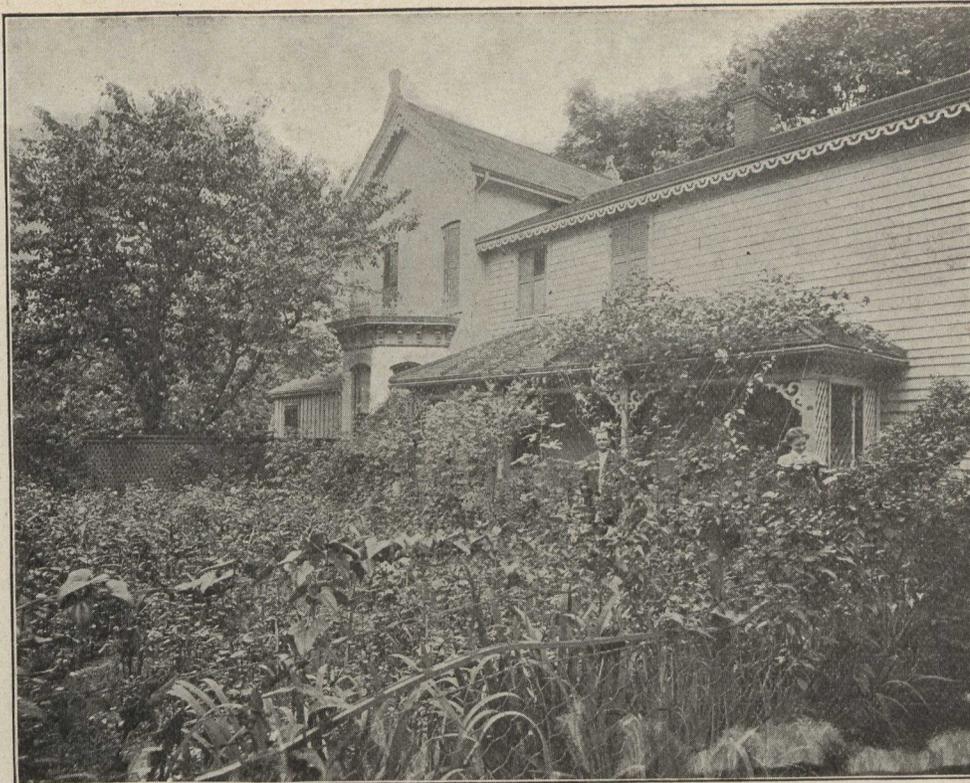


with many growers because they treat it too well. It seems to grow quickly until about 8 or 10 inches high when it is in rich soil, but then the leaves die down before any bloom is given. Most of the other lilies, however, do well in moderately rich soil.

"Bulbs should not be covered too early in the fall. I generally put on a mulch about November 20, or after the ground is frozen hard enough to carry a person. If covered before the frost is in the ground growth starts and the tops become heated. When this occurs they do not mature satisfactorily."

SPARROWS DESTROY CROCUS

"Sparrows," said Mr. Case, "seem to be very fond of yellow crocuses, but they do not attack those of any other color. I have experimented by sprinkling bitter aloes on the bloom, and this has worked to perfection. The sparrows would pick at the bloom, but then step back and shake their heads and wipe their bills and fly away. Before I applied this remedy they had destroyed the petals of many of my best specimens. They seemed to want to get at the very heart of the flower. I like to harbor sparrows around my place, because they pick up many insects on the roses and other plants, but like many other beneficial animals, they have their faults. A mere sprinkling of powdered aloes on the petals of the



Roses and Lilies in the same garden in July

crocuses, however, prevents them from doing any damage to these plants. The aloes can be applied readily with a small blower."

The accompanying illustrations of Mr.

Case's garden give but a faint idea of what can be done with flowers by an industrious business man who has sufficient love for nature's beauties to spend a short time each day in his garden.

How to Succeed with Roses

NO collection of shrubs and flowers is complete without a few roses. Many gardeners plant a few of the common varieties, but lack of care and want of proper soil and attention results in a poor showing after they are in the garden a very few years. The rose-bed must be specially prepared, and the soil should be rich and mellow. Many of the varieties are tender, and will not thrive in northerly latitudes. Some of the half-hardy specimens can be grown with success if special protection is given to them during the winter. Special care, however, must be exercised in selecting varieties for planting in the different localities. At Tillsonburg, Mr. Geo. W. Tillson has had a fine display of roses for many years.

"In preparing a place for planting my roses," said Mr. Tillson to THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, "I dug a bed 12 or 14 inches deep and carted the soil away. This was filled with a mixture of one-third cow manure, one-third rich soil from underneath a rich sod pasture, and one-third rich sandy soil from an old garden. In this way a permanent bed was made, and the quality of the roses

can be maintained for many years. Fresh fertilizers are not required every season. I had a circular bed eight feet in diameter, and a rectangular one 40 by 4 feet. The roses did well in these beds for four years. A dressing of coarse manure from the horse stable was put on each fall.

"With the average grower hybrid roses give the greatest satisfaction. They do not need so much manure, and will give better results with less attention. Tea roses require liquid manure, and soon play out. The hardy perpetuals run out in four to six years, and if planted in rich, well-prepared soil, they will last for that length of time without any special fertilizer. When they begin to deteriorate the bushes should be torn out and burned. No rose grower should be without some of the ramblers. Both the yellow and the crimson do well, but the yellow varieties need more protection from the cold. In cold sections it would be as well to confine the selection to crimson rambler and some of the best hardy perpetuals. La France is one of the most beautiful hybrid tea roses, and will endure more cold than most others of that class.

"In buying a collection, unless special care is taken in the selection, and unless the purchasers know what varieties will succeed well in that locality, it will be found that almost 50% will be lost during the winter. For this reason it is well to buy in large lots and get a few more than are required to fill the space. They should be secured from some reputable greenhouse man who understands the propagation and handling of roses. I bought most of mine from The Webster Floral Co., of Hamilton, and was well satisfied. I would not recommend amateurs to try propagating them at home, because this work should be left to an expert, and an amateur would not save enough to repay him for his labor. Hardy perpetuals average only about 75 cents for a good bush, while the teas and hybrid teas can be had at 10 to 25 cents each, according to age. The ramblers can be had at even a lower rate."

PRUNING AND PROTECTION

"In pruning," remarked Mr. Tillson, "my plan has been to cut off close in the fall, and cover the bed with light, strawy manure. I usually cut off the canes to about 12 to 16 inches long after