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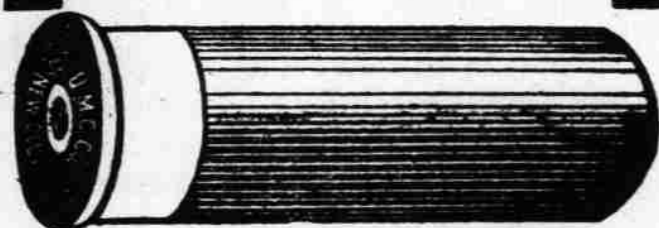
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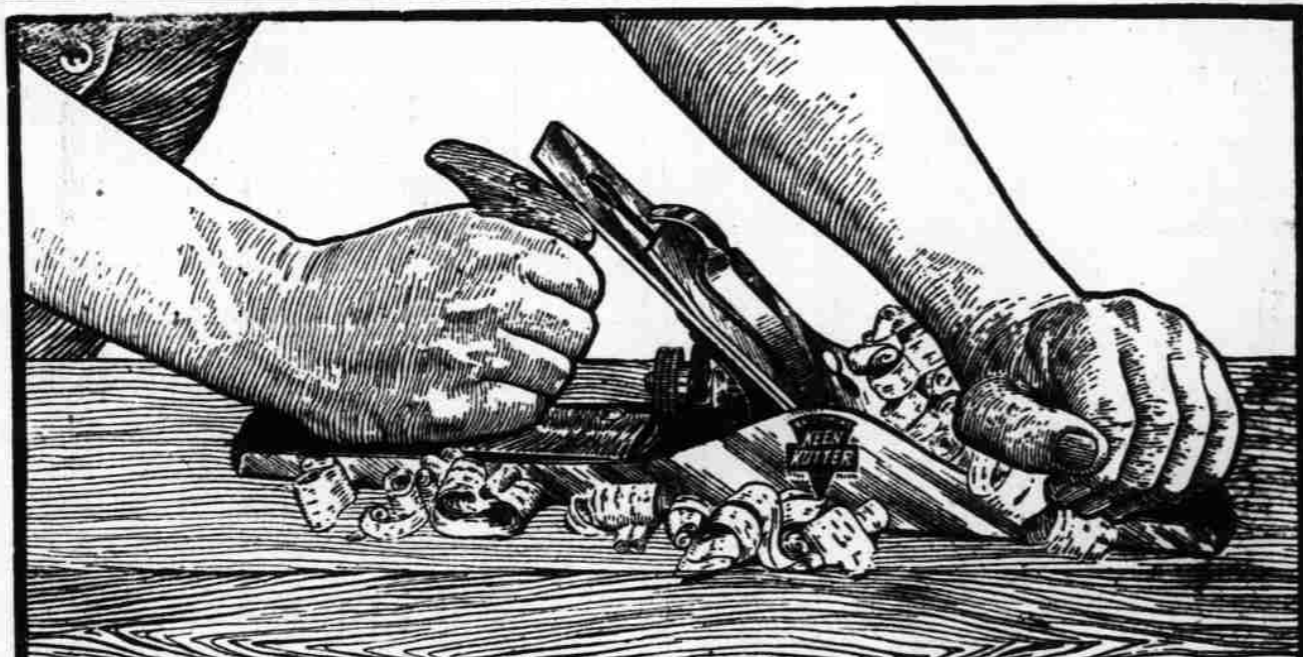
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**THE HOME CIRCLE**

All letters intended for this Department should be addressed to "Aunt Mary," care of Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

**"Oh, Yet We Trust."**

**H** YET WE TRUST that somehow good Will be the final goal of ill, To pangs of nature, sins of will, Defects of doubt, and taints of blood;

That nothing walks with aimless feet; That not one life shall be destroy'd, Or cast as rubbish to the void, When God hath made the pile complete;

That not a worm is cloven in vain; That not a moth with vain desire Is shrivell'd in a fruitless fire, Or but subserves another's gain.

Behold we know not anything; I can but trust that good shall fall At last—far off—at last, to all, And every winter change to spring.

So runs my dream; but what am I? An infant crying in the night; An infant crying for the light; And with no language but a cry.

—Alfred Tennyson.

**How to Grow Roses.**

Set in Good Soil, Preferably a Clayey One, Keep Well Cultivated or Mulched, Cut Back Each Year and Gather the Flowers.

By Mrs. J. C. Deaton.

**R** OSES MAY be grown in almost any kind of soil, but thrive better where there is a clay subsoil with a good soil above this. The rose bed should be plowed or spaded at least twelve inches deep, thus mixing some of the clay with the soil to which has been added a very liberal supply of stable manure. Should this clay subsoil be wanting, it is well to supply it, a good shovel-full to each plant, thoroughly mixed with the soil. A little commercial fertilizer added occasionally helps the roses to make an extra good growth the first season.

There should be no trees or shrubbery near the rose bed. Roses will not thrive unless they have an abundance of sunshine, with no roots near them to absorb the moisture.

In either event, the beds should be prepared in the fall, and if planting is deferred until March or April, the bed can be thoroughly worked up again before setting the plants. Year-old plants grow and bloom profusely the first season if properly cared for. It is well to pinch out the first buds that appear and let the plant have a little growth before blooming. Then keep the seed pods cut off, if all roses are not gathered before shedding.

Roses should be planted at least four feet apart each way; the roots carefully spread, and thoroughly watered, covered about an inch deep, then a mulch of grass or leaves placed around them to hold the moisture, but not watered too frequently as the roots might decay.

**Varieties.**

Formerly roses which bloomed only in spring, were given place in our grandmothers' gardens, but "times have changed," and now we do not think of cultivating any but the ever-blooming tea roses, unless it be as a relic from some loved spot. We have grown a great variety of tea roses, and while we admired them all, as the size of our rose garden was limited, we have culled to the following members of that royal family:

Pure white: Marie Guillot, Francis E. Willard.

Creamy white: White La France, Robert E. Lee, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (climber).

White tinted with pink: White Cochet, The Bride, White Marechal Nell (climber), Golden Gate.

Pink: Pink Cochet, Pink La France (this the sweetest scented of all), Madam Welche, Catherin Mermet, Bridesmaid.

Yellow: Yellow Cochet, Star of Lyon, Perle des Jardins, Marechal Nell (climber), Sunset.

Red: Meteor, Helen Gould. I have printed in black my choice half dozen varieties. Any woman would be proud to own these.

**Roses May Be Planted Now.**

Roses may be planted with good results in either fall or spring, but

**Cultivation and Pruning.**

Frequent cultivation, and watering in extremely dry weather are advantageous, keeping a mulch around the roots.

It is well to cut back roses from one-half to two-thirds their length, depending on the variety, every winter or spring. Thin out all weak canes and remove old canes or stumps. Very vigorous growers may be cut back quite severely, when it is desired to keep the size of the plants down.

Mold and the green spider are two of the most common enemies of the rose. Sulphur sprinkled on the leaves while damp with dew helps remove the mold, and a good insect powder, or a sprinkling of water in which tobacco has been soaked, removes the spiders.

**How to Grow Roses From Cuttings.**

Roses are as easily grown from cuttings as geraniums. If the bed has been prepared, it is best to plant them where they are to grow. Place two cuttings (slips broken down from old stock on which roses have bloomed are best cuttings) about an inch and a half or two inches deep in the mellow soil, press soil firmly around them, water thoroughly, and place a glass jar over them. If both grow, remove one. Bank soil around the jar, and leave