

A Factory in a Garden.

Many happy days of my childhood were spent at Bournbrook Hall, Worcestershire, formerly the property of my grandfather, the garden and the brook being unfailing sources of interest and enjoyment. Now that the property has passed into other hands it is good to know that it is being utilised to such good purpose as it is being put to at the present time by the proprietors of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., Cocoa and Chocolate Works, of which Mr. George Cadbury is chairman. Those who purchase Messrs. Cadbury's goods, whether the Cocoa Essence, their Mexican and Milk Chocolate Delicacies, or their dainty sweets, have the satisfaction of knowing that these have been prepared under ideal conditions, and that the firm spares no pains to secure the welfare of the employees. Thus the house is now a country residence for fifty girls employed in the works who are either orphans or are living at a distance from their relatives.

The Bournville works—and a village indeed this quiet corner of Worcestershire has now become—employ 3,500 hands. Opposite the company's station is the Technical School, where youths are taught carpentry and shoemaking. The girls' recreation ground, surrounded by shady trees, covering about twelve acres, and including tennis courts, cricket and hockey grounds, is in the hands of trustees, and both this and the men's recreation ground, covering about fourteen acres, will remain open forever as playgrounds. Many of the employees live in the village of Bournville, founded by Mr. George Cadbury, where every house has a large garden. The country aspect of the neighbourhood has been carefully preserved.

On the estate are also the Bournville Almshouses, thirty-three in number, founded by the late Mr. Richard Cadbury. Each includes a living-room, bedroom and scullery on the ground floor, and old employees of the company have preference for election.

All employees of the Company belong to a sick fund, and thus are sure of a regular allowance when ill, and there is special provision for members who are bound by rule to leave work when infectious illness occurs in their homes. Two trained nurses visit invalids. There are also ambulance boxes in different parts of the works, in charge of persons who have passed the St. John's Ambulance examinations.

Those who wish to get some idea of the scope of the effort made by Messrs. Cadbury to provide for the worker decent and comfortable home life, as well as recreation, should obtain a copy of a booklet issued by the firm, called "A Factory in a Garden." They will then surely do their utmost to support an industry which, while many are grappling with the housing question, gives a unique object-lesson in its effective solution. M. B.

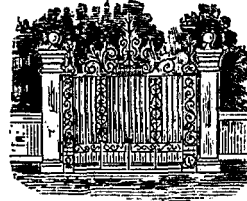
Outside the Gates.

FLOWERS OF THE SEASON.

CHAPTER X.

By Mrs. C. CARMICHAEL STOPES.

OCTOBER.



The last swallows have been marshalled and arrayed in their bands, to fly with their strong wings over the sea to more flowery lands; the sun persistently gets up later and goes to bed earlier, so that there is but little attraction for them. The plants that select the later months of the year as their special season become fewer and fewer. But some plants seem to enjoy the fresh airs of October. The Strawberry tree flowers, and the little pink blossoms of the Snowball shrub still brighten the copses. The darker Marygold—called the Calendula, because it seems to flower in the calends of almost every month—has also been called the Spouse of the Sun, because she

"At his departure hangs her head, and weeps
And shrouds her sweetness up, and keeps
Sad vigils like a cloistered nun."

It was held in great repute for making cordials, and indeed was considered as a necessary inhabitant of the kitchen garden, for "no broths were thought complete without dried Marigolds. It is strange how much it has gone out of fashion, under the influence of more fashionable medicines and vegetables. The people of Shakespeare's time, however, ranked it high. Gerard said: "The flower of the Marigold is of temperature hot, especially when it is dry. It is thought to strengthen and comfort the heart, and to make one able to withstand poison, as also to be good against pestilential agues. But the leaves are hotter, and they are a little biting. They act as a gentle laxative, when used as a pot-herb," and it was believed that the juices pressed into a decayed tooth would help the toothache. The flowers and leaves of Marigold, distilled, were good for bad eyes. "Conserve made of the flowers and sugar, taken in the morning fasting, cureth the trembling of the heart, and is also given in time of plague or pestilence, or corruption of the air. The yellow leaves of the flowers are dried and kept in Holland through the winter to put into broths, into physical potions, and other such purposes in such quantities that in the grocers' or spice houses they keep them in barrels, and retail them for a penny, for no broth is perfect without dried Marigolds."

The Canadian Fleabane (*Erigeron*) continues in flower till the present month, and is by some farmers considered as a troublesome weed. But it has some special uses. Its leaves, interspersed with glands that secrete a glutinous fluid, act as fly-catchers. If burned, its powder is supposed to destroy the unwelcome visitant that gives it its name, and M. Lausanne, of the Agricultural Society of Turin, discovered that the bark, after having undergone the process of soaking, may be manufactured into very good paper. The unassuming family of *Bartsia* have few attractions where-with to interest the passer-by. The yellow viscid

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