wherever exhibited.

The result of selecting only the very best wood for propagating is seen in the remarkable vigor of the plants now growing in our greenhouses.

Place your order early for **own roots** to be delivered after February 15, 1909; \$5.00 per doz. plants; \$30.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 250; \$125.00 per 500; \$250.00 per 1,000; \$562.50 per 2,500; \$1,000 per 5,000. **Grafted Stock** for delivery after March 1, 1909, \$5.00 per 100 plants additional.



# This Kills Mildew Every Time.

For Particulars Write

Benjamin Dorrance,  
Rose Growers,  
Dorranceton, Penn.

## New Rose---White Killarney

To be introduced in the Spring of 1909.

It is identical with the popular and well known Killarney which is to-day the most profitable and popular pink rose grown and we believe that White Killarney will be equally popular, and will supplant all other white roses now grown, because it is an all season rose. Plants will be ready for delivery after March 1st, 1909. Write for Prices.

### RED KAISERIN. (Mme. Jules Grolez.)

We have tested this rose the past two seasons and find it similar to the White in foliage, habit, shape and size of bloom, but the color of flowers is a beautiful cherry red. Write for prices. F. O. B. Western Springs.

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Florists' Supplies and Wire Designs.



## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

Chorus.

Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream;

Chorus.

'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,  
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?  
Their blood has wash'd out their foul foot-steps' pollution.  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:

Chorus.

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand  
Between their loved home and the war's desolation;  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land  
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation!  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

Chorus.

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

---

Note—Whenever the American Rose Society meets in convention or banquet, don't forget the "Red, White and Blue."



Annual Proceedings  
and Bulletin  
1909



Organized  
March 13, 1899.



Journal Print, Newburgh, N. Y.





**AUGUST F. POEHLMANN,**  
Morton Grove, Ill.

Re-Elected President American Rose Society, March, 1909.





ORGANIZED MARCH 13, 1899.



# American Rose Society



ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS  
AND BULLETIN.  
1909.



# GREETING

---

## To the Rose Loving People of America.

---

The present issue makes the fifth annual edition of the Bulletin of the American Rose Society, and this tells the story of the year's work. How we got out of debt. How the permanent fund has reached \$3,000. How we made a worthy woman, who works for her living, happy. How we encouraged the children, who have a taste for beauty and industry, in the "Home Garden Brigade." It tells what a fine exhibition we had at Buffalo, where the Buffalo Florists' Club took up the local work and distributed tickets so that several thousands of people came to see the beautiful display.

Vice-President Kasting deserves well of the Society and Prof. J. T. Colwell, for the directing efforts they personally made to make the Buffalo exhibition a success, and likewise to Mr. Leonard Barron, of "The Garden Magazine," for his finely illustrated lecture, "Our Friends." "The American Florist," the "Florists' Review," the "Florists' Exchange," and "The Gardener's Chronicle," each helped the American Rose Society at very turn all they could.

In all life's affairs there always comes sorrow—and we have to mention the death of Mr. Gardiner Greene Hubbard as especially sad.

In this issue notice several pages of advertisements, which are a direct assistance to our expense account. This Bulletin goes nearly around the world to libraries of various kinds, and to each member; also to many societies, thus scattering the thought, "A Rose for Every Home, a Bush for Every Garden." That means, make things nice and beautiful.

Respectfully,

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1909.

# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

## Its Aim.

(1) To increase the general interest in the cultivation and to improve the standard of excellence of the Rose for all the people.

(2) To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of the Rose suitable to our American climate and requirements.

(3) To organize a system of exhibitions at such times and places as this Society may from time to time decide on, to offer prizes of money, gold, silver and bronze medals, and certificates of merit for meritorious new varieties of Roses; also to offer prizes of money, cups, etc., for excellence of exhibits made at shows held by this Society.

It is also proposed that the Society disseminate to its members the latest information pertaining to the Rose, recommending new varieties of undoubted merit, best methods of culture, how to fight insect and fungoid pests, the proper use of manures, and other information from the pens of leading experts that, especially to amateurs, will be worth many times the cost of membership.

*“ Friend, come thou with us  
And we will do thee good. ”*

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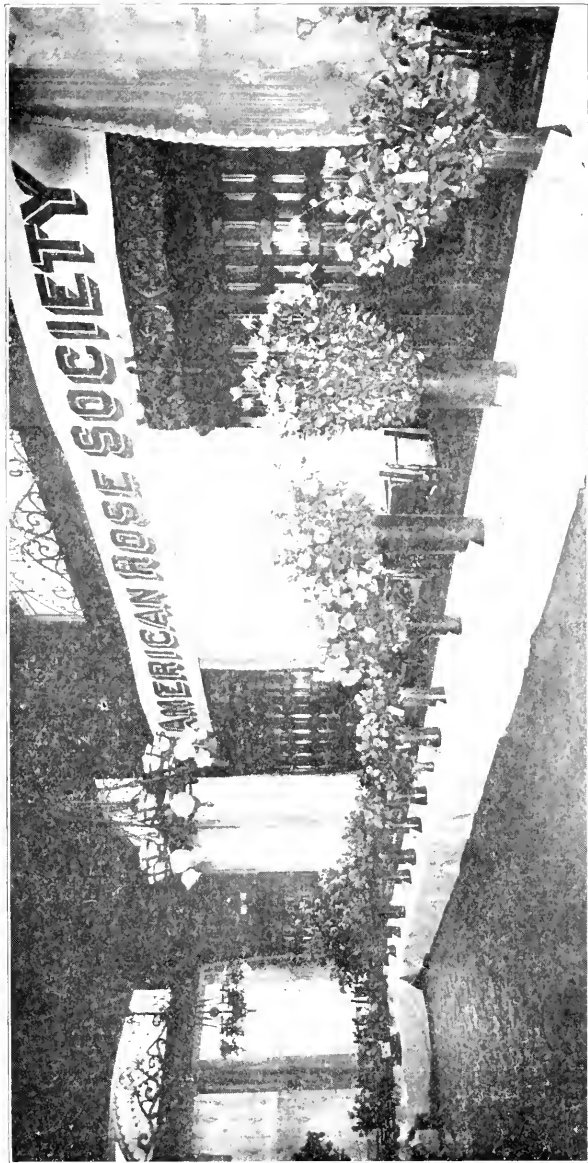
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**Remember to look at our Substantial Supporters at the end  
of this book.**



*Contrast of "Florist Revue"*

ONE SIDE OF THE EXHIBITION HALL AT BUFFALO, 1909.

# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

## Held Its Tenth Annual Meeting and Exhibition

### In Buffalo, March 17, 18, and 19, 1909.

Article I of the By-Laws of the American Rose Society, Section 1, says: "The annual meeting and show of this Society shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in Lent." This being a movable date the exhibition for 1909 was held on March 17, 18 and 19, inclusive, in conjunction with the Spring Exhibition of the Buffalo Florists Club at the Hotel Iroquois in the city of Buffalo.

---

## NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

---

### ROSES AND MORE ROSES EXHIBITED.

Roses large, roses small, roses in every color and variety were massed in a bewildering confusion of beauty at the exhibition of the American Rose Society in the Hotel Iroquois yesterday. The perfume of the flowers pervaded every corridor of the hotel.

Roses from nearly every city east of Buffalo were represented. The officers of the society said that nowhere in the United States had so many beautiful flowers been massed in one place. In one group were deep crimson roses; in another those of a pure golden shade; in still another the white roses. Two large rooms on the second floor of the hotel were filled.

Roses, however, were not the only flowers shown. One side of one of the rooms is given up to pinks and carnations. They were exhibited in nearly as many shades as their more pretentious companions. An exhibit which attracted a great many of the visitors was a table covered with cyclamen. The exhibition will continue over to-day and to-morrow.

A large number of handsome prizes are offered for the best specimens.  
—Buffalo Courier, March 18, 1909.

### **CROWDS FLOCKED TO THE HOTEL IROQUOIS TO SEE RARE FLOWERS.**

To-night marks the close of the 10th annual convention and spring exhibition of the American Rose Society at the Hotel Iroquois.

All to-day as yesterday, crowds flocked to the Iroquois to see the finest display of roses ever made in Buffalo. Not until yesterday did the people of Buffalo wake up to the fact that the display was a rare one, and one well worthy of visiting. The result was that the last two days of the exhibition saw crowds all day and evening.

The Buffalo Florists' Club, which had charge of the management of the exhibition, tendered the visitors a banquet at the Iroquois last evening, after which Leonard Barron, of New York, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture upon flower culture.

---

### **CORDIALITY AND ENTHUSIASM.**

A bright, sunny afternoon following a somewhat squally morning, welcomed the rose lovers to Buffalo, on Wednesday, 17th inst. The gathering of old friends was as usual at these national meetings, delightful, and west, east, north and south met and greeted one another in the rotunda of the Iroquois with hearty congratulations while the exhibits were being put in order and the judges were doing the arduous duty in the big ball room up stairs. Members of the executive board of the S. A. F., fresh from their sessions at Cincinnati, were on hand full of cordiality and enthusiasm, and the intimate fraternal spirit always so pronounced between the leaders of the two national bodies was given a fresh kindling.—The Fraternal Spirit.

---

### **THE BUFFALO EXHIBITS.**

The tenth annual exhibition of the American Rose Society is the social event at Buffalo this week. The Rose Society always has been fortunate in its places of meeting, but never has had finer quarters than those of this year. The Iroquois Hotel is not only the finest in Buffalo, but one of the best in the country, and is frequented by the class of people it pays florists to reach and interest. The Iroquois is the scene of the leading social affairs at Buffalo, and the rose exhibition is attracting a large attendance from the best people in the city. The



exhibition hall is a beautiful place of itself. The rose exhibition is held in connection with the annual spring show of the Buffalo Florists' Club, including blooming plants as well as cut flowers.

The exhibition was staged Wednesday afternoon, March 17, and everything was in readiness at 5 p. m., the hour set for the admission of the public. There is not a superabundance of stock, the entries not being as numerous as last year, when the Society met in a great rose-growing center, but whatever was lacking in numbers was made up for by the uniformly high quality of all the exhibits, making the show a success in the eyes of the trade and decidedly so to the public. Secretary Hammond said: "We have a fine show; while not the largest, it is complete, and all stock is in superb shape." Pot roses were missing again this year.

#### EXHIBITION AND AWARDS.

The commodious and ornate exhibition hall, on the second floor, furnished ample facilities for a very excellent display of roses, and the stagings were quite numerous. In several of the classes competition ran high, thus necessitating careful work in judging. It was nearly 2 p. m. before the judges could make a start, and it was about 5 o'clock when they had finished.

#### The Judges.

Messrs. Peter Bisset, Lawrence Cotter and George Asmus were the judges appointed for this year. Messrs. Adolph Farenwald, A. C. Benson and Chas. T. Guenther were appointed as special judges in the novelty classes.

In the strictly commercial classes the entries showed much enthusiasm, but in those classes provided for the gardener as well as for the amateur there were practically no entries, which is to be generally regretted as falling short of the Society's aims.

#### Comments on the Display.

The arrangement of many of the vases showed a tendency to differ from the stiff orthodox arrangement of the flowers, and some real handsome stagings were to be viewed.

The F. R. Pierson Co., of Tarrytown, N. Y., staged White Killarney in a manner seldom seen. Seven beautiful vases of grand blooms occupied three circular tables disposed for effect. Mr. Pierson had brought special glass vases along with his exhibit. These made a pleasing contrast to the old familiar fibre jars standing in the vicinity of this ex-

hibit. The tables were further embellished with plants of *Nephrolepis elegantissima* and *superbissima*.

Messrs. Robt. Scott & Son, of Sharon Hill, Pa., made a fine showing of rose Mrs. Jardine, grandly grown, and which evoked much comment.

In the class for Killarney the competition was very keen indeed, and the prize for the best fifty was won by Adolph Farenwald, whose vase had a very close second in one staged by Bassett & Washburn.

Another vase of more than ordinary interest was that of Cardinal, shown by the Poehlmann Brothers Co., and which received the only award in its class.

My Maryland was staged by many exhibitors, but Robert Simpson, of Clifton, N. J., received three prizes for it in as many classes.

A vase of Rhea Reid, staged by W. H. Elliott, of Brighton, Mass., was proof that this variety can be well done and was a worthy winner.

Mme. Abel Chatenay was not as prominent in this as at the last show, and for this variety Robert Simpson still holds the palm.

A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn., silver vase for the best 100 Richmond, was captured by Adolph Farenwald, and a finer lot of flowers could hardly be produced.

Honors for White Killarney were won by The Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass., the Welch Cup going to them for the best 25.

In the American Beauty classes competition was keen, and the judges debated long before coming to a conclusion in the award of the prizes offered by W. J. Palmer & Son, Buffalo, N. Y. For the best 25 cut blooms, stems not exceeding 4 feet, Bassett & Washburn gamed the prize, with Edward Towill a close second.

Sweepstakes for best collection, Pittsburg Rose & Carnation Co.

The judges scored White Killarney 87 points, and it was easily the central point of interest in the show. All the growers who have the pink variety will plant it for next season, as well as many others who look upon it as the best thing that has come out in years.

#### Novelty.

White Killarney, exhibited by the Waban Rose Conservatories, scored 87 points.

#### Miscellaneous Exhibits.

F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown, N. Y., light and dark pink sports of Winsor carnations, a Prosperity colored sport of White Lawson, crim-

son seedling No. 60 and large pink, serrated flower, with tremendous stem (No. 50).

W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J., South Orange Beauty, Cherokee and other roses, also Pink Pearl carnation.

Chas. Sandiford, gardener to J. J. Albright, Buffalo, N. Y., made a large display of splendid cyclamens.

Bassett & Washburn, Chicago, made a fine exhibit of O. P. Bassett carnations.

Joseph Heacock Co., Wyncote, Pa., Dorothy Gordon carnations, a fine vase.

Baur & Smith, Indianapolis, exhibited a fine vase of Shasta carnations.

Bertermann Bros., Indianapolis, Ind., J. Whitcomb Riley carnations.



**THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY EXHIBITION**

Was Held in the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., March 17, 18 and 19, 1909.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBITION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY,  
In Buffalo, 1909.

FIRST SESSION, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

The first business session of the Convention was held in the hall of the Iroquois Hotel adjoining the exhibition quarters, President August F. Poehlmann giving the call to order at 8.15 p. m. Secretary Benjamin Hammond gave a summary of the proceedings of the previous Convention, and incidentally announced that, as a result of the Chicago meeting, the finances of the Society were improved to the extent that it had no bills outstanding.

President Poehlmann's Address.

President Poehlmann then delivered his address, which was as follows:

Following previous custom, it devolves upon me to address you at this our tenth annual convention.

Through the courtesy and cordial invitation extended to this Society by the Buffalo Florists' Club, represented by their able leader, Mr. William F. Kasting and associates, we find ourselves here to-night. What these men have accomplished to make us feel welcome no one can fail to see. Buffalo lying, as it does, almost midway between the large rose growing centers of the East, West, North and South, is ideally situated for our convention and exhibition.

It is only eight months ago that the Buffalo Florists' Club, in conjunction with the Niagara florists, participated in entertaining the Society of American Florists most royally, ample proof that we are indeed in the hands of friends who appreciate our coming and whom we in turn can but thank most heartily for their brotherly, generous, hospitable spirit.

Here then are past friendships renewed, new friendships formed and opinions exchanged, all of which serve to make us enjoy this old world and enrich us in the knowledge of the beautiful. From these gatherings inspirations are given to something more lofty, more divine; something in the future superior to what we had heretofore. Here we find the real

enthusiast wrapped up in wonder at the progress made in the growing of the Queen of Flowers, "The Rose."

Who, that has any material interest or love for roses, can help but admire the beautiful specimens arrayed here for our inspection. Who of you, lovers and growers of the rose, but what came to this gathering with a certain object, that object—to improve yourself in your chosen profession.

#### OUT-DOOR ROSES.

In the matter of outdoor roses and other subjects so many valuable suggestions have been submitted in former conventions, which appear in the annual Bulletins, and I hardly know what more to offer. To my mind the field for and sale of outdoor roses is unlimited wherever good rose soil is located or obtainable. Study well your varieties, their habits, wants and hardiness, the soils and localities wherein they will thrive best and then proceed. Comparatively little has been done in this line, when we consider the immense unbounded resources at our hands, and the Society's aim, which is: "A Rose for every Home, a Bush for every Garden."

This branch of the work is left almost entirely to the nurserymen, many of whom have established an immense business and who, like the commercial rose growers, are ever on the alert for something new with which to delight their customers and thereby advance their own interests.

By placing the various roses, best adapted to the different localities, past the experimental stage where good results are obtained, you will do much toward discrediting the doubts and fears of the investing public and will create an unprecedented demand. In this connection it occurred to me that a good way to bring outdoor roses more prominently before the public would be to obtain permission from public officials to plant plots or individual bushes in public squares, gardens or parks, without charge; showing the name of each variety, and of the party who supplied them, in small yet plain letters.

One of the principal attractions at these annual exhibitions is to see these new creations of the floral world, these new wonders of the rose kingdom. We see, we like, we buy, we try. They make good, or we lose out. On first failure we may try again.

A race-horse is good only when he makes good. He may be a good looker but be out of the running. So with many of our pets. They are relegated to the background if the remuneration is not sufficient. The

ambitious grower is never satisfied to leave the trial of new varieties to his neighbor but will try himself to find a winner. Often these new things turn out to be pretty hot ones. It is quite natural that there are many disappointments. It cannot be otherwise. One winner, however, will cover the shortcomings of a multitude of raw ones.

The breeders, hybridizers and introducers of new roses deserve encouragement and support, even if they manage to put one over occasionally. New varieties put life in the business; keep on striving for high standards. The trade demands it.

### NEW ROSES.

In the cut roses a number of new delegates are in the field looking for recognition. Notably among these are White Killarney and My Maryland. Both will be extensively grown. The Society offers ample reward to its exhibitors and deals fairly with all new introductions.

Your various committees have faithfully attended to and accomplished the work imposed on them.

Your secretary, in particular, was indefatigable and conscientious in the full performance of his duties, to which I can attest by reason of his voluminous correspondence; he deserves the sincere thanks of this Society.

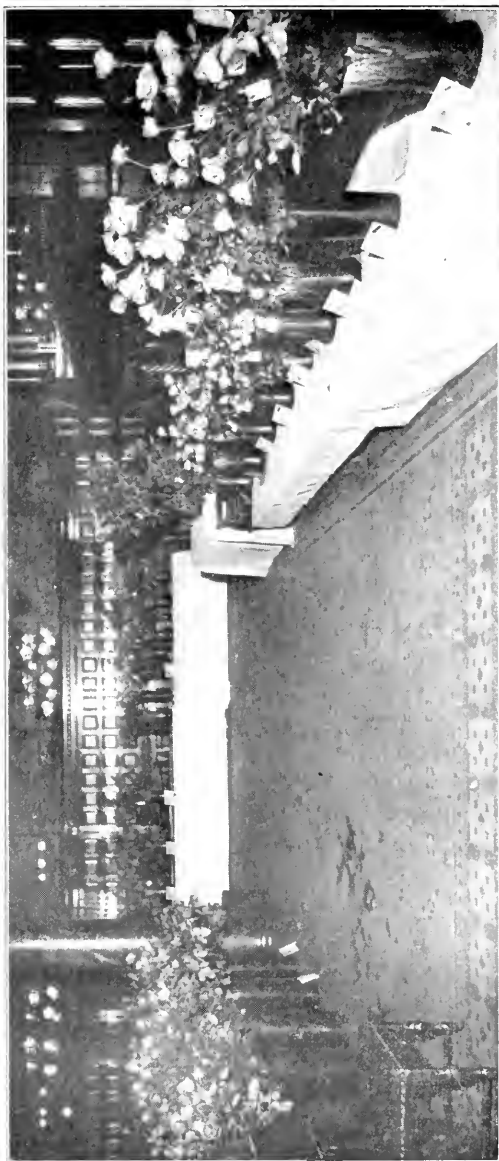
I would like to impress once more on all interested in the sale and culture of outdoor roses the need of disseminating reliable knowledge among the public. During our meetings a number of very instructive essays will be read by men experienced in their lines and which will be entitled to our careful thought and consideration. Discussion which usually follows will open up new sources of knowledge and give to us new ideas. Of one thing we are certain, we are progressing with the times; let us forever keep on doing so.

To further the Society's work and aim we want it to be known that all lovers of the rose are welcome to our ranks.

The Annual Bulletin, which contains much valuable information, is published at considerable expense, with earnestness and care bestowed on the various subjects.

To place the Society on a solid financial footing we ask you to be with us. Annual membership dues are \$3.00; life membership, \$50.

To the Buffalo Florists' Club and associates who have provided the Society with workers to carry on this exhibition and have looked after the Society's welfare, I wish to again express our hearty thanks. I hope



A PORTION OF THE EXHIBITS OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY,  
BUFFALO, 1909.



that each of you may feel well repaid for the pleasure it has given us to be with you.

The President's address was attentively listened to and was followed by the report of the Secretary.

### Secretary Hammond's Report.

No Society could have a more loyal set of backers than has the American Rose Society. The past year has seen the Society sustained by a number of men who claimed the privilege of assisting in meeting all expenses. President August F. Poehlmann has taken the keenest interest in affairs. Separated by such distances as the members of this Society are, it requires a long view to keep all matters together and moving.

The schedule of prizes has been carefully revised by the committee appointed by the President, Messrs. J. N. May, Robert Simpson, Alexander Montgomery, Frank R. Pierson and Benjamin Hammond. The first schedule was made up ten years ago and remained in force until this season. Of this present schedule Mr. Edwin Lonsdale, of Girard College, Philadelphia, says, it is good for five years.

#### MEDALS.

Last November during the National Flower Show in Chicago, a general meeting of the American Rose Society was held at which time the sum of \$350 was pledged by the gentlemen then present as a fund for the prizes to be offered this Spring. At that meeting the important matter of ways and means was talked over freely. The offer of medals as prizes of honor was advised and stress was made of the propriety of making use of the Society's medals. The United States mint at Philadelphia has the Society's die. There never has been a gold medal struck the value of which would be determined by its weight when struck. A few silver and bronze medals were once made; these have been distributed, except one bronze medal.

The Secretary would suggest as one practical way to largely extend the usefulness and membership of this Society that one silver and one bronze medal be offered as a rose prize to local horticultural societies, to be known as the American Rose Society's prize for the best display of roses, without any regard to variety, at the local show. But that such Society applying for the same shall have at least one regular member

and two associate members in the American Rose Society. This idea is advanced as the outcome of the discussion at the meeting referred to above. To put this to an available test I am authorized by a gentleman to say that he will pay for six silver and six bronze medals to be used as a start in this direction in order to popularize our Society.

#### STANDING OF THE SOCIETY.

The standing of the American Rose Society appears to be growing, and it should, for the rose as a commercial flower is the most commanding. The rose growers of America should recognize the Society's essential value.

#### REGISTRATION OF NEW ROSES.

President Poehlmann, in response to a demand by interested parties, has appointed a committee to pass upon the very important matter of registration of new roses. The chairman of that committee is ex-President Robert Simpson. This committee would give us prestige as a regular standing committee, as large interests may come before it for consideration.

The annual Bulletin of the Society was issued after the close of the calendar year 1908, thus bringing all business up to the year's end. This book tells its own story. The cost of it was a little over half covered by the advertisements furnished by a few at a rate of ten dollars for each page.

#### PRIZES.

Without the least taint of discourtesy the Secretary would bring a matter to notice, which is a request that when a prize is offered in money that it be sent in as soon as possible, and, furthermore, that if named for a special purpose and not so won it may revert to the general fund at once to make good the total amount always required for the regular prize list.

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Our life membership has increased four the past year. The invested fund has now reached the total of \$2,950 in the hands of our efficient Treasurer, Harry O. May. We have tried to keep in touch with each of our members on record, but, so far, the responses to the annual due-bills have not been as full as is desirable.

We have received notice of the death of Miss C. A. Pryer, of New Rochelle, N. Y. This lady was among our first members and was, up to the time of her death, always interested.

#### A ROSE JOURNAL.

At the last annual meeting the subject of a "rose journal" was one of moment. The tentative effort to start it into being, with the cost defrayed by an advertising card, was side-tracked by the proposition to launch and support it by subscription for a year as a trial. This plan never materialized. In the meantime The Gardener's Chronicle of New York, has offered to give a magazine page each issue for the use of the American Rose Society as its popular paper. I hold a little money sent in for the rose journal project, which will be returned.

The show before us is the tenth annual exhibition. Those previously held were in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. In these cities the exhibition was held four succeeding years; in Washington and Chicago once, and now in Buffalo, the metropolitan city of western New York, in as fine a hall as the best we have had.

#### THANKS TO THE PRESS.

The Secretary herewith and properly so desires to extend his thanks for the various courtesies and aid he has received from many persons in the interest of the Society, and most particularly to the editors of The American Florist, The Florists' Exchange, The Florists' Review and Horticulture. If the Rose Society has fame it is largely due to the friendly support received, without cost, from these publications.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

March 17, 1909.

Secretary.

Treasurer Harry O. May presented his annual financial report, which is on pages 31 to 33.

Following the reading of the officers' reports, Mr. Peter Crowe, the veteran Rosarian, of Utica, N. Y., arose and said he wished to become the sixtieth life member, which announcement created much good feeling. Thus the permanent invested fund was rounded out to \$3,000.00.

President Poehlmann now called for reports from any committees.

Mr. Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J., chairman of Registration Committee, said that at this time the committee is not prepared to make a report.

#### NEW YORK CITY CHOSEN FOR NEXT MEETING.

Mr. Frank R. Pierson, of Tarryown, N. Y., addressed the chair, requesting that he be permitted to present an invitation from The Horticultural Society of New York. The same being granted, he read the following letter:

New York, March 15th, 1909.

President and Members of The American Rose Society:

Gentlemen:—I am instructed by the Council of The Horticultural Society of New York to invite you to hold the annual meeting of The American Rose Society for 1910 in New York City.

Our Society can offer you magnificent facilities in the way of an exhibition hall at its headquarters in the American Museum of Natural History, a building in which the normal attendance is numbered by thousands every day in the year.

The Horticultural Society of New York, being officially affiliated with the New York Academy of Sciences, the notice of the visit of The American Rose Society would in that way be brought before a large representative membership of the Academy and the affiliated societies.

The regular meeting of the Society takes place on the second Wednesday of the month, and it would naturally be most convenient if arrangements could be made for your meeting to take place on the same day.

Yours faithfully,

LEONARD BARRON,

Secretary.

The Horticultural Society of New York.

Mr. Pierson added that the American Museum of Natural History was a public building that the people of New York were proud of. It was situated on 77th Street, west of Central Park, was easily reached by trolley and subway from any direction, and earnestly hoped that the invitation would be accepted.

Mr. Charles B. Weathered, of New York City, on behalf of the Florists' Club of New York, seconded the invitation to hold the next annual

meeting in that city and assured the members that no pains would be spared to give local support.

This request was given close attention and several gentlemen at once supported the motion, which was duly put to vote and carried without dissent.

It was therefore ordered, that the Annual Exhibition and Meeting of the American Rose Society shall be held in the city of New York under the auspices of The Horticultural Society of New York.

President Poehlmann thanked the people of New York for the kindly and earnest invitation and said he hoped to be there and to see a most excellent display at the Eleventh Annual Meeting.

#### AN INVITATION TO DINNER.

Vice-President Wm. F. Kasting, of Buffalo, on behalf of the Buffalo Florists' Club, invited all members present to a dinner on Thursday evening in the Iroquois Hotel, and after this repast to adjourn to hear and to see Mr. Leonard Barron's illustrated lecture. This invitation, which was most cordially offered, was, upon the formal motion of Mr. Walter W. Coles, of Kokomo, Ind., and seconded by acclamation, accepted. (Nothing pleases a man more than a good dinner)

#### A MISLEADING IMPRESSION CORRECTED.

Mr. R. O. King, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., asked to refer to a paper read upon greenhouse construction at the Chicago meeting, by the way of information and correction.

"The large greenhouse at North Wales, 154 feet wide, erected by the Florex Gardens two years ago, was a tremendous experiment in greenhouse construction. I have been somewhat surprised to find that all kinds of misleading reports have been circulated about this house. One would think that the nerve and originality shown by the gentlemen of the Florex Gardens in undertaking this great experiment, would meet with the greatest sympathy from fellow florists who would share any benefit and stand no loss. Reports have even reached us that the house has been taken down and rebuilt into two smaller ones. The work of pioneers is not always applauded. I announce to-night that last week a contract was closed on behalf of the King Construction Company for the design and material for even a larger house than the one already built. This new house will have an exact width of 172 feet and will be 700 feet long. This house will be of our new Iron Frame Construction.

It seems to me that is the most complete and satisfactory statement that could be made by the Florex Gardens as to the success from every standpoint of these wide houses."

#### ABOUT SPECIAL PRIZES NOT AWARDED.

The subject of special prizes was brought up, that being offered for some special object and then not taken. Should not such prizes in that case revert to the general prize account?

The debate was freely entered into, especially by Messrs. J. A. Valentine, of Denver, Col.; W. J. Stewart, of Boston, Mass.; Frank R. Pierson, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Adolph Farenwald, of Roslyn, Pa.; H. O. May, Summit, N. J., and others.

Upon formal motion, duly seconded, the President was directed to appoint a committee of three to consider the matter and report at the next session.

President Poehmann then announced that he would appoint Messrs. F. R. Pierson, Valentine and Farenwald such committee, to take up the question of the disposition of premiums not awarded.

#### AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN SPEAKS.

Harry A. Barnard, of the Hugh Low Co., Enfield, England, by invitation, addressed the meeting, praising the exhibition, which he said was marvelous in character. England he thought could be shown, however, to excel in outdoor stock. This brought Mr. J. A. Valentine to his feet with a description of California roses. Mr. Farenwald said he was familiar with English conditions and admitted the outdoor displays there were grand, but stated he had never seen better roses outdoors than those noticed in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Barnard apologized for his statement as to superiority, which was made, he said, without personal knowledge of the facts which had been brought out in the discussion, and hoped some day to be enabled to see roses here under the conditions described.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE JUDGES.

The Secretary read the following suggestions handed in by the Judges of the flower show:

Your committee of judges recommends that the following be inserted in the rules: That the President appoint a committee of three to examine all entries and see that all exhibits conform to the rules regarding

names and numbers of plants and flowers at all future exhibitions of the Society.

Also that a committee be appointed at this meeting to compile for future reference a list of vases suitable for the various entries, number of vases, size and shape. This information will be very valuable to the local florists where those exhibitions may be held.

The Judges recommend to the Schedule Committee that all entries of long stemmed roses be staged on the floor, and that all tables be limited to 15 inches in height.

Signed,

PETER BISSET,  
LAWRENCE COTTER,  
GEORGE ASMUS.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 17, 1909.

Messrs. Robert Simpson and A. Farenwald spoke upon the subject, which by suggestion was referred by the meeting to the Executive Committee with power to act.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At this meeting the election of officers, which usually follows later, was entered into.

Mr. W. W. Coles nominated F. R. Pierson.

Mr. Kasting re-nominated August F. Poehlmann.

Mr. Simpson nominated W. H. Elliott.

This sudden presentation of these three gentlemen by their friends was accepted as honorable mention. Mr. Elliott was not present. Mr. Pierson thanked the gentleman for his nomination, but declined to stand against Mr. Poehlmann. Mr. Cole asked Mr. Simpson to withdraw Mr. Elliott's name, which was done, and the Secretary put the name of Mr. August F. Poehlmann, of Morton Grove, Ill., for re-election. It was moved that the Secretary cast one ballot for August F. Poehlmann for President. The question was put, and no opposition being offered the ballot was cast and Mr. Poehlmann was declared re-elected for the ensuing year. With a few gracious words Mr. Poehlmann again assumed the chair.

Without further ado Mr. F. R. Pierson was chosen Vice-President, and Treasurer Harry O. May and Secretary Hammond were re-elected.

For members of the Executive Committee, Mr. William F. Kasting was chosen to succeed Mr. P. J. Lynch. Mr. Peter Bissett, of Washington, D. C., was re-elected for the term of three years.



SOME RICHMONDS.

A. Farenwald's Exhibit as a Red Rose Took the Eye of All Beholders.



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## Growers Who Fail With Roses.

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A Paper by Walter W. Coles, of Kokomo, Ind., Read Before the American Rose Society, at the Buffalo Convention, March 17 to 19, 1909.

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In traveling over the country visiting floral establishments, we find that not over twenty per cent. of the small retail growers make a success of roses. In fact, by far the larger per cent. do not get enough out of their rose space to pay for the fuel. I have reference only to the florist who grows roses, carnations, and a general assortment of flowers and plants in a limited area. I know there are quite a number of florists with but 10,000 to 25,000 feet of glass, who make a specialty of roses and whose stock is a credit to many of the larger growers. But this paper is for the small, all-around grower, and if it benefits even a very small per cent. I shall feel well repaid for the short time it has taken me to pen these remarks.

### Lack of Suitable Conditions.

The first great handicap is a lack of suitable conditions. Carnations, bedding plants and a general line of stock are grown in the same house, in the same temperature, with success varying from fair to very good. Then roses are attempted. Under such conditions they cannot be kept at the proper temperature without hurting the other stock. Often they cannot be properly syringed on account of soaking other stock close by, and red spider gets a foothold. Sometimes doors left open carelessly, or necessarily for other purposes, cause a draught and start mildew. On account of spoiling tender stuff in the house, fumigating is put off and aphid gets a hold. Shading is put on for other stock and roses suffer under their part of it. Under such conditions it is practically useless to try to grow roses.

If a separate house can be devoted to roses, the above conditions can be eliminated. But even then there are usually many difficulties. A night fireman is seldom kept, and while the temperature may be kept right in the daytime, it is allowed to fall at night. Then the grower usually has so many other duties that the houses are sometimes neglected. If the house was not built for roses, perhaps the heating is in-

adequate and things cannot be kept right, even with the best of attention.

#### **Neglect Rather Than Ignorance.**

The above are conditions as they exist in hundreds of places. Added to this is a lack of knowledge of rose growing, and greatest of all, whether the knowledge be great or small, is the lack of doing what is known. The grower knows that he should plant early in June, but it is put off on account of the press of other work. He knows he should syringe and fumigate regularly, but for one reason or another it is not done. We will give a few general cultural remarks, but insist that the grower's success depends on combined knowledge and doing.

On such places the grower usually puts in a batch of cuttings, roses, carnations, geraniums, etc., in January or February. When rooted they are usually potted off and grown in the same house with a miscellaneous lot of plants. The result is usually a weak lot of plants, covered with red spider and mildew. They are shifted from 2-inch pots to 3-inch and sometimes grown under shaded glass. Some time in June or July they are planted on a bench, the glass still shaded, and a few panes of glass out here and there; which, however, he will put in good shape next week. But next week he is busy with the funeral work and the following week the carnations in the field must be hoed or weeded, and he thinks the roses will grow if they receive water once a day.

#### **The Sad Result.**

The result is, that in September or October, when his plants should be strong and healthy for the winter, they are weak and puny, but the red spider and mildew are still with them. To make matters worse, a few roses are needed during the summer for funeral work and the life is cut out of the plants, to save expenses, as the grower thinks. A few roses are usually cut in October and November, at a time when they can be bought at from \$2 to \$4 per hundred, but from December 1 to April 1, when roses are wanted and usually are scarce, his plants are standing still and do not return enough to pay for the fuel it takes to keep them alive.

#### **The Remedy.**

In the first place, the small grower or retail florist who uses but an average of 75 to 100 roses per week should not try to grow his own cut roses. He would make more money by buying them from some good grower. But those who feel they must or will grow their

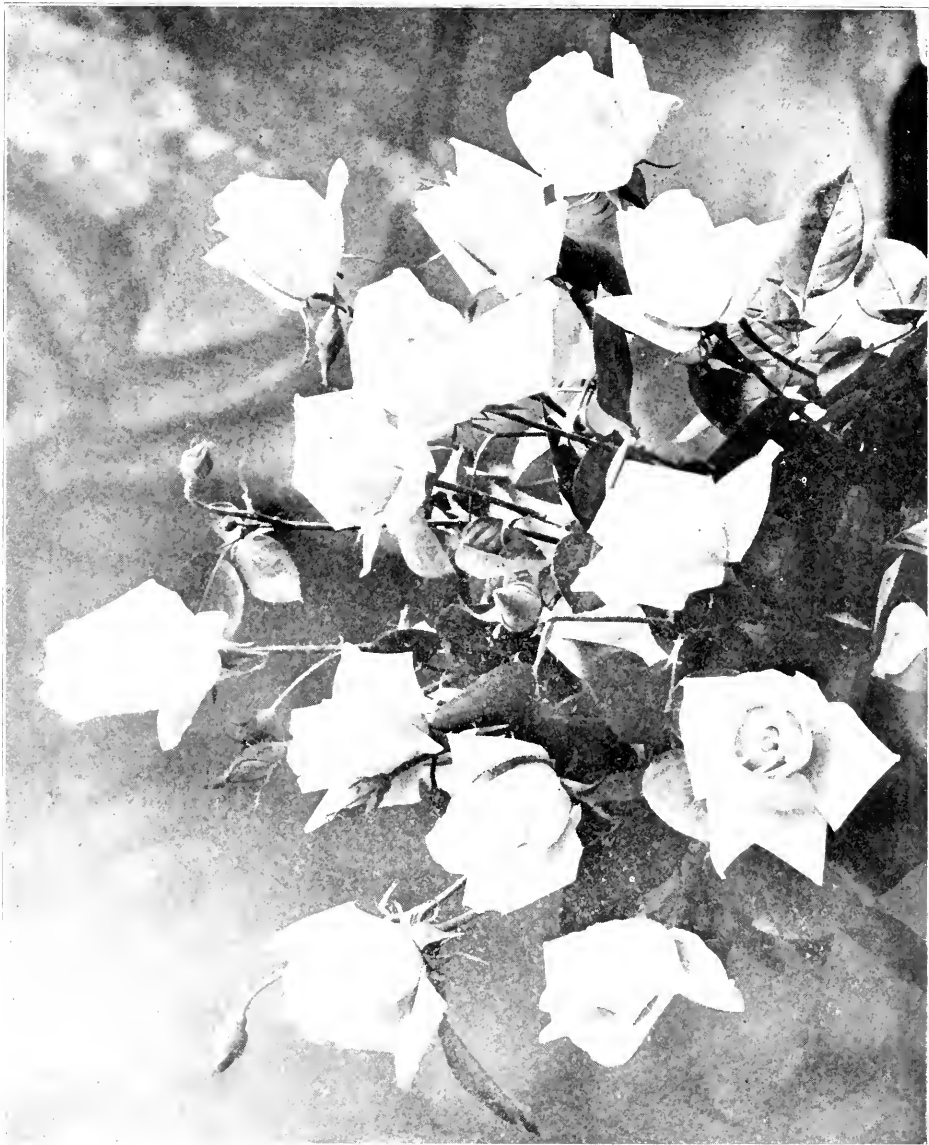
stock should plant nothing but strong, healthy, clean plants. If they cannot grow them they should buy them and plant them in good, rich, new, mellow soil, sometime during the month of June. If the house is shaded, even if only slightly, see that the shading is all removed.

The next important thing is to repair all broken glass, and, as soon as one is broken or blown out, replace it at once, as you would have to do in winter. From July 1 to September 1 give them lots of air and lots of water at all times. I firmly believe there are more roses ruined during the summer for want of water and air than from any other cause. It is money well spent to hire sufficient help in June to plant roses, as one month in June and July for roses planted on a bench is worth three times as much after.

This excellent paper received much attention, and upon motion of Mr. H. O. May, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Cole, after which it was moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday.

This first session certainly did not lack interest or attention, for both elements were present from start to finish.





THE WHITE KILLARNEYS,  
Which Took Everybody's Eye at the Buffalo Exhibition.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.



American Rose Society in account with Harry O. May, Treasurer, as presented at the Annual Meeting in Buffalo, March 17, 1909, covering from March 20, 1908, to March 12, 1909.

## RECEIPTS.

1908.

Mar. 20.	Balance on hand .....	\$ 371 85
April 1.	E. G. Hill Company, premium.....	50 00
	6. Charles L. Washburn, life membership.....	50 00**
	6. Philip Breitmeyer, life membership.....	50 00**
	6. August F. Poehlmann, life membership .....	50 00**
	6. Poehlmann Brothers Co., premium .....	133 00
	6. B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	56 39
14.	Robert Simpson, premium .....	50 00
14.	Peter Reinberg, premium .....	50 00
14.	J. F. Wilcox, premium .....	25 00
14.	John Davis Co., premium .....	25 00
14.	A Dietsch Co., premium .....	10 00
14.	Peter Reinberg, life membership .....	50 00**
14.	Dues, associate .....	1 00
14.	Contributed .....	10
14.	Wietor Brothers, premium .....	50 00
14.	H. N. Bruns, premium .....	10 00
14.	Holten & Hunkel, premium .....	10 00
14.	Moninger Company, premium .....	25 00
14.	L. Kill, premium .....	10 00
14.	Dues .....	6 00

	14.	Florist Review, premium .....	25 00
	14.	Mogg Coal Co., premium .....	50 00
	14.	George Reinberg, premium .....	20 00
	14.	Weiland & Olinger, premium .....	10 00
	14.	W. W. Barnard Co., premium .....	10 00
	14.	J. A. Budlong, premium .....	25 00
	18.	Traendley & Schenck, premium .....	25 00
	18.	Bassett & Washburn, premium .....	50 00
	18.	Kroeschell Brothers, premium .....	10 00
May	25.	Welch Brothers, premium .....	25 00
	27.	Interest on Permanent Fund .....	25 00
June	9.	T. Freeman & Sons, premium .....	50 00
July	2.	S. S. Pennock, arrearage account .....	10 00*
	5.	Henry Hentz, Jr., arrearage account .....	10 00*
	6.	Ellwanger & Barry, arrearage account .....	10 00*
	8.	P. O'Mara, arrearage account .....	10 00*
	10.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	6 00
	13.	August F. Poehlmann, arrearage account.....	10 00
	13.	Carl Jurgens, arrearage account .....	10 00*
	13.	Jos. Heacock, arrearage account .....	10 00*
	25.	Samuel Thorne, arrearage account .....	20 00*
	25.	Robert Simpson, arrearage account .....	10 00*
	30.	E. G. Hill Co., arrearage account .....	10 00*
Aug.	10.	Dingee & Conard, premium .....	25 00
	10.	Alexander Montgomery, arrearage account .....	10 00*
Sept.	3.	Conard & Jones, arrearage account.....	10 00*
	3.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	3 00
	10.	Joseph Heacock, arrearage account .....	10 00*
	10.	Jackson & Perkins, arrearage account .....	10 00*
	10.	Jackson & Perkins, dues .....	3 00
	10.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	3 00
	10.	August F. Poehlmann, arrearage account .....	25 00*
	10.	Poehlmann Bros. Co., advertising .....	10 00
Oct.	2.	J. L. Dillon, advertising .....	5 00
	2.	Robert Simpson, arrearage account .....	50 00*
	2.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	3 00
	2.	Gude Brothers, arrearage account .....	20 00*
	31.	Patrick Welch, arrearage account .....	20 00*
	31.	B. Hammond, arrearage account .....	9 53

	31.	Myers & Samtmann, advertising .....	10 00
	31.	Interest on Permanent Fund .....	61 39
Nov.	21.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	6 00
	21.	J. A. Budlong Sons Co., gratuity .....	5 00
Dec.	15.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	6 00
	28.	J. A. Valentine, premium .....	15 00
	28.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues, associate.....	1 00
	30.	J. A. Budlong Son Co., premium .....	25 00
<b>1909.</b>			
Jan.	18.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	3 00
	27.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	30 00
Feb.	8.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	30 00
	8.	John Cook, premium .....	10 00
	16.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	5 00
	16.	B. Hammond, Secretary, advertising .....	25 00
	16.	B. Hammond, Secretary, advertising .....	10 00
	16.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	10 00
	16.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	3 00
	16.	J. A. Valentine, premium .....	15 00
	26.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	16 00
	26.	B. Hammond, Secretary, advertising .....	10 00
	26.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	12 00
	26.	F. Fallon, dues .....	3 00
	26.	G. H. Peterson, dues .....	3 00
Mar.	5.	A. Farenwald, premium .....	25 00
	9.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	9 00
	11.	H. O. May, dues .....	3 00
	11.	Interest on Permanent Fund .....	25 81
	12.	B. Hammond, Secretary, dues .....	4 00
	12.	Benj. Hammond, advertising .....	10 00
	12.	B. Hammond, Secretary, 2 premiums.....	20 00
Total receipts .....			<u>\$ 2,152 07</u>

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

<b>1908.</b>			
April	6.	Paid Permanent Fund, Life Membership of—	
		C. L. Washburn .....	\$ 50 00*
		Philip Breitmeyer .....	50 00*

		August F. Poehlmann .....	50 00*
		Peter Reinberg .....	50 00*
May	22.	Wm. Taylor & Son, 2 Ex. Meetings.....	10 00
	28.	Premiums paid for Chicago show—	
		Robert Simpson .....	35 00
		A. Farenwald .....	35 00
		W. H. Elliott .....	90 00
		W. G. Badgley .....	5 00
		J. F. Ammann .....	25 00
		Myers & Samtmann .....	100 00
		Poehlmann Bros. Co. ....	165 00
		Florex Gardens .....	25 00
		Bassett & Washburn .....	95 00
		Peter Reinberg .....	110 00
		E. G. Hill Co. ....	25 00
		Geo. Reinberg .....	70 00
		Weitor Bros. ....	25 00
		Albert Lies .....	50 00
		H. N. Briens .....	8 00
		Growers' prizes—	
		W. H. Elliott, first .....	25 00
		Poehlmann Bros. Co., second .....	15 00
		A. Farenwald, third .....	10 00
		Ferdinand Fuchs Bros., Crane Cup .....	100 00
		A. T. De La Mare, printing.....	12 00
		B. Hammond, Secretary, books .....	3 75
June	9.	Poehlmann Bros. Co., Freeman prize .....	50 00
July	21.	Vaughan's Seed Store—	
		Chicago premium .....	\$ 126 00
		Contributed .....	25 00
		Balance paid .....	101 00
	28.	Robert Simpson, loan paid .....	70 85
	28.	B. Hammond, Secretary, printing .....	16 65
Oct.	26.	A. T. De La Mare, printing.....	50
	31.	B. Hammond, Secretary—	
		Balance De La Mare bill.....	\$ 137 75
		Expenses .....	76 78
			<hr/>
			274 53



1909.

Mar. 9.	Newburgh Journal, printing .....	197 40
	A. T. De La Mare, printing .....	19 25
	Total paid out .....	\$ 1,968 93
	To Balance on hand .....	183 14
		<u>\$ 2,152 07</u>

#### RECAPITULATION.

Total Receipts .....	\$ 2,152 07
Total Disbursements .....	1,968 93
	<u>To balance on hand .....</u>
	<u>\$ 183 14</u>

In the above general account four life members (\*\*\*) have joined the Society, making a total of fifty-nine.

The money of the life membership is added to the Permanent Fund, the interest from which is used in current expenses.

The Permanent Fund is \$2,950.00.

**Note.**—The Arrearage Fund, marked \*, is the sum paid respectively by these gentlemen to clear the Society of floating debt, as reported on page 80 in last Bulletin.

HARRY O. MAY,  
Treasurer.

Summit, N. J., March 12th, 1909.

### The Financial End.

It is a wise person who keeps watch on finances. A Chicago man told me this three years ago: "You people in the East hold on to the pennies until they sweat; in the West we toss out the quarters and they come back dollars." That was pertaining to prizes. The past year a number of gentlemen met at the National Flower Show, held in the city of Chicago, Ill., and agreed to give each a certain sum of money to make up the premium list. The result of this action was that the American Rose Society was placed in a position which it had not enjoyed before. This year, something of the sort would be highly appreciated.

B. H.



ROSE BON SILENE.

One of the Choice Small Roses Which Won Mr. Valentine's Prize.

# THURSDAY MORNING.

## Second Session, March 18, 1909.

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### PRIZES AWARDED—A PROTEST.

President Poehlmann in the chair.

Shortly past 10 o'clock a. m. the business began by the presentation and reading of the Judges' report of prizes awarded. (See page 51)

Following this report was a protest, presented by Messrs Gude Bros. Co., Washington, D. C., exhibitors in Class C, No. 37, at the action of the Judges by refusing to award a prize for the reason that the count exceeded the required number by one bloom.

This matter was well debated.

Mr. Farenwald cited his experience in Philadelphia, where he was disqualified for the same reason. He said an occurrence like this is aggravating, but what is to be done? If you make rules, stick to them.

The Secretary made the statement that three witnesses were prepared to qualify that they saw the count, and at the time it was put up it was correct. These persons were, Mr. E. C. Ludwig, Mrs. E. C. Ludwig and Mr. O. A. C. Oehlmer.

It was moved by Mr. J. H. Dunlop, Parkdale, Ontario, that the attestation be accepted and the prize awarded, which was seconded.

The President put the motion and the result upon call of ayes and nays: Eleven for the award and two against.

It was then ordered that the prize be awarded as provided in the schedule.

### DISPOSITION OF PRIZES NOT AWARDED.

The committee appointed at the last session to confer and report upon the question of the disposition of unawarded prizes, Messrs. Pierson, Valentine and Farenwald, presented the following recommendation:

"Your Committee recommends that no special prizes should be advertised until they have been deposited with the Society, and that all special premiums offered should be accepted on condition that they revert to the premium fund of the Society, unless the donor otherwise specifies."

Upon motion offered by Mr. Dunlop and duly seconded:

It was Resolved, That the report of the Committee upon Special Prizes be received and accepted, and that the same be incorporated in the Rules governing exhibits.

Carried without dissent.

#### THE HUBBARD GOLD MEDAL.

It has been reported that a friend of the Rose Society, whose name was not mentioned, would probably offer to the Society a gold medal for new roses.

Mr. Peter Bissett, of "Twin Oaks," Washington, D. C., announced that he had a telegram of interest and by permission of the Chair would announce it.

Mr. Bissett was given the floor, and said:

"I am directed by Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., to offer to the American Rose Society the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) to create a fund, the interest from which is to provide in perpetuity for a Gold Medal to be awarded every five years and to be known as 'The Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard Medal,' the same to be given to the raiser (or originator) of the best rose introduced in the five years previous to the award, the rose to be of American origin."

This announcement was a surprise and called forth some very appreciative remarks.

Upon motion by Mr. H. O. May:

Resolved, That the kindly proposition tendered by Mrs. Hubbard be accepted and the thanks of the Society be forwarded to the lady.

Carried by rising vote.

Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, editor of "Horticulture," Boston, Mass., with much tenderness alluded to Mrs. Hubbard as a gentlewoman who he had known since early childhood in Cambridge, Mass., whose kindly consideration of her less wealthy and poorer neighbors had always been a blessing, and that in this benefaction she was simply, in her declining years, doing what had been her custom all her active life, to try to do something which would encourage others to do their very best, and the result of this honorable prize will be to that end.

With these sentiments, Mr. Stewart moved:

That Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard be, and this day is, elected an Honorary Member of the American Rose Society.

Mr. J. A. Valentine seconded the motion.

The same was put by the President and carried by rising vote. (See page 76)

Mr. George D. Leedle, of Springfield, Ohio, read his paper to interested listeners. (See page 42)

This paper received close attention.

Mr. Simpson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Leedle, which was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Bissett presented a proposition from the publishers of "The Garden Magazine" to offer some medals for the encouragement of progressive work in rose culture.

Mr. Leonard Barron, editor of the magazine, was invited to give explicit information. Thereupon Mr. Barron said that the publishers of the magazine desired to offer a series of medals, not as competitive awards, but as "Honoraries." Gold, silver and bronze medals to be awarded as rewards conferred upon any one who has achieved prominence in progressive work, either through cultured methods or in production and introduction of new varieties of roses.

This proposition was discussed at some length.

Mr. Valentine said the rose stood as the ranking flower, covering a large part of the country and was deserving of the broadest recognition and encouragement in its improvement.

Mr. W. J. Stewart moved the acceptance of the proposition, and that the matter be referred for final adjustment to the Executive Committee. Seconded by Mr. Bessett.

#### MR. HUSS' PAPER.

The paper prepared by Mr. J. F. Huss was read by President Poehlmann. Mr. Huss at the last moment being unable to be present.

The excellence of the substance of the address struck the audience so favorably as to cause an expression of regret that more people could not have heard it read.

Upon motion the Secretary was directed to send Mr. Huss the thanks of the Society, and to procure a large circulation of the paper. (See page 57)

Prof. L. C. Corbett, of Washington, D. C., who was to have been present, was called away on business. (See page 63)

Mr. Bassett here spoke upon the desirability of close attention at the business meeting, and particularly that all members present should defer "visiting" during the sessions.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The death of two men of influence was called to the attention of the meeting in fitting words by Mr. J. C. Vaughan and Mr. Robert Simpson, viz: Edward V. Hallock and Louis M. Noe.

Messrs. Simpson and May were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions for Louis M. Noe. (See page 75)

The Secretary was requested to prepare suitable recognition to the memory of Edward V. Hallock. (See page 74)

These committees were to report at the evening session.

Upon motion of Mr. W. C. Byfogle, the meeting adjourned after an active session at 12.45 p. m., until evening.





ONE OF THE SAMPLES THAT ATTRACTED ATTENTION.

## Roses as Home Flowers, and How to Grow Them.

Read by George D. Leedle, Springfield, O.

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In dealing with the floral trade in general, it is found that the prime requisite is to inspire confidence; first, in ability to understand and to fulfill particular requirements; second, to truthfully represent the size, strength and condition of stock offered; third, to label absolutely true each and every item; fourth, to promptly execute, pack and ship an order, or make known quickly any inability to fill same. In other words, the florist, like any other tradesman, insists upon a square deal as a condition of continued patronage.

As to the popularity of the rose as a home flower, one need but glance over the pages of floral, nursery and seed catalogues to find it in most cases in the forefront, usually on the cover; or, to turn the pages of the leading magazines and other periodicals to find the queen of flowers the most luring incentive toward the forwarding of a cash subscription. In cut flower growing, the amount of glass devoted to roses would probably far exceed that devoted to all other classes of plants and flowers.

The retail mail orders are largely written by the women, and there is no other plant or flower so freely and universally prominent in orders as the rose, from which it is apparent that it is first in the choice of woman.

### What Woman Says Goes in Most Families.

Even in times of panic, the woman as a rule manages to lay by her little fund for the annual floral order, which, to her credit, is just as much of a necessity as food and clothing.

In Springfield and its suburbs, the annual crops of small rose plants considerably exceeds 4,000,000, and in a season of liberal planting and favorable conditions for propagating, the aggregate would probably approximate 5,000,000. Quite a large percentage of this product is consumed by the concerns issuing mail order catalogues which go to the



homes of the people, the remainder going to florists and nurserymen throughout the land for the various purposes of retailing in the market as pot plants, benching for cut blooms, bedding for ornamental purposes and landscape gardening, and for lining out in the nursery row to become field-grown bushes.

### Propagation.

To accomplish this result, 400,000 or more young plants from 1½ to 2½-inch pots are planted on the benches in rows five to six inches apart during the period from about January to April, depending upon the ability of the sales department to make room by early shipments of stock. Pretty high temperatures are then maintained, the sunshine being largely depended upon for daytime heat, and from perhaps May to August the wood is cut as it happens to come into just the proper state of ripeness according to the judgment of the grower in charge, the number of successive growths and cuts varying from one to three according to the variety, season and demand for each particular sort. Occasionally a belated lot of stock plants remains on the benches and propagation in the opposite season is resorted to, but this is only an emergency measure, the preference here being to adhere closely to summer propagation.

The wood is made up into cuttings of from one to a half dozen eyes, according to variety, rarity, condition, abundance, demand, season and various other governing circumstances, usually in the summer months, but occasionally the work is prolonged into the fall. The rooting is accomplished in hotbeds and requires from two to six or more weeks, according to variety and weather conditions, the percentage of the strike depending largely upon the skill and experience of the grower and his ability to master adverse weather and other conditions, but some percentage of loss is inevitable under the most favorable circumstances.

⌋ Potting of the rooted cuttings is the next step, these going into 1½ or 2-inch pots before being set on the benches, watered and carefully shaded for some days until strong enough to endure the direct rays of the sun. During the autumn sunshine, substantial roots and tops are made until the nutriment in the potful of soil is practically exhausted, then a shift is made to a 2 or 2½-inch pot as the case may be, and occasionally to a 3-inch pot by special order. During the winter, the rose houses are run at a quite low temperature, approaching the freezing point for some sorts. By this method, the plants are given a rest

during the winter season and are permitted to take a fresh start at the approach of spring.

#### Summer the Growth Season.

Herein, as held by the rose growing fraternity in this particular locality, lies the value of the "summer grown, winter rested," idea, namely, that summer is the natural season for all things to grow and winter is the natural season for all growing things to rest, consequently, by following this method we are working in harmony with and not contrary to nature herself, and nature is proverbially kind to all who obey her laws.

The own-root method is likewise believed to be in line with nature, being followed exclusively here, and is found in the long run and with the far greater majority of final purchasers to produce the most satisfactory results for all concerned. For a retail catalogue mail order floral concern, the perplexities which would arise from the sending out of grafted or budded rose plants by the millions to amateurs all over the earth would be such as to make the life of the correspondent a burden.

#### A Word About Grafted Stock.

As to the comparative advantages of grafted stock for certain cut flower sorts, I would not be qualified to speak. While quicker results may be obtained, the observation of the most experienced members of the Springfield Florists' Club through many years leads them to claim with confidence that in the long run, all things considered, the own-root rose plant will outstrip its grafted competitor in the production of cut flowers and is superior for all other purposes. They argue that being "on its own legs," it must necessarily run longer and faster than when tampered with by any artificial process.

In this particular market, the summer propagation idea has also the advantage of bringing the crops into shipping size, strength and condition at just the right times for supplying the various demands. Beginning in January rose plants are wanted for sending by mail and express to the Southern states for early planting, and this demand works gradually northward to the northernmost Canada. About February the retail florists begin to secure a supply to grow on to proper size for market and wagon sales; in March the Spring trade in general starts in and continues for some months; the nurseryman follows soon after with his order for young plants for lining out about April, and the late planting

and straggling orders continue into May and June. The method and season of propagation herein described provides in due course for all of the various wants mentioned.

#### Rose Houses for Rose Plants.

It is obvious that the best results may be obtained by growing roses exclusively in houses containing nothing in the way of soft or miscellaneous stock such as may require different temperatures, and it is also generally conceded that the grower who is expected to know the habits of a hundred or two different sorts of roses on a commercial scale should have little else to occupy his attention. Hence the advantages of concentrating the undivided energies of the working organization to the growing of one particular line as a specialty.

In our community, containing a number of concerns, all of which grow roses to a greater or less extent, the number of varieties being about 450, it will always be inevitable that at times there will be a short crop and a long demand, or vice versa, as to some particular varieties, this being affected by the variations in amount planted, the favorableness of the season for propagating and fluctuations in the demand from year to year. But frequently one grower is long on a variety of which another is short, and in a very commendable spirit there is a disposition among the fraternity to be mutually accommodating in the interchange of stock which makes possible the more complete filling of orders and assists in a practically general clean up of stocks by or before the close of the season.

#### Order Early.

The buyer of rose plants wishing to secure the best of stock and certain varieties in particular should by all means place his order with a dependable grower several months in advance of the time for shipping; in fact, early winter is the best time, if not earlier, to engage roses for spring delivery. The plants can then be selected, shifted, set aside in cool houses, and brought to the requisite size, strength and condition for delivery at any specified time. Postponement in placing an order is very frequently likely to cause disappointment by reason of certain desired varieties having been sold out and no further supply available until the following season. In ordering rose plants, it is advisable always to state for what particular purpose they are wanted, and briefly the kind of stock expected. The intelligent grower or order clerk will then have

a clue to guide the selection of plants in just the condition to make them best adapted to the desired end.

#### **Substitution.**

The substitution of a different variety under the label of a variety definitely ordered is a practice not to be tolerated in this present day of floral enlightenment, and it is entirely proper for the buyer to insist upon getting every item true to label, the shipper to notify him to such effect if unable to supply the true variety. On orders requiring quick shipment, it is well for the buyer to mention a second or third choice in case of varieties which he may not absolutely require, and this will facilitate the filling of many an order in the rush season.

The cheap collections advertised in the magazines and other publications for premium purposes are a prolific source of the substitution evil and by no means calculated to foster a true knowledge of roses on the part of the amateur. Many a woman or man will proudly exhibit a rose as being of such and such a variety when in reality it may be a radically different sort belonging to another class and possibly an entirely different color.

#### **Bargain Counter Craze.**

But this appears to be practically irremediable so long as the consuming public retain the bargain counter craze and defer ordering until the rush is on in full blast. At such a time, correspondence with a legion of customers would be an absolute impossibility, the catalogue being presumed to contain all necessary information. One retail mail order catalogue to our knowledge has endeavored to discourage correspondence by mentioning a charge of 10 cents for each written letter in reply to any particular inquiry.

Girl labor is gradually being introduced in the growing, labeling and packing of roses and other plants at the various greenhouses, and by reason of their faithfulness, attentiveness, deftness of hand and aptness to learn floral knowledge, they are conceded to be preferable to boys or young men for many classes of work.

#### **The Question of Stock Plants.**

The growers of roses by the own-root summer propagation method are inclined to take issue with the cut flower houses following the method of propagating in the winter from forced and practically exhausted

stock. It is argued that it is against the laws of nature to propagate in the non-growing season when such vegetation should naturally be taking a rest just the same as living beings require the rest of night after a day of activity. And it is claimed that stock forced for blooms for a year or two of constant strain must naturally be lacking in the vitality of blood necessary to make a vigorous and healthy offspring, and that in the long run the quite small plant propagated at the natural time from wood taken from the parent in the prime of its vigor will win out over its competitor propagated at an unnatural time from constantly forced and exhausted stock.

In other words, it is held that the florist about to plant for cut roses, instead of propagating from his own stock or purchasing, say, 3-inch pot roses from another cut flower house, had better buy and take a new start with fresh and vigorous and naturally grown plants from 2½ or even 2-inch pots. To meet the demands of cut rose houses, local growers have frequently discussed the advisability of attempting to meet the demand for 3-inch stock for planting in May or June, but they are always up against the stubborn fact that the 3-inch pot occupies the same space as three 2-inch pots, and bench room for a large quantity of 3-inch seems never to be available, being always in demand either for the 2 or 2½-inch stock or for that which is on the benches for propagating purposes.

#### Patient Industry.

Finally, as to the Springfield method of rose growing, it has in some cases been assumed that this is in the nature of a trade secret, but such is by no means the case. Every department of every greenhouse in this locality is open to the inspection of any and every person practically every day and night of the year, visitors invariably being given a cordial welcome. Nevertheless, the success of the local plant growing industry has been built on years of long and varied experience and the art is not to be learned in a day. Moreover, all natural requisites are at hand, among which are admirably adapted soils, just the right sand, suitable stable manure mingled with straw, a favorably climate, experienced help, central location for shipping, encouragement of one grower to another, and a multitude of other considerations too numerous to mention.

#### Constant Watchfulness Needed.

From start to finish, the battle against diseases, pests and possible disasters too numerous to mention is something terrifying, and the un-

ceasing vigilance and extreme caution required might best be likened to raising a baby. Among other things, the stock plants are liable to be attacked by grub worms, fungus, green fly, scorching from sun heat by reason of slight delay in watering, while the advisability of disbudding or not and the proper ripening of the wood prior to cutting are problems requiring critical judgment and care; the cuttings in the hotbeds are constantly on a tremble between life and death, being subject to fungus and other attacks and sensitive to momentary changes from cloud to sunshine, from sunshine to storm, and from moist to dry atmospheric conditions, so that happy is the head grower after he lifts a choice lot of rooted cuttings showing a fair or extra good "strike." When finally potted, the young plants are still very tender and a little too much or too little sun or under or over watering may prove fatal, and even after having started fairly on the journey of life their enemies are legion; mildew, black spot, red spider, leaf rollers and a host of other pests are seeking their lives by night and by day.

Occasionally, the proprietor of some distant house buying annually a goodly quantity of roses, says to himself, "go to now—I will hie myself to this great rose growing center and hire me a man who shall grow roses for me up to the full extent of my requirements and I will then no longer send my order away." But usually, the man who knows how, year after year for all varieties, is in some way or other tied fast to the houses in which he has grown up perhaps. But some man is found who either professes or is by some person said to be an all 'round rose grower, and he is secured and placed in charge of the houses of the before mentioned distant buyer.

But, the general outcome of such attempts has been that some one or more of the thousand elements (stated by one of your past essayists to be essential to success, while only one is essential to failure) are found to be missing either in the man or in the locality selected, and it develops that a large portion of the needed roses must still be ordered from the former source. Consequently, we have in various local houses quite a number of "the boys" who have "sown their wild oats" as it were by undertaking such a distant job but are glad to have got back home again to live and die amidst old and familiar scenes and take an occasional smile at the attempts of fresh victims of the experiment on one side or the other, and to read a letter now and then from some old chum who would be glad to get back if he were not "stuck" from some cause or other. Moral—Springfield grown, summer pro-

pagated, winter rested, own-root roses will invariably save you a lot of money or trouble, or both.

### The Question of Variety.

For the commercial rose plant grower, one of the most difficult problems is to determine what varieties to grow and what not to grow and what quantity of each to plant. One season there may be a shortage of a certain variety and the next a surplus, so that it keeps one constantly guessing as to the probable trend of demand for the numerous sorts in more or less popular favor. Even more difficult is it to correctly forecast the rapidity with which a new sort will be taken into favor liberally by the trade, and the matter of buying stock plants at 10 cents to 30 cents, or 50 cents each is somewhat is the nature of a gamble for the average grower having no traveling salesman to personally introduce a new rose at a comparatively high price.

### Service Rendered by Mr. Hill.

On this subject, the best informed man in America if not in the whole world, in our opinion, is your esteemed member from Indiana, who irrepressibly bobs up every few months with not only one new and great thing, but a whole bookful of tempting novelties and late introductions from Europe, and he is ready to prescribe on a moment's notice the very thing which will best meet any long felt or short felt want which you may happen to express, and you pay your money and take your choice. Then, soon after, along comes a young gentleman traveling from another state with some novelty bearing at least a new name, who remarks how surprising it is what a lot of "junk" is unloaded on the growers in this district. But a few seasons are required to fully test any new rose and it must not only prove a reasonably good grower but a good seller as well, to remain permanently in popular favor and commercial demand. Despite the fact that E. G. Hill has a keen eye for business, we view him upon the whole as a philanthropist in the matter of disseminating valuable knowledge and in encouraging greater things in the growing of roses and other beautiful things in general, to say nothing of his own accomplishments in the line of hybridizing.

In conclusion, I feel that rather more has been said in this paper than should properly come from a comparative novice, and wish to thank the officers for their invitation and the members present for having patiently listened.

WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE MORE PATRONS LIKE THE  
MAYOR OF DETROIT.



