

of the American Roses-queens

flower garden! The increasing tendency of people to patronize the rural sections, and the steadily increasing love for flowers, with the impulse to cultivate the small to to violent winds, for the foliage garden found in the city and the rural cannot stand whipping. formes brings and of favorites—and of trees is sought, but unless the plants

It is astonishing what varied types be robbed \sim^{r} blant food by the roots of in nature there are of this flower, and how world-wide is its distribution. Kind of protection the roses should be wild roses are found from frigid Lapland to tropic India. The rose has the honor of being the first cultivated flower. For a long time it was a rare possession, but with the general and structure the set wenty for the trees than the latter's height. The protection of buildings should be avoided, for so completely do these stop the circulation of air that mildew

winds and the exposure of the locality. during winter while in a semi-dormant abundance, nothing excels in beauty or fragrance the climbing roses when in their gorgeous and glorious bloom. There is no flower beset with more difficulties to grow, yet its cultivation is increasing. The harder it is to produce a beautiful thing the more highly it is prized.

Most Important Groups.

Roses of to-day are of complex line-age, for old and new species have been crossed and recrossed until now our cultivated roses are divided into more than thirty general groups. The most important of these are: Moss, Rugosa, Hybrid Teas, Persian roses and a few June roses among the stiff, upright growing sorts of medium to tall tall growing sorts of meduum to tall growth; Polyanthus, upright but dwarf, and Teas, of low or half re-cumbent habit. The latter, by some classifiers, are again sub-divided into China, Bourbon, etc., of which classes the teas and hybrid teas are the most beautiful. There because the most beautiful. They bloom longer than other types, hence they have been most widely grown. For colder climates the hybrid per-

petuals are a most valuable class, be-ing generally hardler and larger bloomers, though they do not bloom so



THE GOLDEN ETOILE DE LYON. long as the teas. These have been ob-

quantity or flowers the first summer. In planting, the tops should be cut own to two or three buds. Many fail at this point to prune close enough. On well grown plants there is usually too much wood left. The de-sire to obtain blossoms the first sum-Roses must have good air and plenty

mer is so great that frequently the en-tire top is left to grow, which is too much for the root to support. The reverse should be done, close pruning the few buds left will

of great value in getting the finest blooms and the longest bud develop-

ment. Good wood dirt is excellent. Fine, strong plants, set while entire-

ly dormani should give a satisfactory

develop into strong, vigorous shoots that will produce buds, and only by this practice can they be surely ob of the humblest menial—the rose. It is astonishing what varied types tained.

A good general rule to follow in pruning is to cut severely all teas, hy-brid teas and kinds that do not make strong growth, and to cut all strong growing kinds moderately. The more luxuriant a bush grows the less pruning will be required, but the weakest growing kinds require the severest

b bactive love of nature that is a marked **b** haracteristic of the present times much his been learned about the cul-ture of flowers in general, and of the guirements are better understood. While verandas and trellises of pends largely upon the prevailing while verandas and trellises of while verandas and trellise verandas and trellises of while ver



THE QUEEN BEATRICE-ONE OF THE NEWEST ROSES.

The hot noonday sun is very hard condition. The latter is the surest upon the blossoms, and if the rose bed could be so located as to get a shadow cast from a clump of trees for two How to Grow Cuttings. hours after noon such a location would

be ideal. The greatest pleasure to be derived Make a 4 or 5-inch cutting of a rose branch that is coming into bloom, or from flowers is to have them for the freest possible use and to give to friends and others who may otherwise is just through blooming. Cut just be-low an eye, leaving a small "heel" or strip of bark attached. Trim off the not be able to have them.

iong as the teas. These have been obtained by crossing the French and Damask roses with the China rose.
Roses are propagated by cuttings, by budding, grafting and layering. All varieties will not root equally well from cuttings and layers, and budding is largely done.
The budding roses have to be carefully watched, for being started on strong brier and Manetti roots they
and the solution of the solution of the solution. The rose requires for its best development a cool, moist soil, and for this reason the heavier type is better.
and the solution of the solution of the solution. The rose requires for its best development a cool, moist soil, and for this reason the heavier type is better.
and Manetti roots they lower set of leaves even with the wood. Leave the end leaf entire and trim the leaf or two remaining, back to the first pair of leaflets. Insert these cuttings in wet sand up to the last eye. Put them in the window and keep constantly damp until they root, which should be in from 3 to 4 weeks. Teas root easily by this method.



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It requires no buckling or strapping, it is self-adjusting, it will not slip or shift, it will fill out the hollows immediately surrounding the enlarged joint, and will absolutely prevent the shoe from bulging, retaining perfect shape and correct lines.

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> now walk with perfect comfort with the aid of the Fischer Bunion Protector. Here is one of them. FT. WAYNE, INDIANA. THE FISCHER M'FG. CO., 436 Scott St. Milwankee, Wis.

