

as tender, the distinction is not accurate, for many of the latter classes will endure the winter as well as some of the more tender among the Hybrid Perpetual class. Let not the rose fancier be deterred from planting the so-called tender roses because they are not entirely hardy. For years we have wintered them outside without protection, and we also succeed perfectly by lifting them in the fall and packing them away in an out-building. It is not necessary to keep them from freezing, but simply to preserve a uniform condition through the winter, avoiding too much moisture, as this condition may develop fungus, which would injure the plants. As a rule, while the hardy roses receive a check when transplanted, the Teas may be lifted each fall, wintered in safe quarters without artificial heat, and again planted out in the spring, with the certainty of roses in abundance throughout the summer. We would not wish our readers to suppose that we would in any measure slight the Hybrid Perpetual as a desirable class for every garden, but simply to advocate the claims of the ever-blooming classes.

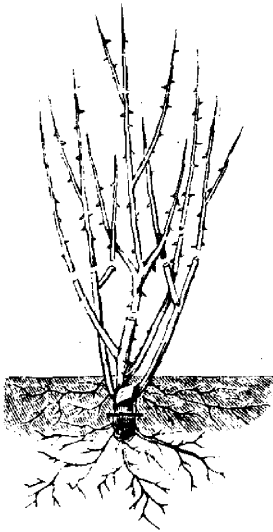


FIG. 523.—Showing depth to plant and how to prune budded Roses.

PRUNING.—Hybrid Perpetual roses should be pruned in the spring, when growth has nicely started, because if pruned too early and vegetation is checked by a cold day or night, the sap will fail to reach the extremities of the canes and it will be necessary to again prune back two or three buds, or leave unsightly dead ends on the canes; by delaying to prune till the weather is settled this trouble is obviated. A good rule to observe, in pruning Hybrid Perpetual roses, is to trim the weakly growing varieties back closely, while those of a stronger growth should not be cut so close.

The accompanying cut will give a good general idea as to planting and pruning. Mosses require only to be slightly shortened and the oldest of the canes removed, also any weakly growth cut away. Hardy climbers require the old wood removed, as it loses vigor, together with a judicious thinning out of young to wood, cutting away what cannot be neatly tied into place. The tender or ever-blooming roses require a method of pruning peculiar to themselves. In the

spring they should be carefully pruned, all dead or weakly wood being removed, and from time to time during the season, as blooms are cut, the wood should be shortened to a strong eye with a view to induce the growth of strong shoots from near the ground, or even from below the surface. This wood will be found to produce the finest roses.

DISTANCE TO PLANT.—Young ever-blooming roses, if planted in masses,