



MRS ANNE GRABER
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Year Book
of
The
Canadian
Rose Society
1955



A. J. WEBSTER

EDITOR

and

Chairman of the Publications Committee

Foreword

After forty-one years of service and leadership to the Rose growing fraternity, The Rose Society of Ontario has ceased to exist and has been succeeded by the The Canadian Rose Society, the change of title having been authorized at the last Annual Meeting of the members held on 6th October, 1954. For several years the Society has really been national in character and the Year Book has been enriched by valuable contributions from members residing in British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. While undoubtedly organizational changes are called for by the change in title these, presumably, will have to come gradually as finances and labour force permit.

With respect to the present Edition of the Year Book we express our thanks to all those who have contributed articles or who have otherwise assisted in its preparation.

Once again, also, we gratefully acknowledge the support extended by our advertisers whose co-operation makes possible the publication of our Year Book. We urge that, to the extent possible, our members patronize these advertisers, indicating at the same time that their patronage is in recognition of the support accorded the Society's work.

THE EDITOR.

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Honorary Secretary—Mrs. N. H. Tarver, 192 Neville Park Boulevard,
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Associate Secretaries—Miss B. E. Weston (Membership), 549 Jarvis St.,
Apt. 12, Toronto and Mrs. A. A. Norton (Exhibition), 22 Eastview
Crescent, Toronto.
Advisory Board—Miss Margaret Dove, Mr. O. C. Bentley, Mr. F. F.
Dufton, Mr. A. A. Norton, Mr. D. C. Patton and Mr. A. J. Webster.
Honorary Directors—(Elected in recognition of outstanding services to
this Society and/or to the culture of Roses generally).
Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, Mr. F. A. Lashley, Mr. Emerson Mitchell,
Mr. R. W. Oliver, Mr. Archie Selwood, Mr. C. Allen Snowdon,
Miss Mabel Stoakley, Mr. J. C. Taylor and Mr. E. W. Tyrrill, Q.C.

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Mrs. J. H. Baillie—Vice-Chairman

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MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Mr. O. C. Bentley—Chairman
Mr. Basil Clark—Vice-Chairman

The Chairman advises that, with the addition to the Committee of many good members in all Provinces, the list is now too lengthy for detailed listing in the space usually allotted to it. The Society, no doubt, will benefit substantially by the addition of this corps of interested workers.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR

Mrs. H. P. Marshall Mr. A. A. Norton Mr. A. J. Webster

AUDITORS

Mr. Maxwell C. Coutts, R.I.A. Mr. Sydney M. Hulbig, C.A.

Note:- The President, Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer are ipso facto members of all Committees.

The Annual Meeting, 1954

THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1954

The Annual Meeting of The Rose Society of Ontario was held in the First Unitarian Church, 175 St. Clair Avenue W., Toronto, on 6th October, 1954, in combination with our Fourth Annual Autumn Rose Show, with the President, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, acting as Chairman and The Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, acting as Secretary for the Meeting.

The President extended a welcome to the members and their friends and was then assured by the Honorary Secretary that the Meeting was properly constituted and that the required quorum was present.

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting held on 7th October, 1953, were taken as read on a motion duly submitted, seconded and unanimously carried.

The President then addressed the Meeting as follows:

It was with many misgivings, and with not much but interest and enthusiasm to recommend me for this responsibility, that your President took office last October. In looking back over the year, it is possible to feel a sense of accomplishment and it is satisfying to know that the Rose Society of Ontario has grown and prospered.

I must state unequivocally that this is entirely due to the faithful members of your Board of Directors. Unless one has actually worked with them, it is quite impossible for the average member of the Society to comprehend the vast amount of time and energy these members expend to further its interests.

We have reached a point now where we must either progress or fall back. The latter course is unthinkable. All of us who are truly interested in the development of rose culture in Canada have our dreams for the future. My own is to see, soon, the establishment of a well-organized and properly supervised test garden. It is going to require much more than dreaming to make this come true, however.

I ask you, as members of an old and honoured Society, to

take a more active part in our work so that we may make the most of all the advantages we now enjoy.

To the members of our Board of Directors, I give my thanks and deepest appreciation for all you have done for The Rose Society of Ontario, and for me, in the past year. We are indebted to our Honourary Secretary, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, and his very capable wife for doing so well and so cheerfully all the onerous tasks required of them—to Dr. J. H. Baillie, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee who was responsible for the excellent staging of our Rose Show in June—to Mr. A. J. Webster, the editor of our Year Book which was not only enjoyed and appreciated by our members here in Canada, but also received acclaim from distinguished horticultural publications in the United States—to Miss Mabel Stoakley who has, as Chairman of the Publicity Committee, so successfully brought our Society to the attention of the public through the press and radio—to Mr. A. A. Norton, who faithfully guards our financial reserves—to Mr. O. C. Bentley, for his outstanding achievements in his work as Membership Chairman and editor of our interesting and instructive bulletins—to Miss B. E. Weston, as Membership Secretary, and to Mrs. A. A. Norton who acts as Exhibition Secretary.

I know you will wish to join me in expressing our gratitude to these members who have done so much to make this such a successful year for The Rose Society of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,
NINA E. L. MARSHALL.

The Treasurer's Report—The Honourary Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Norton, then presented the Financial Statement for the year ended 30th September, 1954, details of which appear elsewhere, and on his Motion, seconded by Mr. C. R. Stephenson, the Treasurer's Report was adopted.

Appointment of Auditors—Mr. Norton then moved a vote of thanks to the Auditors, Messrs. M. C. Coutts and S. M. Hulbig, coupled with a Motion for their re-appointment for the ensuing year. The Motion was seconded by Mr. J. H. Berry and duly carried.

Reports of Standing Committees—Reports were submitted

by the various Committee Chairmen, (Exhibition, Membership, Programme, Publications and Publicity), and duly accepted.

Election of Directors—The President called on Mr. A. A. Norton, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to present to the Meeting a suggested list of members to serve the Society as its Directors for 1955. Upon completion of the reading of the Nominating Committee's recommendations the President invited further nominations and, inasmuch as there were none, those whose names appeared on the list submitted by the Nominating Committee were declared elected on a Motion submitted, seconded and unanimously carried. Those elected as Directors were: Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Mr. O. C. Bentley, Mr. A. E. Brown, Mr. B. Clark, Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, Mr. Samuel Crump, Miss Margaret E. Dove, Mr. F. F. Dufton, Mr. A. S. Foggo, Miss Vera Holdsworth, Mrs. M. Cleeve Hooper, Mr. W. J. Keenan, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Mr. A. A. Norton, Mrs. W. A. Oille, Mr. D. C. Patton, Mr. C. R. Stephenson, Mrs. Norman H. Tarver, and Mr. A. J. Webster. The President then thanked the retiring Directors for their work on behalf of the Society and extended a welcome to the newly elected Board.

Additional Business—Change of Title of the Society. The President called on Mr. A. J. Webster to explain to the members the significance of the proposal to alter the name of the Society, notice of which proposal was included in the September, 1954, issue of *The Rose Bulletin* as follows: "At the forthcoming Annual Meeting a motion will be submitted to the members authorizing the change of the name of the Society to *The Canadian Rose Society*, with appropriate amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws; this change, if decided upon, to become effective at the discretion of the Board of Directors, having regard to the mechanical and legal aspects involved therein". Mr. Webster outlined the reasons for the suggested change in name, the advantages to be gained and the problems involved if the Society is to become national in fact as well as in name. These problems, assuming absence of legal difficulties, were financial and mechanical and, while formidable, they were not considered insuperable. In delineating the situation Mr. Webster did so in an

impartial manner, emphasizing that he was not attempting to influence the members to either support or oppose the Motion. He was followed by Mr. O. C. Bentley who argued strongly in support of the Motion which was carried by a substantial majority.

Following the business portion of the Meeting the President introduced the guest speaker, Mr. J. Schloen, who displayed an interesting collection of coloured slides depicting Rose subjects, accompanied by appropriate explanatory comment. At the conclusion of this part of the programme, Mr. J. H. Berry expressed to Mr. Schloen, on behalf of the Society, our appreciation of his noteworthy contribution to the success of the Annual Meeting.

The final item of business was the report of the Judges by Mr. Webster who also presented the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy to the winner, Mrs. H. T. Burgess. The Meeting then adjourned and many of those present made their way to an adjoining room to inspect the exhibits at the Autumn Show.

"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
 Old Time is still a-flying,
 And the same flower that smiles to-day
 To-morrow will be dying."

—Robert Herrick

"Look to the Rose that blows about us—'Lo,
 Laughing' she says, 'into the World I blow!
 At once the silken tassel of my Purse
 Tear, and its Treasure on the Garden throw!"

—Omar Khayyam

"Then will I raise aloft the milk-white Rose
 With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfumed."

—William Shakespeare, "Henry VI"

Financial Statement

Covering Receipts and Disbursements Period from
October 1st, 1953, to September 30th, 1954.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Memberships | \$2,394.35 |
| Advertising | 867.75 |
| Rose Exhibition | 748.60 |
| Donations | 144.36 |
| Sale of Publications | 65.16 |
| Prize Money | 10.00 |

\$4,230.22

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Postage | \$ 252.00 |
| Printing and Stationery | 455.20 |
| Honorarium | 100.00 |
| Year Book and Prize List | 1,550.15 |
| Meetings and General | 230.64 |
| Deferred Expenses 1953 Rose Exhibition | 84.00 |
| Insurance on Trophies, etc. | 48.00 |
| Rose Show 1954 Expenses | 888.34 |
| Bank Service Charges and Exchange | 21.09 |
| Prize Money Contra to Above | 10.00 |

\$3,639.42

Surplus for the year 1953-54 \$ 590.80

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Balance September 30, 1953 | \$ 612.83 |
| Operating Credit for 1953-54 | 590.80 |

* \$1,203.63
Bank Balance September 30, 1954 \$1,203.63

ROSE EXHIBITION 1954

RECEIPTS

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Entry Fees | \$ 43.75 |
| Ticket Sale | 589.15 |
| Auction Sale | 115.70 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Hart House Rental & Other Services | \$347.90 |
| Advertising & Publicity | 30.85 |
| Trophy Expenses, Credits, Medals, etc. | 509.59 |

Deficit from Rose Exhibition \$139.74
Tickets used and not paid for (87 at 50 cents each) 43.50

*Note - This includes prepaid membership as follows

For 1955 - \$180.00
For 1956 - 132.00

Total - \$312.00

We hereby certify that we have examined the books and records of The Rose Society of Ontario for the year ended 30th September, 1954, and have found them to be correct. We have also verified the cash balance as shown on the Financial Statement.

(Signed) Maxwell C. Coutts
S. M. Hulbig
Auditors.

| Class | First Prize | Second Prize | Third Prize |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | No Entry | No Entry | No Entry |
| 2. | No Entry | No Entry | No Entry |
| 3. | Exhibition Park, City of Toronto. | No Entry | No Entry |
| 4. | S. B. Bartlett | A. A. Norton | Mrs. J. H. Baillie |
| 5. | W. C. Reed | A. A. Norton | J. A. Lowe |
| 6. | Mrs. J. H. Baillie | S. B. Bartlett | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 7. | A. A. Norton | N. S. Haines | W. C. Reed |
| 8. | Mrs. A. L. Naismith | No Entry | No Entry |
| 9. | W. C. Reed | No Entry | No Entry |
| 10. | J. A. Lowe | No Entry | No Entry |
| 11. | Mrs. A. L. Naismith | Disqualified | No Entry |
| 12. | Charles Ruze | J. Selby Carter | N. S. Haines |
| 13. | W. J. McNeill | James Daxon | F. R. Dufton |
| 14. | James Daxon | Charles Ruze | J. Selby Carter |
| 15. | A. A. Norton | J. H. Thompson | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 16. | No Entry | No Entry | No Entry |
| 17. | Charles Ruze | A. S. Foggo | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 18. | A. S. Foggo | Mrs. A. L. Naismith | W. J. McNeill |
| 19. | Mrs. A. L. Naismith | A. S. Foggo | No Entry |
| 20. | Mrs. J. H. Baillie | A. A. Norton | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 21. | J. H. Thompson | F. R. Dufton | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 22. | A. S. Foggo | J. Selby Carter | Thos. Pocklington |
| 23. | A. S. Foggo | Mrs. A. Crawford | A. A. Norton |
| 24. | N. S. Haines | A. A. Norton | Mrs. E. Harland |
| 25. | J. H. Thompson | A. A. Norton | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 26. | Charles Ruze | N. S. Haines | S. B. Bartlett |
| 27. | A. A. Norton | N. S. Haines | J. H. Thompson |
| 27. | A. A. Norton | N. S. Haines | James Daxon |
| (a) | | | |
| 27. | N. S. Haines | Mrs. A. L. Naismith | W. C. Reed |
| (b) | | | |
| 27. | N. S. Haines | F. R. Dufton | J. H. Thompson |
| (c) | | | |
| 27. | J. H. Thompson | A. A. Norton | Charles Ruze |
| (d) | | | |
| 27. | N. S. Haines | J. H. Thompson | A. S. Foggo |
| (e) | | | |
| 28. | Mrs. D. Hughes | Mrs. R. Dale | No Entry |
| 29. | Mrs. R. Dale | Mrs. D. Hughes | No Entry |
| 30. | Mrs. R. Dale | No Entry | No Entry |
| 31. | Mrs. E. Harland | Mrs. Mary Sloan | Mrs. H. T. Burgess |
| 32. | Basil A. B. Clark | Dr. C. T. Moyle | Samuel Crump |
| 33. | Dr. H. I. Kinsey | Samuel Crump | J. H. Nichols |

| Class | First Prize | Second Prize | Third Prize |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 34. | Dr. H. I. Kinsey | F. L. Childs | E. A. Overton |
| 35. | G. A. Baker | Mrs. Alan Stollery | Dr. C. T. Moyle |
| 36. | E. A. Overton | Dr. C. T. Moyle | Campbell Norton |
| 37. | S. McDowell | J. H. Thompson | No Entry |
| 38. | F. R. Dufton | Mrs. J. H. Baillie | A. A. Norton |
| 39. | Mrs. A. L. Naismith | F. F. Dufton | No Entry |
| 40. | Mrs. A. L. Naismith | S. McDowell | No Entry |
| 41. | Mrs. H. T. Burgess | Mrs. A. L. Naismith | No Entry |
| 42. | Mrs. H. T. Burgess | S. B. Bartlett | No Entry |
| 43. | S. B. Bartlett | A. A. Norton | Mrs. J. H. Baillie |
| 44. | Mrs. H. T. Burgess | S. B. Bartlett | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 45. | Mrs. H. T. Burgess | S. B. Bartlett | A. A. Norton |
| 46. | F. R. Dufton | W. C. Reed | S. B. Bartlett |
| 47. | W. C. Reed | Mrs. J. H. Baillie | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 48. | N. S. Haines | Miss Vera Holdsworth | Mrs. Mary Sloan |
| 49. | Mrs. J. Selby Carter | Mrs. Mary Sloan | N. S. Haines |
| 50. | J. Selby Carter | No Entry | No Entry |
| 51. | Miss Vera Holdsworth | Mrs. A. Wallace | Mrs. Mary Sloan |
| 52. | S. B. Bartlett | F. L. Childs | Mrs. P. S. Favro |
| 53. | Thos. Pocklington | F. R. Dufton | A. A. Norton |
| 54. | N. S. Haines | Mrs. Mary Sloan | Mrs. E. Harland |
| 55. | A. A. Norton | F. R. Dufton | F. F. Dufton |
| 56. | F. R. Dufton | F. F. Dufton | No Entry |
| 57. | Miss Vera Holdsworth | A. A. Norton | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 58. | Miss Vera Holdsworth | A. A. Norton | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| 59. | Mrs. A. Wallace | Thos. Pocklington | Miss Vera Holdsworth |
| 60. | Dr. J. H. Baillie | A. S. Foggo | A. A. Norton |
| 61. | W. J. McNeill | Mrs. J. H. Baillie | A. A. Norton |
| 62. | N. S. Haines | No Entry | No Entry |
| 63. | A. A. Norton | Mrs. A. Crawford | N. S. Haines |
| 64. | J. A. Lowe | A. A. Norton | S. B. Bartlett |
| 65. | A. Selwood | Mrs. R. E. Murdoch | No Entry |
| 66. | Mrs. R. E. Murdoch | A. Selwood | No Entry |
| 67. | A. Selwood | Mrs. R. E. Murdoch | No Entry |
| 68. | Miss Vera Holdsworth | Mrs. Murray | Miss A. Laidlaw |

Best Rose in the Show:

P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy—A. S. Foggo

Best White or Cream Rose in the Show:

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Special Prize—Charles Ruze

Sweepstakes Prize to Winner of Highest Aggregate Score of Points:

Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy—A. A. Norton

Maximum Aggregate Points in Airborne Section:

Arthur J. Webster Challenge Trophy—A. Selwood

Maximum Aggregate Points in Amateur Section:

Special Prize of Radio Broadcasting Station CFRB—A. A. Norton

Maximum Aggregate Points in Small Garden and Novice Section:

Special Prize of Radio Broadcasting Station CFRB—Mrs. R. Dale.

The Summer Exhibition Prize List, 1955

| Class | PRIZES | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | First | Second | Third |
| PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL | | | |
| 1. Display of outdoor grown Roses. | Non-competitive display only. Do. | | |
| 2. Display of indoor grown Roses OPEN — except to Commercial Rose Growers and Florists — Outdoor Roses. Note — All Roses exhibited in Classes 4 to 27 (e) inclusive must be correctly and legibly named. | | | |
| 3. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario. | Challenge Trophy Dunlop & Sons, Ltd. | Silver Medal The C.R.S. | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. |
| FLORIBUNDAS AND POLYANTHAS | | | |
| 4. Collection of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, not fewer than six varieties, three stems of each variety, shown in separate vases. | Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock | Do. | Do. |
| 5. Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, three varieties, three stems of each variety, shown in separate vases. | Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Diploma |

| CLASSES | PRIZES | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------|
| C.R.S. BOXES | | | |
| 6. Exhibit of Roses, not fewer than twelve distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in C.R.S. boxes. | T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup | Diploma | Diploma |
| 7. Exhibit of Roses, six distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in C.R.S. boxes. | Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Son | Do. | Do. |
| 8. Exhibit of H.P.'s, not fewer than six or more than twelve blooms, of at least three varieties, shown in C.R.S. boxes. | Challenge Trophy, Fred A. Kent | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Do. |
| CLIMBING ROSES | | | |
| 9. Ten sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s H.T.'s or T.'s excluded), one or more varieties, shown in a vase. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.) | Silver Medal, The C.R.S. | Diploma | Do. |
| 10. Collection of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded), three stems or sprays of each variety, one variety per vase. | Challenge Cup, The Canadian Bank of Commerce | Diploma | Do. |
| RECENT INTRODUCTIONS | | | |
| 11. Exhibit of new Roses, not over five years in commerce, shown in individual vases. To qualify one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least six distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1950. | The Paul B. Sanders Memorial Challenge Trophy | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Do. |
| Hybrid Perpetuals | | | |
| 12. Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase. | Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Do. |

| CLASSES | PRIZES | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Silver Medal The C.R.S. | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Diploma |
| 23. Three H.T.'s, pink, shown in a vase. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 24. Three H.T.'s, white or cream, shown in a vase. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 25. Three H.T.'s, yellow, shown in a vase. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 26. Three H.T.'s, one or more varieties, any colour, shown in a vase. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 27. Specimen bloom, H.T., shown in a vase. (Blooms eligible for this Class will be the winners of Classes 27(a), 27(b), 27(c), 27(d) and 27(e). (a) Specimen bloom, red, other requirements as in class 27. (b) Specimen bloom, pink, other requirements as in Class 27. (c) Specimen bloom, white or cream, other requirements as in Class 27. (d) Specimen bloom, yellow, other requirements as in Class 27. (e) Specimen bloom, bicolour or multicolour, other requirements as in Class 27. | Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden | Diploma | Do. |
| | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Do. | Do. |
| | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| OPEN TO MEMBERS HAVING NOT MORE THAN 30 ROSE BUSHES IN THEIR GARDENS | Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes | Silver Medal The C.R.S. | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. |
| 28. Six blooms, H.P. or H.T., shown in vases. | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Diploma | Diploma |
| 29. Three H.T.'s, any variety of varieties, shown in a vase. | The C.R.S. | | |

| CLASSES | | PRIZES | |
|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| | | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Diploma |
| 30. | One H.T., any variety, shown in a vase. | | Diploma |
| OPEN TO WOMEN MEMBERS | | | |
| 31. | Vase of Roses; must be grown and exhibited by a woman. (Exhibitors may use their own containers). | Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P. A. Thomson | Do. |
| NOVICE CLASS (See Rules) | | | |
| 32. | Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase. | Prize presented by Mr. A. A. Norton | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. |
| 33. | Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase. | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Diploma |
| 34. | Specimen bloom, H.T., shown in a vase. | Do. | Do. |
| 35. | Six stems or sprays of Climbing Roses, one or more varieties, (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded), shown in a vase. | Do. | Do. |
| 36. | Six stems of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, one or more varieties, shown in a vase. | Do. | Do. |
| DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Grown) | | | |
| (Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists). | | | |
| 37. | Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers. | Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy, | Do. |

CLASSES

PRIZES

In Classes 38 to 47 inclusive blooms may be displayed in a vase, bowl or other suitable container.

| | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------|
| 38. Arrangement of H.T.'s, red, not fewer than nine or more than fifteen blooms. | Royal York Hotel Challenge Trophy | Diploma | Diploma |
| 39. Arrangement of H.T.'s, yellow, not fewer than nine or more than fifteen blooms. | Challenge Trophy, The Hon. George S. Henry | Do. | Do. |
| 40. Arrangement of H.T.'s, pink, not fewer than nine or more than fifteen blooms. | Challenge Trophy, Sir Edward W. Beatty | Do. | Do. |
| 41. Arrangement of H.T.'s, cream or white, not fewer than nine or more than fifteen blooms. | Challenge Trophy, The Hon. W. D. Ross | Do. | Do. |
| 42. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded). | Prize presented by Mrs. M. C. Hooper | Do. | Do. |
| 43. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, red (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded). | J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy | Do. | Do. |
| 44. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any colour, (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded). | Rose Bowl, Mrs. Schuyler Snively | Do. | Do. |
| 45. Arrangement of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, single, any colour. | Prize presented by Mrs. H. P. Marshall | Do. | Do. |
| 46. Arrangement of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double, any colour. | Special Prize (See footnote) | Do. | Do. |
| 47. Arrangement of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double, red. | Special Prize (See footnote) | Do. | Do. |

| CLASSES | | PRIZES | |
|---------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | | Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes | Special Prize (see footnote) |
| 48. | Small decoration of Roses (suitable for a five o'clock tea table) to be arranged in a small container. | | Diploma |
| 49. | Small decoration of one of more Roses, (suitable for a five o'clock tea tray), to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and container not to exceed eight inches in height. | Special Prize (See footnote) | Do. |
| 50. | Bowl or vase of single H.T. Roses. | Challenge Trophy, Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson | Do. |
| 51. | Arrangement of Roses suitable for a mantel, in tints and tones of one colour; any foliage permitted. | Special Prize (See footnote) | Do. |
| 52. | Gentleman's Boutonniere. | Special Prize (See footnote) | Do. |
| 53. | Basket of Roses, any size. | Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros., Ltd. | Do. |
| 54. | Small basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than fifteen inches, including blooms. | Challenge Trophy, Brig. A. E. Nash, M.C. | Do. |
| 55. | Basket of red Roses, any size. | Challenge Trophy, Lt.-Col. Hugh A. Rose | Do. |
| 56. | Basket of pink Roses, any size. | Challenge Trophy, King Edward Hotel | Do. |

CLASSES

PRIZES

| | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|----------------|
| <p>57. Dinner Table decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage permitted; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 6' by 4'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this Class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Avenue West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.</p> | <p>Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon</p> | <p>Diploma</p> | <p>Diploma</p> |
| <p>58. Luncheon Table decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage permitted; flower receptacle and luncheon cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 4' by 2½'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this Class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Avenue West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.</p> | <p>Challenge Trophy, Miss Mabel Stoakley</p> | <p>Do.</p> | <p>Do.</p> |
| <p>59. Arrangement of Roses or of Roses in combination with other flowers, in a vase, bowl or other suitable container appropriate for a living room; Roses to predominate; any foliage permitted; arrangement to be viewed from 3 or 4 sides.</p> | <p>Seely B. Brush Memorial Prize, presented by the Misses Brush.</p> | <p>Do.</p> | <p>Do.</p> |
| <p>60. For men only; arrangement of Roses, any size, suitable for a bachelor's quarters; any foliage permitted. (Must be arranged by exhibitor).</p> | <p>Silver Medal The C.R.S.</p> | <p>Bronze Medal The C.R.S.</p> | <p>Do.</p> |

| CLASSES | | PRIZES | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>SPECIAL CLASSES</p> <p>Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists.</p> | | | |
| 61. | Six fragrant red Roses, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase, correctly and legibly named. | Rose Bowl, Mrs. Campbell Reaves | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. Diploma |
| 62. | Three fragrant Roses, any variety or varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase. | A. Alan Gow Memorial Challenge Trophy | Do. Do. |
| 63. | Specimen Rose with the finest fragrance, correctly and legibly named. Note—The above three classes will be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance, the remaining 40 points to be given for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition. | Silver Medal The C.R.S. | Do. Do. |
| 64. | Exhibit of species rosa or of types of Roses not heretofore provided for in the schedule, such as Albas, Bourbons, Centifolias, Damasks, Gallicas, Mosses, Musks, Noisettes, Rugosas, etc. or their hybrids. | <p>Mr. Will Tillotson, Old Rose Specialist, of Watsonville, California, offers 12 Old-Fashioned Roses as prizes in this Class, to be delivered in April, 1956, to be divided as follows:</p> <p>Six Bushes Four Bushes Two Bushes</p> <p>Prizewinners should get in touch with the Hon. Secretary who will arrange for the necessary Import Permit.</p> | |
| 65. | OPEN TO AIRBORNE EXHIBITS ONLY (Transportation expenses for the undermentioned three classes will be absorbed by the Society.) Six blooms, H.T., any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase. | Silver Medal The C.R.S. | Diploma Diploma |

| CLASSES | PRIZES | |
|---|---|---------|
| 66. Three blooms, H.T., any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase. | Bronze Medal The C.R.S. | Diploma |
| 67. Specimen bloom, H.T., any variety, correctly named, shown in a vase. | Do. | Do. |
| For maximum points in Classes 65, 66 and 67. | Challenge Trophy, A. J. Webster | |
| BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW | Challenge Trophy, P. H. Mitchell | |
| To be selected from any entry except those in Classes 1 and 2. | Prize given by Canadian Oil Companies, Limited. (W. Harold Rea, President) | |
| BEST WHITE OR CREAM ROSE IN THE SHOW | | |
| To be selected from any entry except those in Classes 1 and 2. | Challenge Trophy, Sir Harry Oakes | |
| SWEEPSTAKES PRIZES | Challenge Trophy, Col. W. G. MacKendrick, D.S.O. | |
| To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points. | | |
| To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points in the Novice Section (Classes 32-36 inclusive). | | |

RULES

For purposes of this Show the various groups of exhibitors are defined as follows:

Professional—comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade or business of growing and/or selling flowers.

Amateur—comprising all persons who do not grow flower for profit and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners but who may employ a labourer.

Novice—comprising Amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

In all classes except Numbers 51, 57, 58, 59, and 60 Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited above the level of the containers.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12.00 noon in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All blooms must be grown by the exhibitor except in Classes 1 and 2.

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

Specimen blooms of T's, H.T.'s H.P.'s and other exhibition types in the Exhibition Section must have been grown disbudded. Side buds will disqualify the blooms and evidence of very recent disbudding will be penalized.

Exhibitors may make more than one entry in a given class but only one award will be given, e.g., should an exhibitor with two entries be placed first and second, the latter award will be set aside, the third prize winner moved up to second and the next best entry placed third.

Except in Classes Numbers 1, 2 and 3, exhibitors must be members in good standing of The Canadian Rose Society.

While officials of the Society exercise every care to safeguard the property of exhibitors, no responsibility can be accepted for loss or damage. In this connection exhibitors are urged to be on hand at the conclusion of the Rose Show to claim their containers.

The Exhibition Committee provides vases in various sizes, also uniform labels for use in Classes which call for the naming of blooms, but if you are competing in the Decorative Classes you must provide your own containers (baskets, bowls, etc.), leaving them with your exhibit until the conclusion of the Show in the evening.

The C.R.S. boxes, to be used in Classes Numbers 6, 7 and 8, are hollow wooden boxes which will be supplied by the Society. The lids are pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass or metal tubes containing water, and the surface is covered with moss or cedar foliage.

The Annual Rose Show, 1954

by Dr. J. H. BAILLIE

The Great Hall of Hart House, University of Toronto, was once again the scene of our Annual Rose Show on 21st June and, as in previous years, it provided an excellent setting for this colourful event. The East Common Room, adjoining the Great Hall, was also utilized for the staging of some of the decorative classes, the table arrangements and the special Garden Club entries staged in Class 68.

The Rose Show was officially opened by our President, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, who extended a cordial welcome to the many interested visitors. The attendance, however, was considerably below the figures for the two preceding years owing to the fact that one of Toronto's most severe electrical storms struck just at the opening hour and continued at intervals throughout the afternoon and well into the evening. Hart House was without light for prolonged periods and the "black-out" seriously affected the auction sale of blooms which had to be conducted with the aid of flashlights. Having regard to the unfavourable weather conditions prevailing the Committee members were not keenly disappointed with the support accorded the Show by the public. This was the first occasion in many years when the weather man has been unkind on Rose Show day.

Exhibitors were the stars of the Show as usual. While the heavy entries of several former regular exhibitors were missed, including those of Prof. A. H. MacAndrews, Mr. A. J. Webster, Mr. E. W. Tyrrill, Mr. D. C. Patton and Mr. J. M. Philp, an encouraging number of new exhibitors put in an appearance while others, who had previously staged only one or two entries, this year were more heavily represented. The list of prizewinners appears elsewhere so we shall refer here only to a few of the more important awards.

The P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for The Best Rose in the Show was awarded to Mr. A. S. Foggo for a fine specimen of Crimson Glory. This was only Mr. Foggo's third year as an exhibitor and his accomplishment should serve to encourage those timid souls who hesitate to venture into the competitive field.

The exhibitor obtaining the highest aggregate score of points in competition and thereby winning the sweepstake award, the Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy, was none other than our Honourary Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Norton, who

was also successful in capturing the Challenge Bowl of H. M. Eddie & Sons, Limited, offered in Class 15. This is a noteworthy achievement as will be indicated by a reference to the specifications of that difficult Class.

The new Trophy of Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., for The Best White or Cream Rose in the Show was won by Mr. Charles Ruze for an excellent specimen of the Hybrid Perpetual, Frau Karl Druschki, while in the supplementary section (Class 68), open only to members of The Garden Club of Ontario, Miss Vera Holdsworth won top honours.

The Parks Department, City of Toronto, was awarded the Challenge Trophy of Dunlop & Sons Ltd., for a very interesting display of Roses grown in Exhibition Park and, as in previous years, this exhibit added much to our Show.

The non-competitive displays of Sheridan Nurseries, Ltd., and the Dale Estate, Ltd., attracted unusual attention and public enquiry arising from them should help in some small way to compensate these firms for their valuable and much appreciated contributions toward the success of our Show.

In the Airborne Section blooms flown here by T.C.A. from Mr. Archie Selwood and Mrs. R. E. Murdoch of Vancouver aroused much interest among the visitors. They also served to make the Rose Show more truly national in character.

Mr. C. R. Stephenson arranged on behalf of the Committee an exhibit of ten Rose varieties recommended for Ontario gardens and this exhibit was also the subject of much favourable comment. We hope it will be repeated.

