

Painting the Fall and Winter Landscapes

By JUANITA BEARD

MANY gardeners feel that autumn is a season of regrets. This feeling has been expressed by the old Chinese poet, Lu Yun, in the line "At the fall of the year there is autumn in my heart." The fall months of September, October and November might be likened to three sisters endowed with diminishing amounts of this world's goods. September's glory is inherited from summer. October decks herself in a cloak of scarlet and gold for her final festive days of Indian summer; but naught is left November save some gaudy berries, the last bits of old family jewelry, and the laces woven by the branches and twigs against the winter sky.

Very bleak and dreary is the winter landscape if it contains no color contrasts. And how easy it is in planning the garden, to provide for some winter pictures. Trees and shrubs bring interest to the winter garden in colored branches and brilliant fruits. And many of the plants which produce fruit valuable for color effects in winter are valuable for their flowering effects the next spring. Some of these plants also produce fruits in the warmer seasons which attracts the birds away from other fruit. Mulberries and shad-bushes will protect cherries and strawberries; elders, Virginia creeper and black cherry will protect grapes; elders and mulberries will protect raspberries and blackberries.

The color of branches or twigs is interesting from two points of view, either because of the vivid coloring such as is seen in the red-twigged dogwood, or of the general tone of color such as is seen in the golden-barked willow, in which the color as a mass is more effective at a distance. Birches and dogwoods bring out sharp contrast against a background of snow or a green background of evergreens.

The following planting lists have been made for gardens in the mid-western states:

Plants valuable for autumn coloration of leaves:

A. Early.

Acer rubrum—Red Maple.
Acer ginnala—Siberian Maple.
Acer saccharum—Sugar Maple
Betula lutea—Yellow Birch
Populus eugenei—Carolina Poplar
Rhus typhina—Staghorn Sumach

B. Medium.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia—Virginia Creeper
Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese Barberry.
Fraxinus Americana—White Ash.
Quercus rubra—Red Oak
Viburnum acerifolium—Maple-leaved Viburnum
Amelanchier—Shad Bush
Crataegus—Thorn
Carya alba—Hickory
Rhus canadensis—Fragrant Sumach
Viburnum dentatum—Arrowwood

C. Late.

Acer platanoides—Norway Maple
Cladrastis lutea—Yellow-wood
Cornus florida—Flowering Dogwood
Evonymus alatus—Cork-barked Burning Bush
Evonymus atropurpureus—Burning Bush
Quercus coccinea—Scarlet Oak

Plants valuable for fruit.

(Note: Plants marked indicate those attracting birds.)

*Berberis (in variety)—Barberry
*Celastrus scandens—American Bittersweet
*Crataegus coccinea and cordata—Thorn
Evonymus alatus—Cork-barked Burning Bush
*Econymus atropurpureus—Burning Bush
Ligustrum ibota—Japanese Privet
*Rhus glabra—Smooth Sumach

*Rhus typhina—Staghorn Sumach
Rosa blanda—Meadow Rose
Rosa multiflora—Japanese Climbing Rose
Rosa rugosa—Japanese Rose
Viburnum americanum—American High-bush Cranberry
Viburnum opulus—High-bush Cranberry

*Sorbus—Mountain Ash

*Symphoricarpos—Snowberry and Indian Currant

Plants valuable for colored twigs or branches:

Betula papyrifera—white bark—Paper Birch
Cornus alba—blood-red, Red-twigged Dogwood
Cornus alba sibirica—coral-red, Siberian Dogwood
Cornus paniculata—grey bark, Grey Dogwood
Rosa blanda—reddish purple, Meadow Rose
Rosa lucida alba—yellow bark, White Willow

Although fall planting is recommended by many, spring planting has its advantages. Plants which are not vigorous in their habit of root growth and which are susceptible to abnormal conditions of freezing and thawing, or to excessive moisture in the soil during the winter months, should not be transplanted in the fall. The most important illustrations of this type are the beech, flowering dogwood, and the less hardy types of evergreens. The lists given in this article can be planted satisfactorily in the spring.

For you who were too late in planting your gardens this fall, there will be the long winter to plan and live in your garden-to-be, before spring comes and you can actually plant your garden of dreams. Thus, dreaming of next year and the next, you can defy Lu Yun and say "There is no autumn in my heart!"

"A Timely Thought Saves Nerves Distraught"

By MAIDA HEINER

TIME savers are almost indispensable in our busy lives and we look for shortcuts in everything. There are many small things which if considered when one is sewing will save a great deal of time and sometimes prove more satisfactory than more detailed methods.

Many women believe that in order to do nice sewing they must first baste everything, but that is not true, and a great deal of time can be saved by the use of pins and a flat iron. Instead of being basted seams can be pinned with just as good results. Always put the pin so that the point will be at right angles to the edge of the material; then when the seam is stitched one is able to stitch right to the pin and pull it out without interfering with the seam. If a second stitching is necessary, the flat iron can be used.

Often when a small hem is made it is only necessary to press it before stitching.

Every woman who does sewing for herself or her family has a sewing machine, but how many women really use it efficiently? Every sewing machine has in it attachments and a book of directions, but most women fail to use this valuable information. A few hours spent in learning how to use the attachments would save hours of time in days to come. How many times have we not all sat down to mend by hand underwear, bedding and similar clothing and consumed more valuable time than necessary for such tasks? This can all be done with the sewing machine in very much less time. Instead of lowering the presser foot so it firmly holds the material in place, lower it enough so that it just touches the mate-

rial. Tie the presser foot to a screw at the top of the machine. This leaves the material free to be moved about in any direction. Overcasting can be done in the same manner except that the material is moved in a zigzag motion.

I remember that the first time I put scallops on the bottom of a house dress I marked the scallops, then cut another piece for facing of the same size and stitched them together. Thru a little experimentation I found that it can be done more easily in another way. Straighten off the bottom of the dress with an even line. Turn the hem to the right side. Lay a pattern the size of the desired scallops so that the points come to the hem line. Mark the scallops with a pencil. Stitch along the pencil line. Cut out the scallops, allowing a small hem, turn so that