

ROSE CULTURE AN ART IN PORTLAND

STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE FURNISHINGS FOR THE MODERN HOME

THE NEW Big East Side Store Union Ave. and East Burnside

Special Millinery and Suit Showing Exclusive Styles for Spring A department brimming over with new and bright suggestions. The proudest conceptions of Madam Modiste, tailored by top notch constructors of artistic suits—these are the garments that are meeting the high favor of the East Side's most exacting ladies. Nifty Butterfly effects—with their easy, graceful drape—Every shade of late-day favor. Prices \$18.00 to \$65.00 Open a Credit Account New Spring hats for street and dress—Tailored hats for street and all-occasion wear.

PORTLAND'S MOST MODERN STORE The World's Greatest Range The Incomparable "Eclipse" Terms: \$1 a Week \$1 a Week (15,000 in Portland) Some time, some day, somehow, some stove architect may build a Range to equal the "Eclipse," but that man doesn't live today, nor has there yet appeared a Range the equal of "Eclipse." It took one lifetime to perfect this great "Eclipse," and it will take three or four more to perfect a better Range. WARRANTED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, with fifteen real reasons of superiority. Reasons that have stood the supreme test. WRITE FOR "ECLIPSE" INFORMATION ON SATURDAY NIGHT MARCH 14th THE ELEGANT \$50.00 BEDROOM SUIT WILL BE GIVEN AWAY. ASK FOR COUPONS

FAKE COUNTESS WON'T MAKE PLEA OF GUILT Woman Believed to Be Mrs. McCarter of Philadelphia, Registers Efforts of Police. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) New York, March 7.—Mrs. Mary de Anderson, the so-called "countess," who is said to be Mrs. McCarter, formerly of Philadelphia, and whose arrest several weeks ago startled the residents in the exclusive section of Nutley, New Jersey, refused to plead guilty to a charge of having swindled the tradesmen of that town in the Newark courthouse today. The woman and her two daughters have been prisoners in the Essex county jail since their arrest. Mrs. de Anderson said that she had arranged to get legal advice and did not want to do anything in her case without consulting counsel. After refusing to enter a plea Mrs. de Anderson and her daughters were taken to police headquarters to be photographed. The mother objected and started to scream and fight. The picture made was a poor one. The two daughters were also photographed. Tomorrow and Tuesday will positively be the last days for discount on west side gas bills. Portland Gas company.

ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY. Splendid Work of This Scotch Charitable Organization. The St. Andrew's society of Oregon was incorporated in Portland 33 years ago. Many changes have taken place during that period. Only a few of the charter members are now on the roll. With the view of bringing the aim and object of this society more prominently to the notice of our "brother Scots," who are not as yet associated with us, that they may be induced to join our membership, it may be stated that the object of this society is purely benevolent. We assist members and their families and other Scotchmen, who may be in distress; relieve the sick; give decent burial to any native or Scotchman who may die in reduced circumstances. During the past year the society has disbursed \$650 for relief, all of this amount having been expended in the relief of the sick and needy. At the present time the monthly disbursements are averaging \$100.00 and the society is desirous of taking a hand in this benevolent work, these facts are presented to your attention. A conversation will be held under the auspices of this society, in the Women's Woodcraft hall, Tenth and Taylor streets, Saturday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock. The program will consist of dancing and refreshments. SANDY TOMSON.

It is the proper time now for the year 1908 to prune rose bushes and to plant dormant rose bushes. There is now no danger of any weather cold enough to hurt either dormant or green-house bushes. The sap has hardly begun to rise in the bushes and so it is a good time, I may say an almost ideal time, for pruning roses.

Portland's reputation as the Rose City is now fairly well established. But many people have not planted roses, who regret they did not do so a year or more ago. It is now impossible to get any satisfactory results this year from the small plants which are now growing in greenhouses, but very satisfactory results may be obtained by planting low-budded, dormant rose bushes 2 or 3 years old. These dormant low-budded bushes are grown to the size the propagator wishes to have them and then put away, being given them sufficient moisture to keep them alive. All the leaves have fallen off, but this rest seems to give a new impulse to the bush. In some cases field-grown bushes on their own roots may be obtained.

These varieties are banded on strong, growing stocks and are of roots. These low-budded roses give very satisfactory results. In fact, for most varieties I prefer the low-budded roses to those on their own roots.

