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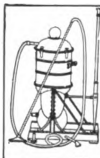


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GARDEN NOTES

This department is conducted by an experienced and practical landscape architect, who extends an invitation to the readers of AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS to send to the Garden Editor inquiries on any matter pertaining to the developing of the garden and the home grounds. Letters accompanied by return postage will be answered promptly by mail. Replies that are of general benefit will be published in this department.

ROSE GARDENS

By CHARLES DOWNING LAY

A ROSE GARDEN now holds much more delight than a rose garden twenty years ago, because our roses are now much better and their variety is greater.

The old rose garden was a place set aside for growing the finicky and, at most seasons, unlovely hybrid perpetuals, and its object was not only to give the roses a place where soil and situation were the best, but also to keep them out of the flower garden, where they were in competition with other flowers when in bloom and where their own presence was undesirable after they had bloomed.

A rose garden now, however, should look well at any season, and should be full of roses from June to October.

The formal rose garden should be enclosed by a lattice fence or by a pergola on which to grow climbing roses. If it is a lattice fence, let the strips of wood in the lattice work be stout, say, 3/8x2 inches, and let them be set not closer than 5 inches for the vertical slats and 8 inches for the upright ones. This gives about the minimum space for weaving the roses in and out as they grow. This is far the prettiest way of growing them. It is much better than tying to a wire. The fence should be high; 8 feet would be good, but better, 10.

The climbing roses are perhaps the most notable recent addition to the rose family. They are in every shade, from the crimson Rambler to the pure white Wichuraiana.

The following are good varieties: Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, Daybreak, Wedding Bells, Hiawatha, Flower of Fairfield, Tausandscho, South Orange Perfection, Gardenia, Debutante, Minnie Dawson, W. C. Egan and Dawson. All are perfectly hardy without protection.

Other climbing roses are Climbing Clotilde Soupert, Climbing Belle Seibrecht, Devoniensis, and many others having tea blood and being, therefore, slightly tender.

As a border inside the trellis I should like to have many of the best species of roses. Multiflora for its pure white flower and delicious fragrance; *setigera* for its late pink bloom and graceful stem; *rugosa* for its brilliant color, and *rugosa alba* for its delicate whiteness. The Lord Penzance hybrids of the sweetbriar would have a larger space. They are wonderful in color, and no fragrance is so sweet. With these could be planted some of the old-fashioned roses, among them the damask rose, the moss roses, the cinnamon rose, Harrison's yellow and Persian yellow, and, of course, Mme. Planter.

This would be the place too for the hybrids of *rugosa* and, if the garden is a large one, for all the beautiful native roses which prolong the season of bloom and are beautiful flowers. The white va-

(Continued on page xx)

WATERCRESS: ITS CULTURE AND USES

By ELMA IONA LOCKE

NO farm, or home grounds, with a spring or running stream should be without the piquant watercress. Wherever there is a perpetual watercourse, it will grow. It may be grown either from seeds or from roots or cuttings. The places best adapted for raising it are gently flowing brooks or quiet, shallow waters, supplied by springs, and of a depth of from one and one-half to four or five inches. The cresses will not reach their best estate in sluggish water. A gravelly or chalky bottom is the most favorable and if only a muddy bottomed stream is available, the mud may be removed and gravel substituted.

If growing plants are not available for a start by roots or cuttings, the seeds may be obtained from any large seed house, and may be started in the house in early spring, in shallow boxes of moist earth. When large enough to handle, the young plants are then transplanted to the borders of the stream, and set about one foot apart in rows, eighteen inches or more between the rows.

In a few weeks the growth should be sufficient to allow of cutting for use, and the gathering should always be done by cutting, never by pulling or breaking, as that destroys the roots. With a good set of plants and in a favorable situation, cutting may be done as often as once a week.

The beds should be cleaned twice a year, doing but a small section at a time, the roots lifted, divided, and replanted, to assure a perpetual supply. All weeds, mud and rubbish should be cleaned away, and in replanting, the youngest and best roots selected and returned to the bed, where each may be retained in its proper place by a stone placed upon it.

Through May and June the first replantings may be made, assuring a supply for August salads, and the second cleaning, during September, October and November, in preparation for the spring supply.

