

orous, hardy background of wild things than they would standing out singly in the front yard, and wishing that the owner of the place would keep the sod away from them so that they could grow.

Get the "fancy" shrubs from home nurseries. If you cannot afford to buy many of a kind, get a few and increase them by layers, by bending the limbs down and covering them part way with earth. If they do not root well, break them a little below ground or notch them or girdle them. They can't help rooting then. You can grow most of the hardy shrubs from cuttings, but you have to watch cuttings closer. Get lots of shrubs some way. Then go out and dig up some of the wild things and bring them in. They will look entirely different when they are domesticated.

WHERE SHALL WE PLANT THE SHRUBS?

First, don't plant them all through the front lawn. You cannot have good shrubs and a good sod in the same spot, any more than you can have a good orchard and a good meadow on the same piece of ground. Plant the shrubs at the sides and rear of the lawn. If you have a very large place, plant them in groups in front of the trees, which are themselves for the most part along the sides and back of the lawn. If you have no room for trees, put the shrubs at the side and back, anyway. A few specimen shrubs, some especially choice kinds standing out in front of the larger masses, are in place, but keep the center and front of the place open. Grass looks better there than shrubs or flowers. Plant a few choice shrubs by the jog in the wall of the house, some good climbers—the Crimson Rambler rose, the small-flowered white clematis (*Paniculata*)—on the side of the house or on the pillars of the porch, a few other vines—honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, wild grape, trumpet vine, and the like—to cover the unsightly objects that the shrubs do not hide, and you are done. That is, you are done with the lawn planting. You will still need some roses for cut-flowers. Put them in the garden along with the sweet peas or gladioli and other beautiful things that have no place in the general lawn-planting, or prepare a special bed for them in some out-of-the-way place. You can care for them better there than in the lawn, and few roses, except Rugosa, Madam Plantier, the hardy climbers, and perhaps the yellow briars, look well in the lawn, anyway. In the garden, or in a special bed by themselves, they can be fertilized and pruned and coddled, and the flowers can be picked without hurting the looks of the place.

Health in the Home

HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

By Mary E. Allen Davidson, M. D.

Chapter III.—The Cellar.

To those who purpose building a home this summer, the question of the cellar is of the first importance. Indeed, a good cellar is vital to the well-being of all the family. In selecting the site for your house, think of the cellar, and secure good drainage, so that there may be no unwholesome dampness at any season of the year. The land should slope away from the house, preferably towards the sun.

Don't stint your outlay on the cellar. Plan for the coming years. You must have a furnace. Do without something in the upper part of the house if the cost seems too great at first. This will require considerable space; so build the full size. You will find plenty of use for all the room there is later on, if not now. Build substantial stone wall, using good material. Be sure to have the excavation deep enough to get well below the frost line, to prevent heaving and consequent cracking of the walls. Have these high

enough above the ground level to allow plenty of space to secure abundant light and ventilation for the cellar. This also raises your house high enough above the ground to secure a circulation of air comparatively free from dust and organic particles, which eddy near the ground, and, of course, obtain entrance to houses whose lower floors are nearly level with the ground. A good size for cellar windows is two and a half feet high by two feet wide.

Have well-fitting storm sashes in winter, and full-size wire screens in summer. It will pay. Have the inner sashes swing on hinges from above, so that they can be lifted inward and upward, and fastened by hook and staple to the joists. Thus you can have the full space of as many windows as you desire open all summer, day and night, as the screens will exclude flies and other pests, cats, etc.

In regard to the number of windows, there should be enough to secure good light and thorough ventilation. As a rule, north windows are not desirable, if the requisite light and air can be secured without them. A solid northern wall is preferable, when it is a question of keeping out frost.

Don't forget to have an outside

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR SHRUBS.

Use the same care in planting shrubs as in planting trees. Prepare the ground well. Do not dig a small hole in the sod, but plow or spade up the whole area that is to be set to shrubs. Give each plant all the room it needs to develop naturally.

Dig a hole for each plant. Set it in a little deeper than it stood in the nursery. Keep the roots moist all the time. Work moist soil in about the roots and press it down firmly. Packing it with the feet won't hurt it if it isn't too wet. Leave the soil loose on top. If you must plant in wet weather, be careful not to pack the muddy soil, and don't be surprised if it bakes hard when it dries. If dry at planting time, water the plants. First, pack the dirt firmly about the roots, leaving a basin-like depression about the shrub, then pour in enough water to wet the ground below the lowest root. A dipperful of water won't do that. A half pailful won't. Pour a pailful or two about the shrub, let it all soak away, and then fill up the basin with loose, dry earth. Watering during summer should be done in the same way. It will not be needed often. Watering every few days is worse than no water, because you will not do it right if you water so often.

Cultivate the shrubs until they are large enough to shade the ground. Cultivate all the ground. Do not let the grass get in. Do the work with the hoe, if necessary.

Prune shrubs when they are planted, cutting off a considerable part of the top. Pruning in after years will consist in cutting out the older and weaker parts of the bushes. As a rule, do not cut back the shoots much and do not keep the shrubs sheared, but let them follow their own inclinations as to habit of growth. Just keep them vigorous by judicious thinning. Of course, some things must be pruned more severely. Hydrangeas and the more tender roses should be pruned back severely in spring or fall. Even althea and snowball are sometimes benefited by severe pruning.

All shrubs, even the wild things, will be better for some fertilizer. Mulch the ground with stable litter in the fall, and in the spring remove the coarser part of the mulch, and work the rest into the ground. The mulch in winter will help many of the more tender shrubs, and it will not injure the hardy ones. It will be well to apply some well-decayed stable manure also.



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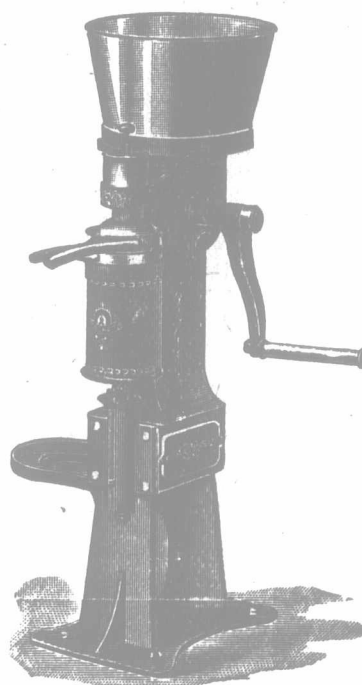
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