

CARE OF DISEASE IN OREGON ROSES

How To Prevent Attacks By Bacteria That Injure So Many Bushes

As every rosegrower is painfully aware, mildew this season has been more than ordinarily prevalent. This, according to Dr. L. Dechmann, is not the result of disease, but the disease itself. He holds that the main cause of this disease is our untelligent use of fertilizer.

Though he has all his life been a physician, his specialty has been the study of chemistry from the great masters. While a resident of Europe, he was personally associated with Souper, Pierre Notting and Peter Lambert, who originated some of the finest roses now seen in Portland gardens. Dr. Dechmann knows the methods of these great professional rosearians, and is competent to speak on the subject.

He holds that with roses, as with human beings, the only efficacious way to resist disease is to put healthy "blood" into the veins. All this he sets forth clearly, first in the scientific, then in a popular way. He then gives a formula for a nutritive salts, which, put into the earth around the roots of roses, gives the bush the strength of sap to resist diseases which now blight our best bushes. It should be added that Dr. Dechmann is not a theorist alone. At his private experimental station, at Gresham, Or., he has growing several hundred varieties of roses which he cultivates with marked success.

BY DR. L. DECHMANN.

"THE rose, by any other name, smells just as sweet," is an old saying, and truly the odor of the rose is a distinctly characteristic scent, which in any way closely resembles the rose. Otto of roses has been imitated, but never equaled. An expert will at once detect the imitation.

In the gray dawn of the ages we already find the rose the pet flower of gods and men alike. A symbol of beauty crowned as queen of all flowers, she towers at the present day in great perfection above all her sisters. In never heretofore dreamed of perfection in form and color she excels all other flowers.

No other flower can boast of as many varieties as the rose. They are counted by the thousands. Even if many varieties resemble each other, yet we find by close observation in each individual kind a difference, either in color or form of blossoms, shape of stem or bush and in foliage. The trained eye of the grower, however, can designate by these peculiarities the different species.

Not only in the manifold beauty of the blossoms is the rose the queen of flowers, but also on account of the long duration of its flowering time.

Of course much depends upon the climate for the cultivation of perfect and lasting roses and be it said right here, that the temperate zone produces the finest roses. Extreme warmth and dry atmospheres are not to the liking of the rose.

Moisture and humidity of the air are paramount to the cultivation of fine specimens of the queen of flowers.

It is not intended to give in this article a history of the rose; lack of space would forbid this. But I wish to state that up to date we recognize 23 original species of roses and from these over 200 different kinds have been propagated, which number is being yearly augmented.

Let me state here, that in all of my travels over the civilized world I have ever come across a climate which in my estimation is more perfectly suited to the cultivation of rich and elegant roses than Western Oregon, and especially Portland, our fair metropolis. The individual who named Portland the Rose City should for all time to come receive the thanks of its citizens. No name could have been found which would, from nature's point of view, be more appropriate. The name "Rose City" has no doubt stimulated the interest of Portland people in rose culture, and in time the planned annual rose carnival will be the means of heralding Portland all over the continent as the place where roses bloom in larger number and greater state of perfection than

in any other locality in the civilized world.

However, to attain this reputation, it is not only necessary to plant roses but to be careful in the selection of the varieties in the first place.

Like everything else, roses, if not highly cultivated stock, will degenerate. All amateur rosegrowers, of course, cannot be experts, yet with a little study of the wants of the rose they will be enabled to raise fine roses. Rosegrowers have to be ever vigilant over their charges. They are subject to ravages and diseases, if not properly cared for. A diseased bush will produce only imperfect blossoms. Therefore, all rosegrowers should learn the essential wants of the rose and when diseased, its proper treatment. If Portland rosegrowers are willing to do this, our rose carnivals will become famous and our city will receive an amount of judicious advertising which could in no other way be obtained.

I shall try to describe how to produce

will satisfy ourselves with the paraphrase, "Healthfulness is the normal performance of all the natural functions and the normal mechanical power of all the parts and organs."

When we then ask: "What is necessary to the maintenance of the complicated normal life processes, constituting good health?" experience gives us the answer: Air, light, water, exercise, rest and proper nutrition.

Next in importance comes the question: "Whence comes sickness?" Through the false quantitative and qualitative treatment of the dietetic or hygienic factors, due to our ignorance.

We must, if we follow this line of thought logically, ask how does it happen that we do not arrive at this conclusion; that we do not recognize the causes of disease as they affect the disposition, in dietetic error. Therefore, in ourselves, that is in our human self-sufficiency which always seeks a scapegoat and never allows us to say with the prodigal son: "Pater, peccavi."

