

[Removed from *How to Grow Roses*, by
The Conard and Jones Co.]

ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC.

AND

HOW TO GROW THEM



WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS

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Roses, and How to Grow Them

PROBABLY more people appreciate the beauty and value of the Rose than that of any other flower, but comparatively few succeed in growing it to its greatest perfection.

It succeeds best in a deep rich, clay-loam soil. More persons fail in growing the rose from not making the soil rich enough than from any other cause. Three things should be taken into consideration before planting: First, the location, which is the all-essential thing; next the soil; lastly the varieties, if you would succeed. In preparing your rose bed or hedge, whichever you intend to set, first prepare the soil for your plants as follows: If in the lawn, and the ground is sodded over, remove the sod if the ground is a stiff clay, to the depth of four inches, the size you want your bed; spade up the ground to the depth of 15 inches thoroughly, then prepare a compost as follows: Two parts of leaf mold, one part sandy soil or leached ashes, one part good, well rotted cow manure. Mix these thoroughly together and place six inches deep of this mixture on top of your bed. Spade it in thoroughly, mixing into the ground. Prepare your bed six or eight weeks before your roses are expected to come, and spade the bed over every two weeks pulverizing the lumps if there are any. By the time you have worked the soil over three or four times you will have a suitable bed to set roses in. If your ground is sandy use the same amount of clay-loam and cow manure. If it is a clay-loam use leaf mold two part and cow manure one part, and proceed the same as above; if it is a muck and the ground is well drained, use a liberal amount of well rotted cow or horse manure. Remember that the manure must be well rotted and mixed thoroughly through the soil. Green manure must never be used, as it will kill the plants if it comes in contact with the roots. Never set your

roses in a low wet place, the ground must be thoroughly drained if it is low, although roses respond delightfully to a free application of water from the hydrant and cannot be grown perfectly without it. Roses always look best set in some design or in hedges. Rose beds should be plain, oval or circular, so you can run the lawn mower around them easily. Hedges are beautiful, if properly cared for. Never set your roses in the sod where the grass will grow around them. Better save your money than buy a rose for such a place, as the grass is sure to choke them out. Roses should be cultivated if you wish to reach the perfection line. Never plant roses under the overhanging boughs of a tree. To succeed well plant two year old roses budded or grown on their own roots. If possible, get a location where your roses will have some protection from the cold westerly winds either from buildings, board-fence or hedge if you want a first-class rosary; while the most of the Hybrid Perpetuals are hardy, they are much better with a little protection. Always get the best stock that can be procured. Don't buy any of the roses advertised 5 and 10 for a dollar, as they are miserable weaklings and should be kept in the greenhouse, as seven out of ten die, and your money is thrown away. Better pay a fair price and get something that will suit you.

HOW TO PLANT

When your roses come, place them in soft water twenty-four hours before setting; prune off all the broken roots. Plant your roses 2½ feet apart. If set in rose beds 2 feet; in hedge, if set two rows side by side, 2½ by 3½ feet. This will give you ample room to cultivate them. When setting be careful to straighten out the roots and press the dirt well around them with foot or hands. Set them as deep as they grow in the nursery. You can tell by the dark earth-line on the rose stalk. Budded roses should be set with the bud 4 inches under the ground. After setting cut the tops off

the weak plants 6 inches from the ground, and the strong plants 8 inches, either Fall or Spring setting. If it is in the Spring cover the top of your bed 1½ inches deep with good rotted manure, so when you use the hydrant on your roses you will be feeding the plant liquid manure, which gives your roses the most beautiful lustre. If it is a Fall set, after cutting the tops off, hoe the dirt up around your stalk three or four inches and before cold weather sets in, or about that time, hoe the dirt around them clear up to the top, and press around the plants, then cover three or four inches deep with good horse manure from the stable, which should have plenty of straw in it; leave this on all winter. When Spring comes, in March or April, owing to the earliness of the Spring, remove all the manure and level up your bed; put two inches of this manure on top of your rose bed, shaking out all of the straw; dig this into the ground with manure fork. If you have no hydrant put the manure without shaking out the straw on top of the bed to keep the ground moist. Use all of the soap-suds made from washings on your roses, as it is an excellent fertilizer and is good for them. The kerosine emulsion should be used on the roses as soon as the leaves are the size of your little finger nail; spray them once a week and oftener if it rains much. Spray under the leaves as well as on top. This will keep your roses free from all insects. Never use poison on your roses as it is dangerous; some people have a mania for eating them. If you have the hydrant you need never have an insect to harm your bushes. As soon as your bushes begin to show leaves nicely (size of your little finger nail) use your hydrant every night on them; turn down the stream so it is like rain, giving the full force of the stream. Use this on your bushes and wash them for two minutes every evening. It will wash off all larvae so there will be none there to hatch. By doing this every night the leaves get accustomed to the water and they will bloom freely, giving you a beautiful supply of the gorgeous beauties. Roses should be pruned in March and

