

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

ROSES FOR SMALL GARDENS

The remark is often heard, "Oh, no, I don't grow roses; my garden is too small," and one feels impelled to the reply, "For that reason you should rather grow nothing but roses." It is not from what other class of plants can be obtained, in any similar degree, the bewitching variety, the grace and beauty of form and color, the decorativeness of the mass and the perfection of the individual bloom, the adaptability and withal, the length of the flowering season that is exhibited by the different types of the rose?

Suggestions for Suitable Planting

Of course, the aspect, soil and position of the garden must be taken into serious consideration when selecting and planting the different varieties, while sunshine and a certain amount of shelter from the north and east are essential to the successful growing of any type of rose. Probably in the type of gardens with which this article deals the space at the owner's command will not permit of a rose garden proper being laid out. Yet the term "small" is a comparative one, and even in a garden whose acreage is inconsiderable there is often some open grass space where beds of dwarf roses may with advantage be placed.

Standards

If the small garden in question be not too near town, and its smoky atmosphere, prejudicial to rose-growth, one single weeping standard of, say, Lady Gay, the old overgreen Felicité et Perpetue, or Rugosa repens alba, in a well-chosen spot may prove "a joy forever." But above everything to be avoided is the planting of standards, sentinel-like, round or on a small lawn. In fact, standards are usually most satisfactory when planted in a border against a dark background which lends invisibility to the tall stem and its necessary support.

Climbers

In a small garden advantage will have to be taken of every available spot where a rose can be placed effectively. An unsightly bank may become a dream of beauty when covered with one of the wickuriana roses, an ugly fence may be draped in one summer by the vigorous and lovely rugosa, Conrad F. Meyer, a worn-out apple tree or old stump can support a Crimson Rambler or a Varmine Pillar. Tall stakes stuck in the borders here and there afford opportunity also for the display of such lovely pillar roses as Zephyrine Drouhin, Gruss an Teplitz or Billiard et Barre, for which there might otherwise be no room. Where a really suitable position exists a light pergola may often be introduced, even into a quite small garden, and, indeed, frequently gives the only shade such garden affords; but it should, of course, lead from one place to another and have a definite reason for being. In a more or less confined space of 5 inches in diameter, with considerably smaller crosspieces (all having a few inches of their side shoots left on, if possible), make a light-looking erection suitable for a small garden, and its dimensions should be not less than 6 feet wide, 6 feet high and 6 feet between the posts. If a pergola is impossible, there may be some division in the garden where a Larch screen of somewhat similar construction could support a few of the best of the Ramblers. In still smaller gardens, the owner may have to content himself with arches over a path. What wall room there may be on the house should be reserved for favorite climbing Teas, Hybrid Teas and Noisettes.

Preparation of Soil and Planting

It is obviously impossible, in the limits of this article, to give full instructions for the successful preparation for, and planting and cultivation of, the rose, and in these days of its renewed popularity information on any point is not far to seek. In the pages of *The Garden* alone, help is always to be found.

The soil should be prepared beforehand, so that it may have time to settle before planting is begun. The best time, undoubtedly, to put roses in is from the middle of October to the end of November, though should this be impossible, they may be planted during February and the early part of March. Open weather should be selected, and if the roses are to arrive during a frost, they should be kept in their packing in an underground cellar till a mild day sets in, and then, if dry, the roots should be soaked in soft water for a few minutes before planting, or in a puddle of clay and very weak cow manure-water. Good yellow loam is, of all soils, the best for roses (the top spit of a field being the most valuable for the purpose), and this, if possible, should form the principal material. If the natural soil be heavy, burnt earth, road scrapings, and leaf mould should be well dug into it to a depth of at least 2 feet, and the whole enriched with well-rotted horse manure. This should not be allowed actually to come into contact with the roots of the young plants. If, on the other hand, the soil be light, a little day, well broken up, should be mixed with the loam and leaf mould, the burnt earth and road scrapings may be omitted, and cow manure should replace the horse manure.

