

YELLOW ROSES.

(With Coloured Illustration of Perle de Lyon.)

HERE are more yellow flowers than of any other colour, and yet we prize yellow roses above all other roses, and take considerable care to insure their plentiful production and perfect development. The *blue* rose is at present a "fancy flower," a thing of the imagination, hoped for, and indeed expected by rosarians who take superficial views of the workings of nature, but by such as have observed with intelligent eyes, it is generally agreed that there is no reasonable prospect of the production of a blue rose at any time or anywhere except in the dream of an enthusiast. Our friend, Mr. W. D. Prior, astonished the world once on a time by announcing his possession of a glorious rose of royal blue, but we soon discovered that he had seen it with the mind's eye only as—

"—— a false creation,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain."

But the yellow rose is a reality, and one of the most agreeable amongst the many realities of the rose garden. It is not the Noisette or the Tea-scented groups only that furnish us with yellow flowers, but several other families dispute with these regal roses for favour with those who love "cups of gold," and hence a chapter on yellow roses must range rather wide in the selection of examples. Nor is the subject insusceptible of illustration from dreams and fancies, for there are those who hope for yellow moss roses and yellow perpetuals, and not a few who believe that such things really exist. As a matter of fact, our lively friends of the flowery persuasion on the other side of the channel, have actually announced yellow moss and perpetual roses as ready for confiding purchasers, but it has not been our good fortune to see any of them in flower, and for the present we do not believe in their existence. That, hypothetically, they are to be desired there can be no question. A yellow moss rose of good quality would startle civilized society out of its accustomed propriety, and a yellow perpetual to flower all the summer long in the open ground, and make sheets of golden bloom in the proper rose season in the early days of July, would be the greatest possible "acquisition" to the rose garden that has ever been accomplished, not excluding the introduction of the honourable, puissant, redoubtable, heroic, and all-conquering Maréchal Niel. Now, to speak for ourselves, we do not expect ever to see a blue rose, and we have not yet seen a yellow moss or a yellow perpetual. But in the possibility of the last two we fully believe, and therefore feel bound to urge on all those choice spirits whose delight it is to raise floral novelties, the propriety of labouring with a view to secure such desirable additions to the rose catalogue. It may contribute towards this happy end, and at the same time promote the enjoyment of yellow roses everywhere, if we now offer a

few observations on the several classes of yellow roses, and the cultivation they severally require.

MACARTNEY.—In the Macartney section there are several varieties that show more or less of the coveted colour. *Alba odorata* has white flowers, which are yellowish in the centre. *Hardy's Rose*, the result of a cross between *R. involucrata* and *R. berberidifolia*, has flowers of a pale yellow, spotted with purple at the base. *Rosa Hardi* was raised by M. Hardy, of the Jardin de Luxembourg, in the year 1836. In all its characteristics it is very distinct, and we quite agree with Mr. William Paul, who in his most useful and original work, "The Rose Garden," says: "We think it distinct enough to stand alone." Alas! *Hardy's Rose* has no constitution, and on the cold clay soil of Stoke Newington, all it does after being carefully planted is to dwindle away. But we have done well with it planted in a peat border, in a sunny lean-to house in a very damp position, and attribute our success to the free ventilation afforded during summer, and the very small amount of artificial heat employed in winter to keep frost out. The amateur intending to breed from this plant would do well to plant it in peat in a brick pit, as it would then be completely under command, and as nearly as possible in the condition of a rose in the open ground, but enjoying perfect shelter. As a matter of policy, however, we should advise the amateur to go anywhere for pollen rather than to *Hardy's Rose*.

SCOTCH.—In this section occur several yellow roses, and they all produce seed abundantly, and being hardy, offer desirable qualities to the hybridizer. As seed-bearing parents, however, they are perhaps less valuable than as supplying pollen, because of the short-lived character of their flowers, and the brevity of their season of bloom. The growth is dwarf, excessively spiny, and they multiply rapidly by suckers, which rise up some distance from the parent plant. The flowers are always more or less double, very small, globular like little balls, and agreeably fragrant. The varieties are only to be met with in old gardens, as they are all quite out of fashion. We should select, with a view to possible uses in hybridizing, the following:—*Josephus*, a good plant, with light yellow flowers; *Mary Stuart*, lemon yellow; *Mrs. Hay*, tawny straw colour; *True Yellow*, pale yellow in bud, creamy white when expanded. They should all be grown as bushes, for they make miserable standards. Any soil will suit them, but they require a pure air. A hedge of *True Yellow* would make a pretty feature in some out-of-the-way spot, but would not be good enough for the rosarium proper. They are strictly summer roses.

