

THE ROSE IN AMERICA TODAY

New Classes Are Coming, and the Old Are Better Understood than Ever—The Future Holds High Promise for This Justly Termed Queen of Flowers

J. HORACE McFARLAND

IN the past half-dozen years the rose has had more serious attention in America than in the half-dozen previous decades. As with all other flowers, the amateur, not the professional, has made most of this advance, or has made the professional advance by demanding of him better roses in variety and in quality.

This same amateur has found himself, through association. In 1916 The American Rose Society had barely fifty non-professional members; in 1922 it has more than two thousand amateurs in its ranks, in forty-three states and eight hundred-odd communities, with a reach outside into sixteen foreign countries. These rose-lovers are folk of thought and action, who are doing and demanding and who have in consequence set forward in the land the queen of flowers.

The progress of the rose in America is recorded in the successive issues of the American Rose Annual, which I put together as editor, but which is the direct and honest expression of the rose-growers of the nation. In 1916 the florists, the cut-flower men, had much to say in this book, but in 1921 the amateurs did most of the saying, expressing themselves as to varieties and soils, protection and fertilization, literature and history, hopes and desires. It is because of this rapidly growing

habit of expression that I have hopes, high hopes, for the future of the rose in America.

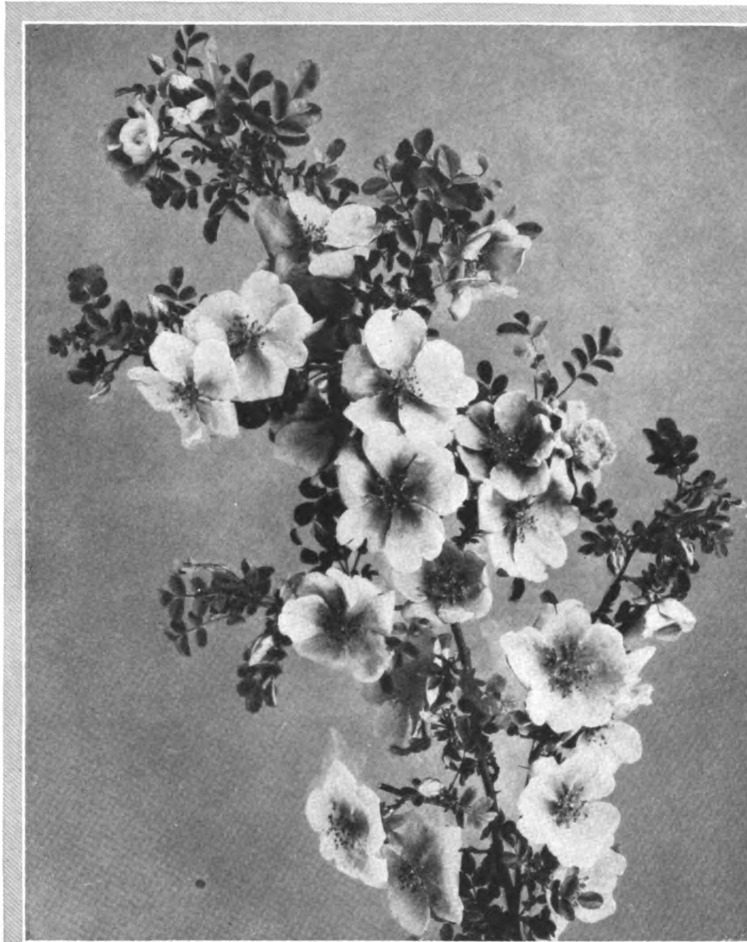
We have a long way to go to secure the proper dominance of the rose in our country, but we are on our way. We are losing some poor ideals, and adding some that are worthy.

Best of all, we are beginning to think for ourselves about roses; we are challenging the ready-made thought, mostly "made in Europe," which has delayed real progress. We are working toward roses for America and by Americans as well as in America.

Who, if he will be frank about it, desires all his favorite flowers to bloom abundantly all the time? Would we want the lilac to persist through the summer, the peony to crowd the chrysanthemum, the irises to come earlier and stay until frost? Would that sort of garden permanence be really enjoyable? Is not one of the charms of the garden, the real garden, its continual, delightful and noiseless change?