What are those hygienic factors? Suppression or prevention? That is the question!

What is said herein regarding the production of perfect blood or sap applies to all animal or vegetable creation, but especially to the rose.

Should we try to disturb public order or go so far as to commit crime, we will most undoubtedly be arrested in short order. We have policemen around with the necessary authority who will make the arrest. Judges who will impose punishment upon the criminal. These instruments of justice serve to prevent as well as to suppress crime. With disease it is different. The criminal "sickness" plans the crime which will disturb and undermine order of the human or plant body; but this great criminal is not detected until he has committed the crime and produced the disease. Where are the means by which we may be able to prevent the invisible enemy from committing crime?

Prevention of Disease.

There is hardly a human being who does not admit, that under all circumstances it would be better for the human or plant system if we could prevent disease instead of suppressing it after it has been created by some circumstance or other. Experience has taught us that prevention is better than suppression; at the same time we have found that prevention is the more difficult task.

This fact may explain why physicians and druggists would rather suppress disease than prevent it. Today the "medical policemen" (the physicians) are compelled to wait until the crime is committed, the disease produced, and then and not until then, they try to arrest the criminal by means of drugs and poisons, which too often not only handicap the criminal, but at the same time execute the victim by sending him to an early grave.

This was our medicine; the patients died, who were restored. None cared to ask: "Why internal mixture thus, are long. These pills and powerful vials among. We raged more fiercely than the pest. We struck the deadly poison, did to thousands give life. They played the reckless murderers best. —Goethe in Faust."

We have hundreds, and thousands of books on the suppression of disease, but not one which treats the subject of prevention in a thorough or complete way. For about 25 years I have in essays and lectures agitated the cause

of prevention. I have in many cases tried to induce the physicians and scientists of my acquaintance to make a specialty of the prevention of disease to enable the patient to keep their health by hygienic means. It should be the task of such specialists to cultivate the most useful and ideal specialty of modern science to wit: To study the individual constitutions thoroughly, to define a certain mode of living for each individual which will place man, beast or plant in a position to gain a maximum of strength, health and power of reproduction.

It is nothing but overwhelming confidence on the part of the patient to suppose that the stomach is a sort of post or express office, which will send remedies only to those parts of the system which are afflicted. But how is it that this medical bigotry has gained such a strong hold upon the world?

The why and wherefore is easy to explain. Nowadays people want to see



DR. L. DECHMANN.

everything, but think very little. It is easy to understand that a drug, which blackens a silver spoon or destroys the fiber of linen, must have a more terrible and dangerous effect upon the fine tissues of our interior organs.

Medical healing suppresses the symptoms of disease and nothing more. While hygienic healing considers that by putting a plant or a human system in the proper condition, they will grow for all they are worth.

Hygienic healing is a science today and will be the medical science of the future.

How can we cure disease? Only by removing its cause. How can we remove its cause? By using the hygienic universal medicine named Pure Blood.

The great physiologist, Prof. Moleschott, said over 50 years ago: "It is one of the chief questions which humanity must always ask of the physician, how to obtain good, healthy and active blood, and we may put the question as we wish, all who occupy their minds with it are forced to ac-

cepted not arrange them alternately, but this is a case in point.

No. 1 will, of course, be thinking of No. 2, the girl on his right, and the girl, No. 2, will be thinking of No. 3, the boy on her right, so the problem will grow very mystifying if the questions are asked rapidly, and the answers are given without hesitation.

It is like a composite photograph of the whole company, when he finds some familiar trait or characteristic. But often his next question leaves him gasping for breath.

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lstry, I was successful in finding the path to the playgrounds of those mysterious occurrences of life, to-wit: As the cells, being the smallest elements of the organism, are also only products of the blood and for their composition again require in alternating quantities the different chemical interstitial substances, so it was necessary to fathom which those chemical elements of the cell are, what forms their mutual relation, taken in the separate body-parts and in which way they enter the organism.

In this way I got a clear insight as to the greatly mistaken idea of the doings of the so-called mineral materials in the organism and it was gradually made clear to me that everything is dependent upon the introduction of the proper anorganic or nutritive salts to the blood.

It may be argued that what we eat and drink is heterogeneous in which the mineral matter is mutually supplemented.

This is the general opinion, yet not a fact. Our vegetables, grain, meat and milk contain too much phosphoric acid and too little calcium phosphate, and artificial and animal manuring, while the sulphuric acid is entirely missing. Von Liebig says about this: "If the tiniest ingredient of the minerals is missing in the soil, the plants must grow sick."

"The ground may be ever so rich in ingredients—it is inexhaustible."