Hon. Philip Breitmeyer, of Detroit, Mich., Offers \$100.00 as a Prize for  
Hardy Roses for the 1910 Exhibition.



Prizes Awarded at the Exhibition in Buffalo,  
March 17, 18, 19, 1909.

This list was read at the meeting of Thursday, and pleased a good many.

- B. 15—50 American Beauties. First prize, \$25.00. Awarded to Brant Heinz Flower Co., Madison, N. J. Offered by Traendly & Schenck, N. Y. C.
- B. 15—50 American Beauties. Second prize, \$15.00. Awarded to Myers & Samtman, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
- B. 16—50 Killarneys. First prize, \$25.00. Awarded to A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa. Offered by the Erie Floral Co., Erie, Pa.
- B. 16—50 Killarneys. Second prize, \$15.00. Awarded to Bassett & Washburn, Hinsdale, Ill.
- B. 17—50 Richmonds. First Prize, \$25.00. Awarded to Edward Towill, Roslyn, Pa. Offered by Frank R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.
- C. 18—25 American Beauties. First prize, \$15.00. Awarded to Bassett & Washburn, Hinsdale, Ill. Offered by W. J. Palmer & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. 18—25 American Beauties. Second prize, \$10.00. Awarded to Edward Towill, Roslyn, Pa. Offered by W. J. Palmer & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.
- C. 19—25 Brides. First prize, \$10.00. Awarded to Poehlmann Bros., Morton Grove, Ill.
- C. 19—25 Brides. Second prize awarded to Fred Burki, Gibsonia, Pa.
- C. 20—25 Bridesmaids. First prize, \$10.00. Peter Crowe, Utica, N. Y. Second prize, \$5.00. Fred Burki, Gibsonia, Pa.
- C. 22—25 Cardinals. First prize, \$10.00. Poehlmann Bros. Co., Morton Grove, Ill.
- C. 23—25 Rhea Reid. First prize, \$10.00. W. H. Elliott, Brighton, Mass. Second prize, Peter Crowe, Utica, N. Y.

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- C. 24—25 My Maryland. First prize, \$10.00. Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J. Second prize, \$5.00. A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.
- C. 25—25 Mrs. Jardine. First prize, \$10.00. Robt. Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa. Second prize, \$5.00. Edward Towell, Roslyn, Pa.
- C. 26—25 Mrs. Potter Palmer. First prize, \$10.00. Poehlmann Bros. Co.
- C. 30—25 Perle de Jardine. Second prize, \$5.00. Poehlmann Bros. Co.
- C. 32—Madam Abel Chatenay. First prize, \$10.00. Robert Simpson. Second prize, \$5.00. Poehlmann Bros. Co.
- C. 34—25 Ivory. First prize, \$10.00. U. S. Cut Flower Co., Elmira, N. Y.
- C. 37—25 Wellesley. First prize, \$10.00. Gude Bros. Co., Washington, D. C.
- C. 38—25 Killarney. First prize, \$10.00. Poehlmann Bros. Co., Morton Grove, Ill. Second prize, \$5.00. Peter Crowe, Utica, N. Y.
- C. 39—25 Richmond. First prize, \$10.00. Edward Towill, Roslyn, Pa. Second prize, \$5.00. W. H. Elliott, Brighton, Mass.
- C. 42—Best collection Teas and Hybrid Teas. First prize, \$30.00. Awarded to Gude Bros. Co., Washington, D. C. Offered by Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.
- Special G. 70—For 100 Richmonds. Silver vase. Offered by A. N. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn. Awarded to A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.
- G. 71—For best arranged vase containing not to exceed 1 dozen roses (American Beauty barred), no foliage except rose foliage; competition open to Florists and Employers. First prize, \$10.00; Wm. H. Grever, Buffalo, N. Y. Second prize, \$5.00; E. A. Slattery, Buffalo, N. Y. Offered by J. A. Valentine, Denver, Col.
- G. 72—For best 25 Killarney. Silver cup. Awarded to Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass. Offered by Welch Bros., Boston, Mass.
- G. 73—For best 36 My Maryland. Stems not less than 20 inches on a growth. Prize, \$25.00. Awarded to Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.

- G. 74—For best 25 My Maryland. Cash prize of \$10.00. Offered by John Cook, Baltimore, Md. Awarded to Robt. Simpson, Clifton, N. J.
- G. 75—For best 50 Killarney. Silver tray. Offered by H. F. Michell Co., Philadelphia. Awarded to A. Farenwald, Philadelphia, Pa.
- G. 76—Best 25 American Beauties. \$25.00. Offered by Pulverized Manure Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Awarded to Edward Towill, Roslyn, Pa.
- G. 78—Best 50 Madam Abel Chatenay. \$25.00. Offered by A. N. Broadhead, Jamestown, N. Y. Awarded to Robt. Simpson, Clifton, N. J.
- G. 80—Best 36 Killarney. \$10.00. Offered by E. C. Ludwig, Allegheny Market, Pittsburg, Pa. Awarded to Fred Burki, Gibsonia, Pa.

A display of Cyclamen in pots, by Chas. Sandiford, Buffalo, showing unusual cultural skill. Highly commended.

Jos. Heacock, Wyncote, Pa., showed a fine vase of Dorothy Gordon Carnation.

Bassett & Washburn, Chicago, Ill., a fine vase of The Scarlet Carnation, Orland P. Bassett.

Robt. Scott & Son, of Sharon Hill, Pa., a vase of the New Pink Rose, Mrs. Jardine. Highly commended.

F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown, N. Y., displayed 5 vases of Carnation Seedling and 8 pots, also specimens of their improved Nephrolepis Elegantissima.

Bertermann Bros., Indianapolis, a vase of the New Yellow Carnation, James Whitcomb Riley.

W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J., makes an interesting exhibit of Cherokee rose, Pink Belle Carnation.

Signed,

PETER BISSET,  
LAWRENCE COTTER,  
GEORGE ASMUS.

Judges.

Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1909.

**REPORT OF SPECIAL JUDGES.**

**Silver medal awarded to Waban Conservatories.**

For Novelties.

Exhibit No. 1.—White Killarney, by the Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.

Rated 87 points and awarded the American Rose Society Silver Medal.

Signed,

A. FARENWALD,  
A. C. BENSON,  
C. T. GUENTHER.

March 17, 1909.

**SPECIAL EXHIBIT NOT FOR COMPETITION.**

**An Elegant Display of Choice Blooms.**

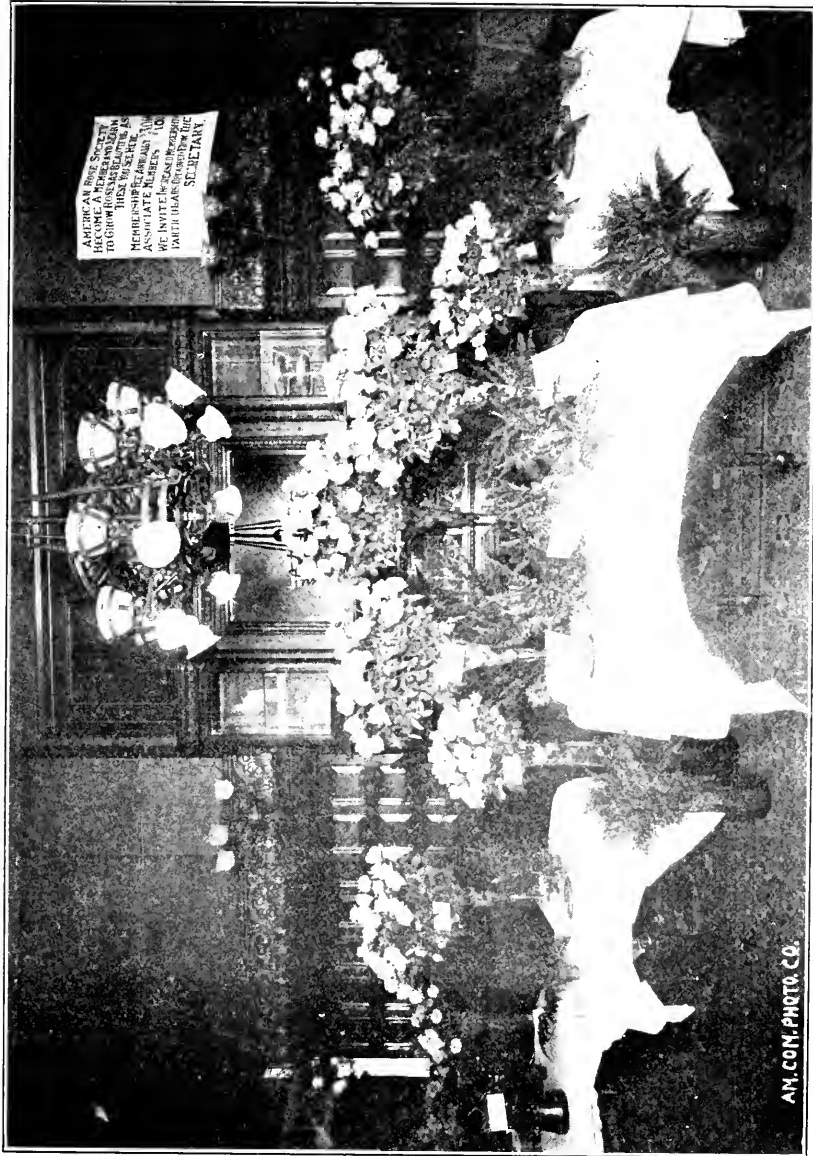
White Killarney, 5 vases, by F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

This array of White Killarney, as viewed by the Judges, gives a very good impression, and without doubt will become one of our Standard Varieties.

Signed,

A. FARENWALD,  
A. C. BENSON,  
C. T. GUENTHER.

March 17, 1909.



AM. CON. PHOTO. CO.

THE WHITE KILLARNEYS.

Exhibited, not for Competition, by F. R. Pierson Co.



CHILDREN ACTUALLY AT WORK WITH ROSES AND OTHER FLOWERS.  
AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Under Direction of Principal William L. Wildey.

## The Rose Garden.

BY J. F. HUSS, HARTFORD, CONN.

Read by President A. F. Poehlmann, March 18, 1909.

It may seem a very unusual moment to write, when nature is in winter garb, about the Rose Garden; still the very name is enough for the lover, to stimulate his thoughts which bring back everything so highly interesting in the Rose Garden. Everyone may not care to have a garden of roses exclusively, but who among lovers of flowers would not like to have in his own garden the scene of three years ago that the Rose Committee witnessed here, on our place, which for private uses may be taken as a model.

But we cannot leave the rose with this notice. Grand as are the masses of roses we have occasionally met with, we have never yet seen anything even approaching our conception of the scenes of grandeur and beauty that might be worked out by the massing of the modern varieties of roses. A rose garden is now almost indispensable, either as a part, or as an adjunct, to every large and comprehensive garden. If in the original plan of a garden it cannot be conveniently worked in with the general arrangement of floral gardens, then a separate piece of ground is set aside for the purpose. This I have often seen, and always found it a most interesting spot. But apart from the immediate question, whether there is a separate rose garden or not, roses should be found plentifully in every general garden, on account of the varied forms, they are capable of assuming, either naturally or by training. They are seldom out of place anywhere. What with dwarf standards and climbers, there exists ample material to adorn the most select position, or to obliterate the most awkward spots, bringing them into harmony with the general design. But what should the form of a rose garden be? I will give my ideas as briefly as possible.

### The Form of a Rose Garden.

It should be formed, if possible, on level ground, with as many beds as the space selected will allow. Such beds should be four feet wide, planted with three or four rows of plants, two feet apart, and a grass border three or four feet between beds will enable anyone to reach each plant to cut the roses without stepping into the bed. Such grass borders

are very easily kept, mowing once a week with the lawn mower. At the same time this grass walk sets off the flowers to great advantage. With some fifteen or twenty beds, with a double amount of well selected, best flowering varieties, say, forty plants in each bed, it will well make a very attractive collection. These beds may be in the form of a square or oblong. The rose garden can be made very attractive and artistic. All depends upon the gardener who has charge of such estates, or upon the landscape gardeners who have to make designs for a small bed or a regular rose garden. The rose garden should be surrounded with a border, of three feet, which should enclose it, of Hybrid Teas, a few fine Standards or French Briars, or of (laxa?) stock, which are the two most flexible stems for the layering in the fall. A very light wire fence with a three-fourths inch iron post, with two or three wires a foot or eighteen inches apart, and planted with Crimson Rambler Roses, will make an excellent appearance from the distance. A still further imposing scene can be obtained by forming a pergola, which can be easily constructed with three-fourths inch gas pipe driven into an eighteen inch cedar or locust post, eight feet high, with a cross bar on the top from one post to the other, with a grass walk in between, as many of our Rose members will remember having seen at our place, which was pronounced by all a veritable Paradise of Roses. Such a pergola or arch should be planted with as many varieties as there are posts, or not more than two to a post, as with our advanced progress in Hybridization of so many valuable climbing roses, the choice is at everyone's command, and such gorgeous sights can be obtained of most bewildering beauty of plants that bring forth their blooms at the same periods, of Hybrid Perpetuals and the rest of Teas or Hybrid Teas. Again a rose garden may be laid out on a terrace, as ours is located. There may be a bank sodded or sown with grass seed. But such a bank should be in full harmony with the rest of the rose garden and should be planted with trailing roses and pinned down, making it a "bed of roses." It will add greatly to the rose garden. Good taste and art should be exemplified in every detail of a rose garden. We have also a great many dwarf roses, like the baby ramblers and the midget roses that are used to form borders, especially around Hybrid Perpetual beds, to hide the bare ground. They are very attractive, and the result is one that will meet with every lover of rose gardens with a delightful approval. Such sights cannot easily be forgotten.



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### Soil and Manure.

Almost any soil will grow roses, as we see them in yards or gardens, providing a proper selection of varieties is made, and attention is given to the application of suitable manure. Roses, of course, enjoy a rich soil, but to keep adding cow, horse, and pig manure upon a naturally rich ground is not as beneficial as a change to nitrate of soda in the case of light soils, or soda for those that are naturally very close and stiff. This subject is therefore more a question of judicious manuring than selection. The Golden Rule is to add what the ground is most deficient in, and never to apply close moisture-retaining manures to a soil that is naturally stiff and moist. A very dry and sandy compost may easily be made suitable, by adding a few loads of stiff fibrous loam and clay, also by manuring with fairly well rotted cow manure; while in many cases, by adopting the opposite plan, a stiff, poor soil may be worked into equally good condition. The ideal material is fairly stiff, not too wet, and not less than at least three feet in depth, with a good drainage, so that by heavy showers the roots are not left in water. With such well prepared rose beds they can be enriched at will. Roses will thrive perfectly well for at least eight to ten years. After that time, if still in good condition, they should be gradually transplanted in late fall, the plants well pruned out, suckers cleaned out, and the soil deeply trenched and mixed with good rotted manure, and the roses replanted, when they will thrive anew and will last for many years. But we should never lose sight of the newer varieties of roses, and supplant such older varieties as have lost their usefulness. A wide-awake gardener or lover of roses will naturally keep up with the times.

### Do Not Prune Too Early.

Pruning about the New England States cannot be very well done before the first of April, as the uncovering of the winter protection is usually begun by that date. This has been my experience. The pruning of every class of roses is a very vital operation. All useless wood should be carefully cut out and only retain the good strong canes, and Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Teas are pruned alike, say, a foot from the ground, You can easily retain the same height from year to year, as they should always, every year, be renewed with new canes and the old ones cut out. As to climbing roses the pruning is very different, as you keep five or six long canes around each of the posts you have for the arch, and keep these young ones as long as they cover the intended arch, or per-

gola, as it may be called. The old wood is cut, but sometimes we have not enough canes to fill the desired effect, and one or two of last year's growth is retained, and the side shoots are cut back to two or three eyes. And the canes are then very carefully tied up with fine willows, as the European well trained gardener uses, or with any other material as is commonly used, in such a clean way, where the strong winds will not move them from their holdings. The same operation is used to decorate a wire fence. As for the trailing roses, they are pinned down so to cover well the bank with the low canes, and top shoots are cut back to two or three eyes. The pruning done, the soil is at once loosened up carefully with a spade fork.

#### **Keep the Plants Free From Insects.**

One thing should not be lost sight of, and that is, to have water close and conveniently at hand. As soon as the plants begin to bring up the growth of leaves, they need to be syringed nearly every day, to keep red spiders, aphids, and green flies away in the dry season. This method has been followed with splendid success for many years. And when later the rose bug or chafer appears, Slug Shot is used with splendid effect, and having the water on hand, can easily be cleaned off long before the lady of the house or the gentleman wishes to visit the roses. There is nothing more inviting than to see a clean, well kept rose garden with clean leaves and perfect flowers.

#### **Watchfulness is the Price.**

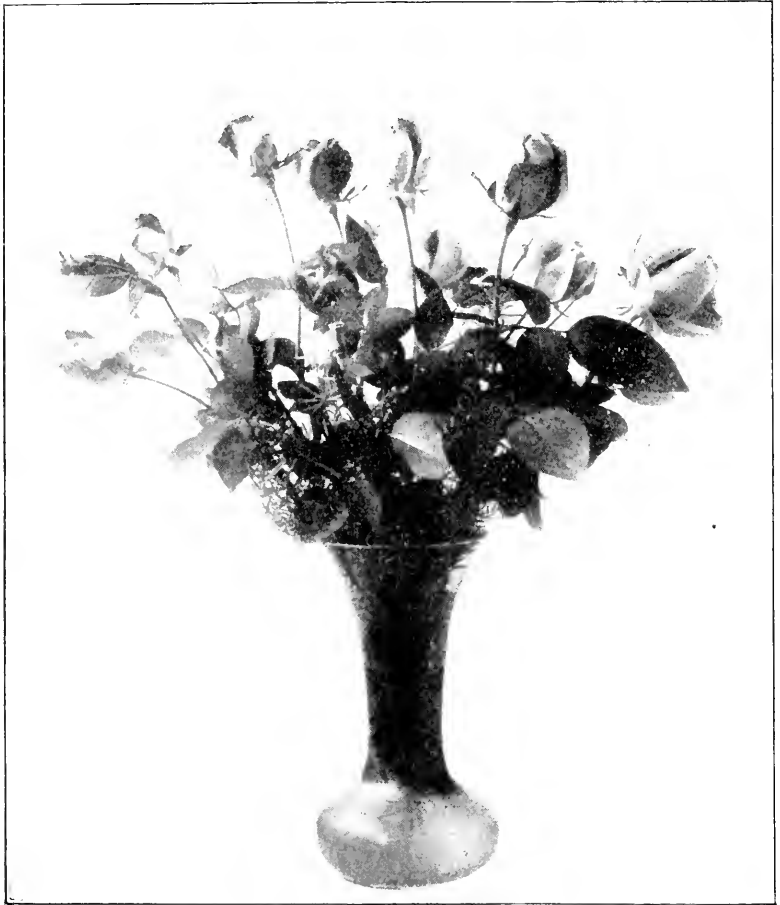
But careful watchfulness has to be kept constantly over it. At the beginning or middle of June a good mulching with short stable manure of two or three inches thick, as roses like a cool footing, and this is extremely beneficial to excellent culture, preventing the soil to break or dry off, and it is the means also of retaining good foliage and better perfection of roses. And when the blooms make their appearance great care should be taken of the common enemy, the rose bug, which is a very troublesome one in most localities and they must be picked up and great watch maintained. The withered flowers must also be carefully picked up, and no petals left on the ground. This is a strict rule among well kept rose gardens. A watchful eye should be always kept on budded roses, as they often throw up suckers, which must be at once removed, or mischief will be the result, as I have once seen at Lenox, a fine rose bed, that was neglected for two years, and on the third year there was nothing left but suckers, which had outgrown all the grafts.

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At the beginning of August the plants will have thrown root canes from three to five feet high. These should be cut back to three feet. This simple light pruning will strengthen the canes for the following flower season, and at the same time will give a pleasing sight of a uniform harmony of the garden.

**For Best Results Must Protect in Winter.**

Winter protection, in this cold heartless latitude, plays a very important solution. One who comes from south of New York would not think of protecting roses, as experience has taught us, all over the New England States, except where near salt water. At the end of November or first of December, in fact as soon as we have heavy frost, but before such frosts arrive, stand roses are detached from their stalks and the crown is bent down, a hole in the ground made and the crown laid in it and partly covered up with soil, with two cross sticks to hold them down. All Ramblers are laid down in the same manner. Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals are bent half down tied over each other, and as soon as heavy frost is in sight all the rose garden is covered with a light layer of leaves, and with long straw manure or bad hay covered all over the rose beds of climbing roses as well. One year we did not cover our ramblers, and in the Spring they were all frozen to the very bottom. I find a little extra work will save lots of trouble, and is at the end a well paid result.



SOME CHOICE SPECIMENS FROM CHICAGO.

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## Some of Our Problems as Rose Growers.

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A Paper Prepared by Prof. L. C. Corbet, of the Bureau of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C., for the Annual Meeting of the American  
Rose Society, March 16-18, 1909, held at  
Buffalo, N. Y.

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*(Prof. Corbet we expected to see and hear, but a business call down in Virginia, took him away at the last moment, which all of us who knew the gentleman much regretted.)*

Heat, light, water and soil are the big four with which the plant grower, be he farmer, gardener or florist, is concerned. In nature all of these factors are more or less in the class of variables. The farmer and gardener working in the open and dependent upon natural sources for heat, light, moisture and soil are playing at a game of chance. The two factors that it is within his power to modify are moisture and soil. By irrigation the water content of the soil can be regulated. By the judicious use of fertilizers and manure the food supply of the plant can be modified. Aside from these two alternatives the farmers and gardeners are totally dependent upon nature's kind provisions. The florist carries the cultivation of plants one step farther from the field of chance by safeguarding the temperature factor.

### Determining Factors.

The florist may or should be able to control three of the determining factors in plant growth, viz. heat, moisture and soil. His variable should be confined to the light factor alone. Our modern greenhouses have been well planned so as to cut out as little light as possible by the use of light framework and large glass. The great weakness in our present scheme of greenhouse construction lies in the total disregard of the laws of reflection and refraction. The fact that a glass roof can be so constructed that it will allow a very large percentage of light and heat rays of the sun to penetrate the house at certain hours of the day and to reflect or throw off a large percentage of the same rays at other hours of the day, has, it would appear, been given altogether too little consideration both by florists, physiologists and physicists. This is one

of the respects in which practice is far behind. The available knowledge on this phase of construction seems to have been almost entirely ignored by the practical florist and greenhouse builder. Much thought is spent in designing gutters, sash bars and ventilating apparatus, while the pitch of the roof and the direction of the ridge, factors which directly measure the value of the houses, are entirely ignored. It is therefore evident that the florist may in a measure at least influence the light factor. While he cannot increase or decrease the actual hours of sunshine, he can by properly planning his houses afford his plants the maximum benefit of the light provided in nature. Researches which have been conducted along this line clearly indicate the value of light as a factor in plant growth. Prolonging the light period by artificial means as has been demonstrated by Bailey, Raue, the writer and others, decidedly hastens growth. Should we not then give this factor the full attention its importance deserves?

#### Temperature.

The temperature and moisture requirements of plants are given far more consideration than light by florists, but it is surprising to note the great lack of available general information upon so simple a matter of properly providing for the requisite amount of radiation in a greenhouse for a particular purpose in a definite locality. Too often this important matter is left to the local plumber who has no idea of the problem involved, or how to solve it. Yet heat is the greatest charge against the growing account.

#### Moisture.

Moisture is the coin of the realm with the gardener and the florist; both deal in products the chief constituent of which is water. A pure and adequate water supply intelligently used is a determining factor in garden and floral undertakings. Now we come to the soil, an absolute essential to the success of every commercial agricultural enterprise, the source of the livelihood and wealth of the major portion of the earth's inhabitants; yet what shall we say of it, it is so complex? If we consider its derivation we find the rocks yielding to the action of frost, water and air to supply the mineral matter, vegetation springs up to ripen and decay, and thus contribute humus, another factor as important as the mineral. The decomposition of organic matter in the soil sets to work other forces which are no less important than the primary constituents themselves. The combination of the organic and the

mineral substances creates a condition which makes it possible for many low forms of animal and plant life to exist in this medium we call soil. These low forms are some of them helpful and some of them hindrances to the plant grower. The introduction of

### This Host of Tenants Complicates Things

and renders what was formerly thought to be simply a chemical problem, a very intricate, combined chemical and bacteriological puzzle. Some aspects of this puzzle are yet so new and difficult that no prediction dare be made at this time regarding their importance to agriculture. Enough has been determined, however, to prove that an important lead has been struck. The value of nitrogen gathering bacteria is sufficient evidence of the richness of this new field. Knowledge of the way in which nitrogen gathering bacteria work gives us a clue to the solution of one of the most difficult problems in the maintenance of soil fertility. It explains the division of labor in nature and gives a reason for crop rotation. The same laws that govern the rotation of crops in field operations come into play to our advantage in the soil heap.

### The Compost Heap

should consist of organic material in the form of sods and manure so combined with mineral matter in the form of loam and clay as to enable decomposition and nitrification to take place rapidly. The florist's business is not merely to place available food in a natural soil, but to combine the several constituents for fertile soil in such manner as to secure that mechanical condition and food supply calculated to best meet the requirements of the particular crop under consideration. In this respect the florist has an advantage again over the gardener and the farmer. But can any one describe the ideal soil for any particular crop? Can any one say that a soil consisting of 10 per cent. organic matter, 30 per cent. clay, 40 per cent. loam and 20 per cent. sand is an ideal soil for roses, for carnations, for lettuce, or for any other crop? I think not. Our knowledge upon these important points is of the empirical kind. An experienced gardener makes up a potting soil; he mixes it with his hands, and if it appears too heavy he adds sand; if not sufficiently fibrous, he adds leaf mould or peat; just why he adds these substances he cannot tell, neither can he describe to you the exact consistency and character of his ideal rose soil; yet his knowledge of the requirements of a particular crop leads him to make the changes above noted to bring

the soil to his ideal of the requirements for the particular crop. Can this empirical knowledge or idea be reduced to exact terms? Is the exact amount of available plant food and the proportion of sand, clay, humus in this ideal soil measurable? If it is we can obtain a basis for exact experiments to determine whether or not the gardener's judgment of an ideal soil for a particular crop is correct. If these factors are not measurable we are as much at sea in our experimental work as is the gardener. It is all simply a matter of judgment.

#### Experience and Judgment.

Up to the present I am sorry to say that the whole matter is largely dependent upon experiences and judgment. Soils differ so in composition and physical properties even when, so-called, like materials are used in their make-up, and we know so little regarding the influence of bacterial action which is consistently working in the soil that it is practically impossible in the present state of our knowledge to reduce the soil factor to exact measurement. A much more accurate idea of the relative influence of heat, light, water and soil can be secured under greenhouse conditions than in the open, but even here, while we know indefinitely more than did the early gardeners, our knowledge is far from exact. It may be that exact data will never be possible, but certain it is that the knowledge that is so rapidly accumulating will clear up many dark places and we hope soon put us in possession of facts to replace empiricism. Until more knowledge is available we must continue, each to determine for himself under his own environment, the most profitable combination for the compost and the varieties best suited to this soil and his market. "There is no royal road to knowledge," and the intelligent, painstaking care is the only way to spell success.





VICE-PRESIDENT FRANK R. PIERSON,  
Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Elected March 17, 1909.

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**THE VALUE OF A SINGLE FLOWER.**

In the Borough of the Bronx is a Home for Incurables. A woman who had seen far better days was an inmate, weak and broken in mind and body. An old friend made a call and took a single bloom. Have you ever seen the sun rise over a high range of hills, all bright and glorious, and not feel inspiration? What a sun rising to you in vigorous health might be, so was the bloom to the poor broken, ailing one. "Did you bring this for me?" was the question. "Yes." "Oh! I am so pleased." And every action showed the truth and pleasure that a single flower gave to one who in the providence of God was sorely afflicted.

Friends, the flowers are among the earth's best blessings. Scatter them, but do not waste them; and do not wait until you hear of the funeral of your friend before you pass them on.

B. H.

## THE BANQUET.

The members of the American Rose Society, and visitors to the exhibition, were the guests of the Buffalo Florists' Club at a banquet at the Iroquois Hotel, on Thursday evening, March 18. It was an informal



WILLIAM F. KASTING, VICE-PRESIDENT, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The man who did good work.

affair, and about 75 covers were laid. The table decorations consisted of Bon Silene roses and Spring flowers, and were supplied by W. J. Palmer & Son. Bon Silene roses were also used as boutonnieres.

Wm. F. Kasting presided. On his left was seated Mayor Philip Breitmeyer, of Detroit; at his right President August Poehlmann of the A. R.

S. Others at the chairman's table were Benj. Hammond, J. A. Valentine, Chas. Sandiford, president of the local club, and F. H. Traendly.

At the conclusion of the repast W. J. Stewart presented resolutions from the Committee on Final Resolutions, which were carried amid applause. President Poehlmann then announced the presentation of the final business of the convention, which covered memorials on the death of E. V. Hallock and L. M. Noe, recently esteemed members of the Society. Secretary Hammond read the resolutions on the death of Mr. Hallock; and H. O. May those covering the death of Mr. Noe, both being accepted by the gathering by rising votes. (See pages 74 and 75.)

J. A. Valentine called the attention of the guests to the fact that the day was the 62d birthday of the Society's first president, Robert Craig, and moved that the Society wire its congratulations to Mr. Craig that evening, the motion being enthusiastically received and carried.

W. F. Kasting then, as toastmaster, welcomed the guests in behalf of the hosts.

President August Poehlmann responded. He said that the presence of all that evening was due to the hearty goodwill and royal good fellowship prevailing. Not satisfied with furnishing a beautiful hall and handsome room in which to hold the exhibition and meetings, they had been invited by these Buffalo friends to sit down with them, eat, drink, and be merry. He judged, by the smiling faces he saw, that the many courtesies of the Buffalo Florists' Club were highly appreciated, and for the Society he proposed a rising vote of thanks, which was cordially given.

Ex-President Robert Simpson was pleased to endorse all Mr. Poehlmann had said. He referred to his attendance at all the previous exhibitions of the Society, and expressed his belief that he could not afford to miss any future similar function, nor could anyone who loved the rose.

Alex. Montgomery spoke highly of the exhibition, which was, he said, equal to any ever held.

Mayor Phil. Breitmeyer, of Detroit, said that the rose to-day was practically the bread and butter of the florists. While he, perhaps, had never become a grower, he liked his people to grow good roses. In looking around the exhibition he thought all must come to the conclusion that not every one who tries can produce fine roses. He wished that some of the growers who brought exceptionally fine flowers to these exhibitions would tell the others how they were produced. There must be something, in addition to what most growers knew to-day, necessary to produce such fine flowers. He hoped the day would come when such men as Simpson, Montgomery, Farenwald and others would show how to

do it. However, even if the visitors learned nothing by coming to these meetings, it was good to attend them, if only for the privilege of meeting all the people he saw before him. Look at Peter Crowe, he said, it was worth coming a distance to see him.

Toastmaster Kasting, in introducing J. A. Valentine, president of the S. A. F., referred to that organization as the "Mother" Society. Mr. Valentine thanked the toastmaster for his reference, which, he said, he greatly appreciated. He was sure each member of the A. R. S. took an interest in the S. A. F., and he could assure all that that body took an interest in the Rose and similar societies. It was not a question altogether of society lines, but a desire to work for the success of the cause in which all were interested.

#### Going to New York City.

F. R. Pierson, being called upon, referred in a glowing manner to the welcome received in Buffalo. He could not say at that time whether it could be equalled in New York. The exhibition certainly had proved to be one of the finest it had been his privilege to see. For the New York enthusiasts, he could say they were all very glad the Society would visit their city next year, and they could place at its disposal a very handsome hall, in one of their finest buildings, the American Museum of Natural History. Under these circumstances he hoped next year's show would be a banner one in the history of the Society, and hoped to have the support of all present in the endeavor to make one.

Secretary Hammond made a humorous address in which he described his first experiences in gardening. In conclusion he said: "The reason I have been interested is just because I have seen what could be done with a sand lot and similar waste grounds. When you make gardens on them you make someone's life happier. I have preached that one idea—**the nobleness and utility of the florists' trade.** There is not a town in the country which is not better when the little florist goes into it and establishes a place to grow flowers. I believe we can all help to make the world we live in better and more comfortable by encouraging this sort of work."

In introducing Treasurer H. O. May, the toastmaster referred feelingly to the absence of his father, John N. May and of his work in floriculture. Mr. May heartily acknowledged the tribute, and referred to the success of the present exhibition, which, he said, was well arranged and planned, and reflected much credit on the management.

J. W. Duncan, president of the American Association of Park Superintendents, spoke of the opportunities the members of his association had to show to the country what roses are and what can be done with them. Many present knew of what the speaker's co-worker, Theo. Wirth, did in laying out the rose garden in Hartford, Conn., and which was considered the pride of New England. He believed Mr. Wirth was doing the same in Minneapolis. Mr. Barron had said that day he believed we were only at the beginning of the introduction of a new race of roses in this country. There had been many hybrid crosses of different roses introduced recently, such as the Wichuraiana and Rugosa, and in his park department there were being tried a good many of these varieties. One in particular, which he had not before seen, was a cross of the Rugosa. It had fine foliage, the flower was a beautiful single white, after the style of Cherokee exhibited by Mr. Manda. He believed it was one of the finest trailing roses ever introduced, and should be largely grown in this country.

F. H. Traendly was in line with the other speakers in his endorsement of the high standard of the exhibition. Seconding Mr. Pierson's remarks concerning the meeting of the A. R. S. in New York, in 1910, he said he could assure the members that the craft in that city would do all they could to entertain the visitors, but could hardly entertain better than had their Buffalo brethren.

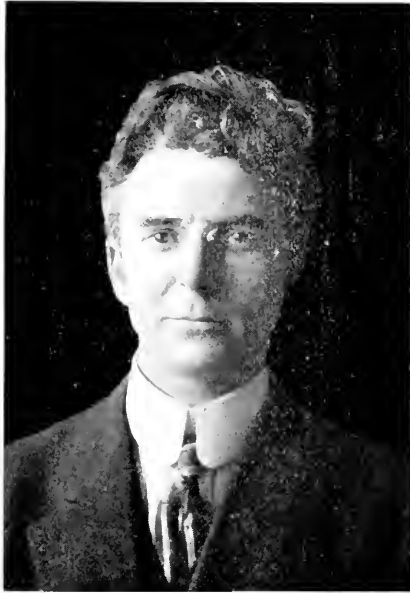
W. J. Palmer thanked the speakers for their eulogiums on the show and the Buffalo entertainment; and Prof. Cowell spoke of the pleasure he had derived from a view of the exhibition, and from the opportunity the meetings had presented to him to become acquainted with the growers of the roses.

Adolph Farenwald, the final speaker, spoke of the pleasure it had given him to again participate in this "feast of roses." Referring to the commendation he had received for his stagings, he said small growers do not realize what they can do until they try. He was himself a small grower. Had he not commenced to attend these conventions he doubted whether he should have got as far in production as he had. It put a lot of ambition into him and, in spite of failures in the beginning, he kept on trying until he scored successes.

The gathering adjourned in a body to attend Mr. Barron's illustrated lecture.

# The Illustrated Lecture

GARDEN ROSES.



By Mr. Leonard Barron, of New York City,  
Editor of The Garden Magazine.

The hall in which Mr. Barron displayed his stereoscopic views, many in colors of exquisite beauty, was packed full of interested spectators. Aside from the sample flowers shown were some amusing humorous pictures, and also what the new natural colored photographs did in correct representation. The lecture was instructive, interesting and amusing. Mr. Barron came by special request, when it was made known to him that his efforts would be appreciated.

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Mr. Barron threw upon the screen a series of pictures showing popular types of roses for garden use. In the course of his talk he emphasized the desirability of encouraging the production of roses of other classes than the Hybrid Tea, particularly the Wichuraiana and Rambler groups. He advocated a much larger use of roses of these types as flowering shrubs, and considered they should be given their places in the garden just as other flowering shrubs. The popular conception of a rose garden laid out more or less in semblance of a cabbage field or corn patch, according to whether bush roses or standards were used, was, he declared, to be deplored. The typical rose garden had probably done more to stifle rose culture than to encourage it. Roses were not freaks, but a very valuable garden adjunct if used properly.

## Resolutions on the Death of Edward V. Hallock.

Whereas, the American Rose Society is an Association which recognizes beauty and strength at its true value, whether in the shape of man or flowers;

Therefore be it Resolved, That the American Rose Society at this, its annual meeting, held in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., March 18th, 1909, takes notice of the death of one of its friends.

Resolved, That in the sudden death of Edward V. Hallock, of Queens, N. Y., we feel the loss of a man who in all the years of his life strove to bring out and to assist in any and all ways, that which tended to the improvement of home life or the individual. Edward V. Hallock was a man trained in Floriculture and inherited both training and surroundings which go to make up a comfortable but unostentatious life. His acquaintance was extensive and the impression which his personality made upon all was that of good cheer and good will. Possessing a clear and straightforward sense of integrity, brought up from childhood in the simple direct thought and speech of the Society of Friends, his talk upon any subject in a public assembly universally carried weight and influence.

Therefore, We as a body desire to express and to place upon record, the esteem and respect generally held for Edward V. Hallock, and with this expression of our profound regret at what seems to our vision his untimely death, and to advise his remaining family of our sincere sympathy and regard.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered in the official records and a copy be sent to his daughters as a token of esteem from the American Rose Society, and that the same be signed by the President and Secretary, with the Seal of the Society attached.

AUGUST F. POEHLMANN,  
President.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,  
Secretary.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 18, 1909.



## Resolutions on the Death of Louis M. Noe.

Whereas, We deplore the recent death of Louis M. Noe, one of our members, a man of fine character and esteemed for good works in the community in which he dwelt, and all his life being active in horticulture and floriculture;

Resolved, That the members assembled in Annual Convention, reflecting the common feeling of esteem which is held by all the near neighbors and friends, do hereby express to the members of his bereaved family the sincere sympathy of all who at any time were thrown in contact with him.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the American Rose Society and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family.

HARRY O. MAY,  
ROBERT SIMPSON,  
Committee.

## UNAFRAID.

There is a beautiful Ideal picture called "Unafraid," an elderly, refined woman walking alone through a piece of wild woodland, every feature of the face showing intelligence and dignified kindness and confidence. When the writer met, in the City of Washington, in 1907, Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, somehow the picture fitted the lady, and this remembrance coming instantaneous never vanished. Mrs. Hubbard, who was our first Honorary Member, died October 20, 1909. A sad death to her kin and near friends and a sharp sorrow to many another.

B. H.

Died October 20, 1909.

Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, widow of Gardiner Greene Hubbard, one of the most charming and beloved women of the National Capital, was killed last night.

She died at Garfield Hospital about 9 o'clock from injuries sustained three hours before in an automobile accident near Cleveland Park.—Washington News.

### Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard.

Shocking and pathetic in the extreme is the death chronicled this morning of Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard. It brings most poignant grief.

A sweet and gentle soul passes beyond; a life of kindly ministrations, full of charity and good deeds, is closed. That it should close tragically makes it all the more sorrowful and deplorable.

She was in the truest sense a gentlewoman. Her heart attuned to humanity, she was ever helpful. The sphere of her quiet usefulness was widely bounded. Her active affiliation with the organized agencies for good, notable in itself, was only a phase of her goodly, well-spent life; the helpfulness she modestly rendered in many directions, on her own account, and unknown to the world, made up in fuller measure her charitable work.

Hers was a beautiful character.

She bore the name of her distinguished husband most worthily—adorned it, if this were possible—and hearts innumerable will be sorely touched now that she is gone. Her memory will be cherished affectionately as time rolls on.—Washington Herald.



ROSE LAFRANO.

## Notes on the Rose Show.

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The annual exhibition of the American Rose Society was, without question, a cut-flower growers' show. It was a good exhibition and it is seldom that so many fine blooms are gotten together in one hall. It is to be regretted, however, that the plant and amateur classes were entirely neglected, for the work of this Society is well worthy of support, and now that New York is to have the exhibition next year it is to be hoped that the Easterners will at once consider the matter and make preparations for the Rose Society having its banner exhibition in 1910.

Perhaps the most noticeable exhibit at Buffalo was that put up by the F. R. Pierson Co. I do not remember ever having seen such a fine exhibit put up anywhere, of any new flower, as this Pierson staging of White Killarney. That the variety is the coming white rose is the opinion of all who saw it; but not alone was White Killarney fine in this exhibit. It is doubtful if a finer vase of twenty-five blooms could be found than that put up by the Waban Conservatories and awarded the Welch Bros. Cup. Then, from the same growers, was the Silver Medal vase of the same variety.

Richmond is a rose that, at this season, pleases every one, but those who saw the vase of 100 blooms put up by A. Farenwald, which captured the A. N. Pierson silver vase, were satisfied that no such 100 blooms of Richmond had ever been exhibited before.

Pink Killarney showed up well, but the blooms were not up to the quality of last year. At the same time there is no question but this is the most popular pink rose. My Maryland, as a new rose, was very pleasing, and that it can be well grown in the Winter was evidenced by the magnificent lot of blooms put up by Robt. Simpson. Mme. Abel Chatenay was shown in grand shape, but it looks as if this variety will have to give way to some of the others. Rhea Reid, as exhibited by W. H. Elliott, was good and showed that this rose was possessed of more merit than it is sometimes given credit for.

Cardinal did not show up well, although Mrs. Potter Palmer, by the same growers, Poehlmann Bros. Co., was grand.

I have never seen Mrs. Jardine look so well as it did at this exhibition, certainly the blooms put up by Robt. Scott & Son were magnificent

and those who may have formerly had any dislike for this rose could not but admire them and say they were superb.

American Beauty roses were prominent, but what is there for me to write about them except to note there was such a fine lot of them that the judges had their hands full before they got over them all.

Of the other varieties shown little need be said; they were well represented, although it had been hoped that small growers would have come out in larger numbers.

JOHN W. DUNCAN.

#### A Word from Mr. Lonsdale.

To make the American Rose Society a general good, we must encourage the cultivation of Rose Plants in pots. This applies more especially to the Rambler class, because the Rambler class may be made to do excellent service for exhibition purposes for Spring shows. I do hope I may live to see the day when some exhibition hall may be made gay with Rambler Roses in the Spring. The public has been made familiar with the Chrysanthemum in the Fall as a gorgeous pot plant, and the Rambler Rose can be made more so. It is true it takes a little longer time to have as large plants in pots with the Rambler Rose class than it does a Chrysanthemum, but the after effects, or results rather, will amply be repaid by the superior display made. The American Rose Society has a large opportunity to make its influence felt in floriculture, if it will undertake to encourage the growing of larger plants to be exhibited at their annual meeting, which is generally held in March.

EDWIN LONSDALE.

## From a Canadian With Seven Hundred Rose Bushes In His Home Garden, on Toronto Island.

Toronto, March 24, 1909.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., U. S. A.,

My Dear Hammond:—Emboldened by your kind reception of my few suggestions which you labeled "Advice" last year, and knowing by my recent visit to Buffalo Rose Show that the same necessity still exists for some method of largely increasing the membership and thereby the usefulness of the American Rose Society, I feel like making known what has recently come to my attention.

Some weeks ago a friend suggested that I should get a handbook on the pruning of roses, published by the National Rose Society of England. Not knowing the cost of it I enclosed 4s, and yesterday received the book, together with a letter from Edward Mawley, the Hon. Secty., stating that there was 1s, 6d, due me, but that if I wished to become a member of the Society I could do so upon payment of 6s 6d, and the five other books would be sent me. I consequently sent the 6s 6d, because the handbook on pruning which I received was such a valuable book that I wanted the others which they publish.

I note in reading their report on the figures of membership the following results:

In 1903, 1,004 members; 1904, 1,308 members; 1905, 1,637 members; 1906, 2,034 members; 1907, 2,484 members; 1908, 3,150 members.

This means live, paying members.

My experience with the Englishman is that he is more cautious in expending his money than are Americans, while Canadians are about half way between. I therefore judge that this large increase in membership in the British Society is due largely to the fact that they are offering their members such good value in accurate, up-to-date knowledge and the members feel that they are getting good value for the outlay.

I gather that our Society is very largely composed of commercial growers, and it looks to me as if they must always be the backbone of our Society. I believe that if our Society could stimulate the growing of roses among amateurs in the way that the English Society does, that it

would be the best thing that ever happened the commercial growers, for the reason that the average man who grows garden roses, cannot, or does not, grow them in the winter, but the growing of them in the summer develops such a hankering and desire to see the roses bloom on his table that the commercial man reaps the benefit. In other words you cultivate a taste for roses growing during the summer months and you cannot stifle it in the winter months, and there is where the commercial end of the game would reap the benefit of their labors for "the general good."

As I know from remarks at the last two conventions that all the officers of our Association are very much in earnest in increasing the membership, might I suggest that as the first step in that direction, you and each of the Executive officers of our Association should become members of the National Rose Society of England. The subscription is 10s 6d. The Hon. Secty. is Edward Mawley, National Rose Society, Berkhamsted, Herts, England.

I notice that his handbook on pruning is copyrighted, but I presume that is to keep ordinary publishers from making use of the same, and I have an idea that if the American Rose Society wish to publish it that probably Mr. Mawley would be glad to let them do so for the general good.

I have an idea that upon the receipt of these books showing what the older Society is doing, that you and the other members of the Executive Committee would get many ideas that would assist you in taking some steps to increase the membership. Knowledge is always power, and the knowledge of how our sister Society has progressed should be of great benefit to us, and in this way our motto of "A Rose for Every Home" would have a better chance to be realized.

Trusting that my suggestion may be taken with the same good will with which it is sent, I beg to sign myself,

Yours sincerely,

W. G. MAC KENDRICK.

### A Lady's Interest in the Society.

"Cravenhurst," Salem, New Jersey.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond,

Dear Sir:—Some one having sent me a copy of Annual Proceedings and Bulletin of the American Rose Society for 1908, I have ever since had a desire to become an Associate Member of that Society, that I might attend its meetings, when possible, and receive its literature, which is most interesting.

Will you kindly inform me how I may become an Associate Member. And if you could send me the Annual Report for 1909, it would be deemed a favor.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. THOMAS I. CRAVEN.

November 23, 1909.



## Meeting of the American Rose Society in Cincinnati.

### Investing Funds—A Silver Medal Awarded to an Amateur.

At the Convention of the Society of American Florists there was a meeting of the American Rose Society on Thursday afternoon, August 19, in Music Hall.

President Poehlmann called the meeting to order at 3.45 and laid before the meeting several matters of importance. This was the first meeting of the Executive Committee since the Spring exhibition held in Buffalo. Treasurer May advised that the rate of interest had been cut down upon the invested fund from 4 to 3 per cent. and in accordance with the By-Laws of the Society, Article three, section five, and Article five, section three, requested advisement as to what he should do with the fund, which amounted to \$3,000, and the special Hubbard fund, \$250.00. The matter was discussed from various sides and a letter from Spencer Trask & Co., of New York City, recommending three bonds as investment was read, but it was moved and seconded that the Treasurer be directed to invest the permanent fund in his hands in New York Savings Banks drawing 4 per cent. interest, and that the same be deposited in the name of the American Rose Society, and in the case of withdrawal the order should be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by both the President and Secretary of the Society.

The recommendation of the Committee of Judges at the last exhibition in regard to staging was adopted, the same to be added to the permanent rules.

A letter was read from Peter Bisset, of Washington, in regard to two growths on cut roses for exhibition. This matter was discussed and it was Resolved, that the sentence in Rule 6, which now reads, "All cut roses (excepting Killarney) in the competitive classes must be from a single growth of the current season," be struck out.

### Next Meeting Place.

F. R. Pierson stated that at the coming exhibition to be held in American Museum of Natural History, at 77th Street and Central Park West, New York City, there would be every accommodation for the finest display, and that the exhibitors and all interested could rely upon a

great crowd of visitors; that there would be no charge for admission and that the Horticultural Society would do all in its power to make everything interesting. The preliminary schedule as reported by the Schedule Committee, Messrs. Simpson, Pierson, Montgomery, May and Hammond, which had been appointed by President Poehlmann, was circulated.

#### Medals.

It was reported that the Society had no medals. A letter from the director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia was read and the statement made that only three silver medals and three bronze ones had been struck. Upon the matter of medals, the Secretary reported a case where seventy-three school children had joined a society for making home gardens and that a colored woman, while not a member of the "Home Garden Brigade," had taken care of her front yard so well that it was a marvel. On each side of the fence was a row of roses and also three or four bushes in the grass plot, and as a matter of encouragement to amateur growers of roses everywhere, the secretary asked that the Society would grant this Mrs. L. Lefevere a medal. Mr. Heacock, of Wyncote, Pa., inquired particularly about the conditions and stated that he believed that the Rose Society could do no better work than to recognize such cases; that the Rose Society was a Society for amateurs and that we wanted to encourage that kind of work everywhere, and moved that a silver medal be given to Mrs. Lefevere. This was unanimously seconded. Upon motion of Prof. Cowell it was ordered that three silver medals and six bronze medals be ordered from the Mint.

The matter of Annual Bulletin was taken up and the same will be published at the end of the year, and 550 were directed to be printed if the Secretary received support in the way of advertisements for the publication, and to increase the number as conditions may warrant.

The sense of the Society is that every effort should be made to interest amateurs generally and to provide especially for out-of-door roses and as far as possible keep in touch with every member. Several of the members present subscribed for one page advertisement in the next edition of the Bulletin.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

**NOTHING MAKES A WOMAN HAPPIER THAN APPRECIATION.**

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1909.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond, Secretary American Rose Society, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:—I received your kind letter this morning. I am so proud that I do not know what to say that will make you understand just how I feel about this matter. It was very kind of you to make honorable mention of it, without speaking of it, at the Convention. And then the medal, it is the last thing that I thought would ever come to me. Believe me, I am sincerely grateful to you. I have received several congratulations from friends and neighbors. As I am very fond of flowers of any kind, I appreciate it to the fullest extent.

Respectfully yours,

AMELIA LE FEVERE.

(See Cincinnati Meeting, Page 84.)

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**Rose Society Medals,****AWARDED IN 1909.**

Silver Medal, to Waban Conservatories, for White Killarney, scoring 87 points.

**To Amateurs.**

Silver Medal, to Mrs. Amelia LeFevere, for well-kept Rose Garden.

Bronze Medal, through Minnesota State Rose Society, to Mrs. F. H. Gibbs.

Bronze Medal, to Minnie Meyers, for Home Rose Garden by a school girl.

Bronze Medal, to Master Day Burhans, for Home Rose Garden by a school boy.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

## Of the American Rose Society

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### ARTICLE I.

#### Name.

Sec. 1.—This organization shall be known as The American Rose Society.

### ARTICLE II.

#### Objects.

The objects of this Society are:

1st: To increase the general interest in the cultivation, and to improve the standard of excellence of the rose.

2nd: To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of roses suitable to our American climate and requirements.

3rd: To organize a system of exhibitions at such time and places as this Society may from time to time decide on, to offer prizes of money, gold, silver and bronze medals and certificates of merit for meritorious new varieties of roses under such conditions, rules and regulations as the Society may adopt. After adoption, such rules to be subject to alteration or amendment in accordance with Art. VIII., Sec. 1, of the By-Laws.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Members, Voting.

Sec. 1.—Members—All persons who are in any way interested in the culture of the rose, whether as professionals or amateurs, shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 2.—Voting—All members of this Society, except honorary and associate, shall be entitled to one vote on all questions.

Sec. 3.—Honorary Members—Any person whom this Society shall deem worthy of the honor, may at any annual meeting be elected an honorary member by two-thirds vote of the members present.

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**ARTICLE IV.****Government.**

Sec. 1.—Officers—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President and four honorary Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—Executive Committee—The management of the Society between sessions and the appointment of the honorary Vice-Presidents shall be vested in an Executive Committee of six, to which the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer as ex-Officio members shall be added.

**ARTICLE V.****Proxies.**

Sec. 1.—All members entitled to vote may do so by proxy at any meeting, and if sent to him, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to cast such votes in accordance with members' instructions.

**ARTICLE VI.****Amendments.**

Sec. 1.—The Constitution may be amended or altered at any annual or called meeting, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the voters represented either in person or by proxy, when notice of such amendment or alteration shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting; or furnished to the Secretary and mailed by him to all members at their last known places of residence, at least thirty days preceding the meeting at which action is to be taken. In case action is to be taken at an annual meeting, then notice of such proposed change shall also be published in the general program of the Society (if one is issued), for that meeting.

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**BY-LAWS.**

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**ARTICLE I.****Meetings.**

Sec. 1.—The annual meeting and show of this Society shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in Lent.

Sec. 2.—Another show shall be held later in the season in order to recognize the rose as a garden flower.

Sec. 3.—The Executive Committee shall meet from time to time as adjourned, or on the call of the President.

**ARTICLE II.****Elections.**

Sec. 1.—The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, to serve for the term of one year from the first day of July succeeding their election.

Sec. 2.—The Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot, to serve for the term of three years from the first day of July succeeding their election, two to be elected each year at the annual meeting.

**ARTICLE III.****Duties of Officers.**

Sec. 1.—President—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and Executive Committee, and may call meetings of the Executive Committee when he shall deem it to the best interests of the Society to do so.

Sec. 2.—Vice-President—In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice-President shall perform his duties.

Sec. 3.—Secretary—The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society; shall have charge of its papers and reports, and shall make a report at the annual meetings.

Sec. 4.—Treasurer—The Treasurer shall receive and keep an account of all moneys belonging to the Society, paying out the same upon orders signed by the President and Secretary, and shall make annual reports of receipts and disbursements. Three members of the Society, appointed by the President, shall audit these accounts at the annual meetings of the Society.

Sec. 5.—The Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Executive Committee shall from time to time consider sufficient, and shall make such investments of any surplus funds in his hands as the Executive Committee may from time to time direct.

**ARTICLE IV.****Membership and Dues.**

There shall be four classes of members, known as life, honorary, associate and active members.

Sec. 1.—The payment of \$50 shall entitle to life membership.

Sec. 2.—The annual dues for active members shall be the sum of three dollars (\$3).

Sec. 3.—The annual dues for associate members shall be the sum of one dollar (\$1).

Sec. 4.—All members whose dues are unpaid shall be so notified by the Secretary, and when a member shall have paid no dues for a period of twelve months after receiving such notice, his name shall be dropped from the rolls, and he can be re-admitted to membership only by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, and on the payment of all dues he may be in arrears at the time of reinstatement.

Sec. 5.—The associate membership shall be limited to those who do not cultivate plants or cut flowers as a business. Commercial growers, private gardeners and assistants to either shall not be eligible for associate membership.

## ARTICLE V.

### Funds.

Sec. 1.—The Executive Committee shall not incur any debt or liability in the name of the Society beyond the amount of available funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—Every resolution involving an appropriation of money must be referred to the Executive Committee before it can be acted upon; and it shall be the duty of the Committee to report on the same at the next session; provided, however, that in cases of urgency the Executive Committee may retire for consultation and report at the same session at which such resolution is introduced.

Sec. 3.—All moneys received by the Treasurer for life membership fees, shall constitute a separate fund to be invested by the Treasurer, and only the interest accruing therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

## ARTICLE VI.

### Vacancies.

Sec. 1.—In case of any vacancy in the Executive Committee from any cause, the President shall have power to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

**ARTICLE VII.****Special Meetings.**

Sec. 1.—By the written request of the majority of the Executive Committee, or of ten members of the Society, the President shall call a special meeting of the Association at such time and place as is set forth in the request. The call shall state the object of the meeting, and each member shall have thirty days' notice thereof by mail, and no action of said special meeting shall be binding on the Society unless two-thirds of the votes of the Society shall have been cast.

**ARTICLE VIII.****Amendments.**

Sec. 1.—The By-Laws may be amended or altered at any annual or special meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes cast, when notice of such amendment or alteration shall have been given (if annual meeting, in the general program, if one is issued), by mail to all members at least thirty days preceding such annual or special meeting. In case action is taken at a special meeting, then two-thirds of all the votes of the Society must be represented, either in person or by proxy.

**ARTICLE IX.****Order of Business.**

Sec. 1.—The transaction of business shall be in the following order:

2. Address by the President.
3. Reading minutes of previous session.
4. Secretary's report.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Reports of Committees.
7. Selection of place for next year's meeting.
8. Miscellaneous business.
9. Election of officers.
10. Appointment of committees.
11. Adjournment.



# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

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## Officers and Members.

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### OFFICERS, 1909-'10.

President—August F. Poehlmann, Morton Grove, Ill.  
Vice-President—Frank R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Treasurer—Harry O. May, Summit, N. J.  
Secretary—Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit, Mich.; E. Gurney Hill, Richmond, Ind.;  
P. Welch, 226 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.; Peter Bissett, Washington,  
D. C.; A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.; Wm. F. Kasting, 383 Ellicott St., Buf-  
falo, N. Y.

### HONORARY MEMBER.

Hubbard, Mrs. Gertrude M., "Fair Oaks," Washington, D. C. (See page 76)

### LIFE MEMBERS.

American Florist Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
Asmus, A. E., West Hoboken, N. J.  
Auchincloss, Mrs. H. D., 17 West 49th St., New York City.  
Barry, W. C., Rochester, N. Y.  
Bassett, C. P., 1241 State St., Chicago, Ill.  
Beatty, H. B., Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.  
Breitmeyer, Philip, Hon., Detroit, Mich.  
Budlong, F. L., 564 Pontiac Ave., Auburn, R. I.  
Budlong, A. H., 37 and 39 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.  
Budlong, J. A., 564 Pontiac Ave., Auburn, R. I.  
Buettner, E., Park Ridge, Ill.  
Burton, George, Wyndmoor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Cook, John, 318 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.  
Crimmins, J. D., 40 E. 68th St., New York City.  
Crowe, Peter, Utica, N. Y.  
Dimock, Mrs. H., 25 E. 60th St., New York City.

- Dodge, Mrs. W. E., Jr., 262 Madison Ave., New York City.  
Dorrance, Benjamin, Dorrancetown, Pa.  
Eldridge, Miss Isabelle, Norfolk, Conn.  
Elliott, W. H., Brighton, Mass.  
Farenwald, A., Roslyn, Pa.  
George, R., Painesville, O.  
Good, J. M., Springfield, O.  
Guttman, Alex. J., 43 West 28th St., New York City.  
Heacock, Jos., Wyncote, Pa.  
Heller, M., South Park Floral Co., New Castle, Ind.  
Henderson, Chas., 35-37 Cortlandt St., New York City.  
Hill, E. G., Richmond, Ind.  
Hudson, Mrs. C. I., 1 East 76th St., New York City.  
Macy, V. Everett, 86 Broad St., New York City.  
Mason, Mrs. J. H., 215 Madison Ave., New York City.  
Mathison, F. R., Waltham, Mass.  
May, J. N., Summit, N. J.  
McMahon, F., Seabright, N. J.  
Montgomery, Alex., Natick, Mass.  
Montgomery, Alex., Jr., Natick, Mass.  
Mortenson, Stephen, Southampton, Pa.  
Pennock, S. S., 1612 Ludlow St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pierson, P. M., Scarborough, N. Y.  
Pierson, Wallace R., Cromwell, Conn.  
Poehlmann, Aug. F., Morton Grove, Ill.  
Reinberg, Peter, 51 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Sharpe, Mrs. E. M., 80 West River St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
Siebrecht, H. A., 425 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
Simpson, Robert, Clifton, N. J.  
Stoeckel, Carl, Norfolk, Conn.  
Stoeckel, Mrs. C., Norfolk, Conn.  
Stow, W. L., 36 Wall St., New York City.  
Thorley, C., 1173 Broadway, New York City.  
Thorne, Samuel, 45 Cedar St., New York City.  
Vaughan, J. C., 84 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.  
Ward, C. W., Queens, L. I., N. Y.  
Washburn, Chas. L., Hinsdale, Ill.  
Welch, Patrick, 226 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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**LIFE MEMBERS GONE HOME.**

Asmus, E. G.	Dillon, J. L.	Gasser, J. M.
Dale, H.	Fancourt, George.	Wood, E. M.

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**ACTIVE MEMBERS.**

Amman, F. J., Edwardsville, Ill.  
 Asmus, Geo., 897 W. Madison St., Chicago.  
 Atkins, F. L., Rutherford, N. J.  
 Badgley, W. G., Chatham, N. J.  
 Bauer, S. A., Erie, Pa.  
 Bauer, Alfred, Erie, Pa.  
 Baur, Adolph F. J., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Bates, W. G., 227 High St., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Benson, A. C., Honesdale, Pa.  
 Burki, Fred, Gibsonia, Pa.  
 Brink, P. A., 138 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Bisset, Peter, Washington, D. C.  
 Boehler, Oscar, 810 DuBois St., W. Hoboken, N. J.  
 Brant, Ellwood, Madison, N. J.  
 Briggs, S. C., 1719 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.  
 Briggs, C. S., 1719 Lamont St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 Burton, John, Wyndmoor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Burke, Paul F., 20 and 22 Canal St., Boston, Mass.  
 Butler, Edward E., 3408 Michigan Ave., Chicago.  
 Byfogle, W. G., care J. L. Dillon, Bloomsburg, Pa.  
 Callender, Miss Mary R., 27 E. 72d St., New York City.  
 Carey, J. E., Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
 Cartledge, A. B., 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Cartledge, Mrs. Frederick E., 325 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Chapman, Jas. M., 80 Rector St., Perth Amboy, N. J.  
 Chariton, Jno., Univ. Ave. Nurs., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Cloudsley, J. Rowland, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Coles, W. W., Kokomo, Ind.  
 Coddington, L. B., Murray Hill, N. J.  
 Cotter, Lawrence, Jamestown, N. Y.  
 Craig, W. N., North Easton, Mass.

- Craig, W. P., 1305 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Cruger, Miss Cornelia, Barrytown, N. Y.  
Curran, J. J., Salem, Va.  
Dean, Daniel, Little Silver, N. J.  
De La Mar, A. T., 2 Duane St., New York City.  
Dittman, Mrs., New Castle, Ind.  
Dittman, Wm., New Castle, Ind.  
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#### COST OF MEMBERSHIP.

The Regular Membership fee is \$3.00 per year.  
 The Associate Membership fee is \$1.00 per year.  
 The Life Membership fee is \$50.00.  
 Bills are sent out in January of each year.

If notice is not sent back that a member wishes to drop out, the name is not dropped, and dues accumulate.





# The Spring Exhibition--1910.

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IN CONJUNCTION WITH AND BY THE INVITATION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

---

President, James Wood; Treasurer, F. R. Newbold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.;  
Chairman of Council, N. L. Britton; Secretary, George V.  
Nash, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park,  
New York City.

---

Executive Committee Meeting at the Museum of National History, New York City.

At the meeting held in New York, November 4, 1909, the date of the time of the exhibition coming so early in the year was brought up as unfortunate for the production of a fine exhibit. It was recommended that the date be fixed for March 16, 17 and 18, 1910. To the absent members of the Executive Committee a letter was addressed, as well as to several other Rosarians, and with one exception each reply thought well of the date as being the most suitable.

The one protesting, when later advised, sent word back, "let the majority rule, and I will ask our people to put up \$50 to make me a life member of so excellent a body as the American Rose Society." And true to his word, this gentleman has paid his fee of \$50 and is our latest life member.

The Florists' Club of New York, which seconded the proposition of The Horticultural Society of New York, at Buffalo, inviting us to go to New York, at its December meeting appointed a special committee, composed of Messrs. C. H. Tolty, Frank R. Pierson and Robert Simpson, to represent the Florists' Club and to do all possible to make the coming Annual Meeting and Exhibition a success.

**SEE Preliminary Premium List now issued for 1910.**

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## STRONG TWO-YEAR-OLD ROSES

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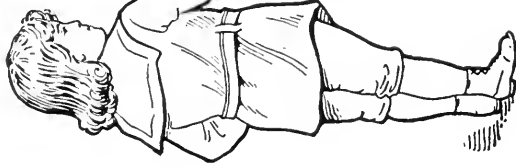
The most valuable type for the amateur. Also a full line of other types of Roses, including standard varieties and the most promising new sorts. All will be described in our

**GARDEN BOOK FOR 1910,**

a copy of which will be mailed in January to all applicants.

**HENRY A. DREER,**

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

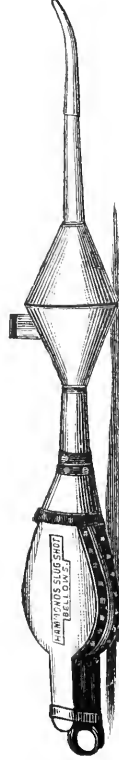


*My Grand father used  
Mr. Hammond's slug shot  
for Potato Bugs. So does my  
father use it. My mother puts slug shot on  
roses.*

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## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.

### Chorus.

On, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream;

### Chorus.

'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,  
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?  
Their blood has wash'd out their foul foot-steps' pollution.  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:

### Chorus.

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand  
Between their loved home and the war's desolation;  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land  
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation!  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

### Chorus.

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

---

Note.—Whenever the American Rose Society meets in convention or banquet, don't forget the "Red, White and Blue."





Annual Proceedings  
and Bulletin  
1910

MASACHUSETTS  
AMHERST, MASS.



Organized  
March 13, 1899





# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Organized March 13th, 1899

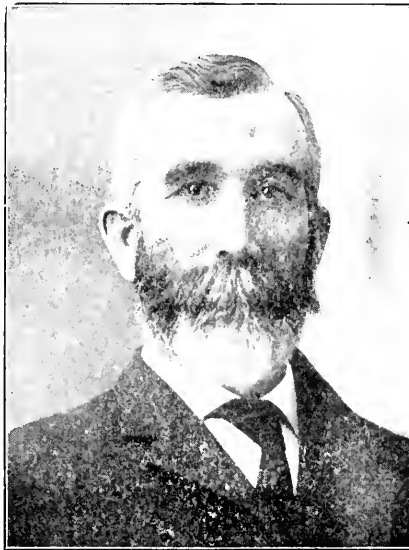
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## EX-PRESIDENTS.

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F. R. Newbold,

William C. Barry,  
Alexander Montgomery,  
August F. Poehlmann.

Benjamin Dorrance,  
Robert Simpson,



**MR. WM. H. ELLIOTT,**  
Brighton, Mass.  
Elected President for 1910-11.



ORGANIZED MARCH 13, 1899



# American Rose Society



ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS  
AND BULLETIN  
1910



## To the Members of the American Rose Society

Greetings:—New York City is a bustling, crowded spot, and within that Metropolis we held, last March, an exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History, on Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. This was free to the public. We invited, through the Superintendent of Schools of the city, the school children, and the response brought the girls and boys in large numbers, the teachers of the classes coming also, which was a wise precaution, as it held the little folk in good order. The show to these children was an object lesson of value. One group of lads, who passed up and down the long rows, viewing vase after vase, came together, as boys will come, and one, the spokesman for the others, asked this question: "Don't roses have roots?" "Yes" "Well none of these have." The growing of roses in houses of glass, to these young children of the city, was wonderful; the cutting off the blooms and sending them to market was a revelation, and to listen to the story drew a crowd which blocked the aisle, and the watchman said: "Please move on children, you are blocking the way," and the boys said: "Good-by, mister."