SULPHUREA is a relation of the Scotch rose. It has pale green glaucous leaves, erect shoots, which are covered with long prickles. The *Double Yellow* has flowers of large size, very double, and a lovely yellow colour. It is, unfortunately, without odour. It is an old, very old rose, with an incorrigible habit of bursting just when it should open beautifully. Parkinson, writing in 1629, says: it is "so thicke and double, that very often it breaketh out on one side or another, and but few of them abiding whole and faire in our country,

and the time of flowering being subject to much raine and showers; many, therefore, doe either plant it against a wall, or other wayes defend it by covering." Occasionally, when warm rains have been followed by bright sun, this rose will open properly, and is then extremely beautiful, but to "catch it" thus happily, is a rare event. Every observant cultivator who knows the variety has "made an effort" to overcome its eccentricities, but with small success. A rather light but rich soil and exposure to the north, appear to be favourable conditions, and without a question it thrives better on its own roots than on any kind of stock on which it has ever been tried. An important element in the production of perfect flowers is *age*, for the older the tree the better; therefore the Double Yellow may teach the rosarian patience. The tree should be pruned immediately after flowering; not indeed to shorten, but thin out the shoots, so as to secure the most perfect ripening of those that are left. The *Yellow Pompon* is a small variety of Sulphurea, the flowers are globular, quite double, and of a bright yellow colour. All the roses of this section flower in the early summer.

ALBA.—In this group occur a few which may be regarded as having a yellow tendency, They are *Belle Aurora*, white, tinged with yellow; *Blanche Belgique*, white tinted sulphur; *Buff*, pale buff, small; *Madame Legras*, creamy white. They are hardy, good growers, require no particular treatment, and thrive well on any kind of free stock as well as on their own roots. They flower in summer only.

AUSTRIAN BRIER.—This is a section consisting almost wholly of yellow roses. They are all closely related to our old friend of the cottage-garden, the sweet brier, or Eglantine of English writers, and the one called *Globe Yellow* is the Eglantine of the French. The following are beautiful and useful yellow roses:—*Bicolor*, single, copper and yellow; *Copper*, single, reddish copper; *Double Yellow*, or *Williams's*, raised by Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, double, bright yellow; *Globe Yellow*, a very thrifty variety, producing globular flowers of a bright lemon colour; *Harrisoni*, double, cupped, golden yellow, habit of the tree pendulous, flowering early and soon over; *Italian Yellow*, pale straw colour; *Persian Yellow*, large, double, globular, rich deep yellow, a grand rose of its class; *Single Yellow* or *Capuchin Brier*, large and single, cupped, bright primrose yellow. *Harrisoni* and *Persian Yellow* make fine standards, and flower freely, but their beauty is soon past. They should be pruned close every alternate year, and as the process prunes the flowers out, they will of course, under such treatment, flower only once in two years. It is possible, by cutting out a certain quantity of wood every year, to insure an annual bloom, but it is better practice to flower them every other year, for then a rich display is secured instead of a poor display annually. They are summer-flowering roses, and produce an abundance of seed.

TEA-SCENTED.—These might be described as a group of golden roses, save that amongst them are several veritable teas that have rosy, creamy, and blush-tinted flowers. If we stop to praise them, we shall be led away and possibly lost; therefore, we will ask

Horatius to dedicate the golden rose with a snow-white lily to festivity and love, and then give attention to practical matters—

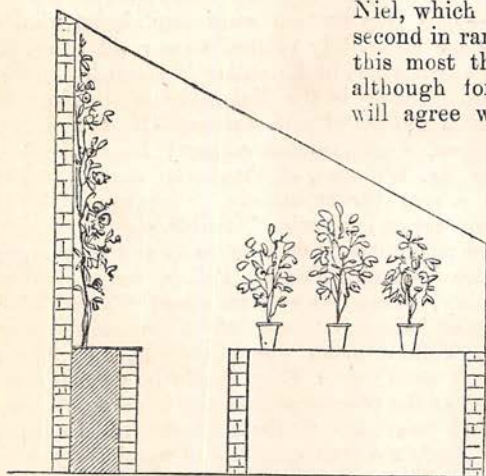
“ Neu desint epulis rosæ,
 Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.
 Omnes in Damalin putres
 Deponent oculos; nec Damalis novo
 Divelletur adultero,
 Lascivis hederis ambitiosir.”

