



Roses as Grown in the Garden of Mr. W. G. Black, of Ottawa

the first hard frost comes. When trimmed in this way the tip always dies back about four to six inches. Tea roses have withstood the temperatures of mild winters without any protection, and have come out in the spring in good condition. These and the ramblers require pruning only to give shapely appearance. The ramblers, as a rule, cease to give number one bloom after two years, but it is such a strong grower that plenty of new wood comes each year to allow the old wood to be cut out. In this way the best of the new wood can be left each season.

"With the tea roses a vigorous growth of wood and foliage cannot be produced without causing an abundance of bloom. For this reason the plants belonging to this class require an enormous amount of fertilizers. In some of my beds I have made a small trench around each bush, and applied about a pint of liquid manure each day. If well fed in this way both the quality and the color of the bloom are much improved.

"For protecting tea roses the bushes should be set 12 to 14 inches apart. In the fall the beds should be boarded around with boards about 12 inches

wide. Straw should be put in around the plants and also over the top of slats placed over the top to prevent the snow from weighing down too heavily on the roses. The slats also keep the straw from being packed down tightly. I usually fill in the straw even with the top of the boards. All of the best bloomers suitable for garden culture will stand the average Canadian winter with such protection. This mulch should be removed in the spring after the heavy frosts are over. I usually take the covering off about the time garden operations commence. It is not wise to uncover the bushes too early."

ROSE ENEMIES

"Roses," continued Mr. Tillson, "have some insect enemies that are very difficult to fight. The rose chaffer and the aphid, or green fly, are very troublesome every season. In my garden I have no trouble with fungous diseases. For the chaffer nothing but hand picking is effective. They attack only the blossom, and would spoil a bloom before a poison had taken effect, even if the strongest poison were used in great quantities. I frequently have picked a pint or more of these pests at noon, and by six o'clock as many more had appeared on the bushes. They do not bother roses that are not fragrant. The more perfume a rose gives the more serious is the trouble from these pests. I have never seen these insects on the rambler roses. The aphid can be successfully combatted with kerosene emulsion or with tobacco water."

Horticultural Societies and the Children

HORTICULTURAL societies can make their efforts count for much in beautifying the town or city home surroundings, but for engendering a love for plants and flowers no more valuable step can be taken than to distribute seeds and plants among the school children. Several societies in Ontario have done this during recent years, and many purpose doing so for 1906. Through the children the parents and friends are interested. Pleasure given the child, gives pleasure to the parent; and although it may appear that the labor and trouble along these lines with young people may not be resulting in as much good as we think they should, in the majority of cases it is time well spent for the society as well as for the children.

Some of the best ways of accomplishing this work have been outlined for THE HORTICULTURIST by Mr. Wm. Hunt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, who has started and helped many horticultural societies in this work. "First of all try to interest the govern-

ing bodies of the city, town or municipality and school boards in the work," writes Mr. Hunt. "Above all, get the school teachers interested. I have never yet seen a failure in any class or school where the teacher or teachers were interested. No better medium for this purpose can be found than by a few enthusiastic and tactical members of horticultural societies getting in touch with the teachers and securing them as members of the local society. This done, the remaining work is comparatively easy as they will cooperate with the members of the society and bring all their persuasive influence to bear on the members of the school board so as to get united and interested action.

"With the introduction of nature study, school gardening, etc., in the curriculum of our schools as at present decided, by the way, an introduction that should have the endorsement of every true Canadian who has the truest and best future interests of our grand country at heart—it should be no difficult matter to interest school boards

and school teachers in this work. While lecturing to classes of school teachers from all parts of the Dominion, who are taking a course in nature study, school-gardening, etc., on the culture of plants and flowers, I have been more than delighted at the close interest shown in the lectures and in the practical demonstrations. Those who wish to begin in this good work, should confine themselves at first to something simple and easy of whatever form it may take, so that the young plant grower can attain some degree of success at the first attempt. 'Nothing succeeds like success,' and by giving the young people something to do that they can succeed with, it will encourage and stimulate them to attempt still greater achievements, whilst on the other hand the attempting of anything too elaborate might end only in disappointment, failure, and perhaps disheartenment.

"Another point is to endeavor to issue with the seeds, plants, etc., distributed, a printed bulletin or paper, giving implicit and detailed instructions