The Director of the Museum, M<sup>r</sup>. H. C. Bumpus, and his assistants showed the American Rose Society every possible courtesy, from first to last.

The officers and representatives of the Horticultural Society of New York, by whose invitation we came to New York, did what was in their power to make the exhibition a success. (See address of Mr. James Wood, and illustrated lecture by Mr. Geo. V. Nash and Prof. Southwick, Botanist of the City of New York.) We wish especially to thank the Toronto Horticultural Society for courteous and fraternal offering of special prizes of silver and bronze medals.

To the New York Florists' Club, as a body we owe thanks for hearty hospitality. Our old friends, the florists' papers, we are, as usual, under obligations to. The illustrations herein are all the work of The Florists' Exchange, the American Florist, the Florists' Review, and Horticulture.

Go over this Bulletin carefully, for there is much of interest therein, and examine it, for it goes into libraries and members' homes all around the world, with its message, "A Rose for every Home and a Bush for every Garden."

Especial attention is invited to the valuable papers which were presented and read at the annual meeting.

March, 1911, we go to Boston. Come and join us.

Respectfully yours, BENJAMIN HAMMOND,  
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., December 25th, 1910. Secretary.

# “THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY”

## Its Aim.

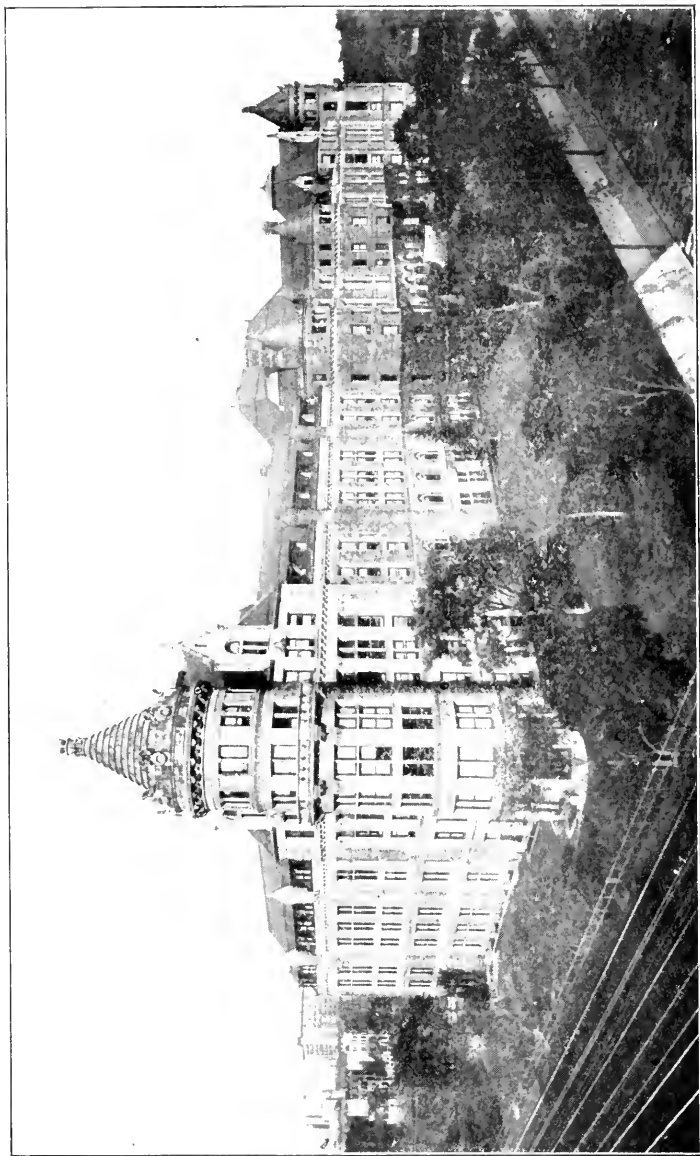
(1) To increase the general interest in the cultivation and to improve the standard of excellence of the Rose for all the people.

(2) To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of the Rose suitable to our American climate and requirements.

(3) To organize a system of exhibitions at such times and places as this Society may from time to time decide on, to offer prizes of money, gold, silver and bronze medals, and certificates of merit for meritorious new varieties of Roses; also to offer prizes of money, cups, etc., for excellence of exhibits made at shows held by this Society.

It is also proposed that the Society disseminate to its members the latest information pertaining to the Rose, recommending new varieties of undoubted merit, best methods of culture, how to fight insect and fungoid pests, the proper use of manures, and other information from the pens of leading experts that, especially to amateurs, will be worth many times the cost of membership.

“Come with us, and we will do thee good.”



**THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,**

Where the Exhibition of 1910 was held, in New York City. The people, men, women and children, came in thousands to see the sight of Beautiful Roses for three days.

(Courtesy of the Florists' Exchange.)



# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Held Its Eleventh Annual Meeting and Exhibition  
In New York City, March 16, 17 and 18, 1910.

In Conjunction with the Horticultural Society of New York.

## 10,000 ROSES IN SHOW FILL AIR WITH PERFUME.

Color and perfume, valued at \$25,000, were seen and smelled last night by all of New York that could crowd into the wing of the American Museum of Natural History, where the American Rose Society, in conjunction with the New York Horticultural Society, opened its spring exhibition. Among the blooms there was no bewildering by too great numbers. Every vase had sufficient space to spread the glories of its contents, yet that dress parade of roses consisted of no fewer than ten thousand, enough to deck all the Easter bonnets in a fair sized town.

The distinctions of caste were mixing. The Mrs. Pierpont Morgans or the President Carnots might give themselves airs, but the genuine aristocrat of the show was the White Killarney. This floral colleen is a long rose, with perfection of form, softness of petal and grace of bearing.

A beautiful pink rose is My Maryland, which comes from Baltimore. The loveliest crimson rose is the Richmond. Mrs. Henry Siegel with amaryllis, Mrs. J. M. Constable with cyclamen and amaryllis, and Samuel Untermyer with rhododendrum were among the private growers represented.—New York World.

## ROSE SOCIETY'S FINE SHOW IN NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

The flower show of the American Rose Society and the Horticultural Society of New York was opened last evening in the big west wing of the Natural History Museum, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. It will continue from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. to-day and to-morrow. It is a free exhibition, and every flower admirer in the city may visit it.

This new west wing is the one in which the Peary exhibition was held, and forms one long room, which gives an opportunity to show the flowers to their best advantage. Those exhibited this year are unusually fine plants and blossoms. Roses predominate, and there are lines of great clusters of them. The pink ones are numerous, and among

these is the Killarney. It has been cultivated so that it gives the American Beauty a close run for length of stem, and it will almost rival it in size of blossom. It is a beautiful shade of pink, the petals are large, growing closely, and the delicate colors of the inside of the rose make the flower as lovely open as in the bud, and the fact that it does not drop its leaves is a reason for its popularity. There is a beautiful new white Killarney resembling the other in everything but color.

The rose growers say that the American Beauty is the most uncertain of all roses, that with the little sunlight of the short Winter days the buds will not set. The growers said they were producing artificially as closely as possible the natural conditions under which flowers grow, but one thing which they cannot produce is sunlight, and the American Beauty demands it. The Richmond rose carries off the palm among the red roses when the American Beauty is out of the race. There are many potted roses at the exhibition, pink and red ramblers and larger hardy roses. There is a desire to interest people in these, for they will grow well with a little care all summer on a windowsill.

There are many beautiful cyclamen in the exhibit, white and all shades of pink to crimson. James Stuart, gardener for Mrs. J. M. Constable, of Mamaroneck, took two first prizes for a collection of twenty plants and for the most perfect plant. Mrs. Henry Siegel carried off the second prizes for this lot. Mrs. Samuel Untermyer took the first prize for the best six rhododendrons in three varieties, and the first for the six best schizanthus. The orchids are unusually fine. There are many varieties of remarkably beautiful plants with large blossoms. Lager & Hurrell took first prize for these and Julius Roehrs the second.

Other plants and blossoms in the exhibition are Easter lilies, crotons, beautiful foliage plants; violets, Marguerites; extra fine carnations with a new one, Woodenethe, exhibited by Winthrop Sargent, and a magnificent fern, the Pierson, whose great-grandmother, the Boston fern, looks like a plebeian beside it.—New York Times, March 17th.

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#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The eleventh annual exhibition and convention of the American Rose Society opened in the American Museum of Natural History on Wednesday, March 16, and was continued on the following days. The exhibition was held in the large hall in the west wing of the big building, which was ideal for the purpose. The staging of the different exhibits

reflected much credit upon the management, and particularly upon J. A. Manda, the manager. Instead of the usual straight line of benches, the exhibition tables were all set in zig-zig fashion, which allowed of a much better view of the exhibits.

The Rose Society always has been fortunate in its places of meeting, but never has had a finer location than this year. The American Museum of Natural History is one of the monumental structures of the metropolis and affords a setting in a measure similar to that which the exhibition had when it met in the Art Institute at Chicago, except that much more room is available. No admission fee was charged at the Museum, and the public was admitted without cost, resulting in a much larger attendance than usual.

The exhibition was staged Wednesday afternoon, March 16, and everything was in perfect readiness at the hour set for the formal opening to the public.

It goes without saying that the stock shown was of superlative quality—no rose grower who ever has attended one of the national rose exhibitions would think of putting up anything that fell short of the very highest quality.

White Killarney vied with Richmond in popularity. The stagings of both were certainly grand, especially of Richmond, for which Adolph Farenwald, of Hillside, Pa., carried off the honors.

My Maryland was very conspicuous, the stagings of this variety showing very high quality.

The old-time Bride and Bridesmaid were seen only to a small extent, but such stagings as were in evidence were high in quality.

#### NOVELTIES.

One or two novelties were on view, chief of which was a sport from My Maryland, exhibited by Myers & Samtman, of Philadelphia. This variety, in form, is almost identical with its parent, but deeper in color. If comparison can be made at all, it may be said that it shows the same difference that Bridesmaid did when compared with Mermet, the two leading pinks of their day. The staging represented blooms cut from a stock of 80 plants, which speaks well for the excellent showing made at this, its first public appearance. Another novelty shown was Miss Sarah Nesbitt, exhibited by Benamin Dorrance, of Dorrancetown, Pa. This was a creamy white, with the edges of the petals touched with cerise—very pleasing in appearance. It scored twice in the prize list.

### POT PLANTS.

The exhibits of pot plants was much larger this year than ever before. H. C. Steinhoff, of West Hoboken, N. J., carried off most of the prizes, his exhibits in the Rambler class being particularly extensive.

### THE JUDGES.

The Hon. Philip Breitmeyer, of Detroit; S. S. Pennock, of Philadelphia; W. F. Gude, of Washington, and W. J. Palmer, of Buffalo, are to be congratulated on the efficiency of their work. It was late in the evening before their task was finished, and it was necessary to make many very close decisions.

The exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York, which was held in conjunction with the American Rose Society's exhibition, was very creditable.

### ORCHIDS.

The Orchid displays of Lager & Hurrell, Summit, N. J., and Julius Roehrs Co., Rutherford, N. J., were grand for this season of the year and included many rare varieties.

### FINE SPECIMENS.

The Julius Roehrs Co., of Rutherford, N. J. exhibited a magnificent specimen plant of the Wichuraiana Rose Hiawatha, for which a first prize was awarded. The company also took a prize in the class for six climbing roses. In the latter exhibit was seen, probably for the first time in a New York exhibition, the Polyantha Rose, Mrs. F. W. Flight, a 1905 European introduction. It is a very bright, strong pink with white center, semi-double, flowers carried in large trusses.

The many and fine exhibits of the rose, My Maryland, showed that this variety could be staged in excellent form for exhibition. Nearly all the vases of it were in splendid shape on Saturday morning and doubtless remained in good condition for a day or two longer. The same may be said of the condition of many of the other exhibits.

The poor showing in the American Beauty section was a great disappointment, and was ascribed to the cloudy weather prevailing for a week or more before the exhibit. This great rose fairly drinks in the sunshine as it develops.

Much interest was taken in the competition for the Moore, Hentz & Nash cup, for the best six roses, American Beauty excepted, two of which must be white and four red, pink or yellow. There were thirteen

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entries, rather a small showing when it is considered that it was a class to fit almost any rose grower, however small. The U. S. Cut Flower Co., of Elmira, N. Y., carried off the cup with two flowers of Ivory and four Chatenay, all on stems about 4 feet long.

#### THE LADIES VOTE.

The closing hour of the last night of the exhibition was enlivened by the counting of the ballot for Miss Hammond's prize, for the handsomest staging among the rose exhibits. The votes were confined to lady visitors, and the number cast was quite large, covering about everything in the hall from a pot of Marguerites to a choice Orchid. After the rejected ballots had been determined the count resulted in favor of the exhibit of Richmond Roses of Adolph Farenwald, Hillside, Pa.

The man who carried off the largest number of prizes was Mr. H. C. Stenhoff, of West Hoboken, N. J. He took Mayor Breitmeyer's prize.

The Dorrance prize has been won only three times in ten years; first by Mr. Robert Simpson, of Clifton, N. J.; second by Messrs. Poehlmann Bros. Co., of Morton Grove, Ill., and third by Mr. Benjamin Dorrance, of Dorrancetown, Pa.



View of the Vases of Richmonds, which took First Prize, and Vases of Six Blooms, which took the Special \$50.00 Prize.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting and Exhibition  
of the  
American Rose Society  
at the  
American Museum of Natural History, New York City, 1910.

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FIRST SESSION, 10.30 A. M., MARCH 17TH.

There was so much of interest connected with this exhibition that the business meeting did not convene until 10.30 Wednesday morning, when President August F. Poehlmann called the assemblage, which met in the east room, to order and in a pleasant, masterly manner started to business at once. A synopsis of the minutes of the last annual meeting, held in Buffalo, was read, then followed

**PRESIDENT POEHLMANN'S ADDRESS.**

It affords me great pleasure to address this large gathering, which may be safely considered the backbone of our society; also those members of the Horticultural Society of New York who are willing and anxious to assist us, as is attested by their presence.

Through the courtesy of the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, we meet here in eleventh annual convention. With the hearty cooperation of the Horticultural Society of this city, we have made it a success.

Necessarily much of the preliminary work devolved upon a few members of the executive staff, living within easy distance, headed by that able leader, Frank R. Pierson; our untiring secretary, Benjamin Hammand, and Joseph Manda, manager of the show. Many absentees would gladly be present, but for various reasons, principally lack of time, must forego the pleasure and be contented to wait for the reports as transmitted through the trade papers. These have all been largely instrumental in spreading the news, have made faithful reports of whatever has occurred, and deserve the thanks of this society.

**CO-OPERATION.**

It has been suggested that greater interest in our society would manifest itself if it were possible to hold our annual meetings and exhibitions in conjunction with the American Carnation Society. This would un-

doubtedly be true. One could not possibly detract from the other. The scheme ought to be carried through as it will unquestionably lead to good results, and show a large saving in time and money. Cooperation would certainly make for a much larger exhibit and better attendance. The idea is not to incorporate the two bodies into one, but for each to remain individually itself. It is not to the number of societies that many florists object, but they find it impracticable to attend so many different meetings and exhibitions. This is a question requiring further consideration.

To-day's exhibition speaks for itself. Nine days less than a year ago we thought that we had the best display of roses at Buffalo. How does our show to-day compare with it? The spirit of the times must be with us. It permits of no backsliding, but is ever for advancement. Credit is due to those who constantly strive to outdo their previous efforts and who have brought forth their product for your inspection and judgment.

#### THE ROSE THE PEOPLE'S CHOICEST FLOWER.

Rose culture is increasing rapidly in all sections of the country. The demand from the south and west is fast increasing. New roses of merit are eagerly sought. The field is constantly widening. Millions of blooms are produced where ten years ago there were so many thousands. It is indeed a growing business without a limit.

It is not necessary to dwell at length on the aims of the society. Preeminently it stands for the advancement and distribution of the rose, as expressed in its desire to place "A Rose in Every Home and a Bush in Every Garden." How well this is being accomplished can be told by figures showing the annual sales of rose plants running well into millions.

New insecticides have greatly lessened the evils of insect pests. Chemical fertilizers, as they are becoming better understood, are being more generally used, while the good cattle manure is becoming scarcer and each year harder to obtain. Bulletins issued by the nitrate agencies contain valuable information to florists regarding the use of chemical fertilizer.

Our program provides for a number of essays, which I am sure will be of high merit, and hold your attention.

We gladly welcome new members to our ranks. The secretary will be glad to furnish information as to terms of membership.



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I want to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has been instrumental in furthering the work of this exhibition on behalf of the American Rose Society.

I have made my address brief because so much matter of value has already been published that little remains to be added.

The address was received with attention and interest was freely shown.

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### Secretary Hammond's Report, 1910.

The records of the year show that the American Rose Society blooms and grows in strength and influence. The idea, "A Rose for every Home, a Bush for every Garden," takes hold. During the past twelve months there has come to hand more inquiries for information than ever before, and the weakest point in the organization is the lack of a quarterly publication, absolutely its own, that may be sent to every member and to kindred societies. In my opinion, until this is done the membership will continue restricted.

#### MEDALS AND BULLETIN.

The interest and fame of the Rose Society surely is increased by the judicious use of its medals. These afford much pleasure and are not bestowed loosely. They carry with them esteem, and when given for good work in home gardens, in the communities where local interest is taken, stir up a lot of earnestness in rose planting.

The Annual Bulletin was issued for 1909, as usual, at the end of the year, being sent to every member on record and filed in many public libraries, and it is called for by Horticultural Societies far and near.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

The last year our Life Membership Fund has passed the \$3,000 mark. We hope to see it get to \$30,000, and we shall take much pleasure in enrolling more in the Life Membership, as this insures our permanency. The Society's income has been above its regular outgo this year, but that is not saying much, because the prizes offered regularly each year run up to quite a goodly sum and a year ago a number of gentlemen made up this amount separate from other support, which aid was of great assistance, our income being derived from membership fees, interest on invested fund, and special favors.

The exhibition in the city of Buffalo was so well attended by visitors, who after the first day, came in such numbers that four gentlemen from the police force assisted in piloting the crowd, which comprised people from all parts of the city, who were greatly pleased with the show and several joined as Associate members.

#### NEW YORKERS LOVE ROSES.

This year in the most congested city on the continent, in which there is no room for home gardens, but the taste and appreciation for things beautiful and lovely is so great that it is the best flower market in the nation. Therefore, under the sheltering wings of the Horticultural Society of New York, we made a show without money and without price, of choice and lovely roses for whosoever will to admire and to profit by. The florists and the gardeners who thus show their products deserve well of all who are thus entertained.

This splendid building, the American Museum of Natural History, where we assembled, was in keeping with our previous experience, where for the Queen of Flowers no quarters are too good, and our thanks are due to the Trustees and others connected with this hall for many gracious attentions.

#### THANKS TO WORKERS.

The Society owes much, especially to Vice-President Frank R. Pierson, ex-President Simpson, Mr. H. O. May, and the Executive Committee for detail work in doing the many things required for such an exhibition as this is. The American Rose Society is especially favored with many workers who freely serve for the general success. This exhibition being opened, as it was, in a public building, affords an attraction to all classes of people, which we hope to see appreciated by many thousands of the citizens of all ages in this great city.

The Florists' Society of Indiana have filed a request for the Annual Exhibition to go to Indianapolis in 1912, following the great National Flower Show to be held in the city of Boston, where Mr. Pierson is in hopes to see the Rose Society go in the Spring of 1911.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

March 17, 1910.

Following the Secretary's Report, came that of Treasurer H. O. May, which is in detail on page 25.

#### PERMANENT FUND INVESTMENT.

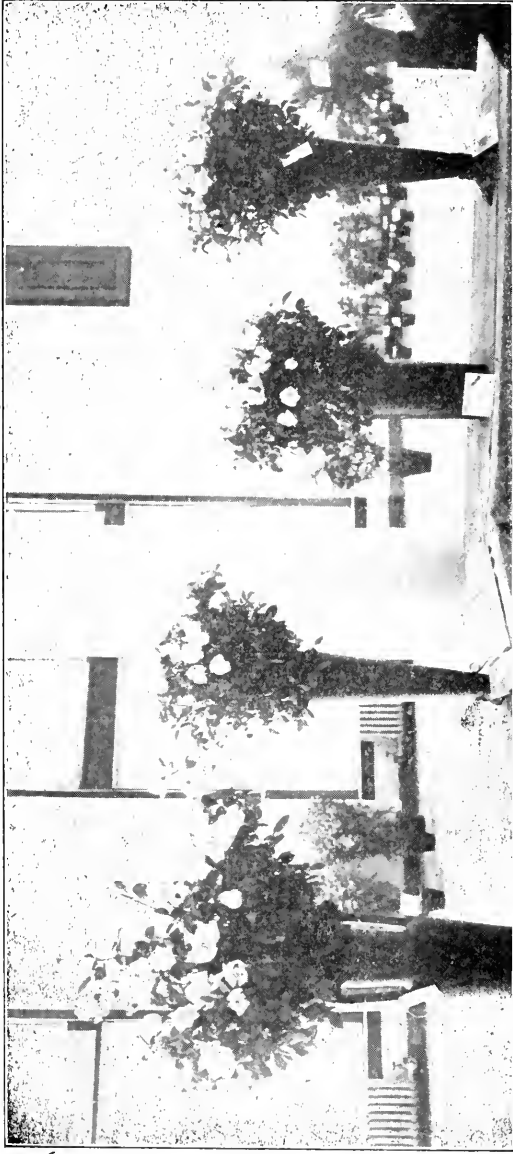
The Treasurer brought up the investment of the permanent fund, which, owing to the reduction of interest, was not earning as much as it should. He had the fund now divided in savings banks allowing four per cent. interest, but this plan involved considerable annoyance. The By-Laws provide, "that all money received for life membership shall constitute a separate fund, to be invested by the Treasurer, and only the interest accruing therefrom used." Mr. May said, "therefore I would like to have the advice of this meeting." Mr. Hammond said he was a director in a savings bank where all the funds had to be invested under direction of legal restraint and that guaranteed mortgages was one of the most satisfactory, and recommended that such investment be made on behalf of the American Rose Society. A few questions were asked by various members, when a motion was made by Mr. E. G. Hill, of Richmond, Ind., "That the President, Treasurer and Secretary be authorized as a committee to direct the investment of the Permanent Funds." This was seconded by Mr. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., and carried without any dissent.

#### NEW LIFE MEMBER.

The Secretary announced that Mr. Peter Crowe, of Utica, had sent his check of \$50.00 for a life membership. This was accepted as a token of good feeling from a man of mark among the rose growers.

#### REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

Also that the Rev. Dr. Spencer S. Sulliger, of Vancouver, Wash., who was president of the local society, called "Rosarians," was a member of this Society, and was preparing to sail to England and visit France in the interest of the "Rosarians" of the State of Washington, and asked to be the accredited representative of the American Rose Society. Various questions were asked concerning the gentleman. After some discussion the matter was left in the hands of the Secretary, as it was distinctly said, any representative man so accredited must be a person of standing. (See page 84.) Following this a similar request was filed by Mr. Richard Vincent, Jr., of White Marsh, Md., to represent the American Rose Society at the National Rose Society's meeting in England, and also at the International Exhibition in Brussels. (See page 84.)



WHITE KILLARNEYS EXHIBITED.

Prize Winners—F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.; Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.

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**BOSTON AS THE PLACE FOR NEXT MEETING.**

The designation of a place for the next year, 1911 exhibition, had been well canvassed beforehand in favor of Boston, at and with the National Flower Show.

Mr. Patrick Welch, of Boston, in a few clear-cut sentences, proposed that the Annual Exhibition for 1911 be held in the City of Boston at the time and at the same place as the National Flower Show is held. This motion was seconded by Mr. Wallace R. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., and unanimously carried.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**

The election of officers being next in order, Mr. Frank R. Pierson, of Tarrytown, N. Y., was proposed, but some of his friends stated that with the amount of work now on his hands, it would not be fair at this time to ask him to serve, as he was Chairman of the National Flower Show Committee, and President of the Society of American Florists. Therefore his name was dropped.

Mr. Patrick Welch was nominated and seconded by acclamation. Mr. Welch thanked the meeting for the honor intended, but said there were certain matters which made his declination imperative.

Mr. Adolph Farenwald, of Roslyn, Pa., was nominated, but declined for the reason, that, while he was ready and willing to do anything in his power to forward the welfare of the American Rose Society, he thought it would be for the best success of the Society to have for the next President some man from Boston, or near by, and therefore he requested that his name be not used at this time.

Motion was then made and seconded that William H. Elliott, of Boston, be elected President for the ensuing year, and that the Secretary be directed to cast the ballot. This motion prevailing, the vote was cast and Mr. Elliott, who was not present, was notified by telegram.

Next in order was the election of Vice-President. Mr. Adolph Farenwald, was nominated and seconded by all. The Secretary was directed to cast the ballot.

Treasurer H. O. May, of Summit, N. J., and Secretary Benjamin Hammond, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., were re-elected.

By the election of Adolph Farenwald as Vice-President there was a vacancy in the Executive Committee to be filled for the un-expired term of one year.



AUGUST F. POEHLMANN,  
Morton Grove, Ill.



WALLACE R. PIERSON,  
Cromwell, Conn.



J. A. VALENTINE,  
Denver, Col.

NEWLY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Wallace R. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The term of Messrs. E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind, and Patrick Welch, of Boston, expired. They were succeeded by the election of retiring President August F. Poehlmann, of Morton Grove, Ill., and J. A. Valentine, of Denver, Colo., each for the term of three years.

#### FOLLOWING THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Adolph Farenwald read a paper named, "The Rose, the Brightest of Flowers." This paper, with the Vice-President's picture, is on page 22. The substance and manner of the paper gave much pleasure. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Farenwald.

#### MRS. HUBBARD'S BENEFACTION.

Mr. William F. Gude, of Washington, D. C., arose and said that he had been much impressed by reading page 76 of the Bulletin last published, respecting that most estimable lady, the late Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, of Washington, and he moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a suitable memorial to the family of the deceased lady. The motion was carried.

#### PAPER BY MR. WM. S. SIBSON.

The paper, "Roses in Washington and Oregon," written by Mr. William S. Sibson, of Portland, Ore., was read by the Secretary. This paper, concise and full of information, attracted marked attention. Mr. Hill and others expressed their high appreciation of its merits. A formal vote of thanks was offered to Mr. Sibson, and notice of the same was directed to be sent to that gentleman. The paper is on page 31.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 3 P. M.



## The Rose the Brightest of Flowers.

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A paper read before the American Rose Society by Adolph Farenwald.

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When I received word to write a paper on the above subject, I felt that it was sent to the wrong man. I am a rose grower, no poet, so I



**ADOLPH FARENWALD.** of Roslyn, Pa.  
Elected Vice-President of American Rose Society.

tried to wriggle out of it; but the powers that be wanted me to stick to the gun, and as I am an enthusiastic member of this Society, and a lover of roses as well as a grower, I consented.



I shall now do my best to honor the Queen of Flowers. If I fall short, you must remember that I am only a rose grower, not a poet. Of course, there are other flowers in the race; such as orchids, carnations, violets, and a host of others "also ran." They are all beautiful; they all fill their places, but which one has sufficient popularity to fill the place of queen? With its exquisite form, its graceful carriage, its thousands of different hues of color, coupled with the grandest foliage imaginable, we see in it the embodiment of all that is beautiful in the kingdom of flowers. For ages the poets have sung their praise of its charms. The composer has put to music what stirred his soul when face to face with its matchless beauty. Innumerable times the painter has tried to copy its wonderful forms and colors.

### OUR QUEEN

is the object of our fondest affections as well as of our deepest sympathy. Her mission is varied, fitting all occasions and all lives. Her bright coloring and delicate perfume are silent messengers of comfort and cheer to the sick in body and soul. She also brings to the memory of most of us thought of the long ago—"the days of love and roses." No human being can resist the charms of our Queen, no matter how lowly his station or how crude his ideas of beauty.

Truly, fellow members, no nobler profession exists than ours—the rose growers, whose everlasting patience and skill tries to improve on Mother Nature. To think that we send every day to thousands and thousands of homes these messengers of love and cheer. No, we need not be afraid of any other flower taking the place of our beloved Queen as long as we keep on producing and improving in the future as we have done in the past, to which fact the present exhibition now being held in this hall testifies.

All growers of roses are rose lovers. Whether they produce the flowers for commercial purposes, or simply for pleasure, the aim is one—perfection. A few weeks ago I said publicly in Philadelphia that the carnation was pushing hard for first place. Of course, we know the carnation has its charms, but the rose is its superior, and always will be. It is simply the fact that its producers as a class, are putting forth their best efforts. But, if all rose growers should strive as hard what marvelous results might be obtained!

**THE ROSE SOCIETY HAS A MOTTO:**

"A bush for every garden, a rose for every home." It is to educate the masses of our people to the point of appreciating the value of the rose as a means of culture, so that in the future men will discuss with each other the merits of their several rose gardens, and compare notes on the different varieties. In the spring time, before leaving in the morning for their places of business in the dark and dusty cities, they will take a run into their gardens and receive an inspiration from the bedewed beauties such as will enable them to wrestle more effectively with the problems of the day. Furthermore, they will enjoy talking to their neighbors and friends on these beauties of nature, instead of simply filling each others minds, as they do now, with exchanges of opinions on the various sports of the day, stocks and bonds, etc. That education no other flower can bring, as no other creation of nature has attained, as I said before, such beauty, and won such universal love as our Queen, when once thoroughly understood by the great amateur public.

**"THE ROSE THE BRIGHTEST OF FLOWERS."**

When I started on this subject, I felt that I could not do it proper justice. But I caught the inspiration as I thought upon it, as everyone must be inspired when once thoroughly aroused to the charms of the Queen of Flowers. I have tried to convey some of my innermost thoughts on our glorious Queen, and doing it has brought back to my memory dreams of long, long ago; and I hope that for some, or all of you, it will also call up memories of the "days of love and roses."



## TREASURER'S REPORT.



Summit, N. J., March 10, 1910.

American Rose Society, in account with Harry O. May, Treasurer,  
from March 12th, 1909, to March 10th, 1910.

## RECEIPTS.

1909.

Mar. 12.	Balance on hand .....	\$	183 14
13.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues.....		3 00
25.	F. R. Pierson, premium .....		25 00
	B. Hammond, Secty.—		
	Montgomery premium .....		25 00
	Advertising .....		11 50
	Dues .....		82 00
31.	B. Hammond, Secty.—		
	Dues .....		4 00
	Pulverized Manure Co., premium .....		25 00
	Kasting premium, paid, but drawn in Farenwald's favor.		
April 3.	B. Hammond, Secty.—		
	Dues .....		1 00
	Foley premium .....		10 00
	A. N. Pierson premium .....		25 00
	Moninger premium .....		10 00
	B. Hammond premium .....		25 00
	Adolph Poehlmann premium .....		25 00
6.	Dues .....		6 00

	13.	B. Hammond, Secty.—	
		Palmer premium .....	25 00
		Lakeview Rose Gardens premium .....	25 00
	15.	B. Hammond, Secty., advertising .....	5 00
	22.	B. Hammond, Secty.—	
		Dues .....	6 00
		Waban Conservatories .....	25 00
		Peter Crowe, life membership .....	50 00
		Dues .....	6 00
		A. F. Poehlmann .....	25 00
May	11.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues, associate.....	1 00
	31.	B. Hammond, Secty.—	
		Advertising .....	5 00
		Dues .....	3 00
		Treandley & Schenck .....	25 00
		Dues .....	3 00
June	15.	Robert Simpson premium .....	50 00
		B. Hammond, Secty., W. A. Manda.....	25 00
July	1.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues .....	3 00
	8.	Mrs. G. G. Hubbard, money for medals.....	250 00
Sept.	8.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues.....	3 00
Oct.	14.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues .....	6 00
Nov.	1.	From Permanent Fund .....	1,000 00
		From Permanent Fund .....	1,000 00
	10.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues .....	4 00
	19.	B. Hammond, Secty., John Cook premium.....	15 00
Dec.	27.	B. Hammond, Secty., W. R. Pierson, life membership	50 00
1910.			
Jan.	3.	From Permanent Fund .....	1,000 00
	12.	B. Hammond, Secty., Associate dues.....	2 00
	17.	Elwyn Waller, dues, two years .....	6 00
	17.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues .....	21 00
	18.	B. Hammond, Secty., Mrs. John Kennedy dues....	3 00
		Dues .....	24 00
		Advertising .....	25 00
	19.	B. Hammond, Secty.—	
		Dues .....	12 00
		Advertising .....	10 00

	24.	B. Hammond, Secty.—		
		Dues .....	33	00
		Advertising .....	10	00
		Dues .....	13	00
		Advertising .....	5	00
		Contributed .....	10	
	27.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues .....	19	00
Feb.	8.	B. Hammond, Secty.—		
		Dues .....	25	00
		Advertising .....	5	00
		Dues .....	9	00
	14.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues .....	6	00
		King Construction Co., premium .....	25	00
		J. A. Budlong & Son, premium .....	25	00
		B. Hammond, Secty.—		
		Dues .....	9	00
		Advertising .....	15	00
	17.	B. Hammond, Secty.—		
		Dues .....	10	00
		Contributed .....	10	
	27.	B. Hammond, Secty.—		
		Dues .....	9	00
		A. H. Langjahr, premium .....	10	00
Mar.	1.	B. Hammond, Secty., dues.....	9	00
	7.	Interest from security, Savings Bank .....	6	66
		Interest from Ironbound Trust Co. ....	3	33
		Interest from Summit Trust Co. ....	67	49
		Interest from Summit Trust Co. ....	8	00
		H. O. May—		
		Premium .....	25	00
		Dues .....	3	00
		Total Receipts .....	\$ 4,524	32

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1909.			
Mar. 15.	A. M. Jones, postmaster, stamps.....	\$	2 00
April 13.	Buffalo Film & Lantern Co., Barron's lecture.....		15 00

	14.	Buffalo premiums—	
		Myers & Samtman .....	15 00
		Bassett & Washburn .....	30 00
		Poehlmann Bros. Co. ....	50 00
		Fred Burki .....	20 00
		W. H. Elliott .....	15 00
		Peter Crowe .....	20 00
		A. N. Pierson, Inc. ....	5 00
		Robert Scott & Son .....	10 00
		U. S. Cut Flower Co. ....	10 00
		W. H. Grever .....	7 00
		E. A. Slattery .....	2 00
	22.	Paid Permanent Fund, Peter Crowe, life membership	50 00
May	11.	B. Hammond, Secty., printing schedule .....	29 00
		A. T. De LaMarr Co., electors and judge's books..	3 41
	20.	Reed & Barton, two cups for Edward Towill .....	50 00
June	10.	Buffalo premiums—	
		Edward Towill .....	25 00
		Brandt Hentz Flower Co. ....	25 00
	15.	Buffalo Premiums—	
		Gude Brothers .....	40 00
		Robert Simpson .....	80 00
Aug.	4.	B. Hammond, Secty., clerical expenses, postage...	62 22
Nov.	1.	Ironbound Trust Co., Permanent Fund .....	1,000 00
		Security Savings Bank, Permanent Fund .....	1,000 00
	16.	A. T. De LaMare Co., preliminary schedules & cut	16 00
		A. M. Jones, Postmaster, stamps .....	2 00
Dec.	27.	Paid Permanent Fund, W. R. Pierson, life membership	50 00
		1910.	
Jan.	3.	Fidelity Trust Co., Permanent Fund .....	1,000 00
Feb.	23.	A. T. De LaMare Co., preliminary schedules.....	18 50
Mar.	8.	Paid Medal Fund .....	250 00
			\$ 3,902 13
		Cash balance on hand, and subject to exhibition and premium expenses .....	622 19
		Total .....	\$ 4,524 32

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**NOTE.**

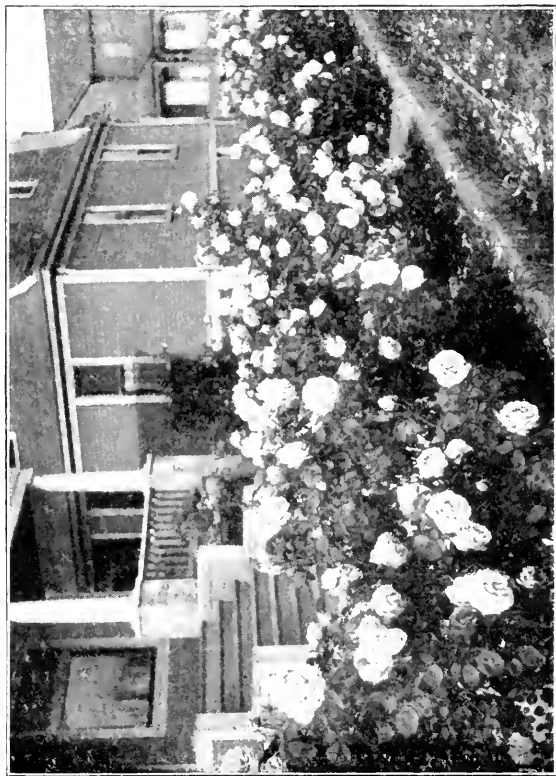
Several premiums above mentioned were special paid into the treasury but not awarded and were used for the general account.

Moneys for dues and premiums are received by the Secretary and properly credited to each person or account and by him forwarded to the Treasurer. The interest from invested funds, made up of bequests or accumulation of life membership fees, as received by the Treasurer at the interest paying season, is duly passed to the general account. The invested fund is now \$3,050.00, The Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard Fund of \$250.00 produces a sum of money which at the end of each five years is to be awarded for the best new rose.

No officer of the American Rose Society receives pay for his services or expenses, the Secretary only receiving actual pay for money paid for clerical assistance and postage.

We all wish to see the American Rose Society become a strongly endowed working association for practical good.





CAROLINE TESTOUT ROSES AS DOORYARD DECORATION AT  
PORTLAND, OREGON.



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## North Pacific Coast Roses.

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A paper by William S. Sibson, of Portland, Ore., read at the annual convention of the American Rose Society, in New York City, March 16, 1910.

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Mr. President and Gentlemen:—You will appreciate the vastness of the subject upon which I have been requested to speak, when I remind you of the extent of territory and diversity of conditions in regard to climate and soil that exists within the two states I am to discuss. Combined they aggregate one-hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an approximate acreage of 61,500,000 acres of land, so diversified in character that in a brief address it is possible only to select a limited area, and to refer generally to the balance of this wonderful empire, which in development is only in its infancy. Having a coast line on the Pacific Ocean of about five hundred miles, these states are divided about one hundred and fifty miles from the coast by the Cascade range of mountains into two great sections, namely: Eastern Oregon and Washington, and Western Oregon and Washington. It is of conditions in the Western division that I will endeavor to say a few words that may interest those of you who are strangers to our country.

### Climate.

The climate of Western Oregon and Washington is remarkably mild and even. Occasionally, of course, we have "hard Winters." The one from which we are now emerging has been, all told, the worst I have seen during a residence here of nearly forty years. As a rule, however, the Winters are mild, rainy and pleasant, with a mean temperature in a series of years for the five months between October and May of about forty-six degrees. In the Summer months, from May to October, the average temperature, during a like period has been about sixty-three degrees. These temperatures you will note are averages for a series of years. "Cold snaps," which seldom record lower from ten to fifteen degrees of frost, occasionally occur in Winter, and the "hot spells" of

Summer, which range from eighty-five to ninety degrees and sometimes a few degrees higher, have been of course included in arriving at the averages I have quoted.

#### Rainfall.

Western Oregon and Washington are frequently credited with an excessive rain fall; in fact, I have heard strangers claim that "in Oregon it rains thirteen months in the year." As a matter of fact, the precipitation, at Portland, does not exceed forty-six inches per annum, and in a series of years it has not reached this average. Perhaps to people who visit us in Winter, it may appear to rain excessively, because the bulk of our rainfall takes place during the six months, from October to March. I have noticed that when we have an unusually long rainy Winter, generous crops of grain, fruit, and all the products of the ground result, and while I have never seen an analysis of our Oregon Winter rain water, I believe it is one of the best natural fertilizers, and laden with plant food by a beneficent nature.

#### About Roses.

With such a climate as I have briefly outlined, with soil unexcelled, and with a people who are enthusiastic lovers of the rose, is it surprising that our country should have become celebrated for its roses? The following motto of the American Rose Society, is with us a condition and not a theory:

"A Rose for every home,  
A Bush for every garden."

This sentiment is good, but in my opinion far too modest, and I hereby beg to make a motion to amend and substitute:

"Roses for every home,  
Roses for every garden."

The motto of the Portland Rose Festival Association is:

"Roses fragrant, roses rare,  
Roses, Roses, everywhere."

And this is consistent with the feelings, opinions, and practice of our people.

#### Wild Roses.

Wild roses of many species are indigenous and flourish in luxuriant foliage and wealth of bloom. The fragrant sweet brier, vigorous and

strong, in many places, lines our country roads. In some districts of deep alluvial soil, the swamp brier attains a height of twenty feet or more. High up some mountain slope, we find wild roses rioting amid the huckleberry, sallal, and other native shrubs.

The late Rev. Dean Hole, a great rosarian and one of the originators of the National Rose Society of England, in his invaluable "Book About Roses," says in effect that wherever wild roses grow, rose culture may successfully be done. Without a doubt there are in our soil, climate, and surroundings, qualities peculiarly conducive to rose growing. Eastern people are often surprised at the size, perfection, and beauty of roses in this country. To emphasize this assertion, I will quote the opinion of an expert, well known to many of you, who visited Oregon in 1903.

#### Portland, Ore.—An Expert Opinion.

"Portland is the only place I have struck since leaving home that I would like to remain in." This was the remark of E. G. Hill, of Richmond, Ind., a horticulturist well known to most rose growers of this city, who arrived here a few days ago on a tour of the Coast. He had heard of the beauty of Portland roses, and the first thing he did after getting here was to look about town and visit some of the principal rose growers. He was fortunate in arriving just after the rain and so found the roses in good condition. He was taken out by James Forbes to visit Riverview Cemetery, and the places of ————, and so had an opportunity to see the best roses to be found in Oregon. He was delighted and said he had never seen such beautiful roses before, though he had traveled through England and France when the roses were at their best, and had come through Southern California on his way here. Of Mr. ————'s flowers, he said: 'I have never seen such a hedge of LaFrance roses, even in France, and as for the Caroline Testouts, the man who originated that variety never had any such on his place.' The foliage on the trees and shrubs in the cemetery and the vivid green of the grass Mr. Hill considered perfectly wonderful."

#### Size of Roses.

I think it was Oregon and perhaps Portland, that first realized all the good characteristics of that fine variety, "Mme. Caroline Testout," which is now perhaps one of the five most popular roses in existence. It fairly revels in the warm, moist days of early Summer, and responds to intelli-

gent and generous treatment, with almost continuous bloom from June until the frost of Winter. When I was an amateur, or as we say here, "a rose crank," and before joining your professional ranks, I had the time and inclination to develop the best I could get out of my rose garden. You know the "Paul Neyron" was up to a few years ago, and perhaps is yet, the largest rose in cultivation. I have seen it credited in your Eastern catalogues with this characteristic, and further described as "sometimes attaining 5½ to 6 inches in diameter." In Portland, in my own garden, I have cut this rose, not once, but often, measuring 11¼ inches in diameter. Perhaps you will think this is a rose story. It reminds me of a friend of mine, Judge W——, of Portland, now passed across to the happy hunting grounds, beloved of all good sportsmen and rose lovers.

Some years ago the Judge and I were fly fishing on one of Oregon's lovely streams. A little distance ahead I saw him scientifically play and shortly land a fine trout, calling out excitedly, "Sibson, a 3-lb. beauty." While saying this, he had taken from his pocket his scale and hooked it in his "beauty's gill," but lo! it registered only 1¾ lbs. Throwing his scale far into the stream, he cried, "Damn this scale, it never is right." I beg, however, to assure you that the foot-rule that measured the roses above referred to, was correct. While the size attained above is exceptional, and was the result of constant and intensive cultivation, it indicates relatively the size of flowers that can be realized in our climate and soil.

) **Evolution.**

Ever since I have known Portland, when her population was only about nine thousand, her people have been devoted to roses, and I believe the same applies to every town in Western Oregon and Washington.

Nearly twenty years ago excellent rose shows were held in Portland. In those days the ladies of the city took hold and by united effort and good executive, exhibitions were held that would have been a credit to much larger places. The love of roses thus encouraged, rapidly increased and every new home builder became a lover of the rose.

In 1901 the Hon. F. V. Holman, a leading attorney and noted amateur rosarian, suggested that Portland be christened and henceforth called "The Rose City." The suggestion quickly "took," and to-day, not only

in this country, but throughout the civilized world, Portland, Oregon, is identified with fine roses.

In 1905 the Lewis and Clark Exposition attracted, I think, some two million people to this city, and the reputation and beauty of her roses was disseminated far and wide. About two years later, the Portland Rose Festival Association was organized and annually in June there is held a "Week of Roses," including the great Rose Show under the auspices of the Portland Rose Society. At this Rose Show last year it was estimated three million rose blooms were used in the decoration of the building in which the show was held.

Perhaps I am saying too much of Portland, but in this connection it is almost unavoidable, because I live here, and have been and am in close touch with these matters. Other towns, however, in Western Oregon and Washington are developing the same success in their cultivation. It is invidious to mention names where all are interested, but it would surprise many of you gentlemen to see the beauty and quality of flowers that are exhibited at the rose shows throughout this section. At many of them, the latest introductions of Europe are exhibited. Our Rosarians are also discriminating and well posted about their favorites, and woe betide the dealer who is not careful to keep everything true to name.

Shakespeare says, "What's in a name! That which we call a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." But here we must have the true rose by its true name, that was given to it by its introducer at its birth. I could say more about this, but it does not come within the province of this paper.

#### Commercial Aspects.

So far Mr. President and gentlemen, what I have written may not have been of interest to you as professionals, wishing to know something about the conditions from a commercial point of view.

I regret to say that for commercial growing in a large way, many unsurmountable drawbacks exist. The mildness and beauty of the climate, so favorable for the amateur, is absolutely impossible for the professional.

About five years out of seven the plants will not ripen until too late for distant shipment. I have often cut good outside roses at Christmas. Then our Spring usually opens too early. Frequently when the East is blocked with ice and snow, our roses are budding out and getting

ready to bloom. I have more than once seen outside roses in Portland begin to bloom by or about the 8th of April. On the other hand, several times no roses have been in bloom on Decoration Day, May 30th.

In the former cases, the shipping season is ruinously curtailed. At other times there are killing frosts late in January or February, and in my own experience I have seen the young wheat plants frozen out in the middle of March, necessitating reseeded of practically the whole northern part of Western Oregon.

In such seasons the plants suffer such serious injuries that a year is practically lost before they can again be ready for market.

I am afraid that some of our push clubs might object to these plain facts, but for all general purposes the climate and conditions which exist in Oregon and Washington, are so good that the truth will not hurt either us or them.



## The Rose and Its History.

THIS PAPER IS OF MUCH VALUE TO ALL STUDENTS.

A lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, delivered before the convention of the American Rose Society, New York, March 17, 1910, by George V. Nash, Secretary of Horticultural Society of New York.

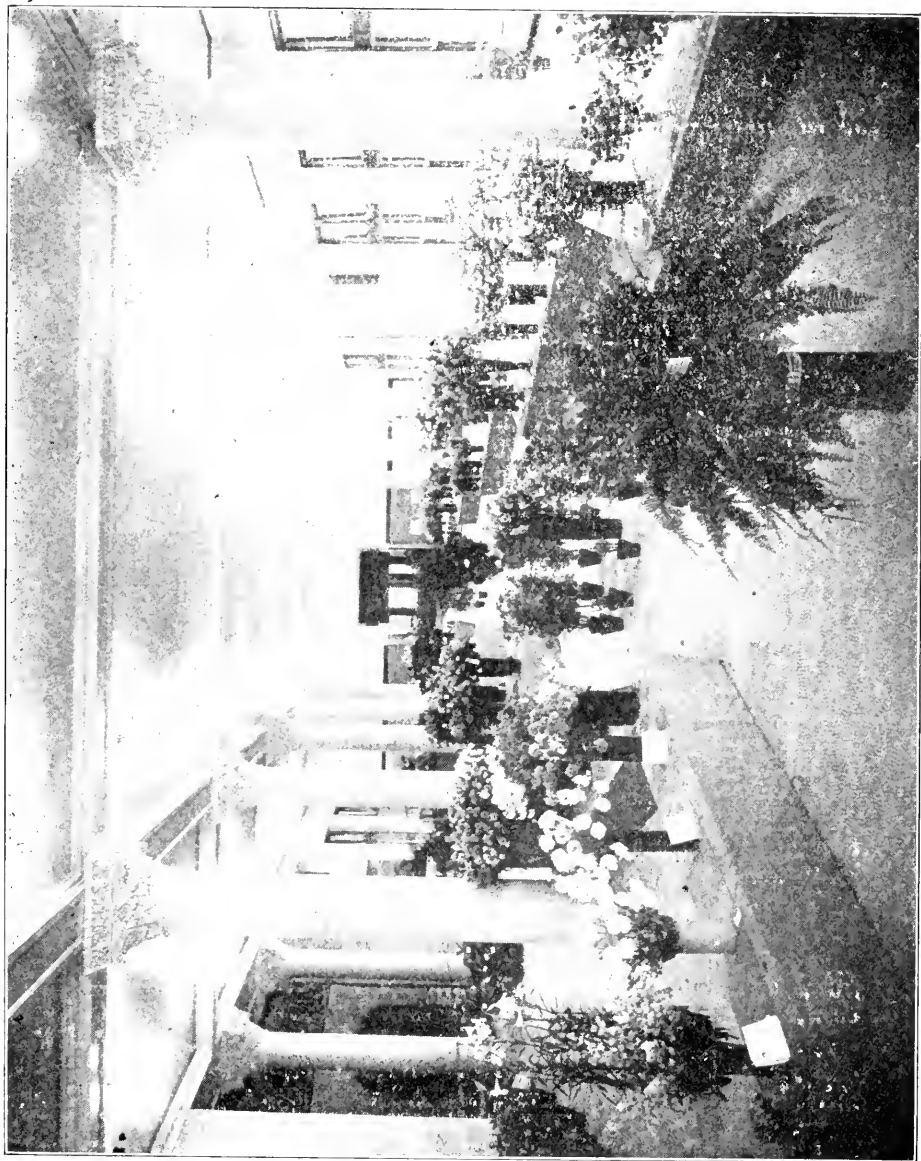
When the secretary of the American Rose Society invited me to give a lecture before the society, it was with considerable hesitation that I consented to do so. I did not know what phase of the subject to take up, what subject I could present to a body whose chief aim and theme has been the study of the rose, and what pertained to it. I finally decided to take the title announced for today, as one which was sufficiently broad to enable me to touch upon points perhaps which were not commonly presented to you. With this idea in view, I decided to confine my remarks mainly to the botanical side of the subject, including the distribution of the genus *Rosa* and the historic evolution of the various types of garden roses. The matters of culture I shall leave to those much better fitted than myself to speak upon such subjects.

### Distribution of Roses.

First, then, as to the distribution of the rose. We must not forget that the rose flourished upon the earth many years ago—Shall I surprise you by saying millions of years? For such is the truth, well defined remains having been found in the tertiary age, which, though geologically speaking, is very recent, from the point of view of every day life must be considered very antiquated indeed. The rocks tell their tales, and the story of the rose and its history begins there.

### The Rose is World Wide.

It is a long step from those fossil remains to which we have just been alluding, but we must cross the chasm and take up its distribution as it is known at the present time, in the living world. We of the north



ONE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY EXHIBIT, 1910.  
Looking Down the Main Isle.



temperate zone can claim this delightful flower for our own, for it is not known outside of the area. Confined between the twentieth and seventieth degrees of north latitude, it is our flower. But in this belt it is widely distributed the world around. Starting with Asia, where one-half of the known species are native, it extends through Europe and northern Africa, to the central and northern parts of North America. From Asia we have such known species as: *Rosa moschata*, the musk rose, which is also found in northern Africa and Persia; *Rosa bracteata*, the Macartney rose, native of China, Formosa, and northern India; *Rosa multiflora*, found wild from China and Japan to Formosa and the Philippines; *Rosa rugosa*, the Ramanas rose; *Rosa macrophylla*; *Rosa lutea*, the parent of the Austrian briars, extending from western Asia to Italy and Austria; *Rosa Wichuraiana*, from China and Japan; *Rosa Banksia*, a native of China. In Europe there are such favorite forms as: *Rosa spinosissima*, the Burnet or single Scotch rose; *Rosa rubiginosa*, the Sweet Brier; *Rosa canina*, the dog rose; and *Rosa arvensis*. In North America, there are, among others: *Rosa carolina*, our charming swamp rose; *Rosa blanda*, *Rosa setigora*, the prairie rose, the parent of some of our recent productions.

### Species.

The genus *Rosa* is variously estimated as containing from 30 to 250 species, depending upon whether the botanists take a conservative, a moderate or a radical view of the species question. When one considers the ease and readiness with which the various species cross with each other, as demonstrated in the evolution of the garden rose, perhaps an explanation may be found for the larger number of species referred to. Perhaps about 125 species would be a fair estimate, with one-half the number in Asia, two-fifths of the remainder in Europe and northern Africa, and the remainder in North America.

Finding the rose as widely distributed as we do in all north temperate lands, we should expect to find it in the literature of all the countries in that zone. And such is the case, for the rose has been the subject of song and story from the days long before the Christian era down to the present time. In each language it has a word of its own, which arouses perhaps in the breast of each people the same tender recollections and happy memories that the word "rose" does in our own. In a great many of these the resemblance is very striking, for instance: in

Greek it is rhodon; in Celtic rhos; in Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hungarian and Polish it is rosa; in French, Saxon, and English, rose; in German, rose, spelled the same way but pronounced differently; in Dutch, roose; in Slavonic, rhosha; in Russian, ros; in Bohemian, ruoze; in Arabic, ouasrath; in Turkish, nisrin; in Hebrew, chabhatzeleth; and in Persian, gul.

#### How old is the Rose.

Let us now turn to the history of the rose. How old is the rose? It is of great antiquity. There is a reason to believe that it flourished in the famous gardens of Babylon which existed about 1200 years B. C. It was certainly cultivated by the Jews during the reign of Solomon, about 950 B. C. Homer, the great poet of ancient days who flourished about 850 B. C., paid homag e to the rose in the Iliad and Odyssey. Herodotus, who lived about 400 B. C. says that in the gardens in Macedonia there was a rose which flourished without culture, which had sixty petals and which emitted a most delightful perfume.

In those olden times a mystical origin was ascribed to most things, and to this the rose was no exception. The creation of the rose was credited to the goddess Flora. The fable goes on to say that Flora, finding one day the dead body of one of her favorite nymphs, whose beauty was only equaled by her virtue, implored all the Olympian deities to aid her in transforming this nymph into a flower. The gods granted her request. Apollo is said to have given the vivifying power of his rays; Bacchus contributed the nectar; Vertumnus added the perfume; Pomona supplied the fruit; and Flora herself crowned all with a diadem of flowers. Thus, according to the tradition, was the rose created. The poetic instinct was keenly alive in these olden days, and we find the people appreciative of the beautiful and blended colors of the rose, expressing this appreciation in the consecration of this flower to Aurora, the goddess of the dawn. They also consecrated it to Harpocrates, the patron of silence, and so with them the rose was symbolic of silence. Thus arose the expression "sub rosa," meaning under the rose, indicating that all should be kept secret or silent; and this expression persists to the present day.

#### The Rose in Rome.

The rose was greatly prized in the days of Rome, being used in enormous quantities for decorative purposes, and it was freely employ-

ed on all festive occasions. To the rich and great the term "a bed of roses" was a reality, for their couches were frequently covered with a mantle of rose petals. It is also related that the tyrant Nero, in one of his feasts, expended about \$100,000 on roses alone. Even in these days of advanced rose culture, with ample facilities for their production, the market would be put to the test to supply such a demand. I presume there are men, however, in the country who would like to take such a contract.

Ancient Rome, too, had its 400, and these insisted upon having roses out of season. The gardeners of those days complied with the demand and furnished them. They too had their greenhouses, it is said, warmed by means of pipes filled with hot water, by which means they succeeded in keeping the roses in bloom until the end of the year. So roses under glass, you see, are by no means a modern innovation.

#### The English Rose.

Passing from these early days of the rose to the middle ages, we find Chaucer, who wrote in the early part of the thirteenth century, referring to the rose. In the beginning of the fifteenth century our flower is said to have been cultivated for commercial purposes. Roses in those days were apparently scarce and only for the rich, for small quantities of them were considered of sufficient value to offset rent of house and land. Would that we could pay our rent these days with a few roses.

In 1452, as you all know, the rose became emblematic of war and bloodshed, losing for the time its significance of peace. It was perhaps the thorns and not the flowers that were the real emblems of the war. It was in this year that the rival factions of the white and the red rose sprang up in England, the former the emblem of the house of York, while the red rose stood for the house of Lancaster. You all know of the furious wars which followed, and how Henry VII, in 1486, reunited the two houses by marrying Elizabeth, the heiress of the house of York.

Shakespeare's appreciation of the rose was evident in his numerous references to it in his works.

#### Rose Culture.

It was not, however, until the early part of the nineteenth century that rose culture, as we now know it, existed. From that time on the rose has been pre-eminent. Certain wild forms were, of course, first

introduced, and these, perhaps at first by accidental crossings, resulted in hybrids. Man soon took the cue thus accidentally shown and began to experiment for himself, first crossing the natural species at his hand, then hybrids with species, and later hybrids with hybrids, and the progeny thus produced again crossed with species. You can well understand that soon all traces and resemblances to the original forms were lost. This crossing and recrossing have caused such confusion that it is all but impossible to classify garden roses. Take any book you will and look up the subject of classification, and you will find no two of them agreeing, forms which in one book are referred to one class, in another are referred to quite different groups. In what follows I shall call to your attention some of the more prominent types which have existed in the history of the development of the rose, not designing by any means to include all of them, taking up first the native or wild species, and later considering the commoner types of the garden roses.

#### Many Varieties.

The first of these we will consider in *Rosa arvensis*, a native of Europe. This is one of the parents of the Ayrshire strain and of the Dundee Rambler. It is one of the most common roses of Great Britain. Belonging to the same type is the musk rose, *Rosa moschata*, which is found wild in northern Africa, Persia and Maderia. This is said to be one of the species from which the attar of roses is obtained. It is also stated that the original Noisette was an accidental cross between this and *Rosa indica*.

*Rosa multiflora*, the blackberry rose, so called from the great resemblance of its clusters of flowers to those of the blackberry, is another of this type. It is a native of China, Japan, Corea, etc. It is one of the parents of several summer-flowering hybrids, as Crimson Rambler. Crossed with *Rosa indica*, it has produced the class of perpetual flowering dwarf miniature roses known as Polyantha. *Rosa sempervirens* is known as the evergreen rose, not because it is strictly evergreen, but because it holds its leaves longer than most roses do. It is a native of middle Europe, Greece, and the Balearic Islands. It is not as hardy in this latitude as some of its relatives. *Rosa Wichuraiana* is a native of China and Japan. It was introduced into cultivation about 1887. It is especially useful for covering masses of rocks and is perfectly

hardy. One must not forget Jersey Beauty when thinking of this rose. *Rosa Banksiae*, a native of southern China, was named in honor of Lady Banks. Unfortunately this requires the protection of a greenhouse in northern latitudes. There is a yellow and a white form.

Passing to the canina group, we have *Rosa canina* itself, the dog rose, a native of Europe and temperate Asia. It is sometimes found growing as an introduction in the eastern part of the United States. *Rosa rubiginosa* is another species of this same group, a native of Europe. This is familiar to you all as the sweet-brier, receiving this name from the pleasant odor exhaled by the foliage, especially when crushed.

Among the cinnamon group we have *Rosa cinnamomea* itself, the cinnamon rose, found wild in Europe and Asia. *Rosa blanda*, at home in the eastern United States, is one of our charming little roses; and *Rosa humilis*, of the same region, is especially happy growing among rocks. *Rosa rugosa*, of Asia, is a sturdy representative, and one perhaps destined to play an important part in the future in hybrid work.

#### The Swamp Rose.

The swamp rose, *Rosa carolina*, delights the eye when forming groups in its favorite haunts, the shores of lakes and streams or in swamps.

The Burnet or single Scotch rose, *Rosa spinosissima*, is a European resident. There are many forms of this, one known as the variety *Altaica*.

*Rosa lutea*—a native of western Asia, Italy, and Austria—is known as the Austrian Brier, and has been known in cultivation as far back as 1586.

*Rosa bracteata*, the Macartney rose, wild in southern China and Formosa, unfortunately is not hardy in the north, and from its range this is to be expected. It is just as unfortunate, however, as it is a lovely rose. It has become naturalized in Florida and Louisiana.

#### The Cherokee Rose.

*Rosa laevigata*, the Cherokee rose, is a native of China, Formosa and Japan. This is practically the range of *Rosa bracteata*, so of course it is not hardy in the north. It is, however, extensively naturalized in

the South, and I recall with delight the beauties of this charming rose as I saw it growing wild on the fences in Florida.

We usually think of the rose leaf as being made up of three or more divisions or leaflets, but in far off Persia there is a rose with only one leaflet. This hardly seems like a rose at all. It is known as *Rosa berberidifolia*, the barberry-leaved rose. Some botanists keep it separate from the genus *Rosa*, calling it *Hulthemia berberidifolia*.

I have left for consideration until the last those two roses, *Rosa indica*, the China rose, and *Rosa gallica*, the French rose, for they are the progenitors of the great majority of the roses in cultivation. Is it not odd that of all the forms which have been shown to you, that only two have entered largely into the production of what is known as the Garden rose? But such is the case. What wonders may await us, when combinations which are possible with all the others are tried, only time and experience can tell.

#### The China Rose.

*Rosa indica*, the China rose, in which is usually included by botanists *Rosa semperflorens*, is well known to you all. It is the autumn-blooming qualities of this rose which has given us our most valuable roses, and raised the rose from a mere summer visitor to a perpetual delight. The form known as the true *Rosa indica* is the old blush monthly, and was introduced into cultivation in 1718; the other form, known as the old crimson, was not introduced until 1789. As the history of the rose develops the great importance of this rose will be evident.

#### The French Rose.

*Rosa gallica*, the French rose, is a native of France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria. It is supposed to be the *Rosa Miliesiana* of Pliny. *Rosa damascena*, *R. centifolia*, *R. muscosa*, and *R. alba* are supposed to be derived from this.

We now come to a time in the history of the rose, the early part of the nineteenth century, when rose culture, as we now know it, really began. This was the day of the old Provence or Cabbage Rose, *Rosa centifolia*, or *Rosa provincialis*, as it was often called. This was the rose which delighted the heart of our grandmothers, and which added the rose charm to their gardens. It was the queen of the rose world in those days, and something over seventy varieties are said to have

been listed in the rose catalogues at that time. It is found commonly in the South of France, but its origin is lost in oblivion. It was the popular rose of ancient Rome, being a prominent feature in their feasts and decorations. It is probably the hundred-leaved rose of Pliny. It is the blood of this rose which has mingled itself with others, infusing its strong habit of growing into the progeny.

#### The Moss Rose.

The moss rose, *Rosa muscosa*, is considered to be a derivative of *Rosa centifolia*. Whatever its derivation, however, it is a lovely rose and holds a warm place in the hearts of most of us. There are several forms of it, the single, double, and perpetual.

*Rosa gallica*, the French rose. I again allude to this, for it played so important a part in the production of the garden roses.

#### The Syrian Rose.

*Rosa damascena*—the Damask rose—the rose of Damascus—is a native of Syria. It is said to have been known to Europeans first at the time of the crusades. It was reported of Saladin that in 1187, when he recovered Jerusalem from the crusaders, he used rose water with which to purify the Mosque of Omar after it had been defiled, in his estimation, by the Christians' use of it for a church. It is said that 500 camel loads of roses were brought from Damascus for this purpose.

#### Hybrids.

The hybrid China roses made their appearance in the early part of the nineteenth century, while the Provence roses were at their prime and in the height of their glory. This hybrid was the result of crossing the China rose, *Rosa indica*, with varieties of the French and Provence roses. The autumn-flowering quality of the China rose, however, did not impress itself upon these hybrids. It required still another cross to accomplish this.

The hybrid Bourbon was also a product of the early part of this century. It resulted from the crossing of the French and Provence roses with an autumn-flowering variety found on the Isle of Bourbon. Then came the Bourbon perpetual, crosses of the hybrid Bourbon with hybrids of *Rosa indica*, the China rose. These came some ten years before the advent of the hybrid perpetual.

About this time another race of hybrids was introduced. This was obtained by crossing the musk rose, *Rosa moschata*, and the common blush China rose. This produced the famous Noisette rose, *Rosa Noisettiana*. The first of this race was raised by M. Philippe Noisette, in this country. He sent it to his brother Louis, in Paris, about 1817, by whom it was propagated. A number of varieties were produced. It was later crossed with the tea-scented rose, and such forms as Marechal Niel produced, which are very difficult to distinguish from the tea roses.

Still the rose remained, with a few sporadic exceptions, a flower of the summer only. The installation of the China blood into the old-time roses did not produce progeny with a flowering period extending into the fall.

The great desire now was to procure roses which would flower in the autumn. The China rose, of course, did this, but it did not come up to the mark in other respects. What was needed was the late flowering of the China and the form and scent of the other roses.

#### Hybrid Perpetual.

We now come to the day of the hybrid perpetual. This was produced by crossing the Damask rose, *Rosa damascena*, with the hybrid China. Here we have a mixture indeed: the elements of the hybrid China (varieties of the French and Provence roses crossed with the China rose) and the Damask rose. It took therefore two infusions of the China rose blood to overcome the more sturdy qualities of the other parents and produces a longer flowering period of the rose. The first fruits in this line were not entirely successful, and before a really hybrid perpetual rose, such as we know it now, could be produced, it was necessary to cross these so-called perpetuals with the Bourbon and still again with the China roses. This was done by M. Laffey. The influence of this new race of roses was first felt about 1840, and it reigned supreme from about 1860 to 1890.

To go back now a little in our history to the early part of the century. About 1810 a little rose from China made its appearance in England. It was known as the Blush Tea-scented. In 1824 another similar rose appeared in the same country, and this, on account of its color, was known as the Yellow Tea-scented. These two visitors did not seem to take kindly to the bleaker climate of old England, and it was not until they were transported to sunny France that they developed really what



was in them. From these two has arisen the group of tea-scented roses. It was about 1830 that these deliciously scented roses came into notice. Gloire de Dijon owes its origin here, but probably with an admixture of the Bourbon rose or some other hardy sort, for this newcomer was unusual among the tea-scented roses in being hardy.