Dwarf Roses

In beds should be planted 18 inches to 2 feet apart. When roses are being planted in borders, a hole at least 2 feet square should be prepared for them. It must be borne in mind that rambling or pillar roses do not attain their greatest beauty for three or four years, and they should therefore be very liberally treated in the matter of soil.

Suitable Varieties

In a small garden it is particularly advisable to curtail the number of kinds grown, as a group of three or four plants of the same variety is much more effective than a collection of

roses of differing habit and color. The following list contains only those roses which should do well anywhere, and are among the best of their particular kind. Those marked with an asterisk are specially suitable for small town or suburban gardens.

Twelve Dwarf Varieties

*Caroline Testout (Hybrid Tea), silvery pink; Corallina (Tea), deep rose; Frau Karl Druschki (Hybrid Tea), silver; Liberty (Hybrid Tea), rosy crimson; *Mme. Ravary (Hybrid Tea), yellow; Mme. Abel Chateaux (Hybrid Tea), coral pink; *Mrs. John Laing (Hybrid Perpetual), rosy pink; Mme. Jules Brolez (Hybrid Tea), rose and salmon; Mrs. W. J. Grant (Hybrid Tea), deep pink; *White Maman Cochet (Tea), white; Prince de Bulgarie (Hybrid Tea), flesh.

Twelve Climbers for Pergola, Fence or Arch
Dorothy Perkins (wickuriana), pink; or Lady Gay, the latter being a slight improvement; Gardena (wickuriana), yellow; Crimson Rambler (Polyanthus); Hiawatha (wickuriana), rich red, white eye; Conrad F. Meyer (rugosa), silvery rose; *Longworth Rambler (Hybrid Tea), light crimson; Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (Hybrid Tea), light crimson; Jersey Beauty (wickuriana), pale yellow; Reve d'Or (Noisette), buff yellow; Flore (evergreen), rose; Una (single), buff Tea Rambler (Tea), pink; or *Dundee Rambler (Ayr), white, pink-edged.

Six Standards

*Blanc Double de Coubert (rugosa), white; G. Nabonnand (Tea), flesh; Mrs. R. G. Sherman Crawford (Hybrid Perpetual), rosy pink; *Ulrich Brunner (Hybrid Perpetual), cherry red; Marie van Houtte (Tea), creamy yellow; or, again, Frau Karl Druschki; William Allen Richardson (Noisette), orange.

Six Climbers for Wall

Mme. Alfred Carriere (Hybrid Noisette), white (east, west or south); William Allen Richardson (Noisette), orange (east, west or south); *Gloire de Dijon (Tea), buff (west or north); Reine Marie Henriette (Hybrid Tea), yellow (west or north); Bouquet d'Or (Tea), yellow and buff (east, west or north); Lamarque (Noisette), white and lemon (south).

Billiard et Barre (Tea), deep yellow; Gruss an Teplitz (Hybrid Tea), crimson; Zephyrine Drouhin (Banksian), silvery pink; Papillon (Tea), pink and copper; Bardou Job (Hybrid Tea), crimson; and Claire Jacquier (Polyanthus), yellow, rather tender.

Pruning

A selection of some of the above roses would make any garden, however small, attractive, and if a corner can be found for the old Sweet Briar, with its fragrant foliage, and the lovely Austrian Yellow and Austrian Copper so much the better. These latter require no pruning. The climbers should have their weak and old wood cut out in the late summer after flowering, but beyond that require little attention, except that of tying in. The dwarf roses, since it is concluded that the garden being small, they are required for general decoration rather than for exhibition, should have all dead and unripe shoots removed to the base, so that the centre of the plant is thinned out, and then the strong shoots left should be cut back to an outside eye five or six buds from the base. All roses, however, the first season after planting, must be pruned rather severely.—Mrs. F. M. Armstrong, Fairmile House, Cobham, Surrey, in *The Garden*.

