

plant diseases. The importance of a knowledge of the cause of the disease at hand is emphasized. Then, too, its history, where it originated, with what rapidity the disease organism spreads, the losses of which it is capable, and under what conditions the most destructive outbreaks occur are claimed to be of vital interest to the progressive fruit grower. The attempt is made, with a gratifying degree of success, to compile such information relating to fruit diseases. In addition valuable control measures are suggested in the treatment of each disease. The grouping plan is followed in arranging the contents of the book with the diseases of the various fruits treated alphabetically by host from apple to strawberry, including the common tree and small fruits. None of the diseases common to members of the citrus group, such as oranges and lemons, however, are included, though the title does not indicate the omission. The attempt has been made to discuss the various diseases under each host in the order of their importance, though obviously there are difficulties in the execution of such a plan. The illustrations used serve in some cases to make for a clearer understanding of the written description, while in others they appear to be of doubtful value. The concluding chapter is devoted to a general discussion of fungicides, with directions for their preparation and application, including a comparison of the use of liquid and dust in disease control. While such a chapter is strictly up-to-date at the time of writing, new experimental evidence coming to hand from day to day often overturns common present practices. This is a field well covered by experiment station bulletins, whose results and consequent recommendations apply especially to the state where publication is made. One of the most valuable features of the book is the comprehensive reference list appended to the discussion of each disease, as well as to the chapter on fungicides. A list of reference books and journals dealing more or less with fruit diseases is included in the appendix. In an attempt to make clear the meaning of certain technical terms not common to the farmers' vocabulary, but the use of which, according to the authors, is necessary to a proper understanding of the disease and its control, an excellent glossary is appended. Viewed as a whole, it is believed that the *Manual* will be found extremely useful as a convenient and trustworthy source of information on diseases to the horticulturists.—A. S. COLBY.

*How to Lay Out Suburban Home Grounds.* BY HERBERT J. KELLAWAY.  
(134 pp. John Wiley & Sons, second edition, enlarged.) Price \$2.00.

This is the revised and enlarged edition of a book first issued some time ago, the demand for which has warranted the publishers in increasing



the supply. The book is divided into fourteen chapters their titles indicating all the stages through which the average suburban garden owner passes, from "Planning before Beginning" through the details to a final chapter on "The Value of Good Design." Some professional landscape architects may quarrel with the author's designs for small places, where the outlook from the house dictates a terminal motif, whereas his plan shows a terminal and central motif combined, which dissipates the attention or destroys the value of the garden as a composition. To the amateur, however, the book will be a useful step to more complete works. There are, too many illustrations, some of them very fine.—N. T.

*Everyman's Garden in Wartime.* BY CHARLES A. SELDEN. (338 pp. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 1917. \$1.35.)

Most of the subject matter in this book appeared in *The Country Gentleman* a few years ago, and was published in book form in 1913 under the title of *Everyman's Garden Every Week*.

It aims especially to help the suburbanite—"the man, who with his own hands is cultivating a piece of land and who, for his own sake, and for the sake of all of us, wants to get the best results from his efforts."

Except for those parts pertaining to the preparation of the soil, insect pests, etc., the chapters are arranged according to the calendar, describing garden operations as they are to be performed from April to November. Whilst this arrangement has some advantages, it is more than counter-balanced by the difficulties experienced if one merely wishes to look up the method of cultivation of any particular vegetable.

Of the whole the author has been successful in his aim to produce a book which is helpful to the suburbanite, but some of the advice given strikes one as being rather reckless. For instance—"A sprinkling of kerosene near the row will make the ground unlivable for a maggot that attacks beans." No doubt it will, but what of the effect of kerosene on the beans?

Although concerned primarily with vegetable growing, the flower garden receives some attention, and there are also various recipes given for canning and pickling vegetables and fruits.

*Everyman's Garden in Wartime*, possesses one advantage which is not always found in books which set out to teach the amateur how to garden, in that it is written entertainingly and is quite readable.—

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Taylor, Norman. 1918. "How to Lay Out Suburban Home Grounds by Herbert J. Kellaway [Review]." *Journal of the International Garden Club* 2(2), 294–295.

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