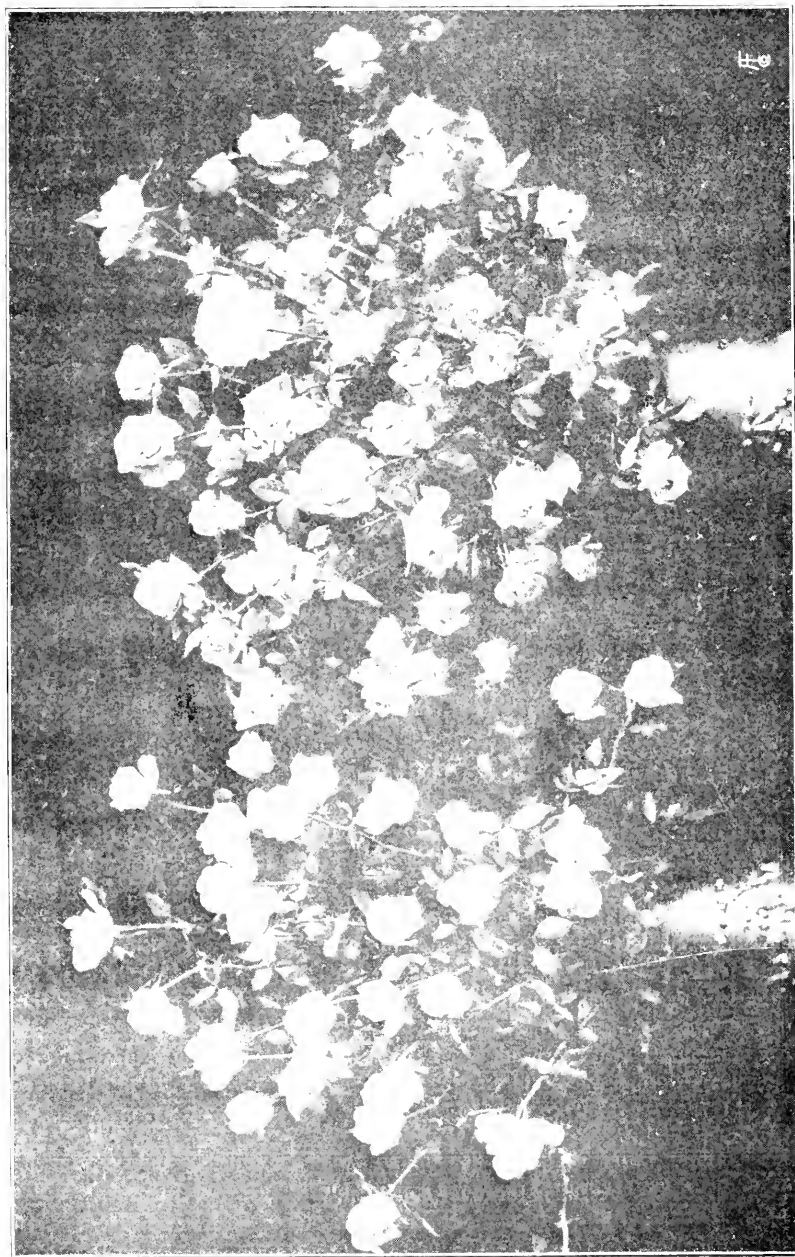
### Hybrid Teas.

Next upon the scene was the hybrid tea, whose recognition as a distinct class was made about 1890. These were produced by crossing the hybrid perpetual and the tea-scented. They have been increasing rapidly and now number many among their ranks. The first hybrid tea is said to have been raised by Messrs. Paul & Son, of Chestnut, in 1873, and sent out as Chestnut Hybrid. At first the full meaning of these new hybrids was not realized; it was not until some years after their first appearance that it dawned upon the people that here was a new race of roses destined to make startling changes. La France, at one time one of the most popular roses, belongs here, although sent out first as a hybrid perpetual.

We have now brought the rose up to our time, the history of which is known to you all. Perhaps it is better not to call these present times history, and so leave the chronicle of our present roses for others. We can see the marvels of recent production beautifully represented in the fine exhibits made at the exhibition now in progress. Here we have the best examples of the cultivator's art. With My Maryland, Killarney, White Killarney, Richmond, and many others it would seem that the possibilities along the line of hybrid teas must be exhausted, but we thought this ten years ago, and were mistaken. What will the next ten years bring to us?

There are many popular flowers, but what one other than the rose can awaken that keen delight, can recall those pleasant memories of childhood when we visited grandmother and reveled in her rose garden. The rose has its great hold upon us because it touches us at so many points. We can have it indoors or out, summer or winter, and it is always just

"A Rose for every home,  
A Bush for every garden."



Some Roses from New Orleans. Grown at Metairie Ridge, La.—The Ivory and Eridesmaid Variety.

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## OLD FASHIONED ROSES.

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They ain't no style about 'em,  
And they're sorto' pale and faded,  
Yit the doorway here, without 'em,  
Would be lonsomer, and shaded  
With a good 'eal blacker shadder  
Than the morning-glories makes,  
And the sunshine would look sadder  
Fer their good old-fashion'd sakes.

I like 'em cause they kindo'—  
Sorto' make a feller like 'em!  
And I tell you, when I find a  
Bunch out whur the sun kin strike 'em,  
It allus sets me thinkin'  
O' the ones 'at used to grow  
And peek in thro' the chinkin'  
O' the cabin, don't you know!

And then I think o' mother,  
And how she ust to love 'em—  
When they wuzn't any other,  
'Less she found 'em up above 'em!  
And her eyes, afore she shut em,  
Whispered with a smile and said  
We must pick a bunch and put 'em  
In her hand when she wuz dead.

But, as I wuz a-sayin',  
They ain't no style about 'em  
Very gaudy er displayin',  
But I wouldn't be without 'em,—  
'Cause I'm happier in these posies,  
And the hollyhawks and sech,  
Than the hummin'-Bird that noses  
In the roses of the rich.

—James Whitecomb Riley.

Prizes Awarded at the Rose Exhibition Held March 16, 17,  
and 18 at the American Museum of Natural History.

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**JUDGES.**

Hon. Philip Breitmeyer, Wm. F. Gude, Samuel S. Pennock, Wm. J. Palmer.

Herman C. Steinhoff, West Hoboken, N. J.—

**POT ROSES.**

Division A, Class 1—Best display of hardy Roses in bloom. All types and classes of Roses suitable for outdoor planting may be exhibited in this class. First prize, \$100, offered by Hon. Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit, Mich.

Division A, Class 2—Collection of Teas and Hybrid Teas, in not less than 5-inch pots, 25 plants or more. Second prize, \$15.

Division A, Class 4—Collection of Hybrid Perpetuals, 6-inch pots or over, not less than 25 plants. First prize, \$25, offered by Messrs. Welch Bros., Boston, Mass.

Division A, Class 5—Six climbing Roses, in not less than 7-inch pots. First prize, \$12.

Division A, Class 6—Six Roses, not climbing, in not less than 7-inch pots. First prize, \$12.

Division A, Class 7—Twelve Baby Ramblers, any variety, in not less than 4-inch pots. First prize, \$6.

Division A, Class 8—Specimen in pot or tub, not a climber. First prize, \$5.

Division A, Class 9—Specimen Crimson Rambler in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.

Division A, Class 13—Specimen Dorothy Perkins in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.

Division A, Class 209, Special—The Society of American Florists' Silver Medal may be awarded for best grown Rose plant or group of plants, should there be an exhibit of sufficient merit.

**Julius Roehrs Co., Rutherford, N. J.—**

Division A, Class 10—Specimen Lady Gay in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.00.

Division A, Class 11—Specimen Hiawatha in pot or tub. First prize, \$10.00.

Division A, Class 13—Specimen Dorothy Perkins. Second prize, \$5.

**TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS.**

**Gude Bros., Washington, D. C.—**

Division B, Class 107—For the best American beauty (stems not less than four feet or more than six feet). First prize, \$15, offered by Mr. Arthur T. Boddington, New York City.

Division B, Class 118—25 Golden Gate Blooms. Second prize, \$5.

Division B, Class 121—25 Blooms Ivory. Second prize, \$5.

Division B, Class 124—25 Blooms Wellesley. First prize, \$10.

Division B, Class 129—Second prize, \$5.

Division B, Class 130—For the largest and best collection of Teas and Hybrid Teas, six or more varieties, not less than twelve flowers of a kind. First prize, \$30, offered by Mr. Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.

**Brant, Hentz Flower Co., Madison, N. J.—**

Division B, Class 107—American Beauty, 25 blooms. Second prize, \$10.00.

Division F, Class 180—For the best 50 Blooms American Beauty, \$25, offered by Mr. John I. Raynor, New York City.



A Sample of the Roses for Which Honorable Mention was Made by the Judges—"The Rose Radiance," Exhibited by A. N. Pier-sor, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.

**L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J.—**

Division B, Class 108—25 Cut Blooms Bride. Second prize, \$5.

Division F, Class 184—For the best 50 Blooms Bridesmaid, \$25, offered by Messrs. William F. Kasting Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Mr. Wm. Gieger, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.—**

Division B, Class 114—25 Blooms Mrs. Jardine. First prize, \$10.

Division F, Class 187—For the best 50 Blooms Mrs. Jardine, \$25, offered by Messrs. Robert Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa.

Division F, Class 210—For the most artistically arranged vase on exhibition. First prize, the Toronto Horticultural Society's Silver Medal; Second Prize, the same Society's Bronze Medal.

**Mr. Adolph Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.—**

Division B, Class 127—25 Blooms Richmond. First prize, \$10. Mr. Wm. G. Badgleys', Chatham, N. J.

Division F, Class 181—For best 50 Blooms Killarney, \$25, offered by Messrs. Henshaw & Fenrich, New York City.

Division F, Class 183—For the best 50 Blooms Richmond, \$25, offered by Mr. H. Froment, New York City.

Division F, Class 208—For the best vase of Cut Blooms showing the highest score, the Lord & Burnham Co. Gold Medal, value \$25, offered by the Lord & Burnham Co., Irvington, N. Y. This award to be in addition to any other premium the Exhibit may have secured.

Division F, Class 179—Awarded by the majority vote cast by the ladies for the prettiest exhibit of roses at the Exhibition, \$10 Gold piece. Offered by Miss M. I. Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

**Mr. Henry Hentz, Jr., Madison, N. J.—**

Division B, Class 109—25 Blooms Bridesmaid. First prize, \$10.

**Poehlmann Bros. Co., Morton Grove, Ill.—**

Division F, Class 176—For best 50 Blooms Killarneys. Silver Cup, value 25. H. F. Michell Co., Phila.

Division F, Class 177—Best 50 Blooms White Killarneys. Special Prize, Silver Cup, value \$25. Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.

Division B, Class 108—25 Blooms Bride. First prize, \$10. Offered by Mr. A. H. Langgoher, New York City.

Division B, Class 109—25 Blooms Bridesmaid. Second prize, \$5.

**Robert Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa.—**

Division B, Class 110—25 Blooms Kaiserein Augusta Victoria. First prize, \$10.

Division B, Class 114—Second prize, \$5.

**Mr. Edwin Towill, Roslyn, Pa.—**

Division F, Class 182—50 My Maryland. Special prize, Silver Cup, value \$25. Pennock-Meehan Co., Phila., Pa.

Division B, Class 127—25 Blooms Richmond. Second prize, \$5.

**Mr. Benjamin Dorrance, Dorranceton, Pa.—**

Division F, Class 173—The Dorrance Challeng Prize for the largest and best display of Cut Roses. This prize is a standing prize and has only been won three times in eleven years.

Division B, Class 129—Second prize, \$5.

Division B, Class 123—25 Blooms Sunrise. First prize, \$10.

**F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.—**

Division B, Class 126—50 White Killarneys. First prize, \$10.

Division F, Class 191—For the best vase of Roses not less than 25 or more than 50, arranged for effect. First prize, \$15. Peter Henderson & Co., New York City.



Division F, Class 174—For the best 50 White Killarneys. Special prize, \$25. Poehlmann Bros. Co., Morton Grove, Ill.

**E. H. Behre, Madison, N. J.—**

Division B, Class 113—25 My Maryland. Second prize, \$5.

**W. G. Badgley, Chatham, N. J.—**

Division F, Class 211—For best vase of 50 Killarneys exhibited by growers with 25,000 or less feet of glass. Special prize, \$25. Alex. J. Guttman, New York City.

Division B, Class 125—25 Killarneys. Second prize, \$5.

**Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.—**

Division B, Class 119—Madam Abel Chatenay. First prize, \$10.

Division B, Class 129—First prize, \$10.

**Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.—**

Division F, Class 210—For most artistically arranged vase on exhibition. Special prize, Toronto, Can., Horticultural Society Bronze Medal.

**William Hastings, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.—**

Division C, Class 151—12 Blooms Bridesmaid. First prize, \$4.

Division C, Class 169—12 Blooms. First prize, \$4.

Division F, Class 197—For best 25 Blooms Richmond by private gardener. Special prize, \$10. Stumpp & Walter Co., New York City.

**Myers & Samtman, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.—**

Division F, Class 175—For best 50 My Maryland. First prize, \$25. Poehlmann Bros. Co., Morton Grove, Ill.

Division F, Class 189—For best 36 Blooms My Maryland. Special prize, \$15. John Cook, Baltimore, Md.

**John Welch Young, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.—**

Division B, Class 125—For 25 Killarneys. First prize, \$10. W. F. Sheridans, New York City.

Division B, Class 113—For best 25 My Maryland. First prize, \$10. L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J.

**United States Cut Flower Co., Elmira, N. Y.—**

Division B, Class 121—For 25 Ivory. First prize, \$10.

Division F, Class 190—For best 6 Blooms, two to be white and four to be red, pink or yellow. Special prize, Solid Silver Cup, value \$50. Moore, Hentz & Nash, New York City.

Division B, Class 119—For 25 Madam Abel Chatenay. Second prize, \$5.00.

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**SPECIAL HONORARY MENTION.**

Exhibition of choice Blooms made by A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn. Not entered for competition.

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**Medals Awarded.**

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The Toronto Horticultural Society of Toronto, Canada, sent us two medals, a silver and bronze, well cased and of very pretty design. They were duly awarded and greatly appreciated. (See list of awards.)

The American Rose Society silver medal was awarded to Herman C. Steinhoff, West Hoboken, N. Y.

A medal was sent to the Minnesota State Rose Society, Minneapolis, Minn. One bronze and silver medal was sent to the Toronto Horticultural Society.

Two bronze medals were given as rewards for the best Home Garden show of roses, cultivated by a boy or girl in the public school at Fashkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

## The Hospitality of the New York Florists' Club.

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New York, March 16th, 1910.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond, Secretary, American Rose Society.

Dear Sir:—The New York Florists' Club extends a cordial invitation to the visiting members of the American Rose Society, and their ladies, to attend its Annual Dinner, which takes place Thursday, March 17th instant, at 7.45 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, in the New Fifth Avenue Building, in West Twenty-fourth Street, near Broadway.

Very truly yours,

A. L. MILLER,

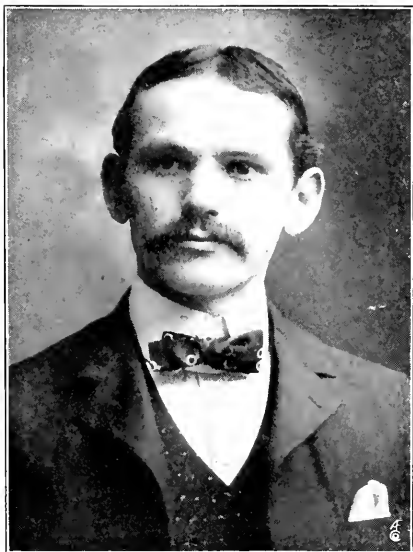
President.

WALTER F. SHERIDAN,

Chairman Dinner Committee,

39 West 28th Street.

This invitation was accepted with the kindly appreciation of all members of the American Rose Society.



**JOSEPH A. MANDA,**

**Manager of the Exhibition in New York.**

No exhibition is ever planned and carried successfully through to the end without constant oversight, personal work, much patience and courtesy, and actual good taste and judgment, and the man who fills the position of manager must possess these attributes if an exhibition is a real success as a show, and these we had in Mr. Manda.

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**AT THE DINNER.**

Mr. Patrick O. Mara acting as toastmaster.

The table decorations were fine, roses, of course, predominating. The sight from the entrance was a magnificent one.

President A. L. Miller, who responded to the toast, "Our Guests," said: "If I could express my feeling I would say a good many kind words of praise to you. Little did I think several months ago that I should have the honor to welcome the American Rose Society and to make its members feel at home. It is needless for me to say that the New York Florists' Club extends a hearty welcome to all."

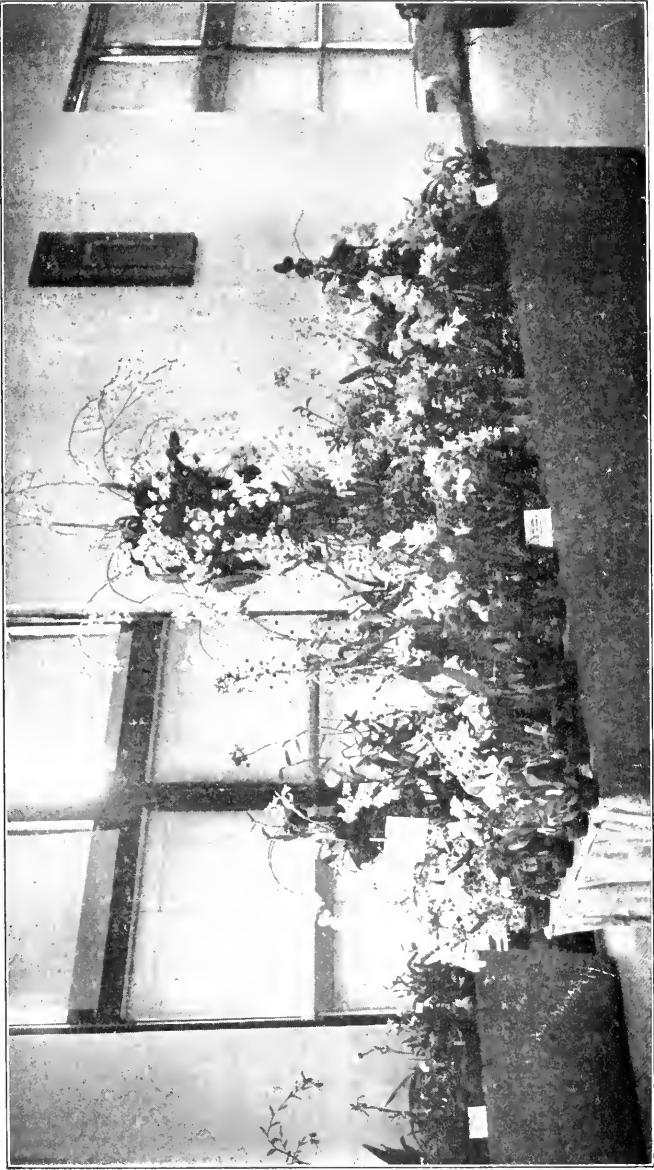
August F. Poehlmann, president of the American Rose Society, ably responded to the toast honoring his society. He spoke of its work and its great field, of its usefulness in guarding the interests of rose growers and of the support it was receiving from other societies. He asked the support of all for his successor in office, and predicted the combination of exhibitions in Boston next year would be the grandest exposition of horticultural products this country had ever seen.

W. A. Manda responded very happily to the toast "Our Night," and at the conclusion of his address was loudly applauded.

The next call of the toastmaster was for Richard Connel, of the Dutchess County Horticultural Society, who made a lengthy but most witty response to the toast, "The Ladies—God Bless 'Em."

The musical program was much enjoyed. Miss Sabery Dorsell sang "The Pearl of Brazil" and "Come Back to Erin" most charmingly, and received for both well deserved encores. Russel Kelly gave an admirable 'cello solo. Miss Barneet gave one of her delightful recitations, and Master K. J. Casey simply "brought down the house" with his character songs. Other soloists were Emory B. Brante, Miss Daisy Pollock, Maurice J. Hayes, and Edmond A. Jahn.

The dinner was a huge success, and it was long after the "wee'est ema' hour" before the last of the guests departed.



A Table of Choice Orchids, Exhibited by Lager & Hurrell, Summit, N. J.

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## Ideals of Horticulture.

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A paper by James Wood, President of the Horticultural Society of New York, read before the Convention of The American Rose Society, New York, March 17, 1910.

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The true horticulturist takes delight in the study and cultivation of his plants as well as in the admiration of the beauty of their forms and foliage, or of their flowers. He finds that contact with and study of this department of Nature's wonders has a refining and elevating influence upon his character. If he is a true member of the brotherhood of man, he desires that this benefit and this pleasure may be shared by others and be extended as widely as possible; indeed, it may be said that the highest ideal of horticulture is to make, if possible, the earth more beautiful and mankind better and happier because of its benefits, an ideal closely related to the beautiful imagery of the Messianic prophets of old, when in glowing terms, they described how even the desert should be made to blossom as the Rose. The true horticulturist pursues his vocation not for his own pleasure and profit alone, but for the joy it gives him to have other lives brightened and benefitted by his work.

### Horticulture as an Art.

Horticulture and agriculture alike have to do with the cultivation of plants. The former is more closely confined to the work, agriculture having a wider range in its operations, including the animal kingdom as well. The distinction between the two is, primarily, based upon the limitation of the area of horticultural operations as compared with that of agriculture. *Ager* applies to a field of larger extent and, perhaps, entirely unenclosed, while *hortus*, the garden, applies to an enclosure surrounded by a fence or wall. While the distinction between the two terms is based entirely upon this, the difference in their operations is indicated by the definition.

The practice of horticulture embraces both its science and its art. The art cannot be carried on to its best results without a considerable

knowledge of its science. Next to the broad ideal to which reference has been made, the most important ideal of horticulture is the attainment of the highest degree of perfection in the results accomplished; and while the so-called "rule of the thumb" may answer for ordinary routine, it rarely results in any material advancement. Such advancement must necessarily result from the application of the laws of nature to the operations from which improvement may be expected. The requirements of the science of horticulture are very complex, and I desire to refer to it in connection with the attainment of ideals, partly because it is at the very foundation of the subject and also to show that the highest practice of horticulture involves an acquaintance with many departments of science.

#### Soils and Plant Growth.

The beginning of all operations is necessarily with the soil and this involves a knowledge of the vast variety of soils, both in their composition and in their mechanical condition. Soils are heavy and close in their texture when they contain a large percentage of clay; they are light and loose when they have a large percentage of sand; and between these are a great variety of loams with their varied constituents. It is important to know something of the character of the soil of the native habitat of a plant in order to understand the conditions under which it has been produced and maintained. But while this knowledge is useful, it is not of very great importance, because the native habitat may not present the best conditions for the particular plant.

Various causes may have prevented its growth in locations that are better suited to its requirements. It may have been crowded out from this by other and stronger growing plants, or it may never have had an opportunity to grow in such a situation; but the knowledge of the soil upon which it has developed is important as indicating the root formation and root work of the plant itself. In open and loose soils roots are far reaching and grow to a great depth, while in heavy and retentive soils they grow nearer the surface; and plants with fine fibrous roots thrive best in a soil with a large percentage of decaying vegetable matter, furnishing a large amount of humus which greatly favors their growth and development. The necessity of soil being opened to the operations of the air is absolutely indispensable for the growth of plants of the higher orders. When the interstices between



the particles of soil are occupied by water the air cannot penetrate the soil and growth cannot be maintained. Of course, this is not true with aquatic plants, but it is true of all plants of the higher order of development. This fact is the governing principle of drainage. Drainage is necessary to remove water from the soil so that the air can enter it and the chemical changes of Nature's laboratory be carried on there. Beside this requirement of the proper amount of water and the mechanical condition of the soil, the plant food contained by the soil is the next important consideration. This plant food is both mineral and vegetable and must be in a condition to be dissolved in water before being taken up for the use of the plant. Beside the soil, the other conditions, outside the plant itself, that the horticulturist must consider, are the exposure to moisture, heat and light. The proper requirement of moisture is of great importance, and the maintenance of a proper degree of heat is equally important, while the exposure to light is an absolute necessity for all green plants.

The amount of light to which a plant is exposed has a great deal to do with its best development, and it is an interesting fact that the light from the sun, in greenhouses, can be supplemented by artificial light to great advantage. In England, where the sunlight is much more limited than it is in America, electric light is used to advantage on dark days or for lengthening the light in the short days of Winter. This is used both in the development of flowers and in ripening of fruits in fruit houses. This use of light is parallel with the use of artificial heat supplementing that of the sun.

#### Nature and Art in Reproduction.

Passing these external conditions of the plant we come to the plant itself, and we must understand the processes of its growth, development and reproduction. The plant may be reproduced from seed, or propagated from buds, cuttings or layers, but the cutting and layers are but other forms of bud propagation. The production of the seed involves the infinite variety of flower formation and the operation of the sexual organs they contain. At the very basis of plant cultivation lies the knowledge of Nature's method of reproduction by seed. Nowhere can we find more wonderful organs than those contained in flowers for this purpose, and nowhere can we find more interesting formations than those which regulate the fertilization of flowers by the agencies of

wind or insects. In the first place, it is a remarkable fact that in plants that are not self-fertilizing there is a great difference in the showiness of the flowers of those that are fructified by the agency of wind or by insects. Those fructified by the wind are almost always inconspicuous, while the marvellous display of color and attractiveness of flowers is almost always among those where bees and insects are necessary for the conveyance of the pollen of one to another.

Not less wonderful is the provision that Nature makes in some flowers to prevent self-pollenization and to provide for the bringing of the pistils of the flowers the pollen from the stamens of some others. The most striking of these are found in the Orchid family. Among the most curious of this varied flower structure is that of plants where, in some flowers the stamens and pistils of unequal length are so placed that only a bee bringing pollen from the long stamen of one flower can reach the long pistil of another, or one bringing pollen from the short stamen of one flower can reach the short pistil of another; and then again there are some plants with perfect flowers where the stamen and pistil do not mature at the same time, so that when the pollen of the stamen is ready the pistil is not prepared to receive it, or when the pistil is ready to receive it the pollen of the stamen has either lost its vitality or is not yet matured. This makes it necessary that the pollen from some other plant maturing when the pistil is properly developed should be brought to it by the agency of wind or of insect.

#### Practical Utility.

All this information is of practical utility in obtaining ideal results in horticultural operations. The growth of vegetables under glass in Winter where the wind cannot convey pollen from one flower to another and where there are few, if any insects to do the work, makes hand pollenization necessary. This is particularly the case with cucumbers, where the flowers are unisexual—it is necessary to convey the pollen from the stamen of one flower to the pistil of another by hand, using a camel's-hair brush for the purpose. In tomatoes, where the flowers are bi-sexual, fertilization does not act with freedom because the stamens are stuck together by a gummy substance, which in the open air loses its tenacity and allows the stamens to separate so that their pollen can be loosened. When the sun is shining brightly, if the stamens of a tomato flower in a greenhouse are slightly opened with a pin point

they will fly apart and scatter the pollen in every direction: but without such aid a very large proportion of them do not separate and consequently the pistil is not fertilized. An example of this same matter, in outdoor cultivation, is found in some varieties of grapes. The Brighton, a Grape of excellent quality, does not develop its pollen at the same time that the pistils are matured, and, consequently, if left to itself, a very imperfect fructification takes place. When the vine is grown near other grapes whose pollen matures at the proper time, the Brighton pistil is fructified by the pollen blown by the wind or carried by insects. In my own vineyard I have a row of Brighton vines to the east of rows of Delaware and Campbell's Early. The prevailing Summer wind is from the southwest. When there are such winds during the days of Brighton blooming good bunches of grapes are formed, but when for two or three days at that time there happens to be easterly winds, imperfect fructification takes place and very ragged clusters result. Similar facts are found in growing Muscat of Alexandria under glass, where it is necessary to disperse the pollen by gentle blows upon the vine or ragged clusters will be obtained.

#### Hybridization.

This matter of cross fertilization introduces the great subject of horticultural development by means of hybridization where crosses of different species are made. It makes possible an almost endless variety of production and is a most promising field of horticultural development. Those who attended the plant-breeding conference held by the Horticultural Society of New York a few years ago, and which was attended by prominent scientists of European countries, the West Indies, as well as of all parts of our own country, will remember the most interesting papers and discussions upon this subject. Indeed, it may be said that there is no limit to the development that may be made by this means. The discovery of Mendel's laws governing the results of hybridization furnishes a guide to these experiments which will greatly aid in the accomplishment of important results, and the achievement of our highest ideal.

The propagation from buds is the method by which plants are obtained from cuttings and layerings, while in some cases buds are formed upon the roots of plants, as in the *Pyrus Japonica*. Propagation from buds involves the interesting fact concerning bud variation, through

which plants are produced of a distinct character from the parent plant. This also produces some striking changes which we call "sports." Familiar illustrations of this are found in the production of the pink Bridesmaid Rose from the white Bride, and the white Killarney from the pink parent.

Bud propagation also involves an interesting variety in the case of those plants where rudimentary buds are formed on the margin of the leaves, or at the leaf axis, as is the case with members of the Bergonia family.

### Growth and Development.

After a plant is obtained by the germination of seed, or by propagation from buds, its growth and development next require our attention. This involves not only proper conditions of soil but the plant food which the soil contains.

The ultimate object of the production of the plant and its growth and development is its reproduction. For this operation the flower of the plant is formed. And flowers, whether for their own sake or as the necessary precursors, are objects of the greatest concern to the gardener. As the reproduction process, of which the formation of the flower is the first stage, is an exhaustive one, it is necessary that the plant should be well established before it flowers. When the growth of a plant from any cause is too vigorous it is sometimes necessary to check the growth of the vegetative organs as the necessary preliminary to the development of the flower. This is sometimes done by root pruning, but commonly, in greenhouses, by the use of pots. In some countries where the grapes do not form flower sufficiently for a good crop, the vines are partly lifted so as to check the operation of the roots. The flower itself is usually produced at the end of the shoot or a spur from the side of the branch. Sometimes the flower buds for next year are formed soon after the dropping of this year's flowers, as is the case with pears among fruits and Chinese Magnolias among flowers. More frequently the flower is formed at the end of the new growth of the shoot and is a special development of the foliation. Indeed, a great portion of flowers perform the same function as leaves, while the highly colored petals do not have this function. Double flowers are formed by the development of stamens and pistils into petals so that, as a rule, double flowers have fewer seeds than do single flowers. Indeed, this

development of stamens and pistils into petals sometimes goes so far as to leave none of the organs for the formation of seed.

I have already referred to the functions of the different organs of the flower in the seed formation. All these various and varied functions of the different parts of the plant belong to the science of horticulture, and, as I have already said, while the work of the art of horticulture may go on by established methods without a knowledge of these scientific facts, no probability of advancement can be had without the application of the knowledge I have described, so that the great ideal of horticulture in the attainment of the highest possible production demands a knowledge of all these departments of natural science. Indeed, in this brief notice nothing like all of the scientific principles have been stated.

#### Horticultural Art in Practice.

We come now to the practice of the art of horticulture. A large portion of this is dependent upon experience. Experience is the resultant of the rule that "what has been may be" and since in practice it has been found that certain things result from certain procedure, we continue to practice established methods. Large improvements may sometimes be made by finding that some change in procedure results in a benefit and, conversely, other changes result in injury. In the application of scientific principles in the practice of horticulture the best results are obtained.

The divisions of horticulture are those embracing flowers, vegetables and fruits. In practice, these are distinct, though all three are often carried on in the same garden. I, myself, have a house in which all three are carried on together to-day. The three are not now carried on together in outdoor gardens so much as formerly, as it is found to be better to grow flowers, vegetables and fruits each by themselves. It is much more common to see them growing together in English gardens to-day than in this country.

There is one quite serious injury resulting from modern methods of seed distribution through the seed trade. Before this trade was so developed as it is at the present time gardeners were much more dependent upon the production of their own seed. This stimulated a great interest in the selection of the very finest specimens for seed production, and not infrequently in important experiments in seed produc-

tion by cross fertilization or hybridization. I can myself remember the great care practiced in gardens of my own home some sixty years ago, when all flowers grown from seed were carefully examined for the types most desired, and also specimens of vegetables that met the grower's ideal were carefully preserved for seed. Here was a practical ideal of horticulture for which there is now but little opportunity. It is very much easier to make up our list of seeds for our flowers or vegetables and send them to the great "omnium gatherum" of the modern seed store. Occasionally we find, even to-day, some true lover of the art of horticulture who still practices the home production of seed.

#### **Peculiarities of Plants.**

In considering the question of plants to be grown in any flower garden, the temptation is very great to confine ourselves to such as produce the most showy flowers, but it is often the case that plants of the very greatest interest produce inconspicuous flowers. Some plants, of course, such as Ferns, are grown for the beauty of their form and foliage alone, but it is often desirable to have a department of the garden devoted to plants of peculiar interest apart from their flowery display. I will illustrate this by reference to the marvellous carnivorous plants which have the most curious and complete arrangements for the capturing of flies and other insects, such as some of the *drosera*, *dionaea* and the Venus fly traps. It is wonderful, when it is considered that these plants secrete a digestive juice similar to the gastric juice in our own stomachs, by which the substance of these insects is rapidly decomposed and absorbed into the tissue of the plant. Another very interesting illustration of this portion of the garden is the so-called compass plants found upon our semi-arid plains of the West, where the natural light is too strong for the leaf organs, and instead of exposing their plain surface to the sunshine, as other plants do where the glare of the light is less intense, they turn their edges to the light so as to shield the broad surface of the leaves from the powerful rays of the sun. This function is so marked that travelers of the desert can ascertain the points of the compass from the position of the leaves of these plants. Such a department of the garden excites a great interest with visitors and is a helpful stimulant to the children reared upon the place.

One of the ideals of horticulture is thus to stimulate an interest, which is quite as important as the mere gratification of the eye by

beauty alone, and here the skillful gardener, who is in charge of the garden and greenhouse of some wealthy proprietor, can find an opportunity to overcome one of the most trying facts of his position. There are many wealthy owners who know, or care little for the work of plant growth and flower production, and are willing to incur the expense involved simply that their houses may have the flowers which are considered necessary for their proper furnishing. These people look upon flowers as something that can be obtained from the florist at so much per dozen, and to them they mean little more.

"A Primrose by the river's brim,  
A yellow Primrose was to him  
And it was nothing more."

This relation to the proprietor is a very difficult one for the gardener, and if he can by tact and skill have something of interest, outside the ordinary, to which he can occasionally ask the attention of the members of the family, it gives him an opportunity for exciting an interest on their part which may grow into a higher and better appreciation of the work, as, indeed, this should be the aim of every gardener in charge of such a place. Fortunate indeed is the gardener where the members of the family take an interest in everything pertaining to his work, and where they love the flowers they have seen grow and take a pleasure in arranging them to display their beauty.

I have occasionally presented flowers to ladies who accepted them as they might a box of candy, and who usually hand them over to a servant to be arranged. The sensations in making such a gift are very different from those where the recipient takes the keenest delight in each flower, and love to hold them in her own hand and arrange and rearrange them according to her fancy. Naturally, gifts to the latter are made with frequency, while the former rarely, if ever, receive flowers a second time.

#### The High Ideal of Horticulture in Practice.

One of the best examples of the high ideal of horticulture is found in the work of Dr. Wm. Saunders, the head of the Experimental Farms in Canada. Members of our Horticultural Society may remember Dr. Saunders at the conference of plant-breeders a few years ago, when he presented an admirable paper on his work. The development of the

western portion of Canada has been made possible through Dr. Saunders' skill and persistence in finding and producing plants suited to the rigorous climate of that region. His greatest work belongs to the department of argiculture, where by hybridization and selection he has produced a variety of wheat that will ripen in ninety days from the sowing of the seed, which is rapidly revolutionizing the wheat supply of the world. Dr. Saunders desired that settlers in that bleak region should have comfortable and attractive homes with fruits and vegetables and flowers. Practically no fruits would grow there, and only a few flowers that were known to practical horticulture. By planting wind breaks of the native trees of the region he made it possible to have secondary borders of evergreens. Under the shelter of these, garden plots were laid out in which fruits, vegetables and flowers of many varieties and of the choicest quality are grown, and gradually the hearts of the lonely residents of those vast regions were gladdened, which added no little pleasure to the happiness of mankind.

#### Sharing Horticultural Pleasures.

The production of perfect flowers and fruit, while a pleasure in itself, gives an added pleasure when others are allowed to share in their enjoyment. We have had a beautiful example of this in the practice of our late lamented vice-president, Mr. Spencer Trask. At his beautiful place, "Yaddo," at Saratoga Springs, the public were invited to enjoy with him the splendid results of the high art of horticulture practiced there.

In every work in life it is well to have ideals. They set something for us to strive for, and it is only by effort that the best advancement is made. The standard of our ideals in horticulture will usually be the measure of our achievement.

"The American Rose Society aims to have a 'Rose for every home, and a bush for every garden,' and it is a fact that more outdoor roses have been planted within the last three years, and are now in bloom, than ever before saw the sunlight in America." The result is many a home and many a street is beautified thereby, to the enjoyment of home dweller and passerby.



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## Meeting of the American Rose Society at the Society of American Florists Convention, in the City of Rochester, N. Y.

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On Thursday, August 17th, 1910, the members of the American Rose Society met in Convention Hall, to the number of thirty-four. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, who stated that the annual year began July 1st, but that according to custom the organization meeting had been held during the S. A. F. Convention, and the newly elected officers assuming control. Mr. August F. Poehlmann, of Morton Grove, Ill., was present as retiring President, and Mr. William H. Elliott, of Brighton, Mass., assumed the chair.

The Treasurer reported that the permanent fund to the amount of \$3,000.00 had been invested in guaranteed mortgages at a rate of 5 per cent., dating from July 1st; that there was a balance in the treasury of something over \$100.00, and that up to that date all bills were paid, with one exception, a matter of some \$9.20.

The present Executive Committee is as follows, in addition to the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer: Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit, Mich.; Peter Bisset, Washington, D. C.; William F. Kasting, Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Wallace R. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.; August F. Poehlmann, Morton Grove, Ill.; J. A. Valentine, Denver, Colo.

The chief matter of interest that came up before the meeting was the coming National Flower Show, to be held in the City of Boston, the latter part of next March, and to continue for one week. Mr. Frank R. Pierson, Chairman of the National Flower Show Committee, was present, and submitted the proposition for the Rose Society to adopt the Schedule of Prizes for Roses in Pots or Tubs, which the National Flower Show Committee had allotted \$730.00 as premiums for, and for the Rose Society to, as usual, make up its own schedule for Cut Flowers and for accessories, and that the National Flower Show Committee would place at the disposal of the Rose Society \$1,000.00 for Cut Flowers as a premium fund, to which amount the Rose Society could add any further sum that it saw fit.

The interest taken in the meeting was very considerable, and after some discussion the following resolutions were offered and carried



A Blue Rose Bush—A Novelty and Curiosity.

unanimously. Mr. Wallace R. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., moved the following:

**Resolved**, That the American Rose Society accept the \$1,730.00 offered by the National Flower Show Committee, and that the President of the American Rose Society shall appoint a committee to draft a schedule for the exhibition in connection with the National Flower Show.

This action was followed by a motion made by Mr. Patrick Welch, of Boston, as follows:

**Resolved**, That the American Rose Society guarantee payment of any premiums in excess of this amount which the Schedule Committee of the American Rose Society shall deem necessary, and that any funds which shall be added to this amount shall become an asset of the National Flower Show Committee. Carried.

The following concerns pledged themselves to furnish exhibits and to do all in their power to make the coming Exhibition a great success:

Poehlmann Bros. Co., William H. Elliott, Adolph Farenwald, E. G. Hill, Lake View Rose Gardens, Jamestown, N. Y., Erie Floral Co., Joseph Heacock, Bassett & Washburn, John H. Dunlap of Park Dale, Ont., Waban Rose Conservatories, F. R. Pierson Co., Welch Bros., Thomas Roland, The Montgomery Co., A. N. Pierson, Inc.

Mr. Thomas Roland stated that the Society would need some money to carry on this work a little extra than common and he offered \$25.00 for use to advance the general interest in the coming Rose Show. Then the following gentlemen offered for the use of the Rose Society, as the Executive Committee may deem fit, the following subscriptions:

August F. Poehlmann, \$50; William H. Elliott, \$50; William F. Kasting, \$25; William J. Palmer, \$25; A. N. Pierson, Inc., \$50; Waban Rose Conservatories, \$50; P. Welch, \$25; E. G. Hill Co., \$25. Later Mr. A. Farenwald added \$50.

Mr. Farenwald made a very earnest speech in favor of making the premiums of such size as to bring out the largest display of cut flowers.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.



The Rose Dorothy Perkins, a Charming White Variety.

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## Meeting of Schedule Committee in Boston

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### PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE.

By special call of Mr. Frank R. Pierson, Chairman of the National Flower Committee, a meeting was called Friday, November 25th, in Horticultural Hall, at Boston, Mass., and at this meeting President Elliott, acting under direction of the resolution passed at the Rochester meeting of the Society, which was: "Resolved, that the American Rose Society accept the \$1,730.00 offered by the National Flower Show Committee and that the President of the American Rose Society shall appoint a Schedule Committee for the exhibition in connection with the National Flower Show, and that the American Rose Society guarantee payment of any premiums in excess of this amount, which the committee of the American Rose Society may deem necessary, and that any funds which shall be added to this amount of \$1,730.00, shall, if not awarded, revert as an asset of the National Flower Show Committee." President Elliott therefore appointed Messrs. F. R. Pierson, H. O. May, Eber Holmes, Adolph Farenwald, Benjamin Hammond, E. G. Hill, Alexander Montgomery, Robert Simpson, and Wallace R. Pierson as a committee. Mr. F. R. Pierson said it was impossible for him to serve on the committee.

Mr. Elliott, owing to urgent business, was unable to remain at the meeting. Mr. Wallace R. Pierson was suggested by Mr. Elliott to act as Chairman. The Committee adjourned until ten o'clock, November 26th, at which time Mr. Wallace R. Pierson called the Committee to order and stated that Vice-President Farenwald was present, and that as Vice-President he should preside over the actions of this Committee, and the Committee was so organized, with Vice-President Farenwald acting.

After some discussion, it was moved "that the sum of \$1,500.00 be expended by the American Rose Society in premiums for the coming exhibition of 1911, this being in addition to the sum of \$730.00 already listed for Potted Plants and includes the \$1,000.00 allotted by the National Flower Show Committee for Cut Flowers." This motion was seconded by Mr. Holmes and carried unanimously.

The Committee prepared the following schedule, each item of which was taken up separately. A full copy of this work was mailed to each absent member of the Executive Committee and the same so ratified is presented for the exhibition of 1911.

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1911.

Schedule of Prizes Offered by the  
American Rose Society.

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For its Annual Exhibiton to be held in the City of Boston, as a part of the National Flower Show, in Mechanic's Hall, March 25th, to and including April 1st, 1911.

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**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.**

All exhibits for competition must be in position by Saturday, March 25th, 1911, not any later than 2 o'clock p. m., except roses shown in Division B, which are to be staged on Friday, March 31st, 1911, and to be in place not later than one o'clock on that day. The exhibits of all classes, except Division B, to be open to public view, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 25th, 26th and 27th days of March, 1911. Then on Friday, March 31st, Division B is to be placed.

2. An entrance fee of \$3.00 is required for all non-members. Any person paying dues is entitled to make entry without further fee.

3. All judging shall be by the scale of points given below. No certificate or first premium shall be awarded to any exhibit scaling less than 85 points; no second premium to any exhibit scaling less than 75 points; and no third or special premium to any exhibit scaling less than 65 points.

4. In all cases where money prizes are offered, plate of equal value may be taken at the option of the winner.

5. All exhibitors winning premiums must keep their respective exhibits in good, fresh condition until the closing of the exhibition.

6. Any article manifestly unfit to show may be excluded by the management and the judges shall withhold any premium when the entries are unworthy of awards. The management may at any time order the removal of any exhibit which is in bad condition.

7. All plants and flowers for competition (except imported plants shown for the first time in this country) must have been grown by the exhibitor for the last three months preceding the exhibition unless otherwise specified.

8. The pots or tubs of exhibition plants must be clean; dirty pots or tubs shall be sufficient cause for the judges to disqualify an exhibit.

9. Class cards will be furnished by the management. None other may be used. The class shall be enclosed in an envelope having on the outside nothing but the number of the exhibitor's entry. The envelope must be sealed before placing it with the exhibit, and must not be opened until after the judges have passed on the exhibit. Any violation of this rule will disqualify an exhibit.

10. Each variety exhibited for competition shall be properly and plainly labeled with its name, in such a manner that it can be easily seen. Label cards, which will be furnished by the management, shall contain nothing but the name of the variety (or, if unnamed, a reference number). The writing or printing must be legible, and any improperly named variety will disqualify the exhibit.

11. When it is desired that exhibits be staged by the management, notice should be sent in advance, by mail, and a full list of articles, number of packages, number of entries, and notice of when and how they will be shipped should be given. A copy of the letter should be placed inside the package at the top, and such exhibit plainly marked with the section and class in which entered, in addition to the variety label.

**PRIZE SCHEDULE OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY FOR ROSES  
IN POTS AND TUBS—1911.**

**DIVISION A.**

Class.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
1. Display in pots or tubs, any or all classes, to occupy not less than 300 square feet, arranged for effect .....	\$200 00	\$150 00
2. 12 Climbing or Rambling, 6 or more varieties..	60 00	40 00
3. 6 Climbing or Rambling, 3 or more varieties..	30 00	20 00
4. Crimson Rambler, specimen plant .....	10 00	5 00
5. Lady Gay, specimen plant .....	10 00	5 00
6. Dorothy Perkins, specimen plant .....	10 00	5 00
7. Tausendschon, specimen plant .....	10 00	5 00
8. Debutante, specimen plant .....	10 00	5 00
9. Hiawatha, specimen plant .....	10 00	5 00
10. Climbing, any other variety, specimen .....	10 00	5 00
11. Baby Rambler, crimson, 6 plants .....	10 00	5 00
12. Baby Rambler, pink, 6 plants .....	10 00	5 00
13. Baby Rambler, white, 6 plants .....	10 00	5 00
14. Collection of Hybrid Perpetuals, not less than 15 plants, not less than 6 varieties.....	25 00	15 00
15. Collection of Standard or Tree Roses, 12 or more plants, 6 or more varieties .....	25 00	15 00

**PRIZE SCHEDULE OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY FOR CUT  
FLOWERS.—1911.**

**DIVISION B.**

16. Display of Cut Roses, not to occupy more than 200 square feet of space, and not to contain less than 200 blooms, quality of blooms and effect to be considered and decorative green of any kind, including plants, permitted.

First prize, \$250.00; second prize, \$150.00; third prize, \$100.00.



## DIVISION C.

Class.		First Prize.	Second Prize.
17.	50 American Beauty .....	\$50 00	\$30 00
18.	50 Killarney .....	30 00	20 00
19.	50 White Killarney .....	30 00	20 00
20.	50 Richmond .....	30 00	20 00
21.	50 My Maryland .....	30 00	20 00
22.	50 Mrs. Jardine .....	30 00	20 00
23.	50 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria .....	30 00	20 00
24.	50 La Detroit .....	30 00	20 00
25.	50 Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	30 00	20 00
26.	50 Cardinal or Rhea Reid .....	30 00	20 00
27.	50 Chatenay or Mrs. Potter Palmer .....	30 00	20 00
28.	50 Any other disseminated variety .....	30 00	20 00

## DIVISION D.

## SPECIAL RETAILER'S PRIZE.

Class.		First Prize.	Second Prize.
29.	For the best and most artistic arrangement of 100 Cut Roses, any variety or varieties may be used, and with such accessories as the exhibitor may desire .....	\$100 00	\$50 00

## DIVISION E.

30.	25 American Beauties .....	\$25 00	\$15 00
31.	25 Killarney .....	10 00	5 00
32.	25 White Killarney .....	10 00	5 00
33.	25 Richmond .....	10 00	5 00
34.	25 My Maryland .....	10 00	5 00
35.	25 Bride .....	10 00	5 00
36.	25 Bridesmaid .....	10 00	5 00
37.	25 Golden Gate or Uncle John.....	10 00	5 00
38.	25 Sunrise or Sunset .....	10 00	5 00
39.	50 Ben Silene .....	10 00	5 00
40.	25 Any other disseminated variety .....	10 00	5 00

## DIVISION F.

## HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Stems not less than 12 inch.

## OPEN TO ALL.

Class.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
41. Largest and best collection, not less than six varieties or less than six of a kind.....	\$20 00	\$10 00

## DIVISION G.

## HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Stems not less than 12 inches.

## OPEN TO PRIVATE GARDENERS AND AMATEURS ONLY.

Class.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
42. For the largest and best collection, not less than six varieties, or less than three of each kind .....	\$10 00	\$ 5 00

Prizes as may be offered hereafter.

In this section the prizes are offered for special exhibits, by one and another friend, who wishes to encourage rose culture or is an admirer of the "Queen of Flowers," and the list grows up to the opening of the exhibition, and is always a subsequent list to the general list and usually embraces a considerable number.

The Secretary will be happy to receive notice from any one so disposed.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.—1911.

## DIVISION H.

The Society of American Florists' Silver Medal may be awarded for best grown Rose plant or group of plants, should there be an exhibit of sufficient merit.

## Class.

43. The Dorrance Challenge Prize for the largest and best display of Cut Roses, offered by Mr. Benjamin Dorrance, Dorranceton, Pa. A valuable silver medal, properly engraved.

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44. For the best vase of Cut Blooms showing the highest score, the Lord & Burnham Co. Gold Medal, value \$25, offered by the Lord & Burnham Co., Irvington, N. Y. This award to be in addition to any other premium the Exhibit may have secured.
45. Special Growers Prizes, values of \$10.00, \$7.00 and \$5.00. These prizes are meant for the actual grower of any exhibit, and not for the exhibitor, excepting in the case where he does his own growing. The above is to be awarded to such three exhibits of Roses as, in the opinion of the judges, reveal the best specimens of the growers' work in rose growing. The object is to recognize the man who actually does the good work. Prizes are offered by Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.
46. For the best Fifty Blooms of any varriety of American origin now in commerce, a Silver Cup., value \$25.00, offered by Messrs. Hutchings & Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

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## The American Rose Society Standard of Judgment.

All Exhibits Will Be Judged By Points in Accordance with the Following  
Official Scale:

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Points of Value.	Competitive Class.	Novelties for Certificates, etc.
Size .....	15	10
Color .....	20	20
Stem .....	20	15
Form .....	15	15
Substance .....	15	10
Foliage .....	15	15
Fragrance (for novelties only) .....	—	5
Distinctiveness .....	—	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100

**AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY'S MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES FOR  
NOVELTIES, OFFERED AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.**

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Gold Medal for the best new Rose not yet disseminated, whether of domestic or foreign origin. Exhibits to be judged by the official scale of the American Rose Society, and no gold medal to be awarded to any Rose scoring less than 95 points.

Silver Medal is offered at the same time and under the same conditions for a novelty scoring not less than 85 points.

A Certificate of Merit is awarded to all Novelties scoring 80 points, but neither Medal nor Certificate will be issued until the variety is named and 12 blooms shown.

It is further ordered that the complete scores of all the entries in the competition be filed with the Secretary of the American Rose Society before the award of any medal is confirmed. No duplicate medal will be awarded. It is understood that though the award of the Gold or Silver Medal or Certificate may be made to the same variety from one exhibitor exhibited in different centers, only one medal will be delivered to the exhibitor.

The Executive Committee of the American Rose Society reserves to itself the right of selection of the judges who shall pass upon the exhibits in the competition for these medals.



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AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES  
ABROAD.

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CEMENT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONS.

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At the last annual meeting special letters were issued to Mr. Richard Vincent, Jr., as representative of the American Rose Society at the Nation Exhibition, held in Belgium, and also in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Regent's Park, London. Mr. Vincent reports back, having received the kindest attention and that the people were delighted with the American Rose Society having extended the courtesy of a special representative. The honorable secretary, Mr. Edward Mawley, of the National Rose Society of England, writing under date of September 6, says: "We were pleased to see the representative of your society, the Rev. B. S. Sulliger and to welcome him at our leading exhibition on July 8, and we are glad to hear from him that he much enjoyed the time he spent with us." These are pleasant acknowledgments of courtesy that cement the friendship between the nations, the most desirable thing in these days of communication between civilized peoples.

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

As a society event the annual rose show is noted. The patroness of the National Rose Society is Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Mother Queen, Alexandria, and the list of royal vice-patronesses is headed by Her Grace, the Duchess of Portland. Outside of Rotten Row, Hyde Park, London, one will not see such magnificent driving outfits as form a solid and long line near the entrance of Regent's Park, on the afternoon of the annual rose show.

The one aim of the society is the encouraging of the growing of high-class roses. Quality is the object. The wisdom of this is clearly shown in the fact that since the organization of the National Rose Society, you see at the annual rose show the most perfect roses that are grown in the world. And these are exhibited in much larger quantities

than one would suppose possible. The one thing that called into existence the National Rose Society of England was to encourage the individual rose grower to grow high-class roses.

One of the most attractive displays was a large box of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt roses. This creamy white rose, with a rose center, grown by that splendid rosarian, E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind., makes a magnificent display when massed. For table display, using many blooms, the rose is superb.

As I passed down the walk of one of the tents, what seemed an incongruous sign met my eye. It was this, "John Pigg, Grower of Roses." A pig among roses seemed out of place. But, if a "bull in a china shop" means destruction, certainly this "Pigg in a Rose Show" added much to its beauty, for Mr. Pigg had a beautiful display of very fine roses.—From the "Oregonian," Portland, Ore., Nov. 20, 1910.



# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

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A Rose for every Home, A Bush for every Garden

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## EX-PRESIDENTS.

Robert Craig,  
F. R. Newbold,

William C. Barry,  
Alexander Montgomery,  
August F. Poehlmann.

Benjamin Dorrance,  
Robert Simpson,

## PRESIDENT, 1910-'11.

William H. Elliott, Brighton, Mass.

## VICE-PRESIDENT.

Adolph Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.

## TREASURER.

Harry O. May, Summit, N. J.

## SECRETARY.

Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Officers, ex-officio members. Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit, Mich.; August F. Poehlmann, Morton Grove, Ill.; J. A. Valentine, Denver, Colo.; Peter Bisset, Washington, D. C.; Wallace R. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.; Wm. F. Kasting, Ellicott tSt., Buffalo, N. Y.

## HONORARY MEMBER.

Hubbard, Mrs. Gertrude M., "Fair Oaks," Washington, D. C. (See page 76)

## LIFE MEMBERS.

American Florist Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
Asmus, A. E., West Hoboken, N. J.  
Auchincloss, Mrs. H. D., 17 West 49th St., New York City.  
Barry, W. C., Rochester, N. Y.  
Bassett, C. P., 1241 State St., Chicago, Ill.  
Beatty, H. B., Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.  
Breitmeyer, Philip, Hon., Detroit, Mich.  
Budlong, F. L., 564 Pontiac Ave., Auburn, R. I.  
Budlong, A. H., 37 and 39 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

- Budlong, J. A., 564 Pontiac Ave., Auburn, R. I.  
Buettner, E., Park Ridge, Ill.  
Burton, George, Wyndmoor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Cook, John, 318 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.  
Crimmins, J. D., 40 E. 68th St., New York City.  
Crowe, Peter, Utica, N. Y.  
Dimock, Mrs. H., 25 E. 60th St., New York City.  
Dodge, Mrs. W. E., Jr., 262 Madison Ave., New York City.  
Dorrance, Benamin, Dorrancetown, Pa.  
Elldridge, Miss Isabelle, Norfolk, Conn. ..  
Elliott, W. H., Brighton, Mass.  
Farenwald, A., Roslyn, Pa.  
George, R., Painesville, O.  
Good, J. M., Springfield, O.  
Guttman, Alex. J., 43 West 28th St., New York City.  
Heacock, Jos., Wyncote, Pa.  
Heller, M., South Park Floral Co., New Castle, Ind.  
Henderson, Chas., 35-37 Cortlandt St., New York City.  
Hill, E. G., Richmond, Ind.  
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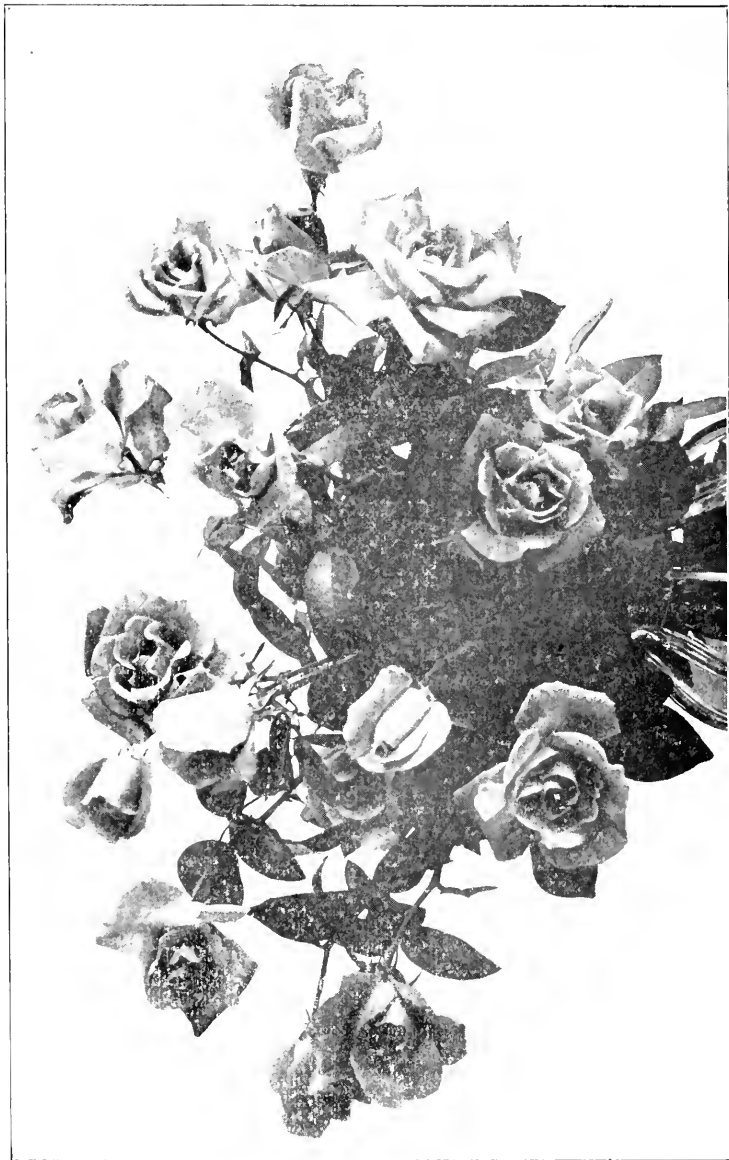
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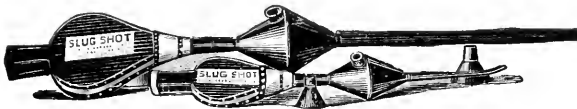
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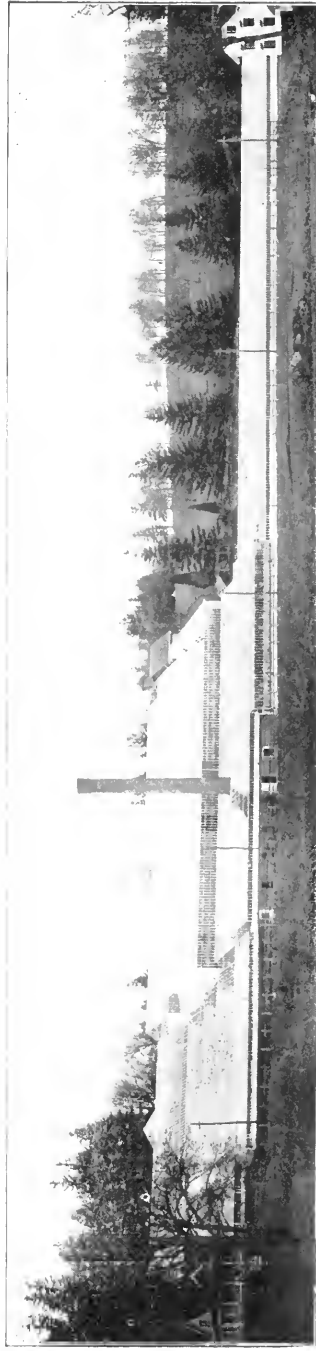


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And the wealth of beauty's  
store;

And I did not heed the fra-  
grance  
Of flower or of tree,  
For my eye was on that rosebud,  
And it grew too high for me.

'Tis wiser far to number  
The blossoms at my feet  
Than ever to be sighing  
For just one bud more sweet.  
My sunbeams and my shadows  
Fall from a pierced hand;  
I can better trust His wisdom,  
Since His heart I understand.  
And maybe in the morning,  
When His blessed face I see,  
He will tell me why my white  
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WITH THE

## American Carnation Society

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(2) To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of the Rose suitable to our American climate and requirements.

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It is also proposed that the Society disseminate to its members the latest information pertaining to the Rose, recommending new varieties of undoubted merit, best methods of culture, how to fight insect and fungoid pests, the proper use of manures, and other information from the pens of leading experts that, especially to amateurs, will be worth many times the cost of membership.

“Come with us, and we will do thee good.”

“There is no single flower which carries with it more attraction than the Rose full blown, **No** flower is more significant in its choiceness than the Rose bud. **No** flower as a gift to sick or well has so much character and feeling attached to it as the Rose.”—The Voice of Humanity.

# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Organized March 13, 1899

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## EX-PRESIDENTS

ROBERT CRAIG  
F. R. NEWBOLD  
AUGUST F. POEHLMANN

WILLIAM C. BARRY  
ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY

BENJAMIN DORRANCE  
ROBERT SIMPSON  
W. H. ELLIOTT



ADOLPH FARENWALD  
OF ROSLYN, PA.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT AT DETROIT, 1912

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## OFFICERS FOR A. D. 1912-13

### President

ADOLPH FARENWALD, ROSLYN, PA.

### Vice-President

FRANK H. TREANDLEY  
131 W. 28TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

### Treasurer

HARRY O. MAY, SUMMIT, N. J.

### Secretary

BENJAMIN HAMMOND  
FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AUGUST F. POEHLMANN, MORTON GROVE, ILL.  
J. A. VALENTINE, DENVER, COL.  
EBER HOLMES, MONTROSE, MASS.

FRANK R. PIERSON, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.  
WALLACE R. PIERSON, CROMWELL, CONN.  
ROBERT SIMPSON, CLIFTON, N. J.

A SECTION OF WAYNE PAVILLION.



General View of Roses Exhibited at Rose Society's Show, Detroit, Mich.,  
Jan. 10-11-12, 1912. American Beauty Roses in Foreground.

## DETROIT.

In unity there is strength—and unity usually means both Grace and Patience—any two can pull apart but when two tread the way together one supplementing the other therein comes Strength and Beauty. Now this is what did happen at the City of Detroit in 1912—in the Wayne Pavillion by the side of the Detroit River, the great Highway of the inland Seas.

A show in winter that was beautiful to look upon, arranged with fine taste, in quantity quite abundant, the choicest blooms of the hot houses of the land, participated in by people of two political divisions of the land as brethren of good hope—United States and Canada. Guests of the Flower growers and admirers of Flowers of the City of Detroit.

The American Rose Society did its best, it did well. The American Carnation Society did the same. There was much to be pleased with. Mr. William Dilger represented the Detroit Florists as manager and graciously and well did he do the arduous work which always must be done if an exhibition is a success. The winter weather was severe, it blew the gale of a blizzard part of the time, this caused some loss, some disappointment, to would-be exhibitors who sent on fine material for exhibition, found when their packages arrived it was frost bitten. Nevertheless there was good cheer within and the attendance was all that could be expected. There was an illustrated lecture. There was a German home feast at the Cadillac Hotel. The Mayor of the City came to bid welcome and to praise and when all was over the good women of the city came and gathered up the beautiful fragments that were left. Roses and Carnations, and sped them to the homes of the sick and to the hospitals of the suffering and the ailing and the young lads were there as "Boy Scouts" to do what running they could in distribution of, these choice specimens of the Florists' Art, which for nearly a week had made a diversion in mid-winter. The details of which are told in the following pages.—Benjamin Hammond, Secretary, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., December 24, 1912.

# ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW IS OPENED

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Thousands of Roses and Carnations Make Strong  
Contrast With Wintry Out-of-Doors.

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## What the Newspapers Said.

While winter, bleak and barren, nipped viciously out of doors, within Wayne gardens it was like some rare and lovely day in June when the first National Rose and Carnation Show was opened yesterday afternoon. Although the latter part of the afternoon still found many exhibits not in their places, including something like thirty-five from New York, the interior of the big hall presented a gorgeous picture. The perfume of thousands of blooms filled the air and wherever the eye rested masses of roses and carnations mingled their colors in a riot of loveliness. The place resembled a summer day pageant of the southland, rather than a commonplace interior on a shivering day.

The show is the result of the combined efforts of the National Rose and the National Carnation societies. Blooms unknown to the laity are displayed in luxuriant profusion. The arrangement of the various exhibits, while primarily designed to show each set of flowers to the best advantage, produces a beautiful ensemble.

## Entire Country Represented.

For the effects wrought overhead and the charming English arbor in the center, the Bemb Floral Co., of this city, is responsible, but the names of growers in almost every state in the union are in the lists of exhibitors. The visitor can walk through long aisles, roses banked on one side of the hall, on the other masses of wonderful pinks. There is no end of new varieties. Fred Pautke, an encyclopedia of carnation lore, arranged the pink exhibit and Raleigh Wells the arrangement of roses.

To the visitors, who included many men and women, the task of the committee on prizes seemed a difficult one, for each exhibit is lovelier than the last.

## Many Ingenious Displays.

Fred Brietmeyer, of Mt. Clemens, is showing roses to make the lover of the queen of flowers sigh with envy. There are the Canadian Queen the Melody, La Detroit, Bon Silene and others of equal beauty. Adolph Farenwald, of Roslyn, Pa., president of the American Rose society, had

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a section in the upper center of the floor that attracted much attention—all Killarney roses set in iridescent and willow vases in most artistic arrangement. Albert Stahelin, of Redford, Mich., had a rustic bower that forecasts Valentine's day in a most ingenious manner. He is one of the younger men and his carnations were conspicuous for their profusion and beauty. A. E. Fetters showed a decorated dinner table with a shaded lamp that attracted the women. Mrs. Julia Munt, of London, England, arranged a wedding breakfast table in old English style known as "silver rustic" with rosebuds and lilies of the valley. Walter Taepke, too, went back to a quaint old English style in an arrangement of small baskets tied with pale yellow ribbon, in which flowers that suggested Spring, were primly set as in the baskets often carried by women in portraits of the eighteenth century English painters.—Detroit Free Press, January 11, 1912.

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## JOINT MEETING A SUCCESS.

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### General Approval Given.

