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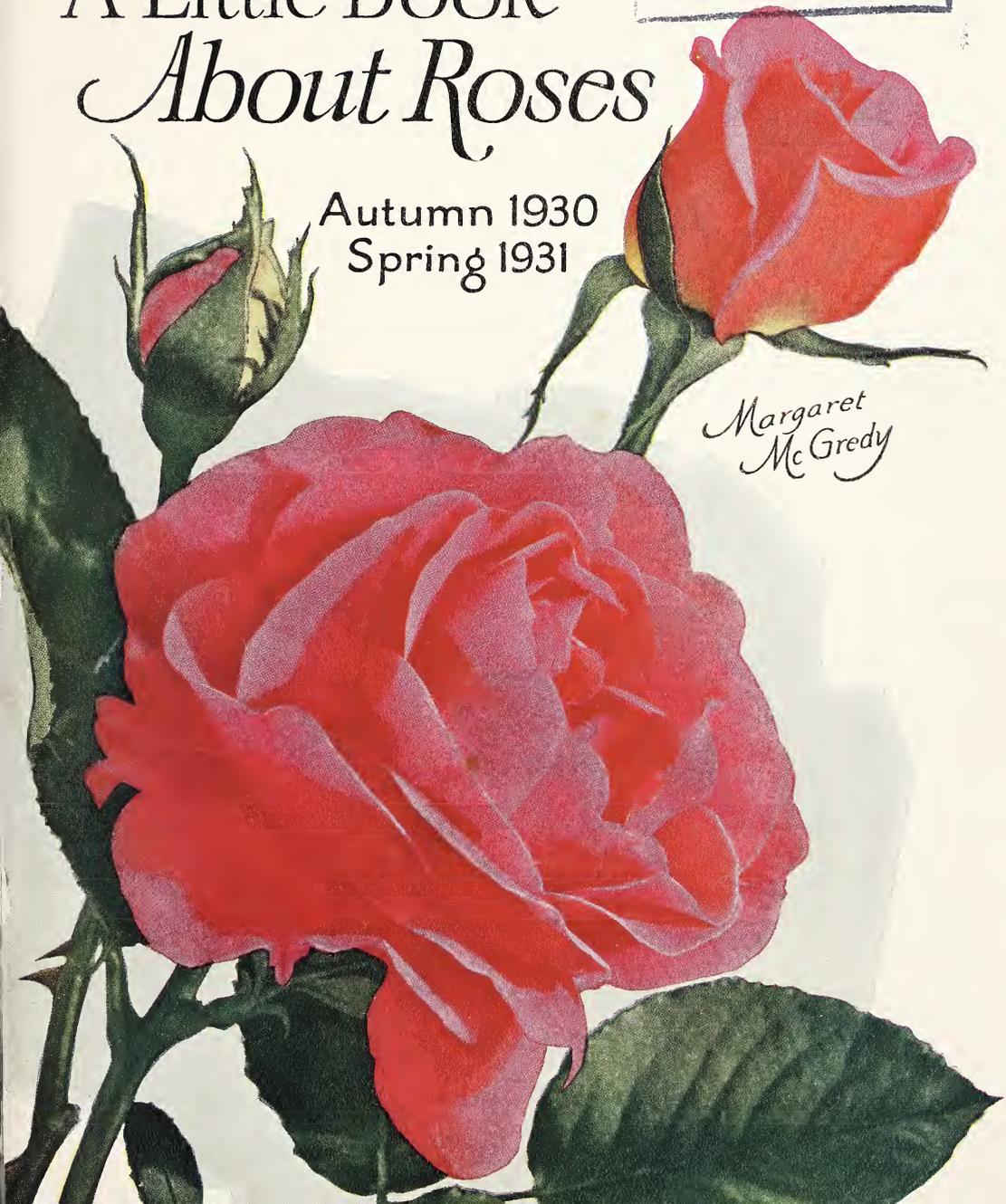
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A Little Book *About Roses*

Autumn 1930
Spring 1931

*Margaret
McGredy*



THE PEONY

GRANDEST of all outdoor flowers, easiest of all to grow, as well as the most sure and permanent, the modern varieties of the Peony will prove both a revelation and rare delight to the flower lover.

Our Peonies, like our Roses, are recognized by experienced buyers to be the very best that a lifetime of skilled and loving effort can produce.

Peony roots are shipped in a completely dormant state during the months of September and October.

A copy of "The Flower Beautiful," the only exclusive Peony catalog that has been published annually for 25 years, will be sent upon request.



Roses

Foreword

A CONSTANT note of cheer and gladness accompanies the preparation of this twenty-sixth issue of "A LITTLE BOOK ABOUT ROSES." This confident spirit has been instilled in us for several very good reasons which follow.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT for Spring 1931 ONLY.

Prices in this catalog include

DELIVERY CHARGES PREPAID everywhere.

All orders, large or small, will be sent by Prepaid Express or Prepaid Parcel Post, whichever method advisable.

Taking advantage of Quantity Rates effects a further saving.

Please cooperate by ordering as early as convenient.

HEAVY CATALOG

It would be very inconsiderate were we not to express our thanks to the many patrons of this business, some of whom have been adding to their collections from the time it was founded, and who, not only by their purchases but by their kind recommendations to friends and neighbors, have made it possible for us to remain true Rose specialists for all these years.

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Eldorado



Betty Uprichard. See page 10



Columbia. See page 10

YOUR attention is kindly called to the arrangement of our writings in this little book. The first few pages are preliminary and timely remarks for the prospective buyer, both old and new. Then follow the three classes of Roses: Hybrid Teas, page 10; Hybrid Perpetuals, page 21; and Climbers, page 25. Pages 28 to 33 are devoted to cultural methods. On the last pages are typical experiences of some of our customers.

Planting Seasons for Dormant Roses

Fall shipping season usually begins in early October and continues on through the month of November; spring season from the middle of March until the end of April; after that buy potted Roses. (See page 20.) December is the best time to plant in the Far South. There is not a month from October until June that we do not ship Roses.

FOR the benefit of those who may be reading this little book for the first time, part of what we had to say last year on this subject will be repeated here. As is pretty well known by this time, we have been pioneers in an almost nation-wide movement to plant more and more Roses during early and late autumn. Many other large firms have fallen in line, so it is only a question of time until this thoroughly practical idea becomes still more popular. That is why, for the last four years, we chose the fall of the year as the logical time to have our new Catalog appear. All notes and descriptions are made during the summer when the entire crop for both autumn and spring sales is maturing. This will be our custom for years to come.

Now it does not necessarily follow that fall planting should be practiced in very severe climates, although many patrons obtain their Roses then and completely bury them, according to our directions, so as to have them exactly when they want them the following spring. For many reasons it may not be convenient for you to plant before next spring. Your soil may not be ready and you or your gardener may not have the time to plant. And we further realize that frequently one's enthusiasm cannot be worked up to such a degree as to enable one to conscientiously plant Roses just before winter sets in. We in the Rose business, therefore, should find it considerably easier to sell Roses in the spring of the year. Our records for last year, however, show that the number of Roses sold in autumn exceeded by a few thousand those sold the following spring.

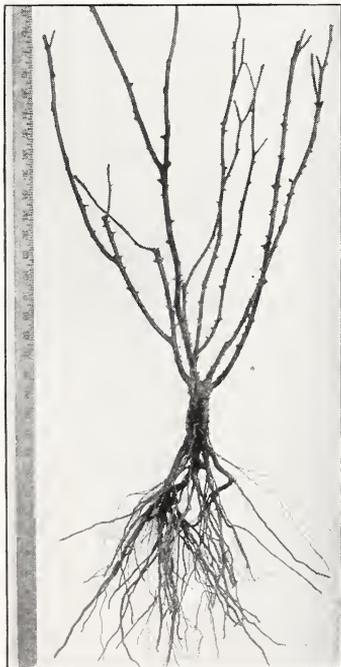
It is true that in autumn stocks in all varieties are complete and are freshly dug. Furthermore, plants will become established in the garden and be ready to go ahead in the spring to produce a bumper crop of Roses in June more readily than spring-planted stock. There is

more root-action than one would imagine going on in late winter and very early spring before planting is possible. Also, there are just as many pleasant, balmy days to plant, even during October and November, as there are in March and April, and perhaps even more the last two years, judging from our own experience. Frequently the soil is in a much better condition to plant, being more open and friable and not soaked by heavy spring rains. It takes a particularly splendid kind of trust to plant a Rose in the cold earth in certain confidence that in spring we will witness it sending forth its strong shoots from the almost invisible "eyes." All of us have planted colorful tulips or golden daffodils in autumn with an implicit faith in their resurrection; and contrary to popular opinion, Roses are just as easy to grow when planted then and given light protection. Though we may never give verbal expression to it, how amply do autumn gardeners prove their belief in a resurrection!

There recently appeared in one of our leading garden magazines a rather lengthy article by a prominent rosarian to the effect that winter is the best time to plant Roses. From a strictly professional viewpoint, the advice may be sound, though a bit radical. Our many years of experience prove that the few precautionary measures, such as thorough mulching in anticipation of an early freeze-up, necessary for success are much too bothersome for the average planter to undertake. Depending on your latitude, it is just as safe and advisable to plant from the middle of October on through November. Successful plantings in our show gardens have been made during those months. On the other hand, three distinct plantings in latitude of New York City supervised by prominent landscape architects and executed between November 29 and December 4, 1929, were very successful. We shipped the plants, totaling over 2,000, mostly Hybrid Teas, the day after Thanksgiving, and the clients in the spring of 1930 reported complete satisfaction.

There is bound to be controversy on the "Fall *versus* Spring Planting" subject just as long as there are Roses planted. It is a matter many of you must decide for yourselves.

Your past personal experiences under local climatic conditions will in many cases be a guide. We know the many experienced fall planters of Peterson's Roses for the past seven or eight years will be guided by their past success. At any rate, whether you want your Roses this fall or next spring, the House of Peterson is better equipped than ever to satisfy your needs.



Dormant Hybrid Tea Rose Plant

The Stock We Send Out

Our Rose plants are all born and reared out-of-doors—have never even seen a greenhouse—and are, in consequence, very much more able to endure and thrive in garden culture than Roses reared in the tropical atmosphere under glass.

They are practically all grown and outdoor budded on the Japanese Polyantha Multiflora. This stock produces a wonderful root system, infuses vigor and hardiness into the cultivated variety budded on it, and, what is of most desired importance, it practically never throws up a wild sucker or growth from the root.

In late November the seed is sown in huge beds in the open ground and the seedlings begin to appear above ground in April. All that summer the beds must be carefully hand-weeded—a tedious operation—and in the late fall these one-year seedlings are dug.

In April following, these seedlings are planted in rows in the field, each size in a block by itself. The budding of these is done from June 20 to the end of August. The plant now stays out-of-doors all the following winter.

In March, and we are now entering the third year, the wild part of the plant is cut off just above where the bud was inserted, and this means within an inch of the

ground. With the advent of growing weather, the dormant eye springs into life, pushed upward with all the accumulated strength of the two-year root. As soon as this is about 4 inches long, the end is pinched out to produce a bushier growth and this process is repeated several times throughout the month of May until we consider the plants are bushy enough. We then let Nature have her way. Thorough cultivation, dusting, and spraying is practiced throughout this summer so as to produce the most vigorous and healthy plant possible.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that it must cost something to care for a Rose during its three years of nursery life. As a matter of fact, with wages of Rose workers averaging fully two and a half times greater than ten years ago, good Roses at 90 cents to \$1.00 are today cheaper than at 50 cents then. Greater volume, improved systems, and economies in other directions enable us to sell at these prices.

Digging and Caring for Matured Plants

This is where the labor of previous years may be lost if strict attention is not paid to every detail from the time the plants are dug. In early autumn, when the canes are hardened and well ripened, we begin digging for the filling of orders. Before freezing weather occurs, the entire crop remaining must be harvested, being dug with a special digging machine and brought immediately into a huge, specially constructed storage-shed. Here they are kept perfectly dormant for spring planters. Were they to remain in the field over winter, they would not stay sufficiently dormant until such a time as we could dig them in spring.

With a thorough system of triple checking by men who know Roses from boyhood, there is not one chance in a thousand that anything but a live, healthy plant, true to name, is sent out. A most careful method of packing is responsible for the plants traveling over long distances to arrive in perfect condition.

The Sizes We Offer

Our older customers understand what we mean by Extra Grade and No. 1 Grade stock. For the benefit of new customers, we want to explain that Extra Grade plants are those that have the most number of heavy canes and the heaviest root systems. They will naturally produce a greater crop of Roses the first year and become more quickly established than our No. 1 Grade. It would be following the lines of least resistance and make the filling of orders comparatively simple if we would consider all Rose plants the same grade. For some reason, even under identically the same methods of propagation and culture, Nature does not produce plants of the same size and vigor. Most of you have bought nursery stock in the past and know that the size and shape of trees in the same nursery row and of the same age vary considerably and a proportionate charge is made for the different sizes. Our biggest wholesale Rose growers offer their stock in two or three different grades, admitting that there is a considerable difference in size of plant. Small plants we never sell through regular retail channels.

