



A Rose Border in the Garden of Mr. James Gadsby, Hamilton, Ont.

Souvenir de Victor Verdier, Boncenne, Princesse de Bearn; climbers—Crimson Rambler (red), Mrs. F. W. Flight, (pink), Baltimore Belle (white), Rubin (red); yellow—Persian Yellow; moss—Gracilis, Cristata, Crimson Globe, White Bath; Rugosa—Conrad F. Meyer, Mde. Chas. Worth, Nova Zembla, Souvenir l'exposition de Bordeaux.

He also speaks highly of Pernet Ducher's (the great French Rose Hybridist) new introductions. Some of the most remarkable are: Soleil d'Angers with its conspicuous yellow centre and carmine border; Rayon d'Or, coppery yellow ground striped claret red; Soleil d'Or with its almost undescribable mingling of pleasing shades of rose and amber on yellow ground, and others.

NOTES ON CULTURE

Mr. MacGrady states that except in a winter when the snowfall is light he does not find much difficulty in protecting the plants. At the end of the season they are laid down as close to the ground as possible without breaking the stems, and are tied to low stakes to prevent the weight of the snow either crushing or breaking the stems. Earth is drawn up around the base of the plants, forming a small cone-shaped hillock. The plants are then covered with thick wrapping paper and around this odds and ends of boards are placed to keep the covering in position.

As the rose has enemies of several types, Mr. MacGrady has tried a mixture which he thinks is fairly effectual against insects and fungous troubles. It is made by him as follows: "Steep one-half pound of cheap tobacco in one pail of water. Then add to this half a pound of powdered hellebore, a few teaspoon-

fuls of Paris green and about half an ounce of sulphide of potassium. The sulphide of potassium is added not to ward off insect attacks but to guard against mildew and leaf-spot, fungous diseases to which some varieties are very subject. The tobacco extract kills the plant lice, the Paris green and hellebore poison the eating insects and slugs." He finds, like most growers, that the sickly plants are generally those which are attacked by insects and fungous diseases.

RENOVATING OLD PLANTS

Mr. MacGrady has had good success in renovating old rose plants and it may be well to pass on the idea. Old plants which, from any cause, have become feeble in growth and unproductive, may be made to take on a new lease of life by taking them up early in the spring, when they are dormant, pruning the roots of all old dead wood, cutting back slightly the green wood and then replanting in a new position. After such treatment they will in most cases form fine satisfactory plants. This same method is also practiced in the autumn we believe with very good success.

To again quote Mr. MacGrady: "My ambition has been to have an old-fashioned garden in contra distinction to the more formal types." Therefore, in addition to his garden being a rose garden it is a galaxy of color during many seasons owing to the fine clumps of well known flowers scattered here and there both among the roses and bordering the walks. Foxgloves, Canterbury Bells, Larkspurs, Sweet Williams, Lychnis, Oriental Poppies, Phloxes, Hollyhocks, Tulips, Pansies, Primulas, Hyacinths, and many others, thrive in ideal condi-

tions and brighten and cheer with their blaze of colors.

PAEONIES STRONG FAVORITES

There is one flower which has not yet been mentioned, but which in this garden is prized next to the rose. This is the Pæony. The Pæonies, together with the early roses and several other flowers of that season, make the most gorgeous show of the year. About three hundred Pæonies are grown, many of which are fine named varieties. In one year fifty of these plants were bought from Dessert, the noted Pæony grower of France.

In addition to imported plants, Mr. MacGrady has about thirty seedling plants of his own raising. These were produced from seed sown in the autumn, and which germinated the following spring. But it was three or four years before any of the plants reached the blooming stage. Three very noticeable ones bloomed this year for the first time, one fine satiny pink, another a good red, and the third a pretty single.

Mr. MacGrady receives quite a number of visitors in his little secluded garden and he takes a pardonable pride in showing his much beloved flowers.

House Plants for Fall and Winter

P. D. Fowe

Although we will soon have to give up our outdoor favorites we can still resort to the house window. A good south window is best, but where not obtainable an east window is next choice. In these fix up two layers of shelves upon which to place your plants.

The plants which will be found to give greatest satisfaction to the house window gardener are the geraniums. Young plants from September cuttings bloom best. Fuchsias, Mysatiens, Oxalis, Primrose and Abutilons are easily grown and give good results. Cyclamen, with its marbled foliage and unique bloom, makes a very beautiful plant for the table or window. Palms and rubbers are also fine for the house. A few pots of bulbs should be grown, as nothing can be more beautiful, and they require but little room.

BULBS FOR THE HOUSE

The double and single Tulips, Hyacinths, Frœsias and Narcissus, make a grand display. Obtain your bulbs as early in September as possible, getting as much of a variety as you can. Take some four inch pots, place drainage in bottom and fill up with good soil. Take your bulb and cover till only the very tip is showing. Water well and place in a damp cellar or under heavy shade, and cover with litter for eight weeks. Then bring them to the window, and the beautiful bloom will soon make you feel repaid for your labor. If a prolonged period of bloom is desired remove a lot to the window each week.