Planting Dormant Bushes. There is no difficulty in planting these dormant bushes. The point where the rose is budded should be placed about two inches below the surface of the ground, taking care not to plant them too deep. The first sap for these bushes comes from the roots of the wild stock, but usually the first year additional roots start from the point where the bud is situated, so that these bushes eventually have two sets of roots—those of the wild stock and those of the variety budded on the wild stock.

In planting it is important not to place any new manure near the roots, but well rotted manure mixed with rich loam may be used to cover the roots. It is particularly important this year that the ground should be rich, but not too heavily rich, so that the bushes will not be overfed. If these dormant roses are planted merely for future results, it is not necessary to take so much care in giving rich soil. If, however, the bushes are planted this year with the rich soil they will grow all the stronger the next year, and will be more likely to succeed in the spring, if properly cared for and cultivated.

Next May and June, if the ground should be dry, it will be well to give four or five inches of water to the bushes which these bushes are planted. Such frequent watering is not necessary or desirable in most varieties which have been planted heretofore and are well established.

In the past few years it has been difficult to procure the best varieties of roses for sale in the United States. Some of the best varieties are now being imported direct from Europe. This is a very desirable thing, as it allows us to have some of our local rose dealers have imported numbers of these varieties, which, heretofore, were difficult to procure in the United States.

Unfortunately, some of the very finest varieties cannot be easily propagated from cuttings even in greenhouses. This is true of many of the hybrid perpetuals and also of some of the new hybrid teas. Some of the most beautiful hybrid teas have naturally very weak constitutions, or, at least, do not grow vigorously.

There are a few new varieties of roses which have been tested sufficiently to show that they are roses of unusual excellence. The chances are usually against a new rose being satisfactory, as a variety which will be satisfactory through the winter and summer, and which will be a new variety of rose, however promising, must be tested by actual growth and cultivation before its real value is known.

Mr. Frederick V. Holman who is recognized as the authority on rose culture in the northwest and as the most successful amateur rose grower in Oregon, has written an article telling how to plant roses and prune them so that they will bloom to the best advantage the coming season.

Owing to the fact that the rose festival of next June has greatly increased the interest in rose culture The Journal has secured Mr. Holman's permission to reproduce the article, with a few changes made necessary by the demands of this particular season. The original article was published several years ago.

This list should be especially recommended. This list will probably be criticised for the reason that almost every rose enthusiast would like to see his own name mentioned in the list. I do not intend to slight anybody's name, but I think that the list as a whole is a fair one, and that it is hard to say which is the best. But as they have to be arranged in tables, necessarily some one variety has to come first.

WHITE—Frau Karl Druschki, H. P.; White Maman Cochet, T.; Giotre Lyonaise, H. T.; Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, H. P.; Marie de Lyon, H. P.; DELICATE SHADES—Mildred Grant, H. P.; Viscountess Folkestone, H. T.; Souvenir de President Carnot, H. T.; Prince de Bulgarie, H. T.; Bessie Brown, H. T.; Marie Van Houtte, T.; Anna Olivier, T.; Margaret Dickson, H. P.; Chloé, H. P.

YELLOW, APRICOT AND BUFF—Franz Deegen, H. T.; Souvenir de Pierre Notting, T.; Sunset, T.; Perle des Jardins, T. PINK AND ROSE—Caroline Testout, H. T.; La France, H. T.; Ulrich Brunner, H. P.; Belle Siebrecht, H. T.; Maman Cochet, T.; Baroness Rothschild, H. P.; Mlle. Eugenie Verdier, H. P.; Mrs. John Laing, H. P.; Helen Keller, H. P.; Eugenie Gontier, H. T.; Anna de Diesbach, H. P.

CRIMSON, CRIMSON AND CRIMSON RED—Horace Vernet, H. P.; Alfred K. Williams, H. P.; Alfred Colomb, H. P.; Duke of Edinburgh, H. P.; Earl of Pembroke, H. P.; Marie Baumann, H. P.; Liberty, H. T.; Gruse et Tepitz, H. T.; CRIMSON AND CRIMSON MAROON—Xavaly Gilbe, H. P.; Prince Camille de Rohan, H. P.; Charles Lefebvre, H. P.; General Jacqueminot, H. P.; Fisher Homage, H. P.