The quality and age of both of the sizes we offer is the same. The No. 1 Grade will average in size the same as most nurseries offer as their best size plants. This business has earned its enviable reputation in the Rose world by producing a plant of *more* than average size, and we find that the majority of our patrons prefer to buy the best that is obtainable at a slight additional cost. As one of our patrons wrote us last fall, saying, "I would not have been able to get better plants had I personally selected the largest ones from your nursery rows." That is just what the Extra Grade stock really is—personally selected for those who want the best.

Planting Suggestions

It is always a pleasure to assist with the selection of varieties whenever a new Rose-garden is being planned. An excellent idea is to send us a rough diagram showing the proposed dimensions of the beds, or else the space you have available, and we can then prepare a planting-list (not a plan) that we feel sure will give you a very harmonious arrangement of plants, both as to size, color, and spacing. This assistance we are pleased to give to private home planters as well as to landscape architects.



Charles K. Douglas. See page 10



Cuba. See page 11

We were privileged to be of assistance in the selection and supplying of some of the varieties for the new Reinisch Rose Gardens in Topeka, Kansas. So far as we know, this has been one of the largest undertakings of its nature in America. Nearly 3000 Peterson Roses were shipped there in the spring of 1930, and the losses were practically negligible, proving beyond doubt that distance is no barrier to even large shipments.

The small Rose-garden, consisting of a dozen or two of Roses, is very easily planned, but even in such a case we believe that the mistake is too often made of planting too many different varieties in the same bed. We would much rather see only a few varieties planted in lots of three or four than to see a long list of varieties in single plants. For the beginner, however, and one who wants to learn about Roses, a dozen such as we offer in our Hybrid Tea Sets, all of them in different varieties, will furnish you with an idea of just which will be your favorites and which ones will do best in your certain locality. Certainly, if we found that some varieties did much better than others, those are the ones we would order in quantity when our next purchase is made. Roses look better and do better when planted in quantities of fewer varieties, and the price is considerably less than for single plants.

A Word about New Introductions

This is a subject that interests all Rose-lovers of today, and one on which we spoke briefly last year. Were we to listen to some authorities, it would seem that "styles" in Roses are changing very fast. Anyone who has followed the progress of this business knows full well that our policy of conservatism in exercising sound judgment on new varieties has been responsible for the great amount of faith both our old and new patrons continue to place in us. The stylist may have his place in the Rose world, but to import novelty after novelty from abroad, just for the sake of their advertising value, and hurriedly put them on the market at a greatly advanced price does not seem to us to be sound business.

In our own trial gardens many of these newer varieties have been found to be lacking in constitution and strength of plant. We sometimes get a satisfactory plant in the field the first year after budding, but when that plant is dug and planted in our own garden, the same as our customers would do, we find it is not a success or adaptable to climatic conditions in this country.

For the last five years we have been doing more testing than ever before and are glad to say that there were some new varieties which we found were giving a good account of themselves year after year. They are all listed in this little book, and we feel that, together with our many old favorites, we have assembled as fine and trustworthy a collection of Roses as will be found anywhere in the country. There has been much thought and deliberation given to the selection of these varieties. We hope the Rose-buying public will appreciate our efforts in this direction and feel sure that what we have done will enable them to make their selection comparatively easy.



Edel. See page 11



Etoile de Hollande. See page 11

Offer A. Special Hybrid Tea Collection

To those who want but a dozen Roses in many of the new varieties, we offer the following if taken just as listed. The Collection includes those new varieties, in a wide range of most interesting and unusual colors, that have been thoroughly tested and are here to stay.

| | No. 1 Grade | Extra Grade | | No. 1 Grade | Extra Grade |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| Betty Uprichard. Copper and pink..... | \$1.00 | \$1.25 | Mrs. Henry Morse. Silver and pink..... | \$0.90 | \$1.25 |
| Etoile de Hollande. Glowing red..... | 1.00 | 1.50 | Rapture. Pink and yellow..... | 1.00 | 1.35 |
| Feu Joseph Looymans. Orange-yellow..... | 1.00 | 1.25 | Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Yellow..... | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| Hortulanus Budde. Scarlet..... | .90 | 1.25 | Souv. de George Beckwith. Salmon-pink..... | .90 | 1.25 |
| Margaret McGredy. Orange-vermilion..... | 1.00 | 1.50 | Talisman. Golden yellow..... | 1.25 | 1.75 |
| Mrs. E. P. Thom. Lemon-yellow..... | 1.00 | 1.50 | | | |
| Mrs. Henry Bowles. Coral-pink..... | 1.00 | 1.50 | | \$11.95 | \$16.85 |

The Collection for..... \$10.50 \$14.50

Less an additional 10 per cent for fall..... 9.00 13.00

The 10 per cent discount will NOT apply in spring.

The varieties in this Collection may be planted from 15 to 18 inches apart, in a double row, in a bed about 8 feet long and 3 feet wide, planting 9 inches from the edge of the bed.

Offer B. Standard Hybrid Tea Collection

Here is a Collection of a dozen favorites whose names are familiar everywhere in the Rose world. Because of their fine performance over a long period of years, we recommend them to the planter who has not had much experience and is looking for varieties comparatively easy to grow.

| | No. 1 Grade | Extra Grade | | No. 1 Grade | Extra Grade |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| Charles K. Douglas. Bright scarlet..... | \$0.90 | \$1.10 | Mme. Edouard Herriot. Orange-salmon..... | \$0.90 | \$1.10 |
| Eldorado. Yellow..... | 1.00 | 1.25 | Mme. Jules Bouché. Blush-white..... | .90 | 1.10 |
| Etoile de France. Crimson..... | .90 | 1.25 | Miss Cynthia Forde. Enormous; pink..... | .90 | 1.10 |
| Lady Alice Stanley. Pink..... | .90 | 1.25 | Miss Lolita Armour. Orange..... | .90 | 1.10 |
| Lady Ashtown. Brilliant pink..... | .90 | 1.10 | Souv. de Claudius Pernet. Yellow..... | .90 | 1.25 |
| Mme. Bardou Job. Sulphur-yellow..... | .90 | 1.10 | | | |
| Mme. Butterfly. Blush-pink..... | .90 | 1.10 | | \$10.90 | \$13.80 |

The Collection for..... \$9.75 \$12.00

Less an additional 10 per cent for fall..... 8.75 10.75

The 10 per cent discount will NOT apply in spring.

Offer C

Here we have assembled 8 varieties, all different colors, which we consider the strongest-growing of all Hybrid Teas. They are all tall-growing and will look well if planted in the same bed. They attain a height of 8 to 12 inches more than the average Hybrid Tea. All are especially hardy and easy to grow.

| | No. 1 Grade | Extra Grade | | No. 1 Grade | Extra Grade |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Betty Uprichard. Copper and pink..... | \$1.00 | \$1.25 | Lady Ursula. Pink..... | \$0.90 | \$1.10 |
| Charles K. Douglas. Bright scarlet..... | .90 | 1.10 | Mrs. Charles Bell. Shell-pink.... | .90 | 1.10 |
| Edel. Immense; white..... | .90 | 1.10 | Radiance. Pink..... | .90 | 1.10 |
| Gruss an Teplitz. Rich crimson.. | .90 | 1.10 | Red Radiance. Brilliant red..... | .90 | 1.10 |
| | | | | <u>\$7.30</u> | <u>\$8.95</u> |
| The Collection for..... | | | | \$6.50 | \$7.50 |
| Less an additional 10 per cent for fall..... | | | | 5.75 | 6.75 |
| The 10 per cent discount will NOT apply in spring. | | | | | |
| Three each of the above (24 varieties), } Spring..... | | | | | 20.00 |
| Extra Grade only, } Fall..... | | | | | 18.00 |

NOTE.—These strong-growing varieties should be planted at least 18 inches apart each way.

Offer D. Hybrid Perpetual Dozen

This offer of 12 "June Roses" proved very popular last year. As most of you know, they are the hardest class of Roses and are the crowning glory of the Rose-garden in June. Some of them produce flowers later on in the season, but in general that is not their habit.

| | Extra Grade | | Extra Grade |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Baroness Rothschild. Pink..... | \$1.00 | Mme. Albert Barbier. Yellow..... | \$1.50 |
| Capt. Hayward. Red..... | 1.00 | Mrs. John Laing. Pink..... | 1.00 |
| Clio. Blush..... | 1.00 | Paul Neyron. Pink..... | 1.00 |
| Frau Karl Druschki. White..... | 1.00 | Prince Camille de Rohan. Red..... | 1.00 |
| Georg Arends. Pink..... | 1.00 | Ulrich Brunner. Red..... | 1.00 |
| George Dickson. Red..... | 1.00 | | <u>\$12.50</u> |
| J. B. Clark. Red..... | 1.00 | | |
| The Collection for..... | | | \$10.00 |
| Less an additional 10 per cent for fall..... | | | 9.00 |
| The 10 per cent discount will NOT apply in spring. | | | |

Adjustments for Spring Planters

You may be reasonably certain that all Peterson Roses planted at the right time in spring will grow. We cannot conscientiously subscribe to the principle of an absolute guarantee because, just as with nursery stock in general, the guarantee is used primarily as a sales producer. In the end it is worth no more than the integrity of the grower making the guarantee. It allows the indolent and indifferent planter to place the burden upon those whose planting is made carefully and who are bound to enjoy success.

Those patrons for whom satisfactory adjustments of losses were made in the past will testify to our fair and "square-shooting" methods. Even where weather or soil conditions beyond our control may be responsible for losses, replacements are made upon reasonable complaints. This is something the prospective buyer need not worry about. Our generosity in this respect is pretty well known, for it has built up a tremendous amount of good will.

Prices for This Fall and Next Spring

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on all Roses shipped this fall. This discount is given in addition to the quantity rates.

Regular Listed Prices Will Prevail for Spring, 1931

This is a very reasonable and logical method of pricing Roses because it is becoming more and more expensive to properly handle and store Roses over the winter. Evidence of this is shown in the custom of the trade to advance wholesale prices in spring above those in fall. The fall discount is made not necessarily to sell more Roses at that time of the year, but to pass on to our patrons the saving it means to us to ship Roses directly after digging and harvesting, thus eliminating the extra handling charges in storage.

Quantity Prices of Roses

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| | 10 | 100 | | 10 | 100 |
| Varieties priced at \$0.80 each are .. | \$7.50 | \$65.00 | Varieties priced at \$1.35 each are | \$12.00 | \$110.00 |
| Varieties priced at \$0.90 each are .. | 8.00 | 70.00 | Varieties priced at \$1.50 each are | 13.50 | 125.00 |
| Varieties priced at \$1.00 each are .. | 9.00 | 80.00 | Varieties priced at \$1.75 each are | 16.00 | 150.00 |
| Varieties priced at \$1.10 each are .. | 10.00 | 85.00 | Varieties priced at \$2.00 each are | 18.00 | 160.00 |
| Varieties priced at \$1.25 each are .. | 11.00 | 100.00 | Varieties priced at \$2.50 each are | 22.50 | |

In order to obtain the 10-rate, order 10 or more Roses in lots of 3 or more of each variety (not class) wanted.

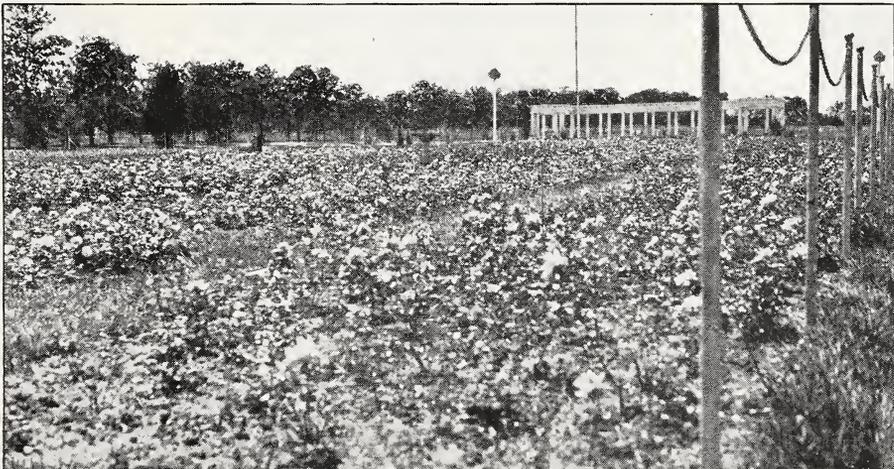
EXAMPLE: If you order, say, 3 Clio, 3 Paul Neyron, 3 Columbia, 3 Ophelia, and 1 Radiance, you will be entitled to the 10-rate on all but Radiance.

In order to obtain the 100-rate, order 50 or more Roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety wanted.

Simple directions for the planting and care of Roses accompany every shipment.

FALL PLANTING INSURANCE PLAN

By adding 10 cents to the cost of each plant, we will insure you against any and all losses over the first winter and up until June 1, 1931. This marks the third year that we have introduced this plan and it is working out very successfully. It is especially meant for those who have some doubts about the degree of safety with which they may plant Roses this fall. The 10 per cent discount we are allowing this fall practically insures all fall-planted stock free of charge.