The analysis of our blood indicates that to remain well, we must possess again as much sulphuric acid as phosphoric acid.

We are taught, it is true, to eat more vegetables than meat, but which matter hurts or benefits us, we have never been informed. How is it then that the science of sanative power of nature as well as medical science are still in the dark as to which relation the separate component parts of our nourishment must absolutely be and exist in order to obtain normal, healthy sanguification?

The cause is right here: The application of a real chemistry of life was never until now comprehended. It is the immortal Justus von Liebig, according to my judgment, who shows us the path we are to take to the most important field imaginable, for without a sound body all our acquisitions of modern times are worthless. It would be a simple and natural solution of the question how to thwart the degeneration of mankind if history had not taught us that as often as a new truth appears the oxen will but their horns against it. They can't help this because after Pythagoras had found the master of arts Mithras, he was so overjoyed that he sacrificed 100 oxen to the gods and since then the oxen are attacked by a holy fright whenever a new truth emerges.

Counsel to Oregon Rose Growers.

While I am fully aware that a treatise on healthy, nutritious blood as applied to vegetation does not vitally interest the average reader (though it should do so) I have written the foregoing as the foundation for other articles on the rose, which I hope to make public in due time. For the present a remedy for mildew, more preva-

lent now than ever before, is of highest importance.

This remedy consists of food which will give such strength and vital force to the sap that disease will be overcome. Mildew is disease.

Reserving the topic for future discussion, I must here set down my fixed opinion, which I can state abundantly to prove, that the main cause of disease in Oregon roses is the untelligent use of animal manures. As the season for applying fertilizer is many weeks ahead, this subject may be deferred for the time being.

To give a familiar illustration of the value of proper food in disease caused by germs, take the treatment of tuberculosis in the open air sanatorium. What is the first step? Feeding all the rich milk and fresh eggs that a patient can assimilate. What is the result? If treatment is taken in time, the strengthened blood resists the ravages of the tubercle and soon overcomes it. In a few months the condition of the patient becomes normal.

Just so it is with the rose bush. Feed it through its roots with a well balanced ration of minerals and you make its sap so healthy that it will drive from trunk, branch, leaf and blossom all the bacteria that have been undermining its life.

Nutritious Salts for Roses.

Prescription of Dr. L. Dechmann's nutritive salts for roses:

(COPYRIGHT.)

Sulphate of lime (use common field plaster)..... 6 ounces
Sulphate of sodium (use common Glauber salts)..... 1 ounce
Sulphate of magnesium (use common Epsom salts)..... 1 ounce
Nitrate of calcium (use common plaster)..... 2 ounces
Nitrate of sodium (use commercial)..... 2 ounces
Supersulphate (use commercial)..... 4 ounces

Or one pound, which retails for about 26¢.

For spraying use a 1 per cent solution of commercial sulphate of potassium.

By buying raw materials and mixing it yourself, 18 pounds of my nutritive salts will not cost more than from 50 to 60 cents. To apply the salts, loosen the earth under each bush to the depth of from four to five inches with hoe or trowel. Cultivate thus, making a circle 18 to 24 inches in diameter. Dig a shallow trench, say 2 1/2 inches deep at the circumference, then sprinkle therein the nutritive salts; for small bushes, use 1/2 ounce (a heaping tablespoonful); from that amount up to three ounces for large bushes.

Then fill in the trench with earth and give the bush (according to size) a gallon to two gallons of water. Don't let it cold from the faucet, but let it be the temperature of the air. The salts will dissolve readily and be taken up by the roots. Within four days you will notice a change for the better in the foliage.

One dose of the nutritive salts is sufficient for the present.

Direct questions on the cultivation of roses will be answered through the Sunday Oregonian. Address Dr. L. Dechmann, private experiment station, Gresham, Or.

The Nature Student's Cat.

JOHN BURROUGHS, the famous nature student, is never tired of ridiculing the new school of nature writers, the school that attributes a rather human intelligence to animals and insects.

"Mr. Burroughs dined with me one night," said a magazine editor of New York, "and among my guests was a young nature writer of the new school."

"This young man told a wonderful story about the intelligence of oysters. He said he was going to put the story in his new book. Mr. Burroughs gave a dry laugh and said: 'I don't know what you are talking about. This story is quite as authentic as the other one, and it should do for your book nobody!'"

"A venerable student paused impressively, then said: 'A Springfield couple had a cat that was rendered helpless and they put it out of its misery by means of chloroform. They buried it in the garden and planted a rosebush over its remains. The next morning a familiar scratching took them to the front door, and there was the cat waiting to be let in, with the rosebush under its arm.'"