Carm. i. 36, 15.

The yellow teas differ in habit and merit considerably, but all except one are somewhat tender, and to enjoy them thoroughly, it is necessary to plant them out in a span-roofed house, or to grow them in pots with the aid of a good brick pit. The free-growing sorts make fine standards, and are unequalled as wall-roses, for they run to a great height quickly, and flower abundantly if the points of the shoots are pinched out as soon as the rods have attained their full length. The weak growers make neat bushes if regularly pruned back to promote a sufficient growth of side-shoots, and they are most prodigal of their flowers in autumn if out of doors, but when grown under glass they flower delightfully in the month of May, and again in August. The English brier is the best stock for all the strong-growing sorts, and of all roses in the world that thrive on the brier, no matter what the height of the stem or the aspect, or even the relative purity of the air, *Gloire de Dijon* surpasses them all in hardiness and general usefulness. Indeed, we place Maréchal

Niel, which we class as a noisette, second in rank of relative merit to this most thrifty of the teas, and although for the present no one will agree with us, the time will

come when all experienced rosarians will declare the judgment to be correct. The weak growers do well on the Manetti brier, and all do well on their own roots, and their own are the best roots they can have when they are planted in open borders; because as they are likely to be killed to the ground-line in a

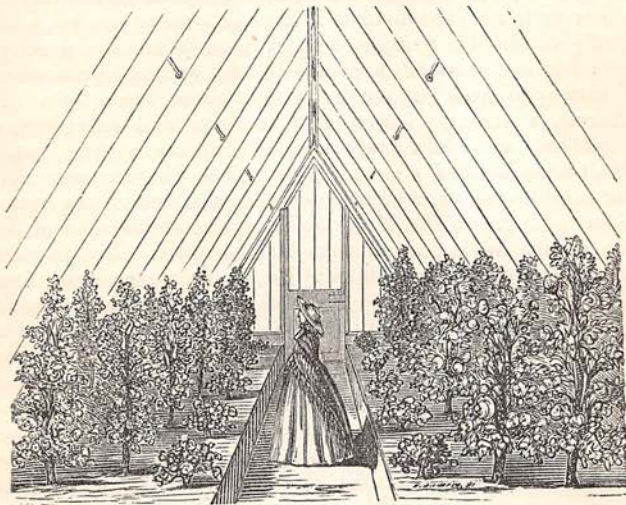


SECTION OF ROSE-HOUSE IN THE NURSERY OF MESSRS. VEITCH AND SON.

severe winter, they will renew themselves from the roots, and recover in one season, but if on foster roots they never recover—it is the stock alone that survives. As the weak growers make good pot plants, and the strong growers run fast and soon cover a

wall, a profitable way of appropriating a house to yellow roses is to have a border for the runners, and train them up the wall, while the pot plants are placed on a stage in the usual way. The subjoined figure shows how Messrs. Veitch and Son manage matters in the range of rose-houses in their great nursery at Kingston.

For the advantage of those readers who do not possess the "Rose Book" (N.B. No garden is complete without the "Rose Book"), we subjoin a sketch of the Paxtonian rose-house at Stoke Newington, which was built expressly for tea-roses, and proved one of the most complete among our many successes.



ROSE-HOUSE AT STOKES NEWINGTON.

In neither of these figures is there any indication of the employment of the rafters for training long rod roses to, but this would be a good way of insuring a free bloom on some of the shy noisettes, such as *Isabella Gray*, *Isabella Sprunt*, and others that are as good as gold when you can catch them. It will be of some service to the amateur, perhaps, if we run through the list of yellow teas in alphabetical order, and make such remarks on the more important of them as appear necessary. *Adrienne Christophle*, a strong grower, confusedly coloured yellow, copper, and peach, but sometimes comes pure yellow; first-rate. *Canary*, a lovely rose, shamefully thrust out of trade catalogues of late; a weak grower, the flowers perfect when in bud, but loose when open, pale yellow. *Comte Taverna*, pale yellow, fine form; a strong grower, first-rate. *Comtesse de Brossard*, a strong grower, the flowers rather thin, the colour pale clear yellow. *Coquette de Lyon*, a strong grower, the flowers small, double, canary yellow; good. *Devoniensis*, not yellow enough to be classed (in this class) with yellow roses, but included in the list just to show that we have heard of it.

