

HARDY ROSES FOR GARDEN

The most important step in making a cent of the forest in the writer garden without and the step of th ing up to near the surface, but this is lesome and expensive. A fence of hemlock plank will do well for some inferred that roses will grow only un-der the conditions above described. Reasonably good plants and blooms can be attained in much less favorable po-sitions. Many village gardens contain-ing only a few feet of ground, and shaded for at least half of the day, sitions. Many village gardens containing only a few feet of ground, and shaded for at least half of the day, yield flowers that are a delight to the growers and their friends, but happy is he who has the opportunity of selecting the best situation—he will be rewarded with greater success.

growers and their friends, but happy is he who has the opportunity of selecting the best situation—he will be rewarded with greater success.

Preparation of Beds and Soil

The preparation of the ground is the next step in importance. Roses abhor wet feet, and if the soil is wet it must be thoroughly drained. This can usually be accomplished by digging out the bed to a depth of three feet and filling in one foot with broken stone, bricks, cinders, gravel, er anything that will permit a free passage of water.

If this is not sufficient and the water is not carried away quickly, provision must be made for this by tile draining, but except in very extreme cases the drainage before mentioned will be sufficient.

In the word is the best stock for our use has not yet been introduced, and equally probable that when found it will be a seedling of Crimson Rambler. The hardiness and great vigor of this variety, which does well almost everywhere, commend it highly.

The budded plants grown in Europe are taken up as soon as the wood is ripened in the autumn and shipped to us in the dormant state in time for planting in the latitude of Philadelphia before the ground is frozen. They are usually received in such excellent condition that rarely one in a hundred of the hardy sorts fails to make good growth and a fair bloom in the following season.

If, however, the plants have become striveled in transport they can be restored (unless too far zone) by layer.

cases the drainage before mentioned will be sufficient.

The beds may be made of almost any desired shape, but for hybrid perpetuals a width of four feet will usually be found most satisfactory, as a double row can be planted at intervals of two and a half feet, which will be sufficient space for the strongest-growing varieties, and the beds can be worked and the blooms gathered without the necessity of trampling the soil.

Space may be economized by setting the plants not directly but diagonally opposite each other. They will then be one foot from the edge, and thirty inches apart and society of the plants to dead with much risk because of the inability of these plants to endure our rigorous winters before becoming established. Consequently, they need much more protection than the hardy sorts. Where the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below

and the blooms gathered without the necessity of trampling the soil.

Space may be economized by setting the plants not directly but diagonally opposite each other. They will then be one foot from the edge, and thirty inches apart, and each plant will be fully exposed to the light and air and will not interfere with its neighbor.

For Teas and Hybrid Teas the width off the bed may profitably be reduced to three feet. The plants can be set eight inches from the edge and two feet apart, which will be ample space.

In preparing a bed on a lawn the sod and soil should first be entirely removed and placed apart; the best of the subsoil taken out and placed on the opposite side of the trench, then portion to be discarded, making in all a depth of at least two feet. The floor should be loosened up to the full depth of a pick-head, the good subsoir replaced and mixed with a generous (preferably that from a cow stable).

Before plants to endure our rigorous winters before becoming established. Consequently, they need much more protection than the hardy sorts. Where the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermometer reaches 15 deg. below zero it is better to defer planting until the thermomet (preferably that from a cow stable), lastly the sod well broken up and the top soil also thoroughly enriched with manure, and the bed filled with good top soil to about two three inches above the surface enough good soil being added to replace the discarded earth. When the bed has settled the surface should be one inch below that of the adjoining soil, in order that all rainful because in order that all rainful between the surface should be one inched that all rainful between the surface that the surfa der that all rainfall be retained. It is a grave error to make a rose bed higher than the adjacent surface, as in hot weather the soil dries out and the plant suffers for want of moisture. If possible all the deal of the soil dries are all reserved as a source of the soil dries and the plant suffers for want of moisture. If possible all the band about the soil dries are sourced to the soil dries are soil dries as a source of the soil dries are soil dries as a source of the soil dries are soil dries as a soil dries are soil dries as a soil dries are soil dries are soil dries are soil dries as a soil dries are soil

The composition of the soil should be varied to suit the need of the class of roses to be grown. The Hybrid Perpetuals require a heavy soil containing some clay—what is known as a heavy soil answers admirably—and if this can be obtained from an old pasture where the growth has been luxuriant, nothing could be better. The top spit should be taken with the grass roots and chopped into very small pieces, care being taken to bury the grass roots several inches deep to prevent the possibility of growth. We want the humus they contain for the roses.

advance of planting, to allow time

roots several inches deep to personal state to bury the great the possibility of growth. We want the nums they contain for the roses. The possibility of growth the possibility of growth the possibility of growth. We want the nums they contain for the roses are should be filled up and the soil response to the possibility of growth. We want the nums they contain for the roses are possibility of growth. We want the nums they contain for the roses are should be filled up and the soil response to the possibility of growth. We want the nums they contain for the roses are should be filled up and the soil response to the possibility of growth. We want the nums they contain for the roses of the street of the possibility of growth. We want the nums they contain for the rose shill be the possibility of growth. We want the number of which a sould be should be contained the possibility of growth. We want the number of which the lower should he to contain the possibility of growth. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy to accomplish. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy to accomplish. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy to accomplish. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy to accomplish. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy to accomplish. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy to accomplish. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy to accomplish. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy to accomplish. When all the plant being welf, it is not to cheavy the work well.