My garden is lovely on a May morning, and as lovely the same May evening, but it is not the same garden. I see the primroses burst into a yellow glory just where a little later, when they are through, I will welcome the longer stay of the blue and white platycodons. I love my changing, my ever new garden. It is full of attraction even in the bloomless late fall days when I may read so much of promise in the ripened buds, the matured crowns. In earliest spring the swelling of these same buds, the starting of these same crowns, is a pleasure I would not miss. I do

(Continued on page 86)



The 1917 gold medal of the Bagatelle trials in Paris was awarded to Mr. Howard for his creation Los Angeles. This is the highest rose award in the world, and came again to America and the same man in 1921

Rosa Hugonis follows the growing habit of Spirea Van Houttei, but instead of white flowers is covered with clear yellow ones. In Pennsylvania last year, an early season, it was in bloom on April 25th



One of the Van Fleet hybrids is a cross between Wichuraiana and Beauté de Lyon. This and many others of the new creations are "made in America" and suggests what we are doing for the rose



These Will Complete Your 1922 Garden

"TOTTYS Quality Plants have been long and favorably known among amateur and professional gardeners, both at home and abroad.

As many of our friends ask for suggestions of what to plant in their gardens, and a varied list of plants is most acceptable, we make the following special offer to "House & Garden" readers.

"House & Garden" Offer

25 Assorted Hardy Chrysanthemums, including all types, Early Flowering; Single and Pompons	\$3.00
6 Assorted Rose plants, six varieties	6.00
12 Assorted Iris plants	3.00
12 Assorted Hardy Carnation plants, cut flower varieties	3.50
12 Heliotrope, new variety "Royal Fragrance"	2.50
10 Mignon Dahlias, assorted colors	2.50
12 Assorted Dahlia bulbs, newer sorts	3.00
20 Gladioli bulbs	3.00
12 clumps Delphiniums, assorted shades of blue	5.00
Total	\$31.50

In the above collection, Chrysanthemums, Roses, Iris, Carnations and Delphiniums are entirely hardy and can be carried over from year to year with a slight protection of leaves.

The Mignon Dahlias, Assorted Dahlias and Gladioli bulbs can be lifted in the fall and stored in a root cellar or cool place and transplanted the following spring.

We will send the above collection at the proper time for outdoor planting for..... **\$25.00** or half the collection for..... **\$15.00** if "House & Garden" is mentioned when ordering.

If individual items offered above are desired they may be procured at the prices quoted.

Write for our 100 page catalogue of Floral Novelties!

CHARLES H. TOTTYS COMPANY
Madison, New Jersey

(Mention House & Garden)

Where Practical Gardening May Be Learned

(Continued from page 54)

done outside of the college year before a diploma may be secured. An additional course is offered for forestry, and there is a special two-year course for students who are not High School graduates. The extension work of the State University is done by these students, systems of boulevards, parks and squares being planted by them. Students are sent out to surrounding cities for ideas and inspiration and are taught that it is essential to realize that horticulture is an art closely related to architecture and painting.

A graduate of the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, who has made a success in professional horticulture, describes this school as offering an unusually good opportunity to learn the practical end of the work. The students help in all the greenhouse and outdoor work, and the instructors are all practical gardeners.

The equipment of the Garden is especially good. It was given to the public by Mr. Henry Shaw, a citizen of St. Louis, in 1860 and was maintained under his personal direction until his death, since which time, under provision of his will, it has passed into the hands of the board of trustees.

The Garden receives no income other than funds left by its founder. Of its 125 acres, 75 are open to the public. The students have opportunity to study 11,000 species of plants in the Garden and its various houses, which include a palm house containing 150 species of palms, among which are various com-

mercially important varieties, such as the date, coconut, sugar, Panama hat and rattan palms.

A valuable collection in the Economic House includes rubber, oils, perfumes, fiber, spices, drugs, coffee, tea, pepper and such useful plants. There is a fern house containing some rare specimens, a succulent house, a floral display house, an aroid house, a tropical fruit house, a forced fruit house and orchid growing houses.

There are water, rose, perennial and formal gardens, and it will be seen at once that this school is a most valuable one. Its collection is superb, its opportunity for practical work unlimited. It is difficult for students of the Mississippi Valley to choose between this school and Ames, but the very high standing of the latter in the department of landscape architecture attracts those who wish this branch of the work, while those seeking the study of thousands of rare imported plants enter the Missouri Botanical Garden.