The rose bushes to be planted this spring should be procured from the dealers as soon as possible. If the ground is too damp to plant the roses, a hole may be dug, the rose placed therein and the earth thrown loosely over its roots. This assists the dormant roses to awaken. They may be planted as soon as the soil is dry enough to plant; that is, so that the earth will not cake or become hard around the roots. The sooner these dormant bushes are planted the better. The hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas should not be planted later than the middle of April, if satisfactory results are desired for 1908.

Pruning of Roses. The more severely a rose bush is pruned the stronger will be the new shoots. The weaker or less vigorous a bush is the more severely it should be pruned. The general rule for pruning is, therefore, to prune the more vigorous varieties and less severely the strong growing varieties. There are some exceptions to this rule, which I shall mention further on in this article.

The first thing in pruning rose bushes is cutting away all the decayed and the injured wood. The decayed wood should be cut away to keep the decay from spreading; the crowded shoots are those too close together, which will interfere with the growing and the blooming. Only one shoot should be left where two or three or more are very close together. It is of the utmost importance to remove the shoots in the center of the bush, so as to let in the light to the other parts of the bush. The useless shoots are those which interfere with the surface of the ground, so they should not be left up.

the famous rosarians, Alexander Dickson & Sons (Ltd.) named the new beautiful pink tea rose Mrs. Edward Mawley.

Roses for Exhibition. For exhibition roses almost all varieties except climbing roses must be heavily pruned. These roses, leaving from three to eight buds or eyes above the ground or from six to eighteen inches in height. From three to six shoots only should be left. A few varieties, mostly strong growing ones, do better not to be severely pruned, as they are liable to rust to wood and not produce good flowers. Among such roses which I suggest should not be severely pruned are the following: which I have taken from the second edition (published in 1902) of "The Book of the Rose," written by Rev. A. Foster-Mellor, rector of Sprouton, Suffolk, England. This book is written on the idea that the rose is not a plant for garden decoration. In the estimation of the Rev. A. Foster-Mellor, "the value of the rose is in the glory of its individual flowers," and "the idea is not the rose in the garden, but the garden for the rose."

It is a good book, with many valuable suggestions. I have made these suggestions to this list for exhibition purposes, he thinks the roses I shall mention should not be severely pruned. Of course, they should not be severely pruned for garden decoration. The roses which Rev. A. Foster-Mellor recommends should not be severely pruned are as follows: Clio, Duke of Edinburgh, Duck of Teck, Mme. Gabriel Lujet, Margaret Dickson. Hybrid perpetuals—Clio, Duke of Edinburgh, Duck of Teck, Mme. Gabriel Lujet, Margaret Dickson. Hybrid teas—Capitain Christy, La France, Viscountess Folkestone, Anna Olivier. Tea—Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Saffron. Bourbon—Souv. de la Malmalson. A rose which, I think, should be added to this list is which Brunner Plate No. 1 shows an exhibition rose before and after pruning.

Roses for the Garden. Most people prefer roses for garden decoration. Most roses for exhibition purposes only require severe pruning, but also great care and special treatment, both before and at the time of blooming. A person making an expert and have considerable knowledge of the different varieties of roses and their peculiarities before being successful in producing exhibition roses. It requires less time and care to prune and grow roses for garden decoration. Such are the soil and climate conditions in and about Portland that it is not prudent to prune and dig around the bushes each spring and giving them very little care during the rest of the year will give beautiful roses for several months each year.

Plate No. 2 shows a rose for garden decoration before and after pruning. What is called a standard rose is a rose budded or grafted above the ground on another bush, usually on the dog rose or briar (rose Canina), or on Manetti. Standards are usually from two to four feet in height. Standards may be pruned for exhibition or for garden decoration, as the bush varieties are pruned. Page 2 shows a standard hybrid-perpetual rose unpruned and also pruned for producing exhibition roses.

In pruning bear in mind that the top bud left on a standard rose is in the direction in which it points. Cut the shoot just above the top bud you select. Be careful that this top bud looks outward, that is, from the center of the bush. In pruning some regard to symmetry should be observed. The shoots toward the sun and back of the rose that is farthest from the sun should be longer than those in front and on the sides.

Study of Pruning. In this article I have not attempted to treat pruning on a general basis. What may be called scientific pruning requires a great deal of study and experience. I have written this article for the amateur, and I mean also the study of the different roses and their peculiarities and the best method of pruning each. I have written this article for the amateur, and I mean also the study of the different roses and their peculiarities and the best method of pruning each. I have written this article for the amateur, and I mean also the study of the different roses and their peculiarities and the best method of pruning each.