For the first time in the history of the Carnation and Rose Societies it has been possible to hold a joint mid-winter exhibition and convention and, except for the upsetting of arrangements by the cold weather, the unqualified success achieved has met with almost unanimous approval. The rose men, when the January date was chosen, felt that they were taking a serious chance of not having the stock for a really creditable showing by comparison with what the Carnation Society has been accustomed to do, but, possibly because of their doubts and the extra effort which resulted, their fears proved groundless, for the Rose Society never has made so fine a showing as it is doing at Detroit this week. The number of rose exhibits is much greater than anything in the recent history of the society and the quality of stock certainly nothing better could be asked. Of course the novelties come in for a large share of the attention, but the classes for standard varieties are well filled and the general quality of the stock is a demonstration of the splendid progress the art of rose growing has made in the last few years. The rose men are not yet ready to admit that January 10 is an ideal date for their purpose, but they smile with satisfaction when they consider that they have done better than ever before on a date not of their choosing. They express the opin-

ion, which seems a fair view, that the joint meeting is a fine thing, and should be continued, but that a later date should be tried next time.

So good a showing has the Rose Society made that the Carnation Society was put upon its mettle to hold up its end and maintain the position it has gained through twenty years of successful mid-winter shows—Florists' Review, January 11th, 1912.

#### SCHOOL CHILDREN FAVORED.

Not only will the flowers be distributed to those unable to come to the exhibition, but the school children of the city have been extended an invitation by the two societies to visit the gardens this morning, when hundreds of the blooms will be distributed among them.

One of the finest displays of the exhibition is the work of a local florist. Not intending to submit it for competition, the creator put it on display for the first time Thursday. It consists of a dinner table beautifully decorated with a huge bunch of Killarney roses, set in a mound of lilies-of-the-valley and Killarney rosebuds, and combining efficiency with beauty, the table being completely set, down to the cut glass candelabra, silver and wine glasses. The exhibit has drawn the admiration of hundreds during the last two days, and is well worthy of the praise it has received.

The exhibits were guarded last night by a special detail of patrolmen, members of the traffic squad, through the courtesy of Commissioner Croul, who will also see that officers are on hand to-day to assist the members of the Flower Guild in distributing the flowers.—Detroit News.

#### TO GIVE AWAY FLOWERS.

Thousands of the most beautiful roses and carnations ever grown in America, which have been in exhibition during the convention, will be distributed to the hospitals and the sick and poor of the city to-day by members of the Detroit branch of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, and volunteer helpers who have expressed a willingness to help them in the good work. Over \$25,000 worth of these flowers are to be given away through the courtesy of the two societies.

#### The Ladies, God Bless Them.

A list has been prepared by members of the Flower guild of those all over the city to whom flowers will bring a touch of the out-of-doors that is denied them because of illness, and to these homes hundreds of automobiles will carry the offerings of the flower men to-day. Though hun-



dreds of society women have offered the use of their automobiles, more automobiles will be needed.

#### The Boy Scout.

Eugene C. Foster, Boy Scout commissioner, of Detroit, notified The News last night that Boy Scouts, in uniform, are to be on hand at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. in the Wayne gardens to assist in the work of distribution. As it was impossible to send a general notice out among the boys, they are asked to come prepared to put in as much time as possible, even though they may not have had any official notice that their services are required. Only scouts in uniform will be admitted.—Detroit News, Jan. 13th, 1912.

### The Queen of Flowers in Detroit.

The exhibition by the American Rose Society, at Detroit, was a magnificent demonstration of the loyalty and enthusiasm of its members and the wonderful cultural skill attained by the rose growers of America in the industry of rose forcing for commercial purposes. It was acknowledged by all as the greatest exhibition in its class ever staged in America and that is equivalent to saying that it surpassed anything of the kind ever done in the world, for it is unquestioned, that nowhere else is rose forcing for cut flower production carried to the perfection that is reached here. The credit is all the greater because the date of the joint exhibition was not approved by the rose growers but was accepted only in the interests of harmony and affiliation. Nobody was more surprised than the Rose Society members themselves at the wonderful showing made and it may be added that the cultural qualities displayed were a distinct advance on former exhibitions; indeed there were scores of vases which had not the remotest chance of winning a prize on this occasion which, three or four years ago, would have been invincible in any show. It was a battle of giants and the American Rose Society has by this demonstration well won for itself a commanding position among the special societies of our land.—“Horticulture” Edition, Jan. 20th, 1912.



AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY EXHIBITION. CENTER VIEW OF THE GREAT HALL IN WAYNE PAVILLION  
The Pergola, with the Rose Exhibition on One Side and Carnations on the Other.

# The Thirteenth Annual Meeting

Of the

## AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Held in Wayne Pavillion,

In the City of Detroit, January 10, 11, 12, 1912.

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This thirteenth Annual Convention was held in the City of Detroit in conjunction with the American Carnation Society, as a test to see if one time of annual meeting for both societies may not be a desirable combination, the Exhibition Hall was excellent for the purpose. The Wayne Pavillion, a bright, well ventilated hall, some 300 feet long. Down the middle was an arbor made with white birch posts. On the one side carnations on the other roses.

### The Welcome Meeting.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening the formal opening meeting took place in the Assembly Room of the Pavillion and the president of the Detroit Florists' Club, Mr. George E. Browne, presiding.

His Honor, the Mayor of Detroit, W. B. Thompson, spoke kindly and with fine taste welcoming the joint convention and paying tribute to his predecessor, Hon. Phillip Breitmeyer as one who for years in his business and otherwise had worked to make "a City Beautiful" of Detroit.

The Board of Commerce was represented by Mr. F. H. Conant, who had a few words of welcome, choicely expressed and also alluding to the city which was always a patron of these things of beauty—the flowers, which beautify the homes of our citizens of all degrees of wealth.

Professor Griffith who represented the City Art Museum, gave an interesting impromptu talk touching upon the refining influence of flowers, the part they played in all domestic occasions of joy, gladness and of sorrow among all civilized people.

Mr. Phillip Breitmeyer, the Vice-President of both the Rose Society and the Carnation Society, in excellent manner responded.

President Farenwald of the Rose Society, was introduced and in his earnest, kindly manner told the Detroiters that when he was in the City making arrangements for the exhibition, he had been taken over Belle Isle Park and around the City and everywhere he went it looked nice

and the people looked prosperous; it made such an impression on him he felt as if he could sell out at home, he would like to come to Detroit and settle.

President Valentine of the Carnation Society, coming from Colorado, gave his listeners the good words of cheer and fraternal helpfulness.

Mrs. McGraw, a Detroit lady spoke for the Detroit Plant and Flower Guild, touching upon the cheer brought so often to the sick and the poor by a gift of flowers, the human heart is touched and strengthened by the kindly remembrance which a few flowers graciously sent to a home or person in time of illness or recovery. The flowers were turned over to this Society—See account on page 8.

The presiding officer introduced the Secretary of the Rose Society as "Benjamin Hammond, who will speak for himself."

In this large gathering no one had any program and no speaker had any set speech, or notice before hand. The platform was filled and the chairman simply called on one and another. The speech-making was evidently enjoyed and that no one had a set speech was evident.

The occasion broke up with general good feeling. Notice was given of an entertainment to be given by the Detroit Florists' Club at the Hotel Cadillac, of an informal character and all the lady visitors were especially requested to be present.

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## ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Promptly at 2.30 p. m. Thursday, the 11th of January, President Farenwald called the meeting to order, and shortly the Meeting Hall was uncommonly well filled. All members had been furnished with a ribbon badge of the A. R. S. The President proceeding with his address as follows:

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow members of the American Rose Society:

Following the generous invitation of the Detroit Florists' Club to hold their Annual Convention at Detroit, the city which will in the near future wrestle with Chicago for the supremacy of the Middle West, we meet again, after another strenuous year has rolled around, to look over the battlefield to see what has been gained or lost. I hope the most of you have gained in knowledge and prosperity. Those who have gained knowledge in our profession should be generous to share it with some of their

less favored fellow members, by freely distributing information when questions are asked on subjects with which they are familiar.

### Sharing Knowledge

This sharing of knowledge is the most important plank in our Society. Close that fountain, and the life of our Society would be very short. So, I hope that every member will take an interest in our meetings and show that he is willing to help to uplift and uphold what is best in our Society. And not alone in the meetings, but also out of them. He should be generous with his knowledge when some of our timid fellow members ask questions, for we do not all have the nerve to stand up in an open meeting to debate and question. So, fellow members, give freely where it is asked for. No man is so wise but that he needs advice sometime or other.

I think our profession has kept abreast of the times in every way. The increase in glass put up must have been enormous, though I have no figures to give. It was greatly stimulated by the low prices of building material. Cultural methods and economies are continuously being improved upon.

### Roses Not Falling Behind.

The grower of cut roses has not been falling behind, I am sure. Neither has the wholesaler nor the retailer, or else the output of cut roses could not have been handled so profitably for all. Only wide awake men can go into it and survive. While our business has prospered all over the country, I cannot give such a rosy view of our Society. We have gotten some new members, to be sure, some annual and some new life members. But, what does that signify, when we take into consideration the thousands of men who are making a competency by growing roses, and the men who handle the product, either wholesale or retail? Everyone of our members should be an apostle in his particular sphere of interest at home, to advance the cause of the American Rose Society. Our people, always so willing to uphold a good cause, seem to be singularly lacking in interest, and that where it affects the most vital parts of their business; namely, the upholding and advancement of the rose, either as cut flowers or plants. The English Rose Society last year increased its membership by several thousand. Are men and women in our profession here less keen in their appreciation of a strong Rose Society? It seems so. But why? Possibly they think because their places as growers or storekeepers are so small that they do not count. Surely, they are badly mistaken. We

need every one, large and small. Their successes and their failures will fit in where most needed, to either inspire the already successful ones to still a further go, or to put new life and energy into those men whom the Gods have favored less.

#### **A Joint Convention.**

After many fruitless attempts to hold a joint convention with the American Carnation Society and our Society, they have at last joined hands to hold their convention and exhibition together here in Detroit, in the same hall. Both societies had to somewhat change their plans. Whether this joint meeting will prove successful, I am at the present time not able to say. But I do hope for the best, as there were many points in favor of doing so. The officers of the Rose Society and its executive board were unanimous in this move. I know many members are dissatisfied with such an early date, but let us wait with criticism until after the meeting. Without giving it a trial, we were not able to state positively either for or against the Detroit meeting. I hope that this exhibition is all it should be—an educator to us and the public.

#### **Outdoor Roses.**

Also, we must all do our best to advance the growing of out-of-door roses, in whichever way we can do it best; for that is where our amateur members will come from later. We must, before all, interest the nurseryman to grow out-of-door roses best suited to his locality and to make exhibits in the June shows. There are no better object lessons for the public than these.

#### **New Roses to be Well Tested.**

New roses are coming in abundance from everywhere. This is a splendid showing, which, I am sure is largely due to the influence of the Rose Society's efforts and its exhibitions. We must continuously advance. Of course, that makes it so much harder for any new rose to qualify, but when a winner, it will amply repay all their losses to the hybridizer or to the distributor. We should encourage the hybridizer in his efforts. I would suggest here that the distributor test his new roses a little more carefully before sending them out, by giving some plants to other firms in different localities to grow them. This test may be a little more costly, but will pay a great deal better to both parties, the distributor and the

grower who buys them. I also strongly advise florists' clubs everywhere to use their influence with their respective State Legislatures to establish experiment stations in their State Colleges to test plants and fertilizers, so that in both respects we would not be groping so much in the dark as we mostly do now.

**All Good Work Needs Some Sacrifice.**

In conclusion, I should say, the strengthening and upbuilding of our Society needs some sacrifice in time and money on the part of every loyal member. Every good cause has only advanced in such a way, and who will say that our aims are less deserving. So, fellow members, if any of you who are facing me, came with a frown on, forget it. Look around, reflect, there are others. Bear your sacrifices with a cheerful smile; it will make it easier for you and more pleasant for the rest. The cheerful giver is the most beloved. When you return home, go to your neighbor in our profession, smack your chest, and tell him you went to Detroit in zero weather, running chances of trouble at home, but thought it would be good for you and your business. Tell him you saw and heard a lot and gave something in return. Make them feel that they have missed something, and that they will not be behind another year. Then, you have fulfilled your mission to the American Rose Society. You are a loyal and a royal GOOD FELLOW!

President Farenwald's address was received with a hearty expression of good will.

The Secretary's Report was read as follows and brought out active discussion.

## Secretary's Report 1912.

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The American Rose Society brings to the eyes of the people of Detroit some of the choicest productions of the rose which can be grown under glass, this early season precluding the exhibition of pot plants. Nevertheless, the spirit of the brightest of flowers is here to stimulate the spirit in mankind which admires beauty wherever it may be seen, and in this City of homes and enterprise by the side of our greatest highway of the inland seas, as the National Society of America we pay our respects, with the hope of encouraging extended interest in things choice, chaste and beautiful. The American Rose Society has prospered the past year—addition has been made to its permanent fund, and the members have paid their dues—this means stability. But to the mind of the Secretary there are two classes which should be in greater numbers among our membership, the grower of rose plants and amateurs.

### Rose Growers and Amateurs.

The first should see the advantage and the second needs a little encouragement to feel in touch. And after five years' experience as Secretary, I emphasize again the recommendation made by several members at the meeting held in Washington, the issuing of a special quarterly Bulletin to Amateur members, thus keeping in touch with people who would feel that they were looked after. This cannot be done without some expense, the suggestion was in a measure worked out but when reported at the Chicago meeting it was thought better to do another way, but the other way did not materialize. So we have only one means to reach the multitude, that is the Annual Bulletin, which seems to be appreciated. The able papers presented year by year are thus made matters of permanent record, and so far these papers have been of real interest to rose growers and admirers of roses, and the commercial value of rose growing depends upon the admiration of the flower by the people. At the Boston meeting a suggestion was made concerning a rule of measurement of stems as a means to regulate understandingly the value in the market of various grades of the rose.

### Medals.

During the year the second Gold Medal was issued and awarded to Mr. M. H. Walsh, of Woods Hole, in recognition of the eminent service ren-



dered by him in the Hybridizing of the Wichuriana class of roses. Silver Medals were sent to Messrs. A. B. Scott & Sons, of Sharon Hill, Pa., also to Messrs. S. J. Reuter & Son, Inc., of Westerly, R. I., and to Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass. One Silver and one Bronze Medal was sent to the Toronto Horticultural Society, one Bronze Medal to the Minnesota State Rose Society, one Silver Medal to the Annandale Rose Meeting, Annandale, N. Y., and two Bronze Medals for Rose Gardens made and tended by a school girl and boy at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

These medals are thought much of. Another matter which seems to me to be of prime importance for the American Rose Society to take up and act upon as part of its permanent work.

#### **An Important Matter.**

Is there anywhere a full list of the names and varieties of roses originated in America? Such a record should be made and when a new rose is disseminated, if it were recognized by a competent judgment on behalf of the American Rose Society and then recorded, this would be a safeguard against duplication and of much value to an originator.

#### **Special Prize for New Rose.**

Our Society holds a permanent invested fund made by the late Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbell, of Washington, D. C., to award each five years a valuable Gold Medal for the best rose of American origin. Mrs. Frances Roche, of Newport, R. I., has placed at the disposal of the Society a prize of \$50.00 for the best yellow rose to resemble in color the "Marshal Neill" but with stronger stem, to be competed for at any show selected by this Society, after June, 1912.

All members of the American Rose Society can feel that the idea a "Rose for every home, a Bush for every Garden" meets a response in the hearts of the people.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

January 9th, 1912.

The Secretary announced that Treasurer H. O. May was unable to be present, but had sent on his report.

The reading of the report was ordered by the President and will be found on page 26.

After the reading of Treasurer May's report, a discussion arose concerning

#### The Next Place of Meeting.

Mr. C. H. Totty, representing the "National Flower Show Committee," of the Society of American Florists, requested the American Rose Society to fix its date for the next annual meeting to correspond with the National Flower Show, to be held in the City of New York, in the Spring of 1913.

Mr. Wallace R. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., said: "Gentlemen, the presence of such an exhibit as the American Rose Society annually puts up is worth something of considerable value to any show such as the National Flower Show Committee has in view, and I would like to ask what amount can be contributed to the American Rose Society for its premium list?"

This question put some lively interest into the proceedings. Mr. F. R. Pierson, of Tarrytown, N. Y., spoke with much clearness concerning the good results of the National Flower Show held in Boston, and the benefits derived by the combination of the various societies at that time.

A motion was made that Mr. Totty's invitation be accepted. Upon the question of what the National Flower Show Committee could do in regard to a Premium Fund, Mr. W. G. McKenderick, of Toronto, Canada, moved that the members of the Executive Committee present, be directed to confer with Mr. Totty and others of the National Flower Show Committee, and report without delay. Carried.

Mr. W. R. Pierson moved "that the terms of the National Flower Show Committee be left in the hands of the Executive Committee of the American Rose Society, and if the offer and terms be satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the American Rose Society that the same be accepted. The motion as made by Mr. W. R. Pierson, was put and carried.

Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, of Boston, moved "that the Executive Committee meet, act and report before this convention adjourns." This motion was seconded by several members and being put was carried, heartily.

Mr. Adolph F. Poehlmann, of Morton Grove, Ill., said: "I think this joint exhibition is worth having, it brings the very best there is in the country together, it creates great interest in any metropolitan city in which such a show is held. I believe the flower growers should get together and stay together, unite their efforts, for no matter how strong one society may be, all combined are stronger and more interesting and I endorse Mr. Pierson's views."

A Beautiful Sight, Rich in Color.



ONE VIEW OF THE 1912 EXHIBITION,  
LOOKING THE LENGTH OF THE BUILDING.

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### The Election of Officers was now Taken Up.

The question was put: "Who will you have for President for the year ensuing, nominations are in order." No nominations forthcoming, two members moved that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for Mr. Adolph Farenwald as President for the years 1912 and 1913. The Secretary wrote, cast and announced the ballot as the unanimous choice of the meeting.

Adolph Farenwald, of Roslyn, Penn., re elected President of the American Rose Society. For Vice-President, two nominations were made, viz. Frank H. Traendley, of New York and Wallace R. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., both nominations were quickly seconded, and a motion was made that nominations now be closed. Before this motion was put, Mr. Wallace R. Pierson rose and thanked all concerned for the compliment of nomination, but he did not wish to be considered a candidate in any way. "Mr. Frank H. Traendley is the proper man, we have voted to go to New York and Mr. Traendley is in New York, he possesses all the qualifications to fill the position admirably and I withdraw in his favor."

It was then moved and seconded that the Secretary cast one ballot for Frank H. Traendley, of New York City as Vice-President, for the year next ensuing. The ballot was cast and formally announced.

Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, of Boston made some complimentary remarks upon the service rendered by the Treasurer and Secretary, and moved that they be re-elected. On motion duly made and seconded, a joint ballot was ordered cast for H. O. May, of Summit, N. J., for Treasurer and Benjamin Hammond, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., for Secretary.

The terms of Peter Bissett, of Washington, D. C., and William F. Kastling, as members of the Executive Committee expire. The names of Frank R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y., and Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J. were named as successors and chosen. The joint conference Committee now appeared with its report upon the matter of Premium offers. The business going on was halted temporarily and the Committee reported to the meeting as follows:

### Report on Prize Fund and Place of Next Meeting.

"The National Flower Show Committee has set aside the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, as a gross sum to be divided as premium bonus. Of this total sum, one-fifth, or \$2,000 will be given to the American Rose Society against its Premium List for Pot Roses and Cut Flowers. The American Rose Society is to make out its own Premium List for any

amount it sees fit. The National Flower Show Committee pay the premiums to the amount of \$2,000, if the premiums finally awarded exceed the sum of \$2,000, the excess over the said sum of \$2,000 is to be paid from the Treasury of the American Rose Society. If the total premiums awarded should not reach the total sum of the said \$2,000, the National Flower Show Committee will pay the amount under the \$2,000, but no more.

Special premiums, whether cups, medals or money, offered as such, remain in the hands and control of the American Rose Society."

This report was received with enthusiasm by the meeting, and an excellent feeling among the entire company present prevailed.

A motion was duly made and seconded that the American Rose Society accept the proposition of the National Flower Show Committee, and hold its next annual meeting and exhibition in the City of New York, in the Spring of 1913, at a date and place to be settled later.

Carried unanimously.

#### Increased Membership.

Mr. W. G. McKenderick, of Toronto, said that nothing like the number of members that should belong to the Rose Society was on record, and he would like to have the subject, as presented in the Secretary's report, discussed and some action taken toward trying to get amateurs interested, saying he, himself was an amateur, the rose growing interest he believed was the largest in floriculture, and the exhibitions made by this Society have for years been a strong attraction to hundreds of visitors, and he would like to see some steps taken whereby added interest in the Society may be secured, and would like to hear from the Secretary.

Mr. Hammond stated that the American Rose Society, when started in New York, was done so largely under the auspices of amateur patronage, the value, as a trade asset of popular interest in the rose was of immense value, but after five years experience as Secretary, I am at a loss to know how to keep in touch with a membership of amateurs, if we ever gain such a list, without something to keep them interested. In the meeting held in the City of Washington, D. C., five years back, this subject was then brought up by prominent men, and recommended. I prepared the outline of a Quarterly Journal to be sent out regularly so that all classes of members may be reached and presented the same at the Chicago meeting, to support this work, it was my plan to solicit and secure over the country some fifty persons interested in the growing or selling of roses, and have them take a card of one inch space only, for which they would pay ten dollars, the idea being to secure \$500, to cover the

expense, because the Society's treasury, while able to pay its way and out of debt, with a small invested permanent fund besides, was not able to start this effort unless extra funds were provided. At Chicago the proposition was side-tracked and a recommendation made that the venture be made but let the expense be covered by private subscription. This did not materialize, but if the American Rose Society is to increase its general membership, more must be done to get into touch with either local societies or individuals than hitherto has been done.

This statement brought various persons to their feet and a lively discussion ensued, with the result that a fund of \$500 was provided.

#### Subscriptions to the Rose Journal Fund.

Mr. J. M. Goode, of Springfield, O., said his firm would distribute a card or circular in favor of the increased membership and would pledge the sum of \$100 toward the \$500 suggested by the Secretary.

Mr. W. G. McKendrick, of Toronto, said he wished to see the plan tried and would pledge \$100.

Mr. Robert Pyle, of Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa., spoke earnestly in favor of the trial being made for a "Quarterly Rose Journal" and put his firm down for \$100.

Mr. William H. Elliott, of Brighton, Mass., thought the time had come for such a trial to be made to secure increased membership, both of amateur rose growers and the plant growers and would like to be counted as one to stand for \$100.

Mr. Wallace R. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., said "put me down for \$100."

Mr. William J. Stewart, of Boston, asked how many copies would be printed and how circulated?

Mr. Hammond—"Start with say 1,000 copies or over as a trial, get as many card supporters as practical, send a copy to each member on the list, send a copy to each local horticultural society or friends of any members and note the result, for the coming year. I will provide all clerical help necessary without cost for the carrying out of this idea, and we will see the result."

Mr. McKendrick said only one thing more, have the Journal nicely printed on good paper so that it will be a credit to all concerned and I will be satisfied.

This session from the start had been one of constant activity, and the

## AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

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illustrated lecture by Mr. Robert Pyle was scheduled: "Among the Roses in Europe," to open at 7.45 sharp. See page

A motion was made that this meeting adjourn until 10 o'clock Friday morning, to close all unfinished business. The motion was seconded by a rising vote—it had reached half-past six, a continuous session of about four hours.

## Vote of thanks to the Judges and Detroit Florist Club.

### FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, JANUARY, 1912.

The busy session of Thursday afternoon was adjourned until Friday A. M., at ten o'clock, but it was eleven o'clock when the meeting assembled.

The paper of Mr. Charles W. Fullgraff, of St. Louis was read by Mr. C. H. Totty (see page 50) and a vote of thanks passed for the same, also to Mr. Irwin Berteman of Indianapolis.

The Secretary reported fifty-four (54) Annual Members had paid their dues at the meeting and one Associate Member.

Special report of Judges was made, awarding the Ellwanger & Barry Sweepstake Prize—a Silver Cup to the exhibit of A. N. Pierson, Inc., of Cromwell, Conn.

The Montgomery Cup for New Rose to Messrs. Stockton & Howe, of Princeton, N. J. The full report of the judges is on page 57 Messrs. Emil Buettner, of Park Ridge, Ill., Eber Holmes, of Montrose, Mass., and Leo Niessen, of Philadelphia, Pa., being the Judges.

On motion duly made and seconded the following Resolution was offered:

Resolved: That the American Rose Society is under obligation to the gentlemen who have acted as Judges at this exhibition. Therefore be it Resolved: That this Society extend to Messrs. Emil Buettner, Eber Holmes and Leo Niessen its thanks and appreciation for the valuable service rendered.

The vote was heartily unanimous.

Several members present spoke in appreciation of the great pains taken by the Detroit Florists' Club and others in making this exhibition a success. Mr. Wallace R. Pierson read and moved the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved: That it is the sense of the members of the American Rose Society attending this 13th Annual Exhibition, in the City of Detroit, that a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered to the Detroit Florists' Club and others who have contributed toward the success of this gathering.

Furthermore we appreciate the hospitality extended to us in various ways, and desire to extend our thanks personally and as a Society to all who have so generously entertained us. And that this Resolution be placed upon the official records and a copy be sent to the Detroit Florists' Club.

The Resolution was passed by a rising vote.

The International Horticultural Exhibition was brought up, and its importance as well as its interesting features would be of great value to any who may be able to attend. A question arose as to the appointing of a committee. This was not practical at this time. It was proposed that if any member of the American Rose Society who might be able to attend if they would report later, due credentials would be issued. President Farnwald for one said he hoped to go, and several others expressed a like desire.

On motion, the hour being one o'clock, that any and all unfinished business be referred to the Executive Committee which was carried.

The annual meeting then adjourned.





**WILLIAM DILGER,**

**Of Detroit.**

The man who carefully attended to all the details of the joint exhibition, which were a credit to his executive ability and patient courtesy throughout.

## TREASURER'S REPORT



Summit, N. J., Jan. 8, 1912.

American Rose Society in account with H. O. May, Treasurer.

### RECEIPTS.

1911

March	24	Balance on hand .....	\$ 487 99
April	6	B. Hammond, Sect'y., on account Annual Dues .....	70 71
April	9	B. Hammond, Sect'y., Subscription Acct. to Guarantee Fund:	
		W. J. Palmer, Subscription .....	25 00
		W. F. Kasting, Subscription .....	25 00
		A. N. Pierson, Inc., Subscription .....	50 00
		A. Farenwald, Subscription .....	50 00
		Dues .....	6 00
April	13	B. Hammond, Sect'y:	
		Poehlman Bros. Co., Subscription .....	50 00
		E. G. Hill Co., Subscription .....	25 00
		Dues .....	6 00
		Benj. Hammond, Premium .....	22 00
April	19	B. Hammond, Sect'y, Subscription to Guarantee Fund:	
		W. H. Elliott .....	50 00
May	1	B. Hammond, Sect'y, Annual Dues .....	3 00
May	10	B. Hammond, Sect'y, Annual Dues .....	3 00
		Thos. N. Cook, Life Membership .....	50 00
May	25	B. Hammond, Sect'y, Dues .....	3 00
June	9	B. Hammond, Sect'y, Dues .....	3 00
June	15	B. Hammond, Sect'y, Dues .....	3 00
		B. Hammond, Sect'y, Adv. .....	6 00
July	6	Interest on Mortgage Certificates .....	75 00

Aug.	2	B. Hammond, Sect'y:	
		Dues .....	3 00
		Patrick Welch, Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		Dues .....	3 00
Aug.	24	California Rose Co., Dues .....	3 00
Sept.	11	B. Hammond, Sect'y, Dues .....	3 00
Sept.	16	B. Hammond, Sect'y:	
		Budlong Rose Co., Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		Samuel Thorne, Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
Nov.	4	Mrs. E. M. Sharpe, Guarantee Fund .....	10 00
Nov.	16	B. Hammond, Sect'y:	
		Fred Burki, Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
Dec.	18	B. Hammond, Sect'y:	
		Advertising, Poehlmann Bros. Co. ....	10 00
		Pennock Bros., Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		Gude Bros. Co., Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		Robert Scott & Son, Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		John Cook, Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		Henry Hentz, Jr., Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
Dec.	26	B. Hammond, Sect'y:	
		U. S. Cut Flower Co., Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		Foley Mfg. Co., Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		Henshaw & Fenrich Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
1912.			
Jan.	2	B. Hammond, Sect'y:	
		Dues .....	9 00
		Benj. Dorrance, Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
		Interest on Mortgage Certificates .....	75 00
		Interest on Permanent Fund .....	20 33
		Interest on Check Account .....	7 63
Jan.	8	Harry O. May, Dues .....	3 00
			\$1,485 66

Summit, N. J., Jan. 8, 1912.

Permanent Investment Account:

Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guarantee Co.,

Three Mortgage Certificates .....\$3,000 00

Summit Trust Co.:

Permanent Fund & Hubbard Medal Fund ..... 350 00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1911.

April	19	Jones McDuffee & Stratton Co., Vases Loaned .....	\$ 20 50
May	10	Permanent Fund .....	50 00
May	25	A. T. DeLaMare Ptg. & Pub. Co.:	
		Entry Cards .....	6 00
		Judges' Books .....	7 50
June	15	Ferd Fuchs & Bros.:	
		Engraving and Expressage on Dorrance Medal ....	3 80
		B. Hammond:	
		Clerical Expenses on Bulletin, 1910, postage and exp.	58 05
Aug.	3	E. Allen Peirce, Treas. Nat'l Flower Show:	
		In full settlement of Boston Show Premiums-Bal....	537 00
Oct.	4	Ferd Fuchs & Bros.:	
		Engraving Medals, Etc. ....	8 95
Oct.	16	B. Hammond Sect'y:	
		For Gold Medal awarded M. H. Walsh .....	40 00
		A. M. Jones, Postmaster, Stamps.....	2 00
Dec.	18	B. Hammond:	
		Amount due on Ferd Fuchs Bros. bill .....	9 60
			<hr/>
			\$ 743 40
		To Balance .....	742 26
			<hr/>
			\$1,485 66

The cost of the 1911 Bulletin which is published at end of year, has not been presented at the date of this report and is an offset to the above balance, which will appear in next report.

Note—The Guarantee Fund was made up by special subscriptions to provide for the Premium List and expense under the Resolution passed at the meeting held in Baltimore, August 17th, 1911, during S. A. F. convention.

## RECAPITULATION

Total Receipts, \$1,485.66 from date of last report, March 24th, 1911 to January 8th, 1912.

Disbursements .....	\$ 753 40
Cash in Bank .....	742 26
	<hr/>
	\$1,485 66

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**GUARANTORS FOR PRIZE FUND, 1912.**

The Fund for the Award of Prizes, for the Annual Exhibition was made up by the liberal assurance of financial support, from the following members. Every one of who paid to our Treasury the amount subscribed.

1. Budlong Rose Co .....	\$ 25 00
2. Mrs. E. M. Sharp .....	10 00
3. Poehlmann Bros. ....	50 00
4. Pennock Bros. ....	25 00
5. Gude Bros. Co. ....	25 00
6. Robert Scott & Son .....	25 00
7. John Cook .....	25 00
8. United States Cut Flower Co. ....	25 00
9. H. Hentz, Jr. ....	25 00
10. Foley Mfg. Co. ....	25 00
11. Henshaw & Fenrich .....	25 00
12. Benjamin Dorrance .....	25 00
13. H. A. Dreer .....	25 00
14. A. N. Pierson .....	25 00
15. The Conard & Jones Co. ....	25 00
16. J. C. Moninger & Co. ....	25 00
17. Richard Vincent, Jr. ....	25 00
18. S. S. Pennock-Meehan Co. ....	25 00
19. Waban Rose Conservatories .....	25 00
20. A. Farenwald .....	25 00
21. Samuel Thorne .....	25 00
22. W. H. Elliott .....	100 00
23. J. A. Valentine .....	25 00
24. E. G. Hill Co. ....	25 00
25. Stephen Mortenson .....	25 00
26. W. S. Sibson .....	20 00
27. L. B. Coddington .....	25 00
28. Charles H. Totty .....	25 00
29. W. G. Badgley .....	25 00
30. Eber Holmes .....	25 00
31. F. R. Pierson Co. ....	25 00
32. Advance Co. ....	25 00
33. F. R. Meyers (Meyers & Samtmann) .....	25 00
34. Fred Burki .....	25 00

"A Rose for Every Home, A Bush for Every Garden."

## Roses in the Middle West.

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Read by Mr. Irwin Berterman, of Indianapolis, Ind.

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The practical theory of the production of roses is so often ably taken care of that it is well to note the standard of "A rose for every home and a bush for every garden," also the relationship between these who are so nobly laboring with the production of nature's wares and those who are benefitting mankind and themselves in using roses in their dooryards and alorning the homes of the Middle West.

### The Wild Brier of the West.

From the time the Wild Brier of Indiana graced the log-cabin of the settler until the Lime Stone Mansion became arched with Tausend-schoen, Dorothy Perkins and other Ramblers, has the rose held the highest place in the hearts of the people, for as Jim Riley says so fittingly, "The world is full of roses and the roses full of dew, The dew is full of heavenly bliss that drips fer me and you." His home in Lockerbie Street is made more attractive by an old rose of the climbing variety which has been there for years and which is watched over carefully.

Unfortunately many of the better kinds of roses do not withstand our climate as on either coast or in the South, but when additional care and attention are given, the results are most gratifying. Those varieties which flourish are well known and thousands of any new introduction which promises to withstand the climate are easily disposed of.

It is not the purpose to treat lightly on a subject of such commercial importance, and the highest compliment which might be paid your organization is the recognition of the greatness and goodness made manifest through your work in the heightening and purifying of American citizenship. Articles Nos. 1 and 2 in the Aim of the American Rose Society are not the least important in the production of either Commercial or New Varieties.

Article 1 reads to increase the general interest in the cultivation and to improve the standard of excellence of the Rose for all the people.

Article 2, to foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of the Rose suitable to our American climate and requirements.

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### Interest in New Roses.

The people are always awaiting new roses and the space is wonderfully close between the distant public and he who daily watches over his houses of roses for their ultimate consumption. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Taft, Lady Hillingdon, and even Sunburst through the press, have already won their way with the rose buyers. The good qualities of each are well known by regular patrons, Mrs. Ward keeps well, Mrs. Taft is an unusual pink, most successful for table decorating and Lady Hillingdon, with its coppery shades is most suitable for the corsage. A full size cut of Sunburst in an Indianapolis paper this fall brought hundreds to see it and many still inquire at that store for the new rose seen in the picture.

### Encourage Spring Shows.

Spring Flower Shows argue well for roses and those who produce them. The writer, nor you, have forgotten the wonderful display of indoor and outdoor varieties at the National Exhibition. The stimulus given the flower buyers in the vicinity of Boston was undoubtedly a lasting one. Chicago has undertaken an exhibition of this kind as have several other cities and the opportunity for educational work is great. The Spring Show should do more for the rose than the Autumn ones did for the chrysanthemum as they come at a time when the flower buyers may view elegant displays of forced roses and in turn have the same varieties planted in their gardens.

Your able Secretary, Mr. Hammond, in a recent letter stated, while in Indianapolis, I saw many beautiful homes and no slums—How could there be slums with Hills, Dorners, Veseys, Coles and many others in close proximity to the Hoosier Capital, who are putting forth a tremendous lot of energy in producing all that is beautiful for a community where there is plenty of room and gardens plentiful.

### The Pretty Small Rose.

An era of small roses is at hand. The large varieties fill a big place admirably, but let the Rosarians become more interested in the smaller types such as Bon Silene. There is much need for them in corsage work, in baskets and for Debutante bouquets where the small rose has a greater charm than the larger kinds. A forcing rose bearing its flowers in clusters for winter use would be a wonderful addition to look forward to.

When our section of the land has reached the advancement of Rose growing noticeable in France, Germany and England, when the love of them in the gardens is as great, and when the rose may be seen growing in all vantage spots and given the same enlightened attention, we will have accomplished a wonderful and lasting work. America is a big country with varying conditions, but there is a small portion not adaptable for some variety.

#### **The Beauty of the Rose for Many Uses.**

The large commercial firms with their millions of feet of glass, having beautiful stores in the larger cities as an outlet, are a stage upon which the rose plays the leading role. Exquisite baskets arranged with airy laces, Bridal bouquets in elegant array and artistic decorations all show the possibilities of the indoor flowers, and such work may be seen by any one at any time, but beautiful arches, groups and conventional outdoor designs are not so common a feature, nor is it nearly as probable for a beautifully trained bush to find itself mid the thousands and in the slums of the larger cities. It devolves, therefore, greatly upon the rose exhibitions to show the public what may be done in gardening effects and in helping beautify outdoor surroundings.

The advancement of the rose from season to season and year to year is not so discernable, but a retrospection of twenty shows what has been accomplished and suggests vividly what earnest endeavor may do.

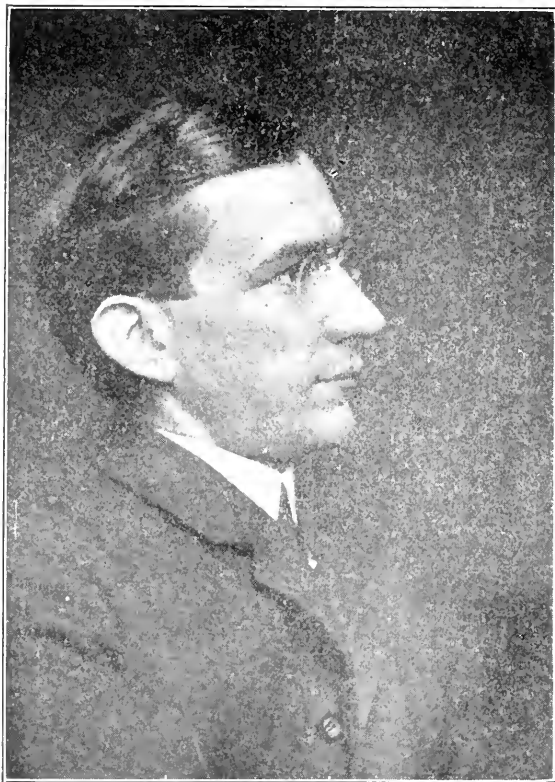
The scope of the American Rose Society is a broad and useful one as it permits not only with the production of roses, but goes further in endeavoring to teach through exhibition and example a love of them.



A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN.



THE ROSE SUN BURST.



**ROBERT PYLE**

West Grove, Penn.

Whose illustrated lecture given Thursday evening, January 11th, held the audience from start to finish, while he told the story and used the pictures to enliven the scene of "Among the Roses in Europe."

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## The Evening Lecture.

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Thursday evening, January 11th, 1912, the Assembly Room of the Wayne Pavillion was well filled, the lecture delivered by Mr. Robert Pyle, of West Grove, Pa. was excellently illustrated in colors yb stereopticon the views were so varied and clear that interest was manifested throughout.

### AMONG THE ROSES IN EUROPE.

Paper Read by Robert Pyle, of West Grove, Pa., at Detroit Joint Meeting of the American Rose and American Carnation Societies, Jan. 11, 1912:

"It is a real pleasure to live over again in thought the experience of last Summer among the Rose growers and in the Rose gardens of western Europe. I shall try to-night to tell you what I saw of Roses and Rose growing among the peoples, in the public parks, and among the Rose growers themselves in the countries of France, Germany, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, England and Ireland; and tell you, so far as I can, what they told me. If, in passing, we should take a look at some other phase of horiculture, as produced by the Europeans, I trust you will not feel it departing too far from the subject in hand, and possibly a glimpse of the life among the people who do or who do not have Roses of their own will serve as a setting of this description of our co-workers on the other side of the water.

"Furthermore, may I ask you not to be disappointed if what you hear to be mainly with Roses as produced for open ground culture. Although I think I came in contact with the leading Rosarian in each of the countries before mentioned I saw comparatively little of the Roses being forced for cut flower market. To be sure, the Summer climate in some of these countries permits of such perfect blooms that in England, for example, I recall having visited one prominent grower who was just making a shipment of some thousands, I think, all red blooms, for a fete day at the university of either Oxford or Cambridge. All these were being cut from the open ground early in July. But I hope you will be interested in hearing somewhat of the conditions that obtain with those men abroad who are enthusiastically devoting the best of their lives to producing such

Roses as will meet the demand of our cut flower trade. For example, I just missed meeting one enterprising American Rose grower, who was accustomed, every other year, at least, to spend six weeks in the homes and gardens of these particular hybridizers, in watching, comparing, discarding and selecting a Rose or Roses that he hoped would be reputation makers in America. And right here comes in another point, which those getting Roses from abroad must bear in mind:

#### Roses in Ireland and America.

That Roses which thrive splendidly in Ireland, for example, fail in America and vice versa. One of the most prominent members of the American Rose Society was surprised to find in Europe one of his own pet introductions far surpassing anything he had ever seen it do at home.

Ocean travel has become so comparatively common that you will hardly wish to linger long upon our sea going experiences. Festivities in connection with the coronation year were at their height soon after our arrival and, while of keen interest, the Rose was both King and Queen with us; therefore we turned our steps immediately toward the continent. Tonight, however, with your permission, I would propose considering first the English Rose growers and their products, also those of Ireland, and then, afterward, since it has become quite the habit of enterprising people to cross the Channel in flying machines, we will trip directly to Paris, then to southern France, across the lakes and mountain peaks of Switzerland, come down the Rhine into Germany, stop for a day with the great Lemoine, who has since died, and before we say 'Goodbye' for home, I ask you to drink with me from the fountain of inspiration that comes from visiting what I suppose is one of the most beautiful, and certainly the most complete and perfect Rose Gardens which I ever saw.

"Last Summer in England was a very dry one, vegetation suffered and the Roses, too, until late in the season, for I understand the Fall shows were a very great success. Let us go first to Colchester. We arrive at 7 a. m. Nearest the station is D. Prior & Son, the old gentleman having retired, leaving affairs in charge of his son who is manager, with Mr. Heath, the foreman of sixty men. A half mile away are Benj. R. Cant & Sons, among the largest of the growers, I think, in England. They report 100,000 tree Roses in 200 different varieties; they had sixty men at work on fifty acres, with a very interesting trial garden showing not less than four or five hundred varieties, the most of them blooming luxuriously. They were also growing Climbing Roses under glass, even in July.

And another item of interest came to my attention as I approached their office through the fields when I found the men had just left for breakfast after an hour and a half, or more, at work. One old laborer, too lame to walk far with the rest, was eating his breakfast from a pail; he outlined their day's work, which is quite as long as ours, with this difference, that the men left home and started work earlier but stopped oftener through the day, with a lower wage than is customary on our side.

#### Families of Rose Growers.

Furthermore, Rose growing seems to run in families. We cross the road and two fields and come immediately to the establishment of Frank Cant & Co., another many times winner of the coveted trophy awarded by the National Rose Society for the champion Rose grower of the year. Mr. Cant is mayor of Colchester at present, and as such had recently taken part in the many processions held in honor of the coronation, so that my photograph of him was about number 56 in less than half as many days. Mr. Nevard and his men referred to Mr. Cant as "the governor," but this is the customary way of designating the proprietor of all the establishments over there.

"London is a most convenient center from which to visit Colchester; Canterbury, the home of George Mount & Sons; Farnham in Surrey, where are S. Bide & Son, specialists in Sweet Peas and other horticultural lines, as well as an extensive Rose business; and most interesting and quite as important as any is Waltham Cross, the century old place of Wm. Paul & Son, now in charge of Arthur William Paul, whose photograph you will see later as one of the judges at the Bagatelle. During my visit he was interrupted once or twice by his foreman to inquire especially regarding an order being made ready for the gardens of the Royal Palace, whom they had as one of their best customers.

"Two stations beyond, at Cheshunt, is another firm, Paul & Son, George Paul, proprietor. Among all these growers one is impressed by the fact that they are handling two or three times as many varieties of Roses as are the largest dealers on this side of the water.

"En route to Ireland we will stop at Sumerset, at Kelway & Sons, and see their splendid assortment of hardy perennials with their sample perennial border for the benefit of the patrons who visit them; and their acres upon acres of Peonies, which are so beautifully reproduced in color in their 342-page catalog.

Reaching Liverpool, it is a very small matter to take boat at 10 p. m.

and, if you are an early bird, you will be up in time to see the glory of the morning light on the beautiful harbor of Belfast, a fitting birthplace for the ocean liners like the Olympic and the Titanic, the latter of which we passed still stripped and being finished and furnished near her launching place.

#### Orangemen's Day.

"If you would see Roses abroad at their best do not leave out Belfast, but arrange in your going to avoid arriving on Orangemen's Day, the American racket on the 4th of July seems mild in comparison. I had not more than reached my hotel, about 10 a. m., when I was startled by strange sounds outside my window and soon learned that it came from the gathering clans, preparing for the Orangemen's parade. The most memorable feature of that parade, after the great variety of banners and the crowds and the Scotch bagpipes and some really good bands, were the drummers and drums—the latter such as you may have dreamed of. Their size, in my recollection, is six feet in diameter, but I suppose that is exaggerated; it took two men to carry them, as a rule, and the principal competition of the day seemed to be between these men with their drums, each striking to outbeat the other. The procession was about two hours in passing our window.

#### Great Rose Growers of Ireland.

"There are three great Rose growers near Belfast. Across the street from my hotel was the town store of Alexander Dickson & Sons, of Newtownards; they are probably the best known to American growers. But of similar prominence there is the firm of Messrs. Hugh Dickson, the Royal Nurseries of Belfast, and the winner this year (1911) of the National trophy, and thus declared champion Rose grower of the year in the British Isles. The proprietors in both firms are grandsons of the original Alexander Dickson. As you well know, both firms are doing excellent work in producing, almost annually, new Roses of unquestioned merit. In Belfast you will find almost everyone knows Samuel McGredy & Sons also. The present proprietor is a cousin of the Dicksons, who does his own hybridizing; he also has a son at college, so that it looks as if there was good promise of good Roses to come from Ireland for many years yet; for certainly the climate is what they like, the soil is great and they do grow magnificent flowers. I noticed on the lawns around their home a real riot of Roses; Mrs. Roosevelt, for example, a whole bed of them,

had blossoms twice as big as any I had ever seen growing in the open here. Caroline Testout was quite as fine, if not finer than we have in Portland, Oregon; so that when one was introduced to a new unnamed seedling, and the price of \$500 or \$1,000 put on it, the question that immediately claimed one's attention is 'How will these Roses do in America?' But it has to be tried.

"I met Alexander Dickson in London at one of the shows, and he told me he had crossed the Irish Sea eleven times in the past fourteen days, going home to cut and make ready his flowers and going back to England to attend the various shows, for in Rose season they are scheduled by the National Society to avoid conflict as much as possible between the more important cities, and the prominent growers as usually represented at not less than a dozen or twenty different shows in the early Summer. It is tiresome work—the men go out at 4 o'clock in the morning and have orders to cut everything in sight, but this is not the beginning; for weeks in advance they have been watching, watering, shading, and they even go to the trouble of using a bit of candle wick to tie up the petals of a promising bud so that it will not open too soon. On the day of the show, or the day before, all these carefully watched and nurtured blossoms are cut, brought into the packing shed where the proprietor is busy for hours, in simply selecting, discarding and making up the assortment for the show. He usually sends twice as many as are required for the entries and again discards all that are unworthy. When all are in place, and possibly a half hour before the judges are due, the Roses that have been tied up with candle wick are freed so that the petals are allowed to open back and are even preened so that every curl is as perfect as the human touch can make it.

I expect that there is a value in these English flower shows to the prize winner that we can not fully appreciate. Pictures of the trophies won are published in their catalogs, a list of the prizes won is placed most prominently in their advertising literature; and, unless a grower can show some prizes to his credit, his chances for good business are slim. So you see the Rose shows in England are a very important part of the business; they not only help in advertising the grower but they help enormously to educate the growers and the amateurs.

#### **The National Rose Show in England.**

Go with me to the National Rose Show held in Regent's Park this past year. Automobiles lined up, coming and going, a constant line of not less

than fifty or sixty people awaiting entrance throughout the entire afternoon to the tent of new seedling Roses, and this tent but a small, though very important part of hundreds upon hundreds of entries. A military band in attendance made the affair still more attractive; society counts upon it as their day. Another feature that appealed to me as most particularly suggestive and quite worthy of impression, where possible, was the tent devoted to Roses for use in table decorations, where there were special combinations worked out. On this table would be a study of yellow with a huge bouquet in the center; smaller ones around the table, with boutonnières or place Roses.

Royalty has the first peep and a real regal peep it is; so we cannot wonder that our fellow growers in England spend time and thought and money and spare no pains in applying manure water to the backward plants, and by shading the bleaching sun from some promising blossoms, and by inventing every device that will help win the trophy.

#### **An Example to be Followed.**

One other point: that all these shows work harmoniously, the National Rose Society of England, as I understand, gives its support and co-operation to the local Rose societies, and what I believe members of the American Rose Society need to learn is the part played there by the amateur; men of leisure, men of means, society women and many more join with the professional growers, until among numbers of them Rose growing becomes a hobby and their contribution to the success of these shows forms a most important factor. This is a point which I think our American Rose Society cannot longer afford to overlook. To be sure the interest among the English in horticulture has reached a much higher development than in America. For example, at the annual show of the Royal Horticultural Society held at Olympia, ten minutes after the doors had been opened I think there were no less than 2000 people already in the hall; people whose knowledge of flowers and whose intelligence regarding their own horticultural requirements were evidenced by their close study and deep interest. They were there with note books in hand, already placing their orders for the following season. And here again the value of shows to our English brothers is apparent. And do you wonder that the continental growers publish catalogs in English, send their young men to England to learn their methods and the language, and are making each year a stronger bid for business from the English amateur.



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### The Rose Garden at Bagatelle.

We were due at the Bagatelle Garden (Paris), June 12, and arrived there the day before. If there are any here who do not know the Rose by the name of Gravereaux let me recommend that you cultivate its acquaintance. This Rose was named in honor of a French gentleman whose contribution to our profession deserves a more than ordinary decoration. His own garden, about which I will tell you later, should be a Mecca for continental travelers. But it is rather inconvenient of access; and it is a private garden; therefore, with very good reason, I believe, he early advocated the establishment of a Rose garden that should be the gem and a jewel in the popular park of the city of Paris. That Rose garden is now established and among French Rose growers at least, if not of international importance, forms a trial ground and a meeting place for the best of the old and nearly all of the new continental introductions.

It was in this garden in the Bois de Boulogne, upon invitation from the city of Paris, that last Summer, as president of the Conard & Jones Co., I went to act as a judge and in so doing was asked to represent America. The Bagatelle is a little park in the Bois de Boulogne; some people might say it is quite a large park. It is surrounded by a high stone wall; more than half of it is covered with woods, the rest in lawns and landscapes laid out with beautiful drives, and nearly all well kept. It was built possibly by, and certainly for, Marie Antoinette; after the French Revolution it was sold to an Englishman and afterward bought back by the city of Paris for park purposes. The grounds are now in charge of M. Forestier who seems most affectionately interested in this comparatively new Rose garden. It covers, I suppose, two acres, laid out with the Roses arranged in families, with the Climbers mainly at one end or along certain avenues or walks. The Roses of the last two years are each grouped separately and will later find their permanent place in the garden.

### Judging in France.

The system of French judging is different from that in America. After an exchange of greetings, the members of the jury, made up of representatives from England, Holland, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Germany, and from the principal growers as well as the officers of the city and of the parks, and the editor of the leading horticultural press of Paris, are all assembled in the orangery, standing at one end, off from the garden. And here were given out score sheets with a list of the Roses to be judged,

showing their origin, classification and label number. The judging was upon Roses from the open ground entirely. The judging is done upon a basis of ten points, not separated in any way; there were perhaps 75 Roses of 1909 and 1910 to be passed upon and a good number of 1910 and 1911. A Rose in which I happened to be particularly interested, American Pillar, while it looked as thrifty as one could wish, was simply in bud and had not yet been blooming; therefore there was no opportunity to judge of its qualities in comparison with the other Roses. As a matter of fact it does not seem entirely fair to take the result of these awards as too sweeping, because, although the jury meets again in two or three weeks later, they can only pass upon the Roses which happen to be in bloom on that day. After each Rose out in the garden had thus been voted upon, those receiving in this way the highest number of points were again considered and a vote taken upon the proposition to give a gold medal or a grand prize to be one or ones considered the finest. I believe it is the plan that for every French Rose which receives an award there shall be a corresponding award given to some other nation; and I am happy to say that our honored member, E. Gurney Hill, received a certificate of merit for his Rose May Millers.

All this required about three hours; after which we were shown the former residence of Marie Antoinette and then taken as guests of the city of Paris to the Cafe d'Armenonville.

The Bagatelle Rose Garden has so much of interest that one could readily spend several days there; and in going to or from it one may run across the "Battle Flowers" or "Fete des Fleurs," in some of the prominent avenues of the park, lined up with people four tiers deep on both sides; carriages and automobiles, sumptuously decorated with Roses and other flowers, parade up and down, prizes being given to the most exquisitely decorated ones, after which the occupants of the vehicles begin hurling their flowers at the bystanders who often toss them back. And this exchange and riot of beauty has become known as the "Battle of Flowers." I understand the proceeds, whatever they may be, go to the hospitals.

There is much more of interest in Paris, even horticulturally, than one can stop to speak of, for here one finds the Rose growers whose names have been associated with flowers in our own American gardens and greenhouses; for example, here was M. Cochet, M. Guillot, M. Gravereaux, all men whose namesakes we grow. Therefore, it was with keen interest that we set out to visit the establishments of these prominent Rose growers.

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**At Orleans, With Barbier, Chenault and Levasseur.**

At Orleans we found M. Barbier, in whose well kept gardens we saw blooming not only Alberic Barbier but also the new Wichmoss with its fascinating mossed blossoms and its Wichuraiana foliage. Near by was M. Chenault, and on the same avenue, Levasseur, whose Polyanthas are now well known among our Rose growers. They have big blocks of seedling Baby Ramblers and are doing quite a tremendous business. Another friend is M. Benard, who is already well known to many American growers, and the variety of whose products makes one wish to stay and study for a week at least.

**At Lyon—MM. Bernaix and Guillot.**

At Lyon down toward the Mediterranean, there is another famous group of growers, M. Bernaix, and M. Guillot, who, I believe, is editor of their journal, "The Friend of Roses"; and the prominent Pernet of Pernet-Ducher, whose Sunburst is only one of a long list of valuable introductions. He with his son and family live a simple French fashion, and the walls of their home are covered with medals, photographs and diplomas of awards received for fine Roses. It was most interesting to walk among his seedlings and to note his love for his pets. The climate here seems more genial, quite like our own in many respects, though not so cold in Winter, I presume. The soil was quite different in different localities but the culture was most carefully looked after almost universally. I suppose weeds do grow but we did not see many of them. One is impressed with the hospitality and openness of these men, their cordiality makes one leave with regret that his stay was not longer.

**With Peter Lambert at Trier.**

At Trier, on the Moselle, we found Peter Lambert a cordial host and his trial garden a most interesting one. His hybridizing is on an extensive scale and he is careful to keep records, not only of his own work, but of the work of others. I think his supremacy among Rose growers in Germany is quite established, judging from the work he continues to do for some of the more prominent cities in their public parks at Berlin, Baden-Baden and elsewhere. Mr. Lambert has studied horticulture in the best of the German schools; he comes to his profession by hereity. He is editor of some works on the Rose, one of which I commend to hybridizers, "The Stammbuch der Edelrosen." He is a very busy man, is raising a

grand young family of boys, is building larger offices and a new home, and with all these demands on his time thinks it will be some years before he can come to America.

#### Rose Growers of Luxembourg.

Near Trier is Luxembourg, the quaint and interesting old Grand Duchy, an independent principality, with its little army of 200 men, with its own stamps and its own small money, safe in one sense because of its position between Germany and France and apparently on the best of terms with both. Those of you who know the old Clothilde Soupert Rose, the Mme. Melanie Soupert and the Souv. de Pierre Notting will be interested in the firm of Soupert & Notting, one of the oldest and still prominent in their work of introducing new Roses. We next visited Ketten Bros., another family of two generations of Rose growers, who have considerable ground outside of the city. The climate of Luxembourg in Winter is doubtless quite like our Pennsylvania climate, as least they must dig and store practically all their stock and for this purpose have huge cellars entirely under ground, as a rule in which they heel in their plants, having men label with lead labels and using their catalog numbers on every single plant before it is dug. Mr. Lambert does more growing of own root Roses than anyone else we met, most growers there, you know, using the budded stock.

#### Victor Lemoine

A little side trip from Luxembourg down to Nancy gave a most interesting day with M. Lemoine, whose father, at eighty, was lying ill (and since deceased), but whose four young boys, developing splendidly toward manhood gave promise of more famous Begonias, Deutzias, Lilac, Clematis—in fact one scarcely knows where to stop in speaking of the contributions which have emanated from this rare and interesting establishment. I did not hear that they called him a wizard either, but Victor Lemoine certainly deserves the name if ever man did among plantsmen. (His recent death is widely lamented).

#### M. Gravereaux

This brings us back to Paris and let us, without fail, accept the kind invitation of M. Gravereaux for a day in his garden. Take a taxicab for that ten miles, out through the city gate, for embankments surround this modern city and remind one of troublous times in the past, less than a

century ago, too. It is a beautiful ride over the hills to an eminence from which the city itself is in view, and here M. Gravereaux, by special permission, is glad to have you come and luxuriate in his truly wonderful Rose Garden. M. Gravereaux is said to have become a millionaire through his business in the Bon Marche in Paris. Imagine, if you can, 600 or more different varieties of Roses, arranged in families and classes, grouped into avenues which are bordered with the Climbing Roses, banked with the bedding varieties and edged with Box and neatly kept pots; bits of statuary here and there with the surprise of a playing fountain as you turn a corner; a little thatched roofed Summer house for a laboratory, with appropriately placed standard tree Roses having stems 12 to 15 ft. high and heads of bloom 10 ft. in diameter; everything kept with immaculate neatness and every Rose carefully labeled with the name, class, date of origin and catalog number; and in the center of all a museum in which has been collected not only the documents that are to serve as a history of the Rose but specimens of the products of science and art in which the Rose has figured, and also a collection of literature from the Greek, Latin, Arabic, and also the modern languages in which we find mention of the Rose. Here indeed one's enthusiasm knows no bounds. We felt filled with the beauty of the place for it seemed that every Rose was in full bloom, the day was a perfect one and the air fragrance-laden, M. Gravereaux was most hospitable and the scene was impressed indelibly upon one's mind.

It was 5 p. m. We began to think of returning to Paris, when, of a sudden, we heard the noise of applause from the distance. We heard a signal given and going toward whence it came, found what before had been so carefully hidden that we had missed seeing it. A little off from the garden was an exquisitely appointed open air theatre, surrounded by trees. The aisles, seats and stage were made entirely of turf, and the side walls terraced in amphitheatre fashion. Here were assembled three or four hundred people, ladies and gentlemen from Paris, who had come out for the afternoon. In front of the stage were also terraces but these were filled with Roses in bloom: and back of it, against the trees, was a semi-circular colonnade, leaving a broad stage on which was a grand piano. As we came upon the sylvan scene a concert was already in progress; and with his guests so pleased, M. Gravereaux seemed happiest of all.

Through the courtesy of your secretary, Mr. Hammond, I carried with me credentials from the American Rose Society. To-night you have my

response. Be the verdict what it may my feeling is that a member of this Society who has the opportunity to see what has been done and is being done abroad among Rose growers and by Rose growers, for the amateur and by the amateur, would be disloyal to his own Society and false in failing to help it reach a higher plane of usefulness did he not bring back to you some message from this mountain top of vision.

#### America is Young.

You and I must realize that America is as yet in its infancy; still more is this true of Rose growing in America. The time is already here when we, the American Rose Society need to broaden our principles, need to open wider our arms and affiliate with us the amateur Rose growers of America. From the beginning our motto has been "A Rose for every home, a bush for every garden"; the first part of this motto we have lived out, as "A rose for every home" I take it is what our cut flower members are striving to produce; but have we lived out the second part of our motto, "A bush for every garden"? Thousands, if not millions throughout this country of ours, even with its varied climate, might have the pleasure, the inspiration, and the uplift which come from knowing and cultivating the Queen of Flowers. And I take it that it is not only our right and our privilege but it is our duty to develop, to foster and to encourage the love for, and the planting of, Roses also among the amateurs in America.

Said a Lady to her friend: "Isn't this pretty?"



## The Evening at the Cadillac Hotel

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The Michigan people said that it was not always cold in Detroit, and it was their hope that all visitors to the joint Convention would go away with cheerful remembrance of the visit, and to make some amends for the blizzard, invited all to go to the Hotel Cadillac. Tickets were issued for all and in due time we assembled in the fine Hotel Cadillac where a supper was spread free from perfunctory style, everything nice, well served and abundant. The dining hall, a large, bright gathering place. Here the guests assembled for good will, comfort. It would be hard to surpass the entire service. Music, singing and recitations by Mr. W. J. Lawrence, the Detroit Double Quartet, Mr. Liepsinger and Mr. O. Baxter. President Browne, of the Detroit Florists' Club gave a few words of welcome and said: "Now make yourself at home."

Mr. J. T. Sullivan, of Detroit, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Richard Vincent, Jr., of White Marsh, Md., made a fine address, dwelling upon the theme "In Unity is Strength." Mr. J. A. Valentine, of Denver, Col., retiring President of the American Carnation Society gained the attention of all by his well-timed remarks touching the interests of all present. Mr. Valentine is a man of large experience in affairs and a traveler of large extent. Mr. Adolph Farenwald, of Roslyn, Pa., President of the American Rose Society assured the company that all persons he had met or talked with, expressed themselves as under obligation to the Detroit folks for the many gracious things which had been done. He expected to see in New York City, in 1913, a larger show, but for quality it will be very difficult to even keep it up. Mr. Philip J. Foley, of Chicago, is an original master of entertainment, his bright thoughts flow free as water, and they certainly did that evening.

Mr. Wallace R. Pierson was most heartily greeted. His exhibit had taken the Sweepstake Prize and the good sense and practical suggestions of his short talk went to the heart of things. It was about 11 o'clock and the "Bright Mayor," of Detroit, Mr. Phillip Breitmeier, whose unostentatious energy had done so much to carry the Detroit exhibition through, in a kindly speech of a few minutes, made all feel that the gathering throughout was one where people of a common land met in the interest of an industry which brings no man harm, but in every town where it is



prosecuted, adds to the beauty and cheer of individual and society, and said this evening's entertainment, the people of Detroit hope, will tend to bring a feeling of good will and fellowship, one for another, throughout this broad land from which we have gathered.

The band started up the old Scotch song, "Auld Lang Syne," and there were enough Scotchmen and their wives present to carry it and the other folk, carried the tune and the spirit, and it is no exaggeration to say the company broke up, the better for the evening entertainment.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND.

"A Rose for Every Home, a Bush for Every Garden."

It takes more than a "nobby" suit of clothes, to grow a good Rose.

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## THE FROST AND ITS DAMAGE.

### To Several Shipments of Very Fine Roses.

During the exhibition week, the cold was intense, trains were delayed and exhibits in various instances were frost bitten.

W. H. Elliott, of Brighton, Mass.; Chicago parties and Brant & Hentz Flower Co., of Madison, N. J. This latter firm made especial effort to send a very fine assortment of American Beauties and also specimens of the Rose "Madison," not yet disseminated. This Rose was entered for the Gold Medal. Manager William Dilger and his assistants took every care to save all these, but as soon as they were placed, they clearly showed the effect of the nipping cold, so were not judged, a condition that all connected with the exhibition regreted.

## Roses in the Mississippi Valley.

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By Mr. Charles W. Fullgraff, St. Louis, Mo.

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To the President and Members  
of the American Rose Society,

Gentlemen:—

In answer to a request by your Secretary, to Mr. Otto Koenig, St. Louis, for a brief article on Roses in the Mississippi Valley, I beg to submit the following paper: It is rather a collection of notes from representative rose growers in the vicinity than my own ideas, especially in regard to forcing, as I am interested entirely in outdoor work.

Presuming that the majority of those present are practical growers, I am only touching lightly on general culture of greenhouse roses, confining myself generally to the varieties, insect pests and plant diseases and the type of houses used in this section. In dividing the subject into forcing roses for cut flowers and outdoor roses chiefly for home use, I will take up the forcing first.

### Greenhouse Roses.

The culture of roses for cut flowers is not carried on very extensively in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis, the majority being shipped mostly from Illinois and Indiana; this is caused by the cost of fuel and also the natural soil of these states, is much richer than that west of the Mississippi River, which is mostly hard yellow clay. There are, however, a few growers who are raising very good stock in our vicinity. In sizing up the situation, I believe that one of the most important factors is the selection of proper location and the erection of suitable houses. An ideal location is on the south hillside, which is protected on the north and west by buildings or a heavy growth of timber. If this cannot be obtained, any piece of ground that has an unobstructed southern exposure is acceptable. Where there is no protection from the north and west, of course the fuel consumption will be greater. The construction of the houses is, in the opinion of many growers, the most important factor; the principal thing

is to obtain all the light possible during the Winter months when the crop is most valuable and the growers of this vicinity are unanimous in their selection of wide high houses, ranging from 25 to 50 feet wide, the majority favoring houses 35 to 40 feet wide with sides 7 to 9 feet high, respectively, half of which should be glass which is used as ventilation. There are a few large detached houses built in this section, but the ridge and furrow type are more common as they are cheaper to construct and I think give practically the same results. There have been a number of even span houses, running east and west, built, but the two-thirds and three-quarter span houses with the long side to the south are considered more desirable as they give more light when it is needed most. These houses require slight shade during the hotter portions of the year. The high houses give a much better circulation of air and a more uniform temperature can be maintained.

The heating of these large houses should be done by steam, as it is more flexible than hot water and requires less piping; the principal objection to steam being that it requires constant attendance—but as it is necessary to have a man to look after the heating plant of places of this size at all times, that objection is removed. Both low pressure and high pressure at boiler, with reduction valves and steam traps are used. The latter proving more economical—as a cheaper grade of fuel can be used.

The interior arrangement and soil, etc., are too generally known to be discussed at this time, but one advantage of ridge and furrow type houses is a walk beneath the gutter, as that space is practically valueless for rose growing. The majority of growers use raised benches—about three feet from the ground, that height being most convenient for work on the benches.

In the selection of varieties, the following are considered by all the growers whom I have consulted, as being the most satisfactory: Killarney, White Killarney, Richmond, Maryland, Mrs. A. Ward, American Beauty and a few Ivory and Perles. Of these varieties, the first five named are grown very extensively and give good results for three to four years, but it is much better to plant the Beauties and Perles every year. The young plants should be benched as soon after May 1st as possible, but where replanting old plants, same can be moved as late as August 1st with comparative safety. American Beauty plants are used by some growers after they are taken from the benches for pot plants for the following Spring. They are planted out in the field, to be potted up and placed in cold frames in the Fall, brought out and forced as needed dur-

ing the Winter and Spring. They make very good pot plants and command a good price.

