

Climbing Roses

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AMONG the newer climbing or rambler roses recently introduced there are several that appear to be worthy of a place among the older and better known varieties, such as the Crimson Rambler, Queen of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, and so forth. Indeed, it is questionable if some of these older varieties will not be altogether superseded by some of the newer kinds, although the Crimson Rambler will doubtless continue popular on account of the profusion of its glowing crimson flowers and its comparative hardiness. The tenderness of the Baltimore Belle, except in the southern parts of the province, detracts from the value of this otherwise beautiful rose that is so well adapted for a pillar or climbing rose.

Among about twenty varieties tested here during the past two years, there

or rose thrip than most varieties. The Philadelphia Rambler also proved fairly hardy without protection. The flowers of this variety are of a lighter and brighter shade of crimson than the Crimson Rambler.

Another good rose is the Wm. C. Egan (Fig. 2). It cannot be classed strictly as a climber or rambler rose, its habits of growth making it more suitable for a pillar rose, as the growth seldom exceeds five or six feet in height. The foliage is very pretty and attractive. The flowers are of a delicate flesh pink, almost white, double and quite large, often nearly four inches in diameter, with a rich rose perfume. The following varieties did not prove as hardy as those before named: American Pillar, Ards Rover, The Farquhar, Carmine Pillar, *Mme. Albert Carriere, Debutante, Glory of Waltham, *Prof. C. Sargeant, Hiawatha, *Madalina Scalarinus. The new rose Tausendschon has not yet been sufficiently tested to report on.

The roses named had no protection whatever during the three winters they have been tested, the growth being left upon the trellises. The varieties marked with an asterisk were killed out entirely. A test will be made of most of these varieties with winter protection, when doubtless many of them will give better results.

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The nasturtiums are the easiest annuals that can be grown. They are adapted to all kinds of situations and suitable for both foliage and flower effects. Both the seeds and young plants are sufficiently hardy so that planting can be made early in the spring, as soon as the soil can be properly prepared.



An Artistic and Easily Made Rockery

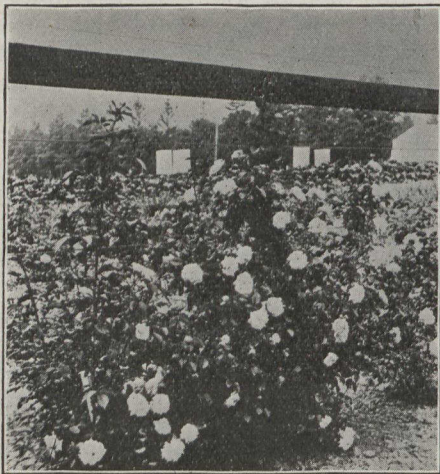
An Old Fashioned Rockery

A rockery such as is shown in the accompanying illustration is an addition to any garden, however modern and ornamental it may be. It is very easily made and is a source of pleasure the whole season. The child pictured in the foreground is Miss Betty Howell, the youngest member of the Galt, Ontario, Horticultural Society.

This rockery is composed of split blue granite boulders heaped up almost indiscriminately. There is a hollow in the centre which extends nearly to the ground. This space is filled with earth which is renewed with fresh soil every spring. In the centre of this earth, a round stick is driven which extends several feet above the pile. A broomstick will answer for this purpose very well. From the top of the stick stout cords are run to the outer edge of the earth surface, where they are pegged down with little iron rods with hooks on the upper ends.

In the centre around the small pole nasturtiums are planted. Around the outside where each string comes down morning glory seeds are sown and the plants trained up these cords. In the interstices between the pieces of rock are planted sempervivum tectorum, popularly known as hen-and-chickens in old-fashioned gardens of fifty years ago. The whole has a very pleasing effect, for when in bloom the nasturtium blossoms peek out here and there amid the dense mass of morning glory vines and flowers.

If Cinerarias are troubled with thrips, dust with insect powder, or tobacco dust, or spray with oil, soap or tobacco spray. One pound of whaleoil soap to six or eight gallons of water will kill all that it comes in contact with, but as it is impossible to kill them all with one application, it will be necessary to spray several times before the thrips will be all destroyed.



Hardy Climbing Rose Queen Alexandra—Fig. 1

are only three or four varieties that have proved to be really hardy. The "Queen Alexandra," (Fig. 1) has proved to be one of the hardiest. It is a strong grower, and a very profuse bloomer. Its huge panicles of small pink, or pink and white single flowers, are very showy. The flowers are a little stiff in texture, not quite as dainty as the Dorothy Perkins. Its hardiness and profuse flowering habit will, however, ensure it a place among our best climbing roses. The Dorothy Perkins, while not quite as hardy as the rose in question, is one of the daintiest and prettiest climbers we have.

Another useful and hardy climber is the May Queen. It is very similar in habit and growth to the old Setina rose, known around Toronto some years ago as Mansfield's Seedling. It is, however, much more profuse in flowering than that variety; the foliage is of a very bright green, the leaves being large and dense. The flowers are large, double and of a bright rose pink color, and have a delicious rose perfume. The foliage is freer from the attacks of the small white fly



Hardy Pillar Rose Wm. C. Egan—Fig. 2