

WOMAN'S
MAGAZINE
SECTION

Glory of June Roses



GARDENING OFFERS
BOTH PLEASURE
AND PROFIT.

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

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

the Champneys, Fortune's yellow Pra-
derosa and Gloire de Dijon gayly
adorn the walls of the house, porches
and gates, while sweet briars and moss roses
with profusion upon the ground, close
to the aromatic garden of herbs
and also grow brilliant masses of the
new, hybrid tea rose, French damask,
and Madame Plantiers, besides the
old-fashioned roses.

these now famous old rose gar-
dens were included fifty varieties and
you imagine the enchanting pic-
tures which in its exotic perfume?

BEAUTIFUL AND INSPIRE.

the value of roses is too well known
to require further comment. No flower is more
satisfactory as a climber, for single
blossoms or edging than an appropriate
rose.

the old two-story cabin sitting
on the haunts of man was sold to an
Englishman for a sum three times its actual
value because this antique structure
was completely embowered with roses—
pink and a deep, rich red.

the roses were worked into theatrical scen-
ery of fresco work, wall papers, oils
and other studies, besides china. Paul de
Lamoignon had been madly enthusiastic
and unusual beauty, for
the roses had not been undone by a
single touch of the scythe.

it is undoubtedly true that hybrid perpetuals
and mosses give the best gen-
eration. In choosing a site, care should
be taken that it is both sunny and airy and
well drained. A heavy
mulch is particularly adapted for roses,
and nothing is so good as well
rotted manure.

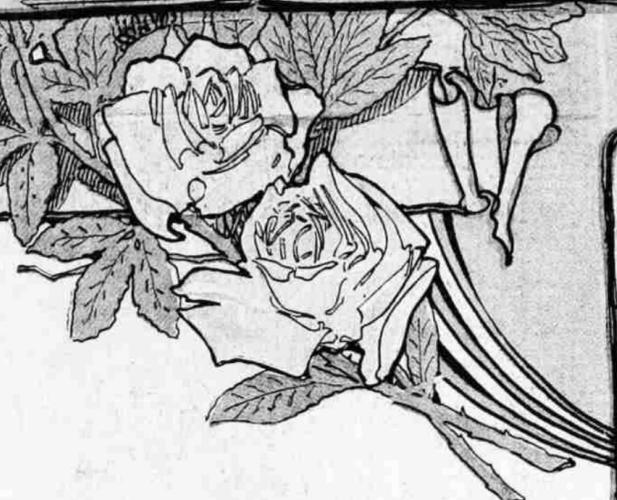
the soil is almost as good as clay, but on
clay soil, requires more manure.

the roses they should be set in
the way they were in pots. This will give
greater play, make them sturdier, and
the soil should be added on top of the roots,
and the soil. After planting it is
well to cover the roots with a light mulching
manure. This will be all the fertilizing they
need for the first year, after that the
manure will be stronger and more manure will

THE RIGHT KIND OF A START

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 a quantity of bone dust. Thus planted
the roses will grow luxuriantly for years.
The soil should be rich earth you may fill the
hole with alternate layers of com-
post and manure and add plenty
of water. The soil will be right to
plant the rose.

the roses near the house, especially
near a brick basement, you should plant
the roses on a raised bed, so that the roots
will be placed on an
elevation above the wall. The roots
planted against a brick wall will be killed.



A Rose
EMBOWERED
DOORWAY



SUN DIAL WITH
ROSE BORDER.

ARBOR AND WALKS
EMBOWERED WITH
ETOLEE DE FRANCE
ROSE.

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 au Tepetz, 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 porches
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 syringing 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 pre-
vious 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 applica-
tion of sulphur or soot. Thrips and rose cater-
pillars and slugs, which soon divest rose bushes
and climbers of their beauty, are effectually de-
stroyed by hellebore.

Praying will not kill the scale, but syringing
will. The best spray, recommended by horticultur-
ists, 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.

of every color and shade known to roses. In
the last few years climbing sports from many
bush varieties have been originated. A climb-
ing "sport" is a shoot coming from underneath
the ground from the roots of a rose bush,
which usually has all the characteristics of the
bush from which it started, but having the ability
to become a climber. Some of the dwarf-
growing roses, such as the Viscountess Folke-
stone and Belle Siebrecht, two of the most beau-
tiful hybrid teas, have developed climbing sports
of strong growth and wonderful beauty. The
difficulty is to pick out the few climbing roses
one needs.

There are, too, some roses which naturally
are strong growers, which become semi-clim-
bers or pillar roses if they are not trimmed and
allowed to grow.

TEMPTING LIST OF CLIMBING ROSES.

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

- Agalia (Yellow Rambler), yellow, 1896.
- Ardis Pillar, velvety crimson, 1902.
- Blush Rambler, soft blush, 1903.
- Baltimore Belle.
- Chestnut Hybrid, cherry carmine, 1873.
- Climbing Belle Siebrecht, pink, 1899.
- Climbing Captain Christy, pink, 1881.
- Climbing Devonensis, white and blush, 1858.
- Climbing Carole Testout, pink, 1902.
- Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, white, 1897.
- Climbing La France, pink, 1894.
- Climbing Niphotos, white, 1899.
- Climbing Papa Gontier, pink, 1903.
- Climbing Perle des Jardins, yellow, 1891.
- 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.
- Madame Berard, fawn-yellow, 1870.
- Grass au Tepetz, bright crimson, 1897.
- Lamarque, white, 1830.
- Madame Alfred Carriere, white, 1879.
- Philadelphia Rambler, velvety-crimson, 1903.
- Reine Marie Henriette, cherry red, 1878.