Enfant de Lyon, a weak grower, flowers large, pale yellow; makes a fine pot-plant. *Eliza Sauvage*, a moderate grower, very tender in constitution, pale yellow with orange centre; makes a lovely pot-plant, but for the open wall or border surpassed by *Comte Taverna*. *Gloire de Dijon*, too well known to need a character, but it is proper to observe that as it has a fine constitution and seeds freely, it is well adapted to breed from, and probably the pollen of *Maréchal Niel* is the best that can be found to fertilize it. *Isabella Sprunt*, a strong grower, a fine habit, a most valuable pot-rose, forces well, flowers well formed, colour sulphur-yellow. *Jean Pernet*, a vigorous grower, clear yellow, good. *La Boule d'Or*, a strong grower, well adapted for a rafter or pillar in the rose-house, as it flowers freely; in colour it is not as its name implies, a ball or bowl of gold, for it is neither compact in make nor of a good yellow colour; but it flowers most profusely, and we must pronounce it a good variety to grow but not good enough to breed from. *Louise de Savoie*, a strong grower, fine in form and substance, clear, pale yellow, and deliciously scented; makes a fine pot-plant. *Mlle. Cecile Berthod*, a strong grower, the flowers large and full, colour sulphur-yellow, a superb pot-rose, and one of the best of its class for forcing. *Mlle. Adele Jongaut*, a moderate grower, tender, makes a nice bush, flowers thin, lemon-yellow. *Madame Ducher*, a strong grower, flowers large and handsome, clear yellow, first-rate for pots or pillars. *Madame Falcot* is a famous rose, more double and deeper in the apricot tint than *Safrano*, which acquires a tint of buff when full out; neither of them is yellow enough to rank among the yellow roses. *Madame Lartay* is shaded with salmon, the flower loose, the plant very tender. *Madame William* is like *Eliza Sauvage*, and as good, the plant very dwarf, and the most tender of all the roses; it is, moreover, reluctant to flower, but the few flowers it offers are beautiful in form, pale yellow with orange centre; for a pollen rose this would probably be found of service to the raiser of new varieties. *Narcisse* is a moderate grower, quite hardy at Stoke Newington, makes a good standard, the flowers large, rather thin, delicate pale yellow; good. *Niphotos* is a strong grower and a capital type for a seeding rose; the flowers are large, full, and vary from pure white to pale yellow. *Perle de Lyon* is a strong grower with handsome dark foliage, hardier than most, the flowers are large, full, and stout, varying in colour from apricot to deep yellow; a glorious golden rose. *Reine des Pays Bas* is a pillar or wall rose, as it makes long rods that flower profusely, and it may be grown as a standard or bush; the flowers are moderately full, the colour pale sulphur. *Perfection de Montplaisir* is a weak grower, forces well; the flowers come in plenty, they are smallish, the form good, colour canary-yellow. *Semele* is a fine variety, too tender for the open ground; the flowers are dashed with yellow, with shades of salmon and buff. *Vicomtesse de Cazes* is another of the famous teas, a moderate grower, but strong enough to make a good standard, somewhat hardy, and one of the freest to flower in all this family; the flowers are large, full of stout petals, the colour coppery-yellow shading to gold-yellow at the edges.

Here we must halt for the present, and we may do so without disadvantage to the subject, because the cultivation of Marechal Niel was admirably treated by Mr. Gordon last month. Our portrait of Perle de Lyon will tell its own tale; the lovers of tea roses will know by these presents that amongst the newest of the new roses there is one more valuable addition to the golden teas.

S. H.

NOTES ON NEW ROSES.

BY AN AMATEUR ROSARIAN.



THE numbers of new roses introduced from France during the last two years has been very considerable, and as they vary in value it has occurred to me that a few notes on the best, as seen at the public exhibitions, in the leading rose nurseries, and in my own collection, would be of considerable value to amateur rosarians. Some of the varieties are so inferior in comparison with the best of the established kinds, that it is practicably impossible to make out a list of a dozen or so without including a few that are not worth what they cost, unless one has had an opportunity of not only seeing them when in bloom but of comparing them with others of the same class. At the same time it is proper to remark that roses are seldom seen in their true character during the first year or two of their introduction, and this is easily accounted for. The French raisers, when they have anything they think worthy of being distributed, naturally enough propagate as large a stock as possible in a short time, and the English nurserymen when they receive the plants push them on in a high temperature for propagating purposes, and it follows that the plants require at least a year's growth before they acquire sufficient strength for the production of their flowers in their true character. Hence it is many roses that are described as thin and wanting in substance when they first flower on this side of the channel, ultimately turn out to be real acquisitions. Others again which are full of promise, and produce blooms which the rosarian is wont to think will, when the plants have acquired their full strength, be first-rate, turn out to be comparatively worthless. Allusion is made to this point to show the difficulties under which the rosarian labours in estimating the value of roses during the first year or so of their being in commerce.