The best instruments for pruning are a sharp pruning knife, but it must be kept sharp, and not so wide as a saw made for pruning trees. It is much easier to prune with a sharp pruning shears, especially the kind in which the blades are in a drawing motion, similar to the motion one gives to a knife blade in pruning. If one of the blades will not close, that any instrument used in pruning cut and be sharp, so as to make a clean cut, and not bruise nor lacerate the bark.

Have Your Cuttings. The parts of the rosebushes cut away may be planted, and you will get a bush on its own roots from almost every cutting. It is true some roses do not propagate readily from cuttings, but most of the roses grown in Portland will "strike" readily, especially if planted with a "heel" to the cutting. Dig a place in your garden, about the depth of a spade, where the soil is rich but without adding manure. The place should be where the cuttings will get a great deal of sun. Put in the cuttings about four inches deep, leaving two buds above the ground, being careful that the side of the cuttings which the bush was toward the sun, is planted toward the sun. Be careful that the end of the cutting which is put in the ground is cut even with a sharp knife. It is not necessary that there be a dormant bud at or near the end of the cutting which is put in the ground. Probably a better way is to plant the cuttings in boxes. Take boxes of any shape from six to eight inches deep. Bore two holes with a small auger, or bit, in diagonal corners of the bottom of the box for drainage. Cover these holes with small stones, or bits of crockery, so as to prevent the earth from running out. Fill the box with good garden soil and plant the cuttings as above described, when put in the ground. The advantage of using a box is that it can be easily moved, and that the cuttings have started to grow,

the box may be moved so that the cuttings will have more sun. Whichever way the cuttings are planted, they must not be allowed to become dry. It will probably not be necessary to give them water until the middle of May. By pursuing either of these methods, the cuttings will be well rooted by next autumn, and can then be planted in the open ground. If all rosebushes in and near Portland were properly pruned now and the cuttings planted, the rosebushes in Portland, would be increased several fold this year.

Ground Kept Moist. One reason why cuttings grow so easily at Portland, in the open, is that the rainfall keeps the ground moist, and the mild, even temperature, which does not hurt the cutting and allows it to strike. A number of roses in Portland grow from cuttings which in other parts of the world, in the open or in hot-houses, will not strike. In hot-houses roses from cuttings are grown by means of what is called "bottom-heat," i. e., heat applied to the sand in which the small pots are placed in which the cuttings are put. Some roses, of which Baroness Rothschild is one, are extremely difficult to propagate with bottom-heat, whereas the Baroness Rothschild may be propagated here, with comparatively little difficulty, in the open.

A friend of mine, one of Portland's enthusiastic amateur rosarians, about two years ago put in about 800 cuttings in the spring, and all grew except three. After the bushes are pruned, it is well to spray them with Bordeaux mixture, or some other proper spray. By proper spraying you keep off a great many of the insects which are often destructive to roses, and become well infected with scale; not only the native scale, but the San Jose scale. If you have a few roses, a small sprayer can be obtained from the seed or plant to spray roses, but for the purpose of the proper spray. If you have many bushes, it may be well to have a professional florist spray your bushes. If several people clubbing together and hiring a gardener, he in one day can spray a number of yards, and the cost will be small for each person. About the middle of May, the spray should not be too weak, but not so strong as to damage the growing shoots.

Climbing Roses. Climbing roses should not be pruned if a climber grows too rank, stakes may be cut out or shortened. If pruned as other roses are, as a rule, they will run to wood and bear but few flowers. In addition, a climber rose is most beautiful when it grows as it desires. The shoots and branches may be tied up, but, so far as possible, they should be allowed to spread, and some of the branches be left to hang gracefully. This they will do if they are allowed to grow as they desire. If you have Climber roses, two of which have not been pruned for many years. One of these bushes is about 25 feet high, and view of them in full bloom would, I think, convince anyone that climbing roses should not be pruned. I was compelled to shorten the other two bushes because they grew higher than the trellis. That climbers should not be pruned is the recommendation in nearly all books on roses which I have seen.