It is impossible to describe all of the excellent horticultural schools of the United States within the confines of one article. The object of this sketch is to show what is being done in various parts of the country, and to attract the attention of those interested in gardening to the wonderful advantages offered for its study. Surely it is the coming profession for thousands of people not suited to indoor life, and what could be more useful or beautiful for America?

The Rose In America Today

(Continued from page 74)

not want a tin garden, always in bloom, always alike.

But what has this to do with the up-to-dateness of the rose in America? Just this: we are coming to glory in the June burst of roses, and to value them properly for their great gift to us then. We see how lovely are the single roses, the hardy climbers of multiflora-cluster and of Wichuraiana-individual-flower form. We know and cherish the "wild" or native roses, of America and of Asia, as never before. We are coming to accept and to love the rose as an item in the shrub border, to stand there with the spireas and the mock-oranges, to give us one glory of bloom as they do—but a greater glory!—and then to retire into the greenery, gathering strength for next year's finer effort.

True, we have and love the "ever-blooming" roses which too often prove either neverblooming, or with but an occasional tantalizing flower to keep hope alive. We struggle with these in the necessary beds which our better taste deprecates, enduring their never graceful form and their too frequent bare and leggy stems, for the sake of the rich loveliness, the delightful fragrance of the blooms when they come. We fight the mildew and the black-spot, we worry with the suckers from the stock of the poor growth of our pets on their own roots, because we do get a Chateau de Clos Vougeot of dusky red beauty, an occasional Willowmere or Los Angeles with tints of fire, a delightful Jonkheer J. L. Mock in indescribable depths of pink.

Meanwhile, and not at all neglecting these mostly foreign friends of finicky habits, we have an occasional gem of proper American hardiness and vigor to cheer us. It has taken us a dozen years to appreciate the value of Radiance, which came into commerce in 1908, and is the production of John Cook, who has bred roses in Baltimore

for threescore years. We are welcoming Red Radiance, its distinct "sport." We have adopted Gruss an Teplitz and Earclaire as our own, despite their foreign origin, because they give us roses all summer and fall without coddling.

Returns were asked from all America in 1920 on the questions, "What are your favorite roses, and why?" and the answers mentioned 261 varieties. The replies tabulated by district and reported in the 1920 American Rose Annual, may be here summarized from page 118 of that volume:

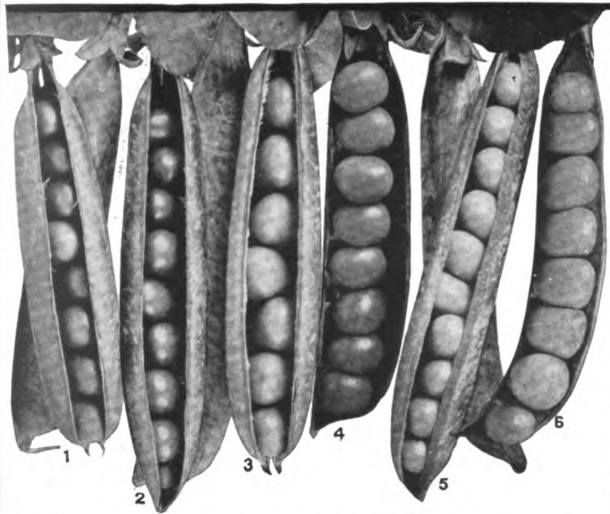
"In the New England States, Mrs. Aaron Ward is the most popular variety, with Duchess of Wellington a close second, and Killarney, Ophelia, Pharisaeer, and Willowmere third. In the Middle States Ophelia leads, with Los Angeles second, and Duchess of Wellington, Lady Alice Stanley, Mrs. Aaron Ward, and Radiance third. Ophelia also retains its supremacy in the Southern States, with Radiance second and Laurent Carle third. Mme. Edouard Herriot and Los Angeles are equally popular in the Western States, with Mme. Melanie Souper second and Mme. Abel Chatenay and General MacArthur third. The Central States give Mrs. Aaron Ward first place, Jonkheer J. L. Mock second, and Ophelia third."

