

Why Not Raise Some Beautiful Roses This Summer?—Here's How

By F. L. Malford



Perhaps the most admired and the oldest of cultivated blossoms: If you will take the trouble to care for several bushes you can add much to the attractiveness of your home during the coming warm season.

The rose has probably been cultivated as long as any ornamental plant, and it holds a warmer place in the hearts of the people than any other flower. From earliest times it has been a favorite. It is figured in the literature of all ages and all nations. People in all stations of life yield homage to its beauty of form and color and to its delicious fragrance. It is loved by poor and rich alike. It is grown in the dooryards of the least pretentious cottage, where often the occupants are stunted in food and raiment, as well as on the grounds of large estates, where abound the choicest things that money can buy. It is also grown in immense quantities under glass and is the most popular winter cut flower for all occasions. So deep a hold has it on the

varieties are relatively tall, reaching a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The Rosa lucida, a wild type native from Pennsylvania north, is, on the other hand, desirable for a low ground cover 2 to 3 feet high. It grows well at the seaside and under other adverse conditions. The Prairie rose has a wider range than any of the other roses named above, being native from Canada to Florida and west to Wisconsin, Nebraska and Texas. It is a single variety and thrives under adverse conditions. Among the other roses which may be particularly useful for landscape planting are the Arkansas rose, Sweet Brier, Rosa eglantheria or Rosa lutea, Dwarf Polyantha, Cabbage rose, and the Damask rose.

The roses classed in the lawn and border group are adapted to a wide range of soil conditions and may be counted on to succeed in any but extremely heavy or very sandy soils. Many of them will do well even on such soil types. The principal essentials are thorough drainage and a plentiful supply of organic matter, with a reasonably constant water supply during the growing season. In general a soil capable of growing good garden or field crops is suitable for roses. The deeper the soil and the better the preparation at the beginning, the more satisfactory will be the results.

The best fertilizer for roses is rotted cow manure, though any other well-rotted manure or good compost will serve the purpose. Fresh manure, especially horse manure, should be avoided, though if no other manure is available it may be used with extreme care. It must not come in direct contact with the roots when planting nor should any quantity of it be used immediately beneath the plant to cut off direct connection with the subsoil and the water supply. Of the commercial

frozen when received they should be placed where they will thaw gradually and should not be unpacked until there is no question that the frost is out.

More plants are killed by undue exposure of roots at planting time than from any other cause. No matter how short the distance to the permanent planting location, plants should be taken there with the roots thoroughly covered. The roots may be placed in a bucket of water while removing to the planting ground and until planting, or they may be puddled in a mixture of thin clay and then kept covered with wet burlap or other protection. Care should be taken that the clay does not become dry before

be avoided. Most of the roses suggested for border planting are improved by having the whole top cut off every five or six years. All pruning of these roses should be done in the spring, as summer or fall pruning would remove the hips prematurely and thus rob the plants of much of their attractiveness during the winter.

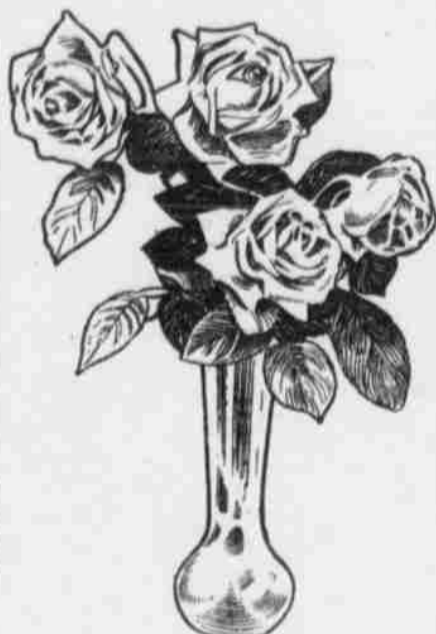
Border and lawn roses are hardy and need protection only under extremely trying conditions. In the arid plains region, if the autumn has been exceptionally dry, it may be advisable the first winter to provide a good mulching after the soil has been thoroughly soaked. Covering will be unnecessary.

Roses for the Arbor and Trellis.

