Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House & garden.

[New York, etc., Condé Nast Publications, etc.]

https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836

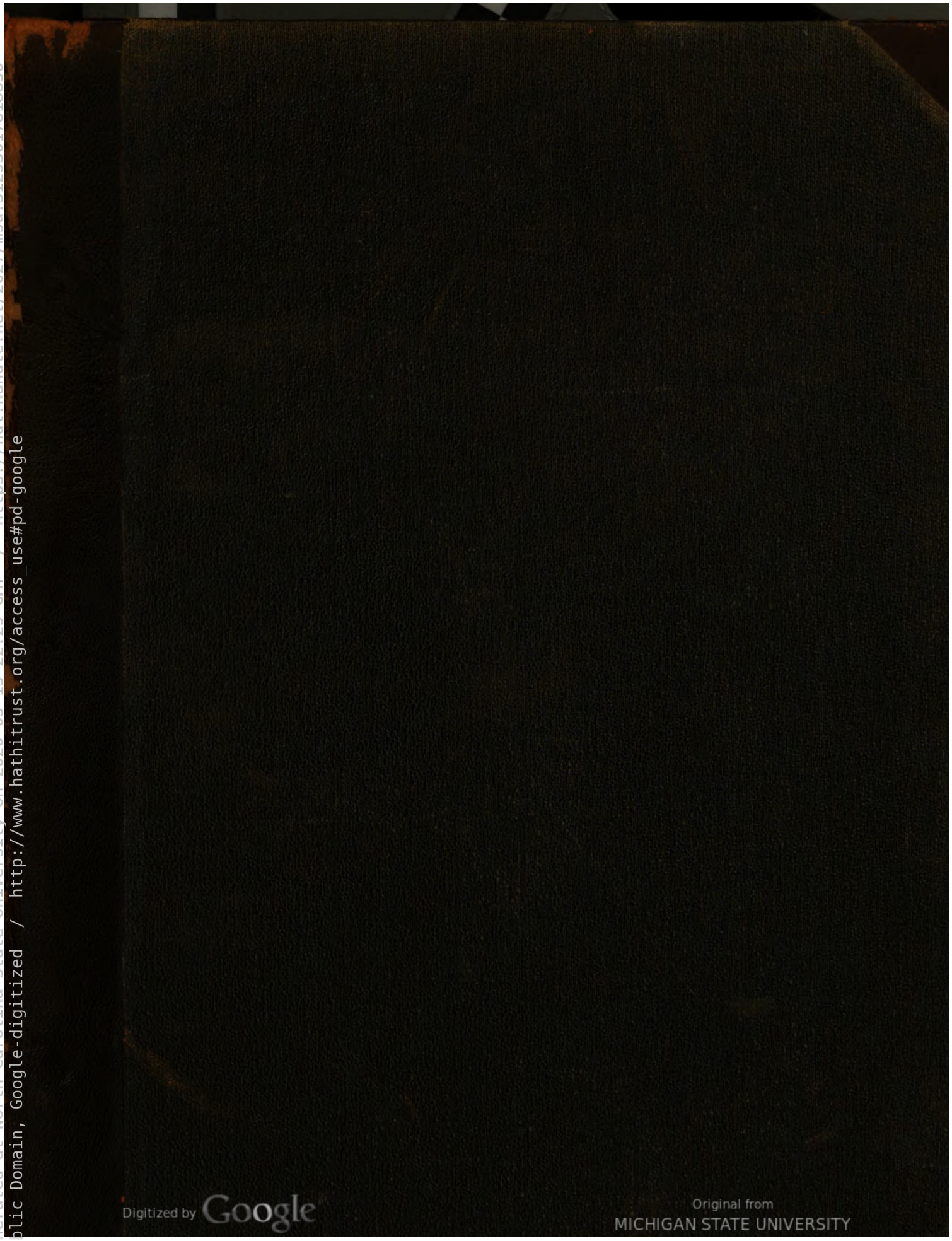
HathiTrust

www.hathitrust.org

Public Domain, Google-digitized

http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

We have determined this work to be in the public domain, meaning that it is not subject to copyright. Users are free to copy, use, and redistribute the work in part or in whole. It is possible that current copyright holders, heirs or the estate of the authors of individual portions of the work, such as illustrations or photographs, assert copyrights over these portions. Depending on the nature of subsequent use that is made, additional rights may need to be obtained independently of anything we can address. The digital images and OCR of this work were produced by Google, Inc. (indicated by a watermark on each page in the PageTurner). Google requests that the images and OCR not be re-hosted, redistributed or used commercially. The images are provided for educational, scholarly, non-commercial purposes.


Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
LIBRARY

No.

RULES

ASS FIRST may be drawn from the library only the Faculty.

ASS SECOND may be drawn by members of the students.

permitted to have more than one book from the one time.

to be retained for a longer period than Two may be redrawn, unless another person has stered his name for it.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARIES
3 1293 01781 8836

NA
716
.H6

[redacted]

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

REMOTE STORAGE

PLACE IN RETURN BOX whether checked out or not.
TO AVOID FINES, return on or before date due.

DATE DUE	DATE DUE	DATE DUE

MSU Is An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution
c:\circ\datedue.pm3-p.4

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

HOUSE AND GARDEN

A monthly magazine devoted to Architecture,
Gardens, Decorations, Civic and Outdoor Art

VOLUME ELEVEN

January to June, 1907

"Airlie," the Estate of H. C. Groome, Esq. ... *Cope & Stewardson, Architects* ... 16
American and English Gardens, Some ... *Mary H. Carlisle* ... 170
American Country Clubs: I.—The Germantown Cricket Club ... *Mabel Tuke Priestman* ... 86
" " " II.—Some Country Clubs about Boston ... *Livingston Wright* ... 224
Artist's Home, An—A Cottage Built of Stucco ... *G. Bertrand Mitchell* ... 140
"Ashland" ... *Mary Hodges* ... 212

Byth House, Aberdeenshire ... *The Honorable Mrs. Forbes* ... 9

Characteristic Decoration of the Twentieth Century ... *Margaret Greenleaf* ... 24
Colonial Homes of Natchez ... *E. E. Ronim* ... 59
Colonial Residence at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, A ... *Geo. T. Pearson, Architect* ... 106
Columbine, The ... *W. C. Egan* ... 165
Correspondence ... 40,82,125,167,209,251

Decoration, Harmony in ... *Margaret Greenleaf* ... 65
Development of a Country Estate, Practical Features in the ... *Richard Schermerhorn, Jr* ... 51
Dunster Castle ... *F. Acland Hood* ... 55

Early American-Made Furniture ... 23
Edging Plants that may be Increased by Root Division ... *Ida D. Bennett* ... 157
Editorial Comment ... 42
Editor's Talks, The ... 250
Electricity in the House, The Use of ... *C. D. Wood* ... 102
Ellicott House, The—An Attractive Home near Baltimore, Md ... *Elizabeth King Ellicott* ... 72
English Village Cottages, The Picture Quality of ... *Millicent Olmsted* ... 237

Farmhouse Economically Furnished, A ... *Mabel Tuke Priestman* ... 78
Formal vs. Natural. A Question of Importance in Landscape Gardening ... *Hugo Erichsen* ... 14
Furnishing and Decorating Houses of Moderate Cost ... *Kate Greenleaf Locke* ... 219

Garden, My July ... *May Ellis Nichols* ... 236
Garden Correspondence ... *W. C. Egan* ... 84,126,168,210,252
Gardening in a City Lot ... *Frank G. Heaton* ... 121
Garden in the Temporary Home, The ... *Ida D. Bennett* ... 205
Garden Notes:—Ferns, Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, etc ... *Eben E. Rexford* ... 117
Garden of Hardy Flowers, The ... *Eben E. Rexford* ... 147
Garden Plans, Three ... *Elizabeth H. Fairley* ... 241
Garden, The Suburban ... *John W. Hall* ... 182
Germantown Cricket Club, The ... *Mabel Tuke Priestman* ... 86
Giant Knot-weed, The ... *W. C. Egan* ... 112
Good Tomatoes for the Garden ... *I. M. Angell* ... 152
Greek Motives in Historic Doorways ... *Myrtle Hyde Darling* ... 185