Although the French raisers are alone alluded to in the foregoing remarks, it must not for a moment be assumed that no good roses are raised in England. On the contrary, some of the finest roses we have, and especially of recent introduction, have been raised in this country. We do not hear much about English raised roses, owing to the small number sent out in any one season. The English raisers only send out those which are first-class, whilst a few of their brethren on the other side of the channel do not practise such

lated by the needs of the plants and the weather. In other respects they thrive under the same conditions as the *Odontoglots* and other orchids with which they will be associated.

The undermentioned are those which can be the most heartily recommended to the notice of cultivators. In addition to these, a few have been imported and described, which can only be regarded as curiosities.

Masdevallia chimera, a splendid species; flowers large and handsome; colours orange, yellow, and white.

M. coccinea, a very pretty species; flowers brilliant red.

M. coriacea, a pretty dwarf-growing species; flowers creamy white, spotted with purple, less attractive than some others, but very interesting.

M. elephanticeps, a grand species; flowers large; colour crimson, beautifully shaded with magenta.

M. Harryana, a superb species; flowers large, and generally of the richest shade of magenta. There are several varieties of this species, and some produce flowers of a brilliant red shaded with magenta.

M. ignea, flowers of medium size; colour bright red-scarlet, shaded crimson.

M. Lindeni, flowers of medium size; colour rich magenta-crimson.

M. Tovarensis, inferior in beauty to the others, but desirable in a collection; flowers pure white.

M. Veitchiana, very attractive and beautiful; flowers scarlet and orange.

YELLOW ROSES.

(Concluded from page 167.)



NOISETTE.—The leader in this important section is the far-famed *Marechal Niel*, of which we presented a portrait and biography, and certificate of character, in the May number of the *FLORAL WORLD*. It is the finest of all the yellow roses, and has the additional merit of a good constitution. For growing under glass it is admirably adapted, being tender enough to enjoy the shelter; but it should be planted out in a good border, for it is too vigorous for pot culture, except when young or when particular attention can be given it, for the development of its full power. It thrives on any kind of stock; but its own roots are the best roots, and, happily, it strikes as easily as a *Boursault*, and when on *Manetti*, if planted rather deep, it readily makes roots above the point of junction with the stock.

The commanding splendour of *Marechal Niel* has diverted attention from certain other varieties of the same great section, which the enthusiastic rosarian will value when he has learnt to manage them. Among the yellow *Noisettes* there are a few which will thrive any-

July.

where, and require very little care to insure an abundant bloom; but these are not the kinds that the rosarian becomes excited about. Anyone can grow *Ophirie*; if never pruned at all it will always grow neatly, and cover itself with flowers. So will *Desprez à fleur jaune*, which is usually, for shortness, designated "*Jaune Desprez*." Give it a warm position, either on a wall, as a standard on the brier, or as a pillar rose on Manetti, and it is sure to bloom abundantly; and charming things its flowers are, and with a delicious fragrance. We had a fine *Jaune Desprez* on a six-foot brier, trained on a south wall; it covered a space of about 200 square feet, and was literally dense with roses for three or four months every year. The cruel winter of 1860 destroyed rose and stock together, its age being then about fifteen years. In its curious mixture of colours, red, sulphur, flesh, and buff, this may be considered a companion rose to the noble *Gloire de Dijon*.