#### Insects and Mildew.

The insects and diseases which have proved the most trouble are the Thrip, Mildew, Black Spot, Rose Leaf Roller and Green Fly. Of these Thrip seems to have caused the most trouble and is generally combatted with Nicotine in different forms—and one grower is getting results from the use of Paris Green and brown sugar used as a spray. Sulphur painted on the pipes is the chief method of treating Mildew, while hand picking is the best way of checking the Black Spot. Green Fly is easily controlled by fumigating with Nicotine preparations and the Leaf Roller by the use of arsenic poisons. Hydrocyanic gas has not as yet been thoroughly tested but I believe where the house is airtight, it will come into use in the future; but where houses have many air holes, the gas is wasted and will not give good results.

#### Outdoor Roses—Some Practical Suggestions.

The growing of outdoor roses is divided into two classes, one for cut flowers commercially, and the other for home use. The cultivation is practically the same in both cases, except where there are only a few roses grown, greater care in the preparation of the beds can be had than when growing in fields in large numbers.

The varieties which are used for commercial purposes are naturally very good for garden or home use, but there are a large number of additional varieties which prove very satisfactory in the garden which are not valuable for the growing of cut flowers. In growing roses in the open, the first thing to be considered is the location, as they must have the most light and sun possible, and, if possible, be protected on the north and west from the Winter winds. It is the best to plant them on the south side of a hedge, building or other wind break. The land should be high and well drained, as the roses will not thrive in cold, wet soil. If the soil is inclined at all to be soggy, it is best to put in artificial drainage immediately, as it will be far less expensive, and save the loss of at least one year's time, than to wait and see if the plants will grow. In case plants do not thrive, the first year, it is well to immediately look into the conditions as it is useless to continue under the same conditions. In preparing the ground for rose bed, the soil should be removed to about two feet in depth and if the sub-soil is clay, clay should be entirely removed

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and the drainage, if necessary, put in at this time. It can consist of broken brick, rock or other similar material, or four inch clay tile with cinders which have weathered for a year or two, and should have an outlet to a drain or lower ground level. The soil for filling the bed should be made up of about 75 per cent. good clay loam, 5 per cent. of bone meal and 20 per cent. of well rotted manure. This should be filled in to within 6 inches of the top and packed firm, and the remainder of the bed filled with good loam, leaving out the fertilizers, as it is desired to have the plants make as deep a root growth as possible. Where the loam is very heavy, it is well to lighten same with sand or humus for the planting of the Everblooming Roses, especially the Hybrid Teas, but the Hybrid Perpetuals seem to prefer the heavy soil. As the roses in this locality should be planted as early in the Spring as possible, it is best to prepare the bed the preceding Fall, mounding it up to allow for settling of the loose soil, and removing the surplus in the Spring. Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted about two feet apart, but Everblooming Roses can be planted 18 inches apart without crowding, but if space permits, I prefer to have both kinds a little farther apart. When planting, the earth should be thoroughly packed around the roots and the entire bed soaked with water. This applies to roses in the dormant state, but in planting roses of the Everblooming type, I much prefer plants which have been made from cuttings the preceding August and kept growing during the Winter, and planted after the danger of severe frost. These plants should, if properly grown, be in three inch pots and will give a large amount of bloom the first year, and will become thoroughly established with very little trouble. The plants should be kept cultivated until about the first of June, when they should be mulched with about two inches of rotted horse manure or leaves, to retain the moisture during the hot months of the Summer. The watering of roses during the Summer is quite important and should not be done until absolutely necessary and then give a thorough soaking about once a week, as light watering or sprinkling does more harm than good.

#### Outdoor Insects.

The insects which are the most trouble are practically confined to the Leaf Roller and a Green Worm which eats out the buds, though the Green Fly sometimes becomes troublesome in wet weather. These are easily controlled as before mentioned—under Greenhouse Culture—with the exception of the worm which eats the buds and which has to be picked off by hand. The care of roses during the Winter months comprises a care-

ful mulching with straw or leaves as soon as the ground is frozen and the pruning which is done in the Spring. The pruning of roses is for the purpose of obtaining more or larger bloom and as the flowers are born on new wood produced from the current year's growth, all old wood should be cut away each year, except in the case of climbers and other tall growing sorts, where it is necessary to retain the old canes. These should be removed one or two at a time as new ones grow.

#### Pruning Everblooming Roses.

It is well to cut Everblooming roses almost to the ground, as they give better results than when only lightly pruned and the Hybrid Perpetuals if it is desired to have a few large blooms—most of the canes should be removed to the ground and the remaining canes cut back about one-third; but if a large number of blooms are wanted, the canes should be practically all left, removing only a few of the older canes which are practically non bearing.

The varieties used are governed by the use to which they are to be put. In cases where the owner goes away for the Summer and does not come back until late Fall, the Hybrid Perpetual roses are largely planted, but where the place is occupied the entire summer, and where the flowers are used for commercial purposes, the Everblooming roses are used entirely, except in connection with shrubbery groups where a few Hybrid Perpetuals are sometimes used with *Rosa Regosa*, which is classed among the shrubs. Planting for commercial purposes is similar to garden culture except that the ground is covered with manure, then plowed as deep as possible and then harrowed instead of digging out and replacing the soil as this process would be too expensive. The beds are usually made as long as possible, with about six rows of plants between walks, thus giving easiest manner of cultivation and gathering. The varieties which are commonly used for commercial cutting are *Kaiserin A. V.*, *White and Pink Cochet*, *Detroit* and *Madamme Groletz*.

The best Everblooming roses for garden use, including the above and in addition are *Antoine Rivoire*, *La France*, *White Cochet*, *Pink Cochet*, *Mrs. B. R. Cant*, *Cruss aux Teplitz*, *Hermosa*, *Clothilde Soupert*, *Rhea Reid*, *Kaiserin A. V.*, and the Hybrid Perpetual are *Paul Neron*, *Mad Mas-son*, *Clio*, *Boule de Neige*, *Anna Diesbach*, *Eugene Furst*, *Frau Karl Druschki*, *Mrs. John Laing*, *Ulrich Bruner*, *Margaret Dickson*; while the best Climbing Roses are *Dorothy Perkins*, *Crimson Rambler*, *White Dorothy Perkins*, *Alberic Barbier*.

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**Coal Smoke and Its Effect.**

In conclusion, I have found that roses as a whole do not do well in St. Louis, owing to the fact that it is quite smoky, but that *Rosa Regosa*, which is used as a shrub seems to do exceeding well, no matter where it is placed or in what kind of soil. We do not use many of its varieties, confining ourselves principally to the Japanese type and the white variety.

Of the Climbers, Dorothy Perkins and Crimson Rambler are most commonly used, Dorothy Perkins being the favorite, as Crimson Rambler becomes Mildewed and looks quite shabby late in the Summer.

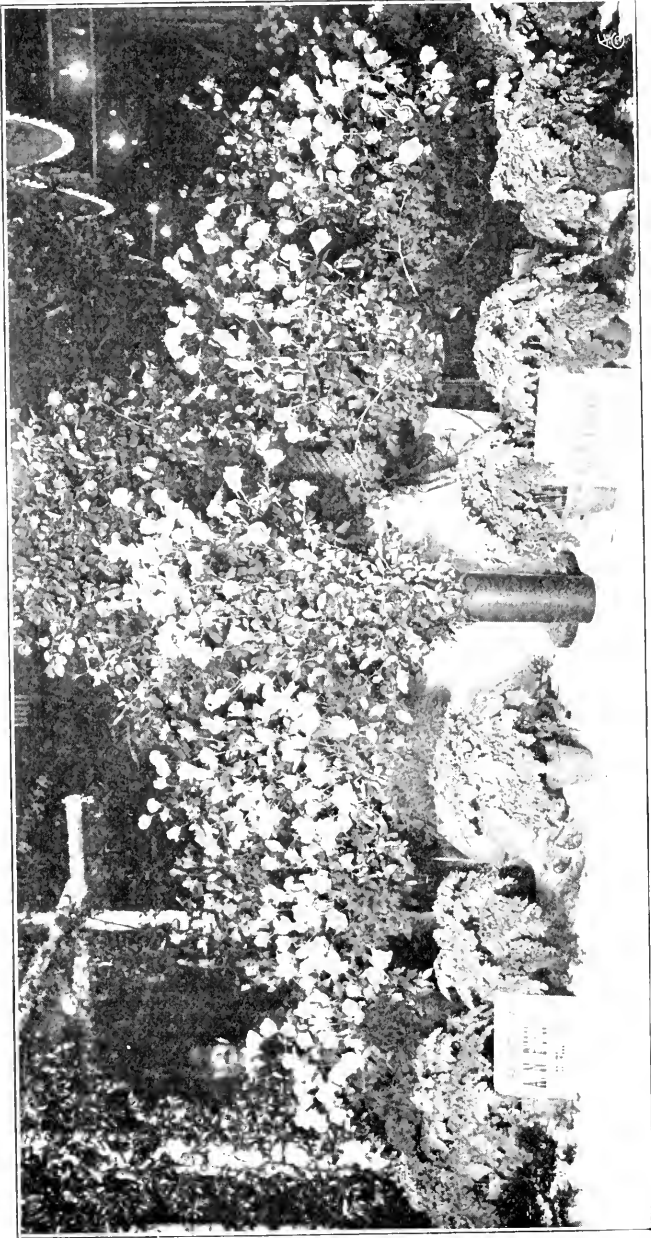
In my capacity as landscape architect, I find that most people desire a rose bed somewhere on their premises, though few care to have a rose garden as they deem it too much trouble.

Hoping my humble efforts will meet with your approval, I am,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES W. FULLGRAF.





FIRST PRIZE DISPLAY OF ROSES BY A. N. PIERSON, Inc.,  
At the Detroit Show.



## AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Prizes Awarded at the Detroit Exhibition,

January 10, 11, and 12, 1912.

## CLASS A.

A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn. ....	First Prize	\$150 00
Adolph Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa. ....	Second Prize	100 00
Brietmyer Floral Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich. ....	Third Prize	75 00

## DIVISION B.

A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Con.:

Double White Killarney .....	First Prize	\$ 25 00
My Maryland .....	First Prize	25 00
Radiance .....	First Prize	25 00
Lady Hillington .....	First Prize	25 00
Dark Pink Killarney .....	Second Prize	15 00
Antoine Revoire .....	Second Prize	15 00
White Killarney .....	Second Prize	15 00

Brietmeyer Floral Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.:

Melody .....	Second Prize	15 00
Canadian Queen .....	Second Prize	15 00

W. H. Elliot, Madbury, N. H.:

50 Killarneys .....	Second Prize	15 00
Richmond .....	Second Prize	15 00
Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	Second Prize	15 00

Bassett &amp; Washburn, Hinsdale, Ill.:

American Beauties .....	First Prize	50 00
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Eber Holmes, Montrose, Mass.:

Dark Pink Killarney .....	First Prize	25 00
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## Jos. Heacock Co., Wincote, Pa.:

Killarney .....	First Prize	25 00
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## Poehlmann Bros. Co., Morton Grove, Ill.:

White Killarney .....	First Prize	25 00
Richmond .....	First Prize	25 00
Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	First Prize	25 00
Melody .....	First Prize	25 00
Prince of Bulgaria .....	First Prize	25 00
American Beauties .....	Second Prize	30 00
Double White Killarney .....	Second Prize	15 00

## Myers &amp; Samptmann, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Double Pink Killarney .....	First Prize	25 00
Hilda .....	First Prize	25 00
American Beauty .....	Third Prize	20 00
My Maryland .....	Second Prize	15 00

## CLASS C.

## W. H. Elliot, Madbury, N. H.:

Mrs. Waddell .....	First Prize	\$ 10 00
Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
Richmond .....	Second Prize	5 00

## Bassett &amp; Washburn, Hinsdale, Ill.:

Bridesmaid .....	First Prize	10 00
Rhea Reid .....	Second Prize	5 00

## A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell Conn.:

Double White Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
Dark Pink Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
My Maryland .....	First Prize	10 00
Antoine Revoire .....	Second Prize	5 00

## Jos. Heacock, Wincote, Pa.:

Killarneys .....	Second Prize	5 00
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## J. R. Andre, Doylestown, Pa.:

White Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
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## Poehlmann Bros. Co., Morton Grove, Ill.:

American Beauties .....	First Prize	25 00
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Richmond .....	First Prize	10 00
Double Pink Killarney .....	Second Prize	5 00
Dark Pink Killarney .....	Second Prize	5 00
White Killarney .....	Second Prize	5 00
My Maryland .....	Second Prize	5 00
Meyers & Samptmann, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Double Pink Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
American Beauties .....	Second Prize	15 00
Good Bros. Co., Washington, D. C.:		
American Beauties .....	Third Prize	10 00

## DIVISION D.

## For the Best Rose Not in Commerce.

E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind.:		
Sunburst .....	First Prize	50 00
Stockton & Howe, Princeton, N. J.:		
Rose Princeton .....	Second Prize	\$ 25 00

## CLASS E.

E. A. Feters, Detroit, Mich.:		
Retailers' Prize .....	Second Prize	\$ 50 00

## SPECIAL PRIZES

Sweepstake Prize—"Ellwanger & Barry" Cup,

A. N. Pierson, Inc.

"The Montgomery Cup"—For the new Rose "Princeton"

Stockton & Howe, Princeton, N. J.

Judges: Emil Buettner, Eber Holmes, Leo. Neissen.

## Some Particulars of the Exhibition of the American Rose Society at Detroit

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### PRIZES AWARDED.

For the best new Rose of American origin (The Alexander Montgomery silver cup): awarded to Stockton & Howe, Princeton, N. J., for new Rose Princeton.

Sweepstake prize for the choicest exhibit of perfect Roses (Ellwanger & Barry silver cup): awarded to A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.

The show of the American Rose Society in Detroit was equal to any seen in previous years. When everything was in position and properly placed on Thursday morning, it was the general opinion of well informed men that the display eclipsed all previous efforts, and the Rose growers were given great praise for the manner in which they responded to the call of President Farenwald and came forward with their exhibits. There had been some fear of a meagre showing on account of the earliness of the season, but all doubts were dispelled by noon on Wednesday. On account of the intense cold, snowstorms and general delay of traffic, much stock was delayed on the way and it was impossible for the judges to commence their work until after four o'clock on Wednesday, and they were not finished until Thursday morning.

The display of American Beauty was good, eight vases of fine stock being shown. Killarney was well represented, very fine flowers being shown. The vase of 25, shown by W. H. Elliott, which captured first prize, was considered by some experts as the finest single vase of Roses in the show from a cultural point of view. White Killarney was also shown in splendid shape; the lot of 25 which took first prize for John R. Andre of Doylestown, Pa., was especially fine. Only four vases of Richmonds were shown. This was because some growers did not strike the date just right with their prize flowers. Richmond has been shown in better form but these were good, and there is no better red in commerce to-day than it. Double Pink Killarney was well shown, also the Dark Pink; the Chicago and Philadelphia growers have not made a success of this variety so far; in the East, as far south as New York, it does well. The bunch of

fifty which took first prize was cut from plants that were benched from 3-in. pots on the 19th of last August. Some very fine flowers of My Maryland were seen and its sport Hilda was shown in fine shape; the latter taking first prize in class B., calling for "50 any other variety." Mrs. Aaron Ward made a good showing and was much admired; the vase staged by W. H. Elliott was tastefully arranged and looked better on the second day of the show than it did on the first. A very fine bunch of Lady Hillingdon was staged by A. N. Pierson, Inc.; the color of these was good and attracted much attention. This firm also exhibited Radiance in good shape. Two good vases of Melody were shown; one by Poehlmann Bros. Co., who grow this in fine shape, and another good vase by the Breitmeyer Floral Co., who also included this variety in their group; these added to the variety and beauty of the exhibition. Prince of Bulgaria, or Antoine Rivoire, was well represented. The same Rose was shown under both names, and there are few men living who can say which of the two names is the right one as applied to the variety here shown. Canadian Queen was well shown by the Breitmeyer Floral Co., and added attraction to the line. Bridesmaid had only one vase to remind us of its former glory, but this lot was worthy of the first prize awarded and served as a link between the old days and the new. Rhea Reid was also represented by one vase only; and among the kinds not seen at all were Madame Chatenay, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Kaiserin, Cardinal, Sunrise, Sunset, Golden Gate, Uncle John, Rose Queen and Mrs. Jardine.

A fine vase of Mrs. Waddell was shown by W. H. Elliott and as a novelty was much admired. New varieties and novelties of this kind help greatly an exhibition of this character.

In division D, for the best new Rose not in commerce, the E. G. Hill Co. was awarded first prize for Sunburst, which was shown in splendid shape. The second prize in this class was awarded to Stockton & Howe for their new Rose Princeton.

A. N. Pierson, Inc., was awarded first prize for 50 Double White Killarney and also first for 25 Double White Killarney. There was no competition here but the flowers shown were very fine and merited first prize. The same firm also exhibited Killarney Queen in splendid shape and this was regarded as a good commercial Rose, it being a more vigorous grower than the ordinary Killarney.

Gude Bros. Co. of Washington, D. C., staged a creditable group of ten varieties for which they were awarded the Dorrance challenge prize in the special class. This group included kinds now seldom seen, such as Enchantress, Ivory, Perle, Radiance and Wellesley.

In the large groups, Division A, the first prize was awarded to A. N. Pierson, Inc. This was staged after the style of their group exhibited in Boston, last March; it was fully as large and contained a vast amount of splendid stock, including American Beauty, the Killarneys, Mrs. Aaron Ward, My Maryland and a number of other good kinds. It was estimated that the total value of the Roses staged by this one firm was close to \$800. This group was also awarded the sweepstakes prize offered by Ellwanger & Barry for the choicest exhibit of perfect Roses in the show.

The second prize group was shown by Adolph Farenwald and was composed entirely of Pink Killarney. These were arranged in tall vases set on the ground on a carpet of Autumn foliage and had graceful sprays of A. Sprengeri arranged among the Roses. The general scheme of this was after the manner of Mr. Farenwald's group in Boston, last March, but instead of being round it was serpentine in shape. President Farenwald deserves great credit for his initiative in showing the smaller grower what may be accomplished if things are gone at in the right way. He is never afraid to push in and compete against growers with establishments of any size, and the best part of it is that he always secures recognition from the judges.

The group staged by the Breitmeyer Floral Co., which captured third prize, attracted attention and praise. This was staged on a raised platform and consisted of eight or more large vases of Roses set toward the centre and at the corner, interspersed with potted plants. It included novelties like Melody, Canadian Queen, the old Bon Silene and some of the standard varieties. The general appearance of the show was very fine indeed, the quality of the stock averaged high and the quantity exceeded all expectations.

Besides the exhibitors previously mentioned, others who added to the success of the show were Poehlmann Bros. Co., Bassett & Washburn, Myers & Samptman, Joseph Heacock Co., John R. Andre, E. A. Feters, of Detroit, and Gustave H. Taepke, of Detroit.

The whole show was good and the cause of much congratulation among the Rose growers. The pace has been set and at New York, in the Spring of 1913, we expect to view by far the finest exhibition of Roses, both cut and in pots, that this continent has ever seen.

E. HOLMES.

—"Florists' Exchange," January, 1912.

## A LETTER WHICH TELLS ITS OWN STORY

From One of the Early Life Members, a Man Who Loves to  
do Nice Things.

New York City, Feb. 9, 1912.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond,  
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

In reading your report the other day in which you referred to the value of publishing the Rose Journal, I made up my mind that to do so would be a good work, and I enclose you herewith what I intended to have done more promptly, namely a check for \$50.00 towards the expenses of the Journal.

Yours truly,  
SAMUEL THORNE,

43 Cedar Street.

## THE ROSE JOURNAL.

There came to our desk this week the first number of "The Rose Journal, the quarterly publication of the American Rose Society, published, its headlines state, as "a medium of encouragement for members of the American Rose Society and others." The Journal contains eight pages 9 x 12 in., its home is Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Among the contents are to be found the following: "Extracts from the Constitution of the A. R. S.;" "Garden Roses for America," by W. G. McKendrick, of Toronto; "Roses in Portland, Ore.," by W. S. Sibson; "Pruning and Care-taking", by Theo. Wirth, and "Climbing and Trailing Roses", by M. H. Walsh. Portraits of E. Gurney Hill and Robert Craig are among the illustrations. The first page is embellished with the emblem of the Society in colors, and a portrait of President Adolph Farenwald.—Florists' Exchange, April 27, 1912.

The Rose Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1—This is the first number of the Quarterly publication authorized by the American Rose Society at its meeting in Detroit, as "a medium of encouragement for members of the American Rose Society and others." The contents of this initial issue are interesting and instructive and "Horticulture" extends congratulations and good wishes to its young contemporary.—"Horticulture," Boston. April 27, 1912.

The first number of the *Rose Journal*, of the American Rose Society, to be issued quarterly, bears the date April, 1912. It contains in its eight pages the paper by W. G. McKendrick, Toronto, Ont., read before the Society at Boston, and interesting articles by S. S. Sulliger, W. S. Sibson, J. F. Huss, J. A. Valentine, Theo. Wirth, M. H. Walsh, and details of the work of the American Rose Society, and is illustrated by half-tone portraits of President Farenwald, Robert Craig, father of the Society, and E. Gurney Hill, the rose garden exhibit of Thomas Roland at the National Flower Show, at Boston and Rose Newport Fairy. It is nicely printed on extra quality paper.—*American Florist*, April 27, 1912.

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#### SPECIAL NOTE.

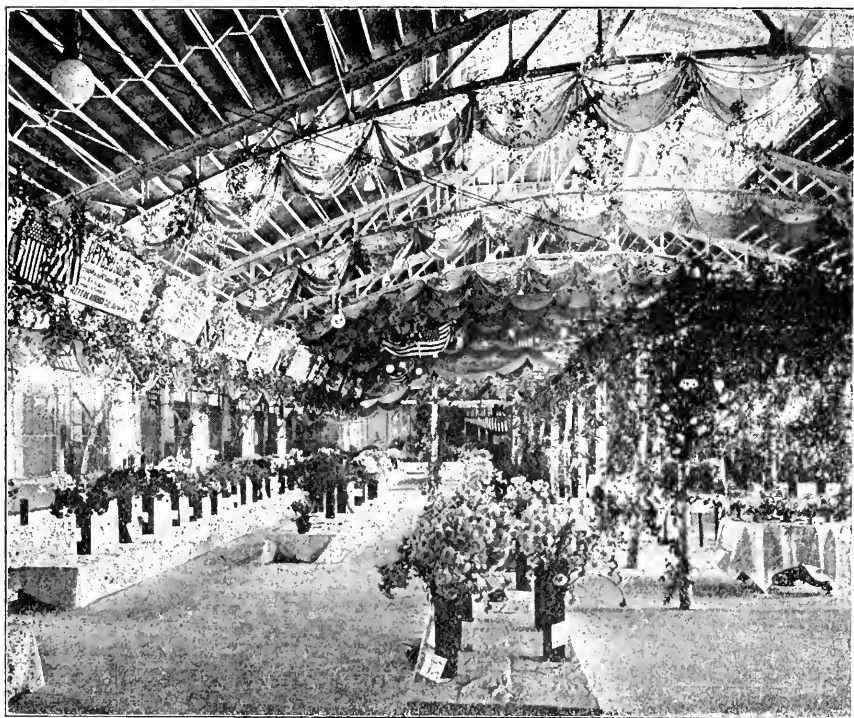
#### AMERICAN ROSES

#### And Who Originated Them and When.

The Secretary of the American Rose Society is making an endeavor to secure an accurate list of the names of American roses and their originators. The American Rose Society should after a time be able to have such a list which if it can be secured will be of real interest. If this meets the eye of any originator we will be glad to have a report for this purpose.



IN UNITY THERE IS POWER.



VIEW OF THE CARNATION SIDE. SOME CHOICE SPECIMENS WERE HERE.

## THE HARTFORD ROSE GARDENS

### A Matter of National Interest.

The American Rose Society received through President Farenwald, a proposition from the head gardener of the city parks of Hartford, Conn., as follows:

"We are considering the feasibility of establishing, in connection with our rose garden here, a public trial or testing ground for hardy roses. The object would be to invite foreign and domestic growers to send new varieties for a test covering sufficient time to establish thoroughly the merits of the variety; at the conclusion of which the plants would be returned at the owner's expense, or if of sufficient merit, would be given a permanent place in the garden.

"The rose garden here has attained considerable prominence in this country and this, coupled with our climatic conditions, should make an ideal location for a test garden that could in time be made to assume national importance.

"If the American Rose Society would co-operate with us to the extent of judging the exhibits and making the awards, it would give the affair a wider scope and make its standing official.

"We are of the opinion that America needs an official trial ground and with the co-operation of the Society, feel that the outcome of our efforts would be certain of success. If the matter were presented to your executive committee early and they should approve of it, we would have sufficient time to secure some exhibits for spring planting."

ALEX. CUMMINGS, JR.

March 1st, 1912.

This proposition was laid before the Executive Committee and the idea was endorsed as a plan well worth supporting. "There is such a garden in the city of Paris, with thousands of varieties on exhibition in blooming time. Hartford has a climate well suited for the growth of roses," said Mayor Breitmeyer, of Detroit. "I know of no place where this opportunity would be as great as at Hartford Rose Gardens, there are none the United States over, like those at Hartford. I would be in favor of co-operating at whatever expense would be connected with it." Mr. Eber Holmes, of Montrose, Mass., said, "I think the idea most excellent. I think we should help and co-operate in any way we can."—This was the expressed attitude of the entire Executive Committee.

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CITY OF HARTFORD  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS  
G. A. PARKER, Supt.

Hartford, Conn., April 2, 1912.

Mr. A. Farenwald,  
Roslyn, Pa.

Dear Mr. Farenwald:—

The Board of Park Commissioners, at their meeting last night, entirely approved the project of establishing the test garden here. If we can meet as you suggest in New York as soon as possible after Easter, and get the details straightened out, I believe there will yet be time to get American exhibits for planting this season.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I remain

Yours very truly,

ALEX. CUMMING, JR.,

Head Gardener.

**THE ROSE TEST GARDEN AT HARTFORD, CONN.**

The Executive Committee, of the American Rose Society, and representative Rose growers, held a special meeting in New York, April 11th, 1912, to confer with representatives of the Department of Parks, of the City of Hartford, Conn., regarding the establishment of a "Rose Test Garden." The following resolutions were passed: "Resolved: That the offer of the Department of Parks of the City of Hartford, Conn., to establish a Rose garden for testing new Roses, as the official testing ground of the American Rose Society be accepted."

Alex. Cummings, head gardener, stated that the Park Department proposed to take land, make a garden, and to place Roses of all varieties therein for development. Any and all Roses sent to the garden would be guarded with the best of care. The following rules were discussed and were adopted:

1. Roses sent for testing should cover five plants of each variety of the bedding type; two plants each of the climbing and pillar types.
2. Plants may be shipped dormant, or growing in pots.
3. Two-year old plants are most desirable.
4. A record for filing should accompany each variety, stating name or number of variety, classification, parentage, age of plant, and whether worked on stock or on own roots.

5. Test varieties will remain in the garden for a period covering two growing seasons, when they can be judged the second season if necessary. The after disposal of the plants will be optional between the exhibitor and the authorities, the exhibits being returned or given a permanent place in the garden as far as possible.

6. Each variety will be labeled by number until judged, when a painted label stating name or number of variety, the introducer, and award will be posted permanently.

7. Exhibits will be inspected by judges appointed by the American Rose Society at a designated time, and awards will be officially given according to merit. The authorities will take due precaution to protect exhibits from vandalism and dissemination, and give the garden every cultural attention possible.

8. A new Rose shall be considered one which has not been disseminated for a period longer than three years.

The official scale of points for judging outdoor Roses is as follows:

Floriferousness .....	20
Vigor .....	20
Color .....	15
Size .....	15
Form .....	10
Substance .....	10
Fragrance .....	10

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100

#### A. R. S. Medals and Certificates for Novelties.

A gold medal is offered for the best new Rose not yet disseminated, whether of domestic or foreign origin; exhibits are to be judged by the official scale of the Society, and no gold medal is to be awarded to any Rose scoring less than 95 points.

A silver medal is offered at the same time, and under the same conditions, for a novelty scoring not less than 85 points.

A certificate of merit is to be awarded to all novelties scoring 80 points.

It is further ordered that the complete scores of all the entries in the competition be filed with the Secretary of the Society before the award of any medal is confirmed.

The Executive Committee of the Society reserves to itself the right of selection of the judges who shall pass upon the exhibits in the competition for these medals.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND, Secretary.

# THE NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW

Beginning April 5, 1913, Grand Central Station,  
New York City.

## PRIZE SCHEDULE OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

### Roses in Pots and Tubs.

No Plant Can Be Entered in Two Classes.

Rules for Judging Groups of Rose Plants.	Single Specimen Rose Plants.
1. Size of Group or Collection..20	1. Size of Plants .....20
2. Distinctiveness .....15	2. Cultural Perfection .....25
3. Cultural Perfection .....20	3. Floriferousness .....20
4. Number of Varieties .....20	4. Foliage .....15
5. Arrangement and Effect ...25	5. Quality of Bloom .....10
	6. Color of Bloom .....10
100	100

Any article manifestly unfit to show may be excluded by the management, and the judges shall withhold any premium when the entries are unworthy of awards. The management may at any time order the removal of an exhibit which is in bad condition.

All plants and flowers for competition (except imported plants shown for the first time in this country) must have been grown by the exhibitor for the last three months preceding the exhibition unless otherwise specified.

The pots or tubs of exhibition plants must be clean; dirty pots or tubs shall be sufficient cause for the judges to disqualify an exhibit.

### DIVISION A.

	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Display in pots or tubs, any or all classes, to occupy not less than 300 sq. ft., arranged for effect .....	\$200.00	\$150.00
Twelve Climbing or Rambling, six or more varieties ....	60.00	40.00
Six Climbing or Rambling, three or more varieties .....	30.00	20.00

Crimson Rambler, specimen plant .....	10.00	5.00
Lady Gay, specimen plant .....	10.00	5.00
Dorothy Perkins, specimen plant .....	10.00	5.00
Tausendschon, specimen plant .....	10.00	5.00
Debutante, specimen plant .....	10.00	5.00
Hiawatha, specimen plant .....	10.00	5.00
Climbing, any other variety, specimen .....	10.00	5.00
Hybrid Tea, specimen .....	5.00	3.00
Hybrid Perpetual, specimen .....	5.00	3.00
Polyantha, crimson, six plants .....	10.00	5.00
Polyantha, pink, six plants .....	10.00	5.00
Polyantha, white, six plants .....	10.00	5.00
Polyantha, any other color, three plants .....	5.00	3.00
Collection of Hybrid Perpetuals, not less than twenty-five plants, not less than six varieties, arranged for effect .....	25.00	15.00
Collection of Teas and Hybrid Teas, not less than twenty-five plants, not less than six varieties, arranged for effect .....	25.00	15.00

#### American Rose Society's Medals and Certificates for Novelties in Rose Plants

Gold Medal for the best specimen plant of a new Rose not yet disseminated, whether of domestic or foreign origin. Exhibits to be judged by the official scale of the American Rose Society, and no gold medal to be awarded to any Rose scoring less than ninety-five points.

Silver Medal is offered at the same time and under the same conditions for a Novelty scoring not less than eighty-five points.

#### Special Prizes.

A Certificate of Merit is awarded to all Novelties scoring eighty points, but neither Medal nor Certificate will be issued until the variety is named.

Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co., New York, offer for the best plant of the Rose "Silver Moon" in an 8-inch pot or tub, or larger—First Prize, \$15.00; Second Prize, \$10.00.

Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co., New York, offer for the best plant of the Rose "Dr. W. Van Fleet" in an 8-inch pot or tub, or larger—First Prize, \$15.00; Second Prize, \$10.00.

## PRIZE LIST FOR BEST DISPLAY OF CUT ROSES.

## DIVISION A.

Best display of Cut Roses covering not less than 200 square feet of space, and not to contain less than 200 blooms, quality of blooms and effect to be considered, and decorative green of any kind, including plants, permitted. First Prize, \$250.00; Second Prize, \$150.00; Third Prize, \$100.00.

## DIVISION B.

	First Prize.	Second Prize.	Third Prize.
100 American Beauties .....	\$60.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
50 American Beauties .....	30.00	20.00	10.00
50 Killarney .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Dark Pink Killarney .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Double Pink Killarney .....	20.00	10.00	
50 White Killarney .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Double White Killarney (any strain) .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Killarney Queen .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Richmond .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Radiance .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Lady Hillingdon .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Sun Burst .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	20.00	10.00	
50 My Maryland .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Melody .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Mrs. Taft (Prince de Bulgarie or Antoine Revoire) .....	20.00	10.00	
50 Any other disseminated variety, red .....	20.00	10.00	
50 " " " " white ....	20.00	10.00	
50 " " " " yellow ....	20.00	10.00	
50 " " " " pink .....	20.00	10.00	

## DIVISION C.

	First Prize.	Second Prize.	Third Prize.
25 American Beauties .....	\$20.00	\$15.00	\$10.00
25 Killarney .....	10.00	5.00	

25	Dark Pink Killarney .....	10.00	5.00
25	Double Pink Killarney .....	10.00	5.00
25	White Killarney .....	10.00	5.00
25	Double White Killarney (any strain) .....	10.00	5.00
25	Killarney Queen .....	10.00	5.00
25	Richmond .....	10.00	5.00
25	Radiance .....	10.00	5.00
25	Lady Hillingdon .....	10.00	5.00
25	Sun Burst .....	10.00	5.00
25	Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	10.00	5.00
25	My Maryland .....	10.00	5.00
25	Melody .....	10.00	5.00
25	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria .....	10.00	5.00
25	Mrs. Taft (Prince de Bulgarie or Antoine Revoire .....	10.00	5.00
25	Chatenay .....	10.00	5.00
25	Perle des Jardines .....	10.00	5.00
25	Brides .....	10.00	5.00
25	Bridesmaids .....	10.00	5.00
50	Bon Silene .....	10.00	5.00
25	Any other disseminated variety, red .....	10.00	5.00
25	“ “ “ “ white .....	10.00	5.00
25	“ “ “ “ yellow .....	10.00	5.00
25	“ “ “ “ pink .....	10.00	5.00

## DIVISION D.

First  
Prize.

For best New Rose not in commerce, 50 blooms..\$25.00

## DIVISION E.

## For Retailers Only.

For the best and most artistic display of Cut Roses, and with such accessories as the exhibitor may desire.

	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Best Corsage Bouquet .....	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00
Bridal Bouquet .....	20.00	10.00



	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Best Basket Roses .....	25.00	15.00
Best Table Decoration .....	75.00	50.00
Best Mantel Decoration .....	75.00	50.00

## DIVISION F.

## Open to Private Gardeners and Amateurs Only.

For the Best Collection, Not Less Than 12 Blooms of Each.

American Beauties .....	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00
Killarney .....	4.00	2.00
Dark Pink Killarney .....	4.00	2.00
Double Pink Killarney .....	4.00	2.00
White Killarney .....	4.00	2.00
Richmond .....	4.00	2.00
My Maryland .....	4.00	2.00
Bride .....	4.00	2.00
Bridesmaid .....	4.00	2.00
Golden Gate, or Uncle John .....	4.00	2.00

## DIVISION F.

Sunrise, or Sunset .....	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00
Bon Silene .....	4.00	2.00
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria .....	4.00	2.00
Cardinal .....	4.00	2.00
Rhea Reid .....	4.00	2.00
Chatenay .....	4.00	2.00
Mrs. Taft (Prince de Bulgarie or Antoine Revoire .....	4.00	2.00
Any other disseminated variety .....	4.00	2.00

## NOTICE ! SPECIAL PRIZES.

In this section the prizes offered are for special exhibits, by one and another friend, who wishes to encourage Rose culture or is an admirer of the "Queen of Flowers," and the list grows up to the opening of the

exhibition, and is always a subsequent list to the general list and usually embraces a considerable number.

**To Be Awarded.**

The Toronto Horticultural Society Silver Medal.  
The Toronto Horticultural Society Bronze Medal.

**To be Competed for at The National Flower Show.**

**MRS. ROCHE'S SPECIAL OFFER.**

Newport, R. I., Sept. 18, 1911.

To The American Rose Society:

I desire to offer a prize of \$50.00 for a new Rose to be grown under glass, to resemble as nearly as possible in color, the "Marshall Neil", but with a stronger stem. to be competed for at any show your society selects after June, 1912.

Truly yours,

FRANCES ROCHE.

**THE MRS. GERTRUDE M. HUBBARD GOLD MEDAL.**

"The same to be given once in five years to the raiser or originator of the best Rose introduced in the five years previous to the award. The Rose to be of American origin."

The first five years will be reached in 1914.

Mrs. Hubbard presented to The American Rose Society the sum of \$250.00 to be kept as a permanent fund, the interest to be used every five years to provide the Gold Medal as above.

**"SPECIAL GROWERS' PRIZES."**

Special Growers' Prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$7 cash. These prizes are meant for the actual grower of any exhibit, and not for the exhibitor, excepting in the case where he does his own growing. The above is to be awarded to such three exhibits of Roses as, in the opinion of the judges, reveal the best specimens of the growers' work in rose growing. The object is to recognize the man who actually does the good work. Prizes are offered by Benjamin Hammond, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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## The American Rose Society.

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### HONORARY MEMBER.

Hubbard, Mrs. Gertrude M., "Fair Oaks," Washington, D. C.

### LIFE MEMBERS.

American Florist Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
Asmus, A. E., West Hoboken, N. J.  
Auchincloss, Mrs. H. D., 17 West 49th St., New York City.  
Barry, W. C., Rochester, N. Y.  
Bassett, C. P., 1241 State St., Chicago, Ill.  
Beatty, H. B., Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.  
Breitmeyer, Philip, Hon., Detroit, Mich.  
Budlong, F. L., 564 Pontiac Ave., Auburn, R. I.  
Budlong, A. H., 37 and 39 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.  
Budlong, J. A., 564 Pontiac Ave., Auburn, R. I.  
Buettner, E., Park Ridge, Ill.  
Burton, George, Wyndmoor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Cook, John, 318 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.  
Cook, Thomas N., 21 Windsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.  
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    Contentds that God is not—  
Not God! in gardens; when the eve  
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'Tis very sure God walks in mine.  
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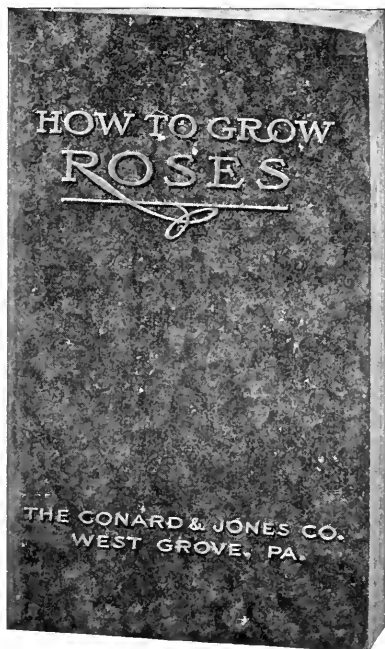
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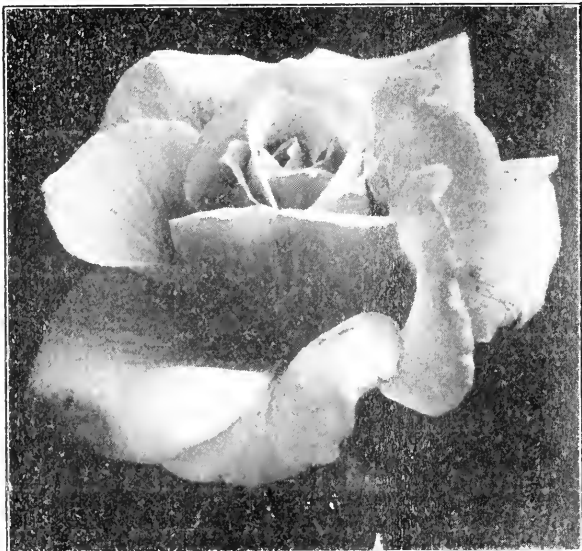
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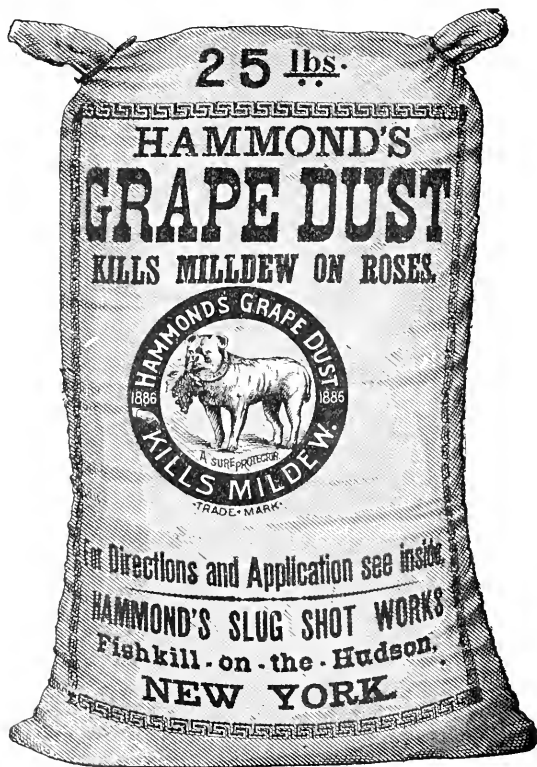
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(1) To increase the general interest in the cultivation and to improve the standard of excellence of the Rose for all the people.

(2) To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of the Rose suitable to our American climate and requirements.

(3) To organize a system of exhibitions at such times and places as this Society may, from time to time, decide on, to offer prizes of money, gold, silver and bronze medals, and certificates of merit for meritorious new varieties of Roses; also to offer prizes of money, cups, etc., for excellence of exhibits made at shows held by this Society.

It is also proposed that the Society disseminate to its members the latest information pertaining to the Rose, recommending new varieties of undoubted merit, best methods of culture, how to fight insect and fungoid pests, the proper use of manures, and other information from the pens of leading experts that, especially to amateurs, will be worth many times the cost of membership.

“Come with us, and we will do thee good.”

“There is no single flower which carries with it more attraction than the Rose full blown. **No** flower is more significant in its choiceness than the Rose bud. **No** flower as a gift to sick or well has so much character and feeling attached to it as the Rose.”—The Voice of Humanity.

# THE GREAT FLOWER SHOW OF 1913

## In the City of New York

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From April 5 to April 12, 1913, there was exhibited in Grand Central Palace, on Lexington avenue, in New York City, a mass of Flowers and ornamental Shrubs of the finest quality; a show of such extent that months of thought and patient labor had been done by able men to bring such a result about, by daylight and under the glow of the electric light the colors blended in all shades and tones and tints. The exhibitors were showing off their best, whatever they had to offer, small exquisite lots, and larger displays which only persons of large resources could possibly afford, and in the whole mass of beauty thus displayed, one class stood out distinctively prominent—that was the Roses, the Queen of Flowers. Thousands of people came to the show and none went away without heeding the Roses. The record of the American Rose Society is what follows.

We owe our thanks to the "American Florist," "Florist Exchange," "Florists' Review," "Horticulture" and other papers and magazines for the attention given to this exhibition.



One of the Striking Exhibits for Rare Beauty—THE PIERSON VASES—Which Took First Prize

# THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

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## FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

New York City, 1913

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The annual meeting of the American Rose Society was held in the Lecture Hall of the Grand Central Palace on the mezzanine floor, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, April 8. The attendance, to start with, was not large, on account of the very greater attractions on the exhibition floors, but the interest evoked as the meeting progressed, and the discussions which followed the pertinent suggestions made by the officers, caused the members to gather, and it proved a meeting of much value. President Adolph Farenwald called the meeting to order

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

A little over a year ago we met in Detroit, under raw, chilly conditions. Although the weather was so much against us, the Society can look back to it only with pride. The exhibition was never surpassed in quality and quantity. Our members showed a loyalty and enthusiasm which was highly commendable in attending at such an unfavorable time of the year, and in most severe Winter weather. It was a great pity that this splendid show was not better patronized by the public.

Our membership is slowly increasing, but not at the rate it should for such a worthy cause—the advance of the Queen of Flowers, the mainstay of the business, the bread and butter of most everybody. Why are so many standing back when we need them badly? Do they think we have reached the high water mark of popularity? I hardly think so. There is lots of room for expansion. So we need you, Mr. Standback. See the hustle and bustle everywhere in our business today; it is better to unite, to come together, to help one another; that is the spirit of the times. Anybody who shuts his eyes to these conditions and refuses his help is not worth his salt. That's my candid opinion.

### AMATEUR MEMBERSHIP.

Regarding our amateur membership agitation, I want to express myself as against that movement, for various reasons. We are a body

## AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

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of commercial men, specialists. We are not in it for pleasure, though most of us derive pleasure from attending to the Queen of Flowers, but pleasure does not pay our coal bills, and others, so with us the financial side of the question is the primary issue. All this does not interest the amateur, and the history of our Society will back me up in what I say. Most of you will remember our early struggles with this amateur problem. It was useless to attract the amateur to a body of professional men. It was a waste of effort in every way; it brought our Society down to its knees; only the untiring, loyal work of our commercial members saved it from utter collapse. Let us take a leaf from this past history, and give the project up. Let our efforts be directed to the making of a strong commercial society, so that we are not swayed first one way and then the other, vainly trying to accomplish something we are not able to do, as has so long ago been proved. The public is gradually being educated to the value of Roses in home decorations, and the most enthusiastic amateurs will finally start their own societies, with a sprinkling of professional men among them, as is the case with the horticultural societies today. Those are the true amateur societies, which will grow and prosper, but in my estimation no commercial body of men can interest the amateur.

### AFFILIATION.

Affiliation is the watchword of today. Some little while ago the president of the S. A. F. & O. H., J. K. M. L. Farquhar, said to me, "How can the Rose Society and S. A. F. come into closer touch with each other?" I confess, I don't know that we could get closer. We are an offspring of the S. A. F., doing the work which the S. A. F. is not able to do, specializing in a certain line—the growing of Roses for cut flowers. I do not think we have a member who is not a member of the S. A. F. as well. To give up any of our privileges would mean to give up our Society, which would be a detriment to the business. I am sure the American Rose Society would always willingly work in conjunction with the S. A. F. This vital question of affiliation I outlined in an article in The Florists' Exchange a week ago, urging the merging of the florists' clubs' memberships into the national society, to increase its membership and its usefulness. But let our Rose Society keep up its own good work, nationwide, as we have been doing, creating and stimulating a love for the Queen of Flowers.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Harry O. May presented his report in detail, which showed an unexpended balance of \$866.81. See page



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### THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The American Rose Society during the past year has tried an experiment for the purpose of gaining a wider membership among admirers and growers of roses than heretofore enjoyed. This was done by the publication of a "Rose Journal," which has been distributed in a limited way, and sent to societies of one sort or other all over the country. Much favorable comment has resulted, but very few new members of any class have been secured thereby. On the other hand, according to observations made, the publications of the country of the higher class have given more than ordinary attention to rose culture.

The cost of the journal was guaranteed by five members of the society, namely: Messrs. W. G. McKenderick, J. M. Good, W. R. Pierson, Robert Pyle and William H. Elliott; in addition to this, one of our life members, Samuel Thorne, subscribed an equal amount, which was \$50. The advertisements received also increased the income, so that the experiment was no drain otherwise. See page

When the American Rose Society held its first exhibition in the city of New York, its supporters were largely amateurs. The present show is made up of representative specimens from some of the largest commercial establishments; also small greenhouses and private gardeners.

The American Rose Society represents growers in various parts of the country. There is one matter that has seemed of importance for permanent value, and that is—an accurate record of the names and origin of Roses that have been originated within the United States. Invitations have been sent through the press asking for reports from the people **who have been originators**; few have responded, but such names as have been sent in have been carefully recorded. This matter is an important one for future use. The use of Roses for outdoor decoration is certainly increasing year by year and a permanent record of American Roses is worth acquiring.

If we could come in touch more extensively with local horticultural societies and the American Rose Society medals were offered as a prize in the June shows, to some extent would, perhaps, tend largely to interest the amateurs; and as the Society gave its first exhibition in the City of New York, this question of membership may at the present time be considered with propriety.

The financial and general condition of the Society is clearly stated in the president's and treasurer's reports.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

Following the reading of the officers' reports Mr. E. G. Hill, of Richmond, Ind., suggested that the interest on the monies invested as a permanent fund be added to the permanent fund instead of being used for general expenses. This suggestion brought out the fact that the interest was always used in the current expense account. That only by strict attention to detail and the fact that no officer received any compensation not even expenses for attending business meetings had the present financial condition been reached.

The Society had a large balance on hand at the present time, but the expenses attending the exhibition staged this week would have to be met from this balance. An increase of the invested funds was considered to be very desirable. The leading florists of the United States, it was thought, were somewhat remiss in their patronage as life members. Were they to consider the work of the Society a little more, it could be placed on a basis as substantial as that of the National Rose Society of England.

#### INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP.

On motion by Philip Breitmeyer, of Detroit, seconded by J. H. Dunlop, of Toronto, Canada, the president was authorized to appoint a committee of three to consider the matter of securing an increase in the membership of the Society.

Ex-President Robert Simpson, of Clifton, N. J., spoke earnestly in advocating an increased membership, and trying to extend the work of the Rose Society along similar lines and in ways to that so successfully done by the National Rose Society of England.

President Farenwald named as a committee upon increased membership Messrs. Philip Breitmeyer, J. D. Dunlop, Eber Holmes.

#### ROSE TEST GARDENS.

The Rose Test Garden at Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., was discussed at length, and the fact was stated that some effort had started looking to the establishing of a National Test Rose Garden at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Robert Pyle, of West Grove, Pa., read a letter from Prof. Galloway, of the U. S. Agricultural Dept., relative to a Rose Garden.

Mr. Pyle said it was his opinion that the U. S. Department was willing to help.

Mr. Hill suggested the appointing of a committee to confer with Professor Galloway.

Mr. Pyle said the Washington Rose Garden would not conflict

with Hartford; this garden is worthy of fullest support, but at Washington is the National centre and has a climate well suited for Roses.

Mr. Eber Holmes said he believed the Hartford Rose Test Garden was excellently situated and under good management and control for fine results, and moved the following:

RESOLVED, That a committee from the American Rose Society be appointed to take up the matter of a Rose Test Garden in the City of Washington, under auspices of the United States Department at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Robert Simpson seconded the resolution.

Mr. Hill moved an amendment to Mr. Holmes' motion, viz:

"That this committee work in conjunction with the Society of American Florists or other Society that may be working in the same direction."

The amendment was accepted, and the Amended Resolution was read before the meeting, and put to vote and carried unanimously.

President Farenwald appointed as Committee on Washington Rose Garden, Messrs. Robert Pyle, Patrick O. Mara and Wm. F. Gade.

#### A LADY VISITOR.

Mrs. Francis King, of Alma, Michigan, was graciously introduced as one of the members of the Society who was doing much excellent work in interesting societies to form local associations for home adornment, and in a few choice words commended the work of the Rose Society, dwelling on the educational value of such shows as was held in Detroit and here in New York City, an exhibition most beautiful to behold and in extent surprising.

Mr. J. H. Dunlop, of Toronto, said Roses for home decoration and garden plants were growing in public interest in the city of Toronto. The Ontario Rose Society had been lately formed and was supported by the leading people of the city.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The next business taken up was the nomination of and election of officers for the ensuing year, the official year beginning July 1st.

Mr. E. Holmes, of Montrose, Mass., nominated Wallace R. Pierson of Cromwell, Conn. Mr. Robert Simpson, of Clifton, N. J., seconded the nomination. There was no other nomination.

On motion, duly made and seconded, the secretary was directed to cast a ballot for Wallace R. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., who was de-

clared elected President of the American Rose Society for the ensuing year from July 1st, 1913 to June 30th, 1914.

Mr. Robert Pyle, of West Grove, Pa., was chosen for vice-president without dissent.

On motion, duly made and seconded, Harry O. May and Benjamin Hammond were nominated jointly for treasurer and secretary and the President was directed to cast one ballot, which, being done, both officers were declared elected for 1913 and 1914.

The members of the Executive Committee, whose terms expire were Mr. J. A. Valentine, of Denver, Colorado; Mr. Wallace R. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn. The members elected were John H. Dunker, Toronto, Ontario; S. S. Pennock, Philadelphia, Pa., each for the term of three years.

#### PROTESTS.

There was filed at this meeting three protests against the ruling of the judges which, being duly read. The judges in each case were sustained, upon motion, for or against the protestant.

#### NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The place for the next Annual Exhibition and Meeting was called. No invitation being forthcoming the matter of next meeting place was by vote, referred to the Executive Committee with power to decide.

This meeting was attended by about 100 members and for close attention to business and the amount of business transacted was a success.

The attractions in all directions made everyone anxious to take up the necessary business and get done, and refer all unfinished business to the Executive Committee. It was a great show.

#### STEREOPTICON LECTURE.

[By Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa.]

The evening lecture provided as a popular and instructive entertainment was beautifully illustrated, but in the great show, it did not receive the public attention it so well deserved. Mr. Pyle deserves much commendation for presentment of the illustration; they were much appreciated by the people who gathered in the lecture room.

**BENJAMIN HAMMOND,**

Secretary.

# TREASURER'S REPORT

## American Rose Society



SUMMIT, N. J., April 2nd, 1913.

In account with H. O. May, Treasurer.

### RECEIPTS.

1912.	
Jan. 16.	Balance on hand .....\$ 742 26
	B. Hammond, Secretary:
	Dues ..... 71 60
	Henry Pierce, dues ..... 3 00
Jan. 24.	B. Hammond, Secretary:
	Advertising ..... 30 00
	Dues ..... 68 00
	A. Farenwald Guarantee Fund ..... 25 00
Feb. 6.	B. Hammond, Secretary:
	Guarantee Fund ..... 175 00
	Dues ..... 13 00
	Guarantee Fund ..... 295 00
	Dues ..... 15 00
	Advertising ..... 6 00
Feb. 7.	B. Hammond, Secretary:
	Guarantee Fund ..... 50 00
	Dues ..... 6 00
	Mrs. John S. Kennedy:
	Dues ..... 3 00
Feb. 16.	B. Hammond, Secretary:
	Dues ..... 4 00

	Contributed .....	05
	Samuel Thorne for Rose Journal .....	50 00
Feb. 26.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	8 00
Feb. 29.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	6 00
	Guarantee Fund .....	25 00
Mar. 13.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	6 00
	Guarantee Fund .....	50 00
Mar. 22.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues received at Detroit and expenses incident to exhibition paid by Secretary,—Balance .....	112 94
	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Thomas Roland—Rose Journal .....	10 00
Mar. 28.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	6 00
May 8.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Advertising—Rose Journal .....	30 00
	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Rose Journal .....	11 05
	Dues .....	3 00
May 14.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Rose Journal .....	50 00
May 21.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	3 00
June 6.	B. Hammond, Sec	
	Rose Journal .....	50 00
July 1.	Interest on Mortgage Certificate .....	75 00
July 18.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Advertising .....	6 00
Aug. 19.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Rose Journal .....	50 00
Aug. 28.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Rose Journal .....	50 00
Sept. 19.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	3 00
Oct. 12.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Rose Journal .....	50 00
	Dues .....	6 00
Dec. 26	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Advertising .....	6 00

	Dues .....	6 00
1913.		
Jan. 15.	Interest on Mortgage Certificate .....	75 00
Feb. 6.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	3 00
	From A. Farenwald .....	50 00
	Special prize money from:	
	G. E. Campbell,	
	Robert Scott and Son,	
	J. A. Stephenson and Son,	
	S. Mortenson,	
	George Burton.	
Feb. 14.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	30 00
Feb. 15.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	33 00
	Dues .....	42 00
Feb. 17.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	16 00
	Contributed .....	10
Feb. 21.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	29 00
	Dues .....	33 00
Mar. 1.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	28 00
	Advertising .....	16 00
Mar. 3.	A. Farenwald .....	30 00
	Special prize money from:	
	Frank P. Meyers,	
	A. Doemling,	
	Malcolm Franklin.	
Mar. 12.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	31 00
	Advertising—Rose Journal .....	20 00
	Contributed .....	10
Mar. 14.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	21 00
	Advertising—Rose Journal .....	20 00
Mar. 21.	Elwood Brandt:	
	Dues .....	3 00
	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	21 00

	Advertising—Rose Journal .....	20 00
Mar. 28.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Dues .....	27 00
	Philadelphia Growers' Prize—Towill .....	10 00
Mar. 31.	Harry O. May:	
	Dues .....	3 00
	Premium .....	25 00
	H. Pierce:	
	Dues .....	3 00
April 2.	Interest .....	9 47
		\$ 2,787 97

## DISBURSEMENTS.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 2, 1913.

In account with H. O. May, Treasurer.

1912.

Jan. 2.	A. T. De La Mare Ptg. and Pub. Co.:	
	Schedule .....	\$ 13 75
Feb. 23.	Detroit Show Premiums:	
	A. N. Pierson, Inc. ....	330 00
	A. Farenwald .....	100 00
	Breitmeyer Floral Co. ....	105 00
	W. H. Elliott .....	70 00
	Bassett & Washburn .....	65 00
	Eber Holmes .....	25 00
	Jos. Heacock .....	30 00
	Poehlman Bros. Co. ....	225 00
	Myers & Samtman .....	110 00
	J. R. Andre .....	10 00
	Gude Bros. Co. ....	10 00
	Stockton & Howe .....	25 00
	E. G. Hill Co. ....	50 00
	E. A. Feters Premium, less \$3.00 dues .....	47 00
Mar. 28.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Bulletin and stationery .....	198 27
May 8.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Postage and stationery .....	12 75
May 21.	B. Hammond, Secretary:	
	Rose Journal .....	70 00
	Ferd. Fuchs & Bros.:	
	Engraving and finishing two cups .....	16 00

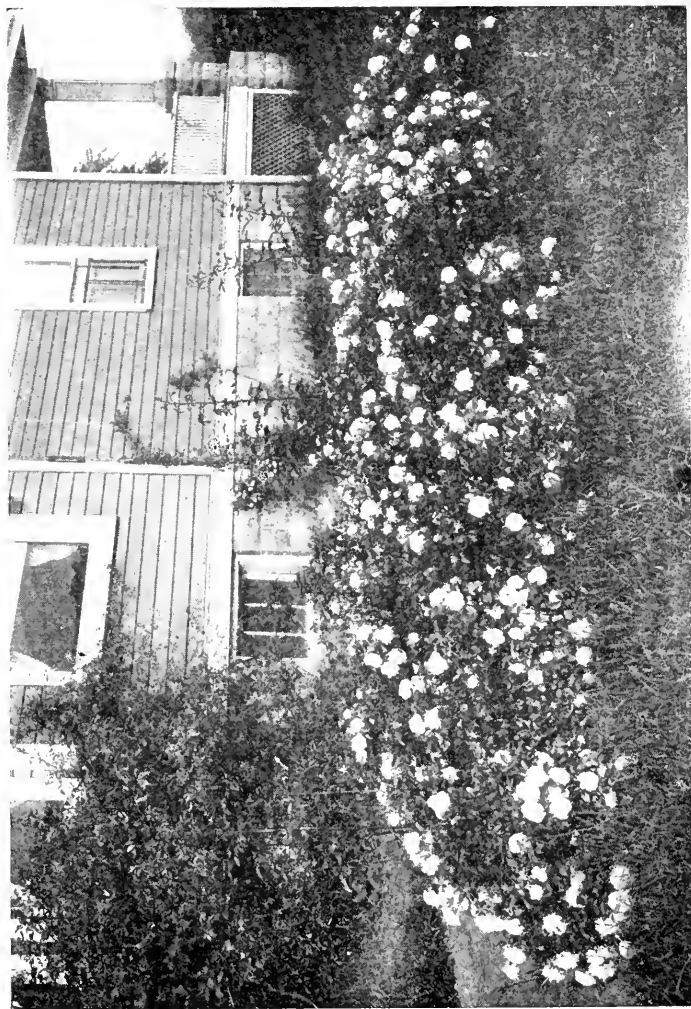


	Medals and engraving, etc. ....	8 01
July 1.	B. Hamond, Secretary: Postage and clerical expenses .....	54 00
Oct. 12.	B. Hammond, Secretary: Fuch's bill—engraving medals .....	7 15
Dec. 27.	B. Hammond, Secretary: Rose Journal expenses .....	169 15
1913.		
Feb. 17.	A. M. Jones, postmaster: Stamps .....	2 00
Mar. 12.	B. Hammond, Secretary: Fuch's bill for engraving .....	10 65
Mar. 21.	B. Hammond, Secretary: Printing, etc. ....	156 43
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,921 16
	To balance .....	866 81
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,787 97

#### RECAPITULATION.

Received .....	\$ 2,787 97
Paid out .....	1,921 16
	<hr/>
Cash Balance on Hand .....	\$ 866 81

N. B.—Out of this balance is to be paid the necessary expenses attending the annual exhibition now in progress.



TAUSCENDSCHON ROSES—A BEAUTIFUL ADORNMENT TO HOME GROUNDS.

## Some Notes on the Rose Exhibition of 1913

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There is a great display and the best display of cut roses ever shown in this country. I think Killarney Brilliant the finest of the novelties. Good judges from across the sea declare the rose exhibit has never been equalled in Europe, so far as cut flowers are concerned.

**The International Flower Show** awakened a popular feeling of appreciation. Many from the neighboring districts came to see the flowers, and right well were they pleased. Said one man from Westchester county: "I never saw anything like this. But if you dropped the Roses out it would look like a pond with a hole in the bottom," an expression which, if not elegant, was certainly suggestive. The Roses displayed were, without doubt, most perfect specimens of greenhouse culture, and the plant section, covering Roses, in pots and tubs, was unrivaled. The number of entries and the quantities of flowers were never equaled in the history of the American Rose Society, and this display came from members of this Society. The total value of prizes exceeded \$2,700.

Taken altogether, the Rose exhibition of 1913 was a grand success; a new mark has been set which will be hard to beat, and none but the best have any chance of winning in these contests. A pleasant feature of the show was the visit of school children, and the pleasure they showed on seeing the Roses was great.

While the international exhibition, as a whole, was very good, there is no doubt that the exhibition of the Roses was the star attraction to the public. Take away this flower and things would have been tame. Where the Roses are you will always find the crowd at any exhibition, whether it be in a country town or a metropolitan city.

EBER HOLMES.

The new Rose Milady, exhibition by the A. N. Pierson Co., was shown in better form during the closing days of the show than at the start, which speaks well for its keeping qualities and for the ability of this company to keep its exhibits replenished during a protracted engagement. American Beauty demonstrated the fact that it is still supreme. There can be but one American Beauty for years to come and it seems too bad that other flowers are palmed off on an unsuspecting public for this Rose. In conversation with several New York ladies I was told that the American Beauty Roses shown were alto-

gether different in foliage and color from what they had bought at times for the genuine article. All the flowers shown of this variety were of very good quality and the prize winners were exceptionally fine. It was an honor to compete in these classes, and the same is true of all the classes and of the general excellence of everything exhibited. The keeping qualities of all the Roses was remarkable, and when these enormous vases of beautiful flowers were set up on pedestals and scattered throughout the hall, a beautiful effect was obtained.

**Killarney Brilliant** was shown in splendid shape by Robert Scott & Sons, of Sharon Hill, Pa. This promises to be a great acquisition and, when placed in commerce, will have a ready call, many orders being already booked. It has a robust growth, similar to **Killarney Queen**, with more substance and a beautiful pink color. It created a decidedly favorable impression among the experts.

The same firm exhibited a very pretty novelty in **Irish Fire Flame**. This is a small, single Rose, having only five petals. It is a decided novelty and as such will be valuable, being of easy growth and very floriferous. It is a fiery orange red in the bud and when fully open is a bright salmon. It was used by the retailers in their dinner table decorations and produced a charming effect. It has good and beautiful foliage, and the introducers state that it grows well and flowers freely in a Winter temperature of 56 degrees.

Another new Rose which made a favorable impression was **Mrs. George Sawyer**; this is a beautiful pink Rose, with good foliage and is of easy culture and is also a valuable addition to the list for private grower.

**Killarney Queen** was shown in fine shape by several growers. The vase of F. R. Pierson, of Tarrytown, which took second prize, was very fine indeed and would have ranked as a first in any ordinary exhibition.

The preponderance of pink Roses was most noticeable. A few very good vases of **Richmond** were shown and added a charm to the exhibition as a whole. This is a beautiful Rose when well grown.

Some very good **Radiance Roses** were shown by John Stephenson's Son, and good **Ulrich Brunner** by the Guttman Floral Co.

The Waban Rose Conservatories exhibited their **Mrs. Charles Russell** and, of course, added to their laurels in all classes. This is a beautiful Rose and has probably won more first prizes and medals than any other American seedling ever before exhibited. This firm states that **Mrs. Russell** succeeds equally well grafted or on its own

root, that it does not need a specially high temperature to keep it growing, and that the flowers should be allowed to open somewhat before being cut. The Pink and White Killarneys exhibited by them were very fine indeed and showed that this variety is as good as ever. The most remarkable in many ways of any Rose ever grown.

Magnificent groups on both sides of the main aisle by H. C. Steinhoff, West Hoboken, N. J., and Anton Schulteis, College Point, N. Y., made a very fine showing. They were in competition for the \$200 prize and each covered a space of 300 square feet.

Several fine plants of *Dr. Van Fleet Roses* in competition for the Peter Henderson prize were seen further along on the right in the grand court, which rose at this point.

#### A REMARKABLE EXHIBIT.

On Wednesday, April 9, the crowning event of the Rose Show was the magnificent display staged by A. N. Pierson, Inc., of Cromwell, Conn., in Division H. It was agreed by experts that never before was such a display of Poses staged, and apart from any question of prize money or commercial gain through advertising, the thanks of the show management and of the general public are due this company for the vast quantities and exceptionally good quality of all their exhibits.

Where other men show fine specimens by the hundred this concern had them in thousands, and they are certainly fortunate in having men as growers who can produce such goods. Their display on Wednesday consisted of a space of 200 square feet, raised in the center, and crowned by a glorious vase of Killarney Queen with stems averaging 6 feet long. These were surrounded by Double White Killarney, and below and around the latter was an assortment of beautiful flowers which included the new Milady, Double Pink Killarney, Sunburst, Lady Hillingdon, Antoine Rivoire, Mrs. Wakefield, Christie Miller and others; around the bottom of all these Roses was arranged a fringe of *Adiantum Farleyense*. This was a regal group and there was no question from the start as to the outcome. In any competition, in any land, the overwhelming number and the acme of perfection would have commanded the first prize which was here awarded.

The only competitor in this class was Adolph Farenwald, who staged a very good and tastefully arranged group consisting of a centerpiece of fine American Beauty surrounded by small graceful Palms, interspersed with an assortment of Roses, principally a very pleasing group and his unflinching interest and enthusiasm is very commendable. The American Rose Society needs more workers such as he.

On Thursday, April 10, A. N. Pierson, Inc., staged a vase of 200 Killarney Queen that was the talk of the city.