Meanwhile we have begun to appreciate the value of the roses that grow almost anywhere, do not need much protection or any coddling, and that may be used as good-looking shrubs in the hardy border, as uniquely beautiful pillars anywhere in the garden, and as climbers over a trellis or the doorway, over a fence or the rock-pile. When I began to look at roses with understanding nearly fifty years ago, the only climbing roses accessible were Baltimore Belle, with its tight-rolled little pinkish white buds, and Prairie Queen, a half-wild dull crimson. Now

(Continued on page 88)

The Rose in America Today

(Continued from page 86)



Do You Know This Secret?

DO you know how to avoid the usual disappointment of a poor Pea crop after mid-July? It's easy to get big crops of luscious juicy peas "falling right over one another," in steady succession even up to late August—if you learn this secret:

Instead of planting at 2-or-3-week intervals, get the following picked varieties and plant *all at once* in early Spring, the moment the ground can be worked. This will allow a good root system to develop before hot weather comes. The varieties will bear in the order shown below (and pictured above), beginning about June 20th and keeping up a steady succession of big mouth-watering crops until late August.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Schling's Pedigree Extra-Early
2½ feet. The earliest Pea grown; large, well-filled pods.</p> <p>2. Gradus, or Prosperity
3 feet. An early, fine wrinkled Pea of delicious flavor.</p> <p>3. Sutton's Excelsior
1½ feet. The most productive of dwarf medium-early wrinkled Peas. Very sweet.</p> | <p>4. Dwarf Champion
2½ feet. An enormous cropper. Broad pods, very sweet Peas.</p> <p>5. Improved Telephone
5 feet. Enormous pods, filled with Peas of the finest quality.</p> <p>6. Heroine
4 feet. Pods are large, deep green, somewhat curved; tender Peas of finest quality.</p> |
|---|--|

<p>Special Offer!</p> <p>½ lb. each of all 6 varieties, 3 lbs. in all.....\$1.75</p> <p>1 lb. each of all 6 varieties, 6 lbs. in all.....\$2.75</p> <p>2 lbs. each of all 6 varieties, 12 lbs. in all.....\$5.00</p>	<p>Delivered FREE within 300 miles of N. Y.; beyond, add 5 cents per lb. for postage.</p>
---	--

Give yourself a real treat! Never mind how small your garden is—you have plenty of room for peas. Send in your order to-day!

The Flower Novelties of 1922!

You must have them in your garden!

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Schling's Wonderful New Snapdragon "Indian Summer."—A lovely rich, velvety copper color, indescribably beautiful. Pkt. \$1.00.</p> <p>2. The Wonderful Blue Lace Flower.—Finely laced flowers of an exquisite light blue shade. Pkt. 50c.</p> <p>3. New Bedding Petunia Violet Queen.—A real deep violet blue. Blooms as freely as Rosy Morn. Pkt. 50c.</p> <p>4. New Bedding Petunia Purple Queen.—Exquisite rich clear purple overlaid with a velvety sheen. Pkt. 50c.</p> <p>5. Adonis Aleppica.—16 to 18 in. high. From 16 to 20 main stems with fine dark blood-red flowers. Pkt. 50c.</p> <p>6. New Giant Dahlia-Zinnia.—A true giant in size. Pkt. 50c.</p> | <p>7. New Lilliput Poppy.—Only 12 in. high, constantly in bloom. A lovely daybreak pink. Pkt. 50c.</p> <p>8. New Miniature Dahlia Peter Pan.—Flowers Anemone shaped with tubular center. All the pastel shades. Pkt. 75c.</p> <p>9. New Sunflower Dazzler.—Flowers 4 in. across, of a rich chestnut, tipped orange with dark center. Pkt. 35c.</p> <p>10. Dianthus Laciniatus Purpureus Fl. Pl.—A purple garnet inclined to a claret. Beautifully fringed. Pkt. 50c.</p> <p>11. Cynoglossum Heavenly Blue.—Brilliant blue forget-me-not flowers from May until frost. Pkt. 50c.</p> <p>12. New Giant Zinnia, Apricot.—A charming new color in Giant Double Zinnias. Pkt. 25c.</p> |
|--|---|

Above novelties sold separately at the prices named, or the entire collection of twelve at **\$5.00**

Schling's Seeds

Our "Book for Garden Lovers" (25c. a copy) **FREE** with every order.