We come nearer to the true yellow in *Solfaterre*, which was introduced by Mr. Rivers in 1842, and has always been a favourite. The colour is pale sulphur, the flowers are large and very double, and the tree grows with great vigour. Very like it is *Lamarque*, a most beautiful sulphur-yellow rose, and one of the finest wall-roses known. *Triomphe de Rennes*, a true *Noisette*, with large canary-coloured flowers, is hardier than the two foregoing, and bears the smoke of towns tolerably well. At Stoke Newington it grows and blooms superbly as a standard, exposed to all the winds of heaven. *Celine Forestier* is another true *Noisette*, of vigorous habit, as hardy as the last, and very adaptable to any situation where a rose of any kind will grow. The flowers are pale yellow, very pure and bright, large and full, and are very freely produced if the tree is scarcely at all pruned. The best way to manage it is to cut back a few of the longest rods every spring, leaving always about half the shoots to flower, and the other half to grow. In a good season, the shoots that were pruned will flower in the autumn as well as those left unpruned. It bears smoke well, and grows freely on any free stock. The best place for it is on a west wall, where the strong shoots can be trained in their full length, or as a standard on a brier; for when grown as a bush it is too straggling unless much pinched in, and that is apt to endanger the flowering, though the stubby side-shoots which follow are sure to flower the next season if left alone. *Mlle. Aristide* is another vigorous grower, with a decided trace of the Tea rose in its constitution. This requires a warm wall, and grows best when worked on the Banksian rose, but it will do on the brier. The flowers are pale yellow, with salmon centre, and if the tree is well fed, the flowers are large and full.

Among the strong growers we have now only three left, and they are fine old favourites. *Cloth of Gold* is truly magnificent when brought to perfection; the colour pure gold yellow, the form globular, very large and double. *Isabella Gray* differs from it in being a shade deeper in colour towards the centre. When well grown it opens freely, but is rather deficient in form; there is a sort of squareness about it which the experienced eye detects at a glance. But very often this rose does not open well, and it is very shy of


blooming under all ordinary circumstances. The last of the three is *Jane Hardy*, flowers deep gold-yellow, small, but pretty; the habit that of a climber, and too tender to be used as a standard; though in a warm climate, as that of Jersey for example, where Cloth of Gold thrives amazingly, it would make superb weeping standards, that would look like tents of gold tissue when in full bloom.

Of the yellow roses enumerated above, there are four that call for special consideration as to the best means of securing a plentiful and an *annual* crop of flowers. These are Cloth of Gold, Solfaterre, Isabella Gray, and Jane Hardy. We omit from this consideration Marechal Niel, because it never fails to flower freely when planted in a suitable position. It is a fortunate thing that if we hit upon the right method of managing any one of these, that same method will apply to all the rest.

These delicately-constituted roses require a deep, rich, dry, warm soil. If wall and border could both be moderately heated, without covering with glass, there is no doubt these roses would surpass everything, in the way of roses, ever seen. To do so would be quite possible, but the majority of cultivators, and, for our own part, we cast our lot with the majority as having common sense on its side, prefer to attempt their culture with the heat of the sun alone. It will be understood from these remarks, that to plant any of these roses in a bleak position on undrained soil, or in poor, sour, pasty stuff, would be the height of folly. They might live, but they would neither grow nor bloom. A south wall has been pronounced by more than one authority as unfit for them; but this is a mistake. The fact is, the place cannot be too hot; but as tender plants on south walls are in more danger in winter than plants of the same kind on north walls, the cultivator must make amends by protecting, and there is nothing better for the purpose than a stout canvas fixed to a lath above the top line of the trees, and drawn down at night. The use of protection is perhaps of more importance in spring than winter; for, having secured a hot position and a thorough good border, the next step towards success is to promote an *early and vigorous growth*. Early formation of strong wood allows of its more perfect ripening by summer-heat; and if the wood be well ripened, there will be plenty of bloom to a certainty. There are two more points for the cultivator to fix in his memory—namely, to use the knife as little as possible, and to exercise patience, for these roses must be well established, and have had some years of growth, before they acquire a blooming condition. We must now speak of them separately, as to their individual needs and peculiarities.

Cloth of Gold will do as well on a brier as any rose known. It will also do well on the Banksian. It will also do for a time on Celine and Manetti stocks, but unless it makes roots of its own, and so becomes independent of the stock, it may perish just as it acquires the proper age to be in perfection. It is very important to bud on *established stocks*, as, when the junction has been effected, the rose makes that quick and early growth which is so essential to success; whereas, if the stock be only half rooted, the first shoots of the rose rise weak, and never afterwards acquire their proper vigour. As

the shoots rise, train them their full length upright till June, then untie or unnailed them, and nail them in again in the form of half circles, or as near that figure as possible, thus:—



This bending of the shoots will promote the ripening of the wood; and if the season is hot and dry there will be an abundant production the next year of golden trusses *on the upper parts of the shoots*. As soon as the bloom is over, cut half the shoots back to plump buds at the base, train the shoots from these buds upright, and bend as before. By this treatment the trees will bloom again in autumn.