The John C. Winston Company, 1006–1016 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Harmony in Decoration ... *Margaret Greenleaf* ... 65
Herb Garden, The ... *H. R. Morris* ... 158
Home Surroundings ... *W. C. Egan* ... 35
House for One Thousand Dollars, A ... *Helen Lukens Gaut* ... 32

Japanese Tree Lilac, The ... *W. C. Egan* ... 195

Landscape Garden on a Small Scale, A ... *Myrtle Hyde Darling* ... 162
Levens Hall—An Old-World Garden ... *Edward Thomas* ... 178

My July Garden ... *May Ellis Nichols* ... 236

Orchid Culture for Amateurs ... *William S. Rice* ... 95

Picture Quality of English Village Cottages, The ... *Millicent Olmsted* ... 237
Plantain-Leaved Day Lily, The ... *W. C. Egan* ... 70
Planting and Care of Roses, The ... *John W. Hall* ... 218
Possibility of the Plaster Cast as a Decorative Factor, The ... *George B. Mitchell* ... 245
Practical Features in the Development of a Country Estate ... *Richard Schermerhorn, Jr* ... 51

Quaint Houses of the South: I.—Colonial Homes of Natchez ... *E. E. Ronim* ... 59
" " " " II.—"Westover," an Historic Virginia Mansion ... *Day Allen Willey* ... 230

Rosy-Flowered Crown Vetch, The ... *W. C. Egan* ... 208

Small House Which is Good, The ... 153,189,227
A Dutch Colonial House ... *Walter P. Crabtree Architect* ... 153
A New House on Old Lines ... *Charles E. Patch, Architect* ... 156
A Comfortable House ... *Seymour E. Locke, Architect* ... 156
A House on a Sixty Foot Lot ... *W. P. R. Pember, Architect* ... 189
A House with Individuality ... *E. G. W. Dietrich, Architect* ... 192
A New Colonial House in Salem ... *A. G. Richardson, Architect* ... 227
A Cottage in a New Jersey Village ... *George T. Pearson, Architect* ... 227
Some American and English Gardens ... *Mary H. Carlisle* ... 170
Some Country Clubs about Boston ... *Livingston Wright* ... 224
Suburban Garden, The ... *John W. Hall* ... 182
"Sunnycrest"—A Southern California Home and Its Garden ... *Charles Frederick Holder* ... 44

Talks about Hardy Perennials ... *W. C. Egan* ... 70,112,165,207,248
I. The Plantain-Leaved Day Lily ... 70
II. The Giant Knot-Weed ... 112
III. The Columbine ... 165
IV. The Three-Lobed Cone-Flower ... 207
The Rosy-Flowered Crown Vetch ... 208
V. The White Giant Tobacco Plant ... 248
The White Crane's Bill ... 249
Three Garden Plans ... *Elizabeth H. Fairley* ... 241
Three-Lobed Corn Flower, The ... *W. C. Egan* ... 207
Tomatoes for the Garden, Good ... *I. M. Angell* ... 152
To Paint the Landscape O'er ... *Marie Von Tschudi* ... 128
Tree Lilac, The Japanese ... *W. C. Egan* ... 195
Two Cottages at Wyoming, New Jersey ... *J. W. Dow, Architect* ... 113
Two Fine Specimens of Old Sèvres ... *Enid Locke* ... 101

Up-to-date Nursery, An ... *G. Bertrand Mitchell* ... 196
Use of Electricity in the House, The ... *C. D. Wood* ... 102

Vancouver, the Golden Island of the Pacific ... *Katherine Louise Smith* ... 2

"Westover," an Historic Virginia Mansion ... *Day Allen Willey* ... 230
What to do with the Walls ... *Leila Mechlin* ... 193
White Crane's Bill, The ... *W. C. Egan* ... 249
White Giant Tobacco Plant, The ... *W. C. Egan* ... 248
"Wildhurst," a New York Business Man's Farm ... *L. W. Brownell* ... 27
Woman's Profession, A ... *Robert Anderson Pope* ... 11

3 8911

Copyright, 1907, by The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia.

