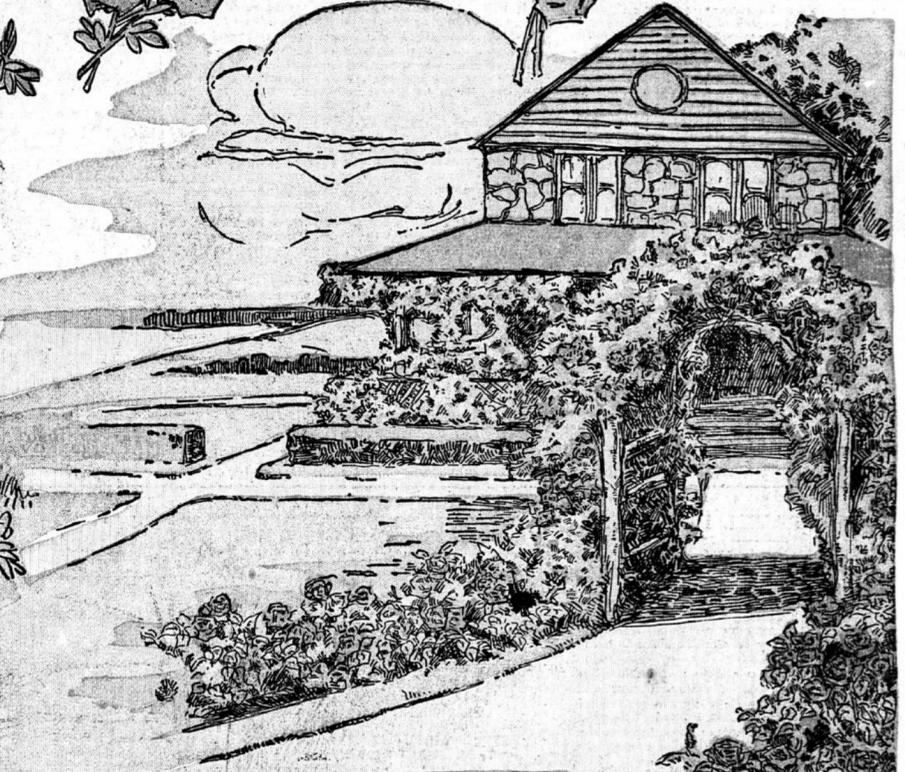


# Glory of June Roses



GARDENING OFFERS BOTH PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

Glad the borders with their bloom,  
And sweeten with their rich perfume  
The mossy garden ways.

**A**MONG the sweetest memories of our childhood are the quaint, old-fashioned rose gardens which our grandmothers found a never-ceasing joy and pride.

The lovely Champneys, Fortune's yellow Prairies, Multifloras and Gloire de Dijon gayly clambered over the walls of the house, porches and arbors; while sweet briars and moss roses trailed in wild profusion upon the ground, close neighbors with the aromatic garden of herbs. On favored sites grew brilliant masses of the old Killarney, hybrid tea rose, French damask, Paul Neyrons and Madame Plantiers, besides the wonderful Jacks.

Sometimes these now famous old rose gardens of other days indeed fifty varieties and more. Can you imagine the enchanting picture, softly enfolded in its exotic perfume?

### ROSES BEAUTIFY AND INSPIRE.

The decorative value of roses is too well known to require further comment. No flower is more generally satisfactory as a climber, for single bedding, border or edging than an appropriate variety of a rose.

A tumble-down, old two-story cabin sitting away from the haunts of man was sold to an artist last June for a sum three times its actual worth, simply because this antique structure was almost completely embowered with roses—white, yellow, pink and a deep, rich red.

Those roses were worked into theatrical scenery, all sorts of fresco work, wall papers, oils and water color studies, besides china. Paul de Longpre would have been madly enthusiastic about their decorative and unusual beauty, for Nature's caprices had not been undone by a landscape gardener.