In order to beautify Portland, great quantities of climbing roses should be planted against fences and near the houses. If planted near the house, a high trellis may be erected or a framework made of three-quarter-inch galvanized pipe, which may be made by any plumber. When this latter framework is placed in position, wire netting may be hung from it and securely fastened to the bottom. The roses will be allowed to climb against the trellis, and in the spring the shoots and branches can be easily tied to the netting.

Climbing roses require comparatively little care, except the March and April spraying. A climbing rose which has been neglected and has become a tangled mass of branches, may be made to bloom again by cutting it back to the ground, and then spraying it with Bordeaux mixture, or some other proper spray. By proper spraying you keep off a great many of the insects which are often destructive to roses, and become well infected with scale; not only the native scale, but the San Jose scale. If you have a few roses, a small sprayer can be obtained from the seed or plant to spray roses, but for the purpose of the proper spray. If you have many bushes, it may be well to have a professional florist spray your bushes. If several people clubbing together and hiring a gardener, he in one day can spray a number of yards, and the cost will be small for each person. About the middle of May, the spray should not be too weak, but not so strong as to damage the growing shoots.

Two Fine Climbers. The two climbing roses I would especially recommend are Madame Alfred Carriere and Glorie de Dijon. There are now climbing roses of nearly all colors known to roses. The names of the different varieties are given in the list mentioned in this article. Many of the bush varieties have produced climbing roses. These shoots have an unusually strong growth, and become well known varieties of climbing roses. Any catalogue will give you the names of these roses. A climbing rose which has been neglected and has become a tangled mass of branches, may be made to bloom again by cutting it back to the ground, and then spraying it with Bordeaux mixture, or some other proper spray. By proper spraying you keep off a great many of the insects which are often destructive to roses, and become well infected with scale; not only the native scale, but the San Jose scale. If you have a few roses, a small sprayer can be obtained from the seed or plant to spray roses, but for the purpose of the proper spray. If you have many bushes, it may be well to have a professional florist spray your bushes. If several people clubbing together and hiring a gardener, he in one day can spray a number of yards, and the cost will be small for each person. About the middle of May, the spray should not be too weak, but not so strong as to damage the growing shoots.

As a great increase in the membership is desired, a hearty invitation is extended to every native Scotchman, or grandson of a Scotchman, to cooperate with us in the noble and useful aims of this society. There is no initiation fee and the dues are \$5 per annum for resident members and \$2.50 for non-residents. This is the sole source of income, excepting interest on money invested. Finally, the society is in a prosperous condition. But considering the large number of Scotch residents in the city and state, we feel that the St. Andrew's society of Oregon should have a much larger membership. Realizing the numerous calls that are being made for relief at this time, and believing that every Scotchman in Oregon is desirous of taking a hand in this benevolent work, these facts are presented to your attention.

