

Roses-queens

with the impulse to cultivate the small to too violent winds, for the foliage garden found in the city and the rural cannot stand whipping. homes brings into prominence the Sometimes the protection of a clump of the humbiest menial-the rose,

land to tropic India. The rose has the trees than the latter's height quirements are better understood.

country homes may have their honey- winds and the exposure of the locality. during winter while in a semi-dormant suckles, and lilacs may bloom in abundance, nothing excels in beauty or fragrance the climbing roses when in their gorgeous and glorious bloom There is no flower beset with more difficulties to grow, yet its cultivation is increasing. The harder it is to produce a beautiful thing the more highly it is prized.

### Most Important Groups.

Roses of to-day are of complex lineage, for old and new species have been crossed and recrossed until now our cultivated roses are divided into more than thirty general groups. The most important of these are: Moss, Rugosa Hybrid Teas, Persian roses and a few June roses among the stiff, upright growing sorts of medium to tall growth; Polyanthus, upright but dwarf, and Teas, of low or half re-cumbent habit. The latter, by some classifiers, are again sub-divided into China, Bourbon, etc., of which classes the teas and hybrid teas are the most beautiful. They bloom longer than other types, hence they have been most widely grown.

For colder climates the hybrid perpetuals are a most valuable class, being generally hardier and larger bloomers, though they do not bloom so



THE GOLDEN ETOILE DE LYON.

long as the teas. These have been obtained by crossing the French and Damask roses with the China rose,

Roses are propagated by cuttings, by budding, grafting and layering. All has some portion of clay in its comvarieties will not root equally well from cuttings and layers, and budding

fully watched, for being started on moisture, and being also a little lower strong brier and Manetti roots they in temperature.

the American | Roses must have good air and plenty of it, without being too much exposed; The increasing tendency of people hence an elevated situation is better to patronize the rural sections, and the than one that is lower or stagnant. steadily increasing love for flowers. They should not, however, be exposed

flower of kings and of favorites-and of trees is sought, but unless the plants are set well away from them they will It is astonishing what varied types be robbed of plant food by the roots of in nature there are of this flower, and the tree z. To take advantage of this how world-wide is its distribution. kind of protection the roses should be Wild roses are found from frigid Lap- set twenty-five feet further away from

the honor of being the first cultivated The protection of buildings should flower. For a long time it was a rare be avoided, for so completely do these possession, but with the general and stop the circulation of air that mildew active love of nature that is a marked and blights follow from sheltered loca- growing kinds require the severest characteristic of the present times tions of this character. There are, pruning much his been learned about the cul- however, exceptions to this rule, for ture of flowers in general, and of the sometimes in an elevated position propagating roses, amateurs usually rose in particular, and its special re- there will be suitable circulation of get a start of everblooming roses either air even close to a building. This de- from cuttings of the blooming wood, While verandas and trellises of pends largely upon the prevailing or from cuttings of mature wood rooted

of great value in getting the finest ms and the longest bud develor. Good wood dirt is excellent. Fine, strong plants, set while entire ly dormant, should give a satisfactory quantity of flowers the first summer

in planting, the tops should be cut down to two or three buds. Many fail at this point to prune close enough. On well grown plants there is usually too much wood left. The desire to obtain blossoms the first summer is so great that frequently the entire top is left to grow, which is too

much for the root to support. The reverse should be done, for by close pruning the few buds left will develop into strong, vigorous shoots that will produce buds, and only by this practice can they be surely obtained

A good general rule to follow in pruning is to cut severely all teas, hy-brid teas and kinds that do not make strong growth, and to cut all strong growing kinds moderately. The more luxuriant a bush grows the less pruning will be required, but the weakest

While florists have their own way of



THE QUEEN BEATRICE-ONE OF THE NEWEST ROSES.

could be so located as to get a shadow grower. cast from a clump of trees for two hours after noon such a location would be Ideal.

The greatest pleasure to be derived freest possible use and to give to is just through blooming. Cut just be friends and others who may otherwise not be able to have them.

The soil needs to be well suited and roperly prepared. For hybrid perpetuals a heavy soil is better, one that position. The rose requires for its best levelopment a cool, moist soil, and for this reason the heavier type is better, Ine budding roses have to be care- carrying as it does a large amount of

The hot noonday sun is very hard condition. The latter is the surest upon the blossoms, and if the rose bed method for the inexperienced flower

# How to Grow Cuttings.

How can you root summer cuttings? Make a 4 or 5-inch cutting of a rose from flowers is to have them for the branch that is coming into bloom, or low an eye, leaving a small "heel" or strip of bark attached. Trim off the lower set of leaves even with the wood. Leave the end leaf entire and trim the leaf or two remaining, back to the first pair of leaflets. Insert these cuttings in wet sand up to the last eye. Put them in the window and keep constantly damp until they root, which should be in from 3 to 4 weeks. Teas root easily by this method.

