



PLANTING A ROSE-GARDEN

BY SAMUEL ARMSTRONG HAMILTON



ROSES will grow and give some kind of returns in any good well-drained soil, but will amply and richly reward her who gives them intensive culture. You go to the exhibitions and admire the beautiful roses displayed there, and wish you could grow such yourself! You can, by the same method of culture and with no more labor than by the old-time slack methods. The principles are the same whether you grow a small bed or a large garden full of beds and borders.

In growing roses the aim should be toward *permanent* beds and borders, as in these there is sure to be good drainage and a made soil of known quality. This may seem like a good deal of work, but keep in mind that permanent beds and borders, once made, are made for life, and you get the same fine results every year. They should be excavated to the sub-soil, taking two inches of the latter as you go, keeping all the good soil to one side, and saving separately all the stones to be used for drainage. If the bed or border is on the level, slope the bottom toward one end, making it three inches lower than the other. In the case of a circular bed (the poorest shape for rose-beds) grade from the outside to the center, making the latter three inches higher.

In the bottom of the excavation put two to three inches of stone broken to the size of railroad ballast, according to the depth, and grade it evenly. On this the soil should be put some time before the planting to allow it to settle.

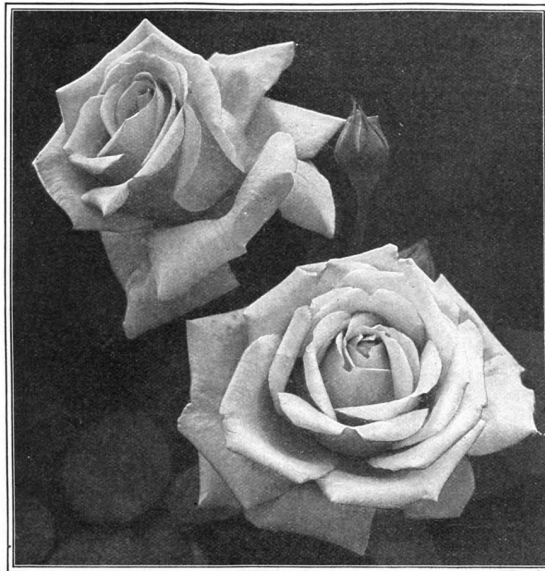
The soil for the rose-beds and borders should be specially made, as it is intended to last a long time. The base may be good garden loam, to which should be added its bulk of sods from the roadside, especially white-clover sod, which usually can be had in plenty. You can use all sod to good advantage, if obtainable, omitting the garden loam; if both are used, chop the sod fine, and mix with the loam. To this add half its bulk of *well-rotted* cow-manure. Use no green manure of any kind in beds and borders, as much harm can be caused thereby. Cow-manure is the best for roses, and that from a

stable in which leaves are used as bedding is better than any other. It should be made fine, and loose, and be well mixed with the sods and soil.

If the season is well advanced, a good way to settle the soil in the excavation

soil, and a similar quantity of powdered lime, and rake the bed even and smooth. Roses must have lime to give vivid color.

The rose which gives the greatest returns in beauty and number of flowers is the hybrid tea. North of New York they



A NEW ROSE—"THE BESSIE BROWN"

is to fill in several inches, give it a light soaking with the hose, and repeat. By the time all is in it will be settled and ready for the planting. When the top-layer of soil is put on, before raking, give it as much bone-flour as will whiten the

roses not hardy even with protection, but south of that they can be held out in the open ground all winter by giving protection according to your latitude. The best protection is to drive three stakes in the ground as high as the top of the bush.

Tie them together at the top, and tack tar building-paper over them, which will insure ventilation and keep off ice.

A number of fine hybrid tea-roses have been introduced for the season of 1912, among which are: "Betty," coppery rose; "Dorothy Page Roberts," light coppery pink and apricot; "Duchess of Wellington," saffron, yellow, crimson; "Duchess of Westminster," clear rose, madder; "Elizabeth Barnes," satiny salmon rose; "Ferniehurst," coppery pink, or fawn; "Florence Edith Coulthwaite," deep cream, suffused rose; "F. R. Patzer," creamy buff; "Grace Molyneux," creamy apricot; "James Coey," deep yellow; "Château de Clos Vougeot," rich scarlet.

There are fewer novelties in the hardy perpetual garden class than in any of the others. We have not had a good new one for ten years until this year, when we get the following three: "George Arends," tender rose, form of the famous "Frau Druschki"; "Gloire de Clédane Guinois-seau," velvety vermilion red; "President Kruger," crimson scarlet, shaded black. We also have three fine new Austrian briars: "Juliet," back of petals old gold, interior rosy red; "Rayon d'Or," golden yellow; "Soleil d'Or," reddish gold. The above are deliciously fragrant.

There are two new baby-ramblers, which are fine for low hedges as they bloom from June until killed by frost: "Jessie," cherry red; "Orleans," geranium red. The best of the new tall ramblers are: "Delight," bright carmine; "Excelsa," crimson maroon. There are two new pillars which are worthy of a post in every garden: "American Pillar," soft pink with white eye; "White Dorothy," a white form of the popular "Dorothy Perkins" pillar.

Roses in beds or borders should not be crowded; give them a foot of space all around the bushes, and they will give better results. They require watering often and thoroughly—not merely sprinkling the top of the soil. The drainage will prevent over watering, so be generous with the water during the hot, dry months of midsummer.