GENTLEMEN :--

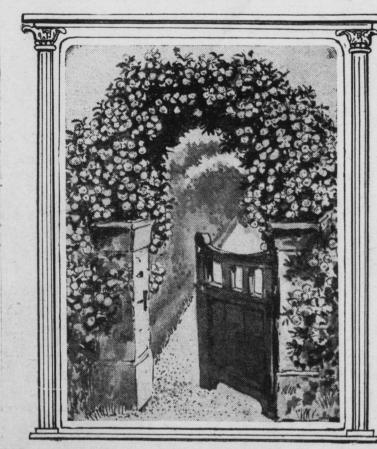
The Bunion Protector received one week ago yesterday.

The Bunion Protector received one week ago yesterday. I put on new shoes as directed after adjusting the protector on the bunion and with but little faith put the shoe on. I cannot now find words to express my thanks to you for the ease and comfort I have had for the last seven days. Although I have been on my feet from early morning until night, and in that time have walked squares out in the city, have not suffered an instant with my bunion. I would not be without the protector for \$5.00. I have spoken to several of my friends and acquaintances and think you will get their orders from here. I will enclose \$1.00; 50 cents for protector received and 50 cents for the one for my left foot. Thanking you for your persistence in inducing me to try your device, I remain,

try your device, I remain

Ever your friend, Name furnished on application





THE OLD FASHIONED MARY WASHINGTON ROSE.

are quite apt to throw out shoots from their own roots which are vigorous and soon avercome and run out the bud. They may be readily discerned bud.

Have Your Soil Rich.

ey do come out, for their loaves are of a different character

the bud, the wood being fine, prickly spines and eing seven in number of

instead of five, as in ations

About the beginning of autumn, Sep tember in the North, October in the South, take your cuttings. Several may be made from one cane, as pretty ripened wood roots after this method as well as any. Make the cut-tings about 6 inches long. Cut just below an eye, making a slanting cut, and trim off the lower leaves. Now dig a hole by the parent bush. Put a handful of sand at the bottom if you have it, and put in your cuttings, setting them one luch apart and firming the earth very solidly about them. Only about an inch of the upper stem should project above the ground. Put a glass fruit jar over the cuttings, a glass fruit jar over the cuttings, sinking the jar well into the ground, then bank up the earth a couple of inches around the can. Let the cut-tings, jar and all, rigidly alone until spring is well advanced. It will be found then that nearly every cutting has rooted. This plan scenes to be a

To root from semi-dormant wood:

How can you root summer cuttings?

bler roses. In the culture of roses the greatest

trials and disappointments are met with in the insects that persistently attack them and of which there are many. One of the first in the early plants. summer is the green fly or aphis.

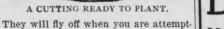
How to Kill the Aphis.

of the bushes and also upon the buds roots of wither and often to die. On the material and about their stems. The insects wither and often to die. On the material suck the sap from these tender parts discovery of a wilting plant the soil should be dug over to find the grubs. and greatly check the growth and development of the buds. Dusting with heliebore will keep them in check, or they may be sprayed with one pound of caustic potash whale oil soap discussed in eight gallons of water. This

genitor of over 5,000 million descend- much damage to garden plants. ants at the end of five generations,

The leaf roller is another enemy that rolls up the leaves and also works upon the buds, eating small holes in the buds, eating small holes in the buds at the toad is a most valua-ble insect destroyer. The soil can hardly be made too rich. Well composted manure should be the l worked down deep into the bottom of ends.

SURFACE OF SOI A CUTTING READY TO PLANT.



The white grub is another parasite upon roses, the list of which is has rooted. This plan seems to be a success wherever it is tried, North, South, East or West. Nearly all hybrid teas and perpetuals root well in this way. So do moss, memorial and ram-After pairing, the male dies, when the female bores down in the soil, de-

positing her eggs from six to eight inches deep. The small white grubs which are hatched from these live upon the grass roots or the roots of other In making up the soil for the rose

bed sods frequently put in the bottom to decompose have these grubs in them, and as they live in the grub form This will be discovered on the tips of the bushes and also upon the buds and about their stems. The insects wither and often to die. On the first wither and often to die.

s easy work. One of these insects will be the pro-

ants at the end of five generations, which makes the discovery and prompt small boy. Bands of schoolboys have treatment of the first ones highly im-portant. been known to go out, and in a single day, kill as many as 300 of these use-

ble insect destroyer. To the lovers of the rose, these dif-

Analions instead of five, as in Budded roses should be planted deep so that the bud is at least three inches below the surface of the soil, when there will be less trouble from the suckers. The roots should be examined, and any eyes or buds that are starting upon them should be carefully taken out.



Ask yourself the question: "Is Life Worth Living?" And the answer will be: "It depends on your health." Then why not have good health? If you are sick it is because some simple, natural law of health has been violated.

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