A section of the Reinisch Rose Garden in Topeka, Kansas, showing several thousand Peterson Roses in full bloom one month and ten days after planting

Hybrid Tea Roses

(Everblooming)

Prior to fifteen or twenty years ago, the Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant class of Roses was the chief one. During the past twenty-five years, the development of the Hybrid Tea class has been very rapid, so that now they are considered the leading class of Roses.

The varieties of this class were originated, as the name implies, by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetual. By this method, a Rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with, to a certain extent, the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter.

Most of the varieties are noted for their continuous blooming qualities throughout the growing season from June to October. The range of color is nothing short of phenomenal, especially if one includes the noteworthy varieties introduced within the last five years which give to us such unique colorings in the yellow and copper shades. Quite a few of these we offer this year for the first time.

ANGÈLE PERNET. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1924. A comparatively new Rose of very distinct color—a bright brownish orange changing to a bronzed yellow when fully opened. Flower is cup-shaped and nearly single. Plant of only moderate growth and a bit delicate. One for the advanced amateur. Needs thorough winter protection. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

BETTY. *Very vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1905. Very large, pointed, coppery pink bud opening to a semi-full flower of a beautiful pale pink. In autumn the buds are exquisite. Makes breaks at the base noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet-red lined with bright red thorns. One of our old pets that is doing better every year. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

BETTY UPRICHARD. *Very vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1920. The flowers are semi-double, large, charmingly ruffled, and present an almost startling contrast in coloring. The outside of the petals is fiery copper-pink, and the inner surface is soft salmon. In the bud stage this contrast is extremely vivid, but the open flower shows little of it except when viewed from the back. The growth and blooming qualities of the plants are exceptionally good, and in every way this can be considered a very superior variety. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. *Very vigorous.* Hugh Dickson, 1919. A splendid bright red garden Rose of rather informal shape, quite large and moderately fragrant. Good non-fading reds with anything like the vigor and floriferousness of this variety are still scarce. For the past few years we have been recommending it unreservedly, and our opinion of it has been strengthened by the many favorable comments on its satisfactory flowering habit. Flowers not quite so bright nor as shapely as Etoile de Hollande, but it is our best continuous red bloomer, especially during hot summer months. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1908. This is an old variety we have not offered for several years but again we find it in demand. The color shades from the richest glowing blood-red to almost black, with a velvet-like finish. Color is at its richest in September. Delightfully fragrant. Plant is only moderate grower; very low and spreading. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

COLUMBIA. *Vigorous.* E. G. Hill, 1918. Both as a forcing Rose and for outdoor planting, this has been one of the most popular Roses during the past ten years or so. The flower is very full, moderately large, and comes on nice long, stiff, upright stems with very few thorns. It is a bright, lively pink, best in color, as most Roses are, in the autumn. It is best, too, generally at that season, since during the summer it does not always develop perfectly. In the matter of fragrance it is superlatively good, and, all in all, makes a splendid cut-flower.

Three new varieties—Briarcliff, Pink Pearl, and Rose Hill—all very closely related to Columbia, have been disseminated within the past two years. We have tried all of them, and for outdoor culture have so far not found them specially superior to Columbia. This year, our stock of Columbia runs so heavy, which is not always the case, that we have decided to offer it alone and withhold judgment on its three descendants. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

CUBA. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1927. A new variety considered by some similar to Padre. The very bright orange-scarlet bud opens to form a big, single, cup-shaped Rose. In this respect it has fewer but brighter petals than Padre. Very distinct and showy where vivid coloring is desired. The habit of plant is good enough to warrant offering it as a worth-while novelty of merit. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.35.**

DAME EDITH HELEN. *Very vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1926. A large, finely shaped, clear pink bloom with plenty of substance, produced on long, stiff stem; very sweet scented. Foliage free from mildew and black-spot, although the plant has a mean habit of losing most of its lower leaves during the summer. While not any too generous with its flowers during mid-summer, the crop of truly perfect pink flowers it gives us, both during early summer and again in early fall, is all we could ask for in a new variety. Flowers while enormous in size, when fully open, remain perfectly built, with every petal gracefully tapered to a curled point. Primarily an exhibition variety and not adaptable for general bedding purposes. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. *Vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1909. Intense saffron-yellow, changing to orange-coppery-yellow. Flower large to very large, moderately full. Long, pointed buds; good grower. Long one of the most popular of all yellow Roses. At its best in autumn. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.35.**

EDEL. *Vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1919. This variety combines strength of growth with high quality of flower to a greater degree than found in any other white everblooming Rose. The bloom opens a creamy ivory-white, fading to pure white, is large, very full, symmetrically formed, camellia-like in appearance, and takes its place as one of the best all-round white Hybrid Tea Roses yet produced. Flowers best during dry seasons. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

ELDORADO. *Very vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1922. In our opinion this variety stands out preëminently among the yellow everblooming Roses. To begin with, the growth is strong and upright, very similar to that of its first cousin, Miss Lolita Armour. The flower, one of the clearest of yellows, is very large and full, reminding one of that old-time famous Climbing Rose, Maréchal Niel. We rather prefer this variety to Souv. de Claudius Pernet because the early blooms of the latter often come "dirty" especially in June when Eldorado is invariably perfect. With us it is a very disease-resisting variety and has excellent foliage. The flower is fuller and has more substance than the newer true yellow, Ville de Paris. And even though Eldorado is sometimes a little too large for the stem that carries it, causing it to nod a bit, we still prefer it to many of the newer pure yellows. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

ETOILE DE FEU. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1921. A moderately large, full flower of a striking shade of orange-pink, somewhat similar to the old Louise Catherine Breslau. Foliage glossy and seems to be quite disease-resisting; the plant spreading and bushy. Very distinct among the new flame-colored Roses. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.35.**

ETOILE DE FRANCE. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1904. Rich, glowing velvety crimson centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. One of the best and most popular of the everblooming reds. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. *Vigorous.* H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919. This is one of the very best of recent introductions among red everblooming Roses. To begin with, the growth is good and the color of the bloom is a very deep, rich, glowing red one. The flower, moderately full, is not densely packed with petals such as we find in Francis Scott Key and consequently it does not produce, as does this variety, more or less balled, undeveloped flowers, particularly in a wet spell. We are quite sure it has more than come up to our expectations in giving us such a really good everblooming red Rose, of which we have none too many. The foliage is quite disease-resisting and our plants, even during the hot, damp days of early August are just a mass of flowers and foliage. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**



Feu Joseph Looymans



Lady Ashtown. See page 14

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. *Vigorous.* P. J. Looymans & Sons, 1922. A handsome golden yellow Rose especially attractive in its massive buds and splendid pointed flowers, giving us the longest and most distinctive bud of all our newer yellow varieties. The flower opens to an apricot-yellow and takes the form of a small cactus dahlia. A splendid new Rose, not yet very popular but greatly admired this year in our show gardens. No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. *Vigorous.* John Cook, 1914. This is the largest of all the red Hybrid Tea Roses. It is also one of the fullest and most symmetrically formed. The growth, too, is very good, strong and upright. The flower is a rather peculiar and unusual shade of red. We know of no better way to popularly convey the shade of this than to term it a brick-red combined with royal-purple. It is also very rich in fragrance. In the summer it has a tendency to purple and "ball" but in the fall it is a truly wonderful Rose. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.

GRANGE COLOMBE. *Vigorous.* P. Guillot, 1912. Large to very large and full flower of good form; creamy white, shaded yellow. Growth strong, and plant of good, erect habit. To anyone looking for a yellowish white Rose of very large size, we can warmly commend this variety. Also an old favorite of ours because it invariably produces a strong plant and many flowers throughout the season. Perhaps its name has checked its popularity, but we shall continue to grow it nevertheless. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. *Very vigorous.* Geschwindt, 1897. Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful, plum-colored foliage. Cup shaped, moderately full flowers, usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. Very fragrant. A very free and continuous bloomer. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest Rose for massing and hedging we possess. A Rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with, growing where most Roses would fail. Because of its abnormally strong, bushy growth, we do not recommend that it be planted in beds with other Hybrid Teas. It will bloom best in moderately good to poor soil and it should not be pruned severely as most other Roses should be. It will make splendid single or group specimens and is one of the very best of all for ornamental hedge purposes where a strong growth of 4 to 6 feet high is desired. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.

HORTULANUS BUDDE. *Vigorous.* H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919. The plant with us is a good, bushy grower, more or less spreading and produces a medium large and medium full flower of a deep scarlet-red which is very glowing. Very liberal with its flowers, it makes an excellent bedding Rose where vivid color is wanted. Also good for cutting in the bud stage. We hope its peculiar name will not be a hindrance to a more deserved popularity. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.



Jonkheer J. L. Mock

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. *Vigorous.* Clarke Bros., 1923. This is an exceedingly large, full, rich, rose-pink flower which invariably opens perfectly and of good form. This comes to us from the Pacific Northwest where its advent was loudly heralded. It is bearing out with us the high reputation given it. Sweetly scented and very free flowering. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

INDEPENDENCE DAY. *Vigorous.* Bees Ltd., 1919. Flower moderately large and moderately full but borne most prolifically throughout the entire growing season. The color is very striking, being a combination of orange, copper and pink. Splendid as a decorative bedding Rose. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. *Vigorous.* M. Leenders & Co., 1910. Large to very large, full flower; long, pointed bud on long, stout stem. Outside of petals brilliant carmine-rose; inner side silvery, rosy white. Very erect, strong grower, with splendid stems for cutting. Wood almost thornless. The large size of its blooms, together with its two-colored petals, cause many to think it artificial when used as a cut-flower. Will sometimes "ball." Is usually at its best in autumn. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. *Moderate.* Lambert and Reiter, 1891. Creamy white, faintly tinged with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. A royal Rose, exceedingly chaste and very popular, but unfortunately, it is lacking in that vigor of growth which is desirable in a variety for the average planter. Old as it is from a Hybrid Tea standpoint, no white of later introduction can compare with it for quality of bloom. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

KILLARNEY QUEEN. *Vigorous.* Budlong & Son Co., 1912. This is a sport from the original Killarney, and is identical with that variety in form of flower, but the color is much deeper and richer than in the parent. The flower is also decidedly larger, and the plant is a much more vigorous grower than either Killarney or Killarney Brilliant. The latter variety we have discarded, as we consider Killarney Queen much superior in every respect. Of the many Killarney sports that have been produced, this easily holds first place. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LADY ALICE STANLEY. *Vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1909. A Rose of more than ordinary vigor and size of flower. Outside of petals deep coral-rose; inside pale flesh. In this variety we have a most delightful sort; fragrant, and coming on good, stiff stems for cutting. McGredy's productions are, as a rule, of great merit and this variety is no exception. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

LADY ASHTOWN. *Vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1904. As many of our old customers will readily recall, this variety has long been a favorite of ours. It is one of the so-called *old* Hybrid Teas and it has come through many years of trial without failing in a single respect.

In the matter of growth it is fully up to the average good Hybrid Tea. This refers to both strength and bushiness. In matter of number of blooms, it stands above the average and the quality of the flower is very close to the top. The buds are more or less pointed and exquisitely formed. In color it is a medium shade of self-pink, i. e., one solid shade. Flower opens perfectly to a very full bloom and we can recommend it to the beginner as well as the experienced planter as a variety which will not disappoint. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LADY MARGARET STEWART. *Moderate.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1926. A variety of recent introduction often compared with Rev. F. Page-Roberts. The large, pointed, deep orange-yellow bud opens to an extremely well-shaped flower marked with shades of orange, carmine, and red. It is distinctly an exhibition variety, producing its buds on long, erect stems. A few years ago there was much talk in the Rose world about this variety being more desirable than Rev. F. Page-Roberts, but we still lean to the latter. While both varieties are sometimes difficult in getting established, we find Roberts the easier of the two. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

LADY PIRRIE. *Vigorous.* Hugh Dickson, 1910. Here we have an unusually rich and attractive bud described by the introducer as "deep coppery reddish salmon; inside of petal apricot-yellow, flushed fawn and copper." This is a really lovely variety, coming on nice, long, upright stems, and set off with distinct and beautiful foliage. Exquisite for cutting in bud stage. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LADY URSULA. *Very vigorous.* A. Dickson & Sons, 1908. In this variety we have what we believe to be the strongest-growing Rose of all the pure Hybrid Teas. The flower is of good form and size, full, and in color is flesh-pink, much like the famous climber Dr. W. Van Fleet. The plant not only grows vigorously and high, but is of bushy growth as well, producing its flowers very abundantly, especially in the fall when it is usually at its best. We would especially recommend a trial of this Rose to those who desire strong, high-growing varieties in the Hybrid Tea class which require no coddling. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LAURENT CARLE. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1907. Carmine-crimson; very large to immense in size; moderately full. Strong grower; good, persistent bloomer and one of the most delightfully fragrant of all Roses. Its splendid buds come on long stems, making it ideal for cutting. Exceptionally hardy for a Hybrid Tea. An excellent red variety which we shall always be enthusiastic about. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