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When all the plant being welf welf and the plant being welf and the plant being welf and the plant be

admit the necessity of permitting the wild growth to develop, but if planting has been correctly done wild wood rarely breaks out. If it does, as happens in exceptional cases, it can be

ties are utterly worthless unless bud-ded, as Viscountess Folkestone and Reine Marie Henriette, both charming

Reine Marie Henriette, both charming roses when well grown.

There is a question as to which stock is most suited to our hot, dry climate. So far the Manetti has proven the best for most varieties, and the Messrs. Dickson bud most of their plants for export to America on this stock.

The English growers favor the Brier, and the great majority of roses budded

be examined, all broken roots cleanly cut off with a sharp knife, and all eyes that can be detected on the stock—i.e., the portion below the bud, should be removed. If this is not done, the eyes should

the bed should be made several weeks

plants, either budded or on their own roots, it is important to get them into the beds as soon as all danger of severe frost is over, in order that the plants may be firmly established before the heat of summer.

Roses planted late in the season never do well, as they cannot attain sufficient vigor to withstand the burning heat of our summer sun. The

Apples Grown in the Vicinity of Victoria, the Aggregate Weight of the Three Being 2 lbs. 15 ozs

during previous years, anticipate his coming and apply the hellebore solution before the expected arrival.

Aphis or green fly is the most common pest that the rose-grower has to contend with. Vigilance is the best remedy. They should be attacked just as they appear, as they increase with marvelous rapidity. The finger and thumb are excellent for the early attack; at that time a plant may be cleansed in a few minutes but it should be at once sprinkled with tobacco water in which a small portion of whale-oil soap has been dissolved. The aphis is the cow of the ant, and this insect is largely responsible for its distribution. Destroy all ant nests and keep the plants growing vigorously, for it is usually only the weaker plants that are badly infested.

The bark louse or white scale survives the winter and is usually found on old wood. It can best be treated before growth begins in the spring and can be removed by scrubbing with a tooth-brush and a plentiful supply of soap and water.

Mildew is worst in damp weather, and is usually found first on "Her Ma-

those already mentioned are the most prevalent. It should not be forgotten that vigorous plants are much less li-

lowed to remain, the strength and vigor of the plant are distributed among the group, so that the best reamong the group, so that the best results cannot be obtained unless one is striving for general effect. If fine, single specimens are desired, the best bud only should be retained and all the others removed as soon as they can be others removed as soon as they can be pinched off. The center bud is usually the testing for general effect. If yields the striving for general effect. If fine, single specimens are desired, the best obdoining even better than those were exhibited in the allightest degree but kept on growing and blooming even better than those words as done and blooming even better than those words as done and lightest degree but kept on growing and blooming attained their the strongest, but as it may possibly be malformed, the most promising bud to be selected. Rodocanachi, Prince Camille, La France, Magna dame Isaac Periere have this tendency markedly developed.

Autumn Pruning pens in exceptional cases, it can be easily distinguished and readily reeasily distinguished and readily removed. The Manetti suckers nearly
always push up outside of the plant.
They are covered with minute prickly
spines and bear seven serrated leaves
instead of the usual number of five. If

| Roses planted late in the season readily rewell worthy of cultivation been thorughly tested by garden cultivation. The following varieties have
all given good satisfaction:

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all given good satisfaction:

| Killarney, Caroline Testout, Antoine begin, the bush was

receptacle.

Slugs are usually found on the under side of the leaves and may be deprove that the method of trans der side of the leaves and may be detected by the skeletonized appearance of the leaf. They are oftenest found on plants grown in frequented places, such as a porch, where the birds will not remove them. A decoction made of two tablespoonsful of powdered white on, vinca, aster, dahlia and good helber a pulled when cool with a whisk lest type at that will not consider the strength of these the aster—and the certain the strength of the strength

Mildew is worst in damp weather, and is usually found first on "Her Majesty" and spreads to other roses in the bed. This variety is so fine that we must have it, as a collection is not complete without it, but it should be put away in a corner far apart from the other beds.

At the first corner far apart from the first corner far apart from the other beds.

that can be detauted on the stock—drown as that pantle and all eyes that can be detauted on the stock—drown as the stock of the stock o their full development, and this includes practically everything I grow.