Special mention should be made of the sixteen judges who, again with painstaking care, used their special knowledge of Roses and of artistic arrangement to select the winners from the hundreds of lovely entries. We should like, also, to express our appreciation of the assistance rendered by Mr. W. Pocklington who so capably, and under the most adverse circumstances, acted as auctioneer. Our sincere thanks go to all others who contributed in one form or another toward the success of the 1954 Rose Show—the hard-working Exhibition Committee, the Officials and Staff of Hart House, and finally the small army of exhibitors who, working in the heat and under pressure, staged such an excellent display of Roses.

It was an exhausting day for the members of the Exhibition Committee but all felt amply repaid for their efforts by the outcome of the event.

Pilgrimage to Roselandia

By Mrs. J. J. GALLAGHER

No attempt is made by the author to catalogue or describe the infinite variety and exquisite beauty of West Coast Roses. She records the impressions of an Easterner on a first trip to the West Coast of the United States and Canada in the hope of sharing with readers the pleasure of this memorable experience.

Our first glimpse of California was shortly after sunrise as we raised the shade in our drawing room to a world that was entirely new to an Easterner. And what a thrilling and satisfying introduction it was.

Far away, majestic, snow-capped peaks that looked like billowing masses of silver clouds in the morning sun; millions of trees in variegated green on their long slopes and huge rocks and boulders nestling among them glinting like sparkling gems.

Then, as our eager gaze dropped to the valley, there spread before us grove after grove of oranges, almonds, peaches, pears, beautifully set out in wide-spaced rows, accentuated by the heavy brown mulch ground cover. Such scenery we enjoyed all the way to Glendale, our first stop.

Eleven pieces of baggage may not seem to be many for husband, wife and two daughters, but they can plague a porter and a good friend whose car is not a truck. But, eventually, grips, hat boxes and passengers were stowed and seated and we were on our way to San Marino.

The streets were wide, bordered by lovely houses, each with Roses of some kind or another. One had a front walk lined with bushes of Hybrid Teas four feet high, well spaced,



ETHEL SANDAY (H.T.)

*Raised by Oliver Mee, O.B.E. Distributors: John Sanday (Roses) Ltd., Almondsbury, Bristol.
First Class Trial Ground Certificate, 1952, and Gold Medal, 1953.*

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain.

and in various colours. Another had a Climbing Talisman running up the side and spilling over the roof in a splash of orange-gold and deep rose. Dorothy Perkins and Paul's Scarlet were happy companions on a garage wall and it did not seem strange to see Mrs. Sam McGredy ornamenting a lamp post. That was a lovely sight by day but really glamorous at night with a glimmer of light shimmering on coppery-orange blooms and bronze-red leaves. Perhaps unusual to the eyes of a Northerner were climbing Roses treated as espaliers, canes five to six feet long, each trained to spread horizontally along the lattice work. The Roses on these were large, close together and each nestled in its own green leaves—really so entrancing one was tempted to pluck a bloom for a corsage.

Our destination was the famed Huntingdon Hotel where we enjoyed a delightful lunch. It would have been nice to browse in the world-famous Huntingdon Library but the schedule planned by our hosts did not leave time to do so. However, we did visit the Art Gallery to admire Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" in its marvellous shades of blue. This is their priceless treasure, but "Pinkie" by Sir Thomas Lawrence also took our fancy. It's a painting of Sarah Moulton Barrett—with Rose bushes scattered at her feet—which detail intrigued us.

The Huntingdon Botanical Gardens are uniquely beautiful. Trees from all over the world cast a welcome shade on garden-bordered walks and invite one to linger and appreciate their beauty and variety. Lawns with nary a "Keep-Off" sign soothe tired feet and frayed nerves. Individual gardens are innumerable but each has some distinguishing feature to relieve its own monotony. In the Rose gardens we found climbers on trellises framing and accenting the blaze of colour in the bed itself. The blends show up extraordinarily well in sunny California. The climbing varieties, particularly, are extravagantly beautiful on countless pillars and trellises. We noted a climbing Texas Centennial, and how it enhanced a bed of President Herbert Hoover, of which it is a sport, by adding a deeper shade of orange and gold as well as a more vivid carmine to petal edges. Other varieties in the Huntingdon Gardens which impressed us were: Girona, a fragrant mass of colour, red and yellow blend; Fandango, new to us, brilliant in startling scarlet-orange shading; Forty Niner, orient red contrasting with rather pale yellow outer petals.

In quieter tones Peace held its usual lead with shrub-like bushes of yellow blooms, although not so deep a yellow as we have in our own Northern garden. Eclipse, Etoile de Hollande, Comtesse Vandal, old favourites with us, grew luxuriantly in this Southern garden. For the first time we met Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, a white, low-growing H.T. compared to the others, all of which attain greater heights here than in the East. The many-petalled blooms of this Rose give a delightful tea scent. Then, there were Goldilocks, Fashion, Ma Perkins and Lilibet. The latter's charmingly dainty pink blooms and fresh fragrance have won this new variety an affectionate place in gardens everywhere.

Strolling from the Rose gardens we came upon masses of colourful begonias growing under the trees and a vista of vari-coloured geraniums, mass-planted, that appeared to go on over acres. Among the large shrubs enclosing the gardens were many species *rosa* whose heavy-blooming season had passed at the time of our visit. It did seem happy planning that they were placed among other flowering shrubs. With just a little imagination we could visualize beautiful Hugonis, with its pale gold blooms and dainty foliage against the background of *Ceanothus*, the California wild lilac called by some "Mountain Haze"—a delicate and lovely shrub.

One is impressed over and over again by the careful planting arrangement that uses blends and contrasts of colours to bring out the beauty of each species. For example, we noted *R. Moyesii*, with its fern-like leaves; a *damascena*, with green leaves light in texture and colour; *Omeiensis*, with its large, translucent red thorns, grouped with a background planting of white-flowered Sweet Viburnum, *Abelia Grandiflora*, whose shining foliage does so much in providing a setting for white blooms shaded pink, and *Mahonia Aquifolium*, with its holly-like leaves and yellow flowers. The effect was unusually pleasing.

The exquisite exotic blooms of *Hibiscus rose sinensis* coupled with Scotch Broom—its strange-looking quills tipped with tiny yellow flowers—formed a background that, from close-up seemed bizarre. From a distance, however, the effect was of pleasingly colourful notes in an harmonious whole.

Henry Huntingdon's magnificent generosity in sharing his treasures with the general public is typical of Californians

as illustrated again in La Canada. There, the fabulous Descanso Gardens have recently been made a public park. And how much its beauty is appreciated is evidenced by the thousands of visitors. Descanso means "where I rest". Laid out at the base of La Canada mountains, the gardens would seem to enjoy more sunshine than those in the Huntingdon Estate. The Rose gardens have a large collection of species and Old Fashioned types, the former going back to the year 1500. It is interesting to see how the favourites down through the years are planted in chronological order. They are set out in beds not far apart. Included are Gallicas, Centifolias and Moss roses in such profusion one could not name them all.

Unfortunately, the blooming season for most varieties was over but they must have presented a softly beautiful scene a few weeks earlier. Still in bloom, however, was Nevada, a Moyesii Hybrid, with its creamy-white flowers, and there was Kazanlik, damascena, whose flat, clear, pink blooms and golden stamens have a distinctive grace, and so alluring a perfume that this Rose is the principal source of "Attar of Roses". It was encouraging to observe that many beds of Roses in this exquisitely landscaped garden looked startlingly like our own modest beds. A large group of Chrysler Imperial was a beautiful sight with their lovely-shaped buds and wide-open crimson-maroon blooms. Pink-shaded crimson Mission Bells and apricot-salmon Fashion were delightful seen together. As we left the gardens over a small rustic bridge, low lattice work about thirty feet long caught our eyes. On it, gaily festooned, were a number of Mermaid Climbers growing horizontally. The glossy foliage framing creamy-yellow, flat-open blooms, with their boss of yellow stamens made these a picture to remember, particularly as their heavenly tea scent trailed along with us.

Our friends suggested a visit to Forest Lawn as a fitting climax to a wonderful day. So off we went, as we thought for a trip through the countryside to Pasadena. Actually we never seemed to be outside of Los Angeles all day long. This sprawling city is like no other. One drives 50 miles all in built up areas, from one community to another and it is quite impossible for the stranger to tell where one stops and another begins.

It was Memorial Day and as we entered fabulous Forest Lawn with its gently-sloping green hills laced with winding roads we saw thousands of uniformly small plaques, each set

flat in the ground, decorated with flowers, mostly Roses, and thousands of visitors paying their respects to their dear ones. It was a memorable sight as we drove the mounting road to the plateau on top, pausing at different levels to visit a chapel or just to view the scene below. And what a panorama spread before us at the end of the road! Mountains and valleys, cities and towns as far as the eyes could see! Looking down over the vast cemetery on this day of days, the broad lawns were dotted with blooms that in their brilliance looked like glistening jewels in the setting sun. Could be we received that impression because of a tear or two in our eyes as we shared the memories of those to whom this visit was rather a tenderly sad pilgrimage.

Anyone who has travelled East and West and North and South, chiefly to see Roses and to meet Rose people will agree that all rosarians have one common attribute. That is their charming readiness to devote themselves to you for the hour, or the day of your visit, often, perhaps to the detriment of their own interests. How completely this was demonstrated when we visited Will Tillotson in Watsonville, California. He was right there awaiting us when we arrived at the designated meeting place. We transferred to his roomy Cadillac and were treated to what he called one of his favourite drives. This included that famous 17-mile trail to Monterey Bay through arching eucalyptus, pines and a variety of indigenous trees. Through lacy foliage we had many entrancing views of the Pacific as we sped down the coast and it was even more blue in the morning sun than we had imagined it. At The Lodge, in Pebble Beach, we were his guests for lunch. From the dining gallery through large picture windows we looked out on green lawns sloping down to Monterey Bay, where massive rock formations along the shore line made readily believable the weatherbeaten signs we had seen commemorating wrecks on this rugged coast caused by Pacific gales down through the years. Off to the left across the water a tiny village nestled by the Bay at the foot of the hills. In such an enchanting setting can we not be excused for thinking the fish had the true tang of the sea, and the strawberries a sweetness never before so enticing? There was, of course, a great deal of Rose talk at the table. Mr. Tillotson was most interested in what our Society is doing, in the seasons of our Roses, how they grow and what we do for their protection in North Country gardens.

And he concluded his own remarks by saying he proposed to take us later in the afternoon to a garden that gave expression to most of his thoughts on Roses.

Returning to Watsonville we drove through many small towns made beautiful by luxuriant gardens ablaze with colour and including thousands of Roses. Perhaps the most quaint was Carmel, a favoured haunt of Mr. Tillotson, perhaps because, like his "Roses of Yesterday", it so truly exemplifies the charm of bygone days. Many years ago it first attracted artists from all over the Continent. Like many others, they felt that Nature most adorned was Nature unadorned.

In large measure, residents of Carmel have retained this individuality of the village of earlier years by refusing to go along with the current of modernization to the entire detriment of tradition. Stern necessity has, of course, brought paved roads and electricity, but one can imagine with what regret for the passing of the country lane and the oil lamp! Carmel is the site of the most famous of the many old Spanish Missions of California. It is picturesquely located and has a broad patio framed in Roses and other brilliant flowers.

Eventually we reached the garden that Mr. Tillotson was holding in reserve for our delectation. As we approached it we noticed a reproduction of the Old Doctor's Buggy in iron fretwork, with the name "Dr. Oscar Marshall, Watsonville" underneath. Courteously opening the gate, Mr. Tillotson ushered us into the garden as if he were presenting us to Royalty. And indeed, we felt we were entering the outdoor palace of the Queen of Flowers. As we glanced around, enthralled, there seemed to be neither beginning nor end to this bower of beauty, which was quite informal in layout. Climbing Roses provided a background, covering house, garage, trees and pillars. There were Paul's Scarlet, Paul's Lemon Pillar, a yellow Banksian and a salmon-pink Dream Girl. Also a striking Veilchenblau which, though not a true blue, had a faded lilac shade that contributed a colour note in a minor key. Then, there were giant Delphiniums in the most exquisite shades of blue, lilac, purple, all quite exotic-looking and almost overshadowing a profusion of Roses in every colour of the rainbow. We noticed Suzon Lotthe, a Meilland creation that is a lovely Rose, softest of pinks, the first we had seen. And near it was a Lavender Pinnocchio with its unusual chocolate-brown buds and smoky

pink flowers—much favoured by Mr. Tillotson. It falls naturally into the category of "rare, unusual" roses—rather difficult to grow successfully, but very satisfactory when it does come through. Geranium Red was another Floribunda of difficult colour that had its place here. The Fairy seemed to be a garden in itself as it spread its tiny rosettes over so much ground.

At the gateway were two tall pillars of Phyllis Bide about fifteen feet high. At the top, roses were trained over lateral wires so as to form a rose umbrella. Their apricot-pink blooms made a striking splash of colour. Mr. Tillotson did not share our enthusiasm for these beautiful, umbrella-shaped rose pillars, explaining that their glory faded quickly. But we saw them at their best and the memory will be treasured.

Around the corner we came upon a bush of Charles Mallerin. The impression it made was of one great, deep red rose growing to a height of five feet, its velvety petals competing with one another for our admiration. While a large Rose, its size enhanced rather than detracted from its charm, and its fragrance was enchanting.

Other red and pink Climbing Roses were close to the house wandering at will over and into windows and circling the chimney in patterns of sunshine and shadow, always disseminating their sweet perfume.

Surrounding the garden was a low border of red and yellow Violas, and here and there deep blue Forget-me-nots. The overall impression was of a fairyland, a gardener's dream that achieved the effect of Nature having her own way—the magic effect of truly green thumbs at work.

As we rambled around, Mr. Tillotson "let us be", sensing our mood. His was the pleasure of realizing that we so well understood what he meant when he said that this garden epitomized his conception of growing Roses so as to know them and to enjoy them. How well he knew that this experience of ours would be lived over and over again in those musing winter hours when every gardener in our part of the world does his dreaming!

Our wonderful day was passing and we were anxious to get out to Mr. Tillotson's "work shop" before returning to San Francisco.

A growing field is so frequently, and perhaps necessarily, a routine sort of a place—row after row of Roses. It is

characteristic of Will Tillotson that he should try—and with success—to have something different. What a lovely thought to ring his growing area with exquisite species and Old Roses like Cherokee Rose, Schoener's Nutkana, Highdowensis, Wind Chimes and Lamarque, to name a few! Each has its own distinctive feature, glossy leaves, lovely colour, ornamental thorns, or, as in the case of Wind Chimes, a combination of fragrance with a suggestion of music, with the Noisette, Lamarque, its marvellous blooming capacity. We were thrilled to observe on one side of a cabin a glorious Gloire de Dijon reaching over the roof, but, on the way up taking care to spill its blooms through open windows along with its ravishing tea scent.

Relaxing there after a full day amid all of these dear Rose friends we enjoyed the soft drawl of the master planner of this enterprise. He does not choose a Rose because it is the fad of the moment. His philosophy on Roses is best expressed in his own words: "This I consider our small but unique place in the sun—to test the finest Rose varieties, regardless of age or origin, including the best from Europe—adding to our collection each year those of greatest beauty, the most unusual, romantic or historical. To grow these we discover those rare and unique qualities, old-fashioned or recent, which will add new zest to your Rose hobby and new beauty to your garden."

We were happy to find that he, too, liked Betty Bland with its delicate blue-green foliage and red stems, although the blooms had blown. This Dropmore variety, one of our favourites in the North country, grows so beautifully. He told us he plans to develop Agnes, which he had brought from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. It is nice to think of a bit of Canada in Southern California. Quite a contrast to Betty Bland was a low group of Tea Roses, including Maman Cochet, Duchesse de Brabant and Rosette Delizy. How we envied the privilege of having them while fully realizing that such lushness was for Southern temperatures only.

Our day with Will Tillotson was the highlight of our stay in California and during these long winter evenings we live again under sunny skies that in the distance meet the blue waters of the Pacific. And we dream of luxuriant vegetation in Nature's rainbow colours, Roses that climb over houses and bloom in the warm shade—not just for three or four months,

but all through the year.

The drive back to San Francisco was a pleasant surprise because we took a route that differed from the fairly level road on which we motored down. We rambled over mountain trails reminiscent of our own Laurentian Hills with their deep gorges, high ridges and smiling valleys.

San Francisco undoubtedly has many Rose gardens, which we did not have the pleasure of seeing during our few days there, but for friendliness of the people and endless steep hills no place we know can compare with it. We fell in love with its elegant stores and became epicures eating its varied and tasty foods. The stranger is impressed by the architecture of the city, so many white buildings perched on one ledge above another. Nobody walks there, but being used to hills we walked from Union Square up to the Mark Hopkins to survey the scene from its cocktail room just under the roof. The experience was worth while, though getting there made us sympathize with the difficulties of the conquerors of Mount Everest.

The outstanding feature of Portland, Oregon, to us, was the Municipal Rose Garden, in which is incorporated the International Rose Testing Garden. Ideally located on one of the heights overlooking the city the gardens are exquisitely landscaped, the Rose beds being framed in carefully tended lawns, against a background of Climbing Roses on artistic trellises and varied evergreens. Their neatness and cleanliness were outstanding, and, this is remarkable having regard to their size, for the staff consists of but three men. Fred Edmunds is the presiding genius, though now at 84 he is not as active physically as he used to be. But his mind is as sharp as ever and he is as keenly interested in Roses and what is going on all over the Rose world as ever he was. The Portland Rose Gardens will be a lasting monument to Fred Edmunds' intimate knowledge of, and skill with, Roses. Going down the broad stone steps leading into the gardens one has a bird's eye view of quite a large area. The Climber, City of York, with its creamy-white blooms, was lovely festooned on a trellis. Picture, always a favourite, in climbing form, with its soft, pink blooms nestling in glossy, dark foliage gave us a memory to treasure. Another notable specimen, with single blooms of creamy-white, was Capt. Thomas. There were hundreds of others that captivated us, altogether too numerous to mention and describe.

Practically every garden on the West Coast displays beds or bushes of Charlotte Armstrong. Always a remarkable Rose, in this area it surpasses itself with very large blooms, red changing to rose-pink. Perhaps it is the climate which is responsible for making of the blends and bi-colours: Roses of superb shades—Saturnia, yellow and red; Forty-Niner, creamy-yellow and cherry-red; Betty Uprichard, red shading to pink.

Among the newer roses in the Test Gardens we noticed Queen Elizabeth. Being the first of the Grandifloras, it excited our curiosity. Its orchard-pink blooms and shiny, clean leaves, with the look of a Hybrid Tea, and yet the growth of a Floribunda, made it seem most desirable as an addition to our own garden. We were pleased to see Burnaby (Eddie's) proudly showing off its very light, creamy-yellow flowers, sometimes red-tinged at petal-edge. It was fitting, of course, to find bushes of the Fred Edmunds in beds along the borders and beneath climbers, always contributing a warm glow through its coppery-orange tones and scenting the air delightfully. Lilibet, Glacier, and Jiminy Cricket were fine small bushes when we saw them, but as the season was very retarded, none carried blooms.

Fred Edmunds' parting advice was to be sure to get over to Vancouver, Washington, that day to see the Rose Show. He spoke eloquently of the activities of Mrs. Nat Schoen and hoped we would meet her.

We went, crossing the Columbia River. We had the impression of this stream that it was turbulent and often went on a rampage, but this day, at the point we crossed, it was very quiet, in fact we noted many sailboats becalmed. We met many rose enthusiasts at the Show and they were rather surprised and pleased to have visitors from Eastern Canada on the occasion of their first Show. It was a nice exhibit, with special prominence being given to Crimson Glory, Peace, The Doctor, Charlotte Armstrong and Ena Harkness. The last-named is quite a favourite here, growing well in spite of too much rain. It was intriguing to find an exhibit of rose paintings which were to be judged on their artistic merit. It added a nice note to the Show.

Afterwards the general chairman, Mrs. David Talbot, took us on a tour of Mrs. Nat Schoen's garden and her own. Mrs. Schoen was away fulfilling some of her duties as an A.R.S. director. She has a delightful garden on two long slopes

down to the Columbia River, a marvellous site for a gardener to work on. One slope was chiefly species and Old Fashioned Roses, most of which had finished blooming. The other slope, separated by a charming walk, was a mass of beautiful Roses in flower. It would have been a rare pleasure to spend hours there, but time was passing and we wished to visit with Mrs. Talbot. She is very fond of tuberous begonias and had a wonderful array of them. They grew in gorgeous abandon under tall trees and baskets of them hung here and there giving an exotic look to the place. Her Rose garden sloped down to the River also. It was a natural sort of garden, Roses growing where they willed, interspersed with rare varieties of Iris. There were Rose climbers on fences and around the house where they were in complete shade. Yet how they grew!

We were interested to see how Mrs. Talbot transported her Roses to the Show. She made cone-shaped containers of butcher paper, just so long as to permit top leaves and bloom to be exposed, one bloom to a cone. She then placed the Roses in water in a large pail. To be sure of glossy, clean leaves she polished them with an old nylon stocking or a piece of soft flannel.

With the weather becoming continually cooler in this unusual month of June, we were not surprised in arriving in Victoria to find that the magnificent Rose gardens of the Empress Hotel were "quiet". We were happy to find one bloom there, a Madame Henri Guillot, exquisite in shape and of a colour difficult to describe, a sort of coral-orange with reddish tints. There were many standards with stems almost of the thickness of young trees. Many were located in beds of corresponding dwarf varieties. What we missed because of the poor season! We particularly remarked on some of the combinations such as Fashion with Vogue; Sutter's Gold with Burnaby; Betty Prior with Masquerade (here there was a very large standard of Masquerade); Sutter's Gold with a pillar of Climbing Shot Silk; Climbing Mrs. Sam McGredy overlooking a bed of Etoile de Hollande. The Van Fleet Climber, Glenn Dale, was near a bed of Texas Centennial. It seemed strange that June, month of Roses, should have been too late for the species Rosa and, in most parts of Canada, too early for the Hybrid Teas.

In Vancouver we were more fortunate. Perhaps this was

partly, or even largely, due to our genial friend, Archie Selwood, because he knew all the gardens and which were making the finest show of blooms. Bringing us into one garden (his own) he cautioned us to be careful of our comments. But he need not have warned us. It was charming. It looked homey and lived in, providing plenty of work for the gardener, but sparing him time for the occasional golf appointment. There were climbers, certainly—Paul's Lemon Pillar, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James and a lovely Ruth Alexander, with its bright, orangy-gold blooms. This number is grown extensively in the Canadian West. It was good to see Mrs. Sam McGredy. She, too, finds a welcome in gardens everywhere. Lowell Thomas (Botaniste Abrial), Santa Anita and Rubaiyat were also among those present.

Mr. Selwood's first words when we met him were: "Can you spell Rubaiyat?" That was a trick query! Our success or failure in the spelling determined our status as a rosarian in his opinion. How would YOU spell it—and do not look back a couple of lines to check up!

The Floribundas always can be relied upon to give a colourful touch to any garden and, placed as Mr. Selwood has planted them, there is achieved a pleasing effect with the white Irene of Denmark and Dagmar Spath, pink Ma Perkins and Pinkie, a Goldilocks and a pink Pinocchio, and, to add depth of colour, a red Frensham. Perhaps the most intriguing Rose in his garden, to us at any rate, was Sweet Sixteen. Like a pert young miss it stood tall and straight, the breeze tossing its salmon-pink petals which are so reminiscent of its heritage from Mrs. Sam McGredy, just as its spicy perfume brought to mind President Herbert Hoover.

In Mrs. Howell's garden there were no climbers. It was really a formal garden on a small scale. A mass of *Saturnia* formed a centre bed that was very pleasing. She told us her wonderful luck with Roses was due in part to free use of spent mushroom soil. We must mention the long hedge of lilies against the fence surrounding her garden. It was a beautiful sight. Mrs. Matthews' Rose garden was in rows, about 27 bushes to a row and her colour schemes were perfect. We noted Nocturne, Charlotte Armstrong, Angels Mateu and Crimson Glory as well as fine standards of Fantasia and Golden Sceptre (Spek's Yellow). The beauty

and perfect planning of her garden were accentuated by perennial borders in which Iris were emphasized, and by a gem of a pond. Mr. Selwood called it a perfect garden and we entirely agreed with him.

Archie Selwood has that happy and unique talent of spotting the highlights in the Rose gardens of his friends, which makes him a delightful guide. In Bert Faulkner's it was a glorious Ruth Alexander Climber; in Mrs. Boyd's a lovely Picture. In that menage Mrs. Boyd occupies herself with the Roses that are, while Mr. Boyd engages in budding activities.

Mr. Selwood is the guiding spirit in the Vancouver Rose Society, it seemed to us. A hard taskmaster if you will, policeman for pests, trouble-shooter for all and sundry and one whose advice is widely sought and generously given. It was a genuine pleasure to spend some time with him and the beautiful Roses he modestly exhibited in his own garden indicated the skill and loving care of a real rosarian.

At Eddie's Nursery Mr. Eddie was chagrined to report that he had absolutely no bloom to show us—once again because of the season. But any disappointment we may have felt was compensated by the pleasure of meeting him and the knowledge that the splendid career of our long-time friend, his father, was being duplicated by his son. And we felt sure, too, that the many constructive projects initiated by Mr. Eddie, Sr., would come to fruition under the competent supervision of this young man.

We do not know how better to close this rather rambling account of such a pleasant trip than to recall our parting from Archie Selwood. There was a twinkle in his eyes and there appeared to be an unspoken query on his lips which we interpreted: "Now just what are these Easterners going to think and say about our Western Roses? For, in the words of the old saying 'East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet' ". But that is no longer true in the Rose world. Common interests, warm friendships and frequent visits back and forth have bridged the gap. And now, with our Canadian Rose Society a fact Rose lovers from any part of the Dominion feel completely at home in any Rose garden from St. John's, Newfoundland to Victoria in British Columbia.

The Art of Pruning Roses

By THE EDITOR

While we realize that experienced Rosarians are familiar with pruning procedure we consider it appropriate that the subject be discussed once again for the benefit of relatively new members many of whom may have had but limited experience. The subject is highly important and we are convinced that it is one of the least understood of Rose cultural practices. It is also controversial, like that of understocks, and for years it has formed the basis of many animated discussions amongst those holding divergent views.

Without representing himself as an adherent of either camp, viz., the short pruners or the long pruners, the Editor ventures the assertion that intelligent pruning methods presuppose a fair degree of familiarity with not only the type of Roses under consideration, including their blooming and growth habits, but also the variety. It is fair to state at this point that the object which we have in view, combined with a knowledge of the chief purpose of a given variety, i.e., whether grown for its decorative, bedding or exhibition value, should constitute the major governing factors in determining our pruning procedure. Having regard to the foregoing, therefore, the futility of attempts to lay down inelastic rules—with one notable exception—will be readily recognized. The exception to which we have alluded is that of newly-planted BUSH Roses which invariably should be pruned severely, viz., down to two eyes from the "bud" (point of union) if there are three main canes and three eyes if there are only one or two canes. In this connection it should be remembered that, pending establishment of the root system and the tapping of new sources of food, the newly-planted Rose must depend for its nourishment upon the meagre supply of sap stored up in the canes and roots. By prompt and drastic reduction of the topgrowth we automatically lessen the responsibility of the root system and hasten growth. Moreover, hard pruning of new Roses will encourage the development of a well-clothed, symmetrically-shaped Rose tree.

With respect to established Roses in this climate (Ontario) the winters frequently make our decisions easy as quite often all eyes above the mound of protecting soil will have been destroyed and it remains for us only to cut back to sound wood and to eliminate at point of origin all weak, twiggy or damaged growths. Sound wood is indicated by white pith as against the brown pith of winter-injured wood. In cases where the canes are heavy, and loss of sap through evaporation at the point of severance could be serious, it is advisable to dress the wound with an asphalt preparation ordinarily offered by garden supply houses for the purpose.

For equipment we prefer a sharp pair of secateurs to the pruning knife used by many Old Country gardeners because the use of the latter on stout canes has a tendency to pull the plant upward with consequent damage to some of the fine feeding roots below. It often happens that the canes of established Climbers and Shrub types are too heavy for the secateurs and it is advisable to have available a key-hole saw for use in such situations. We suggest a slanting cut, the upper extremity of which should be one-quarter inch above an outward-pointing eye. The removal of secondary or side shoots should be done cleanly where they originate, leaving no useless stub for early decay which might soon spread to the healthy main cane.

The appropriate time for pruning operations in the Toronto area is about mid-April in the average season but of necessity this will vary in different parts of the country and is dependent upon climatic conditions. Ramblers and Climbers of the Wichuraiana and Multiflora families should be pruned in midsummer after their blooming period.

Let us now give consideration briefly to the requirements of the various classes of Roses.

HYBRID TEAS AND PERNETIANAS

For our purposes these classes may be grouped together as they are now so interbred as to render it difficult to distinguish or classify many of them. The Pernetianas, comprising largely those of the yellow, orange and blended colours, may be further identified by their large, glossy, light

green foliage, prominent thorns and fruity fragrance. As a class they appear to resent the knife, frequently refusing to grow satisfactorily after having been subjected to harsh pruning treatment. Since, however, the majority of them are decorative in character, with relatively few petals, they should not be cut back severely in any event, so their objections to hard pruning will automatically receive consideration. We grow the lovely decorative types, viz., the singles, semi-singles and semi-doubles, chiefly for their ability to provide a continuous display of garden colour throughout the growing season. They are designed to furnish quantity rather than high quality and hence we should encourage the development of good-sized plants. To achieve the desired result—except when there has been a severe attack of blackspot during the preceding season in which event it is well to prune drastically and thereby remove a maximum of the old spore-carrying wood—we should deal leniently with the main canes, leaving seven or eight eyes, provided always that the wood is sound. Laterals and all weak and spindly canes should be removed at their points of origin and an open centre should be assured by cutting the main canes to an outward-pointing eye. With respect to varieties considered capable of producing specimen blooms for exhibition we must be prepared to sacrifice numbers for the sake of quality. In accordance therewith these should be cut back to three or four eyes from the point of union between scion and understock, always cutting to an outside-pointing eye with the exception of certain varieties of sprawling habit such as Rose Berkley, Oswald Sieper, etc. These latter should be cut to an inward-pointing eye with a view to creating a more symmetrical plant. Certain very full varieties such as Dame Edith Helen, Golden Dawn, Konigin Luise and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet have a tendency to produce first-crop blooms with double centres if pruned severely and these, of course, should receive appropriately lenient treatment. From the foregoing it will be observed that general principles must be subordinated to variety idiosyncrasies and no hard and fast rules can be laid down. Only experience, observation, study and innate plant sense in happy combination can produce the perfect pruning operator.

POLYANTHAS AND HYBRID POLYANTHAS (Floribundas)

These hard workers are, of course, definitely in the decorative category and we recommend light pruning—merely the removal of all twiggy branches at their source and the shortening of the main canes to meet the requirements, i.e., whether tall plants or those of moderate height are desired for a given location. Certain varieties such as Kirsten Poulsen, Salmon Spray, Betty Prior, Frensham, Dainty Maid and Eutin, if pruned sparingly, can be used effectively for hedge work as they will attain a height of five to six feet. Others such as Snowbank, Glacier, Irene of Denmark, Fashion and Erna Grootendorst are dwarf in habit and should be treated accordingly. The desirability of keeping the centre open through judicious pruning methods should never be overlooked as this will tend to discourage insects, admit ample sunshine, facilitate air circulation and generally promote health.

TEAS AND HYBRID CHINAS

Only a few varieties of these groups are reliably hardy here and they may be pruned lightly, subject always to the requirement that all dead or damaged wood be removed.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Varieties of moderate vigour may be cut back to six to eight eyes, depending upon the number of sound canes present, but certain extremely vigorous sorts such as Hugh Dickson, Ulrich Brunner, J. B. Clark, Henry Nevard, etc., yield better results if pegged down. These varieties and others often produce one or two canes eight feet or more in length along with several shorter canes. The latter may be reduced to about six eyes and the long canes bent over and fastened securely to a stake driven into the ground at the required distance from the plant. Each eye will then send up a blooming stem from the horizontal cane and the effect can be very satisfying. Much more bloom can be obtained under this treatment than under the normal method of pruning although the blooms, because of their greater number, may not be quite as large and substantial.