LOS ANGELES. *Vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1917. This is now one of the best-known and most admired of Everblooming Roses, and is a thoroughbred American, having been born here. The flower is very large and full, with bud of exquisite form, the general effect being a rich salmony pink with yellow at the base of the petals. Possessing, as it does, more or less Pernetiana blood, it has the tendency to lose its foliage during the summer, but, by persistent dusting, this trouble may often be prevented. Always in great demand, in spite of the fact that it gives us trouble here in the East. Many of you may in your travels have noted how remarkably well it does on the Pacific Coast. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

MME. BARDOU JOB. *Vigorous.* Dubreuil, 1914. Handicapped, to begin with, with an unattractive name, this desirable yellow Rose has quite a little to live down. With us year after year, it has proved a very desirable yellow, the color of which is a clear sulphur-yellow, fading to white at the edges of petals. With us, too, the color invariably holds up better throughout the summer than in almost any other yellow Rose. Growth is moderately strong, spreading, and bushy. Always in bloom during the heat of August when especially some varieties are shy bloomers. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MME. BUTTERFLY. *Vigorous.* E. G. Hill, 1918. This is a sport from the well-known Ophelia and in growth, habit, and style of flower is identical with that variety. Mme. Butterfly has often been termed "a glorified Ophelia." There is more pink and life to the flower than is found in the one from which it sprang. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. *Moderately vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1913. This Rose is also known as the "Daily Mail." Like others of the Pernetiana class which possess an abundance of yellow brier blood, it will lose its foliage by midsummer if not sprayed or dusted. It is one of the very first Roses to bloom outdoors and the first crop is a profuse one. The flower, too, is so striking in color that attention is at once drawn to it and one beholding it for the first time can hardly command adjectives expressing his admiration. Waiving aside technical terms, it is the richest salmon-pink Rose in existence and is described by the originator as "coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet with yellow at the base." This variety succeeds over a wide range of latitude. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MME. JULES BOUCHÉ. *Very vigorous.* J. Croibier & Fils, 1911. Very full, pearly white, camellia-like flower, tinged with blush. Growth exceedingly bushy and strong, and a prolific bloomer. This variety is at its best in autumn and if then disbudded, the remaining flowers will be large and often faultless. Has a good record in "coming through" the past few years. Classed by some critics as the best white Hybrid Tea. Invariably stands out in our rows as a strong and free-flowering bush. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MARGARET MCGREDDY. *Very vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1927. Here we have not only a comparatively new Rose but one of the few good novelties that gives us a distinct break in color. This color is difficult to describe: red, rose and flame on the upper side of the petals, the under surface suffused with gold—a wonderful contrast; perhaps orange-vermilion, or better, coppery red, would best describe it. Growth is very vigorous and foliage dark olive-green, quite free from mildew and black-spot; bush well shaped, requiring little pruning. The ovoid buds and double, cupped blooms are of good substance and depth of petals, and are produced on stiff stems, medium in length. Very free and prolific bloomer and extremely hardy most anywhere in the United States. For massing in beds where unusual color effect is wanted, there is nothing to surpass it. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

MISS CYNTHIA FORDE. *Very vigorous.* Hugh Dickson, 1909. Of all the clear, rich pinks, this is one of the very largest, best, and most striking. The flower is very full, the petals beautifully imbricated, and in the fall one often gets flowers from it almost as large as a peony. The growth is remarkably strong and upright, and apparently is a variety which can stand anything which Nature may send in the way of weather. It should certainly be in every collection, large and small. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR. *Vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1920. Large to enormous, very full flower, opening more or less irregularly as to form. Its chief value lies in its unusual and attractive color, difficult to popularly describe. This is described by the introducer as "a deep coral-red with a golden coppery red suffusion." The growth is very strong and upright and this, too, is of a both unusual and attractive color. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MISS WILLMOTT. *Vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1917. This is the best white or nearly white Hybrid Tea Rose. It is especially prolific in the hottest weather, preserving the same pearly whiteness and dainty cream and pink flushes that it has in the early spring. The blooms are exceptionally well formed. This Rose is distinct from Ellen Willmott. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.35.**

Quantity rates reduce the single prices considerably. See page 9



Mme. Jules Bouche. See page 15



Mme. Edouard Herriot. See page 15

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

MRS. AARON WARD. *Moderate.* Pernet-Ducher, 1907. Indian-yellow, variable in color, edging to white. Flowers medium in size, full, and of perfect cupped form, borne profusely and continuously on rigid, upright stems. Very good foliage. Growth moderately vigorous, but bushy. This is a Rose of unusual individuality and charm and of which we cannot speak too highly—a Rose to love. For table decoration or buttonhole it is simply incomparable. Blooms are often at the beginning of the season quite whitish but the color comes back in the later blooms. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH. *Very vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1926. Bud very large, long pointed; flower double, high-centered. Bright, soft, sparkling carmine-pink of even shade throughout, shading to yellow at base, becoming brighter with age. Stems long and strong. Good, profuse bloomer. A striking new variety for exhibition purposes. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

MRS. CHARLES BELL. *Vigorous.* Mrs. Charles Bell, 1917. This is the third of the Radiance Roses. In growth and form of bloom it is of the true Radiance type, but the color is very distinct. It is, in fact, one of the most delicate, refined, light salmon-pink shades found in Roses. We are glad to see such a good, strong variety beginning to take its place alongside of Radiance and Red Radiance where it belongs. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM. *Very vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1926. One of our most desirable yellow garden Roses. The deep yellow buds, with carmine markings, open to semi-double, clear, lemon-yellow flowers which never fade or open with "dirty" centers. This variety appeals to us because the bush is unusually strong, stocky, and robust. The foliage is very attractive and disease-resisting. Our prediction is that it will soon jump into favor as our leading yellow bedding Rose. Rather a long name for a Rose with so much promise, so we might as well begin abbreviating it to Mrs. E. P. Thom. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

MRS. FRANKLIN DENNISON. *Very vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1915. A very long-pointed, shapely bud, opening to an enormous, very full, firm flower of perfect shape. The color is a chaste blush-pink, opening to a lovely tinted white. Its growth is unusually strong for a Hybrid Tea, quite rugged in character, and, all in all, it seems to have displaced such varieties as Souv. du President Carnot and Pharisaer. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

MRS. HENRY BOWLES. *Very vigorous.* Chaplin Bros., 1921. Here we have a comparatively new pink variety not yet very popular but one we are delighted to recommend highly. It has been under our observation for the last few years and every year we think more highly of it. Its splendidly shaped buds of a rich, deep, clear pink open to a very well-built and firm flower, the petals of which have much substance. A good, free bloomer, noticeably fragrant. The bush is very strong, vigorous, and shapely. In spite of our many pink Roses, Mrs. Henry Bowles is taking its place at the front. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**



Mrs. Charles Bell. See page 16



Radiance. See page 19



Rapture. See page 18



Souv. de Claudius Pernet. See p. 19



President Herbert Hoover. See p. 18



Red Radiance. See page 19

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

MRS. HENRY MORSE. *Very vigorous.* S. McGredy & Son, 1919. In all around flowering habits, this Rose is performing better for us year after year. Upon first noting the great mass of bloom in the nursery row, one would expect upon closer examination not to find such a particularly well-formed flower, but we assure you that in all stages of development of this flower from the time the bud first appears until almost the last petal is ready to fall, it possesses an unusually beautiful form and color. The petals are colored somewhat similar to Radiance; i. e., the outside of the petal is more or less a deep rose and the inside a soft flesh-cream. The growth is exceptionally good and strong and bushy and all in all this variety stands close to the top among pink everblooming Roses. It may not be necessary to include the originator's description, but it follows just the same: "Rising from a groundwork of soft flesh-cream, the whole flower has a clear sheen of bright rose, deeply impregnated and washed vermilion, with clear vermilion veining on the petals which are really wonderful for depth, size, and substance. Sweetly scented." No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.

MRS. WILLIAM C. EGAN. *Very vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1922. Judging by the demand, few Roses jump so quickly into popular favor as this one has. It is one of our best Roses of recent American origin. The buds are long and beautifully pointed and develop to an exceedingly large, full flower, perfect in every stage. The color is two-toned, i. e., one side is decidedly pink and the reverse side flesh, the whole effect being soft flesh-pink with a yellowish tinge at the base of the petals. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.

OPHELIA. *Vigorous.* Wm. Paul & Son, 1912. This variety rapidly jumped to the front as one of the most popular of Hybrid Teas, and as a cut-flower for winter forcing it stands preëminent. As an outdoor Rose also it has proven of unusual worth. The growth is exceedingly good and habit fine and upright. The flowers are of splendid form, full, and yet not too densely packed with petals; as a result, practically every flower opens perfectly. The color is sometimes variable and not easy to popularly describe. In it we find salmon, flesh, pink and yellow, a combination which gives us a most refreshing tone. One of the most popular Hybrid Tea Roses. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.

PADRE. *Vigorous.* B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921. Its unique flame color—a coppery scarlet, flushed with yellow at the base of the petals—makes it one of the most distinctive Roses, so far as color is concerned, that we have offered in many years. Growth, while not stout, is tall and upright and of sufficient strength to maintain that position throughout the season. The buds come on long to very long stems and make a most attractive cut-flower while in that stage. The flower itself, on opening, is moderately large though not so full. A very desirable bedding Rose when planted close for vivid color-effect. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. *Moderate.* L. B. Coddington, 1930. A novelty exhibited for the first time this year at the International Flower Show in New York, where the magnificent greenhouse-grown Roses caused much comment. The color combination is unique, being a blending of maroon, orange, and gold. It has been found to be adapted to outdoor culture. The stems are stronger than on its companion variety, Talisman, and if the plant outdoors possesses the same vigor as Talisman, it should in time be a still better Rose. We offer a limited stock of it for the season 1930-1931. No. 1 Grade, \$2.00; Extra Grade, \$2.50.

QUEEN OF FRAGRANCE. *Vigorous.* W. Paul & Son, 1915. As implied by its name, this is a Rose very highly and sweetly perfumed. It is also strong in practically all other characteristics which are desired in a Rose. It is, to begin with, a strong, upright grower and yields profusely its very large, full, bright shell-pink flowers. Its foliage is also notably beautiful. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.

RAPTURE. *Very vigorous.* Traendly & Schenck, 1926. This is a sport or variation of the well-known variety, Mme. Butterfly. The combination of colors in pink and buff-yellow is present but the tones of pink are noticeably deeper. Shape of the flower is exactly the same, but the habit of the plant is a trifle more vigorous than Mme. Butterfly. No doubt in time it will become even more popular. Nevertheless, for the present we will continue to grow both varieties. No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.35.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

RADIANCE. *Very vigorous.* John Cook, 1908. In this variety we have an exceptionally strong, upright, vigorous grower, bearing profusely a very large, globular-shaped flower of a nice even shade of pink. In the autumn this variety easily stands out because of its height and profusion of bloom from all other surrounding varieties. Splendid for both cutting and garden decoration and one of the most generally successful Hybrid Tea Roses the entire country over. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

RED RADIANCE. *Very vigorous.* Gude Bros., 1916. This is a sport from the famous Radiance but, as its name implies, is red in color but not of a deep shade. It has all the characteristics of its parent, Radiance, in the way of growth, blooming qualities, and form of flower and is now as well known as its pink relative. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.10.**

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. *Vigorous.* B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921. This is one of the richest, fullest, and most perfect yellow Roses yet produced. The bud is beautifully marked and marbled with carmine-red. The bloom is a very full one and of great substance, and comes on a stocky plant, well branching, but of moderate height. It is a variety we predict will be in short supply for quite a few years to come, not only because of the great demand for it, but because it is rather a slow and difficult one to propagate. Surely it is a variety which the Rose connoisseur must have. It establishes itself better when pruned severely. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

ROSELANDIA. *Vigorous.* W. Stevens, Ltd., 1924. This variety may be best described as a yellow Ophelia. The buds and open flower are of the same size and shape as Ophelia and are of a rich saffron-yellow; noticeably fragrant. It resembles somewhat the Golden Ophelia but is far superior in habit of growth and foliage. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1920. This has been one of the most popular yellow Roses ever introduced. In color it is one of the clearest and most lasting of yellows. Its chief fault is the tendency of many of the early crop of flowers to show a "dirty" center when fully opened. It improves in this respect as the season progresses, and this one drawback does not prevent it from being planted more largely than any other yellow Rose of our day. The growth of plant is very sturdy and upright, with glossy, healthy foliage. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

SOUV. DE GEORGE BECKWITH. *Very vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1919. The flower of this on first opening suggests very much the old Lyon Rose and the present-day Los Angeles, i. e., the color is a combination of a salmon-pink-yellow, though somewhat lighter in tone than found in Los Angeles. The color is, however, less firmly fixed and more likely to change to a shrimp-pink. The habit of growth is very strong and branching, the plant making a wonderful showing of bloom as a bedder. The extremely vigorous plants with their enormous flowers always make it an outstanding variety in our fields. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1919. Very large to immense bloom of a striking brick-red, salmon-pink color. The growth is very sturdy, branching, but somewhat dwarf, and, in consequence, this variety is of great value for garden decoration. The showiest and largest of all the Pernet Roses, often giving us perfect flowers for exhibition purposes. **No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

TALISMAN. *Vigorous.* Montgomery, 1927. A Rose of very recent introduction that has been more freely advertised than any other Rose we know of. The color is a brilliant orange-yellow with many of the petals marked with coppery shades. Talisman should be cut while the bud is still tight and allowed to open indoors. The early summer flowers fade out very fast, so that in a few hours one would scarcely be able to recognize the variety. Pictures of this Rose in bud appear everywhere, and naturally the demand for it has been phenomenal. Contrary to what we had expected, the plant possesses the necessary vigor to make it a worthy variety for outdoor planting. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.25; Extra Grade, \$1.75.**

VILLE DE PARIS. *Vigorous.* Pernet-Ducher, 1925. This is one of the few good yellow Roses recently introduced. The long-pointed buds and open flowers are a true buttercup-yellow, quite vivid and non-fading, and the fragrance is good. The bush is tall and the flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, not very heavy but strong enough to support the flower nicely. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**



Mrs. Henry Bowles. See page 16



Mrs. E. P. Thom. See page 16

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

WILHELM KORDES. *Vigorous.* W. Kordes Sohne, 1922. Another Rose of recent introduction whose striking and novel colors merit popular approval. Buds are very pointed and long, of deep golden salmon. When open the flower takes on an entirely different color, petals being marked with shades of reddish copper. Some days no two flowers on even the same plant will look alike. Bush is not very tall but very vigorous and compact. Indeed a very interesting Rose. No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.

