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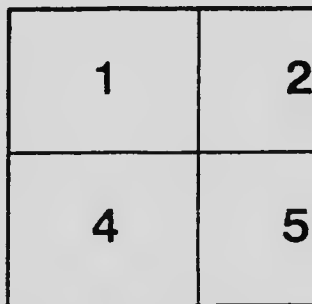
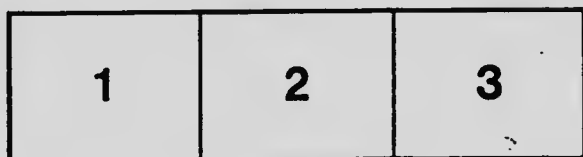
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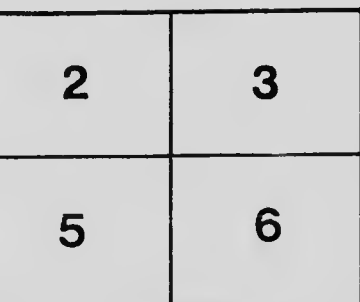
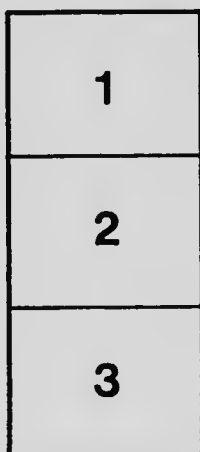
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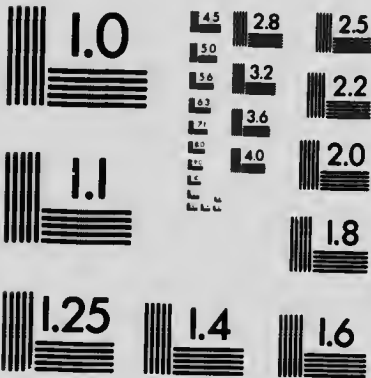
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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(HORTICULTURAL BRANCH).

ROSE CULTURE.

AT the present time there is considerable interest being shown by the householders of British Columbia in the culture of roses. As a means of beautifying the home grounds the rose no doubt stands out pre-eminently, and it is hoped that this circular will prove of value to those who are planting for the first time.

Soil and Site.

When possible, select a position for the rose-bed that is sheltered and one that secures the maximum amount of sun during the day. The rose-bed should not be surrounded by trees.

Before planting a new bed the soil should be trenched and well mixed with plenty of well-rotted barnyard manure. If the soil is light it will be greatly improved by the addition of soil of a heavier nature, such as clay, marl, etc. On the other hand, a very heavy soil will be improved by applications of sand, road-scrappings, or any material which will improve its physical condition.

Planting.

Planting may be done at any time from October to March, particularly on the Coast. If autumn planting is followed, give a good top dressing of rotten manure to protect the plants and also to prevent heaving.

Care should be taken not to plant too deeply. At the time of planting take note of how deeply the plants stood in the nursery row, and when setting them in the rose-bed, plant so that they are at least an inch deeper than they were originally.

Plant dwarf roses alternately 24 inches apart either in rows or beds.

Pruning.

Commence in March cutting out all dead and weak wood. In order to secure quality in strong growers, cut back shoots to five or six buds; in weak growers, to two or three eyes. Should quantity instead of quality be desired do not cut back so heavily. Heavy pruning, however, keeps the plants compact and ensures a vigorous growth during the coming summer.



Rose-bush before pruning.

With old-established plants the treatment should be the same, cutting back to within 3 to 6 inches of the previous year's pruning; but each year one shoot should be cut back to the base to encourage young growth. By doing this the bush is renewed after a number of years and it also makes a more compact bush.

In climbing roses cut out only the dead wood and weak shoots. Remove the ends of the younger growth if they have reached the desired height.

Diseases and Insects.

Mildew.—This causes the leaves to curl and at the same time covers the leaf with a greyish-white powder. To control, spray in the summer with 1 oz. of powdered sulphur to 1 gallon of water. A thorough application of lime and sulphur in the proportion of 1 gallon of lime and sulphur to 9 gallons of water will also prove helpful in controlling this disease.

Aphis, Leaf-hopper, and other Sucking-insects.—Use Black Leaf 40 in the proportion of 1-1,000; 1 tablespoonful to 1 gallon of water. This should be used as soon as the roses begin to grow and once a week until the plants begin to flower. Black Leaf 40 will tarnish the flowers if applied when the plants are in bloom.

* NOTE.—The lime-sulphur spray not to be used later than the first week in March.

Good Garden Roses for British Columbia.

Wichuraiana Class.—Same type as Dorothy Perkins and is an excellent rose for trailing. No pruning is required after the first spring, except keeping the dead wood cut out. They should be allowed to grow as they like. Following are six of the best: Emily Gray, yellow; Paul's Scarlet Climber; Hybrid Lady Gray, deep rose; Lady Godiva, flesh pink; Edmond Proust, coppery carmine; Silver Moon, silvery white.