about the last of June. When you prune in March, for the first three years cut the weak shoots back two-thirds, the strong shoots one-half. After that level up your bush; by that time your rose should be established if you have grown it properly. Cut out the old canes as they get scrubby, close to the ground to give place to the strong new shoots. Experience is the best teacher. Young shoots, if thrifty and strong, can be made to bloom in August if cut off in the latter part of June. This checks their growth, and as the wood hardens it will throw out side shoots, which give you the most beautiful roses of the season. Clip off the ends of your bushes six to eight inches the middle of June or first of July. Those that have no roses on cut off six or eight inches and it will soon throw out another shoot filled with buds. Roses should have a good coat of rotten manure every Fall, and worked into the ground very Spring. They should be kept clean from weeds or grass by cultivation.

PAEONIAS

Herbaceous and Tree Classes

One of the most beautiful of all the herbaceous plants. They are perfectly hardy and succeed everywhere, no matter how cold. They do best in a rich, mellow soil. Ashes and manure are the two essentials needed to bring them to perfection. They can be planted Fall or Spring. Fall is preferable. They should be covered every Winter with a liberal amount of manure, and, if possible, cultivate the ground the first two years. Plant six inches deep.

ANEMONES

The Anemones are among the most beautiful of our Fall-flowering plants. They should be planted without kinking the roots, in good deep rich soil. If the soil is not rich and loose, dig a hole sufficient so as to put in a liberal amount of rich loam. Cover with manure every Fall.

PHLOX

Plant Phlox three inches deep in Fall setting and two in Spring setting. In Fall setting cover one inch with rotten manure or two inches with coarse manure.

CLEMATIS

The Clematis is the most beautiful of all the climbing vines and the most difficult to grow. They should never be planted where the drippings of the roof will fall on them, as they are very easily drowned, nor within 12 feet of a gas pipe. Gas and dog urine are sure death to Clematis. In planting dig out a hole as large as a bushel basket, and two feet deep. Throw in eight inches deep with bones, old boots and stone, and fill up rounding, with good leaf-mould from the woods when setting, which should be done carefully. Spread the roots out evenly and set the roots in four inches deep, with the crown of the Clematis nearly to the top of the ground. After setting put a little manure on top of the ground, but not on the crown of the Clematis. Keep cats and dogs off it and your Clematis will grow and please you. Give it a little manure every Fall. Other varieties of vines are not so particular, but give them plenty of rich, mellow earth when you set them and mulch with manure every Fall.

PRUNING SHRUBBERY

Some shrubbery needs more pruning than others. They should all be trimmed enough to keep them shapely. Hydrangea should be cut back every Spring one-half of the last year's growth. Like Roses they produce their flowers on the new growth of wood. The Altheas can be pruned to suit your own fancy. Nearly all shrubbery grows gracefully but sometimes a slight pruning will be necessary to make them shapely. The Gold-leaf Syringa, like some other shrubs, can be pruned to any shape desired, like the evergreens.

SPRAYING

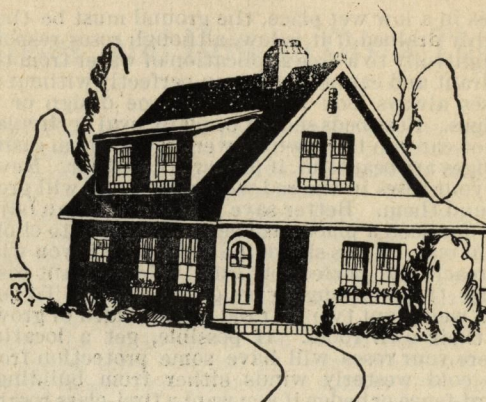
Dissolve one-half small bar (about 3 ozs.) Ivory Soap in one quart of soft hot water. When cold add one-half pint of coal oil, whip it for ten minutes as you beat eggs. It will become frothy or creamy, then add three quarts of soft water, making one gallon. Add the strength of four ounces of smoking tobacco steeped in two quarts of water, making six quarts of the mixture, then add 60 drops of carbolic acid. Mix thoroughly 24 hours before using. Keep in a cool place in a jug corked up. Shake well before using and apply with a sprayer in a mist-form on your bushes. Spray under the leaves and on top. Commence when the rose leaves are as large as your little finger nail. If it should be a wet time, spray twice a week, if necessary. This mixture will keep your roses clear of insects. If the mixture should seem too strong weaken it a little. This mixture will keep your trees, plants and vines free from insects of all kinds.

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