



## THE HOME GARDEN

### Garden Calendar For February

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not yet been prepared:

Plant—Hardier Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Vegetable Roots. And especially: Paeonies, Delphiniums, Pyrethrum, Vines for forcing, Gladioli, Young Grape Vines, Roses, Virginian Creepers, Clematises, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Forest Trees, Horse Radish, Early Potatoes, in frames, Garlic, Shallots, Forcing Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Forcing Sea Kale, Start Begonias, Start Gloxinias, Start Achimenes.

Sow—Peas, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Mushrooms, Cucumber in heat, Melon in heat, Early Cauliflower in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm border, Globe Beet in frame, Tomato, Lettuce, Cus and Cabbage, Onion, Mustard and Cress, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Leek in warm border, Capsicum in heat, Corn Salad, Parsnip in warm border, Parsley, Couve Tronchuda in heat, Celery in heat, Early Turnip, Asters, Tender Climbing Annuals in heat, Begonia, Nicotiana, Cockscomb, Auricula, Gloxinia, A Little Primula, Lobelia, A Little Cineraria, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Jerusalem Artichoke.

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

## Roses and Rose Culture

**T**O the flower lover, there is no more interesting occupation or hobby than the cultivation of the rose. Once established the fascination of a rose garden will keep your interest enlisted and you will determine to make it a success. Nothing is more healthful or gives more pleasure. No achievement in the social, business or literary world brings greater elation than that with which you will cut the first bouquet from the rose bushes that you have grown in your own yard.

You can watch the development of every bush and bud and blossom, and find that in your garden you have a ready cure for brain-fag, and nerves, and the current afflictions of the rush-a-day age. Work in the rose-garden will refresh and rest you, will give you wholesome relaxation; and, when you have succeeded in bringing your plants to the flowering point, you will feel that, after all, the best of life is out-of-doors under your "own vine and fig tree."

### Where Shall I Plant My Roses?

Is the first question you ask. Well, that would depend a great deal upon circumstances.

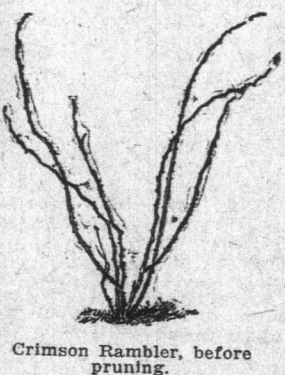
However, L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture, Cornell University, would seem to have answered the question in the following article taken from "How to Make a Flower Garden," in a manner that would govern most cases:

"That depends on what you want them for. If you want them primarily for fine flowers, plant them in an area by themselves, where they can have good care. Roses are highly bred plants. They cannot shift for themselves and yet maintain all their superlative excellences, any more than potatoes or blackberries can. Thrust into the shrubbery, they suffer in the competition. The flowers deteriorate; the bushes dwindle and die. Roses need special treatment and care. They are flower-garden subjects.

"If one wants a good mass of shrubbery, he must choose plants that are vigorous, hardy, verdurous, and able in large measure to care for themselves. The common named garden roses do not belong to this class of shrubs. They are not verdurous. Their foliage is scant, not adapted to mass effects, and very liable to insect and fungous attacks. Highly bred roses should not be mixed in the general border.

"To all these remarks there are exceptions. Some of the single and wild roses are well adapted to shrubbery masses. This is particularly true of the East Asian *Rosa rugosa*, which is hardy, has an attractive habit, strong and picturesque canes, abundant and interesting foliage, attractive large white or red single or semi-double flowers, large and conspicuous fruits, and is practically free from insect and fungous attacks. This rose has character as a shrub, winter and summer.

"When I say that roses should be planted by themselves, I do not mean that they should be set in the lawn. They are out of place when scattered over the yard. They mean nothing there. One cannot cultivate them. They are unsightly when tied up in straw for the winter. Their period of attractiveness is short. When the bloom is past they are uninteresting. In the lawn, the plants must compete with the grass. They suffer from drought. Being scattered, they receive only occasional attention.



