

## Practical Uses of Vines for Shelter and Shade Explained

By THE MASTER GARDENER

Vines do so much to aid the home gardener in covering unsightly places, and in providing quick shade in hot summer months, that their importance cannot be overlooked. Aside from the attractiveness and desirability of their foliage or flowers, vines can be used to distinct advantage for many purposes, their habit of growth making them available for situations in ornamental planting where neither trees nor shrubs can be effectively substituted.

There are varieties that are suitable for every purpose—those that love shade and those that must have sun; vines that will cling to brick, stone or iron vines that are distinctive for their flowers or fragrance; others whose foliage is the outstanding characteristic and which will make a dense screen. These vines lack of choice in finding something suitable for the need in mind.

Remember, however, that because of their rampant growth, they take a great deal of maintenance from the soil, which must be replaced if the vine is to make a continued growth. Therefore in preparing the soil, incorporate a complete balanced fertilizer and feed regularly throughout the season. See that the soil is in good physical condition also. Don't sow seeds or set out plants in hard soil that bakes easily. You can incorporate humus by working peat moss into the soil. Vines should be fed with a complete plant food about every four weeks during the growing season. Water the plant food into the soil and water in well.

I list below some of the best of the annual and perennial vines, with notations as to their special uses, and cultural hints.

One of the best perennials vines for clinging to brick, stone, or wood: Boston Ivy or Japanese Creeper will endure shade and is not often attacked by disease or insects, and the foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. Will attain a height of 50 feet or more. Will do well in any average soil.

A perennial vine giving dense shade, one of the best vines grown where shade for porches is desired. Dutchman's Pipe grows well in sun or shade, is resistant to disease and insects, and will endure smoke and dirt of cities. Will do well in most any soil. Has a curious bloom of a bronzy shade in the shape of a pipe. Grows to a height of 30 feet or more.

A perennial vine that will grow in sandy, poor soil, or on the Lathyrus. Fatifolius perfectly hardy, has blossoms larger and more beautiful than the sweet pea, although not fragrant. Fine for covering fences or other unsightly objects. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

A fragrant flowering vine from hardy tuberous roots, which will do well in most any soil. Cinamon Vine—a hardy sure grower under adverse conditions. Fragrance from the tiny white blossoms is similar to that of cinamon. Never troubled by insect or disease. Tubers are hardy and increase from year to year. Dies down in fall but grows very rapidly in spring. It attains a height of 30 feet.

A perennial vine for a shady situation, inclined to spread and become naturalized, especially recommended for covering banks, hill-sides, and cuts: Hail Japanese Honeysuckle—also useful for porches, trellises, pergolas, and screen effects. Will also thrive in sun.

A perennial vine for poor soil, especially adapted to use on arbors and trellises: Silver Lace Vine—will do well where others fail. Reaches a height of 25 feet. Blooms in great sprays of white flowers, in late summer.

In the flowering perennial vines, wisteria and clematis may be had in variety. Wisteria is very vigorous in growth, although slow to start into growth after being planted. Be sure to specify a grafted plant to be sure of bloom. A deep rich soil to be good, and suitable is required. Clematis require a rich light loam, well drained and limed. They are used mostly on pillars and porches and over doorways. The large flowering varieties require a little more careful culture than the small flowered clematis. Clematis must have support at the ground to prevent swaying in the wind and consequent injury to stems.

Most of the above vines can be secured from any large nursery, and where plants are secured, will make good growth if set out now.

All the annual vines can be sown, and here are a few very good vines:

An annual vine that succeeds best in light soil, and warm situations (a small vine for delicate effects and small porches): Balloon Vine—seed vessels look like miniature balloons. Are most enjoyed by children. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.

An annual vine having delicate

## HOME EDUCATION

"The Child's First School Is the Family"—Froebel

Issued by National Kindergarten Assn. 3 W. 46th St. New York

### Children and Gardens

By AGNES COGGINS

"Wasn't this afternoon's discussion stimulating?" Mrs. Johnson remarked as she drove her friend and next door neighbor, Mrs. Brown, home from the Thursday meeting of the Garden club. "I want to begin work this spring on that colonial arrangement of old-fashioned flowers."

"Honestly, Grace," Mrs. Brown sighed, "I don't see how you manage so well with your garden—two little children. I seem to have to sacrifice one or the other. Don and Bob ruin the garden—cut through the flower beds when they're playing, use them for hiding places during games."

