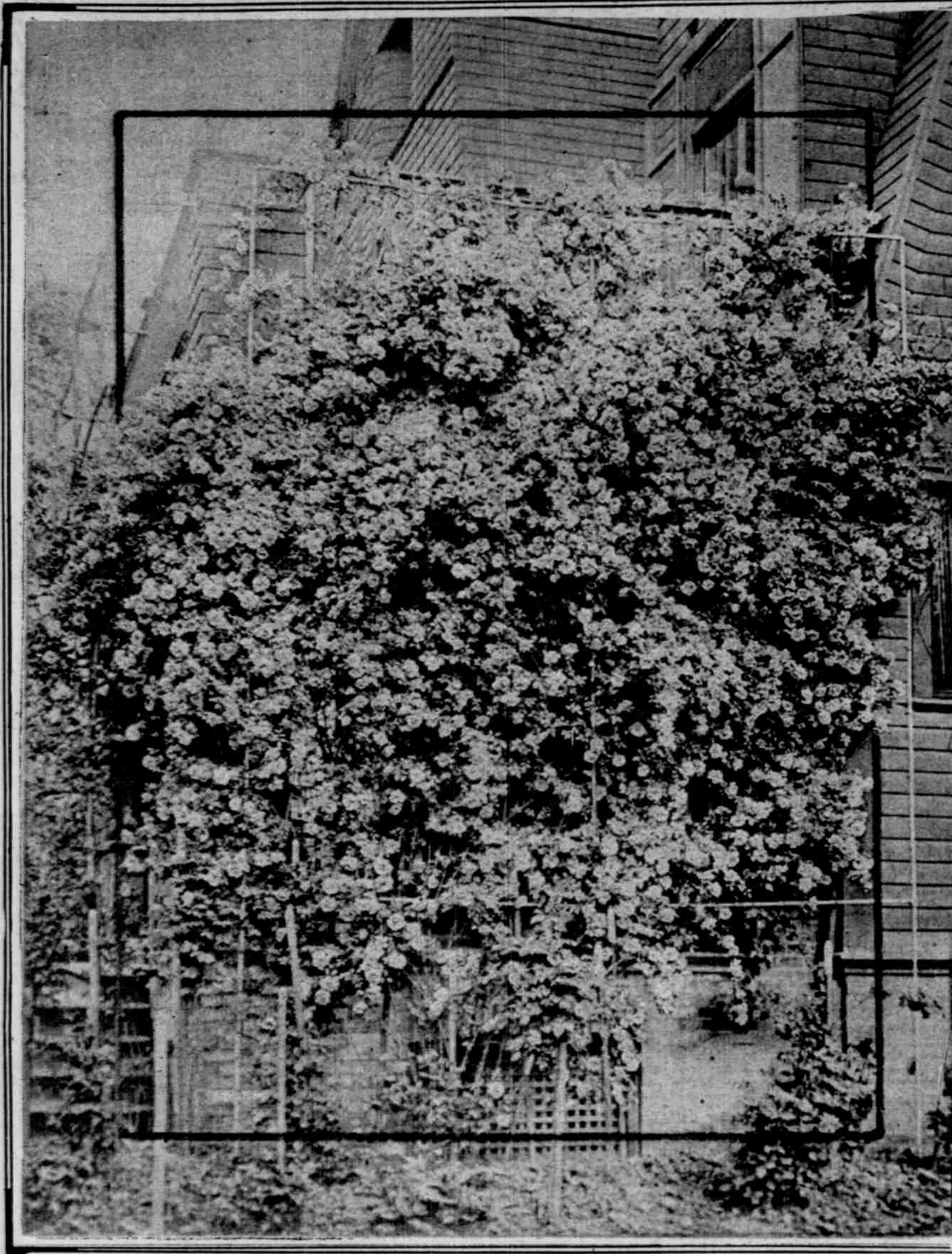


# PORTLAND NEEDS MORE CLIMBING ROSES



**POPULAR ARTICLE  
ON HOW TO GROW THEM  
BY FREDERICK V. HOLMAN.**



*FORTUNE'S YELLOW  
AT MR HOLMAN'S  
RESIDENCE.*

**P**ORTLAND has established its reputation as the Rose City. It should now have that character. As applied to a person, reputation is what is said of him or what he is reputed to be; character is what he really is. The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition brought many people to Portland who had never seen such beautiful roses growing in the open, nor so many of them, and they were surprised and charmed at the rose displays in many of Portland's gardens. But, I regret to say, not in all the gardens. In many places there are not so many rose bushes as there should be. Every garden in Portland should have many bushes of the choicest and most beautiful bush varieties. It would make Portland far more beautiful and attractive than it now is. It would induce more people to come here to live. It would make each home more valuable for sale than it now is. The poor should have roses as well as the rich. The humble cottage needs them even more than the stately house. The rose is no respecter of persons. It is as faithful to its friend as a dog. Give it care and attention and it shows its gratitude by its beauty and perfume.