Crimson Rambler, before pruning.

"If you are fond of roses, it is a good plan to make a regular rose garden at the side or rear of your place, in the spirit that you would make a strawberry bed. Choose good soil. Till, and fertilize, and prune. Work for a heavy crop—a crop of large and perfect flowers.

"There are certain kinds of roses that are well in place on banks and rough borders and against fences and gates. These are usually not the highly developed named sorts, however.

"Crimson Rambler is always in place on a porch. The same may be said of the Baltimore Belle and multiflora types, where they are hardy. If there is no space in which roses can be separately grown, the plants may be placed alongside other shrubbery, and late-blooming herbs may be massed about them to supply foliage and to fill the latter part of the season.

"There are two questions to ask when you are discussing the place to grow roses: Are they to be grown primarily for flowers? Are they to form a structural part of the landscape planting? The Modern Tendency in Roses

Leonard Barron, a noted horticulturist, says:—"Notwithstanding the nominal position that the rose has held, from time immemorial, as the 'queen of flowers,' it is not to be gainsaid that the rose as a garden plant has been relegated of late years to a secondary place. It has been overshadowed by the very laudable desire to plant more largely of native trees and shrubs, with which have been associated the flowering shrubs of Japan. Unfortunately, rose plants are not decorative bushes of themselves—at least, the most commonly accepted groups are not, and in order to devote space to roses a decided rose enthusiasm is first of all needed. A rose plant must be looked upon only as a means to an end—glorious roses—and the more this object is kept in view the less ornamental does the rose plant become. This is due to the hard pruning that is necessary if you would have the best blooms on the hybrid perpetuals, which are the only generally reliable kinds for the average garden.

"But there is a change coming over the scene. Since the very wide distribution of the popular Crimson Rambler, attention has been directed to the possibilities of other groups of roses for various purposes. The availability of climbing roses for garden use has led many into planting this and Wichuraiana, and hybrids from them, in continually increasing numbers. A few progressive horticulturists have seen these things, and there is a very marked tendency now in various parts of the country to raise up a new race of roses which will fit our climatic conditions better than the French races upon which dependence has been placed, and to which the mind naturally turns whenever the rose is named. The strong sun of summer and the severe trials of winter make the conditions for roses in America very different from those that prevail in England and in France, and the roses which have been bred to meet the requirements of those countries do not always find things most comfortable for them here. Yet for a long time to come reliance must be placed upon such varieties of European origin as are found best fitted to survive.

"The present trouble with roses in American gardens is that the bloom falls as soon as it is developed, and while we can grow fine wood and get a burst of bloom that is marvelous, yet it is all over in a day or two, and the season of the rose is dead in its birth. Therefore is the present tendency to try other roses for other purposes than the mere blooms.

"There are hybridists at work who are endeavoring to blend the roses of France and England with some of our native species, in the belief that from the introduction of native blood they will obtain roses which will stand the climate better. May their efforts be crowned with success! The creation of a sturdy North American race will more surely give an impetus to rose-culture than will the mere multiplication of forcing varieties.

"That the rose can be grown with great success is demonstrated each year, for the plant simply insists on flowering profusely in the face of all sorts of neglect. What we need is the proper adaptation of varieties or races. I do not for a moment think that the popular H. P. roses of today will be driven out of the

garden of the rose-lover, nor that where the H. T. varieties can be induced to live on (with the most solicitous care), that any new races will oust them from our best gardens. No, indeed; for they are the roses of sentiment and of common belief. But in remote parts of the country where a rose is merely a rose, the demand for varieties that will last in flower is great, and when such can be introduced there will be roses everywhere. The rose will never be out of fashion or favor, and, given the right varieties, the demand for it will increase.