"Well, why don't you—?" "Oh, I know what you're going to say, but fences are no good either. We tried that one year. Don swung on the wire until the whole thing was torn down. I don't believe they mean to be bad, but I'm afraid they're hopeless. I've done everything. I've scolded, coated, punished and tried in every way to keep them away from the flowers; it's no use."

"Oh, Jane, you shouldn't have tried to keep them away from the flowers. Just enjoy beauty; let them enjoy it, too. Why not encourage their working in the garden? I really mean working! Why Joan and Dick, even though they are only five, have their own plot of ground. Their daddy shows the dirt for them first, but they dig, too, with the shovels they asked us to give them for birthday presents last year."

"They AREN'T for shovels!" "Of course. They do all the planting, too, and arrange the beds to suit themselves. Sometimes, I admit, results wouldn't be in harmony with the artistic conception of a landscape gardener, but we hope that the mistakes, apparent even to them, will be corrected as time goes on. Anyhow, the work is their own and it's wrong, they know they made it that way. And if it turns out well and they have real bumper crops of beans, lettuce or nasturtiums, they know they are responsible for that, too, and they are as proud and glad as you are when your dinner party's a success."

"Well, it sounds too good to be

true, but I'm willing to try. I suppose I should get some seeds first."

"Oh, no, my dear Jane, don't begin that way. You see they are the ones to begin. It's not to their advantage if you start doing things for them."

"That's so. Do you think we could work it out together? I mean, will you help me?"

"Certainly, I should enjoy it." The following afternoon both mothers with their children went to buy packages of seeds. Don and Bob Brown were somewhat disconcerted at first, for they had never been taught to "shop," but soon the general liveliness of the Johnson twins aroused their enthusiasm, and, by the time they were safely in bed that night, Mr. and Mrs. Brown decided that according to the evidence, though they admitted it was a bit one-sided, there never had been such a garden as the one now planned.

The best thing about a child's own garden is that the initial challenge never wears away. The plants appear, they grow, they change. Each day presents new and, if carefully observed, exciting

problems. The solving of these leads the child into new fields of exploration and endeavor.

## HIGHWAYS for SAFETY AND SERVICE

Why Issue Bonds for Roads?

By C. C. WILEY

Associate Professor of Highway Engineering, University of Illinois  
There has been and still is a great deal of controversy over the relative merits of a "bond issue" and a "pay-as-you-go" plan for building roads. Most of this is needless if the conditions confronting the particular community are fully considered.

Suppose that a man desires to build a new home. Does he build a place this year, another next year, and so on until at the end of six or seven years the house is done and he can move in? He most certainly does not. Instead, he borrows the money to build the house as a single unit, in a single season so that he and his family can then enjoy all the comforts and conveniences of the new home during the possibly eight years required to pay for it.

Exactly the same condition can confront a township, a county or a state. Let us suppose that a county needs 100 miles of improved roads to serve its people, but the county revenue is only sufficient

to build 6 to 7 miles a year. By the pay-as-you-go plan fifteen years would be required to build the 100 miles. During all this time only part of the system would be available and traffic would not be adequately served. At the end of 20 years the entire system would have been available for only 5 years.


By issuing bonds the inconvenience to construction would last but three years and the entire 100 miles would be available for 17 out of the 20 years required to pay for them. The total cost would be greater but would it not be worth the money to have the roads available? In fact the only real question in considering a bond issue is whether or not the immediate availability of the roads justifies the additional cost in the form of interest.

In 1915, Yermillion county, Illinois, antedated the nation by issuing \$2,000,000 in bonds to build a county-wide system of high-ways. In 1936 the last of the bonds were retired. The entire system of roads had been in service for nearly fifteen years adding to the safety, comfort, convenience and prosperity of the people while paying the bills. It was estimated that the roads were still in better than 90 percent good condition. Thus the people of that county by issuing bonds had had all of the benefits of good roads while paying for them. They will continue to enjoy them for years to come and will then hand on to their children

a substantial portion of the system for their further benefit and profit.

The Spaulding Hand  
The Spaulding hand is a crooked, irregular kind of hand with fingers, which spread at the tips into pads or knobs rather like the nose on an engineer's hammer. Emotional and demonstrative, assents a writer in Pearson's London Weekly Magazine, you are bound only by the rules and conventions which you, yourself, choose to make. Inventive, original and frequently brilliant, you are apt to live on your "nerves" and (if your wrist is narrow) should guard against over-straining yourself and also against over-impulsiveness.

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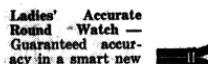
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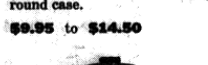
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