

boughs to hold the snow and prevent freezing and thawing in the spring. It will also protect them from the early March sun, as it often is due to the sun that your plants kill out and not to the hard winter as is sometimes thought.

Climbing plants, such as roses, clematis, ampelopsis, and others, that you do not wish to take off your walls and fences during the winter will be benefited by a covering of spruce or cedar boughs, matting, or coarse canvas for protection against the March sun. A few forkfuls of long, strawy manure or leaves placed around the roots and a spadeful or two of earth, to keep them in position, will be of benefit.

Tender border plants, such as hollyhocks, Shasta Daisy, pinks, Canterbury Bells, and others, can be given a covering of brush, which will be better than manure or any other solid covering, as the latter is liable to freeze and form ice around your plant, excluding the air. This eventually would cause it to rot and die. Bush roses and slender shrubs should be treated to the brush covering if it can be obtained and for the same reason.

Strawberries that have not been mulched should be given a covering at once. Use good, clean rye straw if possible.

It will be well during December to look over your vegetable stores. Much

loss can often be prevented by removing any rot that may have commenced. Onions that have not been properly ripened will have a tendency to grow. This is hard to prevent. Such onions can be used to good advantage by placing them in soil, growing them on and using them as green onions.

#### CARE OF THE LAWN

This is the time to mulch your lawn. Give it a covering of good, rotten stable manure, or better still, manure and soil mixed. This covering must not be left on after the growth begins in the spring without raking. This should be done two or three times as the weather permits. This treatment will allow you to leave most of it on the ground, taking off only the stones, sticks or long straw that may be in it.

Prepare for spring by cleaning, sharpening and repairing all garden tools, overhauling your lawn mowers, and giving them all an application of oil to prevent rusting. Make out a list of tools required and see that they are all in their place so that in the spring you will not be delayed in your work. Having this done now will often ensure a better and earlier start in the spring as a great deal of time is taken up looking for, repairing and replacing tools, which could be otherwise given to the cultivation of your garden.

(about forty inches wide) by themselves, and not mixed with herbaceous plants, shrubs or trees. Some of the dwarf polyanthus make ideal bedding roses as a border in front of the higher varieties. They can be used as tall six feet weeping standards, though in Ontario these have to be bound in earth to come through our severe winters.

Different varieties of the climbers can be grown on north, south, east and west walls or fences. They can be grown as dwarf or tall pillars. They can be grown for covering pergolas. The Wichurianas make an ideal covering for unsightly banks. They can be grown pegged down or bent over in semi-circles. Many of the varieties will make a splendid dwarf or tall hedge. Many roses make handsome bushes when grown on a lawn separately. They can also be grown in pots or in greenhouses for buttonholes or table decoration. In short, one can hardly desire to grow a flower in a position where a suitable rose cannot be used or found for it.

#### WHAT TO GROW

At our summer home on Toronto Island where the soil in our rose beds is quite unsuitable to get the best results in rose culture, we are experimenting with about seven hundred roses; sixty-five named climbing roses; about two hundred named Hybrid Teas; thirty Hybrid Remontant, and about thirty odds and ends such as Rugosa, Polyanthus Teas, Chinas, Sweet Briars, and others.

#### HYBRID REMONTANT

The name Hybrid Remontant means that they bloom a second time (or once more). This class is usually termed Hybrid Perpetual, but they are not perpetual bloomers like the Hybrid Teas, Teas and Polyanthus, and the term is misleading and I think should not be used by growers. This is the class of rose usually grown in Ontario because it is

## Rose Growing a Delightful Occupation\*

W. G. MacKendrick, President Toronto Horticultural Society, Toronto, Ont.

THE rose, the national flower of England, has thousands of named varieties in commerce. Roses of various kinds are found the world over. Many of the choice varieties grown come from far away India and Japan, and one can see various wild roses in our own favored land, from Vancouver in the west to Halifax in the east, and from Edmonton in the north to the most southern point in Ontario.

Where roses grow in their wild state, cultivated roses will also grow, and I am optimist enough to believe that perhaps in my lifetime, dozens of our cities, towns and villages will be as fragrant with the sweet perfume of the Queen of Flowers as are the towns and villages in England each June, and throughout the summer.

#### HOW TO DO IT

The rose fever is as catching as the measles, the mumps or some of the other ailments which flourish in Ontario, and I would that I had the power to inoculate each of you with a touch of it, because once caught, like the old-fashioned ague, it is hard to shake off. If each of you in your gardens had a bed of a few dozen hybrid tea roses, which would

bloom from June until November, you would inoculate your circle of friends and neighbors with the laudable desire to do likewise, and the ball once started would, like the endless chain, continue forever.

#### USES FOR THE ROSE

Roses can be used for general garden cultivation and should be placed in beds



The Flower Bed and Lawn of a Prescott County (Ont.) Farmer, G. D. Mode, President Vankleek Hill Hort. Society  
This flower bed contains over 100 choice rose bushes of several different varieties.

\*An extract from a paper read at the annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association held in Toronto, Ont., November 17, 18, 1910.