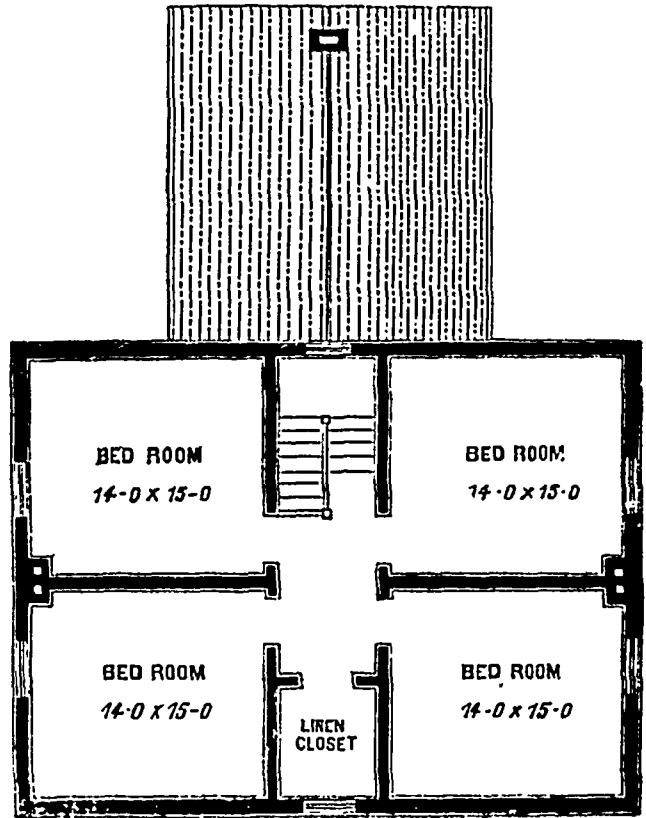


GROUND PLAN.

[Scale, 12 Feet to 1 Inch.]



ATTIC PLAN.

Shabby Looking Windows.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—Since the columns of your esteemed and valuable paper are not merely devoted to that which gives nourishment, and which is suitable and pleasant to the palate, but also to subjects which are agreeable to the eyes, or by which the appearance of things around us may be improved, especially if it can be accomplished with but little or no expense, the writer ventures to give a few suggestions by which the outer appearance of many houses, which at present are anything but pleasing to the eye, may be improved. In travelling through the different parts of this country, we frequently observe that the windows of the houses have a somewhat shabby appearance, rather more so than any other part of the premises; the putty which has been used in glazing the window panes is either partly or totally broken out, and many panes are fastened with small nails; and although the good housewife may wash her windows ever so clean, they nevertheless have a dim and gloomy appearance. As the windows of a house may be compared to the eyes of the human body, particular care should be taken to remove or obviate that which tends to darken or otherwise injure or destroy either; and as no person however well dressed and smooth faced he may be, makes a pleasing impression if his eyes are dim, gloomy and sickly, neither is it agreeable to the eyes to notice a house, which otherwise is in good order, but in which the windows are defective for want of putty which has fallen off. To re-putty the windows is not only an irksome task, but also a great inconvenience to the inmates of the house, as it not only requires the windows to be taken out, but the curtains and other fixtures to be removed, by which the fair sex generally get the largest share of trouble and work. And even if a person has gone to all that trouble, outlay and inconvenience, he will find that after the lapse of a few years his windows are again in the same "putty-wanting" state, and he will hardly again undertake the task of re-puttying; the windows are left to their own fate, and his dwelling maintains its sombre aspect. The reason for the falling off of the putty may be particularly ascribed to the climate. Our sudden changes from wet to dry,

from hot to cold weather, cause to be extracted from the putty, as well as from the oil-paint, the adhesive and oily substances, and thus prevent both from performing their functions any longer.

To remedy this apparent difficulty, it is only necessary to change the windows in those houses which are thus affected; that is by placing the side of the window on which the putty is inside of the house, and in order to obviate the occurrence of that unpleasant aspect in buildings in progress of erection, the putty side of the window should from the outside be placed inside of the house: if this be done there will be no fear of the putty crumbling away, and the aspect of the house will be materially improved. Some parties may remark that by placing the putty side of the windows towards the rooms in the houses will not look so well from the inside; but to this objection may be replied, that the inside of a window, generally, is two-thirds or three-fourths screened by curtains, hence only a small part of the sash is seen, while on the outside of the house the whole window is exposed to view, and if the panes of glass are well glazed, and the putty painted like the sash, it will have the appearance of a well bevelled sash. Another objection to the suggested change, advanced by some parties, is: that the water will run in between the glass and the sash and will cause the latter to rot, which does not occur when the putty side of the window is placed outside. To this latter objection may be replied, that the sash is equally liable to rot in windows when the putty has crumbled off, and that in order to prevent water from entering between sash and glass it is only necessary to "bed" the glass, that is to put a thin layer of putty on the sash, and press the pane into this layer, by which every crevice will be filled up, and then proceed with the usual puttying; in fact, the "bedding" of the panes ought to be done in all good glazing. It is rather singular that the show windows in stores and shops are invariably made so that the putty-side is toward the counter, but that the other windows of the same building are frequently the reverse. The reason why the show windows are made in this manner is obviously for the purpose of giving them a better aspect, and in making it more convenient to repair a broken pane of glass; and if that reason holds good in one case it surely cannot prove objectionable in the other. The writer has for a number of years built and altered houses on the plan suggested, and has had ample experience to convince him that for durability, convenience, and good appearance, it is decidedly preferable to have the putty side of the windows towards the inside of the house and not facing the street.

OTTO KLOTZ.
Preston, 7th Nov., 1864.

Entomology.

Grubs for Identification.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—Enclosed you will find two specimens of a grub which have nearly destroyed a young orchard of apple and plum trees for me during the present season. They commit their depredations under the outside bark, eating up the green layer. The trees seem to show scarcely any marks of their ravages, except a sickly appearance, which might be attributed to dry weather, such as we have had the past summer. But on close examination the bark appears of a dark colour externally, with some slight wounds, as if perforated by some of the beetle tribe of insects. Upon attempting to remove the bark, which easily crumbles away, we find the inner bark eaten as fine as dust, and in many cases the tree completely girdled. In two instances I found the trees penetrated to the very heart in numerous places. I also find they have destroyed several young maples for me in like manner.

Can you, or some of your correspondents, inform me of any method to rid my orchard of these pests, or to prevent their attacks in future? C. B. H.

Woodstock, Aug., 1864.

P. S.—The trees were mulched with long manure from the horse-stable. Had this any influence in the matter?

NOTE BY ED. C. F.—From the appearance of the worms sent, we think they are probably the larvæ of the Apple-tree Borer (*Saperda bivittata*), yet it is possible they belong to another of the beetle family, the thick-legged Buprestis (*Buprestis femorata*). In either case the best remedy known to us, when the worms have first made a lodgment, is to hunt them out with a knife and kill them. When they have penetrated so far as to make it difficult to reach them in this way, a little scalding hot water from the spout of a tea-kettle may reach them. The thorough washing of the trees with soft soap, over the trunk and large limbs, in the beginning of June and again about three weeks later, is a very sure preventive.