WILLIAM F. DREER. *Vigorous.* Howard & Smith, 1920. This variety, coming to us from the same hands which gave us Los Angeles, is almost a counterpart of that famous variety, except in color. In it will be found more yellow and less pink than in Los Angeles, the colors blending into an exquisite, delicate tone of yellow-flesh-pink. The lover of Los Angeles will find in this variety a relation whose charms will be found most appealing. It is a variety that needs coddling to attain perfection. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.

WILLIAM R. SMITH. *Very vigorous.* Shellem, 1907. A pure-blooded Tea Rose of exceptional vigor and with wonderfully beautiful and absolutely disease-proof foliage. The flower is large, well formed, and very full; attractive both in bud and as an open flower. In color it is a blush, made up of white, pink, and a little yellow. At its best in the late summer and fall, when it is really superb. It is, however, lacking in fragrance, possessing merely a slight Tea odor. This variety will prove especially desirable to those who are troubled with black-spot and mildew, from both of which this variety is absolutely immune. We wish more of our European introductions had the constitution this variety possesses. No. 1 Grade, 90 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.25.

NOTE.—We grow other varieties but not in sufficient quantities to catalog them. Send us a list of your special needs and most likely we will be able to fill them.

Potted Roses for Late Spring Planting

In past years, during our spring shipping season, we have been obliged to return many orders received too late for planting dormant stock. To satisfy such customers, we can now furnish, about May 1 and thereafter, field-grown plants which we have potted in 6-inch pots during the winter and carried over in deep coldframes. They may be planted during late spring and early summer and are very convenient to fill in vacant spaces here and there in your garden. They will be growing and even may be in bud when you receive them, but may still be planted with an absolute degree of safety.

The list of potted Roses, while containing a representative collection of varieties in all colors, may not contain all the varieties as listed in our catalog. However, when requested or given permission to assist you with the selection, you will always receive more than full value. Prices will be the same as for dormant stock.



J. B. Clark. The varieties Capt. Hayward and Ulrich Brunner are of similar color
See page 23

Hybrid Perpetuals

Of recent years, during the rapid development of the Hybrid Tea class of Roses, there has apparently been a tendency to neglect, to a certain extent, the Hybrid Perpetuals, or, as they are also known, Hybrid Remontants. It is quite true that most of the Hybrid Perpetuals do not give us much, and some varieties no bloom here in the North after their June flowering, but this class of Roses has so many points of merit as to make it, in our estimation, absolutely indispensable to anyone who can plant, say, more than a dozen Roses. In the first place, the



Georg Arends. See opposite page

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Hybrid Perpetuals do not begin to require the care which should be given to the Hybrid Teas in order to have them at their best. Little or no winter protection, as a rule, is necessary except where the winters are of exceptional severity. Then, too, Roses in this class are, almost without exception, of strong, vigorous growth, making bushes from 3 to 6 feet or more in height if desired. The flowers are mostly large to extremely large in size and as a class are much more fragrant than the Hybrid Teas. During their main blooming season, which in this latitude occurs in June, they yield to the plant many more flowers than the Hybrid Teas do.

Take it all in all, this class of Roses will continue to prove the crowning glory of the Rose garden in June.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. *Free.* Pernet, 1867. Light pink, large, and very symmetrical. Fine, cupped form; weak in fragrance. Foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower. Faultless in bush, form, and color of flower, this variety is deservedly popular. Very hardy. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

CAPT. HAYWARD. *Vigorous.* Bennett, 1893. Light scarlet-crimson, full, perfectly formed flower of delightful fragrance. In addition to its other good qualities, this variety is the freest autumn bloomer of any red in its class. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

CLIO. *Very vigorous.* W. Paul & Son, 1894. Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine, globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine, large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned, and near blooming-time kept dry when using hose. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, syn., *White American Beauty* and *Snow Queen*. *Very vigorous*. P. Lambert, 1900. This is the queen of all white Roses both in size and purity. The buds, however, are often tinged with pink, but this color appears only on the outside of the outer petals, and the flower opens to a pure snow-white. The buds are of beautiful formation, and the immense, open flowers well filled with petals. The growth is exceedingly vigorous, and the plant is a most prolific bloomer in June and early July (in this latitude). Scattering flowers often appear in the fall as well, although individual plants may not again bloom the same season after the main crop is off. Its main season of bloom is, however, extended over a longer period than that of most Hybrid Perpetuals. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

GEORG ARENDS. *Very vigorous*. W. Hinner, 1910. This variety, known also as "The Pink Druschki," is one of the most fragrant Roses in cultivation. The flower is very large and full and in color is a soft, light pink. It has good, light green foliage and produces a very pleasing and delicate effect as a cut-flower arranged with Frau Karl Druschki. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

GEORGE DICKSON. *Vigorous*. A. Dickson & Sons, 1912. When this Rose was disseminated it was heralded as one of the greatest, if not *the* greatest Rose, ever raised by the originators, who have been among the foremost in producing new varieties of Roses during the past generation. It was introduced (and is still sold) as a Hybrid Tea Rose, but in our opinion it should have been classed with the Hybrid Perpetuals and if purchased as such it will not disappoint the lover of Roses. In color it is the most wonderfully rich, dark red Rose in existence, described by the introducers as "velvety black scarlet-crimson with brilliant reflex tips, with heavy and uniquely pure crimson-maroon veinings on the reverse." The only fault we have observed in it is that the stem immediately below the flower is sometimes rather weak, but this fault, when it occurs, is not serious enough to deter the planting of this Rose, which is of strong growth and good, bushy habit. The flower is very full and beautifully formed; richly perfumed and was awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

J. B. CLARK. *Exceptionally vigorous*. Hugh Dickson, 1905. This Rose was introduced as a Hybrid Tea, but after testing it we at once classed it as a Hybrid Perpetual, where now it is generally admitted it belongs. It is an immense, full, red Rose, similar in color to the well-known General Jacqueminot. Its fragrant flowers come on very long, strong stems, making it ideal for cutting. The growth of the plant is unusually strong, rugged and thorny; in fact, even among the Hybrid Perpetuals it will be difficult to find as strong a grower. Canes from 7 to 8 feet high of one season's growth are quite common. Also it does not bloom again after June, at least in this latitude. Considered as a Hybrid Perpetual, pure and simple, it is a very fine Rose; splendid to plant with Frau Karl Druschki for beautiful contrast. The foliage is also of exceptional size, and a beautiful bronzy green while young. Very hardy. Prune moderately. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

MME. ALBERT BARBIER. *Very vigorous*. Barbier & Co., 1925. A new color variation in the Hybrid Perpetual class, being one of the very few varieties which combine healthy growth with yellow flowers. It is a hybrid between Frau Karl Druschki and the Hybrid Tea Rose, Mrs. Aaron Ward. The bud is a clear fawn-yellow, opening to a cupped flower of a lighter yellow, tinted pink. The plant is remarkably dense and robust, but not as tall-growing as many of our Perpetuals, and is a free bloomer, producing a succession of attractive blooms practically all summer long. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

MRS. JOHN LAING. *Vigorous*. Bennett, 1887. Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of good substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful, light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy. Possesses, in our opinion, more points of merit than any other Hybrid Perpetual Rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequalled for cutting purposes. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting Roses until heavy frosts. Practically an everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

Quantity rates reduce the single prices considerably. See page 9



A Hybrid Perpetual bush well pruned to produce exhibition flowers

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

PAUL NEYRON. *Very vigorous.* Levet, 1869. Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good, free bloomer. Strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up, during summer and fall, occasional stout 3- and 4-foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size and fragrance and in beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all." No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. *Vigorous.* E. Verdier, 1861. Deep, velvety crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark Rose ever produced. Good, bushy grower and free bloomer. If you can have but one very dark Rose, this is "it." No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

ULRICH BRUNNER. *Very vigorous.* Levet, 1881. Brilliant light cherry-red; of immense size (a seedling of Paul Neyron), fine form, fragrant; flowers of great substance and lasting qualities. Wood and foliage very strong and disease-resisting. Wood light, glossy green and almost thornless. A very popular Rose. No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.

Quantity rates reduce the single prices considerably. See page 9

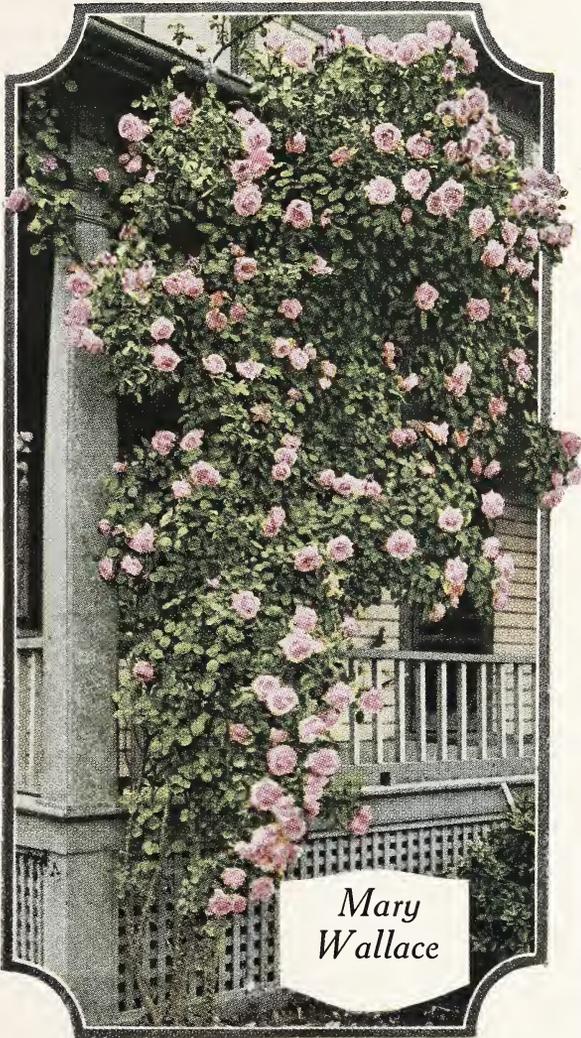
Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes represented. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences, etc., they are unequaled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning.

Give your climbing Roses the best possible soil because they are to be in one location for a long time. Practically all those we offer are hardy, even in northern climates. Where they are only semi-hardy and need protection, mention is made of this fact in the descriptions. Where protection is necessary, they should be taken down and covered with clean soil, free from manure and rubbish, to insure wintering; a light mulch of straw or leaves to follow after the ground is frozen is advisable.

The Wichuraiana Hybrids are rampant growers and very pliable, particularly adapted to covering porches, trellises, stone walls, embankments, etc. The blooms of these, coming in clusters, cover the plants *en masse* in their blooming season, which in the latitude of New York City is late June.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Conard & Jones, 1902. A very strong-growing and hardy climber. Its foliage is large, glossy, most attractive and generally healthy. It produces large single flowers of rich, deep pink (almost red) with white center, coming in tremendously large clusters. This being somewhat similar to Hiawatha, but with larger individual flowers, we have discarded the latter variety, giving this the preference. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**



Showing one of the many uses for Climbing Roses. Most of the climbers described here have this strong habit of growth and produce many large, well-shaped flowers suitable for cutting.