The flower border along the hedge on the east facing the piazza where the family spends nearly all the summer hours was a continual eyesore. I had given up the struggle of trying to make anything grow there, and while awaiting my convenience to sod it over it had grown to weeds, which throve abundantly. On June 20th of which are the lungs of the plant, and unless the foliage is kept clean the plant will speedily sicken and the leaves drop prematurely. In extreme cases in towns it is necessary to sponge the leaves in order to open the pores but frequent syringing under ordinary circumstances will be sufficient.

Disbudding.

Some varieties form large clusters of buds at the terminal point of the leading shoots, and if all these buds are allowed to remain, the strength and set them in the newly dug earth with throve abundantly. On June 20th of last grown to weeds, which throve abundantly. On June 20th of last part on it would not be a new and daring plan, one involving the risk of considerable loss. I spaded the ground and set the bed with white and pink Canterbury bells, white foxglove, Shasta daisy, and pink cosmos all in June. Thise plants were growing in lowing year in a cigar box in bloom in June 20th of last year I thought out a new and daring plan, one involving the risk of considerable loss. I spaded the ground and set the bed with white and pink Canterbury bells, white foxglove, Shasta daisy, and pink cosmos all in June. Thise plants were growing in lowing year in a cigar box in house. The young plants were planted to another box five inches applied to another box

planted to anothe.
April 5th; they we May 30th, them again and they went on gre as if nothing had happened. It was this experience with cosmos that sungested the fitting out of my eastern



On this discovery of the adaptability of these plants I set out an those parts.

The most formidable is the rose beetle, which is very destructive if allowed to increase. Daily inspection is necessary whenever they appear.

They are oftenest found buried in the heart of the choicest light-colored flowers. Hand-picking is the only remedy—and a small vessel half filled with kerosene is a safe and convenient receptacle.

Slugs are usually found on the until the contribution of the same day with the above-named the experiment has gone far entitled.

hellebore to four gallons of boiling water applied when cool with a whisk-broom, wetting the under surface thortoughly, is most effective. One thorough application will usually suffice, but if the slug has appeared in given places during previous years, anticipate his coming and apply the hellebore solution before the expected arrival.

Of these the aster—and the common est type at that—suffered most. It was from the sun which is at its hottest visits this particular border. Penstember of the expected arrival.

Mildew is worst in damp weather, ing with the light and air yet it goes on bloom ing with the best of them.

removal in full bloom with just as good grace as the first four I tried. The phlox were young plants that I bought last fall and divided so that there were one, two or three heads of bloom from each stool. In the case of older and well established clumps this treatment might not prove successful put away in a corner far apart the streament might not prove successful.

At the first appearance of mildew the plants should be sprinkled with flowers of sulphur early in the morning while still wet with dew. A flour dredge is a convenient implement. This should be repeated whenever the sulphur has been washed off by rain, as long as any evidence of mildew relating to the convenient of the dahlia, gladiolus and perennial phlox it will be interesting to note how this treatment affects the future life of the roots.

For early spring blooming the Holland bulbs do well in my eastern border as the foliage of the hedge does

ground May 30th, the plants then about two feet tall, they blo June 12th, but the blossoms were

er-the crop ha ed, the cool soon as it did Bridesville on Bride a little and the railro filled by gravity rip was made, been running clcud hanging lle stretches of obscured so most anxious t middle of old on the western slo

Some Observation of New Scenic Bounda

Tuesday, Octobe

THE ROUTE

Now that the reg running to Keremed can really be said t way connection to harring the sta ville, it is an easy Boundary points, Last week the vis Federal Opposition the journey, and tative took V. & E.

later, the part Keremeos and ork train by Kennedy. At first ork trains were Oroville to r course, at th customs, and ector at Oroville rying of passeng who had been thus nen, may have sh take advantage of the mandate of Ca effect of stopping n ut for the fact nedy and under his nothing contraband the privilege of usi would not have bee The route from K. valley of the Sim beautiful stretch

on the Canadian sid the case. The road! grade almost flat, stretches of three n net of dead straigh rarely found on a river bottom. Th of the roadbed refl on the superinte Mainey, under v track-laying, ballast was carried out. If tion of the road ca good few notches of not be the fault and construction of One station. De s the spelling ad orthern). The toms officer in char formerly of Coles Beyond Chopaka and the route be The most interest route between Ch ere the 1900 foot Bender and the

which has been

Nighthawk Station

tance.
At Oroville the placed something the old town, but places formerly town, prominent ; Peerless hotel, ha has been greatly comfortable conducted hoste remaining of the flourished in the two years ago, a hich remains v been thus housed climb begins up the divide between Kettle rivers. is about 940 feet a wagon road betw miles and the rai giving a grade reaches 2 1-2 per leaving Oroville back and forth f with occasional fi least compass. O esting loop is at portions of the r Nine-Mile basin graphy, and call i old trail which

ley approaches the boundary lingrade by crossing oms nuisance fo than is absolute Mr. Kennedy the range." It has Carmi on the W is lower, but Mr is a subject wh fully in the man was determined to conclude that

flat, and two mile

line is again ord grade for Kettle The country which is the fir adian side after