In summer, the cutting should be very close. After three or four cuttings, the plants begin to grow stocky, and thereafter may be cut freely and often.

If grown for market, and there is always a good demand for it, the fresh, tender sprigs should be cut about four inches from the top and tied in bunches about as large as can be conveniently grasped by the hand, the stems even, like bunches of asparagus, and all tough or wilted sprigs rejected. The gathering and marketing should be done in the early morning, to insure delivery while fresh and crisp.

A southern woman describes how pin money was made from watercress, even where a stream or spring was not available, as it was in the city. The seeds were planted in a flower pot, in soil well mixed with sand and gravel; a paper

neighbor, and the narrow beds make it easy to take care of each plant.

Our garden in the winter will be almost as beautiful as in the summer. The rose hips are brilliant in color, and the warm tones of the branches, in contrast with evergreen trees at the back and the snow, perhaps, on the ground, make a very cheering winter scene.

I know a lovely informal rose garden planted among the rocks and cedars of a New England hillside, with the climbing roses in the tops of old apple trees and the tea roses nestling beside a boulder. It is a bird-paradise at all seasons. With this material there is no end to the beautiful things one can do.

Preserves That Are "Sightly"

(Continued from page xvii)

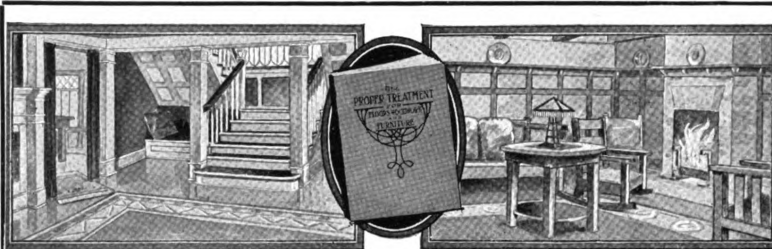
cloves and one of ginger. When the liquid is boiling vigorously, pour it over the cucumbers; leave the jar uncovered until the contents are cold, then cover and set in a cool place; and the pickle will be ready for use in about a week.

SPRING CHILI SAUCE

It is naturally supposed that the only time to make chili sauce is in the autumn, when green tomatoes can be secured, but according to some good old recipes that are now the favorites in the collection of a modern housewife, the really good chili sauce is one that can be made in the spring as well as in the autumn; one in which canned tomatoes may be used, and in which anchovies serve to give the piquant flavor. With two quarts of canned tomatoes use two quarts of vinegar, twelve anchovies, twelve large onions, and one tablespoonful each of cloves, mace, red pepper and black pepper; three tablespoonfuls each of salt and sugar; and two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger. After washing and soaking the anchovies and pulling them into bits, place the entire ingredients in a preserving kettle and boil for four hours, until reduced to about half the original quantity. Strain through a fine sieve, and the result is a thick, rich, smooth sauce, of most appetizing flavor. The best plan for keeping it is to bottle, cork and seal, and lay the bottles down in a cool place.

SWEET FRUIT PICKLE

When the first sweet cherries come into bearing, they may be used to form a delicious pickle. The later cherries, the morillas and pie cherries and others of tart flavor will be best for the canning, preserving and jelly making. For the pickled cherries use two quarts of vinegar, three pounds of sugar, one ounce each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, and seven pounds of cherries. Steam the cherries until tender, then place in a jar. Boil the vinegar and sugar together with the spices in a bag. Pour the syrup while hot, over the cherries and let them stand twenty-four hours. Again boil up the syrup and pour over the fruit while hot. At the third boiling, drain all the syrup from the fruit and boil down until the syrup is thick and rich; pour it over the fruit while boiling hot; and when cool cover the jar and set in a cool place

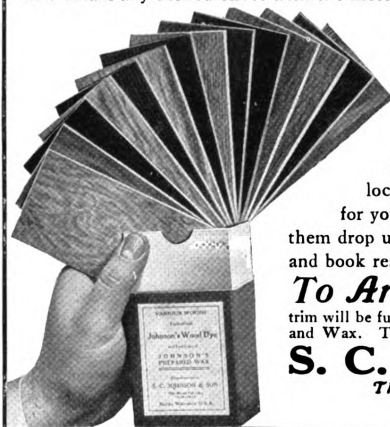


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