

BUDDING ROSES

ONE of the easiest and best ways to propagate roses is by budding. I have the *Hermosa*, and desiring to make more plants of the same kind, thought I would try budding it on the wild rose; having one near by, I inserted two buds of the *Hermosa* about the middle of July, and in about three weeks they measured ten inches in height, and had buds almost ready to expand: since then I have given them but little care and attention, but they still continue to bloom, and are in good condition for winter. Although I had never heard of any one budding the rose, my experiment proved a grand success.

The process of budding is the same as that of the peach, pear, apple, etc., which has been explained through the columns of this paper before, but for the benefit of new subscribers, or those who perhaps did not observe closely the process, I will give an explanation with illustrations.

Select a bud from the rose you wish to propagate, and cut about one-fourth of an inch above and below the bud, taking out an elliptical piece with a little wood beneath it, as shown in Fig. b.

For the stock, take any hardy or wild rose, cut a T-shaped incision through the bark near the roots (Fig. a), carefully raise the ends or bark of the incision and insert the bud; then wrap firmly above and below the bud with a strip of cloth about one-fourth of an inch in width, commencing at the bottom and passing above the bud, returning again and tying just below, covering all but the bud, as shown in Fig. c.

In about ten days after budding, if done in spring or early summer, unwrap it, and if the operation has been successful, which it is most sure to be if properly done, cut the old stock off about two inches above the bud; and when it has made a new shoot, tie

it to this stump to make it grow straight.

If budding is done in August or later, re-wrap in about ten days, and let the bud and stock alone until spring, then cut off the stock above the bud, and encourage growth. The bud will not start till the following spring, though its union with the stock can readily be distinguished by its plump and fresh appearance.

Buds of different roses, red, white, crim-

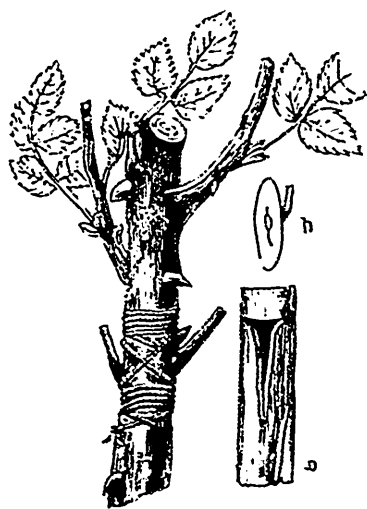


FIG. 2641.

son, etc., may be inserted in a single stock, thereby producing a rose tree of many colors.

It is not necessary to bud on the wild rose only, but if you have some other single rose you wish to improve, insert a bud or buds of some nice variety, and I think you will be pleased with the result.

Every lady reader should try this mode of propagating, for it is very simple, and easily done, and you can have a rose ready for bloom in the same length of time it would require a cutting to form roots.—*Farm and Fireside*.