**Climbing Roses.**  
Portland especially needs more climbing roses. Here they grow with the greatest luxuriance, and bloom in the greatest profusion and beauty. They should be planted to grow on trellises and against houses. The unpainted cottage, the ugly wood house and stable can be transformed to things of beauty by climbing roses. Many persons object to planting climbing roses near a house because of the difficulty of taking the roses down and putting them up again when the house is to be painted. But this difficulty is easily prevented. A plumber will make a frame of three-quarter-inch galvanized iron pipe which can be placed underneath the eaves so as to extend out several feet from the house. It can be bolted or fastened to the house with large screws and bound with small wire rope. From this frame wire netting with large meshes, such as is used for chicken yards, can be suspended. The shoots and branches of the climbing bush will grow through these meshes and the bush will secure itself. It is well to fasten a piece of straight pipe at the bottom of the netting to keep it plumb. It may be necessary to have shoots or branches tied occasionally to the netting. A climbing rose should be pruned very little. Nature makes it more artistic than the gardener.

I have two climbers growing on large frames with netting, such as I have described, on the sides of my house. One of these bushes is about 40 feet high. Last Spring I had my house painted, and neither of these bushes was removed nor damaged.

**Climbing Roses of Every Color.**  
There are now climbing roses of every color and shade known to roses. In the last few years climbing sports from many bush varieties have been originated. A climbing "sport" is a shoot coming from underneath the ground from the roots of a rose bush, which usually has all the characteristics of the bush from which it started, but having the ability to become a climber. Some of the dwarf-growing roses, such as the Viscountess Folkestone and Bell's brecht, two of the most beautiful hybrid teas, have developed climbing sports of strong growth and wonderful beauty. The difficulty is to pick out the few climbing roses one needs.

There are, too, some roses which naturally are strong growers, which become semi-climbers or pillar roses if they are not trimmed and are allowed to grow.

**List of Fine Climbing Roses.**  
I have arranged an alphabetical list of some of the best climbing roses. Choose for yourself. You may be guided by your preference for the bush varieties of the same name. In this list a climbing variety, bearing the same name as a bush variety, is a sport from the latter. I call roses by their true names. I dislike nicknames for roses. If I give a nickname in this list it is placed in brackets after the true name. The color is given opposite the name. The year it was introduced after the color.

- Agnis (Yellow Rambler), yellow, 1894.
- Ards Pillar, velvety crimson, 1902.
- Ards Rover, crimson, shaded maroon, 1888.
- Blush Rambler, soft blush, 1902.
- Chesnut Hybrid, cherry carmine, 1872.
- Climbing Belle Siebrecht, pink, 1899.
- Climbing Captain Christy, pink, 1881.
- Climbing Devonensis, white and blush, 1858.
- Climbing Caroline Testout, pink, 1902.
- Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, white, 1897.
- Climbing La France, pink, 1894.
- Climbing Niphotes, white, 1893.
- Climbing Papa Gontier, pink, 1902.
- Climbing Perle des Jardins, yellow, 1891.
- Chromatella or Cloth of Gold, yellow, 1842.
- Crimson Rambler, bright crimson, 1892.
- Fortune's Yellow (Beauty of Glazenwood), yellow and carmine, 1895.
- Glazenwood, yellow, 1895.
- Glazenwood, creamy-pink, 1902.
- Gloire de Dijon, buff, 1852.
- Gloire de Margottin, bright red, 1867.
- Grass an Tepitz, bright crimson, 1897.
- Lamarque, white, 1830.
- Madame Alfred Carriere, white, 1879.
- Madame Gerard, fawn-yellow, 1879.
- Marchal Niel, yellow, 1864.
- Philadelphia Rambler, velvety crimson, 1860.
- Reine Marie Henriette, cherry red, 1875.
- Reve d'Or, buff-yellow, 1859.
- Solfaterre, pale yellow, 1842.
- William Allen Richardson, orange-yellow, 1873.
- Lady Gay was introduced in 1905. It is a climber, belonging to the Wichuriana family. It is described as being a deep rich rose color similar to the new rose, Dorothy Perkins, but with finer flowers. I have not seen this rose, but friends of mine who have speak of it in the highest praise. It is spoken of in high praise in the catalogues for this year of Alex. Dick-