AVIATEUR BLÉRIOT (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Fauque & Sons, 1910. A good yellow climber of only moderate growth but the very handsome foliage makes it an excellent pillar Rose. Small orange to apricot-colored buds open to medium-sized, pale yellow flowers filled with small delicate petals and borne in clusters. They remind one of a small yellow pompon chrysanthemum. Not very hardy in northern climates, so we recommend protection. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

CLIMBING ROSES, continued

BREEZE HILL (Hybrid Wichuraiana). (One of the last productions of Dr. W. Van Fleet and recently introduced by the American Rose Society.) The flowers are very full and flat, borne in clusters, and the general color-effect is a light pink and pale yellow, with tints of rose and apricot shadings on a white background. Blooms very late. The plant seems to be vigorous but takes a few years to become fully established. This is the first year we have grown it and do not guarantee its performance under all climatic conditions. It is a climber for the advanced amateur. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.25.**

CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Chaplin Bros., 1928. A striking new variety in climbers originating from a cross between Paul's Scarlet Climber and American Pillar. Shape and size of the individual flower are the same as Paul's Scarlet, but the color is a rich, lively pink. Flowers borne in immense trusses. The plant is of strong growth and found to be perfectly hardy. Stock still scarce. **No. 1 Grade, \$2.00; Extra Grade, \$2.50.**

CHRISTINE WRIGHT (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1909. This is a most charming, moderately full climbing Rose of a delightful wild rose-pink color. The flowers are very large for this type of climber and are borne in profusion. Should be more largely planted. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Co., 1912. While the name is more or less of a misnomer, this is a very meritorious climber, subject, however, when the weather does not suit it, to fade and turn purplish. The flower is quite large and full, of a bright, medium shade of pink, and the plant a prolific yielder, blooming early for a climbing Rose. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

CLIMBING MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Hybrid Tea). Chauvry, 1902. A very strong, climbing sport from this well-known pink Hybrid Tea, which is an immense, full flower of richest pink. The best pink everblooming climber. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

DR. HUEY (Hybrid Wichuraiana). George C. Thomas, 1914. A moderately large, semi-full flower of the deepest crimson-maroon with a blackish luster, resembling in color the Hybrid Tea, Chateau de Clos Vougeot. It is unquestionably the darkest of the climbing Roses. The plant is vigorous and the blooms are borne in great profusion. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Henderson, 1910. This variety, like Silver Moon, gives us some of the largest flowers yet produced in the Wichuraiana Hybrids. The individual flowers, coming 3 inches or so in diameter, are produced in masses of bloom, characteristic of this class of climbers. The color is a delightful shade of delicate flesh-pink, the flowers being borne on quite long stems, making it a very good variety for cutting, as well as garden decoration. Very vigorous, strong grower, with beautiful, bronze-green, glossy foliage. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

EMILY GRAY (Hybrid Wichuraiana). A. H. Williams, 1918. One of our finest yellow climbers whose large flowers are borne in clusters and do not fade when open. Vigorous in growth, but is not perfectly hardy in northern climates and therefore should be laid down and protected yearly. Old or well-established plants in latitude of New York City, especially in protected and favorable exposures, are usually hardy. The holly-like foliage is most attractive. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

GARDENIA (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Manda, 1899. This is undoubtedly the best hardy yellow Rambler and is a prime favorite with Dr. Robert Huey, the famous amateur rosarian. It is an exceedingly strong grower, with the beautiful, glossy green foliage characteristic of the Wichuraianas. Where a yellow climber is wanted, we can recommend this very warmly. Especially attractive in bud. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

JACOTTE. *Moderately vigorous.* Barbier & Co., 1920. Unique among hardy climbers in its vivid orange-yellow flowers which are freely produced early in the season. It is about the same color as Independence Day at its best, but the flowers fade to light yellow instead of to pink. The foliage is remarkable for its angularity and glossiness, and would make a handsome plant if it never threw a flower. Rather slow to get started, Jacotte may require two full seasons of growth in your garden before its full splendor may be appreciated. **No. 1 Grade, \$1.00; Extra Grade, \$1.50.**

CLIMBING ROSES, continued

MME. GREGOIRE STAEHELIN (Climbing Hybrid Perpetual). Pedro Dot, 1927. A new, hardy, vigorous climber brought to this country a few years ago from Spain. The long, pointed buds are at first crimson, striped carmine, opening into a large, semi-double, cup-shaped flower of a lovely pale carmine-pink color. Fragrance pleasing. A distinct novelty in climbers destined to become more popular when stock becomes more plentiful. For the present our stock is limited. **No. 1 Grade, \$2.00; Extra Grade, \$2.50.**

MARY WALLACE (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Raised by the late Dr. Van Fleet and introduced by The American Rose Society, 1924. This from the hands which gave us both Dr. W. Van Fleet and Silver Moon, is destined to become equally famous with those varieties. The flower is a large, semi-full one, cupped in form, showing a golden center. The color is pink and one of the most entrancing shades of that color. It is a good, healthy grower, sending up many strong canes yearly from the base and can be grown as either a climbing or a strong Pillar, more or less self-supporting. We like this variety more and more each year and warmly recommend it to the planter who has a place for a Rose of this character. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Hybrid Wichuraiana). W. Paul & Son, 1916. While this variety contains Wichuraiana blood, this trait is not pronounced. Both the foliage and flower are large for a climbing Rose; in fact, this variety makes quite an attractive cut-flower. Its chief distinction is its wonderful glowing color which immediately catches the eye and evokes admiration from the beholder. While a reasonably good grower for a climbing Rose, it is not so robust in this respect as, for instance, Silver Moon. It will, however, cover any trellis or veranda of reasonable size. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

SILVER MOON (Hybrid Wichuraiana). Henderson, 1910. During the past 15 years, this climbing Rose, together with its companion, Dr. W. Van Fleet, has been propagated and sold more freely, perhaps, than any other climbing Rose. It is practically a single Rose of enormous size, pure white with a center of golden stamens. It is borne against a background of the most beautiful, glossy, bronzy green foliage to be found in Roses. The growth is unusually luxuriant, making canes from 10 to 20 feet in a season. It is now, in fact, so well known as to make a more extended description unnecessary. It will be many years before it is displaced. **No. 1 Grade, 80 cts.; Extra Grade, \$1.00.**

Polyantha or "Baby" Roses

Where low-growing varieties are needed for edging along paths or as a foreground to taller Roses and shrubs, Polyanthas are desirable. They are dwarf in habit, very hardy, and truly everblooming; the many small flowers are borne in clusters throughout the summer. The variety Gruss an Aachen is an exception, producing larger flowers on a plant of much the same habit as our low-growing Hybrid Teas. We offer for the first time in several years a limited stock of the better varieties in five distinct colors.

Chatillon Rose. Light salmon-pink.

Ideal. Deep scarlet.

Gruss an Aachen. Blush-pink.

Katharina Zeimet. White.

Triomphe Orleanais. Brilliant crimson.

PRICES: Extra Grade only, at \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10

The Polyanthas are not listed on the order sheet, so kindly write them in separately.

Home Storage of Dormant Roses

Experienced Rose-planters in northern latitudes where the winters are rather severe have been burying (completely heeling-in) their Roses over the winter instead of planting them immediately in the fall. The method of digging a trench about 2 feet in depth and width, and as long as necessary to hold all the Roses to be stored, is explained more in detail in our Winter Circular which accompanies each fall shipment. The plants may be taken out of the storage-trench in a fine, healthy condition in early spring at exactly the right time you wish to plant them. Roses for home storage should not be shipped before November.

The Culture of the Rose



One of our exhibition beds, 300 feet long, planted November, 1929. Photo taken June, 1930

LOCATION OF SITE. This, the first step, is important. The Rose garden must not be situated directly under the branches of trees, but away from all trees and large deciduous shrubs as their roots usually extend much farther than their branches. Lately we are inclined to qualify this statement just a bit and say that in some cases, especially with some of the weaker growing varieties, partial shade during the hot summer months at least is desirable. We have recently noted some varieties doing exceptionally well in partial shade, provided the situation is such that there will be plenty of air circulation. So that in general, an "open" situation, yet *sheltered* if possible from high winds, but where the plants will get enough air and sunshine will give you the ideal location. While a southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, still the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the Rose is at its best) if the beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Do not plant close to the foundation wall of a building, as the ground does not get the benefit of average rains and, as summer advances, the heat there will be too great.

Where one resides in a city or town, the choice of location for a Rose bed or garden is often quite limited, yet despite this handicap

there are many thousands of Rose culturists so situated who are very successful.

SOIL. The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water and in this respect a sandy loam will oftentimes produce nearly as fine Roses as a clay loam. Any good garden soil which will produce good vegetables will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine Roses. A too-heavy soil may be improved by working into it a little coarse sand and vice versa.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS. This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is nevertheless a most important one. Partially rotted animal manure is the most desirable; cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians as it can be used most liberally without danger of burning and is most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Fresh horse manure is very heating and should not be used while in this condition except as a winter mulch and even then should not be applied heavily at once, several light applications a few days apart being better.

Hog, sheep, and chicken manures are also very useful; to the latter should always be added a small amount of acid phosphate. Whatever manure is used, it is essential that same should be thoroughly broken and mixed with the soil and if this is done in a thorough manner, quite fresh manure may, if necessary, be used.

Where manure cannot be obtained—and we realize only too well it is becoming scarcer and more difficult to obtain every year both in the city and country because of truck and automobile rapidly replacing the horse—ground bone is probably the best substitute to supply food. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. Our own practice is to mix fine bone-meal, medium ground bone-meal, and coarse crushed bone. In this way we obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is about covered; then, with the use of a spading fork, it can be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

A high-grade commercial fertilizer will also supply the necessary plant food, but, of course will not assist very much in giving a soil the ideal physical conditions that either manure or rotted sods will. We do not recommend the application of commercial fertilizer at time of planting, whether the planting be done in the fall or in the spring. It may be used the following June or July after fall planting and after the Roses are pretty well established and have bloomed freely for the first time. A moderate handful to a plant will be sufficient but it should be well watered and hoed in thoroughly immediately upon application. For reasons under "Summer Pruning," we advise against any fertilizing later than the latter part of August.

Commercial fertilizer may also be applied in the form of food tablets. The Plantabbs Corporation, of Baltimore, Md., manufactures a tablet under the trade name of Fulton's Plantabbs which contains a rather high potash content and makes, therefore, a desirable plant food for Roses. By dissolving three or four Plantabbs in a gallon of water, one is able to apply fertilizer very easily. Plantabbs may be bought at any reliable seed store.

Do not be afraid to use commercial fertilizers and dried concentrated manures; sooner or later we shall have to depend more upon them. Of course, exercise a bit of judgment in their use, as surely those with the true "plant instinct" always do. Do not be tempted to use a fertilizer high in nitrogen content which will give you quick but not lasting results.

We recommend the use of Unleached Hardwood Ashes as a good fertilizer high in potash and one to sweeten the soil. A mixture of one-half bone and one-half ashes, a generous handful applied and worked about each plant approximately three times during the growing season, is good and safe to use. Please remember it is the potash content in fertilizer that will be mainly responsible not only for the deeper tones of the colors of your flowers, but will also ripen the canes of the bushes so that they may become harder and tougher to withstand even severe winters.

Air-slaked lime is good to apply from time to time especially on an old bed where the soil may be a bit acid, but remember the action of lime is merely to release plant foods already present in soils and make them more readily available for plant consumption, but in itself is not a fertilizer. Never mix lime and bone-meal (as we recommend ashes and bone above) nor apply to beds at the same time.



A section of one of our Rose fields showing the plants you will receive this autumn or next spring
Photo made June 20, 1930



Mrs. Henry Morse. See page 18



Souv. de Georges Pernet. See p. 19

PREPARATION OF BEDS. Although good Roses can now be grown from our field-born plants in any good garden soil without special preparation, where the *best* attainable results are desired the beds should be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches, i. e., the soil should be removed to that depth, well broken up, and thoroughly mixed with rotted animal manure, using about one part manure to three parts of soil. This mixture, when returned to bed, should be trodden down until desired grade is reached, or, if the bed is prepared well in advance of planting, left for heavy rains to settle.

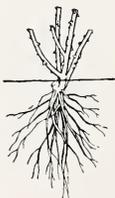
In a low situation, or where the water does not gradually disappear after a rain, drainage may be necessary. This may be effected by removing another section of soil, about 8 inches, and filling in with stones, broken bricks, or other similar substances, the smaller pieces on top, and the whole given a coating of gravel or ashes to prevent the soil washing through. It is only when you are forced to plant in a low and poorly drained location that we recommend such drainage methods.

While we do not wish to belittle the idea that preparation of the soil is very important, yet we are beginning to believe that subsequent treatment after planting is almost as important as the soil we start with. Many beginners are worried lest their soil is not exactly of the proper physical and chemical make-up, thinking their rose problems are solved once and for all if the soil is ideally adapted either naturally or by painstaking methods of preparation. In other words, we believe that by judicious methods of feeding, cultivating, spraying or dusting, watering, cutting and pruning, that on only an average soil just as good results may be obtained as where all of your time is given over to preparation and thereafter the Roses are expected to help themselves along.

Planting

DISTANCE APART. Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted about 2 to 3 feet apart, the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal, the varieties planted, and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas and Teas require about 15 to 20 inches; the distance will often depend on the habit of the variety if a mass planting is to be made. In other words, the stronger growing varieties will have to be spaced a little farther apart than the moderate growers. In general, for Hybrid Teas especially, we recommend close planting.