It is undoubtedly true that hybrid perpetuals and hardy climbers and mosses give the best general satisfaction. In choosing a site, care should be taken that it is both sunny and airy and the ground rich and well drained. A heavy or clay subsoil is particularly adapted for roses, and for enriching it nothing is so good as well rotted cow manure.

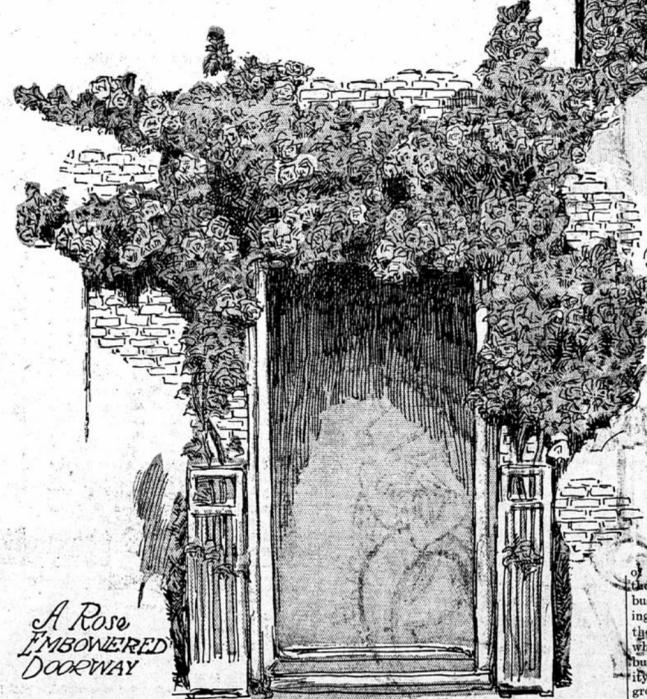
Sandy soil is almost as good as clay, but on the other hand, requires more manure.

When planting roses they should be set in deeper than they were in pots. This will give the roots greater play, make them sturdier, and new soil may be added on top of the roots, thus covering the old soil. After planting it is well to cover the beds with a light mulching of manure. This will be all the fertilizing they will require for the first year; after that the roots will be stronger and more manure will be required.

### THE RIGHT KIND OF A START

It is best to dig a hole four feet square and four feet deep, or make it even deeper than four feet, and place small stones or broken brick in the bottom to secure drainage. Fill this hole with rich earth mixed with well-rotted manure and a small quantity of bone dust. Thus planted a climbing rose will grow luxuriantly for years. If you cannot get rich earth you may fill the hole this spring with alternate layers of common clay and new cow manure and add plenty of bone dust. Next fall this will be right to plant a climbing rose.

In planting a rose near the house, especially if there is a brick basement, you should plant the rose so that its roots will be placed on an inclined plane, sloping from the wall. The roots which grow against a brick wall will be killed.



A Rose Embowered Doorway

A brick wall absorbs a great deal of moisture and makes the earth very dry for a distance of a foot or more from the wall. If the rose is planted several feet from the wall it will not be necessary to slope the roots away from the house.

Many persons object to planting climbing roses near a house because of the difficulty of taking the roses down and putting them up again when the house is to be painted. But this difficulty is easily prevented. A plumber will make a frame of three-quarter-inch galvanized iron pipe which can be placed underneath the eaves so as to extend out several feet from the house. It can be bolted or fastened to the house with large screws and bound with small wire rope. From this frame wire netting with large meshes, such as is used for chicken yards, can be suspended. The shoots and branches of the climbing bush will grow through these meshes and the bush will secure itself. It is well to fasten a piece of straight pipe at the bottom of the netting to keep it plumb. It may be necessary to have shoots or branches tied occasionally to the netting. A climbing rose should be pruned very little. Nature makes it more artistic than the gardener.

It is now possible to obtain climbing roses



SUN DIAL WITH ROSE BORDER

ARBOR AND WALKS MASSED WITH ETOILE DE FRANCE ROSES.

Gather the rosebuds while ye may,  
Old Time is still a-flying,  
The fairest flower that blooms today  
Tomorrow may be dying.