CLIMBING TEAS, HYBRID TEAS, HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID BOURBON AND HYBRID NOISETTES

These groups, which comprise the majority of the large-flowered Climbers, should not be pruned severely. They require to have plenty of old wood before giving their best performance and it is sufficient to (a) remove all dead, damaged or unsound wood, and (b) shorten laterals to three to five eyes, depending on their length and substance. For best results the main canes should be well spread out on their supports in a semi-horizontal fashion, not grown erect. Many of the Climbing Hybrid Teas offered are "sports", not seedlings, and newly-planted members of this class should not be pruned severely because of the possibility of reversion to the dwarf type if cut back hard. This is one of the two exceptions to the sound principle of severe pruning of new Roses, the other having reference to the species *rosa*.

HYBRID WICHURAIANAS AND HYBRID MULTIFLORAS

Members of these groups and certain specimens of *Setigera* background such as Doubleloons and Jean Lafitte, usually designated Ramblers, need no pruning attention in April aside from the removal of any dead or damaged wood. The real pruning is performed in mid-summer shortly after the completion of the blooming period when, with vigorous Ramblers, all old canes should be removed at the soil level. These Roses, particularly those of the Dorothy Perkins type, are so vigorous that many new canes will already have made considerable growth and, as is well known, young canes invariably produce the most abundant crops of bloom the following season. Their development will be accelerated by the elimination of the old wood. With certain other less rampant *Wichuraiana* Hybrids, however, such as Paul's Scarlet Climber, Royal Scarlet and Dr. Huey, which occasionally show reluctance to produce new canes, more discretion should be exercised. While our objective should continue to be that of keeping the plant young obviously we must not cut away older canes unless new replacements have made their appearance and each individual case must be judged on the evidence. For example, if there are five one and two-year-old canes which have bloomed and the plant is sending up only one new cane we suggest that only

one of the oldest canes be removed and the laterals shortened on the others. It is the general practice of Roses of these groups, however, to send up some new canes each year and failure to do so may be an indication of other trouble which is not connected with the subject under discussion.

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES

Varieties grown as Standards, Half-Standards or Weeping Standards may be pruned in a manner similar to that followed with respect to their dwarf or climbing counterparts, always bearing in mind the desirability of encouraging the development of a symmetrical head. Newly-planted Standards, of course, must be pruned severely and with these it is advisable to keep damp moss around the point of union between scion and understock and around the pruned stems until evidence of new growth appears.

HYBRID ALBAS, GALLICAS, DAMASCENAS, CENTIFOLIAS, MOSSES AND SPINOSISSIMAS

These types, which have one flowering period only, and which are regaining a measure of their former popularity, should be treated as flowering shrubs. When newly planted they need not be pruned. After their third year, however, all old, exhausted wood should be removed in mid-July after their blooming period. The shortening of laterals on remaining sound wood will serve to improve the quality of the following season's bloom although at the expense of quantity.

HYBRID MUSKS, HYBRID RUGOSAS AND OTHER REMONTANT SHRUB TYPES

Newly-planted stock should be pruned lightly and worthless twiggy growths removed. Upon establishment pruning may be confined to the removal of old, spent or damaged wood in April.

SPECIAL CASES

One of these is the magnificent golden yellow Climber, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, originated by Walter D. Brownell and introduced in 1933. Many yellow Climbers have since

entered the scene but in our opinion none can equal an established specimen of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James in golden splendour and in quality of bloom. This Rose, however, can be very difficult and it will not bloom freely unless its requirements are met. The principal of these are (a) full sun exposure, (b) horizontal or semi-horizontal training of its big canes, and (c) light pruning. This variety rarely blooms until its third season and the large, shapely flowers are produced on sub-laterals. The laterals, therefore, should not be shortened to any extent as is the practice with most Wichuraiana Hybrids. New canes of considerable stoutness often originate from another cane at a point one to two feet from the soil surface rather than directly from the base and care must be exercised in removing old wood to avoid also destroying one of these strong branching canes. While, of course, eventually some of the oldest canes must be removed it is well to spare the knife and re-distribute the canes over a wider area of their support unless there is evidence of severe damage or disease. We suggest, also, that any contemplated removal of wood considered worthless be deferred until late in the Spring as we have often observed plump, reddish new growths emerging from apparently dry, coarse old wood as late as the first week of May. This variety is not only a delight—it is also a challenge.

Another priceless but also unusual Climber requiring somewhat similar treatment is the rampant growing Silver Moon. This Rose should be given a sunny position where it will have ample space for full development.

SUMMER PRUNING

The purpose of so-called "Summer Pruning" of Hybrid Teas and other recurrent blooming types can be accomplished by the judicious cutting of blooms—a daily operation. In some gardens, fortunately not many, it appears to be the practice merely to pinch off faded blooms, leaving a section of bare, unproductive stem pointing heavenward as if appealing for succour. New growth can only break from eyes which are located at the base of leaf petioles, and blooms should be cut immediately above an eye, preferably one pointing outward. At least some of the first-crop blooms on a plant should be cut with long stems, say, just above the third or

fourth eye from the base. It is inadvisable, however, to cut all first-crop blooms thus as the loss of foliage on such a scale would prove to be a shock to the plant which, as is well known, derives much of its nourishment from the air. It will be observed that if blooms of the first-crop are cut at varying lengths new growths will also emanate from points of varying distance from the ground, making for a shapely, well-clothed bush. Second and succeeding crops should be cut with progressively shorter stems—but always down to an eye—as our objective should be, as the season advances, the retention of an ample supply of well-ripened wood as a means of assisting the plant to withstand the rigours of winter.

The only other "summer pruning" recommended is the removal in midsummer of weak, unproductive growths which often originate near the soil level. These blind growths serve no useful purpose and, because of their location, are usually the first to show signs of blackspot. Their removal, therefore, is merely a routine operation in the garden hygiene programme.

The
ANNUAL ROSE SHOW

will be held on

MONDAY, 20th JUNE, 1955

at

HART HOUSE

University of Toronto

Irrigation and Drainage of Rose Beds

By **ANDREW S. FOGGO**

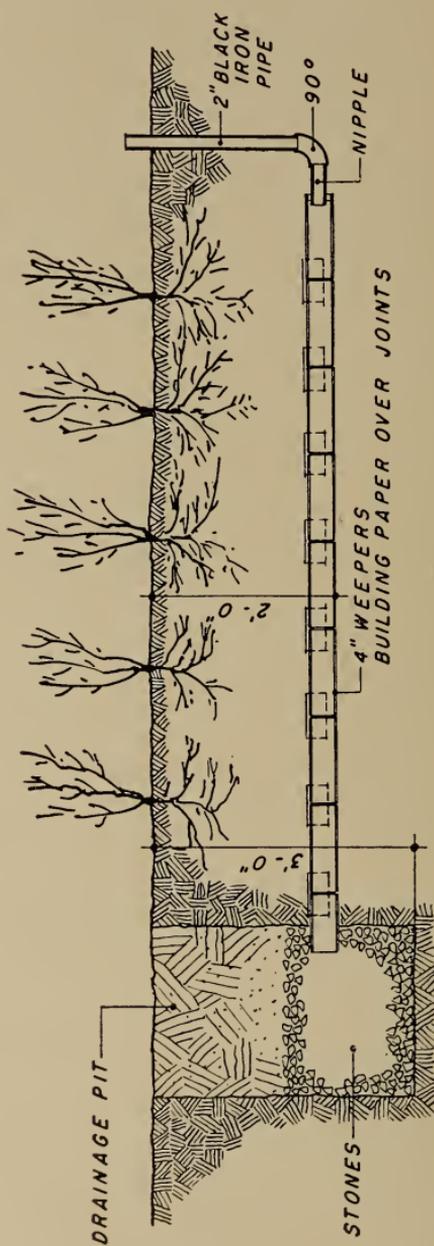
Every Rose grower will admit that he is interested in improving the conditions under which his bushes are grown. He tends to agree, too, that his pet flower will grow under a wide range of garden conditions. It has been proved, however, that although Roses require moisture, they do not attain perfection in wet land. We are interested, therefore, in an adequate drainage system.

The root is the source of the plant's essential water. A first requisite in the anchorage of the root supporting the bush is, of course, satisfactory physical structure of the soil. Next we are concerned with water. It is imperative to supply for the roots sufficient moisture to enable them to distribute the correct amount of food to the topgrowth. As tangible evidence of a healthy plant Rose growers proudly display a compact, fibrous root system.

Water and air content in the pore spaces between particles of soil should be in balance if the root system is to flourish. The water maintained is that which covers each particle of soil. We see, accordingly, that fine soil particles give us numerous water films producing aqueous soil. After a rain-storm the ground becomes wet, additional water drives out the air, and excess moisture seeks a way of escape.

The health of the root structure, and ultimately of the Rose bush, depends upon the ease with which excess moisture can run off without unduly depleting the desirable water supply. We must decide then what method of drainage is required. We assume in this that the gardener is not fortunate enough to possess good clay loam in which natural drainage is sufficient. Such ideal conditions, seldom encountered, constitute the grower's Utopia. However, many of us find an impervious clay structure a few inches below the ground, and therein lies our problem.

The artificial aid to drainage widely used is that of placing gravel at the bottom of the Rose bed during construction. This is of some assistance but fails to complete proper drainage. The reader's imagination will readily show him that



DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

the clay in the bed will soon be carried down by the rains and that within a couple of years pebbles will be found mixed through the clay soil.

We progress to a more satisfactory method of aiding Nature by the use of four-inch weeping tile. Let us assume that your Rose beds are already made and planted. Start then at the high end of the bed and dig a trench the width of the spade to a depth of two feet the entire length of the bed. At the low end build an open box with concrete or sink a small barrel with a hole cut in the side where you can connect the weeping tile. Through the hole on top a hand pump may be inserted. When water level rises the excess moisture can then be pumped away.

Having installed two systems of irrigation and drainage in my garden, I can testify from personal experience that these I have found entirely satisfactory. At the low end of a bed, I dug a pit three feet deep and loosened the clay in the bottom. This pit I filled to a depth of eighteen inches with large stones. The weeping tile I ran to the stones which in turn act as a drainage pit. At the high end of the bed I subsequently installed a two-inch standpipe and connected this to the weepers by means of a ninety-degree elbow and nipple. This is utilized during the dry summer months as an ideal method of watering. In two hours the entire bed is well moistened without subjecting the foliage to water drops, thereby reducing the risk of disease. In the event that a new bed is being prepared the ideal location for the weeping tile is in the centre.

Let me add in reference to the weeping or field tile that it must be wrapped with a six-inch strip of building paper before one proceeds with back-filling the trench. For the convenience of interested Rose growers there is a sketch depicting the method of constructing on an adjoining page.

Now, good luck. You will find the effort well worth while in the final production of bigger, healthier and lovelier Roses.

There's Always Room at the Top

by ARCHIE SELWOOD

Usually the principal event of the year in practically all Rose societies is the Annual Show. If the Show is to be a success it is essential that members be persuaded to enter exhibits of quality blooms, according to the capacity of their gardens. Whether they grow few Roses or many all can participate as exhibitors.

A Rose novice making his debut at a show is likely to get the impression that the larger growers dominate the Show and carry off most of the best trophies, having more plants from which to select their show blooms. Actually the advantages are by no means all on the side of the larger growers.

It is doubtful whether or not the number of plants grown is the deciding factor in the attainment of success as an exhibitor. Careful selection of varieties to be grown, scrupulous care in pest control, timely and intelligent fertilizing and, above all, the acquiring of skill in the art of grooming and staging exhibits are among the many factors contributing to success. Foliage and blooms free from blemish cannot fail to influence a judge favourably, while setting up an exhibit in a slovenly manner has cost many an exhibitor an award which would have been his had his blooms been properly staged. Obviously it is easier to keep foliage clean on fifty plants than on five hundred, and to set up three classes than thirty.

Furthermore, more often than not, pressure is brought to bear on the larger growers to enter and show in as many classes as possible, especially in seasons when weather conditions are such that good bloom is scarce and quality below average. At such times, in response to frantic appeals from Show Chairmen, many a large grower has stripped his garden of every decent bloom to help bolster the Show.

To encourage members to enter as many classes as possible it is common practice to offer a trophy for the competitor

scoring most points in the Show, and almost inevitably this trophy is won by one of the larger exhibitors, which is as it should be. However, the grower of several hundred Rose plants will find it difficult, in fact impossible, to cut from his garden at show time, enough high quality blooms to enable him to stage really choice blooms in every class in which he has entered. If he adheres to the axiom "Never divide your strength" and confines his entries to a few classes he will be hard to beat in these classes but will weaken his chances for the "Aggregate" trophy.

He generally compromises and distributes his best blooms among all his entries, thereby giving an opportunity to growers who, because of lack of space in their gardens or for other reasons, grow only two or three dozen Rose plants. By concentrating their strength on one or two classes where their few choice blooms may be used to the best advantage, these small growers, who do not necessarily all concentrate on the same classes, equalize competition to a great extent.

The Canadian Rose Society in its Prize List has a class for growers of not more than thirty Rose plants as well as classes for novices and for women exhibitors. Such restricted classes are quite fair as long as it is plainly indicated to patrons attending the show that the classes are restricted.

As a Rose Society we are supposed to be trying to encourage members and everyone else to grow more Roses, and to grow them well, and it seems to me that it is toward this end that our efforts should be directed. We should try to avoid making things so easy for the small grower that he is likely to become content to grow only a few Rose plants.

Any attempt to introduce into our own shows weird handicap schemes such as have been actually put into practice in at least two Rose Societies, which, while not in Canada, are near enough to give rise to a fear of possible contagion, is bound to prove detrimental to the cause of the Rose. In both cases the authors are obviously sincere and their intentions of the best.

Believe it or not, in one case, in an effort to prevent the

"Aggregate" trophy being won by one or another of a small group of large growers, the Society concerned divided the number of points scored by each exhibitor by the number of plants grown by him or her. We are told that the coveted trophy was won by a grower of twenty-eight rose plants. Why a grower of so few plants should expect to win the "Aggregate" trophy or why a trophy which can be won in such a quaint fashion should be coveted is not explained.

Another Society allots six points for a first place award to a grower of up to ninety-nine plants, four points to a grower of from one hundred to one hundred and ninety-nine, and three points to one who grows over two hundred plants. In other words, one who grows ninety-nine plants receives twice as many points for a first place award as does the grower of two hundred and one plants. Would it not be simpler for all concerned to debar completely the grower of over two hundred plants?

These handicap schemes aroused the indignation of my friend Mrs. Lois Spencer of Chicago, a frequent contributor to the pages of American Rose Society publications, with a priceless gift of expression and a fixed habit of calling a spade a spade. In the July, 1954 "American Rose Magazine" she writes, "Every time I read an article or hear by the rose-vine telegraph that someone, somewhere, is again attempting to juggle awards and trophies at a Rose Show, so that everybody and his brother, plus his uncle and aunt and sister-in-law-to-be can take away all or any top honours merely by walking in with a handful of Roses, I see red." Later in the same article she refers to "the attitude of exhibitors, quite prevalent all over the country, of sadly wishing that the old constant winners would get lost some place or would only bring their Roses to decorate the side lines, thereby giving persons with second-rate Roses a chance at the coveted awards".

In fairness to the author of the first mentioned scheme, it should be stated that he had in mind two categories of exhibitors: (1) Those who have no hope of winning top honours; (2) Those who have won top honours several times and have lost interest in competition.

There must be some minimum number of plants below

which an exhibitor cannot go if he expects to compete seriously in the major classes at a show, but it is quite possible for a grower of fifty plants or even fewer, to win "Best Rose in Show" or one or more of the small classes for one bloom or three blooms, but he must have worthwhile varieties, carefully tended, and must be content to concentrate on very few classes or show only in restricted classes where competition is limited to growers in his own category. How can he reasonably expect to do more?

As to the exhibitor who has won top honours several times and has lost interest—such an exhibitor must be one who, for some time, has been a big frog in a small puddle! In shows of importance there are always a few large growers capable of giving all comers reasonable competition. Such growers, almost without exception, started in a small way, with comparatively few plants, adding to their plantings as they progressed in growing skill and knowledge of desirable varieties.

It is not because they have many plants that they grow Roses well. It is because they first learned to grow Roses well that they now have many plants.

Any beginner, with a genuine love of Roses in his heart, a willingness to devote the time and energy required to properly care for his plants, and a determination to acquire the knowledge necessary to grow and show Roses fit to compete in any company, will quickly find himself among the leaders in the exhibition field.

There is always room at the top!

"Hail and Farewell"

By K. MARJORIE MOORE

Editor's Note: Shortly after Mrs. Moore took up residence in Canada some two years ago we learned via the grapevine, not only of her literary talent, but also of her interest in Rose culture. She responded promptly and favourably to our suggestion that she might enjoy membership in the Society but our satisfaction over this development was tempered by the knowledge that Mrs. Moore's sojourn amongst us would be brief. We appreciate her contribution to this volume and regret her departure.

We are flattered that the Editor has asked us to write an article on Roses. Being for the Rose Society, it could hardly be on Rhododendrons, although, having attained a slight reputation for crack-brained gardening, one can never tell.

However, we did import 10 of our best Roses from our old English garden when first we came to Canada, although the operation provided enough paper work to fill a good-sized vault, and caused headaches to a couple of Governments, to say nothing of ourselves.

The Roses, dug up from our English garden on October 16, after being heavily pruned back (we always do our rose-pruning and planting at that time, before the frost gets into the ground) arrived in Toronto on a perishingly cold Saturday (October 24). They looked quite pathetic. We felt sorry for them, as we did for ourselves, as we proceeded to dig holes in soil which had not even been turned for years. We mixed a little bone meal in each hole. We soaked the holes with water, which almost froze (so did we). However, they went in (so did we). Our husband covered them with masses of dead leaves, and Winter descended.

The following April, we hardly dared look. What we did see didn't please us. The plants were covered with mildew. But covered. Timidly we took off the leaf mould—and there were tiny little shoots. All ten bushes were alive!

That summer they did excellently. We were under a

disadvantage because we were in a district where watering was only allowed twice a week from 9 p.m. to midnight. It meant carrying watering cans, and if we had known that we would have put all ten roses in one bed to save ourselves the walk. However, they came up superbly, the flowers just as big (in the case of Peace, Super-Congo and Grandmere Jenny) as when they were in our temperate English garden. Mme. Dieudonne, with her glorious flame and yellow, did not come so big, but retained her colour, just as did the cinnibar red, Independence, and the beautiful, copper toned Mary Wheatcroft.

We sprayed every ten days to keep them free from bugs, and were very proud of our display.

Fall came, and, not satisfied with the dead leaf technique, we were told to pack fibre-glass around them before frosts came. It is not expensive, but needs gloves when applying. As usual, we pruned down toward the end of October, to the dismay of the neighbours. They wailed at our lunacy. They told us Roses MUST be pruned in April and May in Canada. But then we are die-hard conservatives in England. And back home we did have some reputation as a rose grower, ever since we had 50 Mme. Abel Chatenay on one plant at the same time, and people came from all over the place to photograph them.

When we lifted the fibre-glass last april, the plants were healthy. No mildew, and fine, sturdy little sprouts were bursting forth. If we hadn't had the wild rabbits they would have been super. Trouble was that the miniature Pour Toi and Josephine Wheatcroft never had a chance to bloom. The rabbits nipped off every bud. They were a sorry sight.

We struggled through a dry summer, and then, as we were leaving Toronto, we made plans to ship the Roses to Nassau. But they seemed tired, and a little smaller. They were exhausted by their battle against the Ontario elements. When we examined them carefully, we decided they couldn't stand transplanting to a dry and semi-tropical climate. So, a week before leaving, we dug them up, pruned them, and shipped them by air freight to our brother-in-law on Vancouver Island, B.C., where the climate is more like that of England, and where they would have loving care. Reports

are that they are in a special bed, and have all settled down contentedly and are flourishing in their new home. We await future reports with great interest, and feel that they will be more at ease and prosper in the more temperate climate. And there we will leave them all.

In Nassau, we ordered 12 more English bushes to be sent to our little garden to try them out. We are lost in admiration of our neighbours who order a dozen of each variety, plus elaborate soil, fertilizer, etc., and have the services of 1 overseer and 7 gardeners. But will they have as much fun with 240 roses as we have with our 12?

The place where we buy our roses is an old-established firm. They are fearfully particular about the perfection of their varieties. Our long-time favourite, Super Congo, which did simply magnificently in our English garden, and was our pride and joy (it did pretty well in Canada, too) was withdrawn from their catalogue this year because they were not satisfied that it was perfect. We pleaded with them and begged for one more, but they were adamant. They told us of another variety which they thought better. So it looks as though we shall have to journey to Vancouver Island if we want to see our precious Super Congo in the future.

The new ones we ordered for Nassau are perfect beauties. Marcel Gret . . . a delicate orange-yellow (seedling of Peace) which we have had in our English garden . . . Grand'mere Jenny (which we exhibited at the Rose Show last year in Toronto) . . . Monte Carlo, a beautiful rose and orange mixture, and Virgo, our delightful long, slender budded white.

But we really can't wait to see Bettina, Mahina and Radar. These varieties are new to us. We have only seen them in the catalogue, and they positively made our mouth water.

Bettina, which is quite new, is a flaming orange, with a golden base . . . overlaid with bronze. The flowers are long and cup-shaped, and the foliage is deep bronze also.

Mahina. This rose was first shown about a year ago, and is a luminous apricot shade with gold reverse. More squat in its formation than Bettina, it is just as beautiful with its deep green, glossy leaves.

Radar. This is an exquisitely beautiful rose, in light geranium red. The bud is fine and long, and the fully developed bloom is almost as perfect in its shape as the bud.

These are our three new ones. We were sorely tempted to buy Prelude, the first lavender mauve Rose, which came out this year. The catalogue (and the colours are remarkably accurate) says that it takes on the hues of an orchid when open. The picture of it is quite breath-taking, with its soft green foliage. But somehow, curious as we were to see it, it does not quite belong amid the vivid colours of the tropics. So we are going to wait till we get to England next year. Then, come June, we will try Prelude in our English garden.

We also purchased Confidence, a beautiful pink variety. We don't favour pink as a rule, but Mother's bedroom is almost the same shade, and it seemed a good idea to get Roses to match it. Rouge Meilland, with its vivid red blossom, was a "must," also Madame Charles Sauvage, with its plump, wide-spreading blooms, in an unusual saffron yellow, because it will look wonderful on our living room table . . . yes, we always try to match our plants to our rooms. It makes flower decoration so much simpler and more fun.

Finally we ordered Cocorico, a Floribunda, in a clear, dazzling scarlet. This is going to look heavenly in our lemon yellow walled patio. Goldilocks also goes in the patio, with its clear golden flowers.

These were our choice for Nassau.

The Roses arrived two days ago, and there has been great excitement at "Many Waters." We prepared a bed, protected from the sea spray as much as possible (we are taking a risk, but it's better than the drying tropic winds), and we planted the heavily pruned bushes in fresh brown soil (the kind in which the pineapple grows so well). On the advice of the head gardener of the neighbours, who has planted his 240, we sprinkled a little fresh sand from our beach on top of the bed. Don't ask why. We don't know ourselves.

For two nights we have covered them with slats in case wind came, and they are against a west wall, so that too much hot sunshine will not harm them. All look healthy and

10 are sprouting. This occasions glee, but they have to be watched. So far, Roses have not done so well in the Bahamian climate. They over-bloom, and, naturally, have no rest period. Worst of all, they lose their exquisite perfume. We therefore ordered the least perfumed ones, which were hardier. We were stuck for stakes for our labels, and our husband enterprisingly made some by unbending and cutting up metal coat hangers (our chief phobia) from the laundry. They make excellent stakes, and we congratulate him on a novel invention. We have not mixed anything with the soil. Fertilizers are hard to come by, and very expensive, and we have never needed a spray yet.

To show the growth here in the tropics, one of our four-year-old Texas Roses—a pretty, small, pure white one, decided last week to send up a new shoot. It's hard to believe, but in seven days, healthy and sturdy, it has grown 9½ inches, and today there is a small bud!

That's why most Roses (obtained to date from Texas, though we prefer the English varieties) at the end of four years lose their flowering capacity, and, however one prunes, become lean and stringy.

So we will watch our experiment with loving care and see how they come out. We ought to have roses in three weeks. Fantastic, isn't it.

Finally, a story from a fellow columnist, Helen Burns Higgs, who writes on gardens for the Nassau Tribune. She is a very keen gardener, and knows local conditions well:

"I was advised by a friend to use the water that fish had been washed in on my Rose tree, also bury the bits and pieces left after preparing fish, around the roots. Being assured that this procedure would produce a healthier bush, and more fragrant Roses, I followed the advice only to have my dog dig for the fish and incidentally dig up the Rose bush. I have decided to settle for less fragrant Roses."

Dogs! We'll have to watch out. No fish heads round OUR Roses. But at least we don't have rabbits. That's something to be thankful for.

Rose Culture at the Lakehead

By H. C. WESTBROOK
Port Arthur, Ontario.

Please understand that in writing this article I am not trying to pose as a rose expert. Six years ago, when I did not know a Hybrid Tea from a Moss Rose, I fell under the seductive sway of the first rose bush I ever bought, Mrs. Sam McGredy. In an attempt to escape from her spell, a visit was paid to the West Coast and there in Stanley Park, Vancouver, was Mrs. Sam and her entourage waiting for me. Since then, I have been tearing up the backyard to add new beds every year. Mrs. Sam, once having hypnotized me has never let me go, and so I have had to read everything on roses I could find. This reading, coupled with some bitter experiences during the first few years, makes me very humble in the little I do know. Maybe a survey of some of these experiences will prove helpful to those in the less warm parts of the country. I hope so anyway.

It is surprising the number of people here who are amazed to find that not only can we grow roses beautifully at the Lakehead, but that we can also carry them over the winter. Some are quite frank in their scepticism. This attitude on the part of many is due to unfortunate experiences of themselves or their friends as a result, I believe, of a combination of three factors: (1). The selection of poor stock, (2). Lack of good fertilizing, (3). Unsafe winter protection. I know that I erred on two of these counts during my first four years' initiation into rose culture. In order that this may be of some help, I shall endeavour to outline some experiences with these "bugbears".

Many of those who have given up, or make only half-hearted attempts at growing roses, have indicated that they just purchased a few bushes which they saw lying in some store window. There was no attempt to make a selection on the basis of anything but colour. In some cases the bushes were not even named. These were eventually planted among annuals and left to Nature to bring them along. In practically all cases the results were what one might expect.

The question of fertilizing, among many who were making their first attempt with roses, was one which never occurred. This indifference was due, in my opinion, to the excellent bloom given here by annual and perennial plants which require very little attention. Personally, my first attempt the year following my introduction to Mrs. Sam McGredy was to start a bed of 20 Hybrid Teas. I tried to follow the nursery's instructions as to planting, and gave the bushes a feeding of a commercial fertilizer shortly after the buds began to show. Thanks to the undeserved fortune of having fertile soil the bloom was good, though at that time I rated it "out of this world". The beds were enlarged for the next year and the same programme carried out. There seemed to be a bit less bloom. And so from year to year there appeared to be a need for a change in methods of fertilizing. Finally, thanks to an article in the 1953 Year Book on the Foliage Feeding of Roses, I tried this method. It has worked with outstanding success for the past two years. Consequently, I have decided to follow this programme of fertilizing: a good handful of bone meal is worked into the soil around each plant about the third week of September, and then in the spring as soon as the earth mounds are thawed, a quart of the liquid fertilizer is poured into each mound. As soon as the mounds are levelled the same amount is poured into the soil around each plant. From then until the first week of August the plants are sprayed about every two weeks with this mixture. The fertilizer is also used where conditions seem to require it as a supplementary diet. I can recall seeing a Crimson Glory two years ago which suddenly appeared with a bad case of drooping necks, every flower being bent downwards. It was given a good spraying and a quart of the mixture was poured into the soil around the plant. Within six hours every flower on the bush was upright. That same year we saw our first blackspot. Three bushes were completely defoliated before I, in my ignorance, realized what was happening. As an experiment they were given the full treatment every week for the next five weeks which ended about the first of October. For the remainder of the month they carried a fine young foliage, but I was rather worried lest the disease and the subsequent energy needed to put forth the new growth would doom them over the winter. Yet when the mounds were finally levelled down these three were the most advanced bushes in the garden.

This method might not work so successfully in regions where the days and nights are much warmer than here, but I do know it gives outstanding results here in a climate where 80 deg. at mid-day is considered hot and most evenings are in the sixties by nine o'clock.

Another great help is the mulching of the beds. This appears to be a factor in the conservation of moisture, and the soil under the mulch seems to be improving steadily. Two years ago we tried spent hops which, while highly successful as mulch, attracted undue attention from the neighbours. Last year, lawn grass clippings were used. These did an excellent job, the only draw-back being that some types of grass seemed to seed themselves in the bed and had to be continually pulled out.

Now we come to winter protection. In an area where winter has set in as early as November 5, it is important to get protection on the beds early, and plenty of it, considering that temperatures do drop to 30 deg. and more below zero. The first two years I followed the plan of covering the bushes with as many leaves as possible. This method worked fairly well, but there were still a few losses each year. Then I read that the bushes should be mounded over with 10 or more inches of soil and then covered with spruce boughs. This method was tried and the beds looked like the aftermath of pulp cutting operations. I uncovered the heaps in the spring and found 20 bushes out of 48 completely dead. I blamed such a loss on an exceptionally hard winter and repeated the same protection the following year. This time the winter was even more successful—46 of the 48 were finished and I very nearly. We made a fresh start with new bushes and in the fall changed the method to heaping up with the soil mounds, then covering these with leaves to a depth of at least 16 inches. All stems—most of them still laden with buds—were then cut off below the top of the leaf mound. This was then completely covered with tar-paper and weighted down with anything handy. Last spring when the leaves were removed I was amazed to see leaf buds sprouting on many of the bushes. This was a new sight; the method worked. In fact only one bush was lost, a Helen Traubel. I believe that the covering with tar-paper aided the insulating value of the leaves, for in

the spring the leaves were still dry and fluffy; whereas, in the other years when only leaves were used, they were always wet and soggy and the stems of the bushes were covered with mildew. This winter I have part of the leaf mounds covered with tarpaulins and the rest with tar-paper. It should be interesting to see if there is any difference in results when the covering is removed.

Most of those who have given up with roses, and with whom I have discussed the matter, used the pit method of wintering; that is, the roses were dug up in the fall and buried in a pit. Those who adopted this method reported heavy losses every year. This, I think, is to be expected for a bush is subjected to two shocks a year; planting and digging up. In addition, the fibrous roots must be damaged badly. In some winters here the frost has penetrated to a depth of six feet and when such is the case I can not see the advantage of pitting; besides, if one had many bushes, the labour involved would be terrific. One very successful grower who has a goodly number of bushes told me that he used to pit his Roses up to four years ago and that this method gave him a comparatively high percentage of losses with his bushes becoming progressively weaker so that none lasted much over three years. Since using the soil, moss or leaves, and tarpaulin method his losses have been negligible.

My advice to anyone faced with similar climatic conditions to those of the Lakehead, is not to uncover too early in the spring. For instance, last spring I had the leaves removed from all bushes and the earth mounds from the more advanced by April 30. Then on May 1 winter returned, with 16 inches of snow in three days and temperatures as low as 15 deg. for three nights. Unfortunately, the sun during the day melted the snow from the earth mounds, but by dint of re-covering the plants with snow before dark on the worst days the bushes were saved and recuperated beautifully. Needless to say, those farthest advanced received the greatest setback; but, in tribute to their hardiness, most bloomed as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

Perhaps this may seem to be a lot of hard work to get some rose blooms, but I say in rebuttal that results are well worth it. In no area have I seen any blooms to surpass those from the Lakehead in size, colour and lasting qualities. Those

of the crimson and flame shades seem almost fluorescent, so much so that one is surprised that they do not glow in the dark. Tourists are continually stopping to admire the display and express amazement at the intensity of the colour. (Nor do I blame them!) The cool nights following warm days seem to keep the blooms in fine form for comparatively long periods. While we do not get the quantities of bloom of warmer areas we get equal quality. Although Nature gives us a short growing season, She more than compensates with the lavish way she endows our roses. We are blessed with a scarcity of insect pests; leaf rollers, chafers and red spider mites are unknown, but aphids love the climate. Blackspot and Mildew are a rarity here, but last year Rust appeared. Whether or not this was the new variety which appeared on the Prairies last year I do not know, but it seemed to be nullified by a good anti-fungus spray.