HOW DEEP. If the plant has been budded low (as all of our Roses now are), it should be set so that junction of top with root-stock is just nicely covered, certainly not more than one inch. It is most desirable as an aid to setting the plants at the proper depth that the prepared soil in bed or border be raked nice and level before the planting is begun and that but one hole at a time be dug. Dig this about 15 inches in diameter and varying in depth according to character of the particular root to be set, say about 10 inches on the average. The hole must not be as deep





Talisman. See page 19

as the length of the roots or the latter will all go together as the soil is filled in. Spread the roots out in all directions at the bottom of the hole and fill in slowly, shaking plant gently meanwhile.

Tread the ground firmly over the roots with feet as each plant is set. *This is most important*

WATERING. Whether plants are set in the fall or spring, it is always advisable to water thoroughly at time of planting.

Do this watering when the hole is two-thirds filled with soil and after tamping with feet is thoroughly done. The ground will be firm, but fill the hole with water and allow it to drain before completely filling the hole with the remainder of the soil.

ON UNPACKING. If the atmosphere is dry, the plants should be placed in a tub or bucket of water of sufficient depth to cover the entire root system. The degree of care given while planting should be governed by the character of the weather and length of time that will be consumed in planting.

If the package has been materially delayed in transit, or damaged so that the roots are exposed and in consequence the wood, even though green, appears shriveled, or bark wrinkled, the plants so affected should be at once buried for three days in moist soil as per instruction card which accompanies each shipment.

Pruning

Just before digging Roses in the fall we cut the bush plants back to about 1 foot in height. This is a nice height for handling in both shipping and planting. No further pruning until early spring will be necessary. Climbing Roses we cut back to 2 feet.

SPRING PRUNING. In March, or after all snow is melted, and before growth begins, the canes should be pruned back severely, even if the wood is alive to the ends which is not likely where the winters are severe. The general rule is to cut the weakest canes the shortest, and where these are numerous, some of the smallest ones may, to advantage, be cut out entirely. The severer the pruning, the larger the flowers to follow. A moderate pruning will yield more flowers of less size. We would advise that the stoutest canes be cut back to not more than 6 inches and the weaker ones to 3 inches, referring to Hybrid Teas only. Now in the case of Hybrid Perpetuals, pruning should not be so severe, cutting back the green stems within 8 to 12 inches from the ground.

SPRING PRUNING OLD PLANTS. The wood of the previous season's growth may be treated as advised above. This wood is smoother and greener than older woods. All dead and very old wood should be cut away entirely.

The strong-growing Hybrid Perpetuals need not be pruned so severely as the Hybrid Teas. The Climbing Roses after becoming established will require but little cutting back. The old, rough canes should be removed to the ground and the lateral or side growths from younger canes should be cut back to about three eyes.

SUMMER PRUNING. At the end of the first or main blooming season, which in this latitude comes in late June, a medium pruning will result in a more bounteous crop of bloom later on. Where the flowers were not cut with a liberal stem, the latter may now mostly be cut back two-thirds or so of their length. Do not, however, cut all growths back nor prune severely as advised in the spring. So severe a pruning will disturb the balance between top and root and will seriously check the growth.

We do not advise later summer pruning nor fertilizing since both will have a tendency to promote late growths which will not have time to ripen or harden for the winter.

Diseases and Insects

BLACK-SPOT. There are two main general diseases to which the Rose is subject; viz., Black-Spot and Mildew. The former, as its name indicates, appears as a black or brownish spot on the foliage. It rarely puts in an appearance until about the close of the first blooming season in June. It always appears first on the lowest foliage and works upward. As a result, this disease will often practically defoliate the bush. It will not kill the latter but will check the growth and bloom for the season.

MILDEW. This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage. Like black-spot, it is of a fungous nature, the spores fastening themselves on the bottom of the leaf and spreading rapidly unless checked. It is most likely to occur where the air-circulation is defective or confined and particularly after cold nights following warm days.

Treatment of Both. The two diseases mentioned may now be controlled by the use of Pomodust or Pomo-Green (a new preparation with coloring added so that it will not appear as sulphur on the foliage). Both of these preparations are made up of nine parts of a very finely prepared sulphur and one part of lead arsenate.

Three Reliable Dusting Materials, Manufactured by the Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Co., Middleport, N. Y.

POMODUST. For Black-Spot and Mildew.

POMO-GREEN. For Black-Spot and Mildew. A new dust which does not discolor the foliage, a little more expensive than Pomodust, but more effective.

ALL-IN-ONE-DUST. For Black-Spot, Mildew, and Aphis.

Prices subject to change but always reasonable and inexpensive. A good insurance for success with Roses. Your local seed store carries these products.

Slugs. There is, too, in this mixture, enough arsenate of lead to keep the foliage free of slugs or green "worms" of various kinds which ordinarily feed thereon.

Applying Dust. It may be best applied by using a powder-gun of some type. These are sold by the larger seed houses. For the sum of one dollar or so a small gun may be obtained which will suffice where one has say less than 100 plants.

The ordinary powder bellows will do if nothing better is obtainable, or one may even deftly throw the powder on by hand. The modern high-pressure dust-gun will, however, distribute the powder most evenly and economically.

When to Apply. We used to recommend that this dust be applied early in the morning while the foliage is wet, but lately our scientific brethren advise that it may be just as well applied while the foliage is dry and still be effective. It is most necessary to apply this powder just before an expected rain, although if we do not have rains for long periods, do not hesitate to apply this powder every week or ten days.

APHIS OR GREEN FLY. A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly disperse of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Either Black-Leaf 40 or one of the new Pyrethrum sprays is effective in killing aphis.

ROSE-BUG OR CHAFER. A familiar insect whose appearance is, fortunately, limited to about three weeks in early summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect, usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored Roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They can be poisoned; but as they do not appear until the flowers are open, the latter will be spoiled by an application sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect.

Various so-called remedies are annually advertised, but we have yet to find one that does not either disfigure the flowers or vilely scent them.

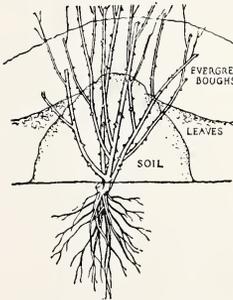
DORMANT SPRAYING. Early in the spring, before growth begins, all dead leaves should be gathered and destroyed. At that time a thorough spraying of the dormant plants and soil with Lime-Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture will help to give a clean bill of health at the start. This mixture may be purchased at seed stores in concentrated form.

The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as with a well-prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insect or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower, and the planter of greenhouse-grown roses that have been raised among tropical conditions, whose plants suffer severely.

Winter Protection

Except where the winters are very severe, the Hybrid Perpetuals will require no protection. As a precautionary measure, however, and to conserve their vitality, it is a wise thing to hill up the soil around each plant to a height of a foot or so if this can be done. In the latitude of New York City or thereabouts, this operation should be done about the middle of November. Some three weeks earlier will do no harm in case one has to leave his country home.

Hybrid Teas will require more thorough protection in latitudes north of Philadelphia to Washington, D. C. When hilling up—hoeing and pulling the ground in the bed up about the stalks or canes—especially if the Roses, as in the case of Hybrid Teas, may have been planted rather closely, it is sometimes necessary to bring a few wheelbarrow loads of soil from outside of the bed so that too much soil may not be taken up from on top of the roots in order to cover the canes. Furthermore, the valleys thus made by this hilling-up process may well be filled in with stable manure if available. This will serve both as a protection to the roots over winter and will fertilize the soil for the coming season. If new horse manure is used, two or three light applications will be advisable since, if this is applied in bulk, more or less heating will result. The manure should be applied a week or so after the hilling-up has been done and after we have had a few heavy frosts. On top of this, along in December, or when the ground is well frozen, a covering of any porous material will prove an added protection where the winters are very severe. For this purpose leaves, straw, hay, fine cornstalks, small evergreen boughs, burlap, or some other similar material may be used. This will help to keep the ground frozen throughout the winter, which is highly desirable, since frequent alternate freezing and thawing may work much harm.



In late March, or as soon as the frost is out of the ground, this covering should be *gradually* removed. Some of the material might be left nearby ready to throw over the plants lightly should a night of severe freezing threaten.

The surest method of wintering more or less tender Roses in very severe climates is to dig them up in November, tie them in bunches, and bury them, root and top, a foot and one-half or more deep but *in a well-drained location* and replant in the early spring. The objection to this, however, is that one loses the advantage of the plant being established in the ground and then, too, trying spring weather may be experienced, which is always harder on newly set plants than on established ones.

The matter of wintering one's Roses is gone into in more detail in a circular which is sent with each order.



Photo taken last year upon the completion of our new office and sheds adjoining

Location of Office and Nursery

Best described as follows: In Paramus Borough, on the Paramus Road, one mile north of the Arcola Golf Club and the new Arcola bridge.

The old Peterson farm, which was directly in Fair Lawn, has been sold. Those familiar with conditions in north New Jersey know what a tremendous amount of building is being done in anticipation of the new Hudson River Bridge. A new city called Radburn, planned for the motor age and consisting of 1200 acres in Fair Lawn and Paramus, has already several hundred families living there.

So do not look for us right in Fair Lawn any more, for where only a short time ago Roses were flowering in all their glory, there are now completed homes. Such is progress, however, and we are fortunate in being able to locate only 3 miles away from the old fields. The Fair Lawn post office and express station is just half way between our old and new farm. All of our Roses are now planted on the new farm in Paramus Borough, where we have more than 100 acres to rotate peony and Rose crops on.

Because of the new Hudson River Bridge, a new system of highways has been planned for northern New Jersey, part of which is already being constructed. The Paramus Road is at present designated as Route 2.

Visitors are always welcome, especially when peonies and Roses are at their height.

One large exhibition bed of Roses in our Show Gardens attracted unusual attention this year. Here it is possible to see and study more than 100 varieties, at least eight of each in a group, all carefully labeled. The Roses were planted during late November in a new bed that was part of a field and had only ordinary soil-preparation. Grass walks have since been seeded around this bed so one need not be piloted through long, dusty nursery rows. Out of this planting of nearly 1000 Roses, only five failed to live.

A bed of the same varieties planted in spring likewise made a wonderful showing. Here the profusion of bloom was not quite so noticeable. It was hard to explain to many visitors that nearly equal results were obtained with plantings made at two different seasons. Plantings of such a nature give our entire organization the much-needed information at first hand to pass on to the customer. Such information is always cheerfully imparted, not only to local visitors but to those who must have their questions answered through the mails.

A Path to the Rose-Buyer's Feet

It affords us much pleasure to quote from a few of the many unsolicited letters received since publishing last year's Catalog. We cannot help feeling how much these voluntary expressions should mean to the prospective planter who has not yet learned about Peterson's Roses.

It is a matter of no small importance when a Rose business, national in scope, is kept in such close contact with its patrons. The favorable and inspiring reports from all over the country are ample proof that our stock is all we claim it to be. Permission to quote from letters of record has been granted in June and July, when the final test for Roses comes. The additional remarks printed here in italics are noteworthy.

The plants you sent me in the fall all lived through our severe winter. I followed your instructions in planting and hilling.—MRS. LAWRENCE JONES.
324 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky., April 7, 1930.

Enclosed please find check covering your bill to date, and I want to tell you that your stock and service were most satisfactory.
24 Church St., Wellesley, Mass., December 4, 1929.

Later, under date of July 15, 1930: *Yes, and you may add if you like that the Roses have proved even more satisfactory than I had any reason to anticipate, being true to name and so full of bloom this season as to give the garden the appearance of considerable age.*—MRS. D. ERNEST MCWAIN.

319 Wendover Rd., Guilford, Baltimore, Md., October 7, 1929.
What Roses I have purchased from you heretofore have turned out beautifully and have been greatly admired by all of my friends. I have lost but one out of about thirty.

Later, under date of July 15, 1930: *All of the Roses that I have purchased have turned out so satisfactory, and have given my friends and myself so much pleasure.*—E. B. MAGRUDER.

405 Division St., Dover, Del., June 4, 1930.
It has never been my good fortune to see Roses so beautifully packed for shipping as those received yesterday, and I wish to thank you for them. I feel quite sure they will win a blue ribbon or two this autumn! Certainly I shall do my best. My garden won the grand sweepstakes on May 22-23, and as all my Roses are "Peterson's" I feel you should be interested, and hope with me that they will bloom in time for the next show.

Later, under date of July 12, 1930: *It would make me happy if I could know that any word of mine would influence others to try your Roses. Our Roses have outdone themselves blossoming in spite of the dry season.*—MRS. SAMUEL M. HARRINGTON.

Clinton, Wis., November 12, 1929.
The Rose bushes arrived here on November 8 in fine condition, and planted the day received; as fine roots as usual from you.—MRS. ELLA E. KEMMERER.

88 Michigan Ave., South Haven, Mich., April 23, 1930.
Of the twenty insured Roses received last fall, only one failed to come through. I am much pleased that they did so well, for we had an unusually severe winter with zero weather in November and at three different times later.—MRS. R. S. MCCRIMMON.