Trading on Honesty.

"A Journalist's dinner in New York," said an editor, "I once heard the late William L. Brown, publisher of the New York News, tell an interesting story about an upright Ohio judge."

"Colonel Brown said that when he was running the Youngstown Vindicator a civil case involving a large sum of money was tried before this judge. It was the Smith-Jones case, and Smith was the defendant, and Jones the plaintiff."

"I was surprised to hear that you won that case. I thought the evidence was rather in Jones' favor."

"Maybe it was," said Smith, with a cunning smile. "But you know, the judge is such an honest old boy. The day before the case ended I sent him a letter begging him to accept an enclosure of \$500."

"Why," said the other, "I should think that would have made you lose your case."

"To be sure it would," said Smith, with another cunning smile; "only I signed Jones' name."

Buying or Selling.

WILLIAM B. RIDGELY, the Compiler of the Currency, said of a certain speculator the other day:

"The man is as ingenious as a horse dealer's son they used to tell about in my native Springfield."

"This boy was once unexpectedly called upon by his father to mount a horse and exhibit his paces."

"As he settled himself in the saddle the boy, in order to regulate the horse's gait according, leaned down and whispered to his father:

"Are you buying or selling?"

The Hypocritical Gunner.

REAR-ADMIRAL COGHILAN, during a dinner at Delmonico's, said of a certain speculator:

"The gentleman's remarks struck me as hypocritical. It reminded me of the gunner who, after having taken careful aim and missed his bird, said:

'Ah, well, live and let live is my motto.'"

Good Stories of Prominent People

Mary's Fishing.

THE other day little Mary, aged four, was having a most exciting time fishing from the nursery window. She had a long string that reached to the top of a tall rosebush in the garden.

"Now I have caught a whale!" laughed she. And up she hauled a whale that weighed several tons at least, judging by the tugs and grunts that Mary gave. This monster was safely landed on the nursery floor, and the line again lowered. Next came a swordfish, which was followed by other terrible creatures that caused Mary a fresh shout of joy each time. Suddenly her mirth was changed to a horrible groan, and then a cry of blood-curdling fright. Mother ran to her and looked out the window to see what had happened.

Coming up became of all the sea monsters—a pretty little black and yellow spider. Nearer and nearer it was crawling, and closer and closer. "Save me!" she sobbed. "Oh, the awful thing will eat me up!"

Let go! laughed the mother. It was he who once gave the following instructions in his medical colloquies: "To understand a sickness or disease and to undertake thoroughly to cure the same, it is first of all necessary to unfold before one's vision the ways and means of its formation, and trace by degrees its origin, before one is enabled to prepare therapeutic measures, conforming with the individual stages of the disease."

In this very sense I faithfully tried to

A Good Guessing Game.

EVERY one should be in the secret but the guesser. A nice rainy day is selected, with a number of children and plenty of bubbling spirits, the guesser goes out of the room while the company consults. They arrange themselves on chairs in a circle, and decide to think of some person, the person in this case being the right-hand neighbor of each player. The players are numbered 1, 2, 3 etc., by means of printed placards hung around each neck. Then the guesser is summoned to prepare a stand within the circle. No. 1 acts as spokesman, and announces:

"We are all thinking of some person."

"Male or female?" asks the guesser, of No. 1.

This is always the first question, then the guesser goes in regular sequence round and round the circle, becoming more and more puzzled, as can be seen by this example:

"Take No. 1, whose right-hand neighbor is No. 2, and No. 2 has for a right-hand neighbor No. 3. No. 1 is a boy. No. 2 is a girl. No. 3 is a boy. You

need not arrange them alternately, but this is a case in point.

No. 1 will, of course, be thinking of No. 2, the girl on his right, and the girl, No. 2, will be thinking of No. 3, the boy on her right, so the problem will grow very mystifying if the questions are asked rapidly, and the answers are given without hesitation.