It is hard to select the best bushes for this region and climate. The following, however, seem to do exceedingly well here: Ena Harkness, Peace, Dr. F. Debat, Best Regards, Rose of Freedom, Spek's Yellow and the two best, Suzon Lotthe and Mission Bells. If your conditions are similar to ours, try some of these varieties, use a good foliage fertilizer and above all, give proper winter protection and you will be so amply repaid that in all probability you will do as I have done—keep digging up the back lawn for new beds until you have grass to cut only on the paths between the rose beds.

Observations on Use of Fibreglas for Roses

By A. A. NORTON

After reading Dr. R. K. Stratford's comprehensive article on Winter Protection in the 1950 Annual and listening to Dr. Stratford describe his methods of using Fibreglas at an illustrated forum in the head office of the Fibreglas Company, the writer decided to experiment with this type of winter protection.

Our first trial was started in late October, 1952. The beds of Hybrid Tea Roses were first mounded with earth as formerly, then the canes were pruned to approximately three inches above the top of the earth mounds. White Wool Fibreglas was laid over the tops of the canes and left for the entire winter without further care. One bed was not pruned nor protected with Fibreglas. Several inspections were made on warm days in February and March. Any foliage that had been on the covered beds remained green and healthy in appearance but did fall off when the new growth started, while on the unprotected bed the foliage and canes were completely killed to the earth level. In late March the new growth started and when the Fibreglas was removed in mid-April, there were shoots from one to three inches long, while the unprotected beds did not start new growth until the last week in April. It was necessary, however, to provide a light covering of burlap on nights when there was danger of frost.

The protected beds were in bloom ten to fourteen days earlier than the unprotected bed. The plants were stronger and more new growth occurred.

Climbing roses were also protected, the procedure being to mound with earth, then tie the canes together as compactly as possible, wrap the whole cluster with Fibreglas and then cover with burlap. To prevent injury by wind, the clusters were secured to the fence or other support. The protection was removed in late April and the canes separated and

arranged on supporting trellises. There was very little killing back and the bushes gave a bountiful display of blooms.

The Fibreglas was carefully gathered and stored in packing cases for the summer, but there was some evidence of disintegration.

The following year, 1953, all the Hybrid Tea plants were protected, with even better results than the previous year. Unfortunately we did not have time to protect the climbers before hospitalization, and it was not done at all. That winter was very severe on our climbers, with the result that most of the bushes killed back to the ground level and consequently they did not bloom last summer.

This year all the roses have been protected except the Hybrid Perpetuals and some Hybrid Polyanthas, Else Poulsen, Kirsten Poulsen and Fashion. An inspection on New Year's Day revealed that the canes under the Fibreglas still retain their green chlorophyll colouring with the buds red and healthy, while the unprotected canes are brown and shrivelled in most cases. Should the weather continue with alternating warm and cold days, I am sure the unprotected bushes will suffer considerable winter damage.

Fibreglas may be obtained in different types and thicknesses. The types used here to date are TW-F insulation in rolls 2 feet wide, 8 feet long and two inches thick which costs \$132.00 plus sales tax per 1000 square feet, and PF 314 Insulation in rolls three feet wide, 100 feet long and one inch thick, which costs \$94.40 plus sales tax per 1000 square feet. The former type is more rigid and will last longer than the latter, and while the initial expense will be higher, will cost less per season.

Fibreglas cannot be purchased direct but is available from Insulation Fabricators Limited, 897 Bay Street, Toronto, or may be procured from hardware stores.

The success which we have had with Fibreglas has been most encouraging and it is our intention to continue its use on all Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Climbers and Hybrid Perpetuals.

Arranging Roses

By MARGARET E. DOVE

Flower arranging is a fascinating art that can become a most challenging hobby. Learning the "how" and "why" of this art will result not only in the making of attractive arrangements, but in the greater pleasure one feels while working with materials Nature so abundantly supplies the arranger.

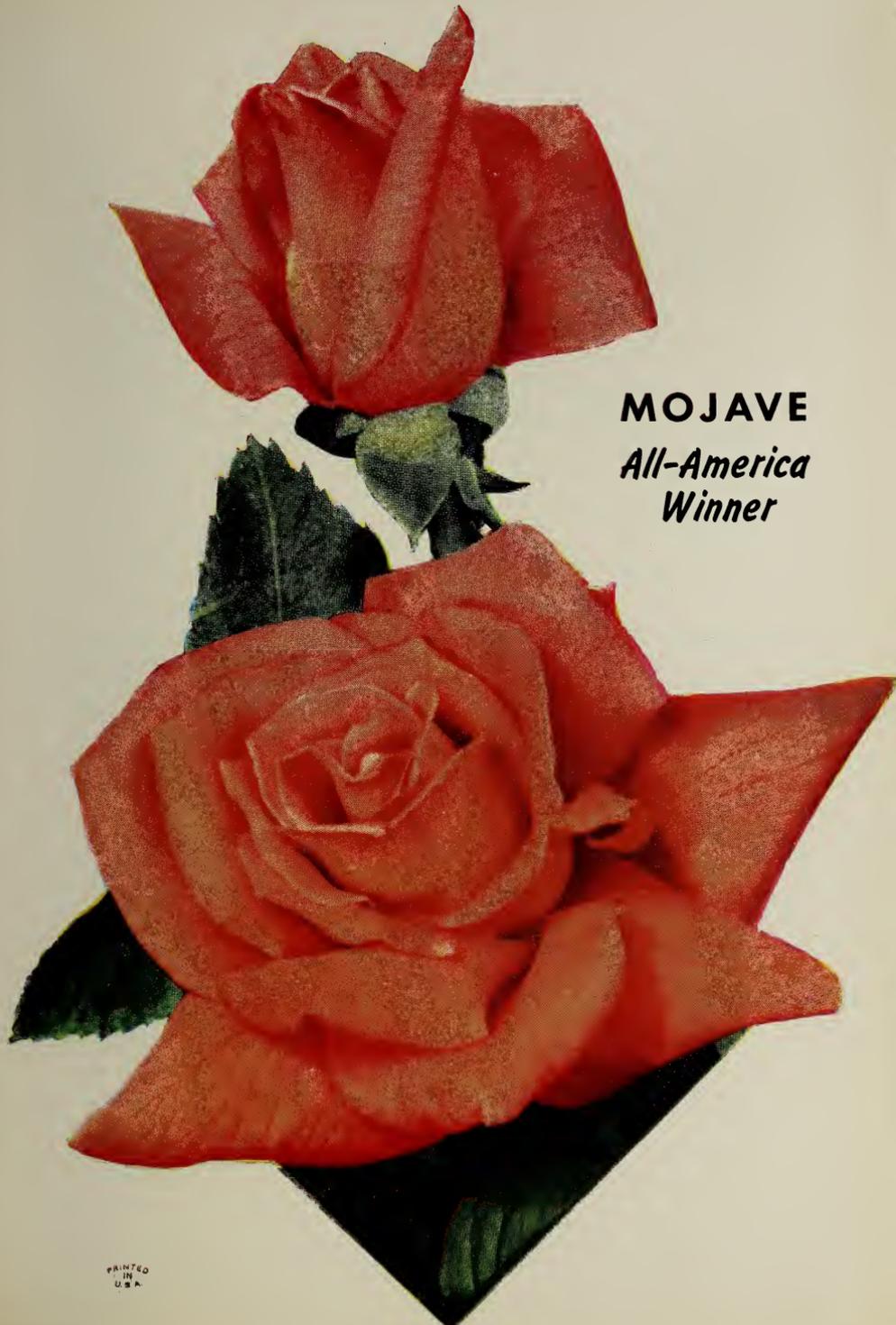
Few flowers are so attractive and quite so easy to arrange as are roses. With the great variety of form and colouring to be found among them, they adapt themselves readily to the various special types of floral arrangements.

Attractive arrangements cannot be made from wilted or half dead material, hence the method of cutting our roses, time of cutting, and treatment after cutting, are all important. A sharp pair of shears, knife, or garden clippers should be used for the purpose as a dull cutting tool will squeeze and clog the tube-like cells, preventing the necessary intake of water.

Flowers should never be cut when the sun is shining on them. To help prolong their life in an arrangement it is recommended that roses be cut in late afternoon. Once a flower is cut, its only food supply is from the sugar already stored in the leaves and stems. As this sugar is manufactured by the plant during daylight hours, it is obvious that blooms cut at the end of the day have a greater sugar content than those cut in the morning. Many gardeners, however, still prefer to cut their blossoms in early morning with the night's dew still glistening on them.

It is a good idea to take into the garden a container holding a small quantity of water, into which stems may be placed immediately they are cut. This will prevent air from entering the cells, and obstructing the free absorption of water.

If an arrangement is to live for several days, or even stand up one day for a show, all the materials in it must be hardened before they are arranged. This is done by placing the materials, immediately they are cut, in deep cool water and keeping them in a cool place for several hours.



MOJAVE
*All-America
Winner*

MOJAVE, H.T.

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Some flowers require special treatment, called conditioning, before they are hardened. Poppies, for example, will not last any time unless their stem ends are first charred; then they are placed up to their bloom, in cool water.

Roses respond well to ordinary hardening, but the extra chore of conditioning, especially for show work, will generally result in fresher appearing, longer lasting bloom. The hot water treatment we have successfully used many times is as follows: After covering the blossoms and foliage with a cloth or paper to keep off stem, the stems are placed in two or three inches of hot water about 100 deg. F., and allowed to remain there until the water becomes cool, then deep, cold water is added and the container kept in a cool location during the hardening period. This method will often revive a wilted fresh rose after first re-cutting the stem. Nothing, however, will revive an old wilted flower; after all it is not a Methuselah and cannot be expected to live beyond its allotted time.

The tips of new, tender rose foliage, so useful in many arrangements, will need to be completely submerged in cool water four or five hours, if they are to remain crisp and fresh. For show work, always harden them a day or two before using in an arrangement; then, if they prove temperamental and wilt before they are transported, some other rose foliage can be substituted. It is well to remove all foliage and thorns from those portions of the stems which will be under water in the arrangement.

While specimen roses are usually cut in the opening bud stage, for an arrangement we will require slim, tight buds, those showing colour, partially opened blooms, and also fully opened flowers.

All flower arrangements are built on four basic principles, viz., design, scale, balance and harmony. With a knowledge and proper application of these principles, any one should be able to create beautiful arrangements.

Design is the backbone or skeleton line which gives shape or outline to the arrangement. Designs used in flower arrangements are the full triangle, which has formal balance; the side triangle of asymmetrical or informal balance; the perpendicular, tall and slender; and the horizontal.

Then there is the Hogarth line or lazy S, with its pleasing rhythm. Frequently used for arrangements in formal urns is the complete circle; and the semi-circle or crescent, of simple design, is one of the most beautiful of the line arrangements. A half circle or fan, with its centre lines low, the longer placements out over the sides, is always pleasing on a dining table.

Scale in a flower arrangement denotes the size relationship of the plant material to its container, and of the arrangement to the place it will occupy.

Balance creates an impression of stability. There are two kinds of balance, symmetrical and asymmetrical. In symmetrical balance the placement of material is about a central axis, so that there is an equal amount of visual weight on each side of the axis. Asymmetrical balance is achieved by having the distribution of weight different on each side of the axis line. To further achieve stability, heavy, dark coloured, fully opened and round forms are kept at the base of an arrangement; lighter materials, both in colour and form, are placed at the top. Between these are the half-open forms. In most good flower arrangements there is a central dominant feature, or focal point, to capture attention. The other parts of the arrangement support it.

The term harmony simply means that all parts of an arrangement blend well together. Colour harmony is important and as a guide to pleasing colour harmonies we suggest consulting a colour chart. Monochromatic harmony will include tints, tones and shades of a given colour; analogous colour harmonies are those which adjoin each other on the colour circle, while a complimentary harmony is one using colours which lie directly opposite each other on the colour circle.

Containers are essential and are recognized as part of the whole composition although secondary in interest. They should always be chosen to enhance the flowers. Those of neutral or harmonious colours and simple forms are most useful.

There must be something in most containers to hold the flowers in place. Needle point holders, obtainable in various shapes and sizes, are very satisfactory for shallow containers while two-inch mesh chicken wire, crumpled, also cedar,

fitted snugly into a taller container, make adequate holders. Whatever type one uses should be completely hidden by flowers and foliage.

Although there are exceptions to every rule we shall give the following basic guide for establishing the main lines of an arrangement. On a low, wide container the tallest stem should stand one and one-half times the widest part of the container; the second placement should be one-half to two-thirds the length of the first line, while the third stem may be one-half to two-thirds the length of the second. In a tall container the arrangement is generally pleasing if its highest point is one and one-half times or twice the height of the container.

Roses arranged with their own foliage are always lovely but added interest is often provided by the introduction of other flowers and types of foliage. For instance, let us make an informal monochromatic arrangement using tints, tones and shades of red. Our tallest or axis line will be established perhaps, by the palest pink buds and partially opened blooms of First Love. The medium to dark pink blooms of the lovely and fragrant Pink Princess could follow, as could also Rosenelfe or possibly Mrs. Henry Bowles. Light to medium red is next required and we choose Applause, Texas Centennial or possibly Ena Harkness or Christopher Stone. Then we go to the deep red shades of Charles Mallerin, Mirandy or Chrysler Imperial. These are our darkest hues and will be fully-opened blooms. Into this colourful and fragrant bouquet we insert near the focal point a crisp, strong stem rosette of a variegated red coleus. See what "zip" and added interest this foliage imparts to the arrangement?

One's own imagination and colour preferences should lead to unlimited creative work, capturing something of the great beauty and charm of Nature to bring into our daily living.

The Future of the Floribundas

By THE EDITOR

As those familiar with Rose history will have noted various types of Roses have enjoyed periods of widespread popularity and enthusiastic acclaim, only to yield in due course their pre-eminent position in public favour to others of later origin. The Albas, Gallicas, Damasks, Centifolias, Bourbons and, to a lesser extent, the Teas and Noisettes, all have occupied the centre of the stage for varying periods of time up to the introduction in 1837 of the type later designed the Hybrid Perpetuals. Notwithstanding the fact that this designation was a misnomer, as these Roses are not reliably remontant, they continued high in public esteem until about the beginning of the present century by which time the Hybrid Teas, the first of which group, La France, had made its appearance in 1867, had to a great extent succeeded in monopolizing the attention of Rose growers everywhere. The position of the Hybrid Teas in public affection was strengthened appreciably by the introduction of the Pernetianas, or Hybrid Austrian Briars, in 1900. The latter group, the original of which was Soleil d'Or, soon became inextricably interwoven with the Hybrid Teas, contributing to the latter a much wider range of colour accompanied, however, by an unfortunate susceptibility to blackspot. The Hybrid Teas have been successful up to date in maintaining their popularity but the recent rapid rise of the Floribundas may constitute a threat to their standing in public favour.

Let us now consider the merits and characteristics of the Floribundas but before doing so it might be appropriate to examine briefly their ancestral background and historical highlights.

According to the late H. R. Darlington, widely recognized as one of the best informed and most competent amateur Rosarians of the past century, the name, *Rosa Polyantha*, was applied by Siebold in 1846 to an Asiatic Rose which, unknown to him, had previously been described in 1784 by another botanist, Thunberg, under the name of *Rosa Multiflora*. For some years the name "*Polyantha*" persisted and its dwarf offspring became known as *Polyantha Pompons*.

Several French hybridists began developing the strain in the 'seventies of the last century and in 1875 a small, double, white variety named Pacquette was introduced, to be followed in 1881 by the pink Mignonette and the yellowish-pink Cecile Brunner. The latter, which is understood to be the result of a cross between *R. Multiflora* and the Tea variety, *Souvenir d'un Ami* (1846) subsequently achieved wide popularity on account of its delicately coloured and shapely little buds and it became known as "The Sweetheart Rose". It is not reliably hardy in severe climates but is still extensively grown in California and in other areas where the winters are mild.

The pioneer work recorded above was not followed up immediately as hybridizers were then too busily occupied with Hybrid Teas and it was not until 1901 that the next important member of the Polyantha group appeared, viz., *Mme. Norbert Levavasseur*. While possibly not of particular interest itself this Rose became the ancestor of many other varieties which were destined to play important parts in the development of cluster-flowering bedding Roses. Perhaps the most prominent of the descendants of *Mme. Norbert Levavasseur* are *Mrs. W. H. Cutbush*, *Orleans Rose*, *Rodhatte*, *Ellen Poulsen*, *Salmon Spray*, *Else Poulsen* and *Kirsten Poulsen*. Following the introduction of the latter three in 1923-4 interest in the group was sharply intensified and, as these three have a Hybrid Tea as one parent, also because of their larger, more handsome blooms, they became known as Hybrid Polyanthas. Hybridizing work in recent years has been confined largely to these Hybrids and the smaller Polyantha Pompons may now for our purpose be disregarded.

Important experimental work with Hybrid Polyanthas has been carried on by the Poulsens of Denmark, Wilhelm Kordes and the late Matthias Tantau of Germany, D. Prior & Son, E. B. Le Grice and Arthur Norman in England, and, more recently, by Francois Meilland of France, de Ruiter of Holland and Eugene Boerner and others in the United States. Efforts have been directed principally toward (a) improvement in the size and quality of bloom; (b) extension of the colour

range and (c) introduction of fragrance which is absent, or nearly so, in all the earlier varieties. In many of the varieties of recent introduction these objectives have been attained although in some cases at the sacrifice of other attributes. By way of illustration it might be recorded that Mr. Kordes, in his efforts to increase the size and all-round quality of bloom, injected more Hybrid Tea blood into his seedlings and, while he achieved his purpose, in some cases (e.g. Minna Kordes) he did so at the expense of continuity of bloom. Mr. Poulsen, hoping for a variety of clear yellow colour, succeeded in obtaining it through a Pernetiana cross (Poulsen's Yellow) which, however, brought with it a high degree of susceptibility to blackspot. With respect to colour variations the most sensational results have been achieved by Messrs. Tantau and Boerner although in some of Tantau's introductions at the cost of bloom production. This talented German hybridizer brought into the group the blood of *R. Roxburghii* and *R. Multibracteata* while his compatriot, Mr. Kordes, has also departed from the beaten path in his breeding work, infusing the Musk strain (*R. Moschata*) into what is now an exceedingly complex class. In 1932 Chaplin Bros. of England introduced two varieties of Polyantha-Wichuraiana parentage, viz., Peach Blossom and Valerie, both of which we grew for some years but finally discarded because of sparseness of bloom after the passing of the first crop. They had beautiful, healthy, glossy foliage of heavy texture inherited from their Wichuraiana parent. The popular Fashion, whose ancestry traces back through Rosenmarchen (Pinocchio) and Eva to the Hybrid Musk, Robin Hood, and the Hybrid Wichuraiana, Solarium, carries on as well liberal infusions of Hybrid Tea blood—Crimson Glory and Geheimrat Duisberg. One result of these widely diversified breeding programmes has been to render the designation "Hybrid Polyantha" unsuitable from the standpoint of accuracy and so the omnibus term, "Floribunda", applied originally to the group by the late Dr. J. H. Nicolas, has been generally adopted as at least descriptive if not distinctive.

While not many of the Floribundas can boast of powerful fragrance it is present in some degree in a few varieties, particularly in Dusky Maiden, the recent British introduction of Mr. Le Grice.

Few members of the class under review can lay claim to good form in the individual blooms, three noteworthy exceptions being Rosenelfe, August Seebauer and Vogue. There is also a dark crimson Australian origination named Nigger Boy which is said to produce in abundance very shapely buds and blooms but this Rose has not yet crossed our path.

Since 1946 a substantial number of new varieties have been placed on the market, largely of French and German origin and principally in brilliant red and flame shades. Whether or not other qualities such as sound constitution and satisfactory productivity have been retained in the quest for dazzling colour still remains to be established. Some of these varieties, the performance of which we shall watch with interest, are Cocorico, Salmon Perfection, Tantau's Delight, Gertrud Westphal, Schleswig (also known as Maid of Honour), Moulin Rouge, Nymph, Schweizer Gruss (also known as Red Favourite), Siren, Concerto, Korona and Charming Maid. From the extensive work now being carried on with the Floribunda group it would appear that many prominent hybridists are convinced that concentration on this class offers the most promising prospect at the present time of real Rose advancement.

The appeal of the Floribundas is based upon their exceptionally high garden decorative value—for beds of one variety, for borders and for massed plantings in parks and large private gardens. Certain varieties such as Kirsten Poulsen Improved, Frensham, Dainty Maid, and Betty Prior are valuable for hedges up to five feet. Most varieties are reasonably hardy and the majority are also resistant to disease. Else Poulsen, however, is inclined to fall a victim to mildew on the slightest excuse while Fashion frequently suffers from rust and Snowbank and Poulsen's Yellow appear to be very susceptible to blackspot.

Until recently good white varieties have been scarce, Dagmar Spath having been the most desirable. The two recent introductions, Glacier and Irene of Denmark, while of relatively dwarf habit, may provide the answer to our requirements in this colour class. We recall that some years ago an attractive greenish-white variety named Swantje was on test at the Trial Ground operated in pre-war days

at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. It was a Tantau seedling of bushy habit but as far as we are aware it is not now offered by nurserymen—except, possibly, in Continental Europe.

While Goldilocks has its supporters we have found it incapable of retaining its colour, and this also applies to Danish Gold and Sunny Maid. The satisfactory yellow Floribunda has still to make its appearance.

Orange Triumph, Floradora, Tantau's Triumph, Independence (Sondermeldung) and several of the recent novelties of similar orange-vermilion colouring are inclined to overpower soft pastel shades and, of course, they should also be far removed from rose-pink varieties.

Undoubtedly Floribundas are being planted in greater numbers each year and it seems not unreasonable to expect that trend to continue. They will never present a strong appeal to the perfectionist whose delight is in the magnificence of the individual specimen bloom. They will, however, satisfy those who are unwilling or unable to meet the more exacting cultural requirements of the Hybrid Teas. Their capacity for bloom production renders them highly desirable, also, for providing more or less continuous colour in the garden, even through the late midsummer period when many of the Hybrid Teas are resting preparatory to their autumn burst of bloom.

"O Love, the very perfume of the Rose,
As the dew carries it about the sward,
Smiting my senses like an unseen sword,
Out from the rose-bush of your bosom blows;
And lo! the very nightingales are mad,
Frenzied with singing—just as though they had
Looked one delirious moment in your face."

—Hafiz, Ode 14.

Control of Rose Insects

By G. G. DUSTAN

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Many insects and mites feed on roses but only a few cause serious injury. Aphids, rose slugs, mites and the rose chafer are probably the most troublesome.

The control of rose pests, including fungus diseases, is easier with the modern insecticides and fungicides than it was with the older materials. For many years, lead arsenate was used for biting insects and nicotine sulphate, rotenone and pyrethrum for sucking insects. There were no very effective miticides. The newer materials such as DDT, methoxychlor, lindane, and malathion are more effective and kill more species of insects than lead arsenate and nicotine. Several effective miticides, such as Ovotran and Aramite are now available. There are also many combination insecticide-fungicide-miticide spray and dust mixtures on the market that are convenient to use, although they are considerably more expensive than those you mix yourself, especially for large plantings. Garden sprayers and dusters have been improved but there is still need for a small sprayer that gives good agitation of the powder type of spray materials.

The following insects and mites are those that are most likely to require control measures. Further details of the methods of applying insecticides, and the amounts to use, are given after the description of the insects and mites.

Aphids. Aphids or plant lice, often called "green fly", are small, delicate, soft-bodied insects that breed rapidly and are capable of causing serious damage unless controlled. They feed by sucking the sap from the leaves and petals causing the leaves to curl and ruining the blossoms. They secrete a sweet liquid known as honey dew which attracts ants and supports the growth of a black fungus which disfigures the plants. Lindane is one of the best materials for aphid control. Malathion and nicotine sulphate also may be used either as a spray or dust. Best results are obtained if the plants are sprayed or dusted on a warm, calm day,

using sufficient material to cover all parts of the plant. Aphids breed so rapidly, especially when the plant is soft and succulent, that they may become abundant again soon after spraying. For this reason, repeated applications are often needed throughout the summer.

Rose Slugs. The larvae of the sawflies that feed on roses are known as rose slugs, although they are not related to the large, slimy, true slugs that are often present in gardens. The adult sawflies are four-winged flies and are seldom noticed on the plants. The young, or larvae, feed on the foliage. The larva of the European rose slug is green and about one-half inch long when mature. It feeds by eating the tissues of the upper surfaces of the leaves, leaving the veins and under tissue intact. The bristly rose slug is a dirty yellowish-green colour with a dark green line down the back and stiff bristles on its body. It skeletonizes the leaves in much the same manner as the European rose slug except that it feeds on the under surfaces. The larva of the coiled rose worm is green above with greyish white sides and legs. The body is usually held in a curved position. It eats the entire surface of the leaf, feeding along the edge.

Rose slugs are readily killed by almost any insecticide. DDT is particularly effective and should be applied when the slugs are noticed feeding on the foliage.

Mites. Spider mites, sometimes called "red spiders", are very small eight-legged animals that feed on many plants by sucking with their piercing mouth parts. They usually feed on the under surface of rose leaves, giving them a pale stippled appearance. They breed rapidly, especially during hot dry weather, and may cause the leaves to dry out and drop. The two-spotted spider mite, the most common species on rose, spins a fine web that gives heavily infested plants a silvery sheen. Roses that have been sprayed or dusted with DDT are very subject to attack by mites because the DDT destroys the natural enemies that help hold the mites in check.

Roses should be examined frequently, especially during hot weather, and a miticide applied two or three times at weekly intervals at the first sign of mite injury. Aramite, Ovotran and chlorobenzilate are three of the most effective

mite killers but they do not control any other pests. Ovotran should be used with caution because it has injured the foliage of several varieties in greenhouses. Malathion is a fairly effective miticide and, in addition, it controls several insects. If you regularly use a combination fungicide-insecticide containing malathion, special treatments for mites should not be necessary.

Thrips. Several species of thrips attack roses. They rasp the tissue and extract the sap and colouring matter from the leaves and petals, producing a speckled, silvery effect. Heavily infested buds may be distorted and fail to open. Thrips are small, slender insects, creamy or brown in colour. The adults have two pairs of delicate feathery wings. Both the adults and larvae are often found down among the petals of roses. DDT, lindane and malathion all give good control of thrips. The plants should be sprayed or dusted whenever the insects are abundant enough to cause injury.

Rose Chafer. Readers are referred to "Sandy Loamer's" humorous and informative articles on this rose grower's horror in the Rose Society's Year Books for 1953 and 1954. He claims that a fence of cheese cloth around his rose planting kept the chafers from moving to the plants. As I am not an ardent rose grower I cannot decide whether I would rather have a cheese cloth fence or a mess of chafers in my garden!

This insect, as "Sandy" explained, breeds largely in light, sandy soil, especially in neglected, weedy land. If your rose garden is near such areas you will almost undoubtedly have a continual battle with rose chafers during June. The insect over-winters in the soil as a nearly mature grub. In the spring the grubs come near the surface and feed on the roots of grasses and weeds, then, during May, change to the pupal stage. About three weeks later, usually in early June, the adults start emerging from the soil and continue to do so for about three weeks. The adults are slender, long-legged, yellowish-brown beetles about three-eighths of an inch long. Their movements are sluggish and awkward. The beetles can fly, and they soon seek breeding and feeding grounds. They feed on the blossoms, fruit and leaves of many plants and are particularly destructive to roses. Their eggs are laid commonly in grass land and grain fields. The

young grubs hatch during the summer and feed on the roots of grasses and weeds until the cold weather when they descend to a depth of from six to eighteen inches for the winter.

Sprays of DDT and lindane will kill the chafers that feed on rose bushes, but unfortunately, in the heavily infested areas new beetles keep moving in almost daily throughout most of June and early July. About all the grower can do under such circumstances is apply the sprays or dusts repeatedly. The cheese cloth fence previously mentioned may be well worth trying. "Sandy Loamer" says that the fence should be hung slightly above ground level and extend to a height just over the top of the plants.

Community efforts in reducing the breeding grounds of the chafer by cultivating neglected land, seeding it to alfalfa or sweet clover, or reforesting it, have been suggested for many years. Anything that private owners and municipalities can be persuaded to do along these lines will benefit the rose growers.

Rose Leafhopper. This insect feeds chiefly on the leaves of rose and apple, but may attack other trees and shrubs. It is a small, pale greenish-white insect about one-eighth inch long when mature. The adult is very active and takes flight when disturbed, and the nymphs move quickly with a sideways motion. Leafhoppers are easily controlled by the same materials recommended for thrips.

Leafrollers. Occasionally a greenish caterpillar about three-quarters of an inch long is found feeding on rose foliage and concealed in a rolled portion of a leaf fastened with silken threads. This is the larva of the oblique-banded leafroller, also called the rose-tyer. If only a few are present they can be removed by hand and destroyed. Sprays of lead arsenate or DDT will kill the larvae but are seldom needed.

Rose Midge. This insect, the young of which feed within the tissue of the leaves, stems and buds, is only occasionally troublesome in rose gardens in Ontario. Affected buds fail to develop or are deformed, and young leaves also may be deformed. It can be controlled by spraying weekly with DDT from spring until bloom is over.

Leaf Cutter Bees. We are occasionally asked what causes the clean-cut holes about one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter in rose leaves. These are made by the leaf-cutter bees that use the neatly cut pieces of leaf to make cells for their young. The nests in which they make their cells have been found in the stems of large-pithed plants such as dahlias. The injury to roses is seldom of any importance.

Insecticides. Most of the insecticides previously mentioned are available in three forms, namely, (1) dusts containing from one-half to five per cent of the active ingredient and ready for application; (2) spray powders, sometimes called wettable powders, which are added to water for use; and (3) emulsifiable liquids which also have to be diluted with water for use.

Dusts are very convenient to use and are about as effective as sprays, although they are more readily washed off by rain. Very efficient small hand dusters of both the pump and rotary type are now available.

Wettable spray powders are quite satisfactory to use provided they are kept well agitated in the spray tank during application. They are somewhat safer to the plants than the emulsions, and especially so when other materials, such as fungicides and miticides, are being used in the same spray.

Emulsifiable liquids are less likely to settle out in the spray tank than the spray powders if they are thoroughly shaken in the water at the start. They are sometimes slightly more effective than the powders against some of the sucking insects such as aphids.

The amounts to use of the various insecticides referred to in this article are usually given on the containers, although often not specifically for rose pests, and, in some cases, only for large amounts of water.

The following directions for diluting, insecticides in water will be a help where the manufacturer's directions are not given for small amounts of spray. The amounts given in the table for one gallon are approximate only.

RATES OF DILUTION FOR INSECTICIDES

| Materials | Amounts per 100 gallons water. | Amounts per gallon water. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 50% DDT w.p. | 2 lb. | 2½ tblsp. |
| 25% DDT em. | 3 pints | 4½ tsp. |
| 25% Lindane w.p. | ¾ lb. | 1½ tsp. |
| 25% Lindane em. | 1 pint | 1½ tsp. |
| 25% Malathion w.p. | 2½ lb. | 2½ tblsp. |
| 50% Malathion em. | 2 pints | 3 tsp. |
| 50% Methoxychlor | 2 lb. | 2½ tblsp. |
| Lead Arsenate | 4 lb. | 3 tblsp. |
| Nicotine Sulphate 40% | 1 pint | 1½ tsp. |
| plus soap | 4 lb. | 2 tblsp. |
| Ovotran w.p. | 1 lb. | 1 tblsp. |
| Aramite w.p. | 1½ lb. | 1½ tblsp. |

Key: w.p.—wetttable powder
 em.—emulsifiable liquid
 tblsp.—level tablespoon
 tsp.—level teaspoon.