It really does not matter what stock Isabella Gray is worked on; but it must have a warm and dry position. To promote the formation of spurs it is necessary to hasten the growth by giving abundance of water, alternating with liquid manure, early in the spring, and to train in all the wood its full length and cease watering about the middle of July. As soon as these shoots begin to ripen, there will probably appear a second growth of shoots from the base, and these shoots must be suppressed, otherwise the formation of spurs will be prevented. If the season is tolerably dry, and the tree has plenty of sun, it will at once throw out spurs and bloom freely. As soon as the side spurs begin to push, the critical moment is past, the tree will now devote its energies to the production of flowers instead of new wood, and it may be assisted again with liquid manure. The next spring cut back a portion of these shoots, to induce a strong growth of new wood to go through the same process as the year before, and perchance on the shoots not pruned a few (or many) blooms will appear in May or June.

The first year that Isabella Gray was sent out, and when rose growers had no other subject to talk about, so thoroughly did it engross their attention, we purchased some plants of Messrs. E. G. Henderson, of St. John's Wood. They were in five-inch pots, worked on Boursault stocks, and consisted entirely of bloom spurs, the buds having been taken from ripe wood. There were some eight or ten wiry branches upon each, forming very compact little bushes. These little plants bloomed in the greenhouse in May, most beautifully, being completely covered with small but very perfect blossoms, of a rather pale gold colour, two or three shades paler indeed than the flowers usually come out of doors. When the bloom was over, they were cut back very close, and the pots were dropped into larger ones and rich soil rammed in between. They soon produced shoots which naturally broke into spurs, and bloomed tolerably well in the autumn. After blooming they were shaken out, repotted into seven-inch pots, and slightly shortened. In February they were put in a warm house and again bloomed as before; but the flowers were always pale, though they were always kept near the glass. In the winter of 1860 these plants were in an unheated structure, the pots were frozen through, and they perished

in company with a good collection of Tea roses that shared the same fate. They had, however, taught us a lesson, and that we hand over to all whom it may concern.

It is quite certain that any rose-grower, who has a warm wall and a dry border, may secure two crops of bloom every season from any of the yellow Noisette and Tea roses. Start them early, protect the young growth while spring frosts prevail; let the unpruned wood produce its flowers, then set it back and get an autumn bloom from the shoots of the season; or treat the spurs as apple and pear spurs which continue fruitful, and instead of cutting out the wood which produced them, shorten in the spurs to one or two buds as soon as the first bloom is over, and so cause them to renew themselves and flower again the same season.

The yellow Noisettes of less vigorous habit, should, except in the most favoured localities, be grown under glass. *Le Pactole*, a fine yellow, requires a warm wall, but does better under glass, and makes a good pot-plant. *Cornelia Koch*, delicate straw colour, and *Smith's Yellow*, lemon-colour or yellowish straw, are good forcing roses, but of little use out of doors. The best way to manage them as pot-plants is to train them spirally. They should be on their own roots to make nice plants. The following forgotten Noisettes have been carefully grown at Stoke Newington, and may be recommended to rosarians who sigh for a satiety of yellow roses:—*Clara Wendel*, fawn with yellow centre; must be grown under glass. *Vitellina*, colours mixed as in *Jaune Desprez*, but occasionally the yellow predominates; a vigorous grower, and flowers well after a hot season.

S. H.

A RUSTIC PLANT-HOUSE.



IN the interest of our readers, we have considered it desirable to direct special attention to a combined plant-house and smoking-room recently erected in the garden of Stamford House, Stoke Newington, the residence of J. T. Pickburn, Esq. Preliminary to a description of this structure, of which two illustrations are given, it is necessary to say that Stamford House is one of the grand old mansions that now remain of the once rural and delightful village of Stoke Newington. At one time it commanded views of patches of cornfields, belts of woodland and flowery meadows, and a grand panorama, comprising, amongst other special features, the silvery windings of the Lea and the densely-wooded heights of Epping Forest. But now it is crowded up by the extension of the great Metropolis, and although it still commands pleasant prospects, it has become a town-house, comfortably screened from the noise and dust of the surrounding traffic by an ample extent of garden. The building itself is somewhat plain, although noble in appearance; but the entrance-court is, we are bound to say, one of the very best of its kind. The



TEA ROSE.—PERLE DE LYON.