To root from semi-dormant wood: About the beginning of autumn, September in the North, October in the South, take your cuttings. Several may be made from one cane, as pretty well ripened wood roots after this method as well as any. Make the cuttings about 6 inches long. Cut just below an eye, making a slanting out, and trim off the lower leaves. Now dig a hole by the parent bush. Put a handful of sand at the bottom if you have it, and put in your cuttings, setting them one inch apart and firming the earth very solidly about them. Only about an inch of the upper stem should project above the ground. Put a glass fruit jar over the cuttings, cinking the jar well into the ground, then bank up the earth a couple of inches around the can. Let the cuttings, jar and all, rigidly alone until spring is well advanced. It will be found then that nearly every cutting has rooted. This plan seems to be a success wherever it is tried, North, ing somewhat formidable. This grub South, East or West. Nearly all hybrid comes from eggs deposited in the teas and perpetuals root well in this ground by the June bug or May beetle. way. So do moss, memorial and rambler roses.

In the culture of roses the greatest trials and disappointments are met with in the insects that persistently atmany. One of the first in the early plants. summer is the green fly or aphis.

# How to Kill the Aphis.

and greatly check the growth and de-should be dug over to find the grubs. velopment of the buds. Dusting with hellebore will keep them in check, or they may be sprayed with one pound of is easy work.

genitor of over 5,000 million descend- much damage to garden plants.

The soil can hardly be made too rich. rolls up the leaves and also works upon innocent sport, being untaught and not



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Ever your friend, Name furnished on application.

O'CORNOR'S LATEST"

E. L. O'Connor Mig. Co., 1271 B'way, N. Y.

June and usually in large numbers. THIS BOOK The eggs are laid in the soil, generally in light or sandy land; they are not often troublesome in heavy soil.

Paris green and other poisons do not have much effect upon them. Arsenate of lead, when used in strong solutions (two and a half ounces to a gallon), will keep them quite well in check, CURES but this material discolors the foliage. In the early morning, when the bugs are somewhat dormant, they may be picked off by hand, or knocked into a Mineral Heave Remedy Co., 644 4th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. pan of kerosene held underneath the branches. This is a most difficult pest to control. It will also attack grapes

and other fruits. The rose slug is the larva of the say which comes out of the ground in May. The female deposits eggs in cuts made in the leaves. The eggs hatch in about twelve days after they are

They are a soft-bodied insect similar to the snall, and may be readily destroyed by dusting with hellebore or by the whale oil soap spray. They soon seriously injure the foliage if not kept

Another very troublesome insect and enemy of the rose is the rose hopper or These are small, white flies that come in swarms, and they work mainly on the under side of the leaves.



A CUTTING READY TO PLANT.

They will fly off when you are attempting to treat them.

The white grub is another parasite upon roses, the list of which is becom-After pairing, the male dies, when

the female bores down in the soil, depositing her eggs from six to eight inches deep. The small white grubs which are hatched from these live upon tack them and of which there are the grass roots or the roots of other

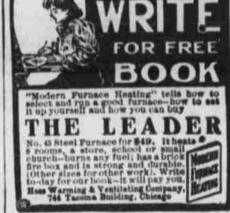
In making up the soil for the rosebed sods frequently put in the bottom to decompose have these grubs in them, and as they live in the grub form This will be discovered on the tips for three years, they frequently eat the of the bushes and also upon the buds roots of the roses, causing them to and about their stems. The insects wither and often to die. On the first suck the sap from these tender parts discovery of a wilting plant the soil

# Toads Are Friends.

There are no better friends to have caustic potash whale oil soap dis in the garden than the toads. If they solved in eight gallons of water. This could be protected and encouraged to live there they would eradicate many One of these insects will be the pro- of the grubs and cutworms that do so

The great enemy of the toad is the which makes the discovery and prompt small boy. Bands of schoolboys have treatment of the first ones highly im- been known to go out, and in a single day, kill as many as 300 of these use-The leaf roller is another enemy that ful animals. The boys regard this as ble insect destroyer.









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THE OLD FASHIONED MARY WASHINGTON ROSE.

are quite apt to throw out shoots from | their own roots which are vigorous better in a little lighter soil of the loam and soon overcome and run out the type, but for either class there must ants at the end of five generations, bud. They may be readily discerned be perfect drainage. and wood are of a different character from that of the bud, the wood being covered with fine, prickly spines and the leaves being seven in number of

most of the budded kinds, and any eyes or buds that are starting used in large quantities. Liquid manure used in a diluted form once a week after the buds are formed will be small brown beetle that appears in all flowers.

The teas and hybrid teas will do

# Have Your Soil Rich.

Well composted manure should be the buds, eating small holes in the knowing that the toad is a most valuathree serrations instead of five, as in worked down deep into the bottom of ends. nost of the budded kinds.

The bed or of the rows if they are not Budded roses should be planted deep in the latter form. This should be cow the young of moths and butterfiles, that ficulties in its culture, great as they so that the bud is at least three inches manure, as that is of a cooler nature feed upon the foliage and also upon the are, are not altogether too discourage. below the surface of the soil, when and better suited to the requirements buds. These should be hand picked or the will be less trouble from the suckers. The roots should be examined, heating and will injure the roots if after they have protected themselves them, knowing that eternal to discourse and also upon the root ing. They rather incite to greater the suckers. The roots should be examined, heating and will injure the roots if after they have protected themselves them, knowing that eternal to the roots in the roots of the plant.