The character of the foliage and hardiness should be important considerations in choosing types of climbing roses for covering arbors, trellises, pergolas, pillars and similar structures. Roses used in this way are usually in conspicuous places and flowers can be depended on for ornamental effects for a relatively short period only during the year. Climbing roses with a poor leaf development or those especially liable to attack by insects and diseases, therefore, make but a poor appearance. The climbing roses are divided roughly into two divisions. The pillar roses are those not growing more than 6 or 8 feet high. The more vigorously growing roses of the group are the climbers or ramblers.

Of the trellis and arbor roses the members of the Wichuriana or Memorial group are among those most resistant to disease and insect attack. They have foliage pleasing to the eye throughout practically all seasons. The blossoms are white and single. The Multiflora climbers flower in clusters. Many of them, however, especially the so-called ramblers, are subject to mildew and insect attacks. They are reasonably hardy in the North. Roses of the Laevigata group, represented by the Cherokee, on the other hand, require a warm climate. This is true also of the roses of the climbing Noisette group represented by the Marechal Niel and Lamarque. These roses are suitable for culture only in the warmer sections where the winter temperature seldom falls below 10 degrees F. above zero.

Climbing roses require large quantities of plant food. The body of good soil available should be equal to a mass 3 feet square and 30 inches deep. A hole of this volume should be dug and filled with good garden soil mixed with well-rotted manure. Climbers, like all other roses, require good drainage. No roses will thrive where water stands about their roots. Plant-

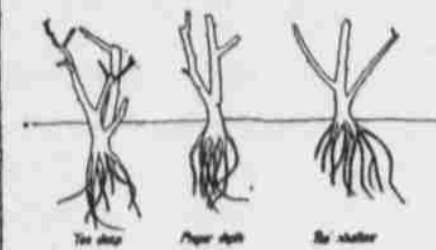


For Cut Flowers Nothing Can Rival the Beauty of the Rose.

planting. It is important to set the plants a little deeper than they were before. If planted too deep, however, the bark of the buried stems would be injured and growth would be checked until new roots form nearer the surface.

In planting dormant bushes it is desirable to trim the ends of broken roots and any that are too long just before they are put into the hole, so that there will be smooth, fresh surfaces which can callus and heal over. It is usual to have this fresh-cut surface on the under side of the root. The hole in which the bush is to be planted should be several inches larger across than the roots will extend and ample in depth, with a little loose earth on the bottom. The roots should be separated well in all directions with the soil well worked in among them, separating them into layers, each of which should be spread out like the fingers of the hand. When the hole is partially full, the plant should be shaken up and down so as to make sure it is in close contact with the soil under the crown where the roots branch. When the roots are well covered the soil should be firmed. This is best done by tramping. If the soil is in proper condition tramping cannot injure the plants. This will leave a depression about them, but all the roots will be covered.

When all are planted, each one may be watered, although this usually is not necessary, especially if the roots have been puddled before planting. If water is applied, permit it to soak in about the roots and then fill the hole with dry earth. Do not tramp after watering. With the soil wet it would be injurious to compact it more. If not watered the depression should be filled with loose earth the same as though it had been watered. After planting no watering should be done



Proper and improper depths of planting roses. The line indicates surface of soil.

unless very dry weather follows, and even then care must be exercised not to overdo it till after growth starts. In watering, it is desirable to draw away some earth from about the bush, apply the water, and after it has soaked in draw dry earth about the plant again.

The purposes for which roses are planted largely will determine the pruning methods to be employed. At the time of planting border and lawn roses one-half to two-thirds of the wood should be removed. At later prunings weak branches should be taken off, and long canes that would be liable to whip around and loosen the plant should be cut back. As far as practicable, pruning other than this should be accomplished by cutting out whole branches rather than by cutting off the ends. After the first year, pruning should consist of removing dead, dying, or weak wood, and crossing branches, including any that may be found with discolored pith. Cutting off the ends of branches should

IN THE LIMELIGHT

TO CONDUCT NOTABLE WORK



Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, who has been selected by the National Tuberculosis association to conduct the "Framingham experiment," is a Pennsylvanian from Easton, with the degrees, Ph. B., M. D., M. A., and M. S., the last named conferred on him by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1913 for special studies in biology and public health. He is a member of the half dozen national health and medical associations, and has been particularly prominent in New York city in public health work, largely in connection with the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

He has been member or chairman of at least a dozen municipal committees touching food or health matters and lecturer in three of the great colleges of the metropolis. He has worked in co-operation with the United States public health service, the New York state health department and associations in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and has published more than 30 health articles in medical and sanitation magazines.