WALLFLOWERS AND THEIR CULTURE

One of the oldest flowers of English gardens and a native of some parts of Great Britain, the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*) is not likely to quickly lose the firm hold which it has on popular fancy at the present time. The plant in its wild state is a very poor-looking object, the pale yellow flowers being small and the whole plant having little in common with the many beautiful varieties that now find a home in the gardens of rich and poor alike. Indeed, one frequently meets with the best examples in cottage gardens, the flowers occasionally being associated with some quaint old Cottage Tulip that one looks for in vain among specialists' collections. In its wild state the flower is frequently found growing in the crevices of old walls, and the writer well remembers seeing it in abundance on the old Roman wall at Colchester, a wall that was built for far less peaceful purposes than to provide a congenial home for one of the most popular of English flowers.

Although the Wallflower is strictly a perennial, and where extra early flowers are desired a few old plants should be retained after flowering, the finest blossoms are produced by young plants, and for this reason most growers treat it as a biennial. The time of sowing the seeds has frequently been a moot point among gardeners, some contending that the middle of May is the one and only period in which to do the work, and others staking their faith on a month later. For several years past the writer has made two sowings, one at each of the periods named above, and good results have been obtained from both. The plants from the first sowing, however, have always given slightly larger racemes. In all probability it would be necessary to sow at the first-named period in Scotland and the Northern Counties of England, and even for the South one would advise it where possible.

Fortunately, the Wallflower can be sown in the open, a bed that has been well dug and some lime incorporated answering splendidly. The soil should be raked down well and trodden firmly as the Wallflower, to make the most decided sturdy growth, must have a firm rooting medium. Frequently the plot where

spring cabbages have been grown becomes vacant just at the time when Wallflowers should be sown, and there is a temptation to utilize it for the purpose. Where, however, there has been the least suspicion of clubbing in the cabbages, this ought not to be done, as this insidious disease also attacks Wallflowers.

Drills 1 inch or so deep and 1 foot apart should be made and the seeds scattered thinly therein. If the weather is dry at the time, it is a good plan to water the drills before sowing the seeds, and should it be necessary afterwards, the bed must be frequently watered until the seedlings are growing freely. When a few inches high, advantage should be taken of a rainy day to transplant the young Wallflowers, which may be put out in rows from 15 inches to 18 inches apart, allowing at least 1 foot between the plants. It is in this early transplanting of Wallflowers, more than in any other phase of their culture, that lies the secret of success. If allowed to remain crowded in the seed-bed too long, the plants subsequently will not rectify this. On the other hand, when the plants are moved early and given plenty of room, they branch freely and make beautiful sturdy specimens that will, in addition to standing well through the winter, give an abundance of first-class flowers the following spring.

The best time to transfer the plants to their flowering quarters is September, but it is not often that this can be done owing to the beds and borders being occupied with other plants. If, however, the best results are to be obtained, the work ought not to be deferred later than the middle of October, otherwise the plants will stand a poor chance of getting established before severe weather sets in. At the time of writing I have some good plants in flower that were moved in December; but the work had to be very carefully done and, fortunately, a week or two of mild weather were experienced immediately afterwards. As a rule, plants that have been properly transplanted will lift with good balls of soil and roots, and do not experience a very severe check where proper care is observed.

There are now a number of varieties to select from, but a good strain of Blood Red is difficult to beat. Unfortunately, it seems almost impossible to get this true; a few streaked flowers are sure to appear, but the true specimens amply compensate for this. Vulcan is a favorite of mine. It has a dwarf habit and is valuable for bedding, the bright-brownish crimson flowers being freely produced. Harbinger is an old, brown-flowered variety that flowers early, and for this reason is worthy of a place. Cloth of Gold is a bright yellow variety with large flowers and which makes a very effective display when grown in a mass. Those who like more delicate colors might try Eastern Queen, which usually gives pale red, champagne, and apricot flowers, the color changing somewhat as the blossoms age. It is a tall and rather loose-growing variety, and one that would not appeal to all tastes.