Austrian Roses and their Hybrids.—These are suitable for planting among shrubbery, taking care to put good soil around the roots. When pruning roses in this class the shoots may be left long, thinning out when too crowded. The following list gives a few of the best: Constance, orange yellow; Cochineal Carmine, yellow shade; Muriel Dickson, cherry red with coppery shading; President Bouche, coral red; Romond, peach shade; Rayon D'or, deepest yellow.

There are also several good single roses of this class which are chiefly used for hedges or planting among shrubbery. They are: Irish Afterglow, deep tangerine; Isobel, carmine red; Mrs. C. E. Salmon, salmon pink; Princess Mary, crimson scarlet with bright yellow; Ulster Volunteer, cherry red, white at base.

These roses should be pruned hard the first spring after planting, and in after-years cut out dead and bad wood. Shorten the remaining shoots half-way.

Polyantha Roses.—These roses are dwarfs, and as they have a very small flower are useful for table decoration. The plants are splendid for bedding and also force well. The best are: Aemchen Muller, brilliant rose; Aschenbrodel, peach; Eugenie Lamesch, orange yellow; George Elger, coppery yellow; Katharine Zeimet, white; Rosalind, pink.

They require but little pruning; cut out dead wood and keep centre of plant from getting crowded.

China Roses.—These are fine for massing and bedding. Varieties: Charlotte Klemm, fiery red; Laurette Messimy, rose shaded yellow;



Rose-bush pruned for quantity of bloom.

Madame Eugene Resal, coppery red; Mrs. Bosanguet, pink; Malle de la Vallette, golden yellow.

Scott's Briar Roses.—Pimpinellifolia Blush, single; Stanwell Perpetual, pale blush (semi-double).

Sweetbriar Roses.—Double Scarlet, red; Double White, white; Hebe's Lips, white with edge of purple.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweetbriar P. ses.—The foliage of all varieties of this class are very sweetly scented. The flowers are both single and semi-double and after flowering produce bright-scarlet "hips." Prune fairly hard the first spring, but in following prunings cut out only the dead wood.

The following will be found to be satisfactory: Amy Robsart, deep rose; Flora Melvor, blush rose; Green Mantle, rich pink; Lady Penzance, copper; Meg. Merrilies, crimson.

Provence Roses.—These require generous cultivation in order to secure the finest blooms. Varieties are: Celestial, light blush; Unique, white; Cabbage, rosy pink.

Moss Roses.—Will do well with conditions and treatment similar to those under which the Provence roses grow. A few of the best varieties are: Blanch Moreau, pure white; Celina, rich crimson; Common, pale rose; White Bath, pure white.

Damask Roses.—Crimson Damask, crimson (single); Lady Curzon, pink; Lady Sarah Wilson, creamy blush (semi-double); Red Damask, red; Rosa Mundi, red, striped white.

Musk Roses.—These have a peculiar musk-like scent and are climbers. Three of the best are as follows: Queen of the Musks, pinky white; Snowstorm, white; Rivers Musk, pink.

Macartney Roses.—Marie Leonida, white; Rosa Lucida, rose (single); Rosa Lucida Plena (double). These roses require a warm and dry location.

Rosa Rugosa.—Japanese roses are excellent for planting in shrubberies. They make large bushes, and the scarlet "hips" produced after flowering are very attractive and are valuable for winter effect in landscape-gardening. Varieties are: Alba, pure white (single); Atropurpurea, crimson; Blanche Double de Coubert, white; Conrad F. Meyer, silvery rose; Mrs. Anthony Waterer, deep red; Ruïra, deep rose, shaded violet.

These varieties do not require pruning after the first spring, except to cut out dead wood.

Climbing varieties are on the whole suitable for pegging down. The following are recommended: American Pillar, pink (single); Climbing Irish Fireflame (single); Climbing Lady Hellingdon; Cupid, flesh; Crimson Rambler; Lemon Pillar, pale lemon.

Standards.—Tall standard weeping-roses are very attractive, either planted singly or to form the centre of a bed. They should be firmly staked and the long trailing shoots arched over and tied to the stem. After one season the shoots will retain their position. Only slight pruning is necessary if the planting is done in autumn, but if left till spring they should be cut fairly close. Little pruning will be required after the first year.

Varieties suitable for standards are: Climbing Lady Hellingdon; Blush Rambler; Lady Gay; Shower of Gold; Silver Moon; Thousand Beauties.

Hybrid Tea-scened Roses.—This class furnish some of the finest varieties for garden decoration. They are early and late flowering. Ada Paullin, yellow; Alladin, coppery yellow; Alexandria Emslie, velvety crimson; C. E. Shea, clear pink.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.—This class includes some of the most beautiful as well as some of the hardier roses. The chief secret of success with this section is the knowledge of how and when to prune. Pruning as recommended in the first part of this circular will be found to be satisfactory for this class.

Varieties recommended are as follows: Alfred Colomb, bright red; Ben Cant, crimson; Mrs. R. G. Shannon Crawford, rose pink; Captain Hayward, scarlet crimson; Coronation, pink; Hugh Dickson, scarlet.

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This circular has been prepared by J. B. Partington, Chief Gardener, Provincial Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., at the request of the Horticultural Branch.

Copies may be obtained free of charge on application to the Horticultural Branch, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C., or from local branch offices of the Department.

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