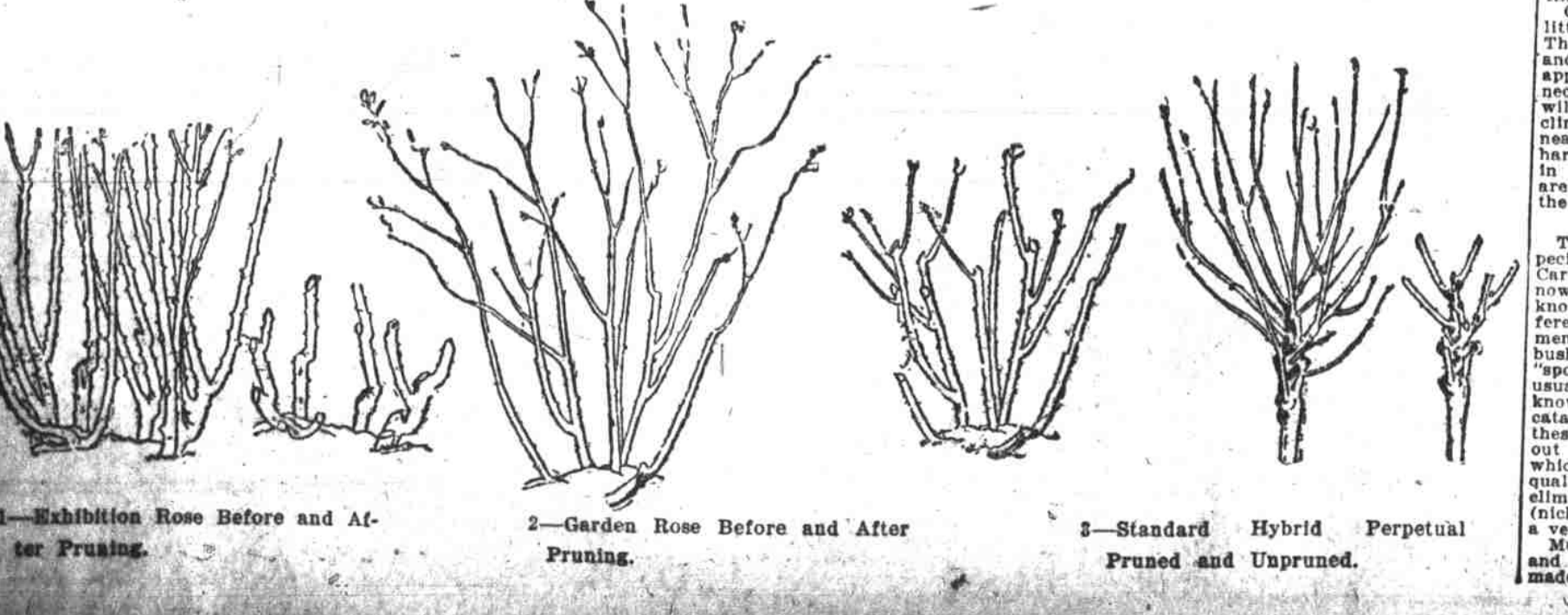
As a great increase in the membership is desired, a hearty invitation is extended to every native Scotchman, or grandson of a Scotchman, to cooperate with us in the noble and useful aims of this society. There is no initiation fee and the dues are \$5 per annum for resident members and \$2.50 for non-residents. This is the sole source of income, excepting interest on money invested. Finally, the society is in a prosperous condition. But considering the large number of Scotch residents in the city and state, we feel that the St. Andrew's society of Oregon should have a much larger membership. Realizing the numerous calls that are being made for relief at this time, and believing that every Scotchman in Oregon is desirous of taking a hand in this benevolent work, these facts are presented to your attention.

As a great increase in the membership is desired, a hearty invitation is extended to every native Scotchman, or grandson of a Scotchman, to cooperate with us in the noble and useful aims of this society. There is no initiation fee and the dues are \$5 per annum for resident members and \$2.50 for non-residents. This is the sole source of income, excepting interest on money invested. Finally, the society is in a prosperous condition. But considering the large number of Scotch residents in the city and state, we feel that the St. Andrew's society of Oregon should have a much larger membership. Realizing the numerous calls that are being made for relief at this time, and believing that every Scotchman in Oregon is desirous of taking a hand in this benevolent work, these facts are presented to your attention.

As a great increase in the membership is desired, a hearty invitation is extended to every native Scotchman, or grandson of a Scotchman, to cooperate with us in the noble and useful aims of this society. There is no initiation fee and the dues are \$5 per annum for resident members and \$2.50 for non-residents. This is the sole source of income, excepting interest on money invested. Finally, the society is in a prosperous condition. But considering the large number of Scotch residents in the city and state, we feel that the St. Andrew's society of Oregon should have a much larger membership. Realizing the numerous calls that are being made for relief at this time, and believing that every Scotchman in Oregon is desirous of taking a hand in this benevolent work, these facts are presented to your attention.

As a great increase in the membership is desired, a hearty invitation is extended to every native Scotchman, or grandson of a Scotchman, to cooperate with us in the noble and useful aims of this society. There is no initiation fee and the dues are \$5 per annum for resident members and \$2.50 for non-residents. This is the sole source of income, excepting interest on money invested. Finally, the society is in a prosperous condition. But considering the large number of Scotch residents in the city and state, we feel that the St. Andrew's society of Oregon should have a much larger membership. Realizing the numerous calls that are being made for relief at this time, and believing that every Scotchman in Oregon is desirous of taking a hand in this benevolent work, these facts are presented to your attention.

VARIOUS METHODS OF PRUNING ROSES TO OBTAIN THE BEST RESULTS.



1—Exhibition Rose Before and After Pruning. 2—Garden Rose Before and After Pruning. 3—Standard Hybrid Perpetual Pruned and Unpruned.

WERNER PETERSON CO. Fashionable Tailors to Men. 146 SECOND, NEAR HOBAN.