Reve d'Or, buff-yellow, 1843.  
Solfaterre, pale yellow, 1843.  
William Allen Richardson, orange-yellow, 1878.  
Lady Gay was introduced in 1905. It is a climber, belonging to the Wichuriana family. It is described as being a deep rich, rose color similar to the new rose, Dorothy Perkins, but with finer flowers.

### DWARF BUSH VARIETIES

Summer Hybrid Tea.  
Maman Cochet, pink and white.  
Belle Siebrecht, pink.  
Grass an Tepeitz, scarlet.  
Killarney (New Pink), also forcing.  
Kaiserin Victoria, cream.  
Personal discretion must lead the amateur gardener in the matter of the location and arrangement of the beds. For a small collection of plants a good-sized bed in circular form with four sides, scalloped toward the centre, is very effective and practical. Such an arrangement enables the gardener to reach all the plants without necessitating him to step on the beds. One of the illustrations shows a sketch of a doorway embowered in roses. The roots are protected by tall boxes made of narrow strips of wood and painted a cool green.  
Another sketch shows the sides of the porch and quaint arbor covered with the lovely rose Etoile de France, a most prolific bloomer and a flower of rare beauty.

### PESTS AND THEIR FINISH.

Roses in perfect health and of sturdy growth are less likely to be afflicted with pests than those that have been neglected and stunted.  
The best and easiest way of keeping pests at bay is a liberal sprinkling of clear water by springing the plants daily. To kill the red spider, spray underneath the plant. Hellebore soon closes out the quantities of long legged spiders. Apply hellebore when the wind is low, otherwise it blows off. After a rain it sticks better to the leaves, or a spraying previous to powdering will answer, and the colonies are thus more effectually destroyed.  
The aphid or green fly is easily destroyed by a solution made by steeping tobacco in boiling water. Mildew is held in check by the application of sulphur or soot. Thrips and rose caterpillars and slugs which soon divest rose bushes and climb up their beauty, are effectually destroyed by hellebore.  
Praying will not kill the scale, but spraying will. The best spray, recommended by horticulturists, to kill the scale is a mixture of lime and sulphur, usually having some salt in it to cause the spray to adhere to the bark. This mixture should be boiled in water for several hours. Any seed or plant store can supply it ready for use or give you a formula.  
MARJORIE.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLIMBING ROSES.

There is an alphabetical list of some of the best climbing roses. Choose for yourself. You may be guided by your preference for the bush variety of the same name. In this list a bush variety, bearing the same name as a bush

- Agalia (Yellow Rambler), yellow, 1896.
- Ards Pillar, velvety crimson, 1902.
- Blush Rambler, soft blush, 1903.
- Baltimore Belle.
- Chestnut Hybrid, cherry carmine, 1873.
- Climbing Belle Siebrecht, pink, 1890.
- Climbing Captain Christy, pink, 1881.
- Climbing Devonensis, white and blush, 1858.
- Climbing Caroline Testout, pink, 1902.
- Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, white, 1897.
- Climbing La France, pink, 1894.
- Climbing Niphetos, white, 1899.
- Climbing Papa Gontier, pink, 1903.
- Climbing Perle des Jardins, yellow, 1801.
- Climbing Souper.
- Chromatella or Cloth of Gold, yellow, 1843.
- Crimson Rambler, bright crimson, 1893.
- Dorothy Perkins.
- Fortune's Yellow (Beauty of Glazenwood), yellow and carmine, 1845.
- Gainsborough, creamy-pink, 1902.
- Gloire de Dijon, buff, 1853.
- Gloire de Margottin, bright red, 1887.
- Grass an Teplitz, bright crimson, 1897.
- Lamarque, white, 1830.
- Madame Alfred Carriere, white, 1879.
- Madame Berard, fawn-yellow, 1870.
- Marechal Niel, yellow, 1864.
- Philadelphia Rambler, velvety crimson, 1903.
- Reine Marie Henriette, cherry red, 1878.