THE HOLLIES

Of our hardy evergreen trees and shrubs that depend for their beauty throughout the year on foliage and fruit rather than flowers, the common Holly is, undoubtedly, the most important. Apart from any other consideration, the Holly and its numerous varieties will thrive in almost any soil that is not waterlogged, though, a good, well-drained loam is the most suitable. Under favorable conditions they will form large trees, and yet are so patient of the knife, that a fine specimen can be easily kept in quite a small garden. Owing to this feature, combined with the dense growth and spiny foliage, the Holly is largely used in the formation of hedges, and though it is of rather slow growth compared with some that are treated in this way, a well-kept Holly hedge forms a delightful feature and a most effective bar against intruders. For formal gardens the common Holly and its varieties are among the most desirable of subjects, as they remain in good health however much they are pruned. An illustration of this is afforded by the dense double-headed specimens at the back of the Palm House at Kew, which, though quite old plants and rigidly trimmed every year, are in robust health. Such artificial productions as this, however, appeal only to a limited number, the majority much preferring to see a specimen Holly in all its natural beauty. Even without destroying this a plant, by judicious pruning, may be kept within reasonable limits.

Transplanting Hollies

These may be successfully moved in the first part of September, but the best time of all the year to transplant them is during the latter part of April and the first half of May. At that season we often get showery weather, which to the Hollies that have been moved is a great help, as it tends to keep them fresh till the roots recover from the check of removal, which at this season of the year takes but a short time. Even then, in planting, care should be taken to work the soil well among the roots. This is greatly helped by giving a thorough soaking of water as soon as the hole is filled up, as the soil is thereby consolidated and washed into the minor interstices which may be left. Should the weather be dry, a syringing overhead two or three times a day will be of great service. One syringing should if possible be given in the evening, as this gives the plant time to take advantage of the moisture before it is dried up by bright sunshine.

Treatment of Hedges

While the above particulars as to transplanting refer to specimens, the same will apply as to the time of the year and other matters to the planting of hedges. For this

purpose the common Holly, raised from seed, give the best results. Seedlings may be obtained from nurseries in almost all sizes, but for the formation of a hedge, plants from 3 to 4 feet in height are preferable, as if smaller one the otherwise trimmed up appearance, are produced before winter. In planting such a permanent feature as a Holly hedge, it is essential to do so thoroughly. The ground should be dug to a depth of two and a half feet, and in some soils the incorporation of some well-decayed manure will be helpful. The distance apart at which the plants are to be put will, to a certain extent, depend upon their size; but generally speaking, for the formation of a hedge the branches should quite touch or, in some instances, interlace with each other.

Propagation of Hollies

The common Holly is easily increased by seeds, which, however, lie dormant for at least a year, and generally more, after being gathered. In nurseries they are usually mixed in a heap with sand in the open air, and turned occasionally in order to promote decomposition of the pulp. They are then sown during the following spring. The numerous varieties may be propagated either by budding or grafting on to seedling stocks of the common kind. This operation is usually carried out in July or early August.

Hollies as Berry-Bearers

Probably the fruitfulness, or otherwise, of the Holly has given rise to more discussion than any other point connected with the tree. This is largely owing to the fact that in some cases the flowers are not self-fertile; that is to say, the male and female flowers are borne on different plants. In this respect the Holly is extremely singular, as individuals may be met with in which the flowers are wholly male or wholly female. In others they are hermaphrodite; that is to say, the male and female organs are present in the one flower, thus ensuring self-fertilization. Singularly enough, examples are found in which different types of flowers are found on the same individual. With the approach of Christmas the popular mind turns to Holly berries, and if they are numerous, we are told that a hard winter is in prospect, this being looked upon as Nature's extra provision for the birds. This theory is a pretty one, but the fact is that the crop of Holly berries depends upon the weather experienced during the flowering season in spring; if it is then dry and favorable to fertilization, a good crop of berries is ensured. When the Holly is regarded from a fruiting standpoint, the yellow-berried (*fructo-luteo*) must on no account be overlooked, as it is so distinct from any of the others.