Dusts. The usual strengths of dusts for flower garden use are 3 and 5 % DDT, 1 to 1½ % lindane, 4 % malathion, and 4 % nicotine.

Combination Sprays. Quite a number of commercial preparations are available that contain one or more fungicides such as sulphur, copper, captan, ferbam, zineb, maneb, etc., and one or more insecticides and miticides such as DDT, lindane, methoxychlor, malathion, Aramite, etc. They should be used according to the manufacturers' directions. Lindane is one of the most generally effective materials for use in these combinations sprays, although it will not control mites. Malathion, DDT and methoxychlor are also very useful.

Spray Schedule for Roses. Most growers will probably agree that the best results in insect and disease control are obtained by spraying or dusting regularly about once a week, especially during the early part of the season. It probably

is not necessary to include an insecticide in every spray if the plants are carefully watched for insects and mites.

Dr. A. W. Dimock of Cornell University, in his recent book, "The Gardener's ABC of Pest and Disease Control" (M. Barrows & Co., New York), gives, in part, the following suggestions for a rose schedule:

1. After planting, and each spring, prune out all diseased or weak canes.
2. Apply a dormant clean-up spray of 1 part lime sulphur solution to 9 parts of water before growth starts.
3. Spray or dust thoroughly each week with a combination rose spray or dust.
4. If aphids begin to build-up apply (a) malathion, lindane or nicotine dust, (b) malathion or lindane to the spray, or (c) spray separately with nicotine sulphate and soap. Some combination sprays and dusts contain an aphicide.
5. If mites appear, add a miticide to the spray or apply one separately. It is better to include a miticide routinely.

Safety Factors. Care should be used in handling and storing insecticides, many of which are powerful poisons. Injury to rose foliage is less likely to occur if the sprays are kept thoroughly agitated in the tank. Sulphur is more likely to burn the plants if applied when the temperature is high, and lead arsenate and copper fungicides when it is cool and damp.

"I have the faith:

That the Prophet's Paradise and Christ's Heaven
Are, like nature, but one realm,
And that all the Roses of love
Which blossom there, send forth with equal strength
The same fragrance to Christian and Moor."

—Hans Christian Andersen.

Disease Problems in the Rose Garden

By G. C. Chamberlain

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The Rose, though Queen of Flowers, is not without her sinister knaves. Present at court to mar her beauty are fungi, bacteria and viruses that require the constant attention of her loyal servant, the gardener.

The fungus disease, black spot, is undoubtedly the most well-known and the most troublesome of the several important parasitic diseases which affect the Rose. Each year its ravages may be seen in many gardens. It is responsible for disfigurement of the foliage and later, for the loss of many leaves. Loss of plant vigor, inferior quality of bloom, and a greater susceptibility to dieback and winter injury are other effects of the disease.

Black spot occurs wherever the Rose is grown and affects the Polyanthas, Hybrid Polyanthas, Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses. Hybrid Teas are particularly susceptible, and many varieties prized by growers for their beauty of form and exhibition value frequently suffer complete premature defoliation. Fortunately there are many worthy varieties which exhibit varying degrees of resistance. Growers making a selection of varieties might well consider resistance to black spot as one of the desirable plant characters. Much can be learned in this regard from the experience of older rosarians and by visits to neighbourhood gardens. Information on the resistance, or lack of it, is often given in the excellent reports on the performance of new and older varieties which appear annually under the title of the "Clearing House" in the Rose Society Year Book. Descriptions of varieties in trade catalogues frequently include a note on the degree of resistance to black spot infection.

Although the symptoms of black spot are well known to experienced Rose growers, a brief account may be given here for the benefit of those venturing into Rose culture for the first time. The disease affects principally the leaves of the plant, although it also occurs on the leaf petioles, flower stems, and even on the canes. It is recognized on the leaves as black spots with irregular fringed borders.

The size of the spot varies from less than a sixteenth of an inch to half an inch in diameter. The spots may enlarge until they meet adjoining spots and involve a considerable area of the leaf. The area around the spot turns yellow and in most cases the entire leaf becomes yellow. Affected leaves are eventually cast. Usually the disease appears first on the lower leaves but soon progresses upwards. Finally the plant is bare of leaves. This is the appearance that many plants present in July. As a result the grower is denied the pleasure and satisfaction of a continued production of fine blooms in the late summer and fall season.

New infections each year originate from spores produced on infected leaves which have remained on the ground or attached to the bushes over winter, or on the lesions present on the canes. The spores are dispersed during rain periods, and under conditions of high humidity they will grow and produce the disease. A period of about a week elapses after the fungus enters the leaf before the infection is noticeable. Soon after the spot appears more spores are formed. They continue to be produced and thus become the source of repeated infections.

Control measures for black spot are preventative and this must be always kept in mind. Preventative measures should start with early removal and burning of all old leaf material. After pruning, the dormant canes should be sprayed with strong lime sulphur solution, 1 gal. to 10 gal. of water. Use liberal quantities of the fungicide and soak the ground about the crown of the plant. With the development of new shoot growth, seasonal applications of fungicides either as dusts or sprays should be commenced and applied regularly at weekly intervals. Frequent applications are necessary because new leaves are constantly produced and these must receive a protective coating of fungicide. In addition, spray residues weather away and must be renewed frequently. Thoroughness of application is equally important. Infection may occur through either the upper or lower surface of the leaf, and for this reason sprays or dusts must be directed so as to cover both sides of the leaf.

There are today numerous fungicidal materials which are highly satisfactory products for black spot control. These are available for use as sprays or in dust formulations and

are frequently combined with insecticides to make dual-purpose materials. Ferbam, captan, glyodin and sulphur, or mixtures of these fungicides, have ranked high in recent experimental trials. Ferbam is a black wettable powder to be used as a spray and, while effective in control, is somewhat objectionable because of the black residue left on the plants. Captan (Orthocide) is one of the more recent organic fungicides that show good value in black spot control. It is available as a spray or as a dust. Glyodin, also known as Crag fungicide, is a liquid preparation reported to give a high degree of control. Sulphur has been the standard fungicide for many years and is available as a spray or dust. This fungicide should not be used when the temperature is 85 deg. F. or higher because at these temperatures there is danger of sulphur burn.

Most products are sold under different trade names with the percentage of active ingredients listed on the label. Products containing one or more of the above fungicides will be found satisfactory. It is important in making up sprays to follow the manufacturer's recommendations as to the amount of material required. It is well to remember that as moisture favors infection, the best fungicide will be effective only if it is present on the susceptible host parts previous to rain periods. A good plan for the grower to follow is to base the spray or dust program on the weather probabilities. If rainy weather is forecast it is essential to protect the bushes at once if the full value of the fungicide is to be obtained. This is of the utmost importance in the early season when prolonged rains are likely to occur. Any extra effort required at this time to give adequate protection will make the problem of control easier for the remainder of the season.

The question is often asked whether or not spraying is more effective than dusting. If the equipment available is adequate, spraying is probably more efficient. One weakness of the smaller sprayers such as compressed air gallon sprayers is the difficulty in keeping the wettable powder materials in proper suspension to ensure uniform coverage. With power equipment, agitation and better atomization is possible and overcomes this fault. Spraying may be done under light breeze conditions which prevent proper application of dusts. For the small gardens, dusting is preferable.

The equipment is lighter and the operation can be more quickly and easily accomplished. Dusting should be carried out in the evening or early morning when there is light dew on the bushes.

One fault frequently observed in Rose gardens, and one that greatly contributes to outbreaks, is excessive watering by sprinkler hose. From the standpoint of black spot, the gardener should avoid continuous wetting of the foliage. For this reason it is preferable to apply water directly to the ground.

Powdery mildew is another fungus disease found in most Rose gardens. It is particularly troublesome on the Rambler Roses but affects other types as well. The disease is conspicuous by the heavy coating of white powdery fungus growth that covers the surface of the foliage, stems and flower buds. The foliage becomes stunted and distorted and is unsightly. New cane growth is covered with patches of the mildew; it is spindly and may be bare of leaves. Mildew seldom causes the death of a plant but it retards growth and results in a weakened condition which in turn affects flower production and predisposes the plant to winter injury. In addition, the disfigurement of the plant is objectionable.

New mildew infections originate in the spring from spores developed on the fungus mats that have overwintered on the twigs, leaves and bud scales. Conditions of moisture and temperature greatly influence its occurrence. Such conditions are aggravated by too close planting, too much shade and in poor locations where free movement of air is lacking. It is inadvisable, for instance, to plant Rambler Roses near buildings or bedding Roses in sheltered locations where the free circulation of air is greatly hampered.

Since the causal organism overwinters on infected parts of the host, sanitary methods should be employed in the control of this disease. Old leaves should be destroyed and infected cane tips removed.

Fungicides containing a high percentage of sulphur are preferable for the control of mildew. The applications should be commenced early and applied regularly and thoroughly. Sulphur fungicides should not be applied if the temperature is above 85 deg. F. Mildew is seldom a factor in gardens where a fungicidal program for black spot is carried out.

Rust is another fungus disease of Roses. It is less common than either black spot or mildew. The most characteristic symptom is the appearance of small powdery orange pustules on the leaves. In the late summer the character of the pustules changes and the color turns black. Distortion of the diseased parts may occur and badly affected leaves may fall prematurely.

Control measures for this disease are similar to those outlined for black spot. Fungicides containing ferbam are reported to be more effective against this disease.

In addition to the diseases principally affecting the leaves there are others that affect the stems and produce stem cankers. These troubles follow injuries to the canes inflicted by faulty pruning, by mechanical means, by insects, or through broken thorns. They are characterized by the development of brown shrivelled areas or cankers which enlarge and girdle the cane and result in a wilting and dying of the terminal growth. The cankered areas are generally bordered by a purplish coloration and minute black dots which contain the fungus spores appear over the surface.

One of the important measures in control of canker diseases is the destruction by burning of all affected portions of the canes. Special attention should be given to the pruning. The cut should be slanted and made close to a strong bud. When cutting blooms, avoid leaving long stubs as these die back and form sites for infection to take place.

Crown and root gall is a bacterial disease frequently encountered on Rose understocks. Galls or rough knobby tumors develop on the rootstock below ground level. They may be on the side, at the union of the scion and rootstock, at the base of the rootstock or on the roots. The disease is a devitalizing one and shortens the period of productivity of the plant.

The bacterium that causes crown gall overwinters in diseased tissues. The organism is also present in many soils and may persist there for several years. New infections arise at points where injuries have occurred.

Diseased plants should be destroyed. Cutting out the

galls has not been found sufficient to prevent further gall development.

An account of the diseases of the Rose is not complete without reference to virus diseases and to disorders associated with fertility and environmental conditions.

There are several virus diseases. These diseases are systemic troubles, the virus entities remaining within the system of the plant. They are infectious and may be transferred from plant to plant by means of insects or in the propagation of plants by using infected scions. The symptoms of virus diseases include various patterns of chlorosis of the leaves and light colored streaks and flecks on the blooms. Infected plants should be destroyed.

Roses may exhibit symptoms of unthrifty growth which cannot be attributed to any of the diseases referred to above. Such symptoms appear where there is a shallow depth of soil, poor drainage or exhaustion of soil nutrients. Vigorous Rose bushes require an abundance of organic matter, ample supplies of mineral nutrients and moisture. A lack or excess is quickly reflected in an abnormal growth of plants.

The Rose will not flourish without close attention to its enemies lurking within the boundaries of the garden. The gardener who maintains a constant guard against their attacks will be well rewarded for his efforts.

"Now that the rose-tree in its dainty hand
Lifts high its brimming cup of blood-red wine,
And green buds thicken o'er the empty land,
Heart, leave these speculations deep of thine,
And seek the grassy wilderness with me.
Who cares for problems, human or divine?"

—Hafiz, Ode 49.

Roses in Sand

by L. M. GALLOWAY

This is the personal report of one beginner learning to grow Roses on light soil. As the scientists say, "Under other conditions, similar results may not be obtained." I offer it rather hesitatingly as some slight guidance to other beginners who may encounter similar limitations.

My Rose garden started in a most unpromising spot. An old frame building had stood on the site for nearly a hundred years. Under it was an accumulation of rubbish, some of which seemed to have been there longer than the building. Around it grew a fringe of scrub trees and bushes. A cinder path led in from the street, and at right angles to this at a depth of several inches I found the remains of the town's first asphalt sidewalk. The strip behind the building had been for several generations the burial plot for broken bottles and crockery.

With the building removed and a surface clean-up completed, I found I had a few inches of dead, sandy, humus-lacking "top soil" over a subsoil of fine, sterile, red sand. Ignorance is bliss, or I might have dropped the whole project right then. However, I have been sufficiently successful to feel that I can refute once more the old discredited idea that Roses **must** have clay.

Substantiating this is the report of growers in a recent issue of the English magazine, "The Rose". Of 60 reports on six varieties I find that 45% of those reporting have "light soil," 55% "medium," and only 30% "heavy". One can hardly question the success of these top English amateurs.

Of course, there may be just a taste of sour grapes in all this argument. I would love to have a deep fertile clay loam, but I do know that no one who loves Roses need let the type of soil available prevent his having a garden.

Of all the dictums of the experts, I have found that for sand the most important is thorough soil preparation, with the incorporation of humus. A neighbour trying to grow potatoes once decided that what our land needed was a shower of rain every other day, and a shower of manure on the alternate days. But this would be perfection.

My first beds, on which I thought I had done a fair job by manuring and double digging, I found later to be far short of perfection. Now I go down at least 24 to 30 inches and discard the worst of the sub-soil. I use enormous quantities of humus—up to 50% or more of manure, peat moss, compost, leafmould, or whatever I have or can obtain. It seems impossible to get too much. With this I incorporate a complete fertilizer—about as much as the books suggest—for each 8 or 10 inches all the way from the bottom up.

Reports indicate that sandy soil is likely to be acid, but our water is very hard and my land tests alkaline and low in phosphorus. Beds prepared as above still ran pH 7.2 so I use no lime or bonemeal, substituting instead frequent small applications of superphosphate. I have also started yearly treatments of sulphur. Handled in this way I have had no trouble with chlorosis.

One thing in favour of sand, it is clean and easy to work in. A few hours after a heavy rain one can dig or cultivate without danger to the soil structure (and without carrying clods into the house to arouse the ire of the better half!) And there is no question of incomplete drainage. There is, however, the problem of paying the water bills in dry seasons.

It is doubtless better to let new beds settle naturally, but when pressed for time I have just tramped each layer well and poured in large quantities of water, and I found no subsequent settling after the first day or two.

When planting, I mix more peat moss with the top soil around the roots, find more tramping in and soaking is necessary than on heavier land. Again, it seems impossible to overdo these operations. I have revived a friend's unthrifty new plants just by treading and watering well.

In spring the characteristics of sand are a definite advantage, for the frost is out early, the soil warms up swiftly, and with a few clear days I usually have my planting done by the first or second week of April—often weeks before those on heavy land dare touch anything. Early planting is decidedly better, in that it allows the plants to become established before warmer weather, and gives a longer growing season. Then, too, dormant roses at the nurseries

are usually anything but dormant unless obtained at the beginning of the delivery season. Even if they leave the nursery in good condition, shipping any distance in mild weather does not improve their quality.

In purchasing stock, I feel that the main consideration is one which would apply equally to any soil. This is to learn what constitutes a healthy No. 1 plant in good condition and refuse to spend time planting and nursing cripples. Personally, I have wasted too much time this way, and thus far have been generally disappointed with the quality and condition of stock obtained from sources of supply in Canada.

From the West Coast I have received nice plants, but they bud so high that there is a neck of several inches between the roots and the bud. When planted with the bud deep for necessary winter protection, the roots are so deep they do not thrive. I have dug such ailing plants and found the rootstock completely dead and the plant surviving on a new set of roots thrown from the scion above the bud. But I feel there must be good Roses grown in Canada and I am still looking for them.

Speaking of roots, I have found no superior type of rootstock for my soil. Some of my first plants, on multiflora, have survived all the experimenting and are still doing well after nearly twenty years. I also have good plants on canina, and a few on their own roots are equally satisfactory. Of course I have conducted no controlled experiments, and some varieties just never seem to want to grow for me, regardless of understock, but in most cases success is apparently more a matter of getting vigorous bushes which take hold and establish themselves the first year. Proof for me of the relative unimportance of understock is the fact that I have large, vigorous and winter hardy bushes of both multiflora and canina growing together in my propagating bed.

Regarding varieties, I find a great variation in their trueness to proper colour and quality when grown on sand. Crimson Glory and Charles Mallerin are as true and fine as anyone could wish for, while many other reds blue badly. Signora and Mme. H. Guillot are as strong and brilliant as they should be, but that grand Irish lady, Mrs. Sam McGredy, is only a thin and anaemic shadow of her rightful self. Independence is dazzling and unfading, while Karl Herbst turns to a most



JOSEPHINE BRUCE (H.T.)

*Raisers and distributors: Bees Ltd., Chester.
First Class Trial Ground Certificate, 1953.*

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distressing shade. Most pinks are lovely, yet Armagh is usually rusty brown. Light soil seems to intensify the effects of the midsummer sun, even with a mulch, and most varieties which are lacking in petals open and fade so swiftly that they are quite unsatisfactory. Among the worst offenders in this class are Hebe and Fandango. Fortunately the single and semi-double Floribundas are not affected this way.

Mulching seems very important on our sand, since it drains and dries out so rapidly. I once read an article by Harry O'Brien about a garden tour where he found the best looking garden was mulched with peat moss while the best Roses were mulched with manure. I decided to combine the ideas by using just enough peat to hide the manure. This seems ideal when I can find a source of supply for manure and ready cash for both ingredients. Usually some beds have to settle for a layer of compost or go bare, but then the plants are less vigorous and also this is always where blackspot gets its start. Sawdust is plentiful in town, and I have considered using it in spite of certain drawbacks. I understand it would require rather large extra applications of nitrogen and have a feeling it would prove messy to handle. Then, also, I wonder what it would look like? And with sawdust, as with corncobs and buckwheat hulls, the question arises, what do you do with it in the fall? If I try it, it will be on a small area at the outset.

Winter protection is a must with me for H.T.'s. We are over 30 miles from the Great Lakes and experience more severe cold than more favoured areas bordering the lakes. In most years all wood above the soil mound must be removed and long branches are not saved even by bending them down and hilling over. More elaborate methods of protection have been beyond me in time and effort. Stems with darkened pith may throw out growth, but it is never vigorous and dies before midsummer. So there is no argument here about long or short pruning. The light soil allows the frost to penetrate some distance in bad winters, and whether we like it or not, we "whack" the next spring and try to be satisfied with the smaller resulting bushes.

And so we approach another season wondering what the winter has left us and what summer extremes Mother Nature will think up, but knowing always that in spite of the weather, and on sand or clay, we will have beautiful Roses.

Picturing Flowers

From the Kodak book, "How To Make Good Pictures"

(Re-printed by the kind permission of Canadian Kodak Co., Limited).

Step out into your garden and select one perfect bloom. Before you pluck it, view it from different positions and at different levels—down low, up high. At each position observe the form of the flower; consider both its outlines and the angle at which the sun strikes it. Rotate the flower in relation to the sun; you'll find one position in which the pattern of light and shadow best reveals the sculptural form. Observe the background; from some viewpoints it will be spotty and confused. Try placing a plain background of white, black or tinted cardboard behind the flower, and observe its effect.

You see, picturing a flower is something like making a portrait of a person. In a sense you're trying to bring out the personality of the flower as well as obtain an attractive likeness. Snapping the picture is just the last stage; it's the preliminary steps that count—the selection of subject, lighting, viewpoint, camera distance and background.

Whether you work in full colour or black-and-white, flower photography provides one of the most fascinating among the many camera specialties. Some enthusiasts concentrate on single blooms—others enjoy picturing small groups, or flower arrangements, with occasional pictures of the entire garden or a particularly attractive border or corner.

Your equipment is simple; a camera, one or two Kodak Portra Lenses, and a Kodak colour film (or, a Kodak Wratten K-2 Filter and a Kodak Panchromatic film).

Panchromatic film is best for black-and-white shots because it is sensitive to all colours; on most other films red flowers tend to record as black, and blue flowers tend to be relatively pale. Use a panchromatic film, with a K-2 Filter

over the camera lens, and the black-and-white "tone values" in a group of flowers (or any other brightly coloured subject) will appear in a more natural relationship.

For full colour Kodachrome Film or Kodacolor Film is a natural choice. A Kodak Pola-Screen can be used over the camera lens when there is blue sky behind the flower, and you want to record it as a richer blue.

The average camera does not focus for extreme close ranges; but if you set it at "infinity", and put a 3x Portra Lens over the camera lens, you can bring the camera to just 13 inches from the flower; and if you set the camera for 3½ feet the taking distance can be only 10 inches! The 2x Portra Lens provides a range of about 13 to 21 inches, and the 1x a range of about 20 to 45 inches. (Each lens is supplied with a sheet of exact instructions, distances, and field sizes; don't lose it!).

These handy little lenses make a tremendous difference when you picture a flower or any other small object—especially if you make pictures in colour for screen projection. Imagine picturing a single Rose in close-up, and then showing it in full colour, four or five feet wide, on a projection screen!

Soft lighting and plain backgrounds are desirable in flower portraits. The wise photographer will equip himself with several sheets of cardboard or thin wood (about the size of a newspaper page)—some white, for reflectors or light backgrounds; some dull black, for dark backgrounds; and some in colour, with at least one a rich sky blue. These are used, of course, with the background behind the flower, and a reflector in front, placed so that it softens the shadows to just the degree desired. Take care to make the shadows light enough—because your film, especially a colour film, tends to see them darker than your eye sees them.

Study carefully choice of viewpoint, lighting, background, and the pose of each flower. Then start making your own collection of flower pictures; you'll find it both entertaining and rich in its rewards.

The Clearing House

by THE EDITOR

We had expected that, with the broadening of the Society's scope, many additional members would participate in this discussion but our hopes in this connection have not been realized. Indeed, the number of contributors has declined from thirty to twenty-eight, a very disappointing circumstance, and we hope that in the future all members who are growing any of the recent introductions will recognize their responsibility and despatch their reports, listed in alphabetical order, to the Editor by 31st December. The compilation of the material furnished is no small task, one, however, which we are glad to undertake, but we cannot be expected to write personal letters to all members each year as a means of inducing them to submit reports. To those who have co-operated in connection with this Edition we express our appreciation.

In noting variations in the variety appraisals of those reporting readers, no doubt, will take into consideration the differences in climatic conditions prevailing. As in previous years we have limited the review to varieties introduced within the past five-year period, with an occasional exception, and have indicated when known the number of plants grown, the type of soil, the sun exposure and the understock on which the Roses are budded. In several cases the date of American introduction differs by one or two years from the date of introduction in Great Britain and Continental Europe, and in such cases we have considered as applicable the more recent date, viz., that from which stock became available on this side of the Atlantic.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

With Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Sun Exposure.

- Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Road, Islington, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
Bartlett, Mr. S. B., 151 Fairlawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
Borland, Mr. W. G., 418 New Birks Building, Montreal, Que.; Sandy Loam; Partial to Heavy Shade.
Buchanan, Mr. W. C., 189 Park Street, Sydney, N.S.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
Burgess, Mrs. H. T., 71 Westmoreland Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.

- Dufton, Mr. F. F., Housey's Rapids, Muskoka, Ont.; Shallow Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Faulkner, Mr. H. J., 1,208 West 49th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Foggo, Mr. A. S., 155 Fairlawn Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Gallagher, Mrs. J. J., St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Galloway, Mr. L. M., Strathroy, Ont.; Light Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Gaut, Mr. Chas., 854 Grand Marais Road W., Windsor, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- Hutchings, Mr. Fred., 47 Broadview Avenue, Valois, Que.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1,557 Bruce Avenue, Windsor, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Murdoch, Mrs. R. E., 2,288 Nelson Avenue, West Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine to Partial Shade.
- MacAndrews, Prof. A. H., 206 Dewitt Road, Syracuse, N.Y.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- McNeill, Mr. W. J., 145 Roxborough Avenue, Oshawa, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Naismith, Mrs. A. L., 116 Arnold Street, Hamilton, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- Norton, Mr. A. A., 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Oliver, Mr. R. W., Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Patton, Mr. D. C., 15 Lorraine Gardens, Islington, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Pearson, Mr. Frank, 4,961 Kensington Avenue, Montreal, Que.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Reid, Dr. W. H., Port Rowan, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Rice, Mr. Ellwood C., 4,704 20th Street, Vernon, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Selwood, Mr. Archie, 3,791 Arbutus Street, Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine and Partial Shade.
- Stollery, Mr. Alan, 281 Heath Street E., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade.
- Thompson, Dr. G. R., 2,362 Lincoln Road, Windsor, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade.
- Westbrook, Mr. H. C., 48 Prospect Avenue, Port Arthur, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Webster, Mr. A. J., Box 238, Streetsville, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- (Reports based on observations in former garden at 365 Lauder Avenue, Toronto, Ont.)

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Years—Yrs.; Plants—Pls.; Understocks: Canina—Can.; Multiflora—Mult.; Ragged Robin—R.R.; Dr. Huey—Huey.

Alaska, H.T. (Meiland, '49). Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) has

no reason to alter his report of last year—satisfactory plant but uninteresting bloom.

Aloha, Cl. H.T. (Boerner, '49). Messrs. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) are agreed that this is a slow-growing Pillar but they part company with respect to other attributes. Mr. Galloway is critical of the colour and form of the blooms and of the paucity of their numbers while Mr. Rice avers that it blooms freely but that the flowers are particularly susceptible to attack by thrips. Mr. Selwood finds the quality of bloom good and the foliage disease-resistant.

Armagh, H.T. (McGredy, '50) Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) both admire the well formed, substantial blooms of soft pink, blended buff, but regret that they are produced rather sparsely. They also find the plant characteristics first class. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) reports that its performance has improved, also the colour. Its behaviour for Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has been excellent although he would welcome more blooms and at times he dislikes the colour. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports strong bushy growth and he finds the fragrant, slow-opening, salmon-pink blooms very attractive. He also comments on the scarcity of thorns on the canes. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) concurs in the views expressed by Mrs. Gallagher and Mr. Dufton.

Bacchus, H.T. (Dickson, '51) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this Rose very promising. He reports strong, spreading growth and attractive light red blooms. It has earned the respect of Mr. Foggo (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) in its first year. He refers to vigorous, erect growth and an abundance of shapely, bright rosy scarlet blooms. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also reports favourably on both plant habit and bloom quality. He describes the colour as deep rose pink, reminiscent of McGredy's Scarlet, and comments on the heavy substance of the blooms. Dr. Thompson's report (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is similar to that of Dr. Reid but he adds that bloom production has been excellent. The Editor wishes he had received these paeans of praise before sending in his orders—he also likes the name!

Berlin, H.M. (Kordes, '50) Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) regards this as an exceedingly satisfactory shrub, producing in good-sized clusters its bright orange-scarlet, single blooms on strong, erect growth up to five feet.

Betty Morse, H.T. (Kordes, '50) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) continues faithful in his affection for this outstanding crimson variety, his only criticism being that the foliage is rather sparse. The long, shapely buds on long stems develop into dark, velvety, blood-red blooms, slightly smaller but brighter than those of its parent, Crimson Glory. The blooms have ample substance and are bountifully produced throughout the season.

Bloodstone, H.T. (McGredy, '49) While Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is satisfied with growth he dislikes the dull, rose-pink blooms, slightly suffused orange. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds it lacking in both vigour and bloom production and concludes that he could get along very well without it.

Blossomtime, L.C. (O'Neal-Bosley) Mr. Mitchell is still beating the drums for this fine pillar Rose of moderate vigour. The cameo-pink

buds and blooms of excellent form are produced almost continuously but because of a tendency toward mildew he suggests that it be planted in a position of full sunshine.

Border King, Fl. (de Ruiter, '51) Mr. Dufton (12 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is disappointed with the all-round performance of this variety although he admits that the rich crimson colour makes quite a show at times.

Border Queen, Fl. (de Ruiter, '51) While Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds the coral-flame colour very attractive he is dissatisfied with growth and bloom production, and will replace this variety. Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) consider this to be one of the most beautiful Floribundas but they also would like to see greater vigour. The brilliant, semi-single blooms have wavy petals, thus imparting a distinctive and very decorative quality to the flowers.

Bravo, H.T. (Swim, '51) Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is enamoured of the large blooms of dark, non-fading red colour but would appreciate more of them and on longer stems. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) reports large, fragrant blooms of fine colour produced fairly freely. He adds, however, that this variety is inconsistent in its performance.

Buccaneer, Gr. (Swim, '52) The initial impressions of Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) are favourable with respect to constitution and colour but he complains that the blooms are thin and generally of poor form. It has failed to find favour with Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) who refers to it as a "grandiflop". Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports growth up to six feet, plenty of mildew, and sparse bloom, although he finds that the clear yellow colour is well held. Prof. MacAndrews (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) and Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 1 yr.; R.R.) furnish similar reports, adding that the blooms lack substance and are very fleeting. For Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) *Buccaneer* reaches a height of eight feet, bearing freely its fine, deep yellow blooms which are rather thin. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) views it with a friendly eye, intimating that what it lacks in form is compensated for by vigour, floriferousness and reliability. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admires the excellent colour of the small blooms but is critical of its shy-blooming habit in relation to the vigour of the plant.

Burnaby, H.T. (Eddie, '51) Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports tall growth and well-formed blooms of pale yellow, occasionally showing reddish tints at the edges. Her plants were slow in becoming established. Mrs. Burgess (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is disappointed with its performance to date although a few attractive autumn blooms appeared. Mr. Dufton (9 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) is very pleased with this Canadian introduction as is also Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who mentions, however, that it is impatient of rain. It is acclaimed by Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) as one of the best exhibition varieties and she predicts confidently that it will rank with the great Roses of all time when better known. The second year expectations of Mr. Norton (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) have not been realized and two of his plants have deteriorated steadily. He suggests that if established on canina the behaviour of this Rose might improve. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards this as an excellent creamy-white variety, more vigorous than Mrs. H. M. Eddie. It has not done well for Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who reports only moderate growth and sparse bloom. The blooms, however, were of good form but not large. Mr.

Rice (10 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) proclaims this one of the best growers, producing freely blooms of exhibition quality. Mr. Selwood (5 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) has nothing but praise for both the plant characteristics and the blooms. Dr. Thompson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the shapely blooms attractive but scarce. He hints that the plants require—and deserve—special care and patience. For Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) performance improved substantially in its second year. He is impressed by the high quality of the blooms but production was disappointing.

Candleglow, H.T. (Germain, '51) Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) is pleased with this free-blooming, disease-resistant Rose of bushy growth. The shapely blooms are a yellow-blend in colour, with some fading in hot weather.

Capistrano, H.T. (Morris, '49) Mr. Rice (5 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) esteems this Rose highly, referring to its vigorous growth and large, fragrant, deep pink blooms. He considers it superior to The Doctor in all respects except fragrance. Mr. Gaut (2 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Mult.) reports strong growth and many large, fragrant blooms of exhibition quality. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also praises the strong upright growth and the shapely, clear pink blooms. The colour intensifies in cool weather and, while normally bloom production is deficient, he considers that this fault can be overcome by heavy feeding.

Caprice, H.T. (Meilland, '48) While actually too old for inclusion in this discussion we are including it because of Dr. Reid's favourable report (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.). He recommends this as one of the best garden varieties and observes that it improves each year in both bloom production and bloom quality. The large, semi-double, silvery pink blooms are bordered a deeper shade.

Carrousel, Gr. (Duehrsen, '50) This receives an approving nod from Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who commends its growth, floriferousness and bloom quality. The first-year impressions of Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 1 yr.; R.R.) are also favourable. She reports striking, bright red blooms of considerable substance on tall, healthy bushes. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) adds his word of praise, emphasizing the lasting qualities of the blooms either when cut or allowed to remain on the bush.