SEVENTEEN SUMMER LUNCHEONS

BY G. CARROLL



1. A SURPRISE luncheon given by a girl who had just returned from abroad was carried out in a novel manner. A large doll handsomely dressed was the centerpiece. In her hand she carried a basket of flowers, which proved to be made up of tiny bouquets, one for each guest. The surprise came in when the hostess, at the end of the luncheon, began to undress the doll. The gown was made entirely of lace handkerchiefs which were distributed among the girls. Other gifts worn by the doll and brought across the water by the hostess for her friends were a necklace, a brooch, a purse, a scarf, a lace collar, a bracelet, and a fan.

2. Blue china Dutch boys and girls with china baskets suitable for holding nuts and candy at a Dutch luncheon are very inexpensive and can be utilized on many occasions. A pretty idea is to use a blue and white table-cloth—the kind used for children's rooms.

3. A college luncheon given at small tables, where each table represents a different college, gives play for plenty of good ideas. Tiny books in college colors, tied with ribbon to match, make appropriate and effective favors.

4. A hat luncheon is always popular with girls, and is especially interesting when hats of different nations are used as souvenirs. They are not difficult to make at home with paper or colored cambric. Dishes set in straw hats are a pretty idea, or the first course could be served that way.

5. All women are pleased with the following favors for a ribbon luncheon. Make six sachets two inches square of different colored ribbons, with a tiny gilt safety-pin attached to each sachet. Tie the six together with a baby ribbon and on top place a tiny artificial flower.

6. An animal luncheon causes much fun. Be sure to have lemon pigs with toothpick legs for the lemonade. A small wooden circus of Noah's-ark animals makes an excellent centerpiece. Velvet animal pin-cushions make useful favors.

7. A garden luncheon is charming, and thrice blessed the woman who has a garden to serve one in. Food packed in individual garden baskets and made as dainty as possible with paraffine paper, flowered napkins, bright cups, etc., is a pretty feature. Carry the baskets to a table in the garden and there each guest unties her own luncheon. Surprises in each basket are much fun: a green toad, that proves to be a box of bonbons, a potato pin-cushion, or a tiny straw hat holding nuts.

8. An attractive centerpiece for an Indian luncheon is a cool little lake made from a tin pan filled with water and surrounded with green boughs. Small canoes floating on the lake, carrying tiny packs in which are favors for each guest, are most attractive. An Indian luncheon is unique when given out-of-doors, the guests sitting on blankets or cushions around a bright cloth decorated with beads, baskets, and canoes. Sweet-grass baskets make useful favors.

9. A Colonial luncheon is not new, but when Colonial glass, tall candlesticks, and gold-banded china are used it is a very dainty affair. Old-blue china could be used to advantage here, and Martha Washington boudoir caps are just the thing for favors. This is a pretty luncheon for Independence Day instead of the usual red, white, and blue decorations.

10. A "feast of lanterns" makes a good Japanese luncheon. Follow out the suggestion of the name in a darkened dining-room. This gives opportunity for

all kinds of Japanese effects. A tiny paper lantern at each place can hold candy or nuts. Japanese parasols are very interesting favors.

11. A lavender luncheon should be given in violet or lilac time. Violets scattered over a white cloth without the usual centerpiece are extremely dainty. Sometimes the stems are tied in tiny bunches with narrow violet ribbon and zigzagged over the cloth. When lilacs are used it is rustic and effective to place the sprays in small baskets about the table. Purple grapes should be the first course.

12. A dolls' luncheon is much fun, and can be made simple or elaborate. A ring of dolls dressed in white with different colored sashes, sitting around the centerpiece and seeming to hold the big bunch of flowers, is very charming. Dolls' chairs suitable for pin-trays, cushions, and jewel-boxes are good favors. All guests are pleased to receive dolls prettily dressed in summer swiss or muslins and made appropriately into pen-wipers, tea-cozies or cushions.

13. In cherry-time a cherry luncheon is sure to be popular. If possible give it on the piazza, and instead of a lunch-set or table-cloth use scrim over cherry color. It is not a great task to hemstitch this cloth. Use a large glass dish heaped with cherries for a centerpiece. Decorate each tumbler with a cluster of two cherries, and it is amusing to pass a bottle filled with cherry stones around, that the guests may guess their number. Cherry pies would make a delicious dessert. It should be remembered that "Cherry pie is very fine and so is currant wine."

14. Many will enjoy rose luncheons in June. Here are a few appropriate favors: A chaplet of small artificial roses suit-

able for a girl's evening wear, a rose sachet, a rose pin-cushion, tiny straw hats with rose wreaths (bonbon boxes), a satin rose for the corsage, a bouquet of rosebuds for the hair.

15. A progressive luncheon is always pleasing, and especially if luncheon is served at small tables, each decorated differently. This gives the guests opportunity to appreciate the hostess's interest in their entertainment.

16. A recreation luncheon should be given before the summer exodus begins. A camp makes a good centerpiece and the guests should sit at an oil-cloth covered table, pour coffee from tin coffee-pots, and eat country food while bugs and spiders (most attractive ones can be found) should peep out around the various dishes. If this luncheon is given in a tent outside, it is all the more amusing.

17. Plain red flower-pots, to be hired of any florist, are admirable for the last course at a daisy luncheon. Line the tiny pots with paraffine paper, fill with ice-cream, and dust over the top with grated chocolate. Stick a daisy in the top and serve. Green and white ribbons tied about the top of the pots are pretty. Each guest should wear a daisy chain and the table should be converted into a field of daisies.

18. A lemon luncheon is interesting, and there are no end of good lemon things to eat: lemon pie, lemon biscuit, lemon cake, lemon snaps, lemonade, lemon candy, etc. The center of the table should hold a lemon-tree of diminutive size—any kind of tree will do. Tie lemons made from yellow silesia upon the tree. Hand your guests each "a lemon" from the tree—the funnier the contents of these lemons the better will be the joke.

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