A marked feature of hardy rose-growing already referred to is in the production of what may be called the Rambler hybrids—roses that

innumerable varieties have sprung. It seems impossible, in a genus so diversified, to give any general rules for pruning, but by classifying roses by their habits of growth it is hoped that some help may be given the inexperienced grower. It is assumed in what follows that the plants are well cultivated and have plenty of nourishment.

"Hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas, Provence and moss roses are best grown as bushy plants. They should be severely cut back while dormant in spring, but never in summer or early autumn, as is sometimes done because they are straggling and look unkempt in an otherwise neat garden.

From two-thirds to four-fifths of last year's wood, and all weak shoots, are removed. This results in strong growths, producing large flowers, the size of which can be increased by disbudding. If numerous smaller flowers are desired—i. e., quantity at the expense of quality—the shortening-in need not be carried so far. It is permissible to cut back only one-half, but this treatment is objectionable, and does not tend to keep the plants in good condition. This winter pruning should be supplemented by a summer pruning, which consists of simply cutting the flowering shoots after the flowers fade. It is already done if all the blooms have been gathered. Remove weak growths and all sprouts from the stock as they appear. As the plants age, worn-out stems must be taken out and the centre left open to encourage new shoots. Some of these roses are short-lived and must eventually be replaced. Hybrid perpetual roses of weak habit—e. g., Prince Camille de Rohan—should be cut back harder than vigorous growers like General Jacqueminot, but only when in good health. Hybrid teas as a rule require the most severe pruning; moss and Provence roses least.

Climbing roses need not be pruned so hard as those above described. Cut off in spring, before the buds open, from one-fifth to one-third of the previous year's growth; also, in established plants, any of the old, flowering wood which is enfeebled. Do not hesitate, even if a part of the trellis is laid bare. It is by this means only that these plants can be kept vigorous. In summer take out most of the old wood after it is done flowering, and train new growths as desired, pinching out weak and objectionable shoots.

"Half-climbing roses, like the Japanese *Rosa multiflora* (R. polyantha) and its varieties, the sweetbriars, R. setigera, the type and the dog rose, are commonly grown as bushes and pruned as above described, more attention being paid to cutting out worn-out stems and keeping the centres open; but the flowering wood must not be removed after blooming where fruit is desired in winter.

"Trailing roses (R. Wichuraiana and its varieties) require comparatively little pruning, particularly in the North, where unfavorable seasons are apt to kill some of the wood. By taking out dead branches and cutting back enough to restore the balance opportunity is given for new growths which are essential to keep them in good condition.

"The Persian Yellow rose, Harrison's Yellow, and Austrian Brier are not strong growers. One must be cautious with the knife, cutting out the flowering wood after the blooms fade. In established plants the worn-out stems can be removed at any time. Scotch roses can be treated in the same way, and are much benefited by being cut clean to the ground once in about seven years. Their habit of spreading by underground stems helps the recovery.