26 West 59th Street, New York

my own garden is adorned by seventy varieties, each distinct enough to hold its place until a better sort displaces it. These roses I consider up-to-date in value and beauty, for they make the five weeks from May 24 to July 1 a feast of changing loveliness.

Pure white I have in Purity and Silver Moon, both strictly American in origin, with great broad flowers in abundance, as well as in White Dorothy and Mrs. M. H. Walsh, of the cluster-flowered type, and Milky Way and "W. S. 18," both with single blooms of dainty elegance, and all American.

A gamut of pink and crimson is run with Dr. W. Van Fleet, Christine Wright, Climbing American Beauty, and Baroness von Ittersum in the large-flowered class, with Lady Gay, Tausendschön, Mrs. F. W. Flight, Excelsa, and a half-dozen more of the multi-flora type, while Sargent, Paradise, Evangeline, Hiawatha and American Pillar strike the single note. The same note is hit hard by a most beautiful single rose, the Van Fleet hybrid "W. M. 5," yet unnamed, which shows a new color and habit.

The yellow tones are not so well presented, but Oriflamme, Aviateur Bleriot and Ghislaine de Feligonde are really yellow, and Emily Gray promises to be so. A glorious Van Fleet hybrid, not even yet given a number by that rose magician, shows me enormous flowers in which are flesh and pink and ecru tints I do not know how to describe. The yellows are coming, and it may be that the lovely hues of Hugonis and Xanthina, the Chinese natives with which Dr. Van Fleet is working, are to be put into climber form in his hands.

No survey of the rose in America at this time can overlook these same Chinese natives. *Rosa Hugonis* is a new power in the shrub border, for it gives us the habit of *Spirea Van Houttei* with a complete cloud of clear yellow single flowers, coming long before one is thinking of rose-blooms—my plants were doing business in bloom on April 25th in 1921! *R. xanthina* is deeper yellow, and one form has double flowers. Both species—and they are fixed native Chinese species, not hybrids or varieties—have distinct foliage, red stems, and a lovely fall color.

In the same general class of worthwhile shrubs, better looking when out of bloom than any lilac or mock-orange or weigela, are the hybrids of *Rosa spinosissima*, the Scotch or Burnet rose.

The variation called altaica, now by some erected into a species, gives us a rounded shrub of three to four feet, covered early with a mass of great white single flowers. Dr. Van Fleet has some breath-taking hybrids of altaica and Hugonis, and one of Hugonis and Radinace, that will certainly make the nurserymen and the landscape architects stir themselves when they become available. They are, thank heaven, purely "made in America," and the aggravating restrictions of Quarantine 37 cannot shut them out.

Indeed, these "new creations," of far more real value to the East than any productions of Burbankian bombast, are to be sent out under a thoroughly up-to-date arrangement between the Department of Agriculture, in which Dr. Van Fleet works, and the American Rose Society. It is not generally realized that it is about impossible for a Federal department to sell anything in an ordinary commercial way, or indeed to propagate any new plant in trade quantities. The arrangement between the American Rose Society and the Department continues the conventional distribution arrangement so far as it may be called upon by Congressmen, but also puts material for propagation into the hands of the American Rose Society, which offers it impartially to all its trade rose-growing members under an arrangement prescribed by the Department. This arrangement fixes a maximum retail price, provides uniform and accurate descriptions, and earmarks any profit to the Rose Society, so that it may be used in the general interest for rose research.

The first rose, available I think in 1923 under this up-to-date contract, has been named Mary Wallace, in honor of the daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is a truly lovely rose, of a deep and lively pink in an informal and attractive shape, and it made at Dr. Van Fleet's Bell experiment station a wonderful low hedge, good enough without flowers, but superb in its early June flood of blossoms. Mary Wallace will also climb with vigor in rich ground, acknowledging poor soil only by assuming the shrub or hedge form.

It is not hard for any reader to realize that I believe in these once-blooming shrub and climbing roses for their rightful and extensive use, and that from a world-look I am assured we are

(Continued on page 102)

The Pawpaw—An American Fruit

(Continued from page 38)

shaped large pawpaws on a tray and this information: "One of the most difficult of all trees to raise from the seed and not offered elsewhere. The fruit is the size and form of a small banana and excels in flavor any known fruit which can be raised in temperate climates. I have never so far been able to raise enough trees to go around. The young trees grow very readily when of the small size which I offer."

