



A Division Hedge of *Hydrangea paniculata*, grown by Mr. Simpson

perfectly suited to this climate, clings loosely and colors beautifully in the autumn. The foliage of these climbers serves as a good background for crimson rambler roses, clematis and climbing honeysuckle.

The planting of shrubbery about the foundation modifies the abruptness of the angle between the ground and the wall of the house and also serves as a foil for flowering plants, annuals and perennials, set in front. Asters look especially well in such a situation, and annual larkspurs are desirable, not only because of their intrinsic beauty but also because of their persistence into late fall.

A few shrubs, such as *Berberis*, *Thunbergia*, the spiraeas and conifers,

have been planted in the outskirts of the lawn, and a hedge of *hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* marks the boundary between this and the adjoining property.

One of the really good things about gardening is that the gardener is never satisfied with what he has accomplished. For this reason gardening possesses an inexhaustible store of future pleasures, with almost limitless possibilities in the way of achievement as experience begets knowledge and knowledge ambition. The ideas of the gardener develops his vision, expands his taste, improves his methods, and the result is a nearer approach to that standard of excellence towards which every true garden maker is striving.

## The June Garden

R. S. Rose, Peterborough, Ont.

**A**LL seeding now should be done, and the seedlings showing up.

This is the time to thin them out to about an inch apart each way. Some may say that an inch is not enough. Of course, in some plants more space is desired. I only know that I for one love to see the earth altogether covered and have always had splendid results.

Keep turning the earth over with a small spade; one such as the children use I find a good tool to have. Weeding will be much easier and your plants much healthier.

### INSECT ENEMIES

Prepare some kind of emulsion which can be used on the tender shoots. I generally start spraying with soap chips

dissolved in a gallon of water (one laundry bar cut fine). I do this before any insects appear. It is wiser to do this than to wait until they come; for once the aphids take possession of the young shoots they are hard to dislodge. This insect multiplies extremely rapidly, and prevention is better than cure. If the aphids do come (and they surely will) after using soap chips and water, add a cupful of coal oil to the gallon.

For those who do not know the aphids, I will call him the little green fly that sores on the stalks and young leaves, especially on rose bushes and sweet peas. There are also numbers of other insects, almost too numerous to mention,

that come with the hot weather. Some of them one can hardly see with the naked eye, but you can tell their presence by the leaves, as white or brown spots will show on the surface of the leaf. Look for your trouble underneath, then spray so that the emulsion will go on the under side of the leaf and on the stalks.

### THE CARE OF ROSES

This is the rose season, so give them all the attention possible. I have been frequently asked what to do for them. In the first place see that you have good rich soil and that they get lots of sun. Shelter them from the north winds. Keep the earth loose and give them once a week a mulching of liquid manure. The rose will not bloom so freely if planted with other shrubs, as they are very shy. The rose is a very gross feeder. When the aphids appear on the rose bushes, I always use a much stronger emulsion for them, namely one cake of laundry soap shaved fine into one gallon of water. When dissolved add two gallons of kerosene oil. When spraying, do not let the emulsion go on the buds, as it is apt to hurt them.

Twice a week I give the bushes a thorough washing with the hose held close to the leaves so as to give them the full force of the water. This helps to keep down the pests, and the rose itself likes plenty of water.

The kind that give me the most satisfaction are as follows, grown on their own roots: General Jacqueminot, scarlet crimson; Madame Plantier, white; Mrs. John Laing, pink; Soliel D'Or, yellow; Paul Neyron, dark rose; Prince Camille de Rohen, crimson maroon; Acura de Diesbach, pink; Lady Helen Stewart, crimson scarlet; Harrison's Yellow, golden yellow; Margaret Dickson, white; Persian Yellow, bright yellow; all hybrid perpetual or remontant roses.

Another insect, which appears on the Golden Glow, is a little red fly that attacks the stock in the shady part near the blossom and under the foliage. I have had this insect attack my Golden Glow so severely that I have had to take a soft substance and scrape them off into a pan and burn them in the kitchen range. Powder is no good to destroy the aphid or these red insects, so do not try it. Do not skimp the watering of the garden, but water thoroughly: A light sprinkling, which only covers the surface of the earth and does not soak into the roots of the plants, is worse than no watering at all. I have always found it much better to give the beds a good soaking three times a week in the evening, than a light sprinkling every day. Some might ask, why the evening and not the morning? I prefer the evening for this reason, that the water has a chance to soak in during the night, giving the plants plenty of