50 Doyer Ave., White Plains, N. Y., March 12, 1930.
Can't tell you how glad I am that you are making shipments in the spring again. Long ago I started my Rose-beds with anybody's and everybody's Roses, but after I first became acquainted with Peterson for Roses and Peonies I stopped right there, and now I always say Peterson's.—MRS. W. LLOYD HEATH.

314 Randolph Ave., Milton, Mass., May 3, 1930.
My Rose bushes arrived this morning. They are perfectly fine-looking bushes with such fine, strong stalks.

Later, under date of July 15, 1930: *The Rose bushes you sent me are all doing fine.*—ALIENE I. HERSEY.

104 Coram Ave., Shelton, Conn., April 12, 1930.
I wish to thank you for the very nicest box of Roses I have ever received. They arrived in the very best condition and I lost no time in setting them out.—MRS. R. E. BRIESENICK.

204 E. 47th St., Indianapolis, Ind., October 2, 1929.
I am inclosing an order for certain Roses, together with check to cover the amount of my purchase. I have not included the extra 10 cents for insurance for the reason that the ones I received from you before have been of such excellent stock that they did not need any insurance.—JOHN W. BOWLUS.

5446 Amboy Rd., Box 169, Huguenot Park, S. I., N. Y., March 25, 1930.
My little package of Roses arrived today, and because of their fine condition I immediately rewrote an order for a few more Roses. May these be just as fine bushes!

Later, under date of July 15, 1930: *Yes, gladly, as we are extending our Rose-bed we look forward to your Catalog this fall.*—MRS. GRACE TROW MULLER.

R. D. 4, Traverse City, Mich., October 22, 1929.
Your order was received today. The Roses were excellent and in fine condition.—P. C. DINGS.

1108 Indiana Ave., La Porte, Ind., *April 20, 1930.*

The Rose bushes arrived in good condition and are doing well, notwithstanding the cold weather. I thank you!—IDA A. GUIREY.

Brocton, N. Y., *September 30, 1929.*

My finest Roses have come from your firm, and I have bought from at least ten different ones.—MRS. FRANCES B. HARMON.

Calle 25 Num 500, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, *November 30, 1929.*

The thirty-three Rose bushes shipped by you on November 15 came on board the "San Jacinto," and I had them November 29. The quality is superb. All things considered, after a trip of fourteen days, they arrived in good condition, due to the packing and selection of strong, extra-grade plants.—JUAN MARTINEZ.

Cambridge, N. Y., *December 11, 1929.*

I wish to acknowledge receipt of, and to thank you for, the beautiful Rose bushes received from you a short time ago. They were about the finest bushes I have ever seen and I am looking forward eagerly for some beautiful flowers next summer.

Later, under date of July 14, 1930: *The Roses that I received from you last fall all came through the winter in fine shape. They are now in bloom and are a constant source of delight to us and also our neighbors. I cannot recommend your Roses too highly.*—ROBERT BYRNE.

76 Pleasant St., Norway, Maine, *September 25, 1929.*

I've had beautiful Roses this year and they are blooming now. I've found that Maine will grow Roses as well as California, where I've lived so long.—MISS ELVA DORR.

Honesdale, Pa., *October 20, 1929.*

The Roses came O.K. This is the third fall I have had Roses from you, and they are very satisfactory—nice, strong, and healthy bushes. I wish I had space to plant more.

Later, under date of July 14, 1930: *I will say again your Roses are wonderful. They are blooming right along.*—MRS. FRED W. POWELL.

217 Home Ave., Oak Park, Ill., *March 24, 1930.*

The shipment of 300 Roses came to hand today, A-1 stock and in A-1 condition. I am entirely satisfied.

Later, under date of July 21, 1930: *The results obtained in their growth this season are so far ahead of a shipment I received from the Mississippi Basin that there is no comparison.*—CHARLES R. WILIAMSON.

216 Grove St., Rutland, Vt., *May 3, 1930.*

The dozen Roses you sent me last fall are in good shape. Many are better than my old Roses. It was the first I ever set out in the fall.—R. H. SEELEY, M.D.

Bel Air, Md., *February 16, 1930.*

All the plants that I have gotten from you have been lovely and satisfactory in every way, but I believe the Pink Radiance is the easiest Rose to grow for amateurs in this part of the country.—MRS. C. W. SHAW.

Glenmont, N. Y., *February 20, 1930.*

In the spring of 1909 I bought of your firm about twenty varieties of Roses. They all did fine and some of them are still blooming.—FRED SHERMAN.

3509 Brown Rd., St. Louis, Mo., *April 10, 1930.*

I want to thank you for the Roses which arrived today in splendid shape. My other Rose bushes are already forming buds. You cannot appreciate a Rose-lover's enthusiasm over Peterson's Roses until you have some in your own garden. They are surely wonderful.—LILY BUDER.

261 S. Main St., Winchester, Ky., *October 11, 1929.*

I am sending you a small order for Roses. I ordered some from you several years ago and they have proved to be far superior to any ordered from other firms.—MRS. SAM CRAWFORD.

Hartford, Conn., *June 12, 1930.*

I think it no more than fair that I tell you that the Rose bushes you recently sent to me have turned out to my expectation with the exception of one. The plants were beautiful ones to receive and it was with a great deal of pleasure that I put them in the ground.—T. P. DAVIS.

Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y., *July 5, 1930.*

The Roses you sent this spring are in excellent condition and continue to bloom profusely. Last year's plants have magnificent blossoms.—MRS. WALTER TIMME.

The Terraces, Mount Washington, Md., *October 7, 1929.*

My Roses were wonderful this summer. People came from all around the district to see them.—MRS. W. A. PATRICK.

Keswick, Va., *June 6, 1930.*

The Roses and Peonies I ordered from you about four years ago are a great joy, and as we have sold our old home, I am most anxious to start my new garden with your fine Roses and Peonies.—MRS. DAVID PATTERSON.

SPRING 1931

GEORGE H. PETERSON, Inc., FAIR LAWN, N.J.

The use of this **ORDER SHEET** will insure the prompt and correct filling of your order.

| | |
|--|----------|
| NAME | NUMBER |
| MAIL ADDRESS | |
| EXPRESS } if different { ADDRESS } from above { | |
| WHEN TO SHIP: You may trust to our judgment in sending stock at best planting time for your locality, notifying you date of shipment. Or, when special shipping date is desired, state here..... | |
| Amt. Enclosed | RECEIVED |
| | SHIPPED |
| | BY |

Spring shipping season: From the middle of March (earlier for Southern States) on through April. After May 1st, potted stock.

| PLEASE INDICATE IN FIGURES, IN COLUMNS MARKED "QUANTITY", HOW MANY OF EACH VARIETY ARE WANTED. | | | No. 1 GRADE | | EXTRA GRADE | | TOTAL | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | | Quantity | Price | Quantity | Price | Dollars | Cents |
| HYBRID PERPETUALS | | | | | | | | |
| PUT NUMBER OF PLANTS WANTED IN PROPER COLUMN TO RIGHT | BARONESS ROTHSCHILD | <i>PINK</i> | .80 | \$ | 1.00 | | | |
| | CAPT. HAYWARD | <i>RED</i> | .80 | | 1.00 | | | |
| | CLIO | <i>BLUSH</i> | .80 | | 1.00 | | | |
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| OFFER D—Hybrid Perpetual Dozen | | | | | | 10.00 | | |

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| ANGELE PERNET | ORANGE-BUFF | | \$1.00 | | \$1.25 | | |
| BETTY | YELLOW-PINK | | .90 | | 1.25 | | |
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SEE LAST PAGE FOR QUANTITY PRICES.

Express Station or Post Office during Spring 1931 only.

| PLEASE INDICATE IN FIGURES, IN COLUMNS MARKED "QUANTITY". HOW MANY OF EACH VARIETY ARE WANTED. | No. 1 GRADE | | EXTRA GRADE | | TOTAL | |
|--|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Quantity | Price | Quantity | Price | Dollars | Cents |
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| MARG. MC GREY <i>ORANGE-VERMILION</i> | | \$1.00 | | \$1.50 | | |
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| WILHELM KORDES <i>COPPERY-SALMON</i> | | 1.00 | | 1.50 | | |
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| WILLIAM R. SMITH <i>BLUSH</i> | | .90 | | 1.25 | | |
| OFFER A—12 everblooming varities See page 7 in catalog | | 10.50 | | 14.50 | | |
| OFFER B—12 everblooming varieties See page 7 in catalog | | 9.75 | | 12.00 | | |
| OFFER C—8 everblooming varieties See page 8 in catalog | | 6.50 | | 7.50 | | |
| OFFER C2—24 plants, 8 varieties See page 8 in catalog | | | | 20.00 | | |

SEE LAST PAGE FOR QUANTITY PRICES.

Prices include CARRIAGE CHARGES PREPAID for Spring 1931.

PLEASE INDICATE IN FIGURES, IN COLUMNS MARKED "QUANTITY", HOW MANY OF EACH SIZE AND VARIETY ARE WANTED.

No. 1 GRADE

EXTRA GRADE

TOTAL

Quantity

Price

Quantity

Price

Dollars

Cents

FORWARD

CLIMBING ROSES

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--|
| AMERICAN PILLAR | <i>RED</i> | | \$.80 | | \$1.00 | | |
| AVIATEUR BLERLOT | <i>YELLOW</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| BREEZE HILL | <i>CREAM-TO-PINK</i> | | 1.00 | | 1.25 | | |
| CHAPLIN'S PINK CLIMBER | <i>PINK</i> | | 2.00 | | 2.50 | | |
| CHRISTINE WRIGHT | <i>PINK</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY | <i>PINK</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| CLIMBING MME. CAR. TESTOUT | <i>PINK</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| DR. HUEY | <i>MAROON</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| DR. W. VAN FLEET | <i>BLUSH</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| EMILY GRAY | <i>YELLOW</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| GARDENIA | <i>YELLOW</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| JACOTTE | <i>ORANGE</i> | | 1.00 | | 1.50 | | |
| MME. GREGOIRE STAEHELIN | <i>PINK</i> | | 2.00 | | 2.50 | | |
| MARY WALLACE | <i>PINK</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER | <i>RED</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |
| SILVER MOON | <i>WHITE</i> | | .80 | | 1.00 | | |

QUANTITY PRICES OF ROSES

Varieties priced at

\$.80 each are \$7.50 per 10; \$65.00 per 100
 \$.90 each are \$8.00 per 10; \$70.00 per 100
 \$1.00 each are \$9.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100
 \$1.10 each are \$10.00 per 10; \$85.00 per 100
 \$1.25 each are \$11.00 per 10; \$100.00 per 100
 \$1.35 each are \$12.00 per 10; \$110.00 per 100
 \$1.50 each are \$13.50 per 10; \$125.00 per 100
 \$1.75 each are \$16.00 per 10; \$150.00 per 100
 \$2.00 each are \$18.00 per 10; \$160.00 per 100
 \$2.50 each are \$22.50 per 10

In order to obtain the 10-rate, order 10 or more roses in lots of 3 or more of each variety (not class) wanted. (EXAMPLE: If you order, say, 3 Cléo, 3 Paul Neyron, 3 Columbia 3 Ophelia and 1 Radiance, you will be entitled to the 10-rate on all but Radiance. In order to obtain the 100-rate, order 50 or more roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety wanted. If in doubt, send in your order with the varieties carefully marked and we will net price it for you.

NOTE:—When ordering late in the season, kindly state if we may replace sold-out varieties with others equally as valuable; this will save delay. But absolutely no substitutions are ever made unless authorized.

REMEMBER—Safe arrival of plants in excellent condition is guaranteed. And furthermore, if, after careful planting, certain plants fail to grow and bloom, we agree to either replace such plants without charge or refund their full value. All reasonable complaints receive prompt attention.

Read Carefully Before Ordering

When to Order. This Catalog is issued in September. The sooner you order after receiving Catalog, the more certain you will be of getting each and every variety you want as well as the choicest stock in everything ordered.

When We Ship. Fall shipping begins in early October to far northern points and to places where people are leaving their summer homes; the bulk of fall shipping is done during the last half of October and all of November. Our winter guarantee covers Roses planted any time this fall.

Spring shipping usually begins about March 15 to southern points and continues up until the end of April. After that we ship potted plants.

We ship by express unless otherwise instructed, buyer to pay transportation charges. Where it is necessary that shipment be made by parcel post, this will be done with small orders if sufficient money is sent to prepay postage. Larger orders can be packed more securely for shipment by express.

Substitutions. Please state what is to be done in case some variety is sold out on receipt of your order—whether you wish money returned or some equally valuable variety substituted.

Prices in this Catalog are net, and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold for. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in plants.

No order under \$3 can be accepted.

Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Express or Post Office Money Order, Check, or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order.

C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent.

Charge Accounts. We are pleased to open a charge account if desired. Kindly tell us just a little about yourself or mention friends of yours who have dealt with us. In some cases it may be advisable to furnish your bank reference. No charge account opened for less than \$10.

If stock is not satisfactory upon delivery, it may be returned at once and your money will be refunded.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated, and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.



Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Described on page 19

GEORGE H. PETERSON
INCORPORATED
Rose and Peony Specialists
Fair Lawn, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Office and Nursery
Paramus Borough, New Jersey. Route 2