

the bud on the bud side to a point level with the bud on the opposite side.

The first task when pruning roses of any type is to remove all dead, diseased, or crossing branches. Water-shoots or vigorous autumn growths can be completely removed, but if they add to the framework of the plant, only the seed pods should be removed. Cutting into unripe wood may induce die-back, and this wood should be removed entirely or left unpruned until after flowering.

**Newly Planted Roses**

Newly planted roses should be pruned as follows. The widely used bush roses of the hybrid polyantha and hybrid tea types should be pruned back hard to an outside bud. Any weak shoots should be removed entirely. Species and miniatures should not be pruned as severely, but should be trimmed to correspond with any necessary root trimming. Climbers should not be pruned severely, but should be neatly recut above the top bud. Hard pruning may induce a climber to revert to the bush form of growth.

**Bush Roses of Hybrid Tea, Tea, and Hybrid Perpetual Types**

In the past severe pruning has been widely advocated for hybrid tea, tea, and hybrid perpetual types of bush roses, but the advantages of a less severe pruning are being realised. Growths should be shortened back by one-third to half their length. Very vigorous varieties such as Peace should be pruned more lightly and weaker growers should be pruned more severely. Standards of the same type should be pruned similarly but a little more severely.

**Bush Polyanthas, Floribundas, and Grandifloras**

The pruning of these types entails the removal of much of the wood which is more than a year old and a slight shortening back of the new wood. With standards pruning should be more severe.

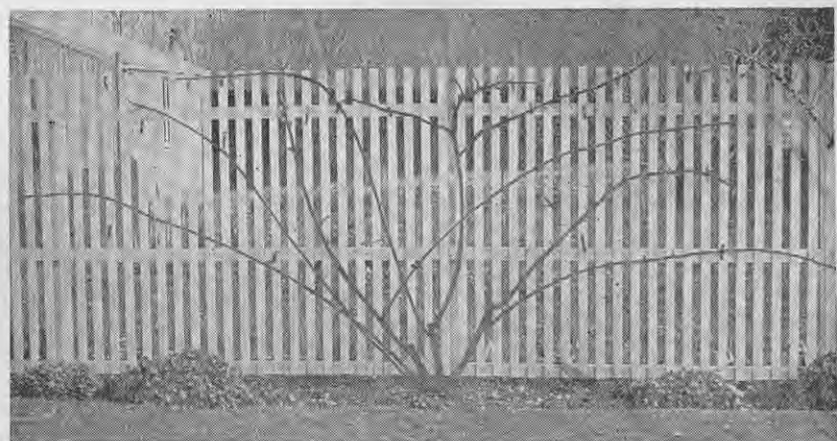
**Climbing Roses**

The aim should be to replace as much flowering wood as possible with strong shoots produced last summer. Where older wood must be retained the side shoots should be cut back to two buds. All growths should be tied down as close as possible to a horizontal position. It will be found easiest if all old ties are removed and the shoots placed afresh.

Climbers of the Paul's Scarlet type need little pruning other than the shortening of the laterals. Ramblers of the American Pillar type, which have one flush of blooms each year, should be pruned after flowering by removal of branches which have flowered. The new growths can then be tied in place.



▲ A climbing rose before it is pruned.



▼ A climbing rose pruned and tied in.

**Winter Spraying**

Where scale insects are prevalent on the branches a spray of winter oil, 2 pints to 4 gallons of water, should be applied.

To assist in the control of black spot fungus, immediately after pruning or 2 weeks after the application of winter oil a fungicidal spray should be applied. Thiram, Bordeaux mixture, or copper oxychloride sprays are quite satisfactory.

**Seed Sowing in the Glasshouse**

In a heated glasshouse July is the month for sowing seed of plants which take a long time to grow. Sow asparagus fern, making sure the seed is fresh, tuberous begonias, streptocarpus, and *Saintpaulia ionantha*. As

seeds of these plants are very small, they should be sown on well-sifted soil and not covered by any additional soil. The seed box or pot should be covered with a sheet of glass.

**Pot Plants**

The growing of pot plants is adding much interest to the lives of people who do not have a great amount of time for gardening or the replenishing of the floral decorations in the home. It is especially a pleasure at this season of the year, when flowers are not plentiful. A brief resume of tasks with these plants for July is given here.

Achimenes: Pot the rhizomes and start them into growth.