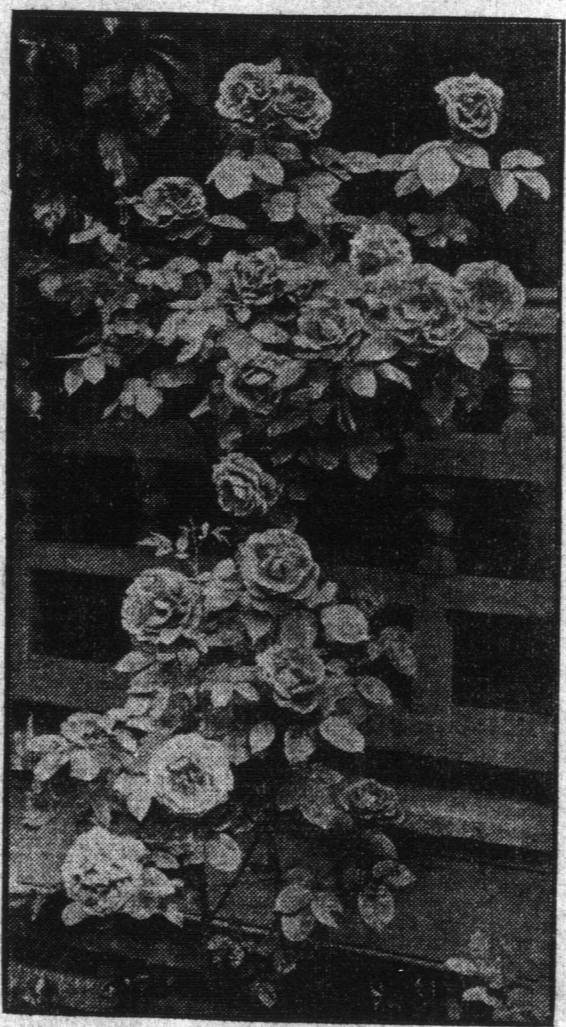
"Wild roses, R. blanda, Carolina, lucida, nitida, etc., are grown not only for the flowers, but for bright twigs and helps, in winter. Consequently much depends upon sturdy growth. They are frequently planted in such quantity that careful pruning is impossible. Take out the older wood from time to time, and at intervals of several years, determined by their condition, cut clean to the ground, at the same time giving manure and stirring the soil. An equally good method of renewal is to dig up and reset the plants, discarding the old and feeble.

"*Rosa rugosa* and its variety alba do not require annual pruning, unless it be a little shortening-in of the tips—an interminable operation. After these plants are well established, however, the older canes should be cut out occasionally, thus keeping the centre free and en-



Rosa Rugosa—One of the Best Roses for the Shrubbery

make tremendous growth each year and are suitable for pillar work. Many people want rose-bowers and arbors, to which purpose these hybrids are, of course, well suited. They are hardy, free-flowering, and of rampant growth, and where Wichuraiana has been used in their making, have foliage that is almost evergreen and insect-proof. I look to this class as the



A Good Pillar Rose—Climbing General Jacqueminot

basis of a fresh stimulus for rose-growing in our gardens."

### Pruning Roses

B. M. Watson says on rose-culture: "In Bailey's 'Cyclopedia of American Horticulture' some fifty species of roses are enumerated as common in cultivation. From these species

couraging new growths. If at any time they are in bad shape from winter-killing or disease, they can be cut to the ground. Hybrids of *Rosa rugosa*, like Madame Bruant, are helped by spring pruning, cutting back the annual growths, and thinning out old wood.

"Tender roses, like the teas, Chinas, Bengals, and Bourbons, should be cut in at the beginning of the flowering season, and, since they are really perpetual bloomers, this process must be continued as long as the season lasts. Weak and unproductive shoots must be removed. Cloth of Gold, Lamarque, Marechal Niel, and other roses of like habit, are closely pruned after their wood is well ripened, when they are most at rest. Under glass, this is usually done just before starting them into growth. To bloom the Cherokee rose in a cool greenhouse in January and February, four-fifths of the summer's growth must be cut away in October. Worn-out canes can be removed at any time. The double-flowered varieties of R. Banksiae are severely cut-back after the blooms have faded, in May or June, in a cool house."

### A Rose Bank

Concealing an unsightly bank by transforming it into a rose garden accomplishes several desirable objects. It "makes the waste places to blossom as the rose," and also affords the plants abundant light, air and room, which they do not always get if planted in beds where room is of more value.

Pockets should be dug into the side of the bank and the turf brought forward and shaped into basins. In this way all the wash from the bank will be collected around the roots. Climbing roses do particularly well if kept a little off the ground.