son & Sons (Ltd.), and of Benjamin R. Cant & Sons, the well-known Irish and English rosegrowers.

**Varieties Particularly Recommended**  
Paris got into trouble in selecting a beauty. So I hesitate. From all these beautiful climbers it is somewhat difficult to select. Tastes differ. But I name a few which, on account of growth, beauty and hardiness, I particularly recommend for Portland and Western Oregon. There are other climbing roses than those I have put in the list. You will find their names and descriptions in almost any large rose catalogue.

I place Mme. Alfred Carriere as easily first. It is a very vigorous growth. The rosebush I spoke of as being about 40 feet high is of that variety. It will stand the sun all day and be all the better for it. It does not do quite so well on the north side of the house. It is, however, rather a shy bloomer until several years old. After that it has no superior as a climbing rose. It is one of the first roses to bloom in the Spring. Quantities of roses, with long stems, will be produced. Before other roses are blooming well, excepting, however, Fortune's Yellow. It does not need to be disbudded, for it rarely blooms in clusters. It does not produce rose apples, and cleans itself from insects and flowers. It has beautiful foliage, and is remarkably free from pests and diseases. It frequently blooms in the Summer and Fall, but not with the profusion nor beauty of its Spring blooming. In May and June it is usually covered with blooms.

Fortune's Yellow I name next in this list, for it is one of the earliest bloomers. Sometimes it blooms even before Mme. Alfred Carriere. This rose has many nicknames given it by the ignorant. Some of these nicknames are, Beauty of Glazenwood, Gold of Ophir and San Rafael Rose. It blooms but once a year, but it is then the most profuse bloomer from rose. I know of it. It has beautiful foliage which usually does not fall until January. It should be sparingly pruned, for the roses come on the short stems from the main shoots and branches. This peculiarity makes it unique in this respect. It blooms when everybody is rose-hungry. Its colors are like those of gorgeous sunset. Glazenwood is a climbing sport of Viscountess Folkestone, one of the most beautiful of the hybrid teas. It is a strong grower, but rather a shy bloomer the first two years. It is simply magnificent when in full bloom. It usually blooms in clusters. To get large flowers it should be disbudded. Last year I had flowers of Glazenwood over six inches in diameter. You cannot be disappointed with this rose, even if you do not care particularly for roses.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria has also a nickname—Mrs. Robert Peary. It is not a rampant climber. Most climbing sports have smaller roses than the bush varieties from which they originated. This rose is an exception to this rule. It comes in clusters, and should be disbudded. I have found it more satisfactory that the old and reliable La-

marque. It is creamy white in color and beautiful both in bud and when fully blown.

Climbing Caroline Testout is a strong grower and is identical with its parent, excepting only in its growth.

Gloire de Dijon is an old favorite, but in a superb rose. I prefer its child, Mme. Beaud for size and perfection of bloom and color. It is not so profuse a bloomer as Gloire de Dijon.

**Red Climbers.**  
The red climbers are not as satisfactory as those of other colors, because the roses fade and must be cut usually to keep the bushes from appearing unsightly.

There are two varieties, however, which are semi-climbers, which are very satisfactory: Gloire de Margottin is a brilliant and beautiful shade of red, "dazzling red." It is sometimes spoken of in the catalogue. While it grows in clusters it is not necessary to disbud it.

Grass an Tepitz (nicknamed Virginia R. Cox) is not usually classed even as a semi-climber. But I have found, by trial in my garden, that it is. It is not very double, but it is a beautiful shade of fiery red. It grows in clusters, and should not be disbudded. It is a continuous bloomer. It stops blooming only when the plant becomes dormant in the Fall. A single flower is not especially attractive in size, but this rose does not quickly fade in the sun. Its charm is that it gives a color effect. Planted against a fence or with other climbers on a trellis it is wonderfully attractive at a distance, short as well as long. Do not trim the bush; let it grow as it will and you will not be disappointed. Do not disbud it. It grows in clusters, but as the petals of a rose fall other blooms take its place. It produces some rose-apples, which should be cut or pinched off so as not to weaken the vitality of the bush, and interfere with its blooming.