Charles Mallerin, H.T. (Meilland, '47 in Europe, '51 in the U.S.) Mr. Faulkner (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) refers to its tall growth habit and emphasizes its rich colour and powerful fragrance. Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is rewarded by a few blooms of such velvety richness that he is inclined to overlook their scarcity. He considers it a valuable addition to the Hybrid Tea group. Mr. Galloway (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can. and Mult.) also is captivated by the unique and glorious colour and the vigorous growth of the plants although they are somewhat ungainly in appearance. Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is fond of the outstanding colour and the intoxicating fragrance of the blooms which occasionally are up to exhibition standards. He finds it a stingy bloomer, however, and dislikes its awkward habit of growth and its tendency toward mildew. Mr. Hutchings (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports satisfactory bloom production but finds the plant inferior to Helen Traubel in vigour. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is still faithful and continues to exult over the dark crimson, high-centred blooms with

their entrancing fragrance. She has planted three more of this "tall, dark and handsome". Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) also has succumbed to the charms of the large, richly coloured blooms but would welcome more of them. Mr. Oliver's enthusiasm (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) remains undiminished. He still admires the fragrant, deep crimson blooms as well as the healthy foliage and vigorous growth. Mr. Rice (10 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) commends the perfume, also the vigour of the plants. He points out, however, that while occasional excellent blooms appear they usually come a little flat in form. He concludes that it requires generous fertilization and really good culture for satisfactory results. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) admires the distinctive colour and the heavy fragrance but finds bloom production low, with many of the blooms lacking in form and the plants mediocre. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 1 Can. 2 Mult.), like Mr. Foggo, is so fascinated by the rich colour, velvety texture of the petals and the enchanting perfume that he can overlook its shortcomings. On the basis of his observations the Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) is compelled to agree with Mr. Rice.

Chelsea, H.T. (Le Grice, '50) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports bushy growth and an abundance of blooms of good substance but of weak colour at times. It did well in the autumn when the carmine-red colour was much sharper.

Chief Seattle, H.T. (Swim, '51) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) wastes little time on this Rose. He reports a few washed-out blooms on a vigorous plant and apparently its occupancy of space in his garden is to be terminated shortly. Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) applauds the strong, bushy growth, the disease-resistant foliage and the abundance of long-lasting flowers but adds that the true colour is revealed only in cool weather. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; R.R.) is pleased with its vigour and she also enjoys the fragrance and the creamy-buff shade of the blooms. She admits, however, that its bud colour and autumn blooms are its most attractive features. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) complains of weak colour and rapid fading, also of sparse bloom production although growth is strong and the stems long and straight. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) dismisses it with the comment that it is not of much account in any respect. Mr. Rice (10 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) admits that the plant characteristics and bloom production are satisfactory but he is unable to develop any fondness for the blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agrees with other reporters regarding its vigour but has observed that the blooms "ball" in wet weather. He finds the colour variable but insists that an occasional good bloom appears. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is unhappy about its behaviour but generously places the blame on severe frost damage which occurred in May. Like Mr. Galloway he found that the blooms presented an anaemic appearance. (Perhaps a liver extract treatment would be beneficial—Ed.).

Chrysler Imperial, H.T. (Lammerts, '52) On the basis of first-year observations Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) is quite pleased, referring to sturdy growth and lovely blooms freely produced. Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) received a poor plant which was slow in becoming established. Its performance has improved but he prefers Charles Mallerin. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) is disappointed with his results, remarking that growth, floriferousness and bloom quality have

all been sub-standard in his Muskoka garden. It finds a friend in Mr. Gaut (3 pls.; 2 stds.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) who enthusiastically predicts that this variety will supersede many other reds. He refers to strong, erect growth, healthy foliage, prolificacy and fragrant blooms of exhibition quality. Mr. Mitchell, who continues to observe the behaviour of 225 plants in a Windsor industrial garden, repeats his favourable comment of last year on this variety although he has noted some evidence of rust on the foliage. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) records that the growth is stronger than that of Crimson Glory but he prefers the blooms of the older Rose. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as one of the best new red varieties, with an abundance of large, fragrant blooms on long stems, and no disease. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has noted a substantial improvement in all respects over its first-year performance. She observes that the large, fragrant blooms withstand heat well. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) takes his place in the cheering section and endorses the eulogies of Messrs. McNeill, Gaut and Mitchell. It remains for Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) to introduce the inevitable discordant note. While admitting vigorous growth and large blooms on long stems, he dislikes the unpleasant colour which develops purple tints with age, and adds that it attracts very little attention from visitors. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) declares that it improves on acquaintance. He considers that at its best it has no superior amongst the deep crimson shades—but at its worst it can be appalling. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds the blooms very pleasing in their early stages and he is hopeful.

City of Norwich, H.T. (Kordes, '49) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports that, like wine, this Rose improves with age. He admires the bright red, semi-double blooms with their brilliant yellow stamens and adds that the bush blooms continuously throughout the summer and seems to require little care.

Claude, H.T. (Mallerin, '50) While for Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) this Rose grows tall, carries healthy foliage and produces blooms of scintillant red it fails in some manner to attract her. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) condemns it with respect to both plant characteristics and bloom production, while Mr. Stollery laments that he has tried twice, two plants on each occasion, and that all died without blooming. It fails to excite Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who is critical of the form of the blooms although they are of flashy colour.

Climbing Goldilocks, Cl. Fl. (Caluya, '51) Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is critical of the weak yellow blooms which acquire brown shades as they age and do not fall cleanly, thereby spoiling the appearance of the entire bush. It also seems deficient in vigour. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports blooms similar to those of the bush type produced freely in June and intermittently thereafter.

Climbing Peace, Cl. H.T. (Brady, '49) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) has vigorous growth and a few blooms each year. He is hopeful of improvement and will persevere with it. He suggests that it requires three-year-old wood for worth-while bloom production. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) has noted some improvement in bloom production but adds that it is still back on the rent! Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) suggests that the canes be trained horizontally.

He finds it slow to start growth and to bloom but when established it blooms well in June and sparsely thereafter.

Climbing Pinocchio, Cl. Fl. (Parmentier, '51 According to Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) this climbing sport is apt to revert to the bush form. He has noted very little autumn bloom.

Climbing Show Girl, Cl. H.T. (Chaffin, '49) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) mourns that it has neither climbed nor bloomed as yet but that in the autumn it displayed signs of a desire to grow.

Cocorico, Fl. (Meilland, '51) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is encouraged by its first year performance and he is particularly fond of the brilliant colour. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes it as an excellent, fiery scarlet, semi-single Rose for bedding purposes. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also thinks highly of this variety because of its spectacular orange-red colour.

Confidence, H.T. (Meilland, '51) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) is very much impressed with the colour and form of the blooms although his plant made only moderate growth. He is ordering more stock. It has also earned the respect of Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who proclaims it one of the better varieties of recent introduction. While the blooms have fewer petals than those of its parent, Peace, the colour is much more attractive while the form of the blooms is also excellent. He reports strong growth and healthy foliage. On Mr. Galloway's light soil (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) the colour was paler than that described in catalogues but he still found the blooms pleasing, also the strong growth. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also admires the lovely blooms, many of which are of exhibition calibre, although he observed some discolouration in periods of inclement weather. He terms it a strong grower and a heavy bloomer, with few thorns. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) views it with a friendly eye, referring to strong growth and large, well-formed exhibition blooms borne freely. He finds that the delicate peach-blend colour fades to some extent at times. While Dr. Reid's plant (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has improved he is still not satisfied with its performance, referring to short petals and poor substance in the blooms. Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds it very interesting and is pleased with its large, long-lasting high-centred blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admits the beauty of the well-formed, fragrant blooms but complains that they were sparsely produced. It has the approval of Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who admits that the colour is variable but never displeasing. He praises the vigour and general behaviour of the plant.

Coral Dawn, L.C. (Boerner, '52) Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) rates this an excellent Climber of moderate vigour and predicts that it will become very popular when known. It produces its beautiful, fragrant, coral-pink blooms throughout the season.

Crimson Shower, H.W. (Norman, '51) While Mr. Galloway's plant (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is improving slowly both growth and amount of bloom are below his expectations. The deep crimson blooms appear late in the season after most Climbers have finished blooming.

Dean Collins, Gr. (Lammerts, '53) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has observed that the blooms fade in the sun and that they resent rain. They last well, however, when cut and the plant is floriferous.

Detroit, H.T. (Kordes, '53) Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports that while this variety is capable of producing exhibition blooms the foliage is susceptible to mildew and the growth tall and leggy. The richly fragrant, dark crimson blooms are produced freely. Prof. Mac-Andrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) likes the shapely, dark crimson blooms and the strong bush but considers it a shy bloomer. In the opinion of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) this is a good average red but not by any means outstanding.

Dilys Allen, H.T. (Norman, '51) While Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) finds the orange-pink colour pleasing she disapproves of the loosely formed blooms and hopes for better quality when the plant becomes fully established.

Doreen, H.T. (Robinson, '51) This bedding variety appeals to Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) as one of the best of the pink-yellow-orange blends. The small but perfectly formed, fragrant blooms were borne freely on a symmetrical plant resembling that of its parent, McGredy's Sunset.

Dorothy Anderson, H.T. (McGredy, '49) Mr. Foggo 7 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) recommends this to exhibitors, referring to the high quality of its bright, deep pink blooms, sturdy growth, and excellent foliage. To Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) it is merely another pink Rose. It is a favourite of Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who has great respect for the large, substantial blooms which last well when cut. Its second-year performance for Mr. Patton (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has not been convincing. He avers that the blooms of late summer and autumn were lacking in form and that this Rose was amongst the first to show blackspot. He also found the pink colour rather harsh during periods of heat but in view of its reputation he will persevere with it. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) considers it to be one of the twelve best Hybrid Teas. His bush has grown well and the large, exhibition blooms of rose-pink with a golden heart are freely produced, considering their quality. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Dr. Reid, adding that the attractive colour does not fade. Mr. Westbrook's bushes (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) were not planted until mid-May owing to unfavourable weather and as a result they were slow in breaking into growth. They developed into low, bushy plants, however, and he found the high-centred, long-lasting blooms a pleasant shade of pink but borne on rather short stems. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) was impressed by the high quality of the blooms but they were carried on rather short stems and the plant, while sturdy, was not tall.

Dr. F. Debat, H.T. (Meiland, '48 in Europe and '52 in the U.S.) While growth has improved for Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) he is still dissatisfied with the performance of this Rose. A different report comes from Mr. Mitchell (30 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) who considers it one of the best exhibition varieties, characterized by strong growth and very large, shapely blooms of exquisite coral-pink. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is very favourably impressed by the vigorous growth and the superb, perfectly finished blooms of bright pink which, however, were not as numerous as she would have desired. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) joins in the chorus of praise, referring excitedly to the tall, stately stems and large, high-centred, satin pink blooms which carry a slight fragrance. Mr. Norton (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is so pleased with his first-year results that he has ordered six more

plants! Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) declines to be drawn into the current wave of hysteria over this Rose although he admits guardedly that the blooms are mostly of good quality and borne well aloft on long stems. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), whose vocabulary ordinarily is adequate, experiences difficulty in finding words to convey his appreciation of the supreme beauty of the blooms. It bloomed only sparsely in its first year but he considers that even three of its lovely blooms are worth the price of the bush and, like Mr. Norton, he is increasing his stock. The Editor (2 pls.; 2-4 yrs.; Can.) agrees that this is one of the finest varieties although it could well be more generous with its faultless blooms.

Easter Parade, Fl. (Germain, '52) Mr. Gaut (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has lost his heart to this distinctive yellow blend. As the name implies its colour is continually changing but is always attractive. He reports profuse bloom on strong, bushy plants with disease-resistant foliage and says this Rose should be in every garden.

Eden Rose, H.T. (Meiland, '50) A satisfactory bedding variety says Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who adds that it blooms profusely, grows well and has healthy foliage. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) dislikes both the colour and shape of the blooms and affirms that its only redeeming feature is its vigorous growth. Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also finds the blooms uninteresting but the growth strong. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) likes the plant and the large flowers but would appreciate more of the latter. Mr. Mitchell, who has been privileged to observe 50 plants of this variety in a Municipal Garden in Windsor, is critical of the flat form of the blooms but otherwise considers this a meritorious Rose. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds it shy-blooming and he, too, is critical of the form. The first year impressions of Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) are favourable, she having found the large, fragrant blooms quite pleasing. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) dislikes the dull colour but in other respects he regards it highly. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is not enthusiastic about the large, cabbage-like, fragrant blooms although he has observed an occasional well-formed specimen. He also finds it a stingy bloomer. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also expresses disapproval of the form of the blooms and concludes with the observation that there are many better pink varieties.

E. J. Baldwin, H.T. (Robinson, '52) While this produces an occasional exhibition bloom for Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) he finds the growth poor and the yellow colour too pale.

Elaine, H.T. (Robinson, '50) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports low, spreading growth and deep rose pink blooms, invariably of excellent substance, but sparsely produced.

Ellinor Le Grice, H.T. (Le Grice, '49) Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) admires the clear yellow buds and young blooms but finds the mature blooms rather soft and floppy. She is critical of the scarcity of bloom and the predilection of the foliage for mildew. Mr. Oliver (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) describes this as an excellent, fully double, yellow variety with healthy foliage and vigorous growth. He has noted, however, that in periods of heat the blooms occasionally were too heavy for the stems. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) originally had two plants but one succumbed during its first winter. He rates this as one of the

best yellow varieties, with the reservation that it may lack hardiness in severe climates. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) is inclined to agree with Mrs. Naismith and can think of many better yellow varieties.

Embers, Fl. (Swim, '52) In its first year for Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) it bloomed well and she was intrigued by the intense scarlet colour which glows like a red-hot coal.

Emily, H.T. (Baines-F. Cant, '49) Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Mr. Dufton (12 pls.; 2-4 yrs.; Can.), Mr. Foggo (8 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.), Mr. McNeill (5 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (3 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) are in agreement that this is one of the finest pink Roses, both for garden and exhibition purposes. Mrs. Burgess refers to it as faultless while Mr. Dufton drops his usual caution and recommends Emily without any reservation. Mr. Foggo calls it his pride and joy while it is the best pink Rose in Mr. McNeill's garden. It remains for Mr. Norton to spoil the party (2 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.). He is quite disappointed with its performance and says his touch apparently is lethal to Emily. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.), while expressing admiration for the perfectly formed pink blooms of ample substance which open slowly, says they are produced only sparsely but on vigorous, spreading plants.

Ethel Sanday, H.T. (Mee, '54) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) predicts that this new Gold Medal winner will be very popular when known. It displayed plenty of promise in its first year and is described as a full, shapely bloom of about 40 petals, canary yellow, flushed apricot.

Fandango, H.T. (Swim, '50) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is satisfied with its vigour but deplors its susceptibility to blackspot. The brilliant, turkey-red flowers lack substance and their beauty is very fleeting. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as a good, strong growing decorative variety bearing blooms of striking colour.

Fanny Blankers-Koen, H.T. (Verschuren-Pechtold, '49) This has earned the respect of Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who records that the substantial, fragrant blooms of bright reddish-blend are produced freely on a tall plant.

Fernand Arles, H.T. (Gaujard, '49) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) finds this Rose decidedly exciting, particularly in late summer and autumn. It started slowly but improved in all respects as the season advanced and seems to require heat. The growth is vigorous and the well-formed orange-salmon blooms are carried on long stems. He declares emphatically that this is a Rose with a future.

First Love, H.T. (Swim, '50) This is a favourite of Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who is enthralled by its charming bud form. He finds the symmetrical growth and the abundance of decorative blooms very satisfying. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is fascinated by the elegant form and delightful soft pink shade of the blooms which she finds most effective for table arrangements. Its performance in all respects has been excellent and she is increasing her stock. The report of Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; R.R.) is similar to that of Mrs. Murdoch and she considers First Love deserving of a place in every garden. It has also passed with honours the tests applied by Mr. Selwood (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) who asserts that it has no real

faults—and so we have the unusual phenomenon of complete unanimity of opinion with respect to First Love.

Florence Mary Morse, H.S.B. (Kordes, '51) It still warms the heart of Mr. Dufton (7 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) with its strong growth and outstanding orange-scarlet colour.

Fred Howard, H.T. (H. & S., '51) Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is pleased with its vigorous, bushy growth and the high quality of its blooms while Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds it very uninteresting as does also Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who wonders how this Rose managed to gain the AARS award. While the growth is strong he reports the foliage as susceptible to mildew and the blooms very weak in colour. It also fails to accelerate the pulse of Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who complains of poor growth and unattractive colour. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) had strong growth but few blooms and severe blackspot. He likes the pale yellow colour. This Rose, badly in need of a friend, finds one in Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; R.R.) who recommends it highly. It is the tallest grower in her collection of Hybrid Teas and its large blooms of pale yellow, edged pink, are borne freely. Mr. Oliver (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) commends the vigorous growth of his surviving specimen—two having died in their first Winter—also the high-centred, chrome-yellow, double blooms. Mr. Patton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is still fond of this two-toned yellow variety because of its good behaviour generally. He reports that its colour is well maintained and that the blooms have the additional merit of a pleasing perfume. It fails to excite Mr. Rice (10 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) who can think of many better yellows although he admits strong growth. For Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) the plant characteristics are excellent but the blooms are variable in colour, many of them presenting a washed-out appearance. Occasionally, however, a fine specimen appears. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) sums up the situation by stating that this Rose has everything except beauty and that the blooms never manage to appear fresh and clean. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) furnishes a similar report, and in an effort to be kind and generous he adds that the plant can be very attractive—from a distance!

Frolic, Fl. (Swim, '53) Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 1 yr.; R.R.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agree that this is a very floriferous and attractive pink Rose with a fine plant habit.

F. W. Alesworth, H.T. (Norman, '53) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is encouraged by his first-season results. While his plant got off to a slow start its performance in the autumn was quite impressive and he is fond of the rich crimson, fragrant blooms. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) found the blooms a little thin in hot weather but expects that when his plant becomes fully established they will have more substance. He regards it as very promising.

Glacier, Fl. (Boerner, '52) While Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has a keen appreciation of the dainty white blooms she found the plant lacking in vigour and, in fact, quite unhappy, so she will observe it further before passing judgment. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also admires the well-formed little blooms but would welcome more of them.

Golden Masterpiece, H.T. (Boerner, '54) Prof. MacAndrews (6 pls.;

2 yrs.; Mult.) observes that this newcomer can be very good, he having seen it growing in a nursery, but his own plants were poor and have bloomed only sparsely. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) expresses disappointment with the weak colour and lack of substance in the blooms. He finds the bud form very beautiful, however.

Golden Revelry, H.T. (McGredy, '50) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) dismisses it with the comment that it seems to have nothing to offer. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) received a small plant but as the season advanced it produced several fine blooms which did not fade so he is hopeful.

Gordon Eddie, H.T. (Eddie, '49) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports a vigorous bush that blooms almost constantly while Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also mentions tall growth and is very pleased with its autumn bloom when the colour is much more attractive, a comment with which Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) agrees. It refuses to grow well in Mr. Galloway's light soil (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) but he admires the beautiful blooms. It apparently likes the clear atmosphere of the Laurentians as Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds it tall, vigorous and very prolific, with colour varying from salmon to apricot. She comments that plenty of fertilization will assure well-formed blooms. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) praises the plant characteristics and adds that the exciting blooms of autumn compensate for its deficiencies. It creates a bright spot in Mr. Patton's garden (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and he is very fond of the pure orange colour but critical of the rather flat form of the blooms. His plants are bushy and floriferous. While Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) is very pleased with the plant habit he records that the colour fades badly at times although beautiful when at its best. His plants were attacked by rust in the course of the summer. The Editor (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) is inclined to agree with Mr. Patton.

Grandmaster, H. Musk. (Kordes, '52) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds the apricot colour very pleasing but his plant seems less vigorous than some others of the type. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports satisfactory growth but only a moderate amount of bloom in the first season. He has high hopes for this shrub Rose when established.

Grand'mere Jenny, H.T. (Meilland, '49) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) and Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) agree that the colour is more intense than that of its parent, Peace, but that the blooms are less substantial. They consider it an excellent garden variety. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) comments that it does not make as impressive a show in the garden as does Peace, but that the colour of the individual blooms is more pleasing. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards it as similar to Peace but with more slender and refined bud form and a less vigorous plant. Mr. Mitchell (50 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) gives it a high rating as an exhibition variety, with colour and form superior to Peace but with the plant smaller in stature. His observations are based on a massed planting in a Windsor Municipal Garden. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.), while admitting excellent performance in the garden, disagrees sharply with those who contend that Grand'mere Jenny is a rival of Peace. For Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) its performance has been very satisfying—and that is high praise from a severe critic. It refuses to grow well for Mr. McNeill

(1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who has threatened to banish it from his garden unless it soon shows marked improvement. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) terms it a very beautiful and graceful Rose. The flowers are not too double but the petals are large and it blooms almost continuously until the advent of hard frost. Mr. Rice (10 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) does not consider it suitable for exhibition purposes although, in common with several others, he accords it a high rating as a garden variety. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) calls it a refined Peace—fewer petals but much better colour. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) esteems this Rose highly for its elegant blooms of great beauty and its fine, vigorous growth. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) are in agreement with Mrs. Murdoch.

Handsome Red, H.T. (Brownell, '54) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is fond of the non-fading colour which he describes as similar to that of Ena Harkness. The blooms are full and of good substance but in its first season growth was disappointing.

Happiness, H.T. (Meilland, '51) (Originally Rouge Meilland and known by the latter name in Europe). Mr. Faulkner (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports a vigorous, erect plant which is a moderate producer of blooms of fair colour. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) praises the form and colour of the blooms which he finds particularly attractive under artificial light, but his plant has failed to make much growth. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) comments dryly that there are many better red varieties and suggests that it may be good under glass. It brings no happiness to Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who exclaims "If there is a poor Rose this surely is it!" The bush is not well furnished and he finds the dull red blooms quite uninspiring. It is not free-blooming which probably is a blessing.

Hebe, H.T. (Dickson, '50) While Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) finds the blooms beautiful in their early stages they are thin and fly open too quickly. He has decided that this variety is unsuitable for his light soil. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) also is pleased with the apricot-pink blooms which she compares with those of Comtesse Vandal but we gather that her plant is lacking in vigour. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) admits only moderate vigour and blooms deficient in petalage but finds the graceful buds supremely beautiful, especially in the autumn when this Rose is at its best.

Helen Traubel, H.T. (Swim, '51) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is critical of the loose, untidy blooms although his plants have shown extraordinary vigour. Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) gives it a good rating, referring particularly to the attractive peach-pink colour. This Rose finds an enthusiastic supporter in Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who extols its strong growth, disease-resistant foliage and large blooms of a pink-yellow blend, produced in abundance. The first-year impressions of Mr. Hutchings (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) are quite favourable—vigorous growth, healthy foliage and lots of beautiful, fragrant blooms. Prof. MacAndrews (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) concurs in Mr. Gaut's comment but with the reservation that the blooms open too quickly. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; R.R.) finds the quality of the blooms sub-standard although her plants are satisfactory. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) applauds its over-all performance but regrets that many of the lovely blooms had weak necks. Mr. Pearson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.)

who also complains of weak necks, is dissatisfied with its behaviour generally and will discard it. Mr. Rice (8 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) is delighted with its vigour, health and generous production of distinctive blooms which attract much attention. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) repeats the encomiums of Mr. Rice but, like several other commentators, intimates that the lovely, long buds open too quickly. In the opinion of Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) it would be difficult to criticize this Rose except possibly to mention that the blooms would benefit from a few more petals. While enjoying the lovely flowers Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is doubtful that it is sufficiently hardy to withstand the winters at Port Arthur as previously planted specimens of this variety failed to survive their first winter.

Helene de Roumanie, H.T. (Meiland, '50) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports excellent growth and shapely blooms of beautiful colour—but produced sparsely. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) practically duplicates Mr. Dufton's comment, adding that many of the blooms are of exhibition quality. He describes the colour as coral-red, shading to yellow at the base. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agrees that generally the form of both buds and blooms is faultless but has noted an occasional tendency of blooms to open unevenly. He also has strong growth.

Henry Ford, H.T. (H. & S., '54) Mr. Mitchell (25 pls.; 1 yr.; R.R.) has observed plantings in a large industrial garden in Windsor and is convinced that this will prove to be one of the best pink exhibition varieties. He rhapsodizes on its excellent growth and foliage and the perfect form of its large, fragrant blooms.

Hunter's Moon, H.T. (McGredy, '49) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this deep yellow variety well worth growing. Its first-year performance left little to be desired and the blooms are well formed. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also is pleased with its vigour and shapely, deep yellow blooms but is doubtful that it will prove to be as reliable in all-round performance as McGredy's Yellow. He considers the blooms inferior in substance to those of Moonbeam. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) indulges in extravagant praise of this Rose which, while retarded by a late May frost, recovered fully and was covered by mid-summer with medium-sized, deep yellow blooms which lasted well and did not fade.

Huntsman, H.T. (Robinson, '51) Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) gives it full marks for prolificacy but is critical of the loosely formed, untidy blooms. The colour is a light red with the reverse of the petals yellow and the growth dwarf but sturdy.

Ida McCracken, H.T. (Norman, '52) The favourable impression recorded by Dr. Reid last year (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has been confirmed and he pronounces this a first-class garden Rose. He refers to tall, vigorous growth and many blooms on long stems. The fragrant flowers are a bright, silvery pink.

Independence, Fl. (Kordes, '50) (Original name Sondermeldung and known by the latter name in Europe). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) still likes the unusual colour when at its best but he finds that it deteriorates in strong sunshine. His plants have made satisfactory growth. It is a favourite of Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who commends its brilliant colour, strong growth and floriferousness. He

mentions, however, that the blooms are adversely affected by rain. Mr. Dufton (12 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) also is pleased with its distinctive colour which causes it to stand out in the garden. Its performance was especially impressive in the autumn. Mr. Faulkner (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is delighted with it while Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) warns that its unusual geranium-red colour necessitates care in selecting a location for it if harmony in the garden is to be preserved. Mr. Galloway (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can. and Mult.) also refers to the fact that its colour clashes with crimson and pink varieties. He finds it vigorous and floriferous but adds that its colour is not one to live with every day. Mr. Gaut (2 pls.; 1 std.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) declares it to be an outstanding Floribunda in all respects, with blooms as large as Hybrid Teas. He commends the unique, smoky-vermilion colour and apparently he encounters no difficulty in living with it! Mr. Mitchell (55 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) says that a large planting of this variety in a Windsor Municipal Garden has evoked more comment than any other variety on display. He expresses the view that its behaviour is influenced by the understock as he has observed some disappointments elsewhere because of incompatible understocks. Mrs. Naismith (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) finds the fire-cracker red blooms of Hybrid Tea size and form very striking but her plants were not very prolific. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also is pleased with the large, double, bright scarlet blooms and the strong, healthy plants. Mr. Rice (20 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) dislikes the violent colour but confesses that it attracts the attention of all visitors. His plants grow vigorously and produce masses of bloom. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) asserts that the vivid colour is impressive when at its best but that he frequently finds it quite distressing. He does not consider the plant very floriferous nor does Dr. Thompson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who likes both the colour and form of the blooms. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) has found bloom production disappointing and the colour often unpleasant. We also dislike its apparent inability to shed its petals cleanly, thereby necessitating frequent attention.

Irene of Denmark, Fl. (Poulsen, '52) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) proclaims it one of the best white Floribundas. It also merits the approval of Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who are delighted with the symmetrical, bushy growth and the abundance of small but shapely white blooms in which Mrs. Gallagher has also detected a pleasing fragrance. She refers to it as a happy little Rose that seems to be at home in any company. Mrs. Naismith (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is charmed by the refined white blooms of medium size produced almost continuously and considers this Rose superior to Glacier. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) rates it highly as a dwarf-growing white bedder. He comments that it is less vigorous than Snowbank. The old perfectionist, Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admits that this is a very good Rose but still not the perfect Floribunda. He is particularly enamoured of the dainty young blooms.

Jiminy Cricket, Fl. (Boerner, '54) Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds the orange-blend colour most attractive and the blooms very useful for table arrangements. The plants grow well but he is dissatisfied with bloom production.

Joie de Vivre, H.T. (Gaujard, '49) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.)

considers this Rose to be very appropriately named. He rates it an excellent garden variety—hardy, vigorous and a heavy producer of blooms of a colour similar to, but deeper than, Peace.

Josephine Bruce, H.T. (Bees, '49) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is encouraged to hope that, with an improvement in growth, this will prove to be an important Rose. The deep crimson blooms are of fine quality and produced on a bushy plant with dark bronze-green foliage.

Juno, H.T. (Swim, '50) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is pleased with the large, substantial blooms of an attractive pink shade, rather sparsely produced on a low, sturdy plant with ample, healthy foliage.

Karl Herbst, H.T. (Kordes, '50) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards this as a good hot-weather Rose with healthy foliage but poor colour in wet weather. Mr. Bartlett (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds it inconsistent, producing an occasional sensational bloom but with the majority being quite ordinary. The blooms are large and the growth vigorous. For Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) this Rose made only moderate growth and the few blooms which appeared were not very exciting. Mr. Dufton (18 pls.; 4-5 yrs.; Can.) has not revised his appraisal and continues to evaluate this as the best red exhibition variety. Mr. Foggo (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports an improvement over its first-year performance—growth, foliage and bloom production all first class but, like Mrs. Baillie, he noted that the autumn blooms were affected by moist conditions. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) commends the plant characteristics but adds that the blooms lack appeal. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) submits a similar report—satisfactory growth and a few blooms of good quality but he still dislikes the colour. Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) finds the first-year performance very impressive. He praises the strong, bushy growth, healthy foliage and blooms of high quality, some of which remained in good condition for two weeks. He is very optimistic. Mr. Mitchell (50 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is satisfied in all respects save colour which lacks warmth. Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) repeats much of the previous favourable comment but contends that the colour suffers badly in the hot sun. He considers, however, that its virtues outweigh its vices and he would not be without it. The only criticism of Mrs. Naismith (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is on account of the weak fragrance. She, like Mrs. Baillie, considers it an excellent hot weather Rose and even suggests that it may supersede Crimson Glory. Mr. Patton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) votes with those who contend that it is at its best in periods of heat and he is favourably impressed by its late summer showing. He also insists that the blooms are richly scented. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) likes the form of the blooms which are up to exhibition standards but refers to the colour as unattractive. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) lauds the vigour and hardness of the plant but finds the colour dull and very susceptible to weather changes. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 2 Can.; 1 Mult.) is uncertain about it. Like other reporters he is pleased with the behaviour of the plant but the blooms vary in attractiveness according to weather conditions. In cool or damp weather the guard petals remain so dark that they give the entire bloom the appearance of being weather-stained. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is in substantial agreement with Mr. Westbrook although we are greeted by an occasional magnificent bloom.

Lady Belper, H.T. (Verschuren, '49) Mr. Dufton (12 pls.; 3-4 yrs.;

Can.) declares this to be the best garden variety of its colour which he describes as light orange. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) are very fond of the bronze-orange blooms but are uncertain about the plant habit so will withhold judgment pending further trial. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) agrees that the blooms are very attractive but they have been few in number.

La Jolla, H.T. (Swim, '54) In its first season this Rose proved to be a delight to Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.). Her plant has grown well and the two-toned pink blooms, shading to yellow at the base, are well formed and pleasing at all stages of development. She is optimistic regarding the future prospects of this variety and is increasing her planting.

Lilibet, Gr. (Lindquist, '53) Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds this inferior to most other pink Polyantha Hybrids, adding significantly that one plant is more than enough. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers it overrated. While the bud form is attractive the plants are weak and stingy with bloom. To Mr. Rice (5 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) it appears to be a paler edition of Fashion. While it may prove useful in decorative arrangements it attracts very little attention in the garden. For Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) the colour is pleasing at times but is often inclined to be dull. (This name is unauthorized and is not recognized by The National Rose Society of Great Britain—Ed.)

Lily Dawber, H.T. (Kordes, '52) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) describes this as an improved Etoile de Hollande which is praise enough.

Lodestar, H.T. (Boerner, '53) For Mr. Oliver the one survivor of three originally planted performed very well in 1954. Growth was strong and the fully double blooms of pink-yellow blend commanded instant attention.

Lydia, H.T. (Robinson, '49) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has kind words for the deep, unfading yellow blooms of medium size and expresses the view that with greater vigour this Rose would rank amongst the best garden varieties of its colour.