Selection of Varieties

The following embrace the best in their respective classes: Silver variegated.—Broad leaved, leaves bordered white; Silver Queen; Holly; Landsdowne, silver variegated Hedgehog; pendula argenteo-variegata, of pretty weeping habit; and Silver Milkmaid, the leaves of which have a central blotch of white. Golden variegated.—Golden King, Golden Queen, Golden Milkmaid; flavescens, whose leaves are flushed with yellow; ferox aurea, Golden Hedgehog; and wateriana. Green leaved.—Augustifolia, long, narrow leaves; camelliaefolia, rich green, almost spineless leaves; wandsworthensis, a dense grower with small foliage; Hodgkissii, large dark green, oval leaves, a popular kind; laurifolia, large leaves with life pendula; nigrescens, large deep green leaves; wensley, of weeping habit; Sheheridii, a noble broad-leaved form; and Wilsonii, massive dark green leaves of this variety, with their regularly defined spines and richly colored berries, stamp it as one of the most ornamental of all Hollies.

Besides the varieties of the common Holly, other distinct species are the Japanese *Ilex crenata*, with tiny box-like leaves; *I. latifolia*, also from Japan, with leaves as large as those of the laurel; *I. cornuta*, a curious Chinese species; *I. opaca*, the American Holly; and the pretty little *I. Pernyi*, a comparatively new introduction from China.

PRUNING TREES AND SHRUBS

The fact of many trees and shrubs being ruined or badly injured in their infancy, by the neglect of pruning or by an injudicious use of the pruning knife, has suggested the following notes, which are addressed to those who have only a slight knowledge of gardening.

The most particular period of a tree's career is during the first ten years, and if it is properly cared for and looked after during that time it will give little anxiety in after life. The first thing to aim at is a good sturdy trunk, and to obtain this

Pruning Must Be Done with Prudence
To obtain a strong trunk it may be presumed it will be necessary to remove the side branches, and to a certain extent this is true. The removal of side growth causes the whole strength to be thrown into the main stem or portion left. From this it might be imagined that all one has to do is to keep removing side growths. This, however, is not the case, for there is a natural tendency for a tree, demudated of its side branches, to grow rapidly in height and thicken slowly, the leaf surface being reduced too much. This state of affairs causes the tree to become weak and unable to

hold itself upright, which necessitates staking, an operation which should be unnecessary in a well-grown tree. To obviate such a state of affairs it is necessary to begin by checking the side branches rather than by removing them in a wholesale manner. This can be done by a repeated stopping of the shoots, which results in short, dense, sturdy trunks, which treated in this manner grow more slowly than others, but form stout, leafy trunks, which readily support their weight. As they advance in height the side branches may be removed, a few at a time. It has been said that all pruning should be done with the finger and thumb, a remark which is correct if it could be managed, for if it is done by the finger and thumb alone it must be done when the wood is very young and soft, which naturally causes little waste of energy on the part of the tree and leaves few wounds to heal. Such a thing is, of course, impracticable, but it is highly desirable that all pruning should be done as early in life as possible in order that all the strength may be thrown into the permanent parts. When pruning a tree one must be careful to keep the leader free from rivals and the side branches so reduced that they make a scelp in such a way as to take strength from the leader, for a well-grown specimen should have but a single trunk and a fairly equal branch distribution. When removing side branches care must be taken to thin all out rather than remove the lower ones only and cut in the upper. If such a general thinning is given the outline of the tree will be less formal than if the lower branches only were removed and the remainder shortened in. With