It is on account of his enormous activity that he was selected to be director of the Framingham work, the most remarkable trial of its kind in the history of medicine. It is proposed to make in Framingham a demonstration of the possibilities that exist in wiping out tuberculosis, and for this purpose \$100,000 is available, a fund given by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. Framingham was selected because it is a representative manufacturing center, in a state with a good health department and having itself an excellent health official and a wide-awake government. It furthermore gave promise of that public co-operation, without which no health work can succeed.

NESBIT AND HIS POEM

Has Wilbur D. Nesbit written a new national anthem in his poem, "Your Flag and My Flag?" The simple, stirring verses are now sweeping the country, and one enthusiastic admirer pronounces them the best expression of American sentiment since Drake wrote his famous poem beginning "When Freedom from her mountain height." Still others declare the song to be more American in its expression and more in tune with national thought of today than "The Star-Spangled Banner," or even "America." In some respects the words of the former might be considered out of date. Nesbit's poem is for all time.

Without entering into a discussion of its merits as compared with other national songs and poems, it is interesting to note that no poem published in recent years has so thoroughly taken hold of the American people. The first stanza may be quoted:



"Your flag and my flag—
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream.
Sky-blue and true-blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The gloried guidon of the day, a shelter through the night."

Mr. Nesbit for years was known as one of America's foremost magazine and newspaper writers.

HE COMES FROM MEXICO



The new Mexican ambassador to the United States, Ygnacio Bonillas, seems likely to fill a vacancy in Washington's diplomatic blue book left by the recall of Count von Bernstorff.

Both men have American wives, both speak perfect English and both are broad men of the world. But here the parallel is broken.

Count von Bernstorff was an aristocrat to his finger tips. Senor Bonillas is a democrat with the smallest "d," willing to go the limit in taking from the landed Mexican classes to help the poor.

Count von Bernstorff liked the newspaper men, and was the most popular diplomat in Washington among them. Senor Bonillas, according to newspaper men who have encountered him, regards both the newspaper and the newspaper man as fifth wheels.

All who know the Mexican ambassador agree that he is a charming, genial man, thoroughly educated along practical lines—he was a surveyor before he entered Carranza's cabinet—and yet enough of a dreamer and theorist to be one of the closest men in Carranza's councils.

OFFICE BOY TO PEERAGE

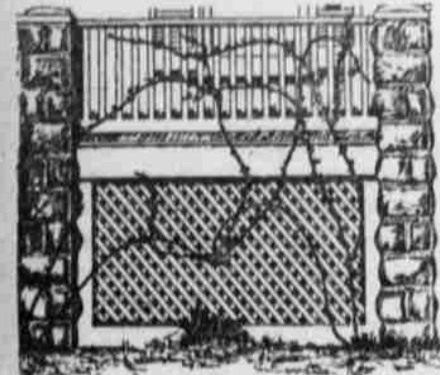
A former office boy employed by a Montreal newspaper has been created a British peer, the first native born Canadian to sit in the British house of Lords. He is Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star.

Graham is one of the dominion's self-made men, probably its most eminent journalist. He is the first newspaper man of any British overseas possession, Canada, Australia, South Africa or any other, to be elevated to the peerage. He has been created a baron, but has not decided what title he will assume.

The remarkable qualities of the new Canadian peer are shown by the fact that though at the age of fifteen—he is now sixty-nine—he was an office boy on the Montreal Telegraph, just two years later he became general manager of the same paper, being then only seventeen. In two years more this remarkable young man was able to buy a half interest in the Montreal at twenty-one, full owner of the Star.



Star, and another two years saw him. He has so remained for 49 years.



Climbing Roses After Pruning.