Ma Perkins, Fl. (Boerner, '51) For Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) the few blooms produced were of pleasing colour but he considers it inferior to Fashion and Vogue. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also admires the dainty, soft pink blooms but her plants were reluctant to grow, with resultant unsatisfactory bloom production. Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 1 std.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) has nothing but praise for it and asserts that it is superior to Fashion. Mrs. Naismith (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is entirely satisfied with this Rose which, while less spectacular than Fashion, she prefers to that variety. She finds the large, shell-pink, salmon-tinted, fragrant blooms quite irresistible. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with the blooms but in its first year growth was disappointing. While by no means outstanding Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the blooms attractive when at their best.

Madame L. Dieudonne, H.T. (Meilland, '49) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) continues to enjoy this spectacular bedding Rose, particularly in autumn when the colour is more intense. Her plants are hardy, vigorous and resistant to disease. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is captivated by the sparkling scarlet-and-gold blooms but regrets their tendency to open too quickly. His plant is compact, bushy and highly productive.

Madame Yves Latieule, H.T. (Meilland, '49) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.;

2 yrs.; Can.) reports an improvement in vigour in its second season. He likes the shapely yellow blooms and regrets their scarcity. Mr. McNeill (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) dismisses it with the remark that it is just another yellow Rose. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is impressed by the high quality of the perfectly formed blooms which hold their colour but his plant in its first season failed to display much strength. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) finds himself in agreement with Mr. Galloway.

Margaret Amos, H.T. (McGredy, '50) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has no reason to revise his opinion expressed last year. He dislikes the large, untidy, pink-blend blooms with little substance and weak necks although his plant is hardy and vigorous. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is less harsh in his judgment although he admits that the large blooms lack lasting powers. His vigorous plant produces lots of flowers and he suggests that this Rose be planted in a position of partial shade.

Marjorie Le Grice, H.T. (Le Grice, '49) This Rose receives a high rating from Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who is intrigued by the long, graceful buds produced in abundance and held well aloft. The colour is a coppery-pink shade which he finds very agreeable.

Masquerade, Fl. (Boerner, '49) Messrs. Dufton (5 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Mult.) and Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) both pronounce this one of the best Floribundas in all respects. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) describes it as an exuberant Rose which grows well and blooms very freely. She finds that the glowing blooms last well. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) considers that it falls short of its press notices but he will give it another chance. The Editor (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds himself out of step with other commentators regarding the merits of this Rose. It is a bountiful producer but the presence on one plant at a given time of blooms of three different shades offends our sense of order and we are not including this variety in our new plantings.

Miami, H.T. (Meiland, '49) It grows well for Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who also is pleased with the attractive orange-tan blooms. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards this as a temperamental Rose—good in some locations but disappointing in others. He observes that the orange colour fades seriously.

Mission Bells, H.T. (Morris, '49) While this Rose suffered severely in winter it recovered quickly for Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and became the largest bush in his garden by autumn. It blooms profusely and he is increasing his stock. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) has also found that it suffers severely each winter but our principal complaint is scarcity of bloom. We are not continuing with it.

Misty Morn, H.T. (McGredy, '50) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has ordered more stock of this variety which, while not prolific, can produce blooms of superlative quality. Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) records that this was magnificent in 1954, the huge, shapely, greenish-white blooms having extraordinary substance. Mr. Foggo (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) considers it worthy of a place in every garden, with its strong growth, healthy foliage and massive white blooms. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) is almost incoherent in his ecstasy over the form, substance and supreme beauty of Misty Morn and is also increasing his planting. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) rejoices

with Mr. McNeill and other reporters. She considers it outstanding for exhibition purposes and is endeavouring to find space for additional plants. Mr. Norton (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) exercises his customary restraint in his comment. He records that this variety improves with age but that the stems lack the requisite length for exhibition purposes. Mr. Patton (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 2 Can.; 2 Mult.), while expressing unstinted admiration for the glorious blooms, repeats Mr. Norton's complaint about shortness of stems. He also whispers darkly that the foliage was a victim of blackspot late in the season. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) joins in the riotous tumult over this Rose but regrets the absence of fragrance.

Mojave, H.T. (Swim, '53) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) is disappointed with Mojave on the basis of its first-season behaviour although the colour in autumn was attractive. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds the growth strong and the thin blooms very similar in colour to those of Autumn. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) compares the colour with that of its parent, Signora Piero Puricelli—which he prefers. His plants are vigorous and floriferous. Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is doubtful as to its merits. The orange-red blooms produced sparsely on the upright plant fly open much too quickly and fade rapidly in summer heat. His blooms were attractive only in October. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers it very temperamental and greatly overrated although he has observed an occasional good bloom. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 1 yr.; R.R.) is fascinated by the long, tapering buds of orange-flame but finds the mature blooms deficient in substance. She comments that the buds and young blooms are very effective in decorative arrangements. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the long, pointed buds but adds that the flowers have too few petals to last long. Mr. Patton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is pleased with its strong, erect growth and the brilliant, orange-flame colour. It was at its best in autumn and the foliage was entirely healthy. Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is critical of its tendency to fade but its general performance was satisfactory. He avers that, like Sutter's Gold, it is only a bud Rose. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) agrees with Mr. Galloway that it resembles Signora Piero Puricelli. He describes it as a richly coloured decorative variety that lasts well if cut young. It grew well for Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) who applauds the long stems and striking colour.

Monique, H.T. (Paolini, '50) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) deems this an important addition to the pink Hybrid Teas. He is very pleased with its vigour, also with the ideal form and agreeable colour of the blooms. This Rose has a friend, also, in Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who finds its Ophelia-like blooms and sweet fragrance a source of great pleasure. (One of its parents is the justly famous Lady Sylvia, a grand-child of Ophelia—Ed.). Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also raises his voice in praise of this superb variety which retains its colour and is in all respects excellent.

Monte Carlo, H.T. (Meilland, '50) This Rose is still highly esteemed by Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) while Mr. Dufton (9 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) suggests that it is the best of the offspring of Peace, notwithstanding the advertising given certain others. He refers to its vigorous growth, bronze-green, glossy foliage and the substantial blooms of more definite colour tones than those of its illustrious parent. It ranks high in his opinion as an exhibition variety. Mr. Galloway mourns that

his one plant arrived in poor condition and expired before blooming. In its first season it failed to make much growth for Mr. McNeill (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) but, having seen it in fine form elsewhere, he will persevere with it. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.), Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (3 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) all share Mr. Dufton's lofty opinion of this Rose with the reservation that it has not been very floriferous. We find the stylish, tailored blooms very distinctive both in colour and form. It also merits the unqualified approval of Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who is enthralled by the perfectly formed, high-centred, neatly tailored blooms and the satisfactory plant habit.

Moonbeam, H.T. (Robinson, '50) This Rose continues to give complete satisfaction to Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) but the hopes of Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) for an improvement in performance have not been realized. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) has enjoyed the few blooms produced but would appreciate a more energetic plant.

Nymph, Fl. (Dickson, '53) Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers that when fully established Nymph will be an outstanding Floribunda although its first-year performance was not above average. The colour is a pleasing shade of salmon.

Opera, H.T. (Gaujard, '49) Mr. Galloway's plant (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) refuses to grow well but he has observed this variety performing elsewhere in sensational fashion. Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds the wonderful colour very exciting—in fact the most beautiful bloom of the 1954 season in his garden was a specimen of Opera. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) intimates that it is faultless—excellent growth, arresting colour and good form and substance. For Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) its performance has improved in its third year, with more blooms and less blackspot. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 1 Mult.; 2 Can.) is cheering for it. He reports strong growth, healthy foliage and spectacular blooms which, while a little thin, have life and vitality. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) can only repeat his previous comment—sensational colour and satisfactory growth but rather sparse bloom production.

Orange Ruffels, H.T. (Brownell, '52) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is very pleased, particularly with its extraordinary prolificacy. He describes the blooms as light pink in colour. For Mr. Galloway (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) the colour is really orange and he finds that distressingly shabby buds develop into amazingly brilliant blooms which are small but very full. His plants are vigorous and healthy.

Parade, L.C. (Boerner, '53) For Mr. Gaut (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) this Rose shows a good climbing habit and produces its fragrant pink blooms freely and recurrently throughout the season.

Paramount, H.T. (Swim, '50) Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) commends the strong growth and shapely, salmon-pink blooms but complains that they are not freely produced.

Pennsylvanian, H.T. (Ohlhus-Conard & Pyle, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) comments that this variety acts like one of the new Grandiflora group. It grew and bloomed extremely well in its first season. The colour is described as a pinkish-buff shade. Prof. MacAndrews (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports lovely orange to apricot blooms of good exhibition form. He considers it very promising.

Pink Spiral, H.T. (McGredy, '53) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.)

describes this as a tall, bushy and very floriferous plant producing Ophelia-type blooms of great beauty. He considers it one of the best garden varieties. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) commends the charming bud form but finds the mature blooms less exciting. In its first season his plant displayed only moderate vigour.

Polly Prim, Fl. (Eddie, '54) In the opinion of Mr. Rice (5 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this variety is much superior to Goldilocks in growth and general performance. He adds that it fills a need amongst Floribundas where yellow varieties of merit are scarce.

President Eisenhower, H.T. (Hill-Conard & Pyle, '53) In Mr. Buchanan's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this Rose makes a bold splash of colour and is rarely out of bloom. The plant is vigorous and the light red blooms are endowed with a pleasing fragrance. According to Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this gives promise of being a noteworthy exhibition variety but he would like to reserve final judgment until next year. Dr. Thompson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) confidently declares this to be one of the finest red varieties.

Queen Elizabeth, Gr. (Lammerts, '54) Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports a fine, upstanding bush and good foliage, also attractive pink blooms of Hybrid Tea quality. He can see no justification for the new Grandiflora classification and there are many who will agree with him. In its first year this Rose did well for Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.). The plants are tall and floriferous while the nicely formed blooms last well whether cut or allowed to remain on the bush.

Queen o' the Lakes, H.T. (Brownell, '49) While he was disappointed with its performance in 1953 Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports that it gave an excellent account of itself in 1954, particularly in the early portion of the season. He has strong growth and plenty of well formed blooms of rich crimson colour.

Red Cap, Fl. (Swim, '53) Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is unimpressed, remarking that this adds nothing to existing red varieties. **Remembrance, H.T.** (H. & S., '52) Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is not happy about this Rose. He received poor plants which were replaced, but the replacements were no better.

Roundelay, Gr. (Swim, '54) On the basis of its record to date in his garden Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards this variety as very ordinary in spite of the advertising it has received.

Royalist, H.T. (McGredy, '53) Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is favourably impressed by the bright, deep rose blooms of ample substance which are borne freely on a strong plant. He regards this variety as quite distinct.

Souvenir de Jacques Verschuren, H.T. (Verschuren, '50) Mr. Dufton (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) are in agreement that this is a valuable garden variety, producing very freely moderate sized blooms of an attractive orange-apricot colour.

Sultane, H.T. (Meilland, '50) Mrs. Burgess (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) found the scarlet-and-gold colour quite breath-taking but her plant bloomed only sparsely in the summer and not at all in autumn. She is hopeful of better performance when fully established. Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) also is intrigued by the striking colour combination while his plants were vigorous and clothed with excellent foliage. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) calls it the "Can-Can" girl. It is a big, showy clown with erect growth but it is far too daring so the

bold hussy is planted in a corner by itself! The colour, which she describes as vermilion shot with orange and cherry shades, has a strong appeal for Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who considers it much superior to Forty-Niner. It attracts the attention of all visitors to Mrs. Naismith's garden but she omits to indicate whether the visitors are thrilled or shocked. Mr. Rice (20 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) considers this our most colourful Rose in a cool season. The plants are excellent, with reddish stems and deep, waxy foliage. While Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) likes this free-blooming, decorative variety he mentions that the blooms lack substance and are quite evanescent.

Sun Valley, H.T. (Whisler-Germain, '52) This Rose, which was originally introduced under the name "Yukon", receives high praise from Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who reports strong, bushy growth, disease-resistant foliage, and an abundance of deep yellow, shapely blooms which do not fade even in periods of intense heat.

Sutter's Gold, H.T. (Swim, '49) Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) gives a nod of approval to this Rose because of its strong growth, productive capacity, and the delightful form and seductive fragrance of the buds and young blooms. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees but adds that the open blooms are quite hopeless. Mrs. Naismith (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; R.R.) admits that the mature blooms are often disappointing but considers that because of its other fine qualities it should have a place in every garden. She is charmed by the lovely buds which are the finest in her entire garden. Mr. Rice (20 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) asserts that this is one of our best and most fragrant bud Roses and the Editor (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; R.R.) agrees, but, like Mr. Galloway, has found the open blooms a sad spectacle.

Suzon Lotthe, H.T. (Meilland, '47 in Europe and '51 in the U.S.) Originally a sturdy and healthy plant Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports that in its second year it deteriorated badly and was shy-blooming. She found the fragrant blooms at their best in autumn when fading was less apparent. Mr. Faulkner (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is satisfied on all counts save colour which he describes as only fair. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds the behaviour of this Rose variable but it is so lovely at times that he will condone its shortcomings. While critical of its weak colour Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) esteems this Rose highly because of its strong growth, good foliage, fragrance and productive capacity. Like Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) has noted serious deterioration in her plants with a corresponding decline in the quality and quantity of bloom. She is considering discarding it. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) rates it as a good companion to Dr. F. Debat of which he is very fond. Like Mr. Mitchell Mr. Rice (10 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) criticizes it on account of weak colour but considers it excellent in other respects. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) has lived with this Rose long enough to like its colour. The form and fragrance of the blooms are noteworthy and the plant habit first class. It still finds a loyal supporter in Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who says it has a permanent home in his garden. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 1 Mult.; 2 Can.) joins Mr. Stollery in rising to the defence of Suzon Lotthe. He insists that the colour is often more intense than that of the catalogue illustrations and that it is also excellent in all other respects. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) still has to see a bloom of attractive colour but readily admits its other fine qualities.

Symphonie, H.T. (Meilland, '49) Mr. Borland's bush (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was planted late and, of course, growth was slow but its autumn performance encourages him to hope for good results when fully established. It has a friend in Mr. Buchanan (7 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Mult.) who compares the size of the blooms to those of Peace if disbudded. He considers that its fragrance and other attributes compensate for its defects. Mr. Faulkner (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees although he hints that it might be more floriferous. For Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) it has improved, showing plenty of vigour and producing beautiful blooms. The depth of the pink colour varies but it is never hard or unattractive. Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) reports strong growth and large blooms that can be very good but are often coarse. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) is also favourably disposed toward this Rose. She expresses great admiration for the large blooms of unusual pink colour, veined magenta. Mr. Rice (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) describes the colour as water melon pink which leaves him cold. The blooms at times are not of good form but the plant habit is excellent. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) finds a fair percentage of the blooms untidy and coarse but occasionally a magnificent specimen appears. It can be attractive and is at its best in autumn. It meets with the approval of Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) who says it grows on one. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 1 Mult.; 1 Can.) finds that in hot weather many of the blooms are coarse and rough but the remainder of his report parallels that of Mr. Selwood. The Editor (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) is still unimpressed by this Rose which will not be included in his new plantings.

Tawny Gold, H.T. (Leenders, '51) Two of Mr. Oliver's three plants died in their first winter. He considers that this variety has little garden value because of the dull, buff-apricot colour which lacks carrying power.

Tiffany, H.T. (Lindquist, '54) Prof. MacAndrews (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) refers to lovely delicate pink blooms of perfect form which should be cut and taken inside. He considers bloom production below average but otherwise this is a very desirable Rose.

Ulster Monarch, H.T. (McGredy, '49) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has been unsuccessful thus far in persuading this variety to grow. Mr. Dufton (5 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) seems to agree, commenting that if its growth were as satisfactory as its blooms we would have something very important in this Rose. Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) also has found it lacking in vigour and is threatening it with banishment unless it improves. It remains for Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) to come to the defence of this Rose. He reports a vigorous bush and very large, heavy blooms of pink with a yellow base. He observes that the petals are rather short and concludes with the comment that we have better Roses of this type. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) suggests that this variety may be worth while growing. Bloom was scarce in its first year but the flowers that did appear were of superlative quality. He will continue to observe it with interest.

Vogue, Fl. (Boerner, '51) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) would prefer this to Fashion if it were more productive. It excels fashion in vigour and he finds the colour more attractive. Mr. Dufton (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) declares it to be one of the best Floribundas although he finds the colour a little hard at times. It ranks high in the opinion of Mr. Faulkner (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and he is fond of the colour.

It is also a favourite of Mr. Gaut (4 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Mult.) who finds it vigorous, free-blooming and healthy. He insists that the fragrant blooms hold their colour regardless of weather conditions. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very pleased with its first-year performance but suggests that it should not be planted in close proximity to Fashion. The perfect buds are like small Hybrid Teas, a point also mentioned by Mr. Gaut. Mr. Oliver (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) reports very satisfactory bloom production and he admires the well-formed flowers. Mr. Pearson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is well pleased with his healthy, bushy plant which has bloomed profusely. He, too, mentions that the colour is well held. Dr. Reid (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) Mr. Rice (10 pls.; 1 yr.; 2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) and Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agree that this is the best of the Floribunda group in colour, fragrance and floriferousness. The Editor (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is inclined to agree with Mr. Bartlett.

Volcano, H.T. (Moro, '50) Mr. Gaut (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is delighted with the bushy growth, healthy foliage, and the abundance of light red blooms, many of exhibition quality. Dr. Thompson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also admires the cherry-red blooms, particularly in their opening stages.

Wellworth, H.T. (Le Grice, '49) This Rose has done well for Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who praises the strong, upright growth, healthy foliage and the many fragrant, salmon blooms of good size. His only criticism is that the fully double blooms open a little flat.

White Pinocchio, Fl. (Boerner, '51) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) wonders why he continues to grow this Rose when he has the much superior Irene of Denmark.

White Swan, H.T. (Verschuren, '52) We conclude from Mr. Faulkner's brief comment that he considers this (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) a fairly good variety but not outstanding. Mr. Gaut (2 pls.; 1 std.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is an ardent admirer of the pure white, long lasting blooms of exhibition quality produced on vigorous, erect, healthy bushes. He finds that, in common with many other white varieties, its blooms resent moisture and are also a favourite subject of attack by thrips. It fills the appraising eye of Mr. Mitchell (50 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who, however, also mentions damage by thrips and unfavourable weather conditions. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) mentions the lasting powers of the blooms and suggests that it is a fine Rose for cutting but not suitable for exhibition in the moisture-laden Vancouver atmosphere. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports that its growth is stronger than that of Virgo but that its blooms cannot compare in quality with those of that charming Rose. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) likes the slow-opening, fragrant blooms some of which are up to exhibition standards. Like Mrs. Murdoch he recommends it for cutting purposes.

Yellow Pinocchio, Fl. (Boerner, '50) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) continues to keep this one only as a horrible example! Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) admits its uncertain colour and its tendency to become soiled in the autumn but she respects its great blooming capacity and recommends it for cutting.

The Rose Analysis, 1954

Editor's Note: Under the handicap of impaired health, Mr. F. F. Dufton once again undertook the assembly and tabulation of the necessary information relative to variety popularity and the results are presented herewith under the usual classifications. In arriving at the ranking of the varieties listed Mr. Dufton has continued the established practice of allotting 15 points for a first choice, 14 points for a second choice, and so on down to 1 point for a fifteenth choice.

While it is not to be expected that all members will agree with the ranking accorded some of the varieties mentioned it should be remembered that variety behaviour varies somewhat according to local climatic and soil conditions as well as to variations in pruning and other cultural practices. Disregarding individual preferences and prejudices, however, we consider that the information presented herein represents a fairly reliable guide to prospective purchasers.

It has been observed that certain varieties owe their lofty standing to strong support from a restricted geographical area, receiving few if any votes from other regions. This circumstance has caused us to consider, for purposes of The Rose Analysis, dividing the country into three sections on a basis of their respective climatic conditions, and preparing three separate reports. The three regions might be designated Mild, Moderate and Severe, these designations, of course, referring to the winter seasons ordinarily experienced. While circumstances have served to prevent the immediate adoption of this plan it would seem to possess merit and we should appreciate receiving any helpful comment which members may care to furnish with respect thereto.

In comparing the subjoined lists with those of the previous year it will be observed that amongst the Exhibition Roses the changes are largely minor in character. Ena Harkness, thanks to powerful support from the Pacific Coast, has advanced to fourth position, having exchanged places with Show Girl. In the East, Ena Harkness is rarely of exhibition quality, and on the basis of our own observations we would never consider including it on our list of Exhibition varieties. The most noteworthy newcomer to this list is Burnaby, an introduction of our good friends, Messrs. H. M. Eddie & Sons, Limited, which finds itself in comfortable occupancy of ninth position. Dr. F. Debat has also entered the charmed circle, placing eleventh and pushing Emily up to tenth place. Chrysler Imperial, whether through merit or advertising we know not, appears in fourteenth position, while those which have bowed out are Red Ensign (erroneously listed last year as Michele Meilland), Gordon Eddie and Dame Edith Helen.

Amongst the Roses for General Garden Cultivation, Michele Meilland has climbed from thirteenth position to sixth, a remarkable achievement. Etoile de Hollande, Hector Deane and Christopher Stone have been dropped, their places being taken—for better or for worse—by Rubaiyat, Virgo and Show Girl.

In the Autumn Blooming group *Etoile de Hollande* and *Diamond Jubilee* have been replaced by *Good News* (or, properly "*Bonne Nouvelle*"), and *Hector Deane*. Otherwise there are no changes of importance although it is noted that *Peace* (Mme. A. Meilland) and *Crimson Glory* have exchanged places.

Amongst the Most Fragrant Roses there are several minor changes in ranking but the only replacement is that of *Snow White* by *Chrysler Imperial*.

It seems extraordinary that in the list of Climbers the only changes are those of numerical order. The absence of variety changes may be attributed, possibly, to the fact that experimentation with Climbers is not carried on to the extent applicable to Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. Lack of familiarity with several very meritorious varieties, therefore, brings about the exclusion of these from the select group.

With respect to the Floribundas *Frensham*, which ranked third last year, has found its proper place at the head of the list. There are several other changes in numerical ranking but the only variety change is the replacement of *Minna Kordes* by *Red Pinocchio*.

THE VOTERS

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dr. J. H. Baillie | Mr. W. J. McNeill |
| Mr. S. B. Bartlett | Mr. Emerson Mitchell |
| Mr. George W. Carruthers | Mrs. R. E. Murdoch |
| Mr. Clarence A. Davis | Mrs. A. L. Naismith |
| Mr. Charles T. Dew | Mr. Arthur A. Norton |
| Mr. Fred F. Dufton | Mr. R. W. Oliver |
| Mr. F. Russell Dufton | Dr. W. H. Reid |
| H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd. | Mr. Ellwood Rice |
| Mr. A. S. Foggo | Mr. Archie Selwood |
| Mrs. J. J. Gallagher | Mr. C. R. Stephenson |
| Mr. W. J. Keenan | Mr. E. W. Tyrrell, Q.C. |
| Prof. A. H. MacAndrews | Mr. Arthur J. Webster |
| Mrs. M. E. Matthews | Mrs. C. T. Wilson |

EXHIBITION ROSES

| | Year Introduced | | Colour |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------------------|
| | points | Year | |
| 1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland) | 299 | 1947 | Delicate Yellow edged Pink |
| 2. Crimson Glory | 291 | 1935 | Deep Crimson |
| 3. McGredy's Yellow | 226 | 1933 | Pale Yellow |
| 4. Ena Harkness | 180 | 1946 | Crimson Scarlet |
| 5. Show Girl | 176 | 1946 | Deep Rose Pink |
| 6. McGredy's Ivory | 161 | 1929 | Creamy White |
| 7. Rex Anderson | 103 | 1937 | White shaded Gold |
| 8. Charlotte Armstrong | 103 | 1940 | Rose Carmine |
| 9. Burnaby | 93 | 1951 | Cream |
| 10. Emily | 80 | 1949 | Silvery Carmine with Salmon |
| 11. Dr. F. Debat | 76 | 1948 | Light Pink with Coral Shading |
| 12. William Harvey | 73 | 1948 | Rich Scarlet Red |
| 13. Mrs. A. R. Barraclough | 64 | 1926 | Carmine Pink |
| 14. Chrysler Imperial | 56 | 1952 | Crimson |
| 15. Mrs. Charles Lamplough | 55 | 1920 | Lemon Chrome |

H.T. ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION

| | Year Introduced | | Colour |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|----------------------------|
| | points | Year | |
| 1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland) | 309 | 1947 | Delicate Yellow edged Pink |
| 2. Crimson Glory | 278 | 1935 | Deep Crimson |
| 3. Ena Harkness | 206 | 1946 | Crimson Scarlet |
| 4. McGredy's Yellow | 139 | 1933 | Pale Yellow |
| 5. Grande Duchesse Charlotte | 111 | 1939 | Tomato Red |
| 6. Michele Meilland | 104 | 1948 | Light Coral |
| 7. Picture | 102 | 1932 | Clear Rose Pink |
| 8. Comtesse Vandal | 96 | 1932 | Salmon and Coral |

H.T. ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----|------|-----------------|
| 9. | Mrs. Sam McGredy | 92 | 1929 | Coppery Orange |
| 10. | Charlotte Armstrong | 77 | 1940 | Rose Carmine |
| 11. | Eclipse | 64 | 1935 | Yellow |
| 12. | Rubaiyat | 62 | 1946 | Rose Red |
| 13. | Virgo | 61 | 1947 | White |
| 14. | Show Girl | 55 | 1946 | Deep Rose Pink |
| 15. | Mme. Jules Bouche | 52 | 1911 | Porcelain White |

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)

| | | | Year | | Colour |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|------------|------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Introduced | Year | |
| 1. | Peace (Mme. A. Meilland) | 269 | points | 1946 | Delicate Yellow edged Pink |
| 2. | Crimson Glory | 243 | " | 1935 | Deep Crimson |
| 3. | Ena Harkness | 150 | " | 1946 | Crimson Scarlet |
| 4. | President H. Hoover | 136 | " | 1930 | Orange Yellow Shaded Pink |
| 5. | Show Girl | 123 | " | 1946 | Deep Rose Pink |
| 6. | McGredy's Yellow | 112 | " | 1933 | Pale Yellow |
| 7. | Grande Duchesse Charlotte | 97 | " | 1939 | Tomato Red |
| 8. | Eclipse | 90 | " | 1935 | Yellow |
| 9. | Michele Meilland | 88 | " | 1948 | Light Coral |
| 10. | Comtesse Vandal | 83 | " | 1932 | Salmon and Coral |
| 11. | Gordon Eddie | 74 | " | 1949 | Peach Apricot |
| 12. | Mrs. Sam McGredy | 73 | " | 1929 | Coppery Orange |
| 13. | Good News | 56 | " | 1940 | Light Apricot Pink |
| 14. | Charlotte Armstrong | 55 | " | 1940 | Rose Carmine |
| 15. | Hector Deane | 51 | " | 1938 | Cochineal, Carmine and Salmon |

MOST FRAGRANT ROSES

| | Year Introduced | points | Colour |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Crimson Glory | 1935 | 296 | Deep Crimson |
| 2. Charles Mallerin | 1947 | 193 | Blackish Crimson |
| 3. Etoile de Hollande | 1919 | 181 | Bright Dark Red |
| 4. The Doctor | 1935 | 173 | Bright Silvery Pink |
| 5. Hector Deane | 1938 | 154 | Cochineal, Carmine and Salmon |
| 6. Ena Harkness | 1946 | 138 | Crimson Scarlet |
| 7. Mirandy | 1945 | 133 | Garnet Red |
| 8. Dame Edith Helen | 1926 | 118 | Glowing Pink |
| 9. Rose of Freedom | 1948 | 91 | Cardinal Red |
| 10. Christopher Stone | 1934 | 77 | Dark Crimson |
| 11. Red Ensign | 1947 | 70 | Scarlet overlaid Crimson |
| 12. Sutter's Gold | 1949 | 58 | Soft Yellow flushed Pink |
| 13. Girona | 1936 | 50 | Orange and Pink |
| 14. Chrysler Imperial | 1952 | 42 | Crimson |
| 15. Heart's Desire | 1940 | 42 | Deep Scarlet |

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

| | Year Introduced | points | Colour |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1. The New Dawn | 1930 | 201 | Delicate Soft Pink |
| 2. Paul's Scarlet Climber | 1916 | 191 | Scarlet |
| 3. Glenn Dale | 1927 | 120 | Creamy White |
| 4. Paul's Lemon Pillar | 1915 | 119 | Sulphur Yellow |
| 5. Elegance | 1938 | 112 | Spectrum Yellow |
| 6. Blaze | 1932 | 104 | Scarlet |
| 7. Royal Scarlet | 1926 | 100 | Velvety Crimson |
| 8. Clg. Mme. Ed. Herriot | 1922 | 81 | Coral Red shaded Yellow |
| 9. Mrs. Arthur C. James | 1933 | 74 | Golden Yellow |

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|----|------|----------------|
| 10. | Clg. Mrs. Sam McGredy | 66 | 1937 | Coppery Orange |
| 11. | Doctor W. Van Fleet | 63 | 1910 | Pale Pink |
| 12. | High Noon | 53 | 1946 | Bright Yellow |
| 13. | Mary Wallace | 47 | 1924 | Rosy Pink |
| 14. | Zephyrine Drouhin | 43 | 1868 | Bright Pink |
| 15. | Clg. Crimson Glory | 41 | 1941 | Deep Crimson |

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

| | | | Year | Colour |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|------------|-------------------------|
| | | | Introduced | |
| 1. | Frensham | 311 | 1948 | Rich Red |
| 2. | Fashion | 303 | 1949 | Salmon shaded Peach |
| 3. | Vogue | 201 | 1951 | Deep Cherry Coral |
| 4. | Donald Prior | 199 | 1934 | Scarlet flushed Crimson |
| 5. | Elsie Poulsen | 159 | 1924 | Bright Rose Pink |
| 6. | Rosenelfe | 125 | 1938 | Delicate Pink |
| 7. | Masquerade | 121 | 1949 | Yellow changing to Pink |
| 8. | Pinocchio | 101 | 1940 | Salmon Pink |
| 9. | Goldlocks | 95 | 1946 | Yellow |
| 10. | Independence | 89 | 1949 | Cinnabar |
| 11. | Orange Triumph | 70 | 1938 | Orange Scarlet |
| 12. | Betty Prior | 69 | 1934 | Pale Pink White Centre |
| 13. | Kirsten Poulsen | 59 | 1925 | Cherry Red |
| 14. | Dainty Maid | 55 | 1937 | Soft Pink |
| 15. | Red Pinocchio | 51 | 1947 | Bright Crimson |

The Constitution

Editor's Note:- A special sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Keenan was recently appointed to study the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society and to make appropriate recommendations for their revision. At this date, however, the work of the sub-Committee has not been completed and the proposed amendments, endorsed by the Board will be submitted to the next Annual Meeting for adoption and, if there confirmed, the revised Constitution and By-Laws will appear in the 1956 Edition of the Year Book.

I. The members of the Society hereby constitute themselves The Canadian Rose Society, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture; to acquire a Library on Rose Culture and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of its Members and such additional persons as shall from time to time be admitted to membership by the Board of Directors, on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules.

IV. The members of the Society shall elect by ballot from amongst themselves a Board of Directors, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and such Board of Directors shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties; and six shall form a quorum. The Board of Directors shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall be eligible for re-election.

V. The Board of Directors shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and shall perform such duties as the Board may direct.

VII. Any member of the Board of Directors who shall be successively absent from three duly called meetings thereof, without the consent of the Board, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Board, who may then proceed to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided.

VIII. If any vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, by the death, resignation or inability to act, of any members thereof, the other members of the Board may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Board.

IX. The members of the Society in any city or town or other district of Canada to be defined by the Board of Directors, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, for the management of such local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Canadian Rose Society (name of city, town or district) Branch.

X. Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, and may be held at other points, at times to be decided upon by the Board of Directors and prizes may be given at such Exhibitions.

XI. All competitions for prizes shall be divided into the following classes:

Class 1 — Professional. — Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

Class 2 — Amateur — Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a labourer.