In Class 301, for display in pots or tubs, any or all classes, to occupy 300 square feet, arranged for effect, the first prize was awarded to Anton Schultheis, College Point, L. I., for a massed group of good plants, arranged with a background of large Ramblers. In front were smaller plants of the same type, very good and well grown.

### THE ROSES.

If, as many said, the showing of cut roses staged in the competition April 7 constituted the most wonderful display ever seen in the world, what, then, can be said of the Rose section after the groups of Cut Roses were staged? April 9 only one new class came on; it was for groups arranged for effect. There was a discrepancy in the schedules, the final list of the general show specifying groups "covering 200 square feet," while the premium list of the American Rose Society called for "not less than 200 square feet." There were four entries, but only two exhibitors appeared; they agreed to each use about 400 square feet, so that if one was disqualified the other would be. The first premium was \$250 and the third \$100. The entry of A. Farenwald, under ordinary circumstances, would have taken first, but A. N. Pierson came forward with a display so exceptional that it became one of the features of the show. A great pyramid was built, twenty feet on a side and as high, the staging and pots well concealed and the whole surmounted by a wonderful vase of Killarney Queens. The schedule called for not less than 200 roses; the Pierson pyramid contained over 5,000, in a dozen varieties, and of splendid quality.

The special classes for Cut Roses were staged April 10 and here again A. N. Pierson was the bright particular star, winning the silver vase, valued at \$200, offered by the New York Cut Flower Co., with a vase of 200 Killarney Queen that for quality of stock and excellence of arrangement will be talked about years hence. The arrangement was by David Geddes, of St. Louis. The other awards of the day were: ever he sees a grower trying to stage flowers for effect. The other awards of the day were:

**Philadelphia growers' prize**, for seventy-five Roses any variety or varieties except Beauty—First, A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn; second, Edward Towill, Roslyn, Pa.; third, John Stephenson & Sons, Philadelphia. Pierson used mixed varieties and here also the arrangement was by Mr. Geddes.

**Six Roses, no two of the same variety**—First, Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J. There were thirteen entries, but only eight exhibitors

staged their stock. The list called for not over 25-inch stems, so the exhibitors mostly used two Killarneys, two White Killarneys and two Richmonds, cutting the stems down to twenty inches. The prize was a cup valued at \$50, put up by Moore, Hentz & Nash, who also prescribed the conditions.

**Henshaw & Fenwich** prize for twenty-five Richmond—First, A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.

**Henshaw & Fenwich** prize for twenty-five Killarney—First, U. S. Cut Flower Co., Elmira, N. Y.

**Henshaw & Fenwich** prize for twenty-five Yellow Roses—First L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J., on Lady Hillingdon.

#### AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

Class 329 called for 100 American Beauty and brought out some magnificent specimens, the prize winners being: First, Poehlmann Bros. Co.; second, Henry Hentz; third, Louis A. Noe.

Class 325 brought out very fine Double White Killarney with five entries. First went to the A. N. Pierson Co.; second to the Bedford Flower Co.

#### CUT ROSE EXHIBITS.

As was expected, the display of cut roses was a record breaker, both in the number and quality of the various varieties shown. They came from all directions, north, east, west and south. The Poehlmann Bros. Co., of Chicago, staged a lot of splendid flowers, especially American Beauty, Richmond, White and Pink Killarney and Mrs. Taft.

The Waban Rose Conservatories' vase of Mrs. Chas. Russell was a great beauty spot of itself. Their vase of fifty, with its four to five foot stems, won first for best new rose not yet disseminated, and the same firm won first place with twenty-five for best pink forcing rose not yet disseminated.

#### THE NEW KILLARNEY BRILLIANT.

This rose made a very fine showing and attracted much attention: both from expert growers and the admiring public, to the credit of Robert Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa.

There was also a great struggle on the fifty Killarney, there were nine entries. The Waban Rose conservatories won out with the J. W. Peacock Co., second. The White Killarney prize was also well contested for. The Waban Rose conservatories won this also with A. N. Pierson, Inc., second.

The vases of Richmond were very good as were My Maryland. Mrs. Taft was very showy and much admired by the general public.

The yellows also attracted attention. Lady Hillingdon was seen on long stiff stems well colored. There were five entries of Sunburst and four of Mrs. Ward. There were five entries for any other disseminated variety of pink. Beatrice and Mrs. Jardine, Golden Gate, Mrs. Wakefield, Christy Miller, Bridesmaid and Pink Moss were entered for this. F. H. Cramer won with Beatrice. The J. L. Mock rose staged by Robert Simpson was much admired. This is a choice specimen and from appearance looks as if a prosperous future awaited it.

#### SOME FINE SPECIALS.

The white rose **Madison** was also a feature. The same firm placed a fine basket made of their best roses in their exhibit. It was arranged by Hoffman of Boston, Mass., in his best style. The vase of Mrs. Wakefield and **Christy Miller**, staged by W. H. Elliot of Boston, Mass., with its huge double buds, was another noticeable variety. Taking it as a whole, the exhibit marked an epoch in the present movement of commercial rose growing.

#### AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

There was great competition for the one hundred American Beauty roses, there being eight entries and the judges finally giving first to Föehlmann Bros., Morton Grove, Ill., who also took first prize for the fifty. Although coming so far their roses showed the best substance and color of any exhibited.

#### "CRITICS."

Many expressions of commendation of the show are heard. W. H. Elliot says. "It is a great exhibition, quality ahead of all former shows."

Wm. Eicholtz: "Every one should see this grand show. It is not sufficient to see the photos and read about it in the papers. You can not get inspiration that way."

Richard Vincent, Jr.: "Taking it all in all it will be a long while before it will be beaten."

Robert Craig: "Best Lot of Roses ever staged in this country. Never was there such an exhibition of forcing Roses."

W. Wells, London, England: "The roses are grand. They overtop all the other exhibits."

A. Farenwald: "The best Rose show we ever had by far."

NOTE—What the small boys said:

A group of lads one afternoon were standing looking at the exhibits in pots. The writer put the question: "Well, boys, what do you think of this?" "It's grand." "Did you ever seen anything like it before?" "No! We've been to the parks lots of times, but they don't have anything so fine. Where do all these grow?"



## Mantel and Table Decorations

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The decorated mantels and table decorations which were exhibited were very beautiful. **S. A. Anderson**, of Buffalo, N. Y., arranged a beautiful piece of work with a wealth of Farleyense ferns. Heavy banks of this fern almost completely covered the mantel and was arranged with flowers at the base. An ivory vase filled with Sunburst roses stood high on one end, while the shelf was covered with Milady roses gracefully falling down at one end to the floor. The whole effect was very rich.

**A. T. Bunyard**, of New York, used dark pink Killarney and Sunburst roses with Farleyense fern on his mantel. It was tastefully arranged, being high at the left hand corner with pink and yellow roses below, through which was placed Japanese maple branches. The shelf was done in the pink roses running off the opposite end in a very graceful spray. At the base were choice plants of *Dracaena Godseffiana*. Plants of *Cibotium Schiedeii* were also effectively used. The whole effect was light, airy, tasteful and won the first prize.

**The Boston Cut Flower Co.** has a very pretty arrangement of Perkins roses and Farleyense together with palms and two large floor vases of Mrs. Chas. Russell roses.

**Max Schling**, New York, arranged his mantel on a background of dark green velvet. The flowers used were Lady Hillingdon roses, which were placed in high and low vases either side the mirror and in graceful sprays along the shelf, falling gracefully down and giving the whole an attractive appearance. The color effect produced and the simplicity of the whole arrangement was very much admired. It received a prize.

There were four decorated tables and they were all beautiful, and as there were only two prizes the judges having to determine the winners, finally selected Alfred T. Bunyard's entry for the first. This had a tall slender silver vase filled with Hillingdon and Firefly roses with a base of the same for center with four small low vases of the same roses at equal distances around the center. Corsage and buttonhole bouquets of the same roses completed the decorations which were artistic to a degree.

Max Schling's table was very tastefully arranged with Mrs. Ward and Firefly roses. It was very dainty. A low vase in the center, held about 50 roses, with as many more on the cloth around the vase. Eight small vases holding six to eight each were placed in a circle equal distances apart. There were buttonhole and corsage bouquets on the plates. Rare foliage was the only green. The whole effect was very simple, but so deftly arranged that it received second prize.

## ONE OF THE PRIZE WINNERS



MRS. RUSSELL ROSE.

Total amount of regular prizes awarded was \$2,168.00, of which the Society of American Florists' International Show Committee paid to the American Rose Society \$2,000.00, the balance paid from the treasury direct was \$168.00. Total \$2,168.00.

The special prizes awarded were in addition to the above.

## THE PRIZE WINNERS

### Exhibits of Rose Plants in Pots and Cut Flowers

#### DIVISION A.

Anton Schultheis, College Point, N. Y.:

Class 301—In pots and tubs .....First Prize \$ 200 00

Herman C. Steinhoff, West Hoboken, N. J.:

Class 301—In pots and tubs .....Second Prize 150 00

Class 303—Six climbing, three varieties ....Third Prize 15 00

Class 312—Speciman Hybrid Perpetual ....First Prize 5 00

Class 313—Polyantha Crimson, 6 plants .....First Prize 10 00

Class 314—Polyantha Pink, 6 plants .....Second Prize 5 00

Class 316—Polyantha, 3 plants .....Second Prize 3 00

Class 317—Collection Hybrid Perpetuals ....First Prize 25 00

Louis Dupuy, Whitestone, N. Y.:

Class 306—Dorothy Perkins Specimen ....Second Prize 5 00

Class 313—Polyantha Crimson, 6 plants ....Second Prize 5 00

Class 314—Polyantha Ponk, 6 plants .....First Prize 10 00

Class 315—Polyantha White, 6 plants .....First Prize 10 00

Class 316—Polyantha, 3 plants .....Third Prize 2 00

Class 309—Hiawatha Specimen .....Second Prize 5 00

John W. Pepper, Wm. Robertson, Gardener, Jenkintown, Pa.:

Class 310—Specimen, Climbing .....First Prize 10 00

Class 312—Hybrid Perpetual Specimen ...Second Prize 3 00

Percy Chubb, Alex. McKenzie, ardener, Glen Cove, L. I.:

Class 322—Peter Henderson & Co., Special Prize, Silver  
Moon ..... 15 00

Class 323—Peter Henderson & Co., Special Prize,  
Dr. Van Fleet ..... 15 00

### Exhibition of Cut Flowers

#### DIVISION B.

Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.:

Class 324—50 Killarneys .....First Prize \$ 20 00

Class 331-A—50 White Killarneys .....	First Prize	20 00
Joseph Heacock Co., Wyncoke, Pa.:		
Class 324—50 Killarneys .....	Second Prize	10 00
Class 326—50 Richmonds .....	First Prize	20 00
A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.:		
Class 325—50 Double White Killarney .....	First Prize	20 00
Class 331-A—50 White Killarney .....	Second Prize	10 00
Bedford Flower Co., Bedford Hills, N. Y.:		
Class 325—50 Double White Killarney .....	Second Prize	10 00
Poehlmann Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.:		
Class 326—50 Richmond .....	Second Prize	10 00
Myers & Samptmann, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Class 327—50 Sun Burst .....	First Prize	20 00

## DIVISION C.

Poehlmann Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.:		
Class 328—100 American Beauties .....	First Prize	\$ 60 00
Class 329—50 American Beauties .....	First Prize	30 00
Class 335—50 Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	Second Prize	10 00
Prize 337—50 Melody .....	Second Prize	10 00
Class 339—50 Mrs. Taft (Prince de Bulgaria)	First Prize	20 00
Henry Hentz, Jr., Madison, N. J.:		
Class 328—100 American Beauties .....	Second Prize	40 00
Class 329—50 American Beauties .....	Second Prize	20 00
Louis A. Noe, Madison, N. J.:		
Class 328— .....	Third Prize	20 00
Class 341—50 Bride .....	First Prize	20 00
Myers & Samptmann, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Class 329—50 American Beauties .....	Third Prize	10 00
A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.:		
Class 330—50 Dark Pink Killarney .....	First Prize	20 00
Class 331—50 Double Pink Killarney .....	First Prize	20 00
Class 332—50 Killarney Queen .....	First Prize	20 00
Class 334—50 Lady Hellingdon .....	First Prize	20 00
Class 335—50 Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	First Prize	20 00
John Stephenson's Son, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Class 331—50 Double Pink Killarney .....	Second Prize	10 00
Class 333—50 Radiance .....	First Prize	20 00

F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.:		
Class 332—50 Killarney Queen .....	Second Prize	10 00
Edward Towill, Roslyn, Pa.:		
Class 334—50 Lady Hellingdon .....	Second Prize	10 00
Class 336—50 My Maryland .....	First Prize	20 00
Robert Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa.		
Class 337—50 Melody .....	First Prize	20 00
John Welsh Young, Germantown, Pa.:		
Class 336—50 My Maryland .....	Second Prize	10 00
Bedford Flower Co., Bedford Hills, N. Y.:		
Class 339—Mrs. Taft (Prince de Bulgaria)	Second Prize	10 00
Guttman Flower Co., New York City:		
Class 340—50 Ulrich Brunner .....	First Prize	20 00
F. H. Kramer, Washington, D. C.:		
Class 341—50 Bride .....	Second Prize	10 00
Class 343—50 Queen Beatrice .....	First Prize	20 00
W. H. Elliott, Brighton, Mass.:		
Class 343—Christy Miller .....	Second Prize	10 00

#### DIVISION D.

Myers & Samptmann, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Class 344—25 American Beauties .....	First Prize \$	20 00
Class 347—25 Double Pink Killarneys .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 354—25 Sun Burst .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 368—25 J. L. Mock .....	Second Prize	5 00
Louis A. Noe, Madison, N. J.:		
Class 344—25 American Beauties .....	Second Prize	15 00
Class 362—25 Brides .....	First Prize	10 00
Jefferson Doremus, Madison, N. J.:		
Class 344—25 American Beauty .....	Third Prize	10 00
Class 356—25 My Maryland .....	Second Prize	5 00
A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.:		
Class 345—25 Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
Class 346—25 Dark Pink Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
Class 347—25 Double Pink Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
Class 348—25 White Killarney .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 349—25 Double White Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
Class 350—25 Killarney Queen .....	First Prize	10 00
Class 355—25 My Maryland .....	First Prize	10 00

John R. Andre, Doylestown, Pa.:		
Class 345—25 Killarney .....	Second Prize	5 00
Jos. Heacock Co., Wyncote, Pa.:		
Class 348—25 White Killarney .....	First Prize	10 00
Poehlmann Bros., Chicago, Ill.:		
Class 349—25 White Killarney .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 351—25 Redmond .....	First Prize	10 00
Class 355—25 Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 359—25 Mrs. Taft (Prince de Bulgaria)	First Prize	10 00
Bedford Flower Co., Beuford Hills, N. Y.:		
Class 350—25 Killarney Queen .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 359—25 Mrs. Taft (Prince de Bulgaria)	.....	.....
.....	Second Prize	5 00
L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J.:		
Class 351—25 Richmond .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 352—25 Radiance .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 353—25 Lady Hellington .....	Second Prize	5 00
John Stephenson's Son, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Class 352—25 Radiance .....	First Prize	10 00
F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown N. Y.:		
Class 353—25 Lady Hellington .....	First Prize	10 00
H. O. May, Summit, N. J.:		
Class 354—25 Sun Burst .....	First Prize	10 00
Class 364—25 Bon Silene .....	First Prize	10 00
John Welsh Young, Upsal Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Class 356—25 My Maryland .....	First Prize	10 00
Recht. Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa.:		
Class 357—25 Melody .....	First Prize	10 00
Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.:		
Class 360—25 Chatenay .....	First Prize	10 00
Class 368—25 J. L. Mock .....	First Prize	10 00
F. H. Kramer, Washington, D. C.:		
Class 362—25 Brides .....	Second Prize	5 00
Class 363—25 Bridesmaids .....	First Prize	10 00
Alex. Guttman Flower Co., New York City:		
Class 365—25 Ulrich Brunner .....	First Prize	10 00
Brant, Heintz Flower Co., Madison, N. J.:		
Class 366—25 White Madison .....	First Prize	10 00

## DIVISION E.

## New Rose Not in Commerce.

Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.:

Class 369—50 Mrs. Russell .....First Prize \$ 25 00

## Hill-Totty Prize.

Myers &amp; Samptman, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Class 370—25 Sun Burst .....First Prize \$ 50 00

H. O. May, Summit, N. J.:

Class 370—25 Sun Burst .....Second Prize 30 00

A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.:

Class 370—25 Sun Burst .....Third Prize 20 00

## S. S. Pennock-Meehan Co. Prize.—Roses Not Yet Disseminated.

Waban Rose Conservatories, Natick, Mass.:

Class 371—25 Mrs. Russell .....First Prize \$ 25 00

A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.:

## DIVISION F.

## Retailers Only.

S. A. Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Class 374—Corsage Bouquet .....First Prize \$ 6 00

Class 376—Basket of Roses .....First Prize 25 00

Alfred T. Bunyard, New York City:

Class 374—Corsage Bouquet .....Second Prize 4 00

Class 375—Bridal Bouquet .....Second Prize 10 00

Class 376—Basket of Roses .....Second Prize 15 00

Class 377—Table Decoration .....First Prize 75 00

Class 378—Mantel Decoration .....First Prize 75 00

Max Schling, New York City:

Class 375—Bridal Bouquet .....First Prize 20 00

Class 377—Table Decoration .....Second Prize 50 00

Class 378—Mantel Decoration .....Second Prize 50 00

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**DIVISION G.**
**Private Gardeners.**

John Wanamaker, Wyncote, Pa. (John H. Dodds, Supt.):

Class 380—12 Killarneys .....	First Prize	\$ 4 00
Class 382—12 Double Pink Killarneys .....	First Prize	4 00
Class 383—12 White Killarneys .....	First Prize	4 00
Class 385—12 My Maryland .....	First Prize	4 00

F. W. Vanderbilt, Hyde Park, N. Y. (Henry J. Allen, Gardener):

Class 396— .....	First Prize	4 00
Class 397— .....	First Prize	

Also Lenox Horticultural Society Silver Cup.

Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass.

**DIVISION H.**

Class 398—Display of Cut Roses, not to contain less than 200 blooms, quality of blooms and effect to be considered; decorative green of any kind permitted

A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.....	First Prize	\$ 250 00
Adolph Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa.....	Third Prize	100 00

**SPECIAL PRIZE.****PHILADELPHIA ROSE GROWERS' PRIZE**

Class 398A—Seventy-five Roses, any variety or varieties, excepting American Beauties and undisseminated varieties.

A. N. Pierson, Inc. ....	First Prize	\$ 75 00
Edward Towill, Roslyn, Pa. ....	Second Prize	50 00
John Stephenson's Son, Oak Lake, Phila., Pa..	Third Prize	25 00

**NEW YORK CUT FLOWER COMPANY'S PRIZE**

Class 398B—Two hundred Cut Roses irrespective of the number of varieties shown, effect of arrangement as well as quality to count. American Beauties and undisseminated varieties excepted.....

.....	Silver Vase, value	\$ 200 00
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Awarded to A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn.

**MOORE, HENTZ & NASH PRIZE**

Class 398D—Six Roses in variety, no three to be of the same variety. No stem to be longer than twenty inches. The



Roses of each variety to be judged on their own merits and not by comparison with the other varieties .....Silver Cup, value \$ 50 00

Awarded to Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.

#### HENSHAW & FENRICH PRIZES

Class 398E—Vase, twenty-five blooms, Richmond Rose.

Class 398F—Vase, twenty-five blooms, Pink Killarney Rose.

Class 398G—Vase, twenty-five blooms, any Yellow Rose.

Adolph Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa., for Richmond Rose.... \$ 25 00

United States Cut Flower Co., Elmira, N. Y., for Pink Killarney Rose ..... 25 00

L. B. Coddington, Murray Hill, N. J., for Yellow Rose... 25 00

Honorable Mention for A. N. Pierson, Inc.

We recommend that honorable mention be given to the meritorious exhibit of A. N. Pierson, Inc.

Signed

W. L. ROCK,

A. B. CARTLEDGE,

PHILIP BREITMEYER,

Judges.

#### Judges for the American Rose Society:

Patrick Welch, Boston, Mass.; Adam Graham, Cleveland, O.; W. J. Gude, Washington, D. C.; George Asmus, Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Cartledge, Philadelphia, Pa.; Philip Brietmeyer, Detroit, Mich.; Harry Papworth, New Orleans, La.; John N. May, Summit, N. J.; Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa.; Robert Kift, Philadelphia, Pa.; John H. Dunlop, Toronto, Ontario; James Dean, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. L. Rock, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Ruzicka, Madison, N. J.

#### Vote of Thanks to the Judges.

The Executive Committee realizing the indebtedness of the American Rose Society to the gentlemen who acted as judges for the various Rose exhibits at the International Flower Show, held at the Grand Central Palace in the City of New York, in April, 1913, do hereby extend on behalf of the Society, appreciative thanks for the service so ably rendered; the work requiring experience, consideration and patience in no small degree to perform this service acceptably.

ADOLP FARENWALD, President.

BENJ. HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 15th, 1913.

## COMMERCIAL ROSES

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[Paper read by Eber Holmer, Montrose, Mass., at the annual meeting of the American Rose Society at New York, April 8, 1913.]

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In considering the subject, Commercial Roses, the first question which might arise would be: "What is a commercial Rose?" The answer to this would naturally be: "One that can be grown and sold at a profit." The next consideration would be the requisites of a Rose to stand the test of our exacting cultural and marketing conditions. Among these would be freedom of growth in an ordinary temperature, profusion of blooms of good quality that open freely in Winter, and have enough substance to make them of service during the Summer months, ability to withstand disease, vigorous foliage to resist mildew, and straight leaves which can be easily syringed to dislodge red spider as distinguished from the crinkly foliage of some kinds. It is almost impossible to find a Rose that answers to all the qualifications, but we have some that average up well the year around, and others that are very good at certain seasons.

We may divide commercial Roses into three or more classes. First in importance as regards numbers and cash returns are the ones grown under glass for cut flowers, of which the Killarney is a type. This class may be subdivided into the ones which may be grown profitably by almost all growers with ordinary treatment; another lot which does better in certain localities or under prescribed treatment, whether it be purely cultural, or growth on a particular stock, or on their own roots; and still a third division that can only be grown by experts, and then not always profitably.

The next is the pot plant class which embraces Roses that are forced for Easter and Spring sales. This is a large and important class and is growing in numbers and varieties yearly. Nearly all these may be planted outdoors after blooming and will thus do double service. After beautifying the home, they will, with ordinary care, adorn the garden for years to come. The advantage of these pot Roses is that they may be planted outdoors at any time during the Summer with the certainty of living.

The third class includes the ones grown for permanent planting

outdoors, including dwarf bedders and climbers for every purpose and location. The possibilities of the last two classes have hardly been appreciated yet by the growers and public in this country, and the magnitude of the demand which might be created along these lines is undreamed of by the majority of our growers. Every one knows of the beauties of Roses. The working man and his family admire them as much as the millionaire, but how few people know that they can grow them and possess them. Educate the public in this desire, and supply the demand with good, live stock, clean and likely to grow, in varieties suitable to your locality; give advice on planting and the care required; encourage the school children and school garden movement and help the local society to hold a successful Rose show. These are only a few of the methods that might be employed to help the interest in the Rose outdoors; others will suggest themselves to any one of you and all should be made use of.

To return to the first and most important class to the majority of our members, I feel that cultural directions would be out of place at this time and in this audience. There are, however, problems that confront us all, and it is in the hope that a discussion may result to our mutual benefit that I mention a few of them.

#### Modern Houses.

First, in building the large modern houses, is the danger from windstorm exaggerated or not? One of our foremost growers asserted recently that he had ceased to worry about plant diseases and insect pests. He could control these things, but felt his insignificance in a windstorm. I am speaking now of ordinary high winds. I do not consider the recent occurrences in the Middle West, for it is not to be expected that greenhouses will be left standing when towns or villages are blown down and there is no discredit to any greenhouse builder whose work collapses under these conditions. But how few houses, properly built, go down under general conditions? We lose glass, but in most cases this can be traced to the vibration of the roof, owing to improper or insufficient bracing or supports. Given a rigid roof, good putty and paint, and glass well laid and nailed, there is little loss of glass in windstorms. There is trouble if careless workmen leave the ventilators open during high winds. There is seldom any loss in very cold weather, for the glass is frozen down. It is a good plan to keep boards of the proper size, or stout paper, to stop a hole instantly from the inside.

### Methods of Growing.

The methods of growing have advanced greatly in the past few years, but it is questionable whether the manner of selling has kept pace with the production, and there is room here for the experts to point the way to success along this line, and the man who can perfect some plan for concerted good will confer a lasting benefit on the whole country.

To get down to cultural methods: The first consideration is to know your plants—to find out their peculiarities and requirements and to cater to their special needs. Do not condemn a variety because you cannot grow it successfully. Some of the worst mistakes have been made in this way. I could point to a number of condemned varieties that are making more money on certain places today than any other kind.

### Young Stock.

In regard to growing young stock for sale, I think there is little money in it, except for specialists. It pays to graft your own supply, but beyond this the average grower should proceed with caution. The best is none too good for yourself, and you cannot sell the poor stock.

By very carefully selecting the best, and growing for your own requirements only, you can build up your plants and flowers so that you may get a large, well established plant by Fall that will produce much better results through the Winter than a late planted one possibly could. It has been stated that early planted stock is liable to black spot in the Fall. If this is so, why is it? The answer is, reckless treatment and over-confidence—the pitfall of so many in all walks of life. Early planting means large, vigorous growth, heavy foliage which has demanded and has been receiving lots of water. Condensation is heavy on cool evenings and fire heat should be applied as soon as the first indication of its need is apparent. Enough air should be carried at all times. The late syringing and damping down should be dispensed with and heavy cropping should not be attempted. Do not put on too heavy a top dressing to keep the soil unduly wet and avoid any check in growth, and the danger from black spot will be reduced to a minimum.

The question of American grown Manetti for grafting has been raised at times and seems in a fair way of being solved in the near future. With a good irrigating system, and labor properly directed, I think that we can compete with European grown stock, both in price and quality: at any rate, we must protect ourselves, and the ad-

vancing prices of the past few years, caused in a great measure by a scarcity of good stock, is a cause for our concern.

Can Roses be grown successfully under glass near the salt water? And if not, why not? We hear of locations where an overcoat is needed on nights in July. Would not reducing the air and running steam through the house offset these conditions? And would the extra cost of fuel be prohibitive?

#### Milk and Roses.

The establishment of dairy farm in connection with Rose growing opens up the question of feeds and bedding. Taking up the former, it has been taught by certain people for the past thirty years that manure from cows fed on brewers' grains was injurious to Roses grown under glass. Having added 30 cows to our establishment, we have been looking into this question and can find no specific case where any injury can be traced to this manure. Several experiment stations have written me their opinion that there is no danger in this manure and that some other cause was at the root of the trouble.

Taking up the question of bedding, brings up the use and abuse of sawdust for this purpose. This we do not like in the soil, and, by common consent, it has been condemned in manure, but the Maryland Agri. Exp. Station, in Bulletin No. 158, states that in three years' experiments with Roses, Carnations, Chrysanthemums and Sweet Peas, the plants were not affected adversely by the sawdust, but that by comparison with manure which contained no bedding at all, and with other which contained stalks, the sawdust manure showed an increase in cut blooms. However, we intend to go slowly in both these directions until we have proven things to our own satisfaction. Urine, and the liquid from all manure, as you know, is very valuable, and an effort should be made to preserve it, either by watertight tanks or a good absorbent. Horse manure is used with fair results by a number of growers and where cow manure cannot be obtained this material makes a fair substitute.

#### Winter Roses.

All Roses for Winter forcing must be kept in active growth in the Fall to insure the best results. Some varieties need more heat than others to accomplish this, and if they are allowed to become dormant there is no hope of starting them again until Spring.

All varieties will stand a higher night temperature in the Spring and will grow rapidly if well fed and watered. Some growers reduce the night temperature two degrees in the Spring to keep up the quality

of the flowers. These are minor matters which individual growers can work out for themselves. Some kinds cannot be cut until well developed to get the best results; others must be cut in the bud or they will not be salable. There is no doubt as to the remarkable results obtained by pinching back Roses to produce long stems or an immense crop at stated times.

#### Profit.

The question of profit is sometimes a debatable one. A variety that will produce a long stem on one growth may be as profitable as another that gives many more flowers with short stems. Generally speaking, the kinds that produce flowers freely are the best, as they can easily be manipulated to get the best results. In times when the market is poor, the long-stemmed flowers, as a rule, suffer the greatest depreciation in value. The slim growing kinds can be planted a little closer together than the others, and a little more may be gotten out of the ground in this way than if they were planted at the regular distance.

The cost of production is a serious question and should be carefully considered. The three most important items are: First, labor; good men must be selected and assigned to their proper places and all must be carefully directed or there is a heavy loss on this item. It would place interest on the investment, depreciation account and taxes next in order to be taken care of, and here it is important to build wisely and well without unnecessary expense to increase the first cost and to keep all in proper repair that there will be no need of rebuilding. The third heavy item is the coal bill, and here again is a chance for loss to creep in through buying inferior coal or the various wasteful methods sometimes practiced by firemen.

Unfortunately, up to the present time, the cost of production has not been properly figured in the selling of our goods. There is no doubt that the man who can produce the best flowers at the cheapest rate can control the market and make the most money. It should be the aim of all to be in the best class, and to produce good flowers at a low price, which can be bought and spread broadcast over the country to the advancement of our art and the pleasure of our citizens.

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## APPRECIATION.

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National Flower Show Committee of the  
of the  
Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.

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Office of JOHN YOUNG, Secretary.

May 11th, 1913.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond, Secretary,  
American Rose Society,  
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—On behalf of the National Flower Show Committee of the Society of American Florists, I extend to you their thanks and appreciation for the great assistance and co-operation of The American Rose Society for its making the recent International Flower Show the success that it was.

We know that it was only through the co-operation of the different societies that made such a success possible. The local people, encouraged by the success of this exhibition, will undoubtedly make a Flower Show in New York, an annual event, and even at this early date, they are "getting together" for the purpose of making arrangements for a Spring Show in 1914.

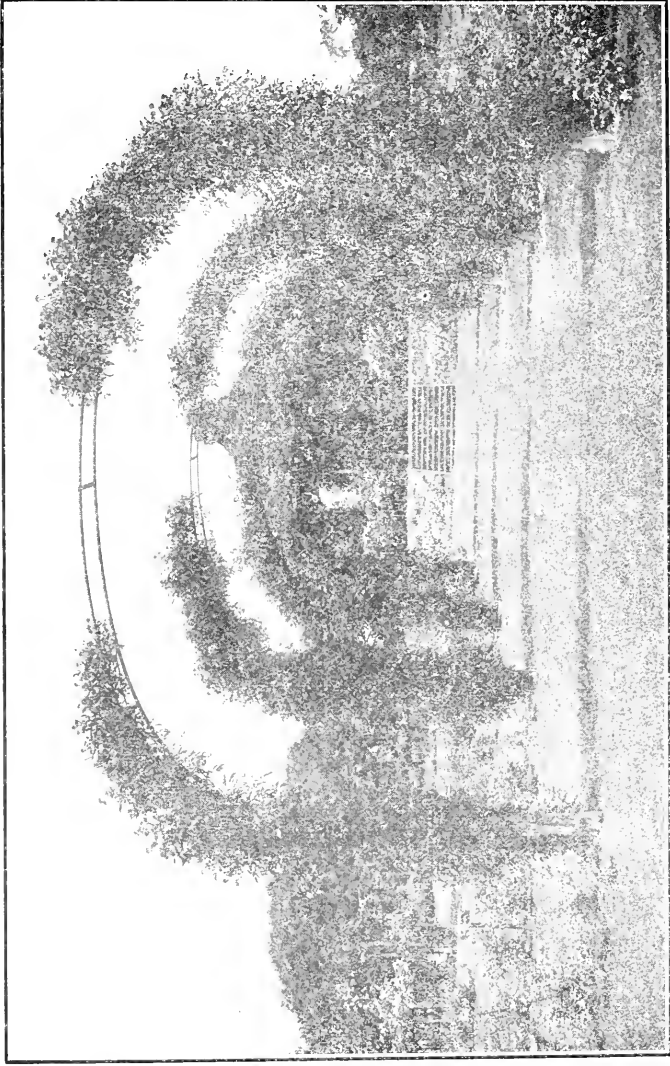
If it is decided to hold such a show, they will call upon you for your co-operation, which we hope will be given as freely as on this occasion as it is only by the united efforts of all the local societies and other societies that a Flower Show in New York could be made a success.

With very kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

JOHN YOUNG,

Secretary.



THE ROSE GARDEN—ELIZABETH PARK, HARTFORD, CONN.



## HARTFORD ROSE TEST GARDEN

In the Spring of 1912 the American Rose Society, established at Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., a test garden for Roses, on lines similar to those followed at the Rosary, Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, France, which are international in character. Originators and disseminators of roses planted out in the garden in the Spring of 1912. their different varieties, all under number, five plants of each variety in the bedding types, and two plants of each variety in the climbing types. In the second flowering season the Society was to be called upon to pass judgment upon the exhibits, and worthy varieties were to be awarded gold and silver medals. Roses which had not been on the market more than three years were also planted out, and certificates of merit were to be awarded to such as would meet the standard of the judges.

June 21 was the date set for the first judging, and the garden presented quite a good appearance on that day. Each variety was seen in a plot by itself, 5x6 feet, and each plot was identified by label with the official record, which contained notes as to size, condition of plants, classification and other particulars. The judges were Wallace R. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.; Eber Holmes, Montrose, Mass., and John F. Huss, Hartford, Conn. Many interested members of the Society and other Rose enthusiasts were also present, including Adolph Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa., the president, and Benjamin Hammond, Beacon, N. Y., secretary of the Society; Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa., vice-president elect; R. T. Brown, Queens, N. Y.; Leonard Barron, editor "Garden Magazine," Garden City, N. Y.; M. C. Ebel, editor "Gardens' Chronicle," Madison, N. J.; Prof. Mulford, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Prof. A. C. Beal, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; George H. Hollister, superintendent of Keney Park, Hartford; Alex Cumming, head gardener of Elizabeth Park, Hartford; William E. Ball, foreman of Pope Park, Hartford; T. S. Weaver, president of the Board of Park Commissioners, Hartford, and George A. Parker, superintendent of parks, Hartford; A. T. De la Mare, editor "Florists' Exchange," New York, and J. H. Pepper, New York editor of the Florists' Trade Journal

### JUDGES' REPORT.

The judges examined forty-four varieties in the test garden, a work which occupied them nearly five hours. Some of the varieties were

not in a fit condition to be judged at the time, consequently a later judging was arranged for. **The judges' report finally presented to the Society was as follows:**

Your judges passed on the exhibits of Roses in the test garden at Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., June 21, 1913, and present the following report:

**Robin Hood.** Disseminated by E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind., 1912. Parentage Rhea Reid X Richmond; scored 89 points. Certificate of merit.

**Seedling No. 510.** E. G. Hill Co., Rhea Reid X Chateau des Clos Vougeot. Scored 80 points. Certificate of merit.

**Seedling 525.** E. G. Hill Co., Rhea Reid X Richmond; scored 37 points. Silver medal.

**Milady.** Disseminated 1913. A. N. Pierson, Inc. Richmond X J. B. Clark. Scored 88 points. Certificate of merit.

**American Pillar.** Disseminated 1909. Conrad & Jones, West Grove, Pa.; scored 85 points. Certificate of merit.

**Dr. Van Fleet.** Disseminated 1910. Peter Henderson & Co. Scored 80 points. Certificate of merit.

**Shatemuc.** Disseminated 1911. Shatemuc Nurseries, Barrytown, N. Y. Hybrid of R. multiflora nana. Scored 83 points. Certificate of merit.

**Seedling 411.** John Cook, Baltimore, Md. Etoile de France X seedling. Scored 83 points. Certificate of merit.

**Seedling 425.** John Cook, Baltimore, Md. Frau Karl Druschki X Pink seedling. Scored 86 points. Silver medal.

**Radiance.** John Cook. Cardinal X Pink seedling. Scored 85 points. Certificate of merit.

**Climbing American Beauty.** Hooper Bros. & Thomas, West Chester, Pa. Wichuriana X Marion Dingee X American Beauty. Scored 84 points. Certificate of merit.

**Lady Hillington.** Lowe & Shawyer. Scored 83 points. Certificate of merit.

Two of the judges again visited the garden on June 28 and presented the following additional report:

Your judges passed on the exhibits of Roses in the test garden at Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., June 28 and present the following report in addition to the report presented of the work on June 21:

**Rosemary.** Introduced by E. G. Hill Co., Richmond, Ind., 1907. Parentage not recorded. Scored 77 points.

**Seedling 562.** E. G. Hill Co. Chance seedling. Scored 73 points.

**Excelsa.** Climbing Wichuriana Hybrid. Conrad & Jones Co., 1909. Scored 90 points. Certificate of merit.

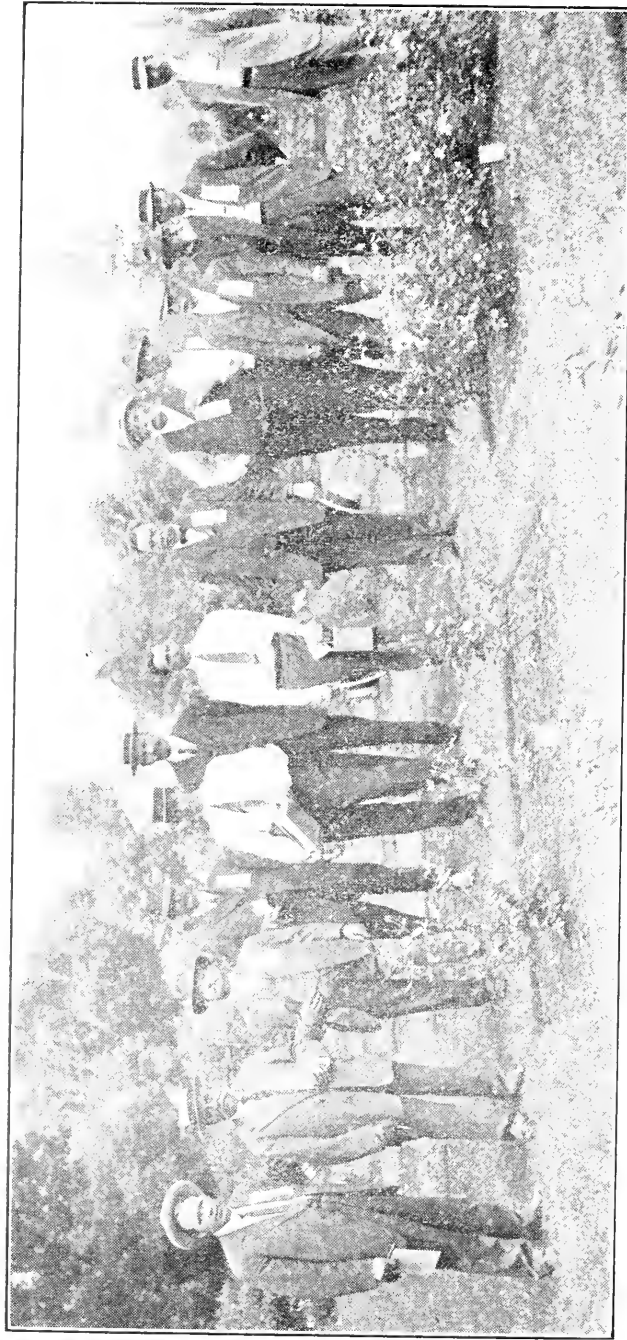
**Seedling 392.** John Cook, Baltimore, Md. Parentage, seedling 294 X Seedling 266. Scored 80 points. Certificate of merit.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. PIERSON,  
EBER HOLMES,  
JOHN F. HUSS.

The visitors to Hartford were thankful for the courtesies extended them by the Board of Park Commissioners. They were given a lunch in the Casino, at Elizabeth Park, in the course of which there were some pleasant speeches. After lunch the visitors were taken in automobiles through the Hartford parks.

The Medals and Certificates, as awarded, were sent to the parties to who they were due, with the proper seal of the American Rose Society.



IN THE ROSE TEST GARDEN OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY. ELIZABETH PARK, HATRFORD, CONN.

Reading from left to right: Wallace R. Pierson, John F. Huss, Adolph Farenwald, Eber Holmes, Alex. Cumming, Jr., M. C. Ebel, Robert Pyle, Benjamin Hammond, A. F. Faulkner, Prof. Muilford, A. T. De La Mare, George A. Parker, Leonard Barron, and R. T. Brown.

# MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

Minneapolis, Minn., August 20, 1913.

## THE NEW PRESIDENT TAKES THE CHAIR.

August meeting at Convention of Society of American Florists held in the Armory in the City of Minneapolis, Wednesday morning, August 20, at 10 A. M.

This meeting was called to order by the outgoing president, Mr. Adolph Farenwald, of Roslyn, Pa., introducing Mr. Wallace K. Pierson, of Cromwell, Conn., as president of the American Rose Society. Mr. Pierson said that he never liked to take hold of a thing unless it was to make it go and he hoped to see the American Rose Society prosper in its work and advance to further prosperity.

The place of the next annual meeting was taken up. It was moved and seconded that this matter be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee with power to decide.

The subject of Special Prizes was thoroughly discussed and upon motion it was ordered that hereafter special prizes must be paid into the treasury as such before the same shall be advertised in premium list of the American Rose Society, and the prizes, if not awarded, shall then revert to the general fund of the American Rose Society.

## TEST GARDENS.

The Test Garden matter was taken up by Mr. W. F. Gude, of Washington, D. C., who, as resident committeeman of the Society of American Florists and the American Rose Society, reported that Mr. Robert Pyle did good work in the meeting with the people of the Agricultural Department; that the work had so far progressed as a tentative proposition to open the National Rose Garden at Arlington Heights, that he expected at any time to hear of the signing of the necessary papers providing the requisite expenditure to go forward with the work of making this Rose Garden. This would necessitate the American Rose Society's being prepared, as an organization, to see that plants needed were furnished and to do its share in this proposed work.

Mr. E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind., said: "This is getting down to a point where the American Rose Society can and must take hold and

push with the aid of the U. S. government. The sanction of the U. S. government to a Test Rose Garden would give a wonderful impetus to the Rose industry. These proposed Gardens are good each in its own latitude and can do surprising work in proving out the various points of varieties under diverse or varying conditions. Push by all means the Washington Rose Garden."

Professor Alvin C. Beals of the Agricultural College, Ithaca, N. Y., said: "Cornell is so situated as to be pre-eminently fitted to sustain a Rose Test Garden for the latitude in the Eastern part of the United States, the rose grows vigorously and produces bloom profusely."

Mr. Theodore Wirth, Superintendent of Parks, Minneapolis, said: "Here in this city we have made a beginning for a Rose Garden to embrace all classes of Roses which grow in this latitude, and we shall be happy to show this garden, as it now stands, to any of you gentlemen who will care to go."

President Pierson said: "This subject of Rose Gardens coming, as it does, from sections wide apart, brought here before this meeting by men of marked ability is indeed a gratification to all of us engaged in rose culture," he further said that the appointment of a permanent Rose Garden Committee would be in order.

Mr. W. F. Gude moved that a permanent Rose Garden Committee be appointed with power to act; this motion was seconded and carried.

#### ROSE GARDEN COMMITTEE.

The President named as such committee: Alexander Cummings, Jr., Hartford, Conn.; Theodore Wirth, Minneapolis, Minn.; William F. Gude, Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. K. M. L. Farquhar moved, that the permanent Rose Garden Committee, now appointed, be authorized to draw up a set of rules for the management and support of Test Rose Gardens, that such rules be submitted to the Executive Committee for final approval. Seconded and carried.

The President then brought up the subject of extension of the membership of the American Rose Society. Mr. Gude moved that the subject of increased membership and affiliating of Amateur Societies be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee with power to act.

#### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, President Pierson was directed and authorized to add to the Committee on Membership, which was appointed at the last Annual Meeting in New York City, viz: Philip Breitmeyer, J. H. Dunlop and Eber Holmes. To this committee

the President named George B. Hart, J. F. Amman, E. G. Hill, Julius Roehrs, W. L. Rock, Aug. F. Poehlmann, C. C. Pollworth, Fred Burki, Walter Coles and Edward George, J. P. Dudley.

No further business the meeting adjourned.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND

Secretary.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 20, 1913.

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## Rose Test Gardens and Increased Membership

New York City. Executive meeting held in office of Messrs. Traendly & Schenck at 2.30 P. M. Sept. 8, 1913.

Meeting called to order by President W. R. Pierson. Present: Robert Pyle, Robert Simpson, H. O. May, Frank Traendly, B. Hammond; letters from other members of the committee. The minutes of the regular meeting held at Minneapolis were read. A full discussion of the Rose Garden proposition was entered into.

On motion of Mr. Robert Pyle, duly seconded, it was

RESOLVED, That the Permanent Rose Garden Committee be requested to make careful study of plans and arrangements of prominent European and other rose gardens and submit the same to the Executive Committee, together with plans they propose for the Washington Rose Test Garden before further action be taken.

Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary be directed to invite Dr. A. C. Beals, of Cornell University; Mr. Wirth, Superintendent of Parks, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Blake of Agricultural Station, New Brunswick, N. J., to give the Executive Committee their plans or suggestions regarding the establishment of Rose Gardens at their stations as may be best adapted for the purpose in each case.

Carried.

The subject of the extension of the membership of the Rose Society was well discussed in its relation to the affiliation of local Horticultural Societies holding out of door Rose Shows. The American Rose Society may offer medals as follows: 1 Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

The Secretary was directed to proceed with the work of obtaining a complete list of all Roses originated in America, by whom, when and pedigree of same.

Adjourned to meet Monday, Oct. 13, at 2 P. M.

B. HAMMOND,

Secretary.

## Rose Garden at Cornell University

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ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1913.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond,  
Secretary American Rose Society,  
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hammond:—In reply to your letter of September 11th in regard to the rose test garden at Cornell University, will say that it is our purpose to take up the study of all varieties of roses hardy in our climate. The Department of Floriculture has about twenty-five acres of land which is available for trials with various flowers. A considerable portion of this land is not at present used for other trials, and it will be possible to lay out a garden of sufficient size to accommodate all the varieties we may be able to secure. At present I have a complete collection of the hybrid Wichuriana and Rambler roses that are offered by the American nurserymen. This is the beginning of a study of this type of rose. We wish to broaden the scope of our rose test, hence the application made to the American Rose Society for the establishment of a test garden. You will readily see, therefore, that we have a sufficient amount of land for the purpose. Not having begun planting dwarf roses, we have not as yet decided upon any particular plan of laying out the garden. I presume it will be impossible to secure more than three to five plants of each variety. It has been my thought that roses of each class might be planted in long, narrow beds, possibly three rows of plants lengthwise of the bed. This would allow of cultivation either with horse and cultivator or with wheel hoes lengthwise of the beds. The varieties would be planted crosswise of the bed and would be seen side by side under similar conditions. However, we are open to suggestions from the members of the Rose Society as to suitable plans, and we hope that the efforts of the committee to secure plans of leading rose gardens abroad may be successful.

As to the rules for the test of new roses, would advise that we would be willing to abide by the rules formulated for the rose test gardens at Hartford, Conn., as given on page 67 of the annual bulletin of the Rose Society for 1911. However, I believe it would be well to add an additional rule that no results of the trials of new roses shall be published by any of the test gardens except through the properly authorized committee of the Society. This would pre-



vent any premature descriptions being published. We, at Cornell, having had somewhat extensive experience in similar work with other flowers, realize the valuable assistance which a committee of practical men can render in work of this kind. We feel, as undoubtedly the members of the Society do, that this movement should be really co-operative. It shall be the duty of the Department of Floriculture to keep full and permanent records of every variety planted in the trial grounds. The American Rose Society should lend its assistance in the proper judging of the varieties. All I have said may not apply so particularly to varieties already well known in the trade. However, the Department shall welcome any assistance which the Society may be able to render it in the preparation of accurate descriptions of all varieties of roses.

The Department of Floriculture agrees to furnish the land and care for the plants in the proper manner; also to publish the results of the trials and to give them the widest publicity possible.

In conclusion I wish to remind you again that we believe we have the best facilities for testing out the hardiness of varieties of any of the eastern institutions that have offered to do test garden work. Most of the roses for outdoor planting are handled through New York nurserymen. A very large proportion of the plants are planted in New York State and in northern localities. We believe further, that a trial ground of this kind would be a valuable asset to the largest college of agriculture in the world. Our registration in the Department of Floriculture this fall is very large, and we believe it also the largest of any agricultural college in the country. Beginning next year, the college will offer regular university work throughout the summer, after which time our students will be in continuous residence throughout the year. They will then have opportunities to visit these trials, and we believe that any far-seeing rose grower can appreciate the possible advantages arising from the education of young men along these lines.

I do not know whether I have covered what the executive committee had in mind or not, but in closing will say that if there are any questions which the committee desires to ask, I shall be pleased to give any further information I possibly can.

I might add that we are ready to begin planting this fall if the committee should decide to inaugurate the work at this time.

Very truly your,

(Signed) A. C. BEAL.



MARECHAL NIEL



## Executive Meeting, October 13, 1913

Met at 2.30 P. M. Present: W. R. Pierson, President; Robert Pyle, H. O. May, S. S. Pennock, Traendly & Schenek. Letters from E. Holmes, Philip Breitmeyer and A. Poehlmann. Read letter from Mr. Blake, N. J. Experimental Station.

Plan and letter from John Cook, Baltimore, and also from Theo. Wirtz. Discussion on *Rose ardens* as to time of judging. Mr. W. R. Pierson mentioned time to be first of June, second of August or September.

Mr. Pyle mentioned that in Paris Gardens the Roses were judged in June, early in the month and late in the same month so as to allow some two weeks in difference of development. No action was taken on this point.

The question arose as to how the American Rose Society may control their Test Rose Gardens. This brought the matter of Rules and Regulations up.

President Pierson offered a draft of Rules governing the American Rose Society's jurisdiction of Rose Gardens. This was gone over very carefully by the members present and in light of such suggestion as was offered by the plans and correspondence received. The Rules were gone over as submitted and ordered copied and same to be sent to each member of Executive Committee.

Report was made concerning the List of Roses originated in America. The Annual Bulletin for 1913 was discussed and the suggestion made to improve upon it as far as practicable.

Messrs. Pyle and Sampson were appointed a Committee to assist the Secretary in this direction.

Adjourned to meet the second Monday in November, 1913.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

## BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Sept. 15, 1913.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond, Secretary,  
American Rose Society,  
Beacon, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your favor of the 11th inst., regarding what I could do to arrange for a Rose Test Garden at Lyndale Park, I wish to say that I shall be very glad to donate that part of our garden which I have marked on the enclosed blueprint for experimental purposes, under the direction of the American Rose Society and your Special Committee on Rose Gardens.

I am not entirely familiar under what rules and conditions the Hartford Rose Garden is conducted, but I wish to assure you that I shall be only too glad to give the use of that part of our Rose Garden, and our very best efforts for the purpose of such a test garden, and any requirements that will be made by the Society or the Committee shall be carried out to the very best of our ability.

I shall be very much obliged to you for sending me such information as will enable me to get acquainted with the requirements of your Society, and so give you the information which you are asking for.

Awaiting your early answer, I remain,  
Yours very truly,

THEO. WIRTH.

P. S. Plan of rose garden is being mailed under separate cover.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 15, 1913.

Mr. B. Hammond,  
Secretary, American Rose Society,  
Beacon, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find copy of my letter to the Board of Park Commissioners recommending the offering of a part of our Rose Garden to the American Rose Society for testing purposes of new varieties of roses; also a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of October 1st, at which my recommendation was favorably acted upon. Kindly bring this matter to the attention of the Executive Committee and advise me of whatever action the Committee takes in this matter.

Yours very respectfully,  
THEO. WIRTH,

Superintendent.

## New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 16, 1913.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond,  
Secretary, American Rose Society,  
Beacon, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Yours of September 11th in regard to the rose test garden received. We could arrange to provide the land, the fertilization and care of the rose garden. As yet, we have no detailed plan of arrangement worked out. I would be glad to have the ideas of your committee as to the amount of space which this garden would occupy.

We do not have funds for the securing of plants of a large number of varieties at the prevailing rates, but as we are carrying on greenhouse investigations with roses and carnations we think there might be much interest in the garden.

New Brunswick has a population of more than twenty-five thousand (25,000), and is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. The committee of the Society would wish to be assured that this garden would be a success, and I would like to know the ideas of the committee in regard to the amount of land which would be necessary in order to have a worthy garden.

Sincerely yours,

M. A. BLAKE, Horticulturist.

### PLAN FOR ROSE GARDEN.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 7, 1913.

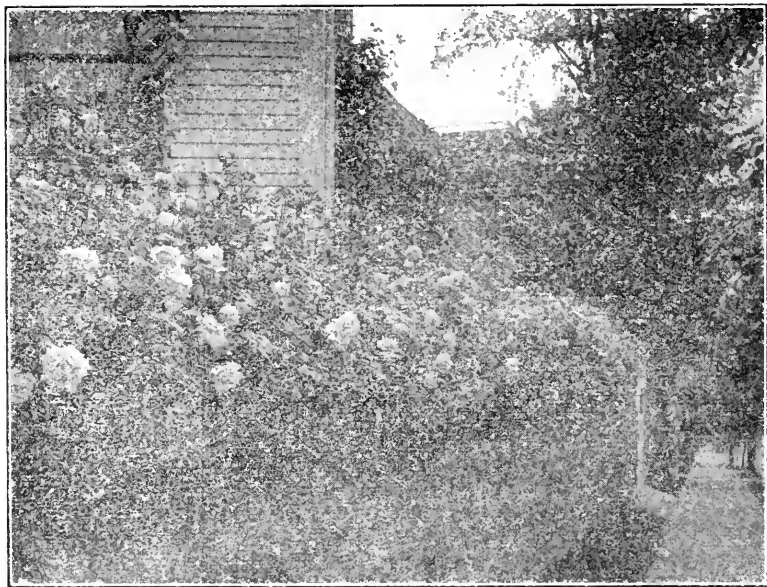
Mr. Benjamin Hammond, Beacon, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I am sending you under separate cover a ground plan for the proposed Rose Garden in Washington. No. 1 is the ground plan, while No. 2 shows how it will look after they are planted. You cannot make fancy beds for Roses. They must be plain and simple. The beds on the plans may be made large or small, from one to two or three rows of Roses just as the case would require. It is in eight sections and each path enters into the octagon arbor, which is to be twenty feet in diameter, and it should have a belt of shrubbery or hedge surrounding the two acres of ground as proposed.

Kindly forward these plans to the party who has charge of the plans and oblige,

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN COOK



A TERRACE WALL ON A STREET OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

**\$2,500.00 in Cash Prize offered by International  
Flower Show Committee  
Executive Meeting held Nov. 10, 1913**

Meeting assembled at 3 P. M. Present: Mr. Wallace R. Pierson, President; Messrs. Robert Pyle, H. O. May, S. S. Pennock, Secretary B. Hammond. The corrected Rules for the governing of Rose Test Gardens were examined and adopted.

Medal was awarded to Robert Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa., for the new Rose "Killarney Brilliant," at the Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in Philadelphia, held from Nov. 4 to 7, 1913.

Secretary was directed to have Medal properly prepared and sent.

Mr. W. R. Pierson offered a set of Rules for the future registration of new Roses. The same was adopted.

Report from the International Flower Show Committee that the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500) is offered to the American Rose Society for premiums. The Schedule of the Flower Show Committee for Exhibit of Roses in pots and tubs adopted.

President Pierson spoke upon the affiliation with Local Horticultural Societies and a conference with Mr. Mills of Syracuse.

**RULE FOR REGISTRATION OF NEW ROSES.**

Any member of the American Rose Society who is the originator of a new rose may register the variety with the American Rose Society without charge for registration. The name of the Rose must be given (a number is not sufficient) together with a full description and pedigree of such rose, and this registration shall be considered by the American Rose Society's Executive Committee. It shall then be published in one or more of the Trade Papers. If no objection to such registration is filed with the Secretary of the Society within three weeks after such publication, the registration shall become permanent. In the event of objection to registration the decision will rest with the Executive Committee. No description of any variety shall be published by the American Rose Society without the sanction of the Executive Committee. Any person not a member of the American Rose Society may register a new rose upon payment of three dollars for each variety so registered.

Adopted at Executive Meeting of Nov. 10, 1913, held in New York City.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND, Secretary.

### RULES GOVERNING THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY'S JURISDICTION OF ROSE TEST GARDENS.

The following rules of the American Rose Society shall be adhered to by any experiment station or Park system accepting the authorization of the American Rose Society in its test garden for Roses:

There shall be submitted for trial not less than five plants of each variety of the bedding type, and not less than two plants of the climbing and pillar types.

Records shall be kept of each variety stating name, and number of variety, classification, parentage, age of plants and whether worked on stock or on its own roots. Two year old plants are most desirable for planting.

Test varieties shall remain in the garden for at least two growing seasons, where they can be judged the second season, if necessary. The after disposal of the plants to be optional between the exhibitors and the authorities.

Exhibits will be inspected by the judges appointed by the American Rose Society at designated times, and awards will be officially given according to merit. The authorities will take due precaution to protect exhibits from vandalism and dissemination, and give the garden every cultural attention possible.

Each variety shall be labeled by number until judged, when a painted label, stating name or number of variety, the introducer, and the award, will be posted permanently.

#### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

All printed information relating to these Rose Test Gardens shall be subject to approval of the American Rose Society.

Whenever possible the fullest information relating to these gardens shall be given to the public, the American Rose Society reserving the right to use any information regarding these gardens, and to copy any reports regarding the same to use in its publications, and for use in other publications.

The permanent Rose Garden Committee of the American Rose Society shall, in every way possible, co-operate in the securing of plants, laying out of such gardens and assist with advice, where desired, in the cultivation and care of these gardens.

#### AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY AWARDS.

Medals and Certificates for new Roses:—

A new Rose shall be considered one which has not been disseminated for a period longer than three years.



## Roses of American Origin and Introduction:—

A Gold Medal is offered for the best new Rose of American Origin and Introduction, scoring not less than 90 points.

A Silver Medal is offered for the best new Rose of American Origin and Introduction, scoring not less than 85 points.

## Roses of Foreign Origin and Introduction:—

A Gold Medal is offered for the best new Rose of Foreign Origin and Introduction, scoring not less than 90 points.

A Silver Medal is offered for the best new Rose of Foreign Origin and Introduction, scoring not less than 85 points.

## Roses of Foreign Origin and American Introduction:—

A Gold medal is offered for the best new Rose of Foreign Origin and American Introduction, scoring not less than 90 points.

A Silver Medal is offered for the best new Rose of Foreign Origin and American Introduction, scoring not less than 85 points.

Any Medal or Certificate awarded for a disseminated variety shall be the property of the introducer of the variety.

Certificates of Merit will be awarded to all new Roses scoring not less than 80 points.

No variety shall receive more than one award. All exhibits will be judged by the official scale of the American Rose Society.

The official scale of points for judging outdoor Roses is as follows:

Floriferousness .....	20
Vigor .....	20
Color .....	15
Size .....	15
Form .....	10
Substance .....	10
Fragrance .....	10

It is further ordered that the complete scores of all the entries in the competition be filed with the Secretary of the Society before the award of any medal or certificate be confirmed.

The Executive Committee of the Society reserves to itself the right of selection of the judges who shall pass upon the exhibits in the competition for these medals.

The Executive Committee of the American Rose Society reserves to itself the right to amend these rules as circumstances may deem necessary.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1913.

Mr. Benjamin Hammond,  
Beacon, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hammond:—Your letter of the 24th was received during my absence. I have carefully considered the rules proposed by the American Rose Society committee for the governing of the rose test garden. I find that these rules are entirely satisfactory to us, and the Department of Floriculture is willing to enter into co-operation with the American Rose Society. I do not know whether any other acknowledgment than this is necessary, but if so shall be pleased to take whatever action is required. We hope that the committee will be in position to send us roses for planting next spring at the latest. Now that we have determined to take up this work we hope to push it actively, and I believe that we have the best facilities for testing the hardiness of roses under the conditions which obtain in the New England States. In addition, our experience in the handling of other flowers should be advantageous to us in this work.

Hoping we shall receive a good collection of roses through the work of the American Rose Society committee, I am

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) A. C. BEAL.

## REGISTERED ROSES

The American Rose Society, in co-operation with the Society of American Florists, for many years have jointly been interested in the proper recording of the Roses of American introduction, and as a matter of courtesy the Society of American Florists have in recent years, in pursuance of a definite policy adopted by that association, turned over to the Committee of the American Rose Society for approval all applications for registration of Roses.

The following records have been taken mainly from the annual reports of the Society of American Florists, as more complete than any other obtainable, an unfortunate accident having happened some years ago to the earlier records of the American Rose Society.

The Publication Committee, however, appreciate the incompleteness of the list, and are glad to announce that a special committee on Nomenclature are busy collecting, perfecting and preparing for later publication a record of all Roses at any time introduced by any firm or grower in America.

They have already heard from a large number of firms, but still lack data regarding roses of known American origin, and will appreciate information from whatever source that will lead to the perfection and completion of this list.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF ROSES

#### INTRODUCED IN 1898:—

**Baltimore.** Flowers very large, white, tinted delicate shell pink in centre; foliage massive, cross between Mme. Antoine Rivoire and Mary Fitzwilliam—by John Cook.

**Clara Barton.** Flesh pink with rose centre double, fragrant, ever-blooming; by Conard & Jones Co.

**Burbank** (Burpee) cherry crimson.

**Climbing Marie Guillot** (Dingee & Conard Co.) white, sometimes tinged yellow.

**Everblooming Prairie Queen** (Dingee & Conard Co.) dark crimson rose, originated with P. H. Meehan.

**Ferd. Hatel, H. T.** Soft yellow, center deep orange.

- Lilian Nordica** (Margaret Dickson x Mme. Hoste). Color white, buds long, flowers large, double, strong tea fragrance, foliage dark, growth vigorous—by M. H. Walsh.
- May Queen**, H. Cl. (Conard & Jones Co.) Mrs. DeGraw x Wichuraiana, coral pink.
- Mme. Cadeau Ramsey**, H. T. Pink, centre flesh white.
- Mrs. Oliver Ames**. A sport from Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Color delicate pink with faint line of deeper color at edge of petal, softening to almost pure white at base of petal, other characteristics identical with parent—by Robert Montgomery.
- Mrs. Robert Peary**, Cl. (Dingee & Conard Co.) White, sport from Kaiserin Aug. Victoria; originated with DeVoecht & DeWilde.
- Muriel Graham**, T. Creamy white, suffused pink; sport from C. Mermet.
- Prince Theodore Bonney**, H. T. (Dingee & Conard Co.) Bon Silene x Wm. Francis Bennett. Crimson.
- Ruby Queen**, H. Cl. (Conard & Jones Co.) Queen's Scarlet x Wichuraiana, ruby red, white centre.
- Santa Rosa**, H. B. T. (Burbank) Shell pink, a cross between a second generation Hermosa and a seedling of Bon Silene.
- Souv. d'August Metral**, H. T. Red, shaded crimson.
- White Bougere** (Dunlop) Pure white.

#### INTRODUCED IN 1899:—

- Admiral Dewey** (Taylor) Plush pink, shading to white; sport from Mme. Caroline Testout.
- Evergreen Gem** (Manda) Wichuraiana x Mme. Hoste. Buff yellow in bud, opening almost pure white, long branching stems, bronze color; Sweetbriar fragrance double. Climbing.
- J. S. Fay** (Prince Camille de Rohan x Pierre Notting). Vigorous, free, and hardy as the hardiest of the H. P. class. Colors, deep crimson tips of petals, bright scarlet—by M. H. Walsh.
- Francis E. Willard** (Marie Guillot x Coquette de Lyon). Growth vigorous, foliage large, height five to six feet; flower pure white, three to four inches in diameter; bud short, very durable and perfect—by Good & Reese Co.
- Gardenia** (Manda) Wichuraiana x Perle des Jardins; yellow in bud, cream color when open; 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, incurving towards evening. Climbing.

**Ivory.** A sport from Golden Gate. Color Ivory white—by American Rose Co.

**Jersey Beauty** (Manda) Wichuraina x Perle des Jardins; single opening, pale yellow, dense clusters, of bright yellows stamens. Climbing.

**Maid of Honor** (Hoffmeister) sport from Catharine Mermet.

**Royal Cluster** (Conrad & Jones Co.) Dawson x Hermosa; double white. Hardy Climbing.

**Sara Nesbitt.** A sport from Mme. Cusin, a size larger than the parent. Color light pink, very delicate, shading deeper in centre; does not grow dark in summer weather; a better grower than Mme. Cusin, habit otherwise identical—by Benjamin Dorrance.

**Snowball** (Henderson) Poly. Pure white, very double.

#### INTRODUCED IN 1900:—

**Debutante** (Wichuriana x Baroness Rothschild. Flowers double, pink, fragrant, profuse clusters; a hardy Climbing Rose—by M. H. Walsh.

**Lady Dorothea.** A sport from sunset. Characteristics same as parent as to color of foliage and vigor of growth. Can be disbudded at any season to centre-bud which is always perfect. Color, outer petal deep peach pink to Indian red at base; inside soft flesh color—by J. H. Dunlop.

**Flush o'Dawn** (H. T.) Flowers light pink, changing to white, fragrant, five to six inches in diameter when open. Vigorous grower, stems two and one-half to three feet, foliage dark and glassy, continuous bloomer—by M. H. Walsh.

**Freedom.** Color soft pink, reverse of petals several shades deeper; growth, identical with Liberty—by Arthur Griffin.

**Sweetheart** (Wichuriana x Bridesmaid). Flowers double 2½ inch in diameter, profuse clusters, buds pink, expanded flowers white, very fragrant, hardy—by M. H. Walsh.

**Liberty, H. T** (Scott and Asmus) Jacqueminot color.

**New Century** (Conard & Jones Co.)

**Snowflake** (Blanc) Clothilde Soupert x Parquette; white flowers in clusters.

**Winnie Davis** (Nanz & Neuner) Kaiserin Aug. Victoria x Belle Siebrecht; pink.

## INTRODUCED IN 1901:—

- Climbing Marie Guillott** (Dingee & Conard Co.) Sport from Marie Guillot.
- Crimson Roamer** (Manda) Bardou Job x Jersey Beauty; crimson exhibited as Improved Pink Roamer.
- Dorothy Perkins.** Thought to be a cross between Wichuraiana x Mme. Gabriel Luizet, a rampant grower, type of Crimson Rambler, extremely hardy; foliage glossy. Flowers shell pink, very double, borne in clusters of 30 to 40 individual flowers; two inches in diameter, very fragrant—by Jackson & Perkins Co.
- Four Hundred.** A sport from American Beauty of the same general characteristics but deeper and more constant in color. Most of the growth is almost thornless, foliage a lighter green than of American Beauty—by D. T. Connor.
- Helen Gould, H. T.** (Dingee & Conard Co.) Kaiserin Aug. Victoria x Mme. Caroline Testout, Crimson.
- Improved Universal Favorite, H. W.** (Manda).
- Lady Joy** (Nanz & Neuner) American Beauty x Belle Siebrecht. Crimson, deeper than American Beauty. Very large and fragrant.
- Newport Rambler** (Seed parent Wichuraiana, pollen parent Crimson Rambler). Color pink, similar to that of Mrs. S. Crawford, with an occasional pure white flower in the same cluster, fragrant like seed parent; strong grower, not quite so prostrate as Wichuraiana—by Richard Gardner.
- Rose Gainsborough.** A sport from Viscount Gainsborough, identical with that variety in every way excepting that it is a vigorous climber; the flowers are described as of immense size—by Good & Reese Co.
- Fan-American, H. T.** (Henderson) American Beauty x Mme. Caroline Testout; soft red under glass, lighted in open ground.
- Pink Pearl, H. W.** (Manda) Meteor x Wichuraiana, buds crimson, flowers pearl pink, double, fragrant.
- Queen of Edgeley** (Floral Exchange) Pink sport from American Beauty.
- Robert Scott H. T.** (Scott) Merveille de Lyon x Belle Siebrecht; rosy pink, shading to flesh on outside petal.