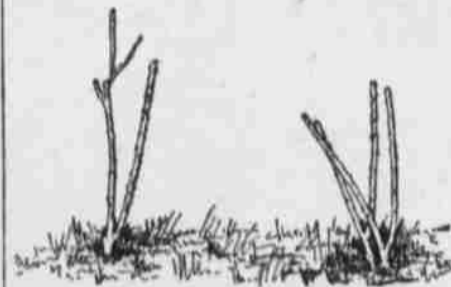
affections of the people that it is often spoken of as the "queen of flowers."

Wild roses abound in great variety over practically all the temperate regions of the earth. Man has taken advantage of this and has appropriated the most pleasing wild forms for his use. In addition, he has so modified and improved the wild sorts by breeding and selection that now there is a rose for every need.

Lawn and Border Roses.

Selection and breeding have been practiced with this best loved of all flowers for ages, and have resulted in the development of a multitude of rose varieties, some of which are adapted to use under almost any conceivable conditions. By familiarizing himself before the planting seasons in fall and spring with the different types of roses and the purposes for which they are especially suited, the rose gardener in city or country may add greatly to the attractiveness of his home.

Roses for use on lawns and along borders must have habits of growth and foliage which fit them particularly for mass effects. Foliage, in fact, is more to be desired under such conditions than fine flowers, since it is a feature during the whole growing season, while the flowers may cover a period less than a fortnight in length. When suitable sorts are chosen, roses are quite as appropriate and effective

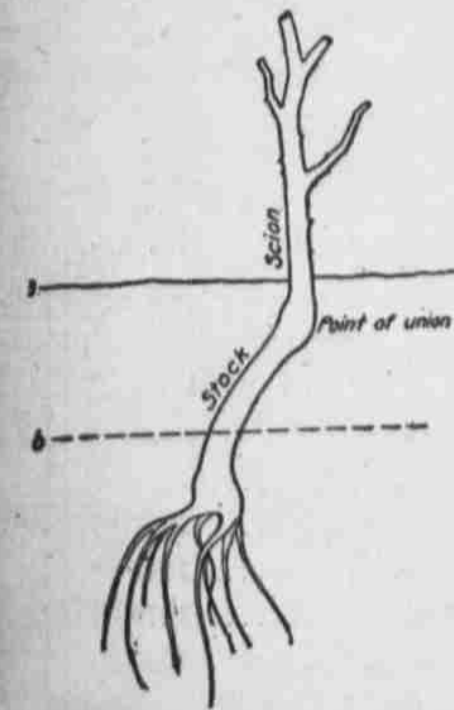


Roses Pruned for Individual Bloom.

fertilizers, ground bone is excellent as additional food. It will not, however, answer as a substitute for an abundant supply of compost. Cottonseed meal, where it is cheap enough, may be used as a substitute for bone. Wood ashes are sometimes a helpful addition or, when they are not available, lime and muriate of potash may be used and should be applied separately. Rose growers having only sandy soils should make more frequent applications of manure than those dealing with the heavier soils, since the organic matter burns out more rapidly in a soil rich in sand.

The chief consideration in the planting plan for roses for landscape effects is that the plants should be so spaced that when they reach maturity they will come together without overcrowding. The habits of growth of the particular varieties chosen will be the determining factor. The spacing should in general range from 2 to 6 feet. Early spring planting is best in the extreme northern part of the United States and on the western plains where there are strong drying winds in winter. In other regions fall planting is advantageous but not sufficiently so to warrant postponing planting from spring until autumn. When possible, however, it is well enough to push planting in the fall rather than to wait until spring. Spring planting should be done as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, or when it springs apart after being squeezed in the hand. Fall planting is best done as soon as the leaves have fallen from trees and bushes.

Planting methods for border and lawn roses apply also to practically all other roses. Stock should be planted as soon as possible after it arrives. When it is impossible to plant immediately, the plants should be placed in a trench and the roots covered. If the plant roots are dry when received soaking them in water an hour or more before this heeling-in is done is desirable. If the stems are shriveled plumpness may be restored and growth insured by burying the whole plant for a few days. If the plants are



Proper depth for planting: (a) proper soil level for grafted or budded rose; (b) soil level if the plant were on its own roots.

for use in relief planting about the ground line of buildings or in masses upon the lawn or along borders as other ornamental shrubs. For such use, however, they must be hardy and moderately free in growth, and must possess foliage reasonably disease resistant and free from insect attack.