Class 3 — Novice — Comprising amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

XII. The Constitution may be changed in any respect by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XIII. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto as the Board of Directors may appoint, in the month of October each year, on such day as the Board shall appoint for the purpose of receiving a report from the Board of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting, a full statement of the finances of the Society for the year shall be submitted by the Board. Notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XIV. A special meeting of the members of the Society may be called by the President at any time, or such a special meeting shall be held upon the written application to the President of not less than twenty members of the Society, to consider any specified business. The President shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Board of Directors lay such application before the meeting and the Board shall appoint a date for such special meeting to be held within the succeeding two weeks at some place in the City of Toronto, and the members shall be notified by mail not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XV. The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition of outstanding services, an Honorary President, four Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Directors, not to exceed ten in number, each to hold office for one year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

Rules of The Canadian Rose Society

1. The subscription to The Canadian Rose Society shall be two dollars per annum for Associate members, three dollars for Active members, and five dollars for Sustaining members, payable in advance on the date of the annual meeting and not later than the first day of January of each year.

2. The Society's year shall end on 30th September in each calendar year and the accounts shall be made up as at that date for presentation to the annual meeting.

3. The Board of Directors may form such committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

4. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society at such times and places as the Board of Directors may determine.

5. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such persons, not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.

6. Affiliation by Horticultural or other Rose societies may be granted upon payment of a fee of five dollars (\$5.00), or through membership. In the latter event to qualify at least ten members of the society applying for affiliation must be members of The Canadian Rose Society. Affiliated societies of the former group are entitled to a bronze medal from The Canadian Rose Society for competition in the Rose section of their local shows, provided, however, that there are at least three exhibitors in the competition for this medal. Those who affiliate through membership are entitled to a silver medal.

By-Laws

(Defining the duties of the officers and the Board of Directors)

1. Special meetings may be called at any time by order of the President, and may be called at the written request of five members, notice of which shall be sent to each member by mail, such notice to specify the business which is the occasion of the call. No business other than that mentioned shall be transacted at such meeting.

2. The hour of meeting shall be eight o'clock p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the President or Chairman.

3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, to enforce strict observance of the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the Society, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, to approve all orders drawn on the Treasurer for appropriations of money made and passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and to perform such other duties as his official charge may require of him.

4. It shall be the duty of one of the Vice-Presidents in the order of his seniority, to preside at all meetings of the Society in the absence of the President. If none are present the Society shall elect a president pro-tempore.

5. It shall be the duty of the Honorary Secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society, to keep a list of all members, of the time and place of all meetings in such manner as may be directed, and advise them of all notices of motion in accordance with the Constitution. He shall receive and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys due and belonging to the Society, receiving receipt therefor, and shall draw and countersign all orders on the Treasurer, approved by the President. It shall be his duty to keep record of all meetings of the Board of Directors and each member's attendance at such meetings, and in his annual report state the number of meetings held and how many each member attended. He shall also preserve all books, papers and other documents belonging to the Society, and upon retiring from office deliver all such to his successor. He shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to that office, and at the annual meeting render a complete report of the membership and conditions of the Society.

6. The Treasurer shall receive from the Honorary Secretary all moneys,

giving a receipt therefor, and pay them out only on an authorized order from the Secretary, approved by the Board of Directors, and countersigned by the President or nominee of the Board. He shall keep a proper record of his receipts and disbursements, subject to the inspection of the Society and shall deliver to his successors all moneys, books, and other property belonging to the Society which may be in his possession, and at the annual meeting or when otherwise required, he shall furnish a complete report of his office, producing vouchers for all money paid out. He shall furnish such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board shall direct, the cost of same to be paid by the Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to have full charge of the working interests of the Society; they shall aid the President in the management of the Society between its sessions, and shall report on such matters as may be assigned to them for consideration on a vote of the Society at its meetings.

8. All members of the Society who are in good standing shall be eligible for any office in the Society. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

9. Six Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any authorized meetings of the Board.

10. The member named first on any committee shall act as Chairman until another is chosen by the said committee.

11. Parliamentary usages shall be observed in all debates and discussions.

12. In the election of officers, a ballot shall be taken for the President and the Vice-Presidents, and it shall require a majority of the votes cast to elect each such officer, and when three or more candidates are nominated, the one receiving the lowest number of votes on each ballot shall be dropped from the list until only two remain, or until one shall have received a majority of the votes cast. In balloting for Directors the twenty candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected and all ballot papers used shall bear the stamp of the Society.

13. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two years in succession, and a period of two successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held.

14. The President may appoint a Nominating Committee whose duty it will be to prepare a list of twenty members who, from their interest in the Society, will undertake to act on the Board of Directors, and shall nominate the same at the General Meeting. These names shall be printed on a ballot slip, but such action of a Nominating Committee shall not prevent further alternative names being added by members by nomination at the General Meeting.

15. By-Laws may be made, altered or repealed at a meeting called in accordance with the Constitution.

Membership List

LIFE MEMBERS

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Adam, Mrs. G. Graeme | Lyon, Mr. W. H. |
| Bentley, Mr. O. C. | Mackendrick, Col. W. G. D.S.O. |
| Board of Parks Management | McLaughlin, Col. R. S. |
| Brownlee, Mr. R. J. | McMaster, Mrs. A. C. |
| Campbell, Mr. W. R. | McMichael, Mr. S. B. |
| Christie, Mrs. R. J. | Millar, Mr. Jas. A., Q.C. |
| Devlin, Mr. C. B. | Norton, Mr. A. A. |
| Dew, Mr. Chas. T. | Osler, Mrs. F. G. |
| Dufton, Mr. F. F. | Patton, Mr. D. C. |
| Lady Eaton | Reaves, Mrs. Campbell |
| Gibbons, Mrs. J. J. | Robertson, Miss Marion |
| Gow, Lt. Col. Walter | Rogers, Mrs. Alfred |
| Gunn, Mr. Donald | Rolph, Dr. A. H. |
| Heward, Mrs. A. D. | Rose, Col. Hugh A. |
| Holden, Mrs. J. B. | Roy, Mr. W. Ormiston |
| Howard, Mrs. Lewis A. | Stubington, Mr. G. |
| Jarvis, Miss Bertha | Walker, Mr. Gerald N. |
| Kennedy, Mrs. J. R. | Webster, Mr. A. J. |
| Laidlaw, Miss Margaret C. | Webster, Miss Hazel A. |
| Laidlaw, Mr. R. A. | Whytock, Mr. P. L. |
| Laidlaw, Mr. Walter C. | Wright, Mrs. Hedley |

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Abbs, Mr. C. E. | McNeill, Mr. W. J. |
| Bedford Park Floral Co. Ltd. | Marshall, Mrs. H. P. |
| Booth, Mrs. E. L. | McQueen, Dr. Kenneth E. |
| Budd, Mr. J. P. | O'Hagan Nursery Ltd. |
| Carrothers, Mr. N. C. R. | Patton, Mrs. D. C. |
| Cawthra-Elliot, Mrs. G. K. | Peters, Miss Mary |
| Dale Estate Ltd. | Reford, Mrs. R. W. |
| Duchemin, Mrs. H. P. | Rose, Mrs. Hugh A. |
| Duff, Prof. G. H. | Screaton, Mr. S. M. |
| Dufton, Mrs. F. F. | Sloan, Mrs. Mary |
| Duncan, Mr. James F. | Snively, Mrs. Schuyler |
| Gallagher, Mrs. J. J. | Snowdon, Mr. C. A. |
| Gooderham, Mr. S. W. | Stoakley, Miss Mabel |
| Grainger, Mr. E. Victor | Thomson, Mrs. P. A. |
| Griffin, Mrs. G. H. | Tudhope, Mrs. Hilton R. |
| Head, Mr. S. M. | Tyrrill, Mr. E. W. |
| Hill, Miss Louise | Tyrrill, Mrs. E. W. |
| Lauder, Mr. Murray | Tingley, Mrs. Geo. W. |
| Lemmond, Mr. R. S. | Wagstaff, Mr. F. |
| Longley, Mr. C. W. | Waugh, Mr. Kenneth |
| MacKenzie, Mr. Gordon W. | Webster, Miss Hazel A. |
| McMaster, Miss Mardette | Wilkinson, Mr. Ellis H. |
| | Willinsky, Mrs. Mona |

ACTIVE MEMBERS

- Abbs, Miss Nina G.
 Allan, Mr. A. M.
 Anderson, Mr. A. MacGregor
 Anderson, Mrs. B.
 Annis, Mrs. Clinton
 Auld, Mr. A. G.
 Bailey, Miss Jean
 Baillie, Dr. J. H., M.D.
 Baillie, Mrs. J. H.
 Barnes, Mr. H. J.
 Bartle, Mrs. E. W.
 Bartlett, Mr. S. B.
 Bateman, Mr. C.
 Beattie, Mr. T. F.
 Bedford, Mr. C.
 Bell, Mr. John C.
 Berry, Mr. J. H.
 Biglow, Mrs. K. W.
 Blackburn, Mr. E. I.
 Boddy, Mr. A. Lloyd
 Bond, Mrs. W. S.
 Boyd, Mrs. Edmund
 Branton, Mr. R. H.
 Braybon, Mrs. R.
 Brebner, Mrs. J.
 Broome, Mr. John
 Brown, Mr. A. E.
 Brown, Mr. A. E.
 Brown, Mrs. W. H.
 Bryant, Mr. Kenneth E.
 Bucknell, Mr. Stanley
 Burgess, Mrs. H. T.
 Burton, Mr. C. J.
 Butler, Mr. W.
 Cameron, Mr. Robt.
 Campbell, Dr. H. Hoyle
 Cappe, Mr. Nathan R.
 Chalk, Dr. S. G.
 Chater, Mr. H. J.
 Cheetham, Mr. P. H.
 Clark, Mr. Basil
 Clark, Mrs. Christie
 Clarke, Miss Catharine W.
 Coutts, Mr. M. C.
 Crispin, Mr. C. W.
 Cruickshank, Mr. C. W.
 Crump, Mr. S.
 Currah, Mr. T.
 Dalgleish, Mrs. Oakley
 Darrigo, Mr. John
 Davies, Dr. T. Alexander
 Davis, Mr. C. A.
 Davis, Mr. Charles
 Davis, Miss Phyllis A.
 Daxon, Mr. J. Sr.
 Dean, Mr. Wm. J.
 Deeming, Mr. A. B.
 DeJardine, Dr. G. A.
 Dept. of Botany, U. of T.
 DesLauriers, Mrs. Barbara
 Dew, Mrs. Chas. T.
 Dignan, Mr. Alan, Q.C.
 Dillane, Mrs. M. K.
 Dodge, Miss Eve
 Donohue, Dr. W. L.
 Dove, Miss Margaret E.
 Doyle, Mrs. J. H.
 Dufton, Mr. F. R.
 Dyer, Mrs. G. H.
 Earl, Mr. E.
 Edge, Mr. H. P.
 Elliott, Mr. David F.
 Elliott, Mr. M. G. S.
 Enser, Mr. P. G.
 Favro, Mrs. Peter S.
 Findlay, Miss Dorothy
 Findlay, Mr. W.
 Finlayson, Mr. L. Roy
 Firstbrook, Mr. Hugh M.
 Foggo, Mr. A. S.
 Forbes, Mrs. Nancy A.
 Fraser, Mrs. Gordon K.
 Fraser, Mrs. Kaspar
 Fry, Mr. Bernard I.
 Fryer, Mr. R. C.
 Galloway, Mr. L. M.
 Giebel, Mrs. Alfred
 Gillies, Mrs. J. A.
 Glass, Mr. J. D.
 George, Mr. H. H.
 Goudge, Mr. Sydney L.
 Grant, Mr. E. N.
 Granton, Mr. Thos. J.
 Gray, Mr. William B.
 Green, Miss Thelma D.
 Grubb, Mr. H. B. Dunington
 Hague, Mr. F. A.
 Haines, Mr. N. S.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

- Hanscom, Mrs. Robt. M.
Hanson, Mr. E.
Harland, Mrs. E. A.
Harris, Dr. Thos. E.
Harriss, Mrs. R. S.
Harrison, Mr. E. J.
Hart, Mrs. A. P.
Harvey, Mrs. J. A.
Heideman, Mrs. A. H.
Hendershot, Mr. Frank H.
Henry, Mr. Fred J.
Herbert, Mr. R. A.
Hodgson, Mr. W. G.
Holdsworth, Miss Vera
Holland Bulb Gardens
Hooper, Mrs. M. Cleeve
Hopkins, Mrs. W. I.
Horn, Mrs. Henry
Hoult, Mrs. E. M.
Hunt, Dr. E. A.
Hutchinson, Mr. E. S.
Hutton, Mr. Sydney B.
James, Mr. W. O. H.
Johnston, Mr. H. T.
Jones, Mr. Karl P.
Keenan, Mr. W. J.
Kelly, Dr. C. B.
Kelly, Mrs. Jean
Kent, Mrs. Geo.
Kerr, Mr. R. D.
Kilner, Mr. J. L.
Kinsey, Dr. H. I.
Lamble, Mr. F. T.
Laurie, Col. W. L.
Laver, Mr. K. G.
Lee, Mr. Leonard S.
Letherland, Mr. O. E.
Lewis, Mrs. R.
Little, Mr. Robert D.
Lotan, Mr. John S.
Louch, Miss Norma
Lowe, Mr. John A.
Lupton, Mrs. O. V.
MacAndrews, Prof. A. H.
MacEwen, Mr. P. B.
MacIntosh, Mrs. J. Maitland
MacLennan, Miss Elizabeth
MacMillan, Mrs. Robt. L.
Magee, Miss Cynthia
Manson, Miss Marjorie
Marshall, Dr. T. R.
McDowell, Mr. Sam
McFarlane, Mr. David
McLeod, Dr. J. M.
McPhail, Mr. I. A.
McPherson, Mrs. R. S.
Miller, Mr. L. A.
Miller, Mrs. M. A.
Mitchell, Mr. W. A.
Moffatt, Mr. Orme S.
Molson, Mrs. Herbert
Moore, Mrs. H. Napier
Morgan, Mrs. Gladys S.
Morris, Mrs. R. S.
Morrison, Mr. W. C.
Murdoch, Mrs. M. W.
Murdoch, Mrs. R. E.
Neilson, Mrs. C.
Nicholls, Mr. Roly
Norton, Mrs. A. A.
Norton, Master Arthur C.
Norton, Miss Helen
Nunn, Mr. Lewis
Olive, Mrs. Jas. L.
Oliver, Mr. R. W.
Overton, Mr. E. A.
Pady, Mr. Norman R.
Patterson, Mr. Roy E.
Peachey, Mr. E. H.
Perry, Mr. Gordon F.
Phair, Mr. John
Philp, Mr. J. M.
Pickering, Mr. Clifford
Pidduck, Mr. J. R.
Pilcher, Mr. J.
Pocklington, Mr. Thos.
Poole, Mrs. A. Winifred
Porter, Mr. Chas.
Powell, Mr. H. O.
Pretty, Mr. Don N.
Price, Mr. D. O.
Price, Mrs. E. C.
Rea, Mr. W. H.
Reed, Mr. W. C.
Rice, Mrs. E.
Richardson, Mrs. G. G.
Richardson, Mrs. T. B.
Rickaby, Mr. H. C.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Riendeau, Mr. D. | Teskey, Mr. F. C. |
| Rigsby, Mr. F. V. | Teskey, Mrs. F. C. |
| Robertson, Mrs. Julia | Thomas, Mr. J. Lewis |
| Roe, Mr. Stanley Owen | Thompson, Mr. J. H. |
| Ross, Mr. W. Grant | Tindale, Mrs. C. E. |
| Rushby, Mr. Fred D. | Trebilcock, Mr. A. J. |
| Rushby, Mr. Harry W. | Trent, Mr. Seymour |
| Rushby, Mr. Jack | Vance, Mr. W. T. |
| Sachs, Mrs. W. R. | Vanderlip, Mrs. N. Reid |
| Sandau, Mrs. Harold | VanDusen, Mrs. H. |
| Scandrett, Mr. H. B. | Vrooman, Mr. H. W. |
| Schoen, Mrs. Nat | Wallace, Mrs. A. |
| Scott, Mrs. L. M. | Wallach, Mr. P. H. |
| Scott, Mrs. E. Stickney | Walsh, Mr. J. R. |
| Selwood, Mr. Archie | Warden, Mr. Arthur S. |
| Semple, Mr. S. A. | Wardlaw, Mr. J. M. |
| Sherwood, Mr. P. | Warner, Mr. M. D. |
| Simpson, Mrs. Jeanette V. | Watson, Mr. R. |
| Smith, Miss Hazel | Wayman, Mr. P. F. |
| Smith, Mr. M. D. | Webster, Mr. Frank E. |
| Smyth, Mr. C. J. | Westney, Mrs. W. H. |
| Smyth, Mr. Ed. G. | Weston, Miss B. E. |
| Snyder, Mrs. Warren | Wilcox, Mrs. C. R. |
| Stemp, Mr. G. Stirling | Wilks, Mr. Wm. C. |
| Stephens, Mrs. T. T. | Williams, Mr. J. |
| Stephenson, Mr. C. R. | Willow Farms |
| Stenson, Mr. J. V. | Wilson, Mr. Basil T. |
| Stollery, Mrs. Alan | Wilson, Mr. Gordon A. |
| Stoneman, Mr. H. | Wilson, Mrs. J. Lockie |
| Sutton, Mr. Harry | Winter, Mr. L. A. |
| Tarver, Mrs. Norman H. | Wood, Mr. C. F. |
| Taube, Mrs. H. | Woods, Mrs. H. C. |
| Taylor, Mr. W. D. | Wright, Mr. A. W. |

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Ackroyd, Mr. E. | Baker, Dr. A. L. |
| Adams, Mrs. F. D. | Baker, Mrs. C. A. |
| Aitken, Lt. Col. John F. | Baker, Mr. Geo. A. |
| Aitken, Mr. R. R. | Baker, Mrs. J. F. |
| Anderson, Mr. J. J. | Baldwin, Miss Sarah |
| Anderson, Mr. Keith | Banville, Mrs. G. |
| Andrews, Mr. Peter | Barker, Mrs. S. |
| Anguish, Mr. John | Barnes, Mr. John |
| Armstrong, Mr. A. T. | Barnett, Mrs. Roy |
| Armstrong, Miss Violet S. | Bartlett, Mrs. S. B. |
| Atkinson, Mr. Vincent | Barton, Mr. G. S. |
| Austin, Mrs. H. L. | Bassin, Mrs. E. |
| Avey, Mr. Cecil L. | |

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Basye, Mr. Robt. E.
 Baxter, Mrs. R. A.
 Bealey, Mr. E. R.
 Becker, Mr. C. J.
 Beer, Mr. Hector
 Bell, Mr. C. W.
 Bell, Mr. Ralph P.
 Bellair, Mr. Wm.
 Benbow, The Rev. Earl Wm.
 Bender, Mrs. A.
 Bent, Mrs. E. D.
 Berscht, Mr. L. J.
 Beveridge, Mr. Gordon
 Bickel, Mr. H.
 Biddulph, Mrs. Betty
 Bies, Mr. Wm. H.
 Birtch, Mrs. Frank
 Bishop, Mr. Bruce
 Black, Mr. F. Orin
 Bolton, Miss M.
 Bolton, Mr. Warren
 Booth, Mr. S. N.
 Borland, Mr. W. Geo.
 Bowles, Mr. O. E.
 Boyd, Mr. S. C.
 Bradford, Mrs. W. A.
 Bradley, Mr. W.
 Braybon, Mr. R.
 Britnell, Mr. G. R.
 Bromhall, Mrs. H. B.
 Brooks, Mr. Cyril
 Brooks, Mrs. R.
 Brown, Mr. R. W. Y.
 Bryan, Mr. Alfred T. G.
 Bruce, Mr. Allan W.
 Buchanan, Mr. Wm. C.
 Buda, Mr. John
 Burgess, Mr. Harry
 Burgess, Mr. John W.
 Burke, Mr. Huber G.
 Burston, Mr. J.
 Cadsby, Mr. Milton
 Calder, Dr. A.
 Cameron, Miss Anne J.
 Cameron, Mr. Jas.
 Cameron, Mr. J. H.
 Campbell, Mr. R. A.
 Caradoc Nurseries Ltd.
 Carroll, Mr. John S.
 Carruthers, Mr. Geo. W.
 Carter, Mr. F. C.
 Carter, Mr. J. Selby
 Carter, Mrs. J. Selby
 Cashmore, Mr. Len
 Casswell, Mr. C. G.
 Castle, Miss Minerva S.
 Caudwell, Mr. Norman S., Q.C.
 Cawap, Mr. R. N.
 Charlton, Mrs. M. S.
 Cheshire, Mrs. C.
 Childs, Mr. F. L.
 Chipp, Mrs. W. G.
 Church, Miss Edith
 Clark, Mr. A. H.
 Clarke, Miss Aldyth M. R.
 Clarke, Mr. Chas.
 Clark, Mrs. D. A.
 Clement, Miss Jessie
 Cliff, Rev. Dr. H. W.
 Clifford, Mr. W. B.
 Cocks, Mr. Arthur E.
 Connon, Mr. John
 Cooper, Miss L. M.
 Cooper, Mr. W. B.
 Corbridge, Mrs. A.
 Corey, Mr. C. R.
 Cornell, Mr. Erle
 Cornish, Mr. C. E.
 Corsie, Mrs. L.
 Cotton, Mr. Robt. L.
 Coutts, Mrs. D.
 Cowdell, Mrs. H. K.
 Cox, Mr. A. E.
 Cox, Mrs. Geo. A.
 Crain, Mr. Fred M.
 Crawford, Mrs. A.
 Crowe, Mr. A. Boyd
 Crump, Mrs. S.
 Cudmore, Mr. Geo. J.
 Cuff, Mr. T. H.
 Culver, Mr. Geo.
 Cummings, Dr. E. A.
 Dale, Mrs. Alexina
 Davey, Mr. B. A.
 Davey, Mr. G. H.
 Davidson, Mr. A. R.
 Davidson, Mrs. C.
 Davidson, Mr. E.
 Davis, Mr. F. M.
 Dawson, Mrs. Della P.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Deeks, Mr. G. C.
Dell, Mr. Chas.
Deeney, Mr. James M.
Denne, Miss Phyllis
Dennis, Mr. W. A.
dePencier, Mr. Joseph
Dickens, Mr. L. R.
Dignan, Mrs. Alan
Dillman, Mr. Wallace E.
Diplock, Mr. F.
Dobbin, Mr. W. D.
Dobson, Mrs. Byron A.
Dotzenrod, Mr. Roy H.
Dove, Mr. F.
Downey, Mrs. A. H.
Doxey, Mrs. Harvey
Drummond, Miss Mary
Duckworth, Mr. Ernest
Duff, Mrs. T. N.
Dufton, Mrs. F. R.
Dufton, Mr. H.
Dunoon, Mr. Geo. E.
Eadie, Miss H. I.
Edwards, Miss Harriet C.
Elliott, Mrs. R.
Evers, Mrs. M.
Faill, Miss Jessie
Falls, Mrs. H. S.
Farmer, Mrs. E. B.
Faulkner, Mrs. G. C.
Faulkner, Mr. H. J.
Fenton, Col. Wm.
Ferguson, Mr. W. H.
Findlay, Mrs. J. W. M.
Flanigan, Mr. A. J.
Fleming, Mr. Wm. G.
Flett, Mr. Harvey
Foulkes, Miss Alice
Foley, Mrs. Leo
Ford, Mrs. A. E.
Fraser, Mr. C. A.
Frost, Mr. J. P.
Froud, Mr. F. K.
Fuller, Mrs. E. A.
Fulton, Mrs. Lawson
Fyfe, Mr. A.
Gable, Mrs. Jean
Gammon, Mrs. A. E.
Ganley, Mr. J. F.
Garland, Mr. K. W.
Gaut, Mr. Chas.
Gilbert, Mr. C.
Gilbert, Mr. P. R.
Gill, Miss I. S.
Gillan, Miss K. M.
Glynn, Mrs. Gladys
Goldberg, Mr. D.
Gordon, Mr. J. N.
Gordon, Mr. W. T.
Gosse, Mr. D. H.
Gough, Mr. Robt.
Goulding, Mrs. Peter
Gowland, Dr. J. H. C.
Graham, Mr. Earl
Graham, Mr. T.
Grant, Miss Emily
Gray, Mr. Maxim T., O.L.S.
Grice, Mr. Fred C.
Grieve, Mr. Robt.
Griffith, Mrs. E. T.
Griffiths, Miss Olive M.
Grundy, Mr. Harry
Gundy, Mrs. C. L.
Gunnell, Mr. R. F.
Gutteridge, Mr. A.
Hadaro, Mr. J.
Hall, Mrs. Olive
Hall, Mr. Roy
Hamblyn, Mr. W. J.
Hamilton, Mr. D. T.
Hamilton, Mrs. W. L.
Hancock, Mr. W. J.
Hardwicke, Mrs. Rosa
Hargraft, Mrs. W. S.
Harold, Mr. L. E.
Harrhy, Mr. Ivor
Harris, Mrs. D.
Harrison, Mr. Tom
Harron, Mrs. Irwin
Harron, Mr. Gerald
Hartnoll, Mr. W. E.
Harvey, Mr. L.
Harvie, Mrs. D. B.
Harwood, Miss Dorothy
Haslett, Mr. A. J.
Havill, Miss Doris I.
Hawes, Rev. A. E.
Haylock, Mr. Geo. L.
Healey, Mr. T. E.
Heathcote, Mr. A.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Heintz, Mr. William
Henderson, Dr. A.
Henderson, Mrs. J. R.
Hepworth, Mr. Geo.
Hermiston, Mrs. B.
Hick, Mr. Walter
Hicks, Mr. W. C.
Hill, Mrs. A. Griffin
Hiscocks, Mr. H.
Hockenburger, Mr. Irving
Hood, Dr. A. J.
Hook, Mr. H. V.
Horticultural Experiment Station
Horton, Mr. J. W.
How, Mrs. John
Howatt, Mr. Everett Jr.
Hughes, Mrs. Dorothy
Hughes, Mr. G. Gordon
Hughes, Mrs. H.
Hummel, Mrs. F. S.
Hunter, Mrs. Gordon D.
Hurn, Mr. Fred H.
Hurst, Mr. Harry M.
Hutchings, Mr. F.
Hussey, Mr. H. W.
Innes, Mrs. G. A.
Ireland, Mr. Geo.
Irwin, Mrs. D.
Jackson, Mr. B. H.
Jackson, Dr. G. M.
Jaques, Mr. Wm.
Jardine, Mrs. H.
Jeffries, Mr. Albert J.
Jennison, Mrs. G. L.
Johnson, Mrs. H.
Johnson, Mrs. J. C.
Johnson, Miss Marjorie P.
Johnson, Mr. Nelson
Johnston, Mrs. J. A.
Jubien, Mr. E. B.
Kalls, Mr. Thos.
Karn, Mr. W. A.
Keith, Mr. J. Clark
Kelly, Miss Elise
Kelley, Mrs. F. M.
Kennedy, Mr. Thos.
Kerr, Mr. Robt. A.
Keymer, Mr. John
Kidd, Mr. Ernest
King, Mr. Oscar H.
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. H. W.
Kirkpatrick, Dr. T. A.
Knowles, Miss E.
Knox, Mr. J. B.
Kordes, Mr. Wilhelm
Laberge, Mr. Chas.
Lambert, Mrs. Claire
Lang, Mrs. C. A.
Latham, Mr. Wm.
Laurence, Miss Anne
Law, Mr. Ernest
Lea, Dr. R. G.
LeGallais, Mr. F. G.
Lehn, Mrs. H.
Leith, Mrs. Olga
Leslie, Dr. J. H.
Lewis, Mrs. Jas. Campbell
Lewis, Mr. W. E.
Little, Mr. Geo. E.
Littlejohn, Mr. J. M.
Livingstone, Mrs. G. C.
Lounds, Mrs. W. A.
Lovis, Mrs. E. E.
Lye, Mr. Elliott A.
MacFarlane, Mrs. J. A.
MacKay, Mr. John D.
Macklin, Dr. L. A.
Maclaren, Mrs. T. I.
MacLean, Miss Annie E.
MacTaggart, Mr. E. H.
Main Library, Ottawa
Maple, Mrs. C.
Markle, Mr. James
Markon, Mrs. K. L.
Marshall, Mr. G. A.
Martin, Mr. Bill
Martin, Mrs. Hobart
Martyn, Mr. R.
Matchett, Mr. R.
Matthews, Mrs. M. E.
Matthews, Mr. H. H.
McAdams, Mr. W. G.
McAlpine, Mrs. D. G.
McArthur, Mrs. J.
McBride, Mr. Robt.
McCarroll, Mr. T. A.
McCarthy, Miss Anne
McCauley, Miss Helen
McCcoll, Dr. R. G.
McCormach, Mr. H. L.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- McCormick, Mr. D. G.
 McDonnell, Mr. D. J.
 McGregor, Miss M. C.
 McGregor, Mrs. H. R.
 McInnis, Dr. T. J.
 McKechnie, Mr. J. B.
 McKinnon, Mrs. M.
 McLachlan, Mrs. John
 McLean, Mrs. Wm.
 McNichol, Dr. C. T.
 McNichol, Mrs. W. C.
 Meens, Mr. Walter
 Mercer, Mr. S.
 Merriam, Mr. Kerr H.
 Merrick, Mr. J. M.
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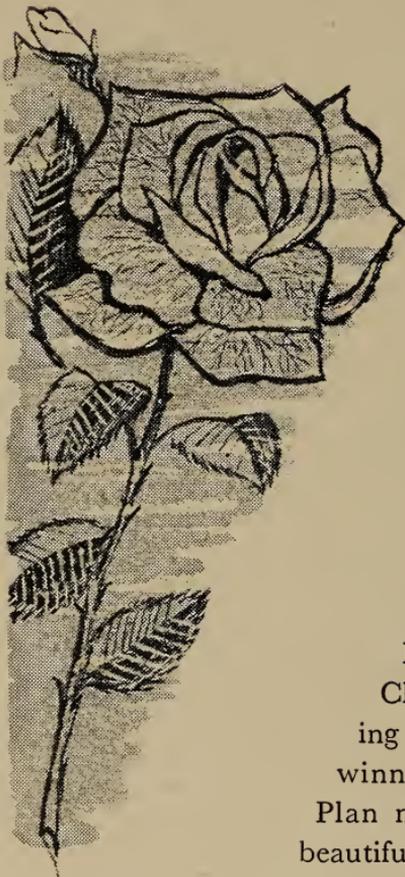
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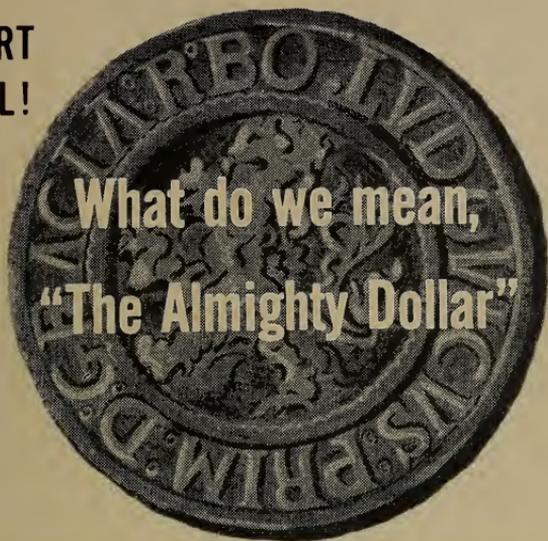
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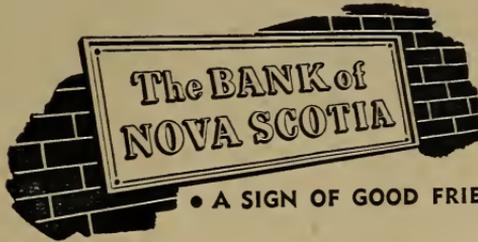
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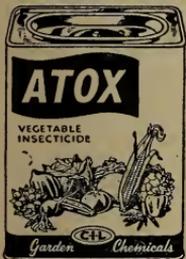
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