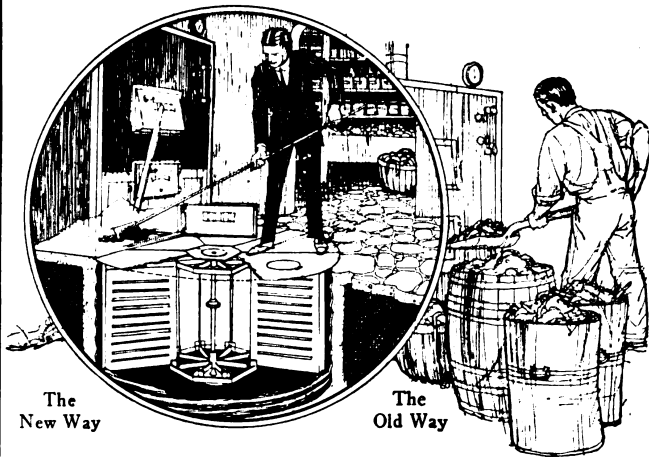
No doubt the pawpaw's habit—as Mr. Burbank humorously puts it—"thinking it over" six months in the greenhouse before it begins to sprout has a good deal to do with the neglect of this grand fruit. Now that he has shown how to overcome its apparent objection to being born, others can follow his example; and as his plants are not available in the Eastern States I hope that some of our enterprising and ambitious greenhouse men will adopt the pawpaw and push it into the popularity which it deserves. The more of them who will follow in the footsteps

of this great gardener in doing in ten years of selection and hybridizing what Nature might (or might not) have achieved in a thousand years, the better for everybody from the business point of view as well as the epicurean or gastronomic.

One of the questions I asked the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry was whether the American pawpaw is at all like the tropical papaya in having in the juice of its fruit or in its leaves the chemical papain to which such wonderful digestive powers are attributed. Mr. Close answered this question in the negative. To get further expert testimony on this point I wrote to the great Battle Creek dietician, Dr. J. H. Kellogg; his answer was: "I have not forgotten to mention the American pawpaw in my new food book now in the press. I notice the Agricultural Department spell the name of the American fruit with one "w," Pawpaw, while the tropical fruit is spelled with two

(Continued on page 90)

"The Cellar as Clean as the Rest of the House"



Install a Sharp Rotary Ash Receiver

If you want a dustless cellar with no dusty ashes or unsightly ash cans in sight, and no more disagreeable shoveling of dirty ashes—put a **Sharp Rotary Ash Receiver** in your cellar.

It keeps ashes stored out of sight beneath the cellar floor with one can always under the ash pit. Space adjacent to the heater room can be made useful for a laundry, a billiard room, or recreation room.

That dreaded daily unpleasant task of shovelling ashes is reduced to a simple matter of raking ashes through the hole in the pit into the can beneath.



The above illustration is a view of the receiver with cover plates removed showing the cans mounted on the revolving steel frame.

The illustration shows how it is placed and how easily operated. Nothing gets out of order. You can install any of the three sizes—five, eight or twelve cans with any size or style heater. The cans are mounted on a revolving steel frame in a cement pit under the cellar floor. Several weeks' accumulation of ashes are kept out of sight.

Write at once for our latest booklet which tells how it takes the work out of handling ashes, and how easily it is installed.

Sharp Rotary Ash Receiver Corp.
601 Bridge Street Springfield, Mass.

New York Office
50 East 42nd Street

Tree Fruits to Plant This Spring

(Continued from page 100)

far more neat and occupying no more space than a line of well pruned grape vines. For this latter purpose it is advisable to set in a line of solid posts strung with horizontal strands of heavy wire a foot apart to which the branches of the trees can be fastened.

Several of the leading nurseries carry espalier fruit trees, and unless you care to go to considerable trouble it will be better for you to get these than to try developing your own. The shape of the espalier tree must be determined in the early stages of its growth—a matter which calls for experience and close attention to specialized details. Once the form is well established, however, as in the case of the trained trees offered for sale, you will not find it difficult to keep it developing along the right lines.