### What Kind of Rose to Grow

You must start right if you would have a rose garden that will repay your efforts, and of which you can be proud. Start with plants of mature size, which can be depended upon to grow, and let your success be sure. More disappointment is caused by a selection of plants not adapted to amateur culture than anything else. It is those who persist in buying cheap, puny plants who have the least success. Insist upon having the best. The following are a few of the varieties which have been found eminently adapted to the soil and climate of British Columbia:

### Bush and Tree Roses

Admiral Dewey, the white Caroline Testout; Alfred Colomb, carmine crimson; American Beauty, rosy crimson; Baron de Bonstetten, rich dark red; Baroness Rothschild, rich pink; Belle Siebrecht, imperial pink; Black Prince, dark velvety red; Captain Christie, deep flesh; Captain Haywards, bright carmine crimson; Clio, flesh shaded with pink; Duke of Edinburgh, bright vermilion; Fisher Holmes, dark rich scarlet; General Jacqueminot, shining crimson; Golden Gate, creamy white tinged with yellow; Gross au Teplitz, bright scarlet; Hermosa, clear rose; Jubilee, rich velvety crimson; Kaiserin A. Victoria, creamy white; La France, satin pink; La France of '89, bright red tinged with carmine; La Sylphide, creamy pink; Liberty, brilliant velvety crimson; Louis Van Houtte, red shaded with crimson; Mable Morrison, pure white; Mad. Caroline Testout, brilliant satiny rose; Mad. Falcot, apricot pink; Mad. Lambard, rich bronze tinged with salmon; Mad. de Watteville, creamy white tinged with rose; Margaret Dickson, white, pale flesh centre; Marshall P. Wilder, cherry carmine; Marie Van Houtte, creamy white tinged with rose; Maman Cochet, flesh, rosy pink; Medea, creamy white, yellow centre; Mildred Grant, ivory white flushed with pink, flowers of enormous size; Mrs. B. R. Cant, rose, shaded silvery rose; Melville de Lyon, ivory white, cup shaded; Mrs. Cleveland, rich velvety red; Mrs. John Laing, beautiful soft pink; Papa Gontier, rich rosy crimson; Paul Neyron, dark rose, enormous size; Perle des Jardines, rich golden yellow; Prince Camille de Rohan, deep crimson maroon; Rainbow, pink striped with crimson; Raphael, a white moss of fine quality; Robert Scott, clear rosy pink, shading to pink; Safrano, bright apricot; Soliel d'Or, rich golden yellow shaded with orange and red; Souv. de Malmaison, pale flesh, large and full; Souv. de President Carnot, delicate rosy blush; The Queen, a white Souv. d'Un Ami; The Bride, white tinged with rose; Sunset, rich saffron yellow; Ulrich Brunner, bright, clear red; Viscountess Folkestone, creamy pink shaded with white; White La France, white, slightly tinged

with blush; White M. ed with pink.

**Rambler**  
During the past roses has been increasing in popularity by the introduction of valuable kinds. The pioneer among them, having a remarkable been surpassed by so many others. Not only pillars, posts, arches, and unsightly places, rambler roses are indispensible in the garden. Cherokee Double, age; Cloth of Gold, bright Belle Siebrecht, rich Cecil Brunner, rich Climbing Captain Christie, white; Climbing D. rosy centre; Climbing Climbing Kaiserin A. Climbing La France Mad. Car. Testout, bright Malmaison, pale rich velvety crimson; white; Climbing Perle yellow; Climbing V. Crimson Rambler, a r son flowers borne in d'Auerstadt, rich gold Dijon, rich golden yellow; Mareschal Neil, deep

Of course, there are of roses, which can be nurserymen, a great prior flowering quality repay the care and attention upon them.

## WITH THE

### THE ORPINGTON

**I**N the Orpington fancies have perfection of chief attractions, to m mire and lo outline or to please the age, however

make up for this loss, form and outline if we breeds, for no breed except it have a shape a from that of every other Orpington may admit fowls possessing this degree.

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We well remembe shape first captured o after a lapse of years, thoroughbred poultry to educational pursuit catalogue direct from the Orpingtons." And what we regarded as fowls. And again a catalogue from some had in its pages a per tured, which we consid a Plymouth Rock fanc a fancier of the true O