**Soleil d'Or** (Pernet Ducher) Persian Yellow x Antoine Ducher;  
double chrome yellow, streaked orange, red and pink.

**White Star** (Manda) Jersey Beauty x Manda's Triumph, white,  
foliage bronzy.

#### ROSES REGISTERED IN 1902.

Jan. 14—"Miss Alice Roosevelt," by American Rose Co.

May 10—"The Farquhar," by R. & F. Farquhar & Co.

May 15—"Queen Madge," by C. S. FitzSimmons.

July 31—"Wedding Bells"

"Princess"

"Urania" by M. H. Walsh

Sep. 22—"Beauty of Rosemawr," by the Conard & Jones Co.

Oct. 20—"Ideal," by Jacob Becker.

Nov. 10—"Canadian Queen," by the H. Dale Estate.

Nov. 13—"Prof. C. S. Sargent"

"Wm F. Dreer"

"Wm. K. Harris"

"Robert Craig"

"Edwin Lonsdale"

"John Burton" by Hoopes Bro. & Thomas.

#### INTRODUCED IN 1903:—

**Conrad Strassheim**, H. T. (Hill) rose and white.

**Franze Deegen**, H. T. (Asmus, Hill & So. Park Floral Co.) Yellow,

**Perle Von Godesburg** (Hill) A yellow sport from Kaiserin Aug.  
Victoria.

**Saxonia**, T. (Hill) White, edged rose.

#### INTRODUCED IN 1904:—

**General MacArthur** (May and Storrs & Harrison) Crimson.

**Northern Light** (Conard & Jones Co.) Multiflora pink and white.

**Sir Thomas Lipton** (Conard & Jones Co.) Hybrid rugosa, white.

#### INTRODUCED IN 1905:—

**American Pillar Cl.** (Conard & Jones Co.) Pink, single.

**Birdie Blye**, T. (Conard & Jones Co.) Carmine.

**Carissima**, H. W. (Walsh) Pink.

**Frau Karl Druschki** (Imp.) White.

**Garden's Glory** (Conard & Jones Co.) Rose pink.

**Hiawatha** (Walsh) Carmine, pink.

- La Detroit** (Breitmeyer) Pink.  
**Lady Gay**, H. W. (Walsh) Pink.  
**Mme. Norbert Levavasseur**. syn. **Baby Rambler** (Imp.) Crimson.  
**Pres. Roosevelt**, H. T. (Dingee & Conard Co.) Pink.  
**Richmond**, H. T. (Hill) Crimson.  
**Rosalind**. Orr English, H. T. (Hill) Pink.  
**Urania**, H. P. (Walsh) Carmine seedling from **American Beauty**.  
**Wedding Bells** (Walsh) Cherry pink, seedling from **Crimson Rambler**.  
**Wellesley** (Waban Rose Cons.) Pink.

INTRODUCED IN 1906:—

- Angel Peluffo**, H. T. (Imp.) Pink.  
**Cherry Ripe**, H. T. (Imp.) Light rosy crimson.  
**Gruss an Sangerhausen**, H. T. (Imp.) Reddish scarlet, centre deeper.  
**Hugh Dickson**, H. P. (Hugh Dickson) Crimson, shaded scarlet.  
**Hugh Watson**, H. P. (Alex. Dickson) Crimson, shaded carmine.  
**Instituteur Sirday**, H. T. (Imp.) Bud reddish yellow, opening deep gold.  
**J. B. Clark**, H. T. (Hugh Dickson) Scarlet shaded blackish crimson.  
**Minnehaha Wichur** (Walsh) Dark rose.  
**Miss Kate Moulton** (Minneapolis Flo. Co.) Pink.  
**Mme. Jenny Gillemot**, H. T. (Imp.) Buds saffron yellow, opening canary.  
**Mme. Leon Pain**, H. T. (Imp.) Salmon, centre orange yellow.  
**Mme. Philippe Rivoire**, H. T. (Imp.) Opricot yellow, reverse of petals carmine.  
**Mrs. Marshall Field** (Reinberg) pink.  
**Reine Margaret D'Italie**, H. T. (Imp.) Carmine scarlet.  
**Ruhm der Gartenwelt**, H. P. (Jacobs) Deep red.  
**Mme. Ballu, Rugosa** (Imp.) Tender rose.  
**Mme. Henri Gravereaux, Rugosa** (Imp.) Salmon rose centre, shading to white or cream.  
**Mme. Laborie, Rugosa** (Imp.) Bright rose.  
**Queen Beatrice** (Kramer) Pink.  
**Tom Field** (Field) Very dark pink.  
**Venus, Momm** (Imp.) fiery red.



## INTRODUCED IN 1907:—

- Rosa Rugosa Magnifica, 10-27-1906 (Conard & Jones Co.)  
White Killarney (Waban Rose Conservatories) 3-18-07.  
Newport Fairy, Rambler Rose (Julius Roehrs Co.) 8-10-1907.  
President Roosevelt (Dingee & Conard Co.) 8-17-1907.

## INTRODUCED IN 1908:—

- Aurora, changed to Mrs. Mary Niehoff (Paul Niehoff) 7-14-1906.  
Silver Moon (Peter Henderson & Co.) 7-10-1908.  
Garnet Climber (Peter Henderson & Co.) 7-10-1908.  
Dr. W. Von Fleet (Peter Henderson & Co.) 7-10-1908.  
Radiance (Peter Henderson & Co.) 7-10-1908.

## INTRODUCED IN 1909:—

- No. 398.  
American Pillar (Conard & Jones Co.) 8-15-1908.  
Climbig Mosella, No. 405 (Conard & Jones Co.) 12-23-1908.  
No. 413, Climbing American Beauty (Hoopes Brother & Thos. Co.)  
7-16-'09.

## INTRODUCED IN 1910:—

- No. 420— 9-18-1909, Climbing Killarney (Alex Montgomery).  
No. 422—10-15-1909, Priscilla (Peter Henderson & Co.)  
No. 423—10-15-1909, Abundance (Peter Henderson & Co.)  
No. 429— 1-22-1910, Alice of Ingleside (S. C. Briggs).  
No. 431— 3- 5-1910, Wm. R. Smith (Conard & Jones Co.)  
No. 434— 6-11-1910. Red Killarney, and  
No. 435— 7- 7-1910, Dark Pink Killarney, and  
No. 437— 7- 7-1910, Lady Cromwell, by A. N. Pierson, Inc.  
No. 437— 7- 7-1910. Purity (Hoopes Bro. & Thomas Co.)

## INTRODUCED IN 1911:—

- No. 464— 3- 2-1911, Killarney Queen (A. N. Pierson, Inc.)  
No. 465— 3- 2-1911, Double White Killarney (A. N. Pierson, Inc.)  
No. 466— 5-25-1911, Ruby Queen (Conard & Jones Co.)  
No. 467— 5-25-1911, May Queen (Conard & Jones Co.)  
No. 468— 5-25-1911, Pearl Queen (Conard & Jones Co.)  
No. 469— 5-25-1911, Royal Cluster (Conard & Jones Co.)  
No. 470— 6-22-1911, Wilmelmina (Hoerber Bros., Chicago).

## INTRODUCED IN 1912:—

- No. 473—10- 7-1911, **Oriole** (Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.)  
 No. 474—10- 7-1911, **Genevieve** (Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.)  
 No. 475—10- 7-1911, **Sunshine** (Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.)  
 No. 476—10- 5-1911, **Double Improved White Killarney** (S. J. Reuter & Son, Westerly, R. I.)  
 No. 492— 5-11-1912, **Killarney Brilliant** (Robert Scott & Son, Sharon Hill, Pa.)

## ROSES REGISTERED IN 1913 WITH DESCRIPTIONS

The Montgomery Company, Inc., of Hadley, Mass., submit for registration the following Rose:

Name, **Hadley**. Description: This Rose is a development of a strain of red forcing Roses, including Liberty, Gen. MacArthur and Richmond. Color: deep, rich, velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy at all seasons of the year. Flowers borne on long stiff stems, with abundant bronze green foliage. Unquestionably one of the most fragrant Roses in existence, being exceeded among forcing Roses only by American Beauty. It is a strong, rapid grower, and has undoubtedly proved itself an all-the-year-round forcing variety.

Chas. H. Totty, Madison, N. J., submits for registration the Rose described below:

Lovely delicate shell pink sport of Mrs. Geo. Sawyer; identical in every way with the parent variety as to growth and foliage, but the bud is larger and the color as indicated. Name, **Mrs. F. F. Thompson**.

Dieterich & Turner, Montebello, Cal., submit for registration the Rose described below:

Originated as a sport of Mme. P. Euler "Prima Donna" of the strongest growth, combined with a freedom of bloom, size, fragrance and wonderful weeping qualities that are exceptional. Color, a beautiful flesh pink, deepening to the center. Foliage, large and heavy and free from mildew. Name, **September Morn**.

"**Francis Scott Key**," originated by John Cook, Baltimore, Md., a seedling from "Cardinal," crossed with crimson unnamed seedling flowers red, size large to very large, with 60 petals or more, opening to high centre; a strong, free and easy grower averaging more long stiff, erect stems than any other hybrid tea rose.

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February 17, 1914.

Mr. John Young, Secretary S. A. F. & O. H.,

53 West 28th St.,

New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of last week, would say that the Registration Department of the S. A. F. was started in 1898, a vote to that effect having been carried at Omaha. See Page 107 of Omaha Report. In the Detroit report (1899) you will find in Secretary's report, page 14, a list of registrations including eight Roses. Nothing was registered previous to this. But at the Providence meeting (1897) of the Exec. Comm. I got, on my own solicitation, instructions to compile a record annually of new plants introduced to the trade in this country by American firms. I recorded for that year the following Rose introductions: Dingee and Conard Company, Climbing Bridesmaid, Coronet, Southern Beauty, and White Pet; by Robert Craig, Climbing Souv. of Wootton; by W. A. Manda, Manda's Triumph, Pink Roamer, South Orange Perfection, and Universal Favorite; by Peter Henderson & Co., Jubilee; by John Cook, White Cochet.

The foregoing were all new or so represented—but there was no registration in the sense as now understood.

Yours respectfully,

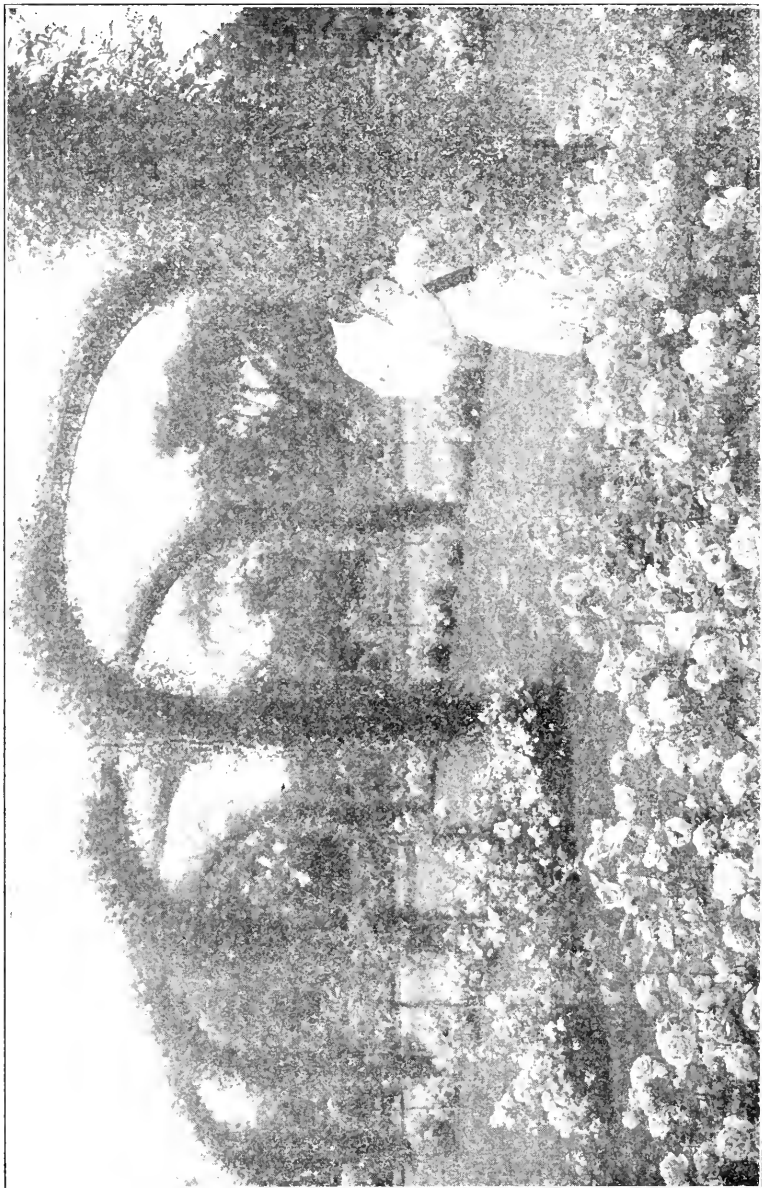
WM. J. STEWART.

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#### THE FINEST DISPLAY OF ROSES ON A DINNER TABLE.

In the early spring of 1889, there occurred in New York City, the first centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration as President of the United States—New York City being the first seat of the National Government.

Benjamin Harrison as President, impersonated Washington. In the old Equitable Building, the Lawyers' Club provided a dinner and the table at which the President sat with ex-President Cleveland, Governor Hill, Mayor Grant, Secretary Everts, Justice Fuller, Chauncey Depew, Bishop Potter, etc., was the most elegantly furnished and decorated dining table ever seen by those then living. The Roses which were on that table interspersed with electric light were a wonder. Later, at the Hoffman House, another banquet was held, and Roses then and there were the prime decoration.



IN THE ROSE GARDEN, ELIZABETH PARK, HARTFORD, CONN

## THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

The American Rose Society, when organized, was intended to be more than a strictly Commercial organization. And to more fully bring this about, the following articles, prepared by able writers, are especially worthy of consideration:

### THE AFFILIATION OF LOCAL ROSE SOCIETIES WITH THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

The American Rose Society since its inception has had for its motto, "A Rose for every home and a bush for every garden." Its first aim is, "to increase the general interest in the cultivation of the rose and to improve the standard of excellence for all the people." How to accomplish this has been the problem. Conditions in America are far different than in England and these conditions as found in America must be met. We cannot hope to have in a widely scattered country like ours with its diversified climate the same universal conditions which are found in a country like England, where the population is congested and the climatic conditions much the same.

The American Rose Society has fought an uphill fight and is winning. It has done much to raise the standard of the roses in America, and under the plan upon which the Society is now working it will eventually accomplish the desired result. It has been realized that first of all the Society must have something to offer, and knowledge of Roses is of more value to the amateur than any other thing that the American Rose Society can offer. The establishment under the jurisdiction of the American Rose Society of trial gardens for Roses and the dissemination of the results of such test gardens to the rose lovers of America are the first and most important steps in the link connecting the amateur with the professional rosarian.

The test garden for new Roses at Elizabeth Park at Hartford, Conn., is already established and other test gardens are being started this year—Cornell University, the New Jersey Experiment Station, and the Minneapolis City Park being the location of these gardens. At Washington, working in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, the American Rose Society is laying out a Rose Garden of two acres, the results of which will be for the benefit of the American

people who are interested in the Rose and its use. It is the object of this Society to increase the number of these test gardens and to place in the hands of Rose lovers the best information obtainable pertaining to the Roses best suited to various sections of the country.

To get this information to the public the American Rose Society needs the aid of the local societies. It offers them its silver and bronze medals for its annual exhibitions to stimulate interest. It offers them the Annual Bulletin of the Society upon which the best efforts of prominent rosarians has been spent. The regret is that the Society is not sufficiently strong financially to bear the entire burden of the cost of publications of large issues of the Bulletin.

With co-operation, local Rose shows can be a wonderful influence. By placing in the hands of the members the most authentic information obtainable, the quality and variety of these local Rose shows will be improved and the Rose will be better understood by the public and receive the recognition it has so long merited.

Any Rose Society or Horticultural Society in the United States or Canada which gives an exhibition of Roses is invited to affiliate with the American Rose Society. The terms of such affiliation call for the payment to the American Rose Society the sum of ten cents annually for each member of the local organization. This is needed to meet the increased expense of the additional copies of the Bulletin, and when the results of the test gardens are included, this volume will be to the Rose lovers of America the most valuable publication printed.

The American Rose Society is in sympathy with and is doing its utmost to aid the lover of Roses. It is believed that the affiliation of the amateur through his local society is the best way to accomplish the desired result. The invitation is broad and we trust that the local Rose and Horticultural Societies will avail themselves of the opportunity to bind the Rose lovers of America together into an organization that will dominate the Rose industry and bring about a better understanding of Roses and their uses, and aid the Roses of America to keep pace with the best Roses of the world.

W. R. PIERSON.

Cromwell, Conn

## The Advantages of a Larger Amateur Membership

Rev. Spencer S. Sulliger, D. D.

A large amateur membership would make the American Rose Society what it ought to be, i. e.: A broad and nation-wide Rose society. It is a great society, but its limitations are evident to the observer who notes the professional character of its membership rather than what he would expect—a cosmopolitan membership. The splendid and gifted Rosarians who are active in the affairs of the American Rose Society are not only almost all of them professional Rose growers, but commercial Rose growers. Further yet, they are almost wholly growers of Roses under glass. A larger amateur membership would soon materially change this and result in some very desirable improvements, among which would be:

FIRST:—The holding of more than one Rose Show each year, in different sections of the United States, for out-of-door-grown Roses exclusively; the American Rose Society to be directly connected with each show.

SECOND:—The encouraging of the amateur Rosarian to grow seedling Roses and to keep a sharp watch for "sports." Once bring the amateur Rose growers, many of them with much time and means at their command, in closer touch with the magnificent professional Rosarians of the American Rose Society and the United States would soon give to the world some most superb new Roses.

THIRD:—It would direct the American Rose Society to the giving of more attention to the out-of-door cultivation of Roses and bring about a higher membership fee, thus enabling the Society to publish and distribute literature on every phase of Rose information.

FOURTH:—It would result in the organization of many new local Rose Societies, each affiliated with the American Rose Society. And what that would mean for the growing of Roses by the amateur in the United States no one can measure.

Many other very desirable gains would come to the American Rose Society and to the standing of the United States in the Rose world, but these four will do to start with.

To bring about a greater amateur membership the American Rose

Society should have a committee to formulate and present to its next annual meeting plans to reach and interest the amateur Rose grower. I would suggest to that committee the following for their consideration.

The offering of prizes to be given to amateurs who are members of the American Rose Society and who exhibit at local Rose shows in the United States; the publication and sending to all members of literature about the Rose; the publication of a monthly or quarterly Rose Journal; the offering of Gold and Silver medals for new Roses by Amateurs; the putting of an amateur grower of a new Rose in touch with commercial Rose growers and dealers who are endorsed by the American Rose Society, thus insuring to the amateur fair returns from his Rose child; and by other methods bring the attention of the amateur to the fact that the American Rose Society stands for all classes of Rosarians—professional, commercial and amateur—and is truly what its name indicates: **The American Rose Society**. To do these things put the membership fee and annual dues at such figures as will warrant the same.

The Pacific Northwest is already a great grower of roses; it will be one of the greatest Rose countries in the world—but almost exclusively for out-of-door grown Roses. The Portland Rose Society, Portland, Oregon; the Rosarians, Bellingham, Wash; the Tacoma Rose Society, Tacoma, Wash., and the many other local Rose organizations of the Pacific Northwest, with their annual Rose Shows and Festivals, have resulted in a temporary organization, at Seattle, Wash., of the Pacific Northwest Rose Society. A meeting for permanent organization will soon be held. The idea originated with that gentlemanly Rosarian, Mr. Roland G. Gamwell, Bellingham, Wash., and has been enthusiastically supported by Mr. C. A. Reynolds, Seattle, Wash., and many other Rosarians of the Pacific Northwest. This sectional organization, together with the many local Rose Societies in connection with it, should be affiliated with the American Rose Society. But such will not be the case unless that Society gets busy and interests the amateur Rose grower. I had the honor of being the first representative sent by the American Rose Society to the National Rose Society of England, and represented our Society at the National Rose Show, London, in July, 1910. I am very desirous that the American Rose Society become truly a great National society. To do this it must get the attention of the amateur Rose growers of the United States.

SPENCER S. SULLIGER

Vancouver, Wash.



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## The Doctor's View on Amateur Membership

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Mr. Benjamin Hammond,  
Secretary American Rose Society.

My Dear Sir:—Since the receipt of your note of December 2, I have been endeavoring to find what would be "The advantages of a large amateur membership," both to the National Rose Society and to the amateur. It appears to me that the advantages would (in increased revenue and greater opportunity) be all on the side of the Society.

So far as I know the interests and work of the Society have always been commercial, I am not aware that much has been done to provide or encourage "a rose for every home," or "a bush for every garden," or to improve the standard of excellence for all the people.

This is to be expected as the management is constituted. The officers being all interested in large business concerns have neither time nor inclination to take up the very small interests of the amateur.

They have rightly devoted their energies to the building up of a great professional Society and have succeeded admirably. It is to be questioned if any country outside of the United States could have produced such a Rose show as was held in New York last April.

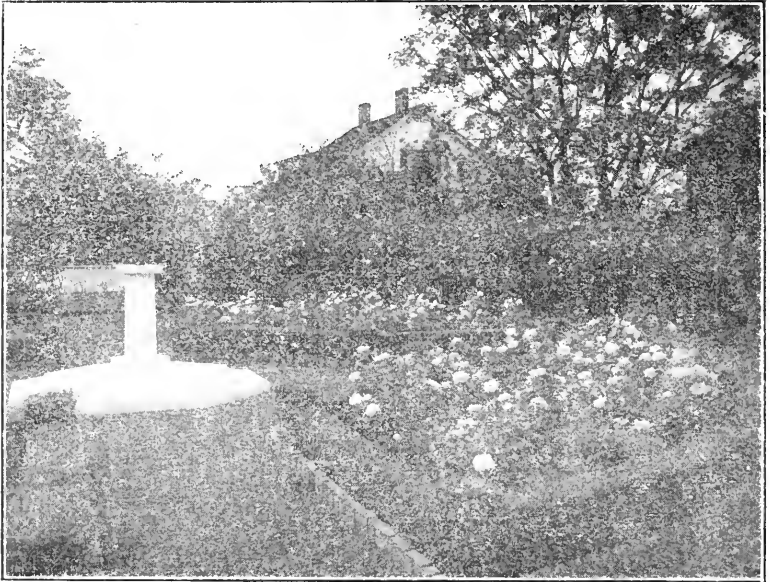
If the amateurs want a society where their interests will be considered they should organize another, but the geographic and climatic conditions in the United States are formidable obstacles to success. Perhaps the solution would be found in local societies united in a general head.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT HUEY.

330 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 9th, 1913.



A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN WITH BOX BORDER IN GEORG'A.

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## The Advantages of a Larger Membership

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By a Keen Observer.

When Secretary Hammond wrote me asking for a paper for the Bulletin on this subject, I wondered if he remembered that I was a busy Street Paving Contractor whose knowledge of the subject was almost a minus quantity.

Believing, however, that every man owes it to any society to which he belongs to put his shoulder to the wheel when requested, I proceeded forthwith to cudgel my brains on the subject with the following results:

One might as well ask every member of the A. R. S. what are the advantages of a larger list of customers. The reply is so obvious.

How to get an enlarged membership is the real question that is up to the executive of 1914.

The American Rose Society has made immense strides in the 15 years since it was incorporated. Why? Because every man who has held office has put some of his thought, some of his brains and some of his labor into the job of building up this Society and the broadening influence of this work, in every case, has helped every one who so helped the Society by giving a part of himself for the good of the cause.

Just look back and see the Roses that were exhibited in the early exhibitions as compared with splendid Richmond, Killarney, etc., grown now—the finest in the world—what a difference?

The men who have made such splendid improvements as are placed before us at each succeeding exhibition are the men who are quite capable of increasing the membership of this Society until, like the Roses that they exhibit, they will be able to say truthfully: " 'Tis the largest on this round earth of ours."

When a Rose grower is not satisfied with his progress, if he is wise, he sees how the other chap in the same line is getting along. He makes enquiries, turns them over in his mind and perhaps adopts some of them with good results

Is not this the method for us to adopt?

For some years I have had the pleasure of being a member of the National Rose Society of England, organized in 1876. Their membership since 1907 has grown as follows:

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Members .....	2484	3150	3797	4584	5125	5504
Net Increase ....	450	666	647	787	541	379

Just think of it! An average of almost 2 new members each working day for the past six years. Secretary Hammond's face would be covered with "The smile that would's come off" if our record was somewhat similar.

How did they do it? I think they just built it up from year to year, as you have our Society, until they got over 2,000 and then it grew because of the inducements offered to new members and partly because of the momentum a large institution of that kind acquires as they doubled the membership in five years.

The National Rose Society are believers in Printers' Ink and gives the following to each new member: A splendid book the Rose Annual, 5x8, chuck full of the latest in Rose knowledge; then in April comes along the Book of Arrangements for the year and three tickets for the London Rose Show; then a very neat book The Enemies of the Rose and an Official Catalogue of Roses. Any of these four books to the amateur Rose grower is worth the annual fee of 10s, 6d—about \$2.65.

This National Rose Society has drawn together the largest commercial propagators, growers and disseminators of Roses in England, Scotland and Ireland, and one finds them working hand in hand with the best amateur growers in the same country for the common good of Her Majesty, "The Rose Queen."

I noticed in the 1913 Rose Annual, sent out by them, a picture of Mr. E. G. Hill, of Richmond, Ind., and Mr. Adolph Farenwald, President, American Rose Society, who should be able to tell us some of the reasons why they grow so lustily.

At present it seems to me the American Rose Society membership is largely composed of growers of cut Roses who cannot, except very indirectly, see any advantage to them from amateur members, though every amateur who grows Roses for pleasure in the garden in Summer, is a prospective customer for someone's cut Roses during the six months of Winter when the cut Rose man is selling.

#### A Suggestion.

Would it not be worth a trial for the new executive to bend every

effort this year towards inducing every Commercial Rose Grower of Rose Bushes, etc., in the United States to join our Society; make a section for them and give prizes for their Pot Plants, etc., so that every man, woman and child who attends your exhibition could get the names of a few dozen of Hybrid Tea Roses that would bloom all Summer and place their order for them then and there.

This is what makes the English Rose Shows so attractive. People want to see the new Roses to order them for their home gardens. Of course, this is "Casting your bread upon the waters," but it will return just as sure as has every dollar, with added compound interest, that you have spent in your magnificent exhibitions up to date.

You have made, what I think is, a very sure foundation and now its up to you business men to start to rear upon that foundation the largest and best Rose Society in the world as you have one hundred millions to draw from.

Opportunity is knocking at your door. Through the men who sell Rose bushes to the United States you can create such a demand for cut Roses in Winter in two years time that you would have to double your plants to keep pace with such a large demand.

No, that's no Fairy Tale, or dream, either, but the belief of a hard-headed son of a Scotchman who loves Roses and who begs to sign himself,

Yours sincerely,

W. G. MACKENDRICK.

Toronto, Canada.

## Roses for Minnesota

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By Ernest Meyer of Minnesota Park System.

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The care of "Outdoor Roses" in our latitude is necessarily connected with more difficulties, than further east or south. The main reason for it is, a severer winter, which consequently makes heavier covering necessary, incurring more work and expense. The selection of varieties is more limited although we can have a goodly number of the choicest Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Remontans by the score. It would be a waste of time to try to describe the following Roses as to their color and merit, as the catalog of any reliable firm handling Roses, will do that better than I would ever be able to.

The few we have successfully grown out here are: First of all our best-bedding Rose, Gruss an Teplitz a Bengal Hybrid, classed for short with the Hybrid Teas, as hardy as a Hybrid Remontant, and I wish we had a half dozen of the same type in different shades, especially white and yellow, which colors there is a scarcity of out here. The more they run into yellow, the more delicate they seem to be.

Other good ones are Mme. Caroline Testout, Liberty, Richmond, Pink and White Killarney, Mme. Jules Grolez, La France, Souvenir du President Camot, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and the less reliable, but on account of being our best "Fallbloomer," still worth having are Maman Cochet, white and pink.

Of the Hybrid Remontans we have a great number to select from and the best ones are: Frau Karl Druschki, Captain Haywood, Clio, Mis. John Laing, Tom Wood (the American Beauty of outdoors), Oscar Cordell, Hugh Dickson, Mrs. Geo. Dickson, Anne de Diesbach, Mrs. K. G. S. Crawford, Heinrich Schultheis, Robert Duncan, Jules Margottin, Cloire de Margottin, Perfection des Blanches, Francois Michelin, Marie Finger, Paul Neyron, General Jacqueminot, Jubilee, Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Ulrich Brunner, Baroness Rothschild, Alfred Colombe, Duke of Wellington, Ellen Drew, Alphonse Sopert, Rev. Allan Cheales, Pierre Notting, Maurice Bemardin, E. Y. Teas, Mrs. F. W. Sandford, Mrs. A. M. Kirker, Paul's Early Blush, J. B. Clark and there would probably be lots of others if given a trial, but his trying

out of Roses is a rather costly undertaking. To give them a fair trial, not less than a half dozen of each variety should be used, and not less than from 3 to 4 years time given.

We found that certain varieties acted first class the first and second years and then fell into decline, while others did not do well in the beginning but picked up gradually and class now with our best; of course, the condition of the plants for trial should be the very best. To carry out and maintain a trial Rose garden on a big scale, it should become a "State Institution" or the hobby of a millionaire.

Of the Climbing Roses we can have only the very hardiest, and the following ones have proven satisfactory with us: Dorothy Perkins, Hiawatha, Farquhar, Prairie Queen, Tausendschoen, Paradise, Excelsa, La Fiamma, Evangeline, W. C. Egan, White-Pink-Crimson and Philadelphia Ramblers, Rubin, Goldfinch, etc.

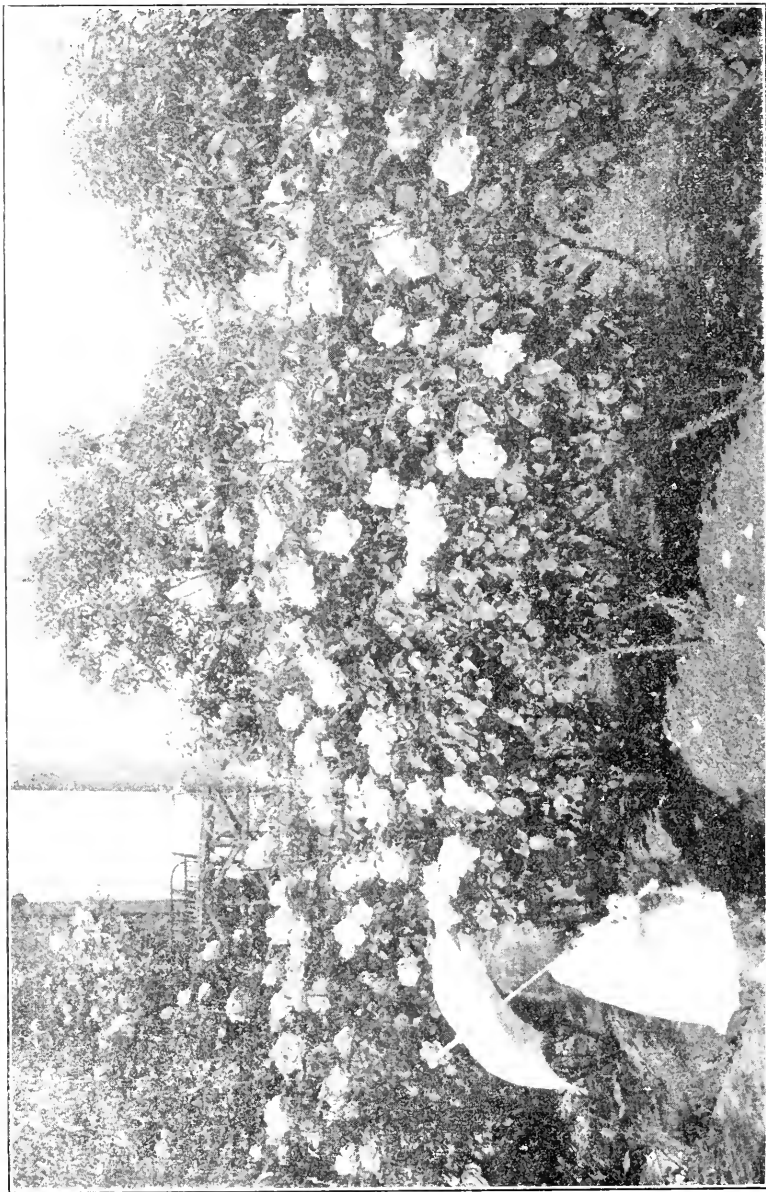
Others Roses hardy with us, are: The Rugosas and their hybrids, the Penzance and Austrian Briars, the Polyanthas, of which the Baby Rambler or Mme. Norbert Lavavasseur, Clothilde Soupert and Cecile Brunner, are the best known.

A very pretty Dwarf Rose, that can easily be propagated from seed and blooms the first year, is Rosa Multiflora Nana, a good subject for borders or even beds, or for bordering a rosebed. From June till Fall it is loaded with small single, double or semi-double flowers, ranging in color from white to deep pink.

Roses that are very satisfactory and hardy without protection, and, therefore, a great acquisition to our shrubbery list, are: The Rosa rugosa, Setigera, Rubiginosa, Carolina, Blanda, Nitida, Rubrifolia, Humilis, and in somewhat sheltered positions the Harrisons and Persian Yellow of the above mentioned Austrian Briars.

The cultural directions do not vary greatly here from the ones to be observed in other localities, except as aforesaid, concerning the wintering of the plants.

St. Louis Park, Minn.



A SMALL GIRL LOOKING AT THE ROSES IN THE HOME GARDEN IN PORTLAND, OREGON:  
CAROLINE TESTOUT ROSES AS A HEDGE.



## Exhibition Roses and How to Grow Them

By Wm. S. Sibson, before the Portland Rose Society, Portland, Ore

Since I had the honor, about ten years ago, of addressing your Society, a revolution has taken place in the world of Roses. At that period, the Hybrid Perpetual class constituted the principal asset of our Rose gardens and, at the Rose shows of that day, received most of the attention and secured most of the admiration and most of the prizes.

In the paper I read on that occasion, I submitted a list of some fifty varieties then growing in my garden, which represented the best exhibition varieties of that day. The overwhelming majority were Hybrid Perpetual—only five of them were Hybrid Tea.

A few years previously, the late Dean Hole listed in his famous "Book About Roses," 146 varieties **suitable for exhibition**. He said regarding them, "The amateur ought to have every Rose enumerated, he **must** have those printed in italics." At the same time, he assured his readers that the list had been compiled with "much observant care by a successful exhibitor and judge at the great English Rose Shows." We may, therefore, assert and believe that the 146 varieties included the pick and cream of Exhibition Roses of that day. Upon analyzing this list, I find 120 were Hybrid Perpetuals and the remainder Bourbon, Noisette and Tea scented varieties. The only Hybrid Tea I have been able to recognize is that old favorite La France which, strange to say, was there classed as a Hybrid Perpetual. Now, what has become of the majority of those 120 Hybrid Perpetual varieties which in 1880 represented the elite in the Rose world? For most of them I have searched in vain through the Commercial catalogue of to-day. In this year's List of Exhibition Roses, selected by the National Rose Society, comprising 175 varieties, only 46 of those old favorites appear. Of those in italics which the Dean said every amateur **must** have—there were 77 of them—only 20 appear in this year's list of Exhibition Roses!

Carrying the investigation and comparison further, it appears that whereas less than one per cent. of Dean Hole's list were Hybrid

Tea, 85 varieties or practically 50 per cent. of the National Rose Society's list, are of this lovely and useful class. And the end is not yet, for year by year the number of Hybrid Perpetual Roses is diminishing and that of the Hybrid Tea increasing. Out of 520 varieties listed this year by the fore mentioned Society in its comprehensive catalogue less than 70 are Hybrid Perpetuals and of these, less than 60 are classed Exhibition Roses. This statement brings forth the inquiry, "What is an Exhibition Rose"?

There is in reality, no arbitrary standard to govern the selection of Exhibition or Show varieties. It is a matter for the judgment and taste of each exhibitor what varieties he shall or shall not exhibit, so long as he conforms to the rules and classification under which his exhibit is entered. There are, however, certain generally accepted qualities which every Exhibition Rose should possess, and possess, and many definitions appear in the numerous books published on this subject. One is, "The highest type of bloom, is one which has form, size, brightness, substance and good foliage and which is, at the time of judging, in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty."

The Rev. J. H. Pemberton in quoting the foregoing definition, asks his readers to notice the words, "its possible beauty," that is, the possible beauty of a particular variety.

Another definition is, "Varieties that bear perfectly formed flowers of excellent quality, but not necessarily quantity. Some sorts are good alike for garden decoration and exhibition purposes."

As all roads were said to lead to Rome, so in almost every subject pertaining to Roses, we are led to the writings of the oft quoted, and greatest of amateur Rosarians, Dean Hole.

His definition of an Exhibition Rose is as follows:

- 1st: Beauty of form—petals abundant and of good substance, regularly and gracefully disposed within a circular symmetrical outline.
- 2nd: Beauty of color—brilliancy, purity, endurance, and
- 3rd: That the Rose, having both these qualities, must be exhibited in the most perfect phase of its beauty and in the fullest development to which skill and care can bring it.

What language can with more simplicity, conciseness and directness describe and paint before our mental vision, the beauty, symmetry and loveliness of a perfect Exhibition Rose, such as many of us have seen and enjoyed at the Rose Shows of this Society and elsewhere.

For the benefit of those inexperienced in varieties and the exhibi-

tion of them, I submit the following limited, but good and reliable list of Exhibition Roses:

#### WHITE, CREAM AND SHADES OF FLESH.

- Bessie Brown—(H. T.) Creamy white, sometimes pink flush.  
 Florence Pembleton—(H. T.) Creamy white, suffused pink.  
 Frau Karl Durschki—(H. P.) Pure white.  
 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—(H. T.) White, tinted yellow.  
 Margaret Dickson—(H. P.) White with pale flesh center.  
 Mildred Grant—(H. T.) Ivory white, tinted shell pink.  
 White Maman Cochet—(T.) Lemon white, often tinted blush.  
 Mrs. David McKee—(T. T.) Creamy white, with petals large, smooth and circular.  
 Duchess of Wellington—(H. T.) Saffron yellow, stained primrose.  
 Franz Decgen—(H. T.) Soft yellow with golden center.  
 Lady Roberts—(T.) Apricot yellow, shaded orange.  
 Lady Hillingdon—(H. T.) Deep golden yellow, long buds.  
 Mme. Constant Soupert—(T.) Deep golden yellow, shaded peach.  
 Madam Hoste—(T.) Primrose yellow.  
 Mme. Jules Gravereaux—(T.) Straw yellow, center peach.  
 Mme. Melanie Soupert—(H. T.) Saffron yellow, suffused carmine and pink.  
 Marechal Niel—(No. 1.) Rich golden yellow.  
 Miss Alice de Rothschild—(T.) Deep citron yellow.  
 Sou. de Pierre Notting—(T.) Apricot yellow, sometimes flushed and blended with coppery carmine.
- In a class, as to color, unique, we must not omit the  
 Lyon Rose—(H. T.) Coral and salmon with chrome yellow shadings.

#### SHADES OF PINK.

- Belle Siebrecht—(H. T.)—Deep rosy pink.  
 Betty—(H. T.) Coppery rose shaded gold.  
 Dean Hole—(H. T.) Pale silvery pink, shaded deeper.  
 Earl of Warwick—(H. T.) Imperial pink.  
 Joseph Hill—(H. T.) Salmon pink, shaded orange and copper.  
 Konigin Carola—(H. T.) Clear satin pink.  
 Lady Astown—(H. T.) Deep clear pink.  
 La France—(H. T.) Silvery pink.  
 Lohengrin—Silvery Pink, shaded deeper in center.  
 Mme. Caroline Testout—(H. T.) Bright warm pink.  
 Mme. Segond Weber—(H. T.) Light rosy salmon, vivid center.

- Mrs. John Laing—(H. P. Soft clear pink.  
 Maman Cochet—(T.) Peach pink, shaded yellow.  
 P. est. Wm. H. Taft—(H. T.) Clear salmon pink.  
 Wm. Shean—(H. T.) Purest pink.  
 Winnie Davis—(H. T.) Salmon peach pink, darker center.  
 Viscountess Folkestone—(H. T. Creamy pink center salmon pink.

#### SHADES OF RED.

- Avoca—(H. T.) Deep scarlet crimson.  
 Capt. Hayward—(H. P.) Light scarlet crimson.  
 Chas. J. Grahame—(H. T.) Bright scarlet.  
 Chateau de Clos Vougeot—(H. T. Velvety, blackish scarlet, shaded fiery red.  
 Commander Jules Gravereaux—(H. P.) Rich scarlet crimson.  
 Geo. C. Waud—(H. T.) Vermillion, suffused orange.  
 Hugh Dickson—(H. P.) Crimson, shaded scarlet.  
 J. B. Clark—(H. T.) Deep scarlet shaded plum.  
 Laurent Carle—(H. T.) Deep rosy red.

#### HOW TO SHOW ROSES.

To become a successful exhibitor, one must have patience and perseverance, taste and good judgment.

The question of showing Roses is so interwoven with that of growing them that it is difficult to treat of the one without encroaching upon the other.

I shall, therefore, assume that we all realize and admit what a good Exhibition Rose should be—that we have carefully, faithfully and intelligently cultivated and tended our favorites and that we have brought them to that state of perfection which entitles them to be called Exhibition Roses.

Let no one who loves Roses be afraid of attempting this result, for I assure you that every step in their cultivation will be a source of pleasure, and the satisfaction of seeing our beauties—of hearing the admiring comments of friends and neighbors—and finally of receiving the award of the judges at the Rose Show, will more than repay us for every effort we have taken.

As to whether we shall exhibit them in boxes or in vases and in what classes we shall enter, must be governed by circumstances, by the selection we are able to exhibit and by the rules and regulations of the Show to which we propose to send our flowers.

It will not enter into particulars concerning such details as exhibition boxes, their dimensions, painting, etc., or about tubes, labels,

ness, vases, etc., neither will I detain you by a synopsis of when to cut your Roses for exhibition or how to arrange them in your show boxes or vases. All I will say in regard to these details is whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well and to the best of our ability. Such particulars as the above and in fact, almost everything pertaining to the successful exhibition of Roses—are they not written of fully and with minutest detail in almost any of the numerous modern works on Rose culture?

In our favored climate it is comparatively easy to grow Exhibition Roses. Nature responds liberally to the intelligent care and attention of all. To the inexperienced exhibitor who is ambitious to show the fruits of his garden, I repeat the advice given earlier in this paper, to visit the leading Rose shows, to note the varieties and arrangement of successful exhibitors, to study every detail and to act upon the information he obtains when he comes to be an exhibitor himself. He must remember that the successful exhibitor lays the groundwork of his success in his **garden**. Mr. Edward Mawley has written very entertainingly and wisely on this subject. "The great charm," he says, "that the Rose possesses over most other flowers for exhibition, is that it is the true amateur's flower—a flower that any amateur with moderate leisure, can cultivate entirely with his own hands.

The exhibitor is obliged to give his plants constant care and attention in order to keep himself in line with other competitors. As a huntsman knows his hounds by name, and their individual characteristics—so must the exhibitor know his Roses; he must live among them, work for them, and observe them and, above all, he must love them."

The love of Roses is growing and spreading in wider circles all over the world. From Australia, from South Africa, from Mexico, from India, we hear of **Roses**. Wherever civilized man may go, be it to the heated tropics, or to far northern Alaswa, from there soon follows the demand for **Roses**.

Speaking of the rapid growth of the interest in Roses since Rose Shows were established, the late Foster Melliar says, "Where ten Roses were at that time raised a thousand would now be a more likely figure." I believe that since that date, the ratio of increase has been, and still is growing—and it is such associations as the **Portland Rose Society** that do much to foster and develop this love of Rose, and I beg to hope that, as time goes on, its membership will multiply as rapidly as does the love of humanity for the Queen of Flowers—and that its use and benefit to the community will increase a thousand fold.

W. S. SIBSON.      Portland, Oregon.



A VIEW ACROSS THE ROSE GARDEN IN ELIZABETH PARK,  
HARTFORD, CONN.

## Roses for Long Island Gardens

ROSES GROWN AT WILLOWMERE, BY ADMIRAL WARD.

Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., 1913.

(Climbers Not Included.)

### Pernetiana.

Louise C. Breslau  
Lyon Rose  
Madame Herriott  
Madame Ruau  
Willowmere

### Tea.

Alexander Hill Gray  
Lady Roberts  
Madame A. Mari  
Madame J. Dupuy  
Marie van Houtte  
Nabonnand  
Paula  
Souv. P. Notting  
W. R. Smith

### H. P.

Frau Karl Druschki

### Hybrid Tea.

Amateur Teyssier  
Augustine Guinoisseau  
Berthe Gaulis  
Camoens  
Chateau Clos Vougeot  
Dean Hole  
Duchess of Wellington  
Earl Warwick  
Figence Pemberton  
Friedrichsruh  
General A. Janssen  
General McArthur  
Geo. C. Waud  
Grace Molyneux  
Grossherzog Friedrich  
Gruss an Teplitz  
Gustav Grunerwald

### Hybrid Tea (Continued)

Herzog von Anhalt  
Konigin Karola  
Lady Alice Stanley  
Lady Ashtown  
Lady Greenhall  
Lady Ursula  
Laurent Carle  
Lieut. Chaure  
Mabel Drew  
Mrs. A. Chatenay  
Mme. E. Metz  
Mme. J. Bouche  
Mme. J. Grolez  
Mme. L. Pain  
Mme. Melanie Soupert  
Mme. Ravary  
Mme. Segond Weber  
Mlle. Simone Beaumez  
Marquise de Sinety  
Mary Countess Ilchester  
Miss Alice Rothschild  
Mons. Joseph Hill  
Mrs. Aaron Ward  
Mrs. Amy Hammond  
Mrs. A. R. Waddell  
Mrs. C. Hunter  
Mrs. Cornwallis West  
Mrs. E. Powel  
Mrs. Geo. Shawyer  
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank  
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt  
Nathalie Bottner  
Pharisaer  
Prince de Bulgarie  
Radianco  
Renee W. Urban

Souv. de Gus. Prat  
 Souv. de Pres. Carnot  
 St. Helena

Viscountess Folkestone  
**Bourbon.**  
 Souv. de la Malmaison

NOTE—Frau Karl Druschki, Gruss an Teplitz and Mrs. A. R. Waddell are too vigorous to be grown with the rest. The latter and Madame Herriott are semi-double, and Nabonnand and Mme. Melanie Soupert are also rather thin.

This list is a selection from some 350 varieties actually under cultivation and these in turn represent a survival from more than double that number tested out in the last twenty years.

It is desirable, however, to state briefly the conditions under which the choice is made.

The principal object of the growers is to have plenty of autumn bloom, and no variety is knowingly placed under cultivation which does not fulfill this requirement. Hence the absence of the beautiful series of hybrid perpetuals from the list.

The temperatures on the North shore of Long Island range from about 3 below zero in winter to 98 in the shade in summer, the extremes lasting not over a couple of days in each case.

The winter cold bars out the more delicate teas and the summer heat renders many of the most beautiful thin roses useless for our purposes. Therefore, with a few exceptions noted in each case, the varieties named are quite double.

Most of the roses at Willowmere are grown in beds, spaced 18 inches by 21 inches. Therefore very vigorous growers, such as Gruss an Teplitz, which attains to a height of seven feet and a width of more than four feet, would be totally unsuitable for the ordinary beds. Where such varieties are named it is understood that they are massed by themselves for general color effect, which is gorgeous, and spaced not less than four feet each way.

The garden from which the above selections are made is close to salt water on a low bluff about fifty feet above Hempstead Harbor. It has a full southern exposure and, from the north and northwest, a ten mile sweep of the breezes from across Long Island Sound. The minor disadvantage of losing occasional blooms damaged by the gales is more than offset by the absence of insect pests and general healthiness of the plants.

The soil is sandy loam, normally about eight inches deep, on sand. In making a bed or hole for an individual plant the site is excavated to the depth of two feet (which means twenty-four inches, not gardeners' "feet") and the bed built up with rotted sod at the bottom, cow manure and soil in alternate layers of about six inches



each to a total thickness of thirty inches and then allowed to settle, preferably through the winter, before planting. The planting, whenever possible, is done in the spring, dormant field grown budded plants, seedling briar stock preferred.

In planting we do not agree with the instructions usually seen in print and mostly copied from British sources, to the effect that roots must be spread out in a generally horizontal direction. We open up the roots well clear of each other and then allow them to trend downward, first because their food lies in that direction and second because of our habitual summer droughts which bode no good to surface roots. It must be added that we do not mulch in summer but substitute frequent surface hoeing, not less than once a fortnight in dry weather.

The subject of pruning is rather beyond the scope of this article, but it may be stated that in this garden the whole aim is to encourage new growth from the base. Consequently the general result is visible, throughout the beds, of one or two year old stems on roots from three to ten years old, or more. This is pruning for quality. To prune for quantity, other considerations would govern, but no very old shoots on bedding plants will bear satisfactory roses, from our point of view.

The varieties in the above list are protected for the winter by heaping up the earth of the beds in cones about ten inches high around the base of the plants. A coating of fairly rotted manure is then laid on where the earth has been removed, the earth prevents the manure from touching the stems and effectually girdling them before spring as may happen with careless handling. This work is usually completed by the time there have been two or three consecutive nights of 25 degrees to 30 degrees, say end of November.

Quite a month later, after very hard frosts of 10 degrees to 15 degrees and after the field mice have selected their winter quarters elsewhere, the beds are covered to the depth of eighteen inches or more with leaves held in place by a layer of sedge grass or other light material, not stones, nor boards.

If this application is made too early the mice will probably find first class pasture among the stems at the expense of the rosarian, which fact on one occasion cost us nearly all the growth, although eventually not the lives, of nearly four hundred plants.

Planted and treated as outlined above and being of good field grown stock, we regard any of the varieties in the above list as absolutely reliable and hardy and we have ceased to make any provision for losses due to climatic causes.

## "Rose Journal" and How It Was Paid For

The Rose Journal was issued for one year as a quarterly paper with the hope of adding much interest to and keeping in contact with amateurs and thereby increasing the membership. The issues certainly did attract attention in many directions for it was the means of reaching members.

The cost of the work and the gentlemen subscribing toward the expenses of it is as follows:

First edition, 1,000 copies, was issued in April, 1912.  
 Second edition, 1,000 copies, was issued in July, 1912.  
 Third edition, 1,000 copies, was issued in October, 1912.  
 Fourth edition, 2,000 copies, was issued in April, 1913.  
 The cost was, including postage, \$374.40.

### Cash received:

Feb. 9, 1912—Samuel Thorne, Millbrook, N. Y. ....	\$ 50 00
May 10, 1912—W. G. McKendrick, Toronto, Canada .....	50 00
May 21, 1912—Wallace R. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn. ....	50 00
Aug. 16, 1912—Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa. ....	50 00
Aug. 18, 1912—W. H. Elliott, Brighton, Mass. ....	50 00
Sept. 30, 1912—J. M. Good, Springfield, Ohio .....	50 00
	\$ 300 00

### Advertisers, paid cash—

A. Farenwald, Roslyn, Pa. ....	\$ 10 00
M. H. Walsh, Woods Hole, Mass. ....	10 00
G. H. Peterson, Fairlawn, N. J. ....	10 00
Gude Bros. Co., Washington, D. C. ....	10 00
H. A. Dreer, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	10 00
Joseph Heacock Co., Wyncote, Pa. ....	10 00
Thomas Roland, Nahant, Mass. ....	10 00
	\$ 70 00
Received stamps as subscription to Rose Journal ...	\$ 3 45

Total ..... \$ 373 45

## LIFE MEMBERS

---

- American Florist Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
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Auchincloss, Mrs. H. D., 17 West 49th St., New York City.  
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Breitmeyer, Phillip, Hon., Detroit, Mich.  
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May, J. N., Summit, N. J.  
McMahon, F., Seabright, N. J.  
Montgomery, Alex., Natick, Mass.

Montgomery, Alex., Jr., Natlck, Mass.  
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 Simpson, Robert, Clifton, N. J.  
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## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

### Of the American Rose Society

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#### ARTICLE I.

##### Name.

Sec. 1.—This organization shall be known as The American Rose Society.

#### ARTICLE II.

##### Objects.

The objects of this Society are:

1st: To increase the general interest in the cultivation, and to improve the standard of excellence of the rose.

2nd: To foster, stimulate and increase the production in every possible way of improved varieties of roses suitable to our American climate and requirements.

3rd: To organize a system of exhibitions at such time and places as this Society may from time to time decide on, to offer prizes of money, gold, silver and bronze medals and certificates of merit for meritorious new varieties of roses under such conditions, rules and regulations as the Society may adopt. After adoption, such rules to be subject to alteration or amendment in accordance with Art. VIII., Sec. 1, of the By-Laws.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### Members, Voting.

Sec. 1.—Members—All persons who are in any way interested in the culture of the rose, whether as professionals or amateurs, shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 2.—Voting—All members of this Society, except honorary and associate, shall be entitled to one vote on all questions.

Sec. 3.—Honorary Members—Any person whom this Society shall deem worthy of the honor, may at any annual meeting be elected an honorary member by two-thirds vote of the members present.

## ARTICLE IV.

### Government.

Sec. 1.—Officers—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President and four honorary Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—Executive Committee—The management of the Society between sessions and the appointment of the honorary Vice-Presidents shall be vested in an Executive Committee of six, to which the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer as ex-Officio members shall be added.

## ARTICLE V.

### Proxies.

Sec. 1.—All members entitled to vote may do so by proxy at any meeting, and if sent to him, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to cast such votes in accordance with members' instructions.

## ARTICLE VI.

### Amendments.

Sec. 1.—The Constitution may be amended or altered at any annual or called meeting, by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the voters represented either in person or by proxy, when notice of such amendment or alteration shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting; or furnished to the Secretary and mailed by him to all members at their last known places of residence, at least thirty days preceding the meeting at which action is to be taken. In case action is to be taken at an annual meeting, then notice of such proposed change shall also be published in the general program of the Society (if one is issued), for that meeting.

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## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I.

#### Meetings.

Sec. 1.—The annual meeting and show of this Society shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in Lent.

Sec. 2.—Another show shall be held later in the season in order to recognize the rose as a garden flower.

Sec. 3.—The Executive Committee shall meet from time to time as adjourned, or on the call of the President.

**ARTICLE II.****Elections.**

Sec. 1.—The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, to serve for the term of one year from the first day of July succeeding their election.

Sec. 2.—The Executive Committee shall be elected by ballot, to serve for the term of three years from the first day of July succeeding their election, two to be elected each year at the annual meeting.

**ARTICLE III.****Duties of Officers.**

Sec. 1.—President—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and Executive Committee, and may call meetings of the Executive Committee when he shall deem it to the best interests of the Society to do so.

Sec. 2.—Vice-President—In the absence or disability of the President, the Vice-President shall perform his duties.

Sec. 3.—Secretary—The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society; shall have charge of its papers and reports, and shall make a report at the annual meetings.

Sec. 4.—Treasurer—The Treasurer shall receive and keep an account of all moneys belonging to the Society, paying out the same upon orders signed by the President and Secretary, and shall make annual reports of receipts and disbursements. Three members of the Society, appointed by the President, shall audit these accounts at the annual meetings of the Society.

Sec. 5.—The Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Executive Committee shall from time to time consider sufficient, and shall make such investments of any surplus funds in his hands as the Executive Committee may from time to time direct.

**ARTICLE IV.****Membership and Dues.**

There shall be four classes of members, known as life, honorary, associate and active members.

Sec. 1.—The payment of \$50 shall entitle to life membership.

Sec. 2.—The annual dues for active members shall be the sum of three dollars (\$3).

Sec. 3.—The annual dues for associate members shall be the sum of one dollar (\$1).

Sec. 4.—All members whose dues are unpaid shall be so notified by the Secretary, and when a member shall have paid no dues for a period of twelve months after receiving such notice, his name shall be dropped from the rolls, and he can be re-admitted to membership only by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, and on the payment of all dues he may be in arrears at the time of reinstatement.

Sec. 5.—The associate membership shall be limited to those who do not cultivate plants or cut flowers as a business. Commercial growers, private gardeners and assistants to either shall not be eligible for associate membership.

## ARTICLE V.

### Funds.

Sec. 1.—The Executive Committee shall not incur any debt or liability in the name of the Society beyond the amount of available funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

Sec. 2.—Every resolution involving an appropriation of money must be referred to the Executive Committee before it can be acted upon; and it shall be the duty of the Committee to report on the same at the next session; provided, however, that in cases of urgency the Executive Committee may retire for consultation and report at the same session at which such resolution is introduced.

Sec. 3.—All moneys received by the Treasurer for life membership fees, shall constitute a separate fund to be invested by the Treasurer, and only the interest accruing therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society

## ARTICLE VI.

### Vacancies.

Sec. 1.—In case of any vacancy in the Executive Committee from any cause, the President shall have power to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

**ARTICLE VII.****Special Meetings.**

Sec. 1.—By the written request of the majority of the Executive Committee, or of ten members of the Society, the President shall call a special meeting of the Association at such time and place as is set forth in the request. The call shall state the object of the meeting, and each member shall have thirty days' notice thereof by mail, and no action of said special meeting shall be binding on the Society unless two-thirds of the votes of the Society shall have been cast.

**ARTICLE VIII.****Amendments.**

Sec. 1.—The By-Laws may be amended or altered at any annual or special meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the votes cast, when notice of such amendment or alteration shall have been given (if annual meeting, in the general program, if one is issued), by mail to all members at least thirty days preceding such annual or special meeting. In case action is taken at a special meeting, then two-thirds of all the votes of the Society must be represented, either in person or by proxy.

**ARTICLE IX.****Order of Business.**

Sec. 1.—The transaction of business shall be in the following order:

2. Address by the President.
3. Reading minutes of previous session.
4. Secretary's report.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Reports of Committees.
7. Selection of place for next year's meeting.
8. Miscellaneous business.
9. Election of officers.
10. Appointment of committees.
11. Adjournment.

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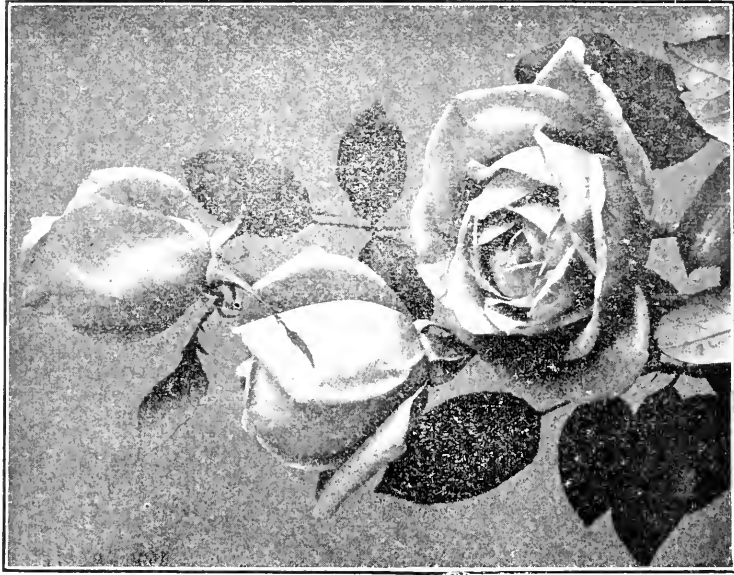


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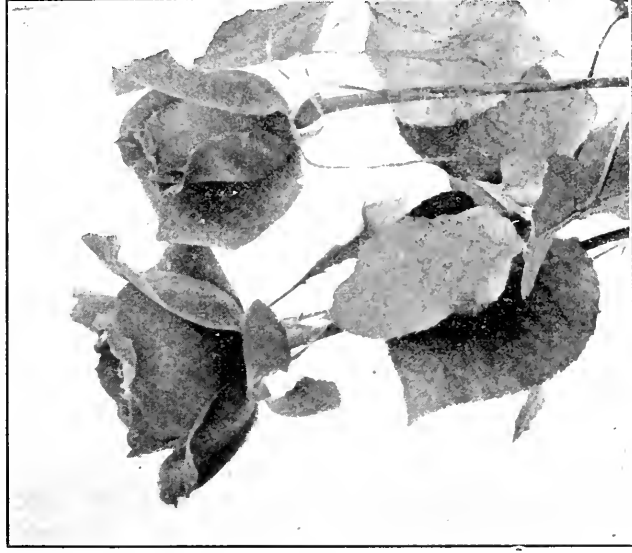


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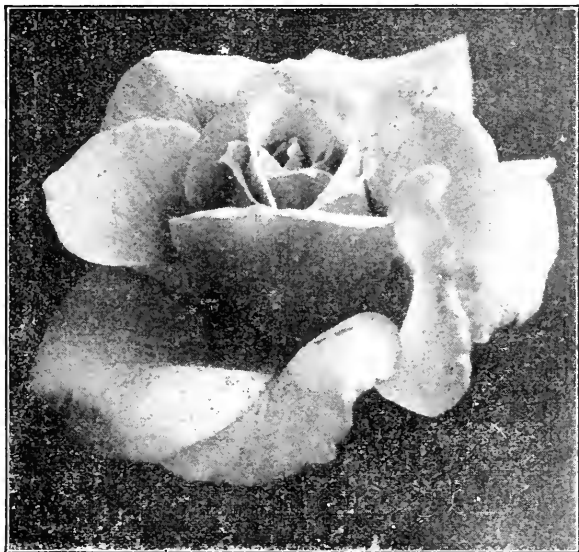
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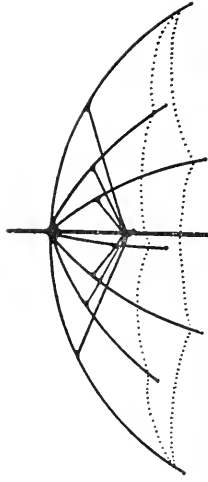
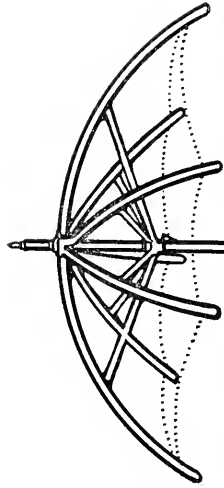
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POTS

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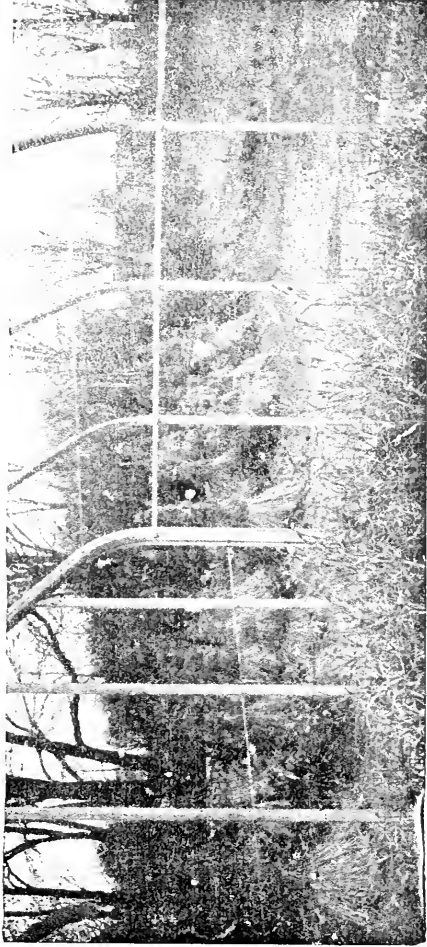
That reed-framed umbrella might be taken as a comparison for greenhouses built in the usual way. The light, strong, all-steel framed umbrella corresponds to the U-Bar construction with its entire

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U-Bar houses have curved eaves. But don't think that every curved eave house is a U-Bar house. It may look like the U-Bar curved eave, but that's the only way it is like it. The only U-Bar greenhouse builder is the Pierson U-Bar Company.

One owner, in his enthusiasm, called his U-Bar house, "A bubble of glass"; another, "The house with the cob-webby frame." Naturally U-Bar greenhouse cost a bit more than others, and are worth more. Investigate. Send for catalogue. Or send for us. Or both.



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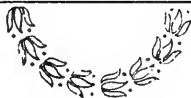
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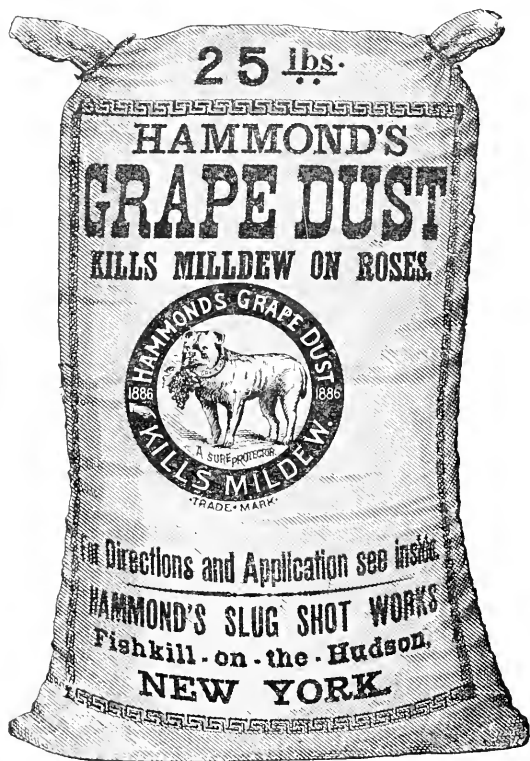
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