Young Trees

the removal of branches is a comparatively simple affair, and if cut well into the trunk and no snag left, healing soon takes place. With large branches, however, the removal is attended with greater risk, and it is absolutely essential that clean cuts be made. The safest plan to adopt in the removal of a branch is to sever it in the first instance at a distance, varying according to the size of the branch, from 1 foot to 2 feet from the trunk; then make a second cut to remove the snag. If in the case of a large branch an attempt is made to remove it with one cut, there is always the danger of its weight tearing away a portion of the trunk before the cut is made through. For the same reason it is a good idea to make a few cuts below the branch before commencing to cut from above.

Trees That Have Been Neglected

during the early stages of their career require more drastic treatment than those that have been carefully handled from babyhood. Those that have lost their leaders should have new ones formed by tying up a branch as near as possible to the centre of the tree, then shortening in or removing the surrounding branches to throw strength into the new leader. Dead wood should be removed as soon as seen, for dead branches are often responsible for hastening the death of a tree by spreading disease. As soon as the pruning is done, dress the wounds with coal-tar to protect them from the effects of weather and fungoid pests. With regard to

Best Time to Prune Trees

is summer and autumn. When in leaf it is easier to judge the amount of pruning necessary than it is in winter, when trees are leafless; still, pruning may be done with safety at any period between the beginning of June and the end of February. Flowering trees are over, so that new wood may be made to produce the following year's flowers. Plums, cherries, almonds and peaches are among the worst of all trees to deal with, as when large wounds are made gumming is almost certain to set in, consequently strict attention should be paid to them when young. Conifers also should not be allowed to get out of hand, for if large branches have to be removed bleeding is certain to take place. The

Pruning of Shrubs

usually takes the form of thinning; occasionally, however, cutting back has to be done. With the majority of shrubs it is a good plan to go over them as soon as the flowers have fallen and cut away, right to the base, some of the old flowering wood. This in most instances is almost worn out, and will be replaced by vigorous young branches, which will blossom freely the following year. Philadelphus Lemoini needs well thinning annually; the spring flowering Spiraeas, Diervillas, Deutzias, other Philadelphuses, and so on, require thinning in a less degree. The autumn-flowering Spiraeas require cutting fairly hard back to within a few eyes of the base of the previous year's wood in February. Hypericum require the same, and so does Tamarix Pallasi rose. Rambling Roses of the Crimson Rambler type are greatly improved by having the old flowering wood cut away as soon as the flowers are over, while all of the Rosa rugosa hybrids should be cut back in a similar manner to Hybrid Perpetual Roses in spring.

The growing use of cement in house-construction and other domestic works has raised the question as to how the surface may be freshened when it has become stained and discolored, as it will about the joints of the blocks. This may be done by "painting" the surface with a mixture of two parts of portland cement and one part of marble dust, this being mixed with water to the consistency of thin paint or thick whitewash. The wall should then be wetted, and kept constantly wet while the wash is being applied, as well as for a day after, in order to make the wash stick to the cement surface.

The wash may be applied with an ordinary whitewash brush, and a spray from a hose should be kept up on the surface all the time the work is being done.

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LAND REGISTRY ACT

matter of an application for a Certificate of Title to lots 15 and 17 and 18, Block 5 (Map Victoria City.

is hereby given that it is my duty, under the date of the first publication hereof to issue Duplicates of Certificates of Title to said lands in favour of James Watson Meldrum, on 15th day of October, 1890, and of May 1898, and numbered 10648 (a) and 16481 (a).

J. P. McLEOD,
Deputy Registrar General,
Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,
7th day of May, 1910.

LAND ACT.

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beginning at a post planted at the corner of James A. Campbell's older Island, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence along shore, thence along shore and east to this post. JAMES A. CAMPBELL, MELVIN R. HARTFIELD, 28th of June, 1910. Agent.

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