

be reflected from some wall or building, for in this burning heat both flowers and plants will suffer. South or southeastern exposures are desirable. As roses need an abundance of moisture, the bed or garden should not be within reach of the roots of trees which would exhaust the soil of much moisture and plant food as well. On the prairies it is desirable to have the bed where it will not be much exposed to winds, and also where the snow will lie well, if possible. This applies, however, to other parts of Canada as well. Just in proportion to the hardiness of roses from the standpoint of winter, so is the relative care in the selection of soil for the rose plantation necessary. Roses of the hardiest group will do well on a great variety of soils; roses of the other groups are more fastidious, for while the Hybrid Perpetuals succeed best in a cool but well-drained clay loam, the Tea roses should have a warmer soil, a sandy loam being preferable. However, where it is possible to do so, an intermediate type of soil may be chosen which will suit all the groups. In England, roses succeed much better than in most parts of Canada, the moister air and cooler soil suiting them better than the dry air and hot soil which they are liable to endure in many parts of Canada. A soil, then, should be chosen which is naturally cool, and cool soils are



Innocence and Beauty. In the Rose Garden at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

usually those with considerable humus and having a good capacity for holding moisture. Clay loams are usually naturally richer than sandy loams, and as the rose requires a liberal amount of plant food the heavier soils have an advantage in this respect also. Shallow soils should not be chosen for roses, as these are liable to become very dry and warm during a drought, making conditions unfavourable.

Soils where water lies within three feet of the surface should not be chosen, as such soils are cold, and roses will not bloom well in them. Often roses in such soils will make strong growth and will not bloom, puzzling the grower. The soil should be cool, but well drained, deep and rich, and if it is not this naturally and there is no choice of sites it should be made as nearly like this as possible. Even soils of good quality naturally should be well enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure before the roses are planted, working it well down and through the soil. In order to make a good bed for roses where the soil is not naturally deep and where there is poor drainage, first remove the good soil from the surface, then remove the lower soil so that about two feet in depth of soil is removed altogether. Then if the soil needs drainage, lay three-inch tile on the bottom with sufficient fall to carry the surplus