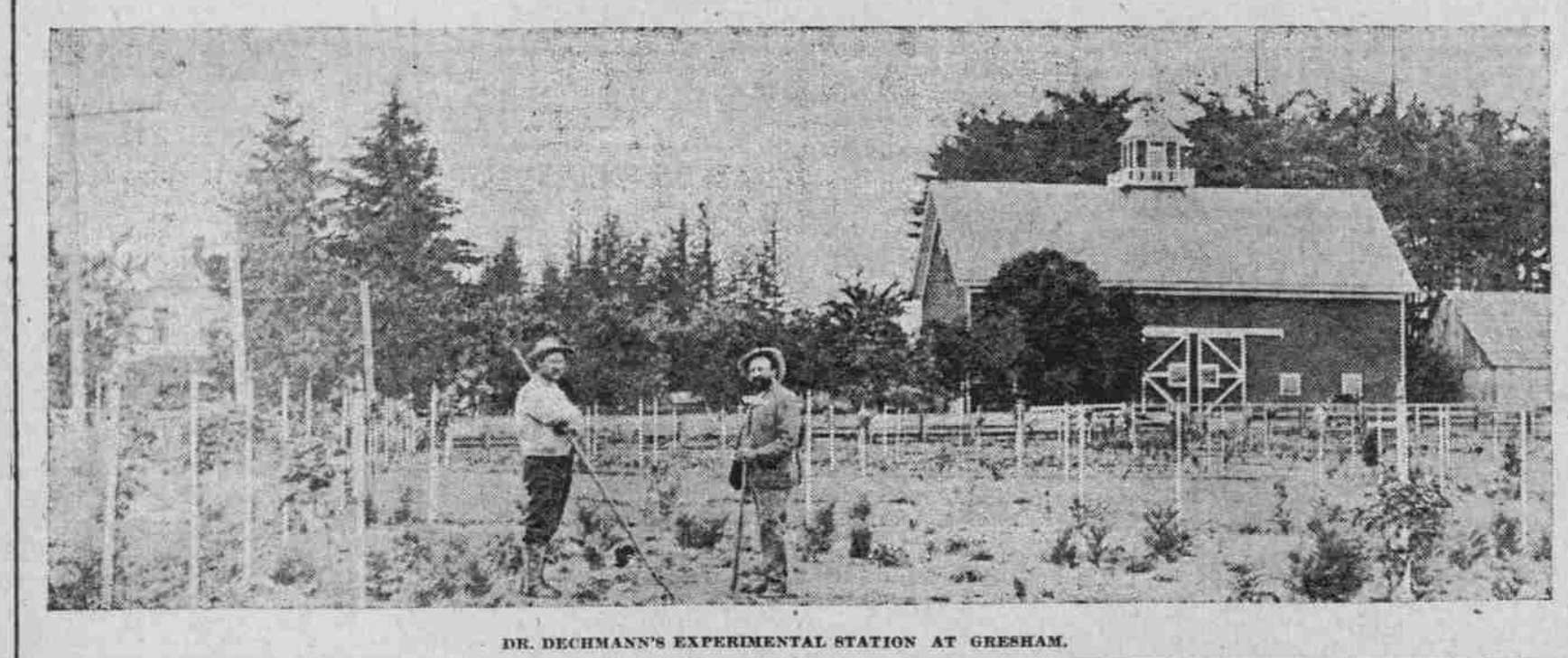
It is like a composite photograph of the whole company, when he finds some familiar trait or characteristic. But often his next question leaves him gasping for breath.

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Guided by Masters.

In my nutrition therapy I myself followed faithfully the suggestions I derived from the words of Privy Councillor Prof. Schenninger, in Berlin. It was he who once gave the following instructions in his medical colloquies: "To understand a sickness or disease and to undertake thoroughly to cure the same, it is first of all necessary to unfold before one's vision the ways and means of its formation, and trace by degrees its origin, before one is enabled to prepare therapeutic measures, conforming with the individual stages of the disease."

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DR. DECHMANN'S EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT GRESHAM.

is the obscure point. Modern science designates it even as a "terra incognita." In this ignorance of the fundamental cause lies the explanation of our want of causal therapy (that of today is one almost purely symptomatic) and a true preventive or prophylactic, the explanation of the lack of success of the symptomatic therapy and the explanation of the enormous consumption of patent medicines.

How little, how woefully little have we in opposition to the mania for bacteriological causes of disease, busied ourselves with the disposition and those things connected with it, namely: with the comprehension of constitutional variation (or differences), and with so-called constitutional disturbances and their explanations. In this field as good as nothing has been done toward putting together the A B C of the subject.

As a first step toward this end, one should comprehend the following: What do we call being healthy? "Silly question!" But let someone give the answer. We

of prevention. I have in many cases tried to induce the physicians and scientists of my acquaintance to make a specialty of the prevention of disease to enable the patient to keep their health by hygienic means. It should be the task of such specialists to cultivate the most useful and ideal specialty of modern science to wit: To study the individual constitutions thoroughly, to define a certain mode of living for each individual which will place man, beast or plant in a position to gain a maximum of strength, health and power of reproduction.

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knowledge explicitly, or bashfully and timidly, that our thinking, our sensibility, our power and our children are dependent on our blood, and our blood on the nutrition."

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