

omb, Annie Wood, Anne de Diesbach, Francois Michelin, Paul Neyron, Victor Verdier, La France, Madam Noman, and Coquette des Alps.

Some of these, I know, have faults, and quite serious ones, as Louis Van Houtte, Paul Neyron, Victor Verdier, La France and Madam Noman are all quite tender, and then again Louis Van Houtte and Madam Noman are also very poor growers, and Victor Verdier is scentless, and General Jacqueminot is not full, but all of these roses with the failings I have mentioned, have also other wonderful points of excellence of such a nature that they could hardly be dispensed with in a garden in which only a dozen kinds of roses are grown. These are all old well tried kinds and in the order given pretty well cover the range of colors from very dark to white.

Now, as to soil. In the first place have it so drained, naturally or artificially, that water will not stand for any period of time, at any season, even at the depth of the lowest root, as standing water will invariably kill the roots of roses. I think that the reason so many roses put in such an apparently sickly existence and produce such poor flowers is that the deep roots which are the life of the plant have all been killed in the winter preceding, by standing water. Rose beds are generally so small that it is better to go to the trouble to prepare them properly in the first place. The best way to make a rose bed is (after temporarily removing the surface to afterwards replace it again on the top) to dig out the subsoil, removing it to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and then fill up with sods and a little manure. Sod cut on good loamy soil is the best if it can be had. Care should be taken that it does not contain any larva of the May beetle. This can be avoided by cutting the sod before the frost is fully out in the

spring. Although on heavy soils this cutting while the soil is wet (as it must be at that early season), tends somewhat to make the ground hard, I have found that filling with green sod and planting at once produces just as good results, as if the sod is already rotted, if there is sufficient friable soil on top to plant the young plants in.

As to insect enemies, I may say that I have never used anything but whale oil soap-suds and tobacco water applied with a syringe. These are, either of them, sure death to the thrip, and very aggravating if not quite death to the green fly. The thrip must receive its quietus at once when it makes its appearance, or else the plant is weakened and stunted and falls an easy prey to everything else that comes along. This season I have just syringed my bushes twice and now everybody asks, How do you keep your bushes so clear of insects? I reply that I don't do much but do it at the right time.

The rose thrip comes out of the bark of the rose early in spring, and when they make a move (which they do all at once), the rose shoots will look, when they are coming through the bark, as if covered with small white thorns.\* At this time and for a week or two following is the time to thoroughly syringe the bushes. Most of the other rose pests deposit their eggs on the leaves about this time and soon after this, and my theory is that operating thoroughly at this time I not only destroy the thrip, but that the distasteful odor of the remedies used, prevent other insects from depositing their eggs in such numbers as they otherwise would.

Another reason for beginning early is that no one (even if it would destroy the insects as well) wants to be firing soap-suds and tobacco water into his roses when in full bloom. I would just

\* NOTE.—This will be quite new to our Entomologists.