While we are on the subject of nursery stock, let me urge you strongly to be guided in the selection of your fruit tree varieties by the advice of some reliable grower who is familiar with the conditions in your particular locality. There are hundreds of varieties of apples, peaches, pears and others, but not many of them would succeed the country over. Variations in soil, climate and so on must be taken into consideration when making selections. And to help you in this choice no one is better equipped or more willing than the nurseryman of national reputation. It is to his interest as well as yours that you derive the maximum of satisfaction from the trees you buy and plant. The State Experiment Stations, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washing-

ton, are other sources of valuable information.

Whereas many are in favor of planting all except the "pit" fruit trees (peaches, cherries, plums and apricots) in the autumn, they can be successfully set out in the early spring before active growth starts. The soil should be well drained and moderately rich, and in digging the holes you must make them amply large to accommodate the roots without crowding or any derangement of their naturally spreading form. Set each tree about two inches deeper than it has been growing, but fill in the soil only to that point on the trunk which marks the former ground level. This will leave the tree surrounded by a shallow basin which will serve to catch and hold the rain-water rather than let it run off.

When the hole is dug, set the tree in the center of it, perfectly vertical and with the roots spread out naturally. Hold it thus with one hand, and with a spade in the other, shovel in enough soil to cover the roots and hold the tree in position. Soak this thoroughly with water to settle it into every nook and cranny, and let it stand for an hour. Then fill in three or four more inches of earth and tramp it down firmly on all sides, being especially careful that the trunk of the tree remains straight and upright. Finally, fill in to the proper level, tramp down, water thoroughly, and cover the surface with litter leaves or some similar material until the roots really take hold and the tree leaf out.

The Rose in America Today

(Continued from page 88)

to see the far more extended use of good roses as shrubs and lawn objects.

But American hybridizers are not behind with the recurrent-blooming hybrid tea roses. In purely garden sorts we are well ahead, for the 1921 award of the Bagatelle trials in Paris was to Miss Lolita Armour, a rose of wonderful coloring originated by Howard & Smith, of Los Angeles. This gold medal, the world's highest award for a rose, is the second in five years coming to America, and to the same grower. Mr. Howard took similar honors in 1917 for his Los Angeles rose.

Probably twice as many roses are grown under glass in America for my lady's corsage as in all the rest of the world combined. A rough estimate two years ago put the quantity at not less than a hundred million blooms. The urge for new varieties is consequently strong, and great rosarians are continually at their patient work. The high standard set, and the high basis of commercial honor assumed, appeared in the late fall of 1917 when one grower, who had announced a wonderful new pink rose, and had sold to florists who took his word more than a hundred thousand plants for early delivery, withdrew the variety and canceled the sales because the variety had developed a curious variation in color and habit.

It is known that other new roses in this class are coming. They are not of immediate interest to the garden-grower of roses, though some of these florists' roses develop, or escape, successfully into the garden. For example, Columbia is now a very beautiful and vigorous garden rose, as it has gotten outdoors from its greenhouse triumph. Premier is an-

other of these good escapes, and the favorite Ophelia came to America to live indoors, now finding our gardens quite congenial.

The year 1922 will witness the general trial of several new foreign roses, doing well in Europe, but purely a gamble in America. Someone will probably worry through the Quarantine 37 regulations a German rose, Reinhard Bädcker, which is claimed to be a "yellow Frau Karl Druschki," a claim that is exceedingly important if true! A prominent American grower is prepared to send out the chef-d'oeuvre of the greatest French rosarian, Monsieur Jules Pernet-Ducher, who has named this clear yellow hybrid tea for the loved son he gave to France, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

England and Ireland have many new roses, but not one in twenty-five ever catches on in America. This is because they are bred in and for a climate very different from ours. The humid air of Britain does not prepare roses for the American Sahara of the Middle States in summer, nor for the alternate zero winds and brilliant sunshine of our winters. It is for this reason that the American Rose Society is earnestly fostering the trial gardens for the testing under our conditions of these new candidates for favor, and is as earnestly favoring the promoting of the production of roses in America by Americans for America. There is no narrow sectionalism in this latter position; it is a position of necessity, of justice to the rose.

The rose in America is decidedly up-to-date in 1922, and it is rapidly gaining in quality, position and prevalence.