There are now a number of varieties of the Rambler roses. They have fine foliage, and while they bloom but once in the year they are very attractive while in bloom.

**Marchal Niel and Cloth of Gold.**  
Marchal Niel and Cloth of Gold are the two finest yellow roses known. They probably are the most beautiful of roses. But they are difficult to grow in the garden. The care, ordinarily, necessary to obtain successful results from them is very great. Cloth of Gold is the stronger grower, but is the shy bloomer. Both are granddaughters of Lamarque. The care necessary to produce satisfactory results from either of these varieties will enable you to look after all the other climbers in your garden.

**How to Plant Climbing Roses.**  
In planting climbing roses it is best to plant them properly so that they will

need no particular care thereafter, so far as making them grow, except putting on the manure in the Fall and digging it in in the Spring. It is best to dig a hole four feet square and four feet deep, or make it even deeper than four feet, and place small stones or broken brick in the bottom to secure drainage. Fill this hole with rich earth mixed with well-rotted manure and a small quantity of bone-dust. Thus planted a climbing rose will grow luxuriantly for years. If you cannot get rich earth you may fill the hole this Spring with alternate layers of common clay and new cow manure and add plenty of bone-dust. Next Fall this will be right to plant a climbing rose.

In planting a rose near the house, especially if there is a brick basement, you should plant the rose so that its roots will be placed on an inclined plane, sloping from the wall. The roots, which grow against a brick wall will be killed. A brick wall absorbs a great deal of moisture and makes the earth very dry for a distance of a foot or more from the wall. If the rose is planted several feet from the wall it will not be necessary to slope the roots away from the house.

Climbing roses, when in bloom, give pleasure not only to you, but to the neighbors and the passerby. It helps to satisfy the beauty-hunger of the children. These roses make the neighborhood more attractive and better. If you do not care for them yourself be a good Samaritan and give pleasure to others. It is your

duty to add to the reputation of Portland. By "you" I mean YOU.

**Spray Your Rosebushes Now.**  
Rose bushes should be sprayed every year in January or February. If this is done in January, before the bushes have begun to grow, you can use a strong spray, which is more effective to kill the scale and other insect pests, than if done later. If you have not sprayed this year, do it as soon as you can. Unfortunately, the San Jose scale is now quite prevalent in Portland and in the Willamette Valley. Praying will not kill the scale, but spraying will. The best spray, recommended by horticulturists, to kill the scale is a mixture of lime and sulphur, usually having some salt in it to cause the spray to adhere to the bark. This mixture should be boiled in water for several hours. Any seed or plant store can supply it ready for use or give you a formula. Keroseene emulsion will also kill the scale, but it is not so good as the other mixture. Bordeaux mixture is good for the vegetable pests, but it is of comparatively little use in killing the scale. Later in the season Bordeaux mixture, greatly diluted, may be used to prevent or cure mildew, yellow leaf, etc.

This year every one should spray the rose bushes, the shrubbery and the trees, especially the fruit trees. The San Jose scale infests many parts of Portland. If this pest is not exterminated now we

will have great trouble to get rid of it. To spray this year every one owes it not only to himself but to his neighbors and the community at large. It is to be hoped that professional sprayers will go through Portland prepared to spray every yard.

**The Time to Prune Roses.**  
Now is the time to begin to prune your rose bushes. It may be done at any time in the next few weeks—the sooner the better. Our climate is milder than that of England and the roses start growing much earlier here than in England.

**Western Oregon.**  
While this letter is written especially for Portland and its immediate vicinity, all that I have said applies to Western Oregon, especially the Willamette Valley. Every town, every village, every farmhouse and barn in the Valley should be made beautiful with climbing roses. Let every householder plant climbing roses. If you do not care for the beauty of roses, bear in mind that they will add to the selling price of your property to any intending purchaser who appreciates the beauty of the surroundings.

FREDERICK V. HOLMAN.

*MADAME ALFRED CARRIERE BUSH  
30 FEET HIGH AT RESIDENCE OF  
FREDERICK V. HOLMAN.*