The John C. Winston Company, 1006-1016 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Vancouver, the Golden Island of the Pacific
Characteristic Decoration of the Twentieth Century
"Wildhurst," A New York Business Man's Farm
"Airlie," The Estate of H. C. Groome, Esq.
A Woman's Profession
A House for One Thousand Dollars

Vol. XI JANUARY, 1907 No. 1

House & Garden

$3.00 Yearly THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO. 25 Cents
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO NEW YORK TORONTO

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A BEAUTIFUL FLOOR

is a very important part of a beautiful house. A wax floor appeals to many because of its satin-like finish; its serious disadvantages are its slipperiness, constant rubbing and care required to keep it in condition, and its germ-breeding properties. A floor treated with

FLORSATIN

is an exact reproduction of a wax floor, as to appearance, with all its disadvantages eliminated. Like other articles of merit Florsatin is imitated and sometimes unscrupulous dealers offer substitutes. Shun these substitutes and insist upon the genuine.

We offer the services of Margaret Greenleaf as Consulting Decorator, assisted by a large staff drawn from the best talent to be obtained in Europe and America, to all who use our materials. For this service no charge is made. Full color schemes are supplied upon request, illustrated with wood panels showing the beautiful wood finishes for floors and standing woodwork made by us, together with samples of wall covering, drapery materials, etc. This enables the home-maker to see what the finished color effect will be.

For ten cents to cover postage we will send a wood panel showing Florsatin and the "Home Ideal," by Margaret Greenleaf. This booklet will explain our offer.

CHICAGO VARNISH COMPANY

Room 15, No. 35 Dearborn Av., Chicago, Ill.
Room 15, No. 36 Vesey St., New York

There is no high grade of *color* varnish for floors or standing woodwork.

H AND C

It Pays to Spend A Little Money

on making your greenhouse out of the usual. It is just as easy to have them delightful, beautiful places, as the damp, earthy spots, all benches and narrow walks, where you pass hastily through and get only the enjoyment of the cut flower side as they adorn your rooms. See what a charming bower this interior is with its hanging plants, and the always interesting aquatic pool surrounded on every side by potted plants and beds of bloom. It costs money but it's worth the money it costs. However, if you want only the everyday kind of a house we can do that for you, do it in a thorough lasting way, and you will have the pleasure of pleasant dealing besides.

Send 5c. in stamps for "How to Start with a Greenhouse."

HITCHINGS AND COMPANY
1170 Broadway, New York

GREENHOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
Manufacturers of
HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS

H AND C

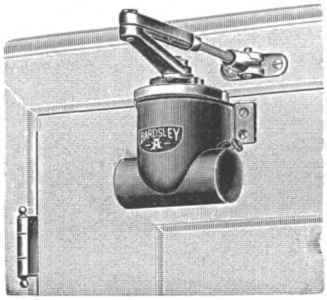
CALIFORNIA GROWN BULBS

All Varieties—Unsurpassed—Catalogue Free

THE LEEDHAM BULB CO.
Santa Cruz California

THE BARDSLEY

Improved 1904 Pattern



Can be applied to either a right-hand or left-hand door, or either side of a door without any change whatever. It has a coiled wire spring, the most durable form of spring known, and is the easiest of Door Checks to apply.

JOSEPH BARDSLEY, 147 to 151 Baxter St., New York City

Boston, 19 Pearl St. Chicago, 86 Lake St. St. Louis, 404 Security Bldg.
Cincinnati, 3135 Epworth Avenue San Francisco, 519 Mission Street

---

VICK'S

Garden and Floral Guide

Interesting Descriptions
Ample Cultural Directions
Accurate Illustrations

Thorough
Concise
Complete

The Pioneer Catalogue in the Modern Intelligent Study of Artistic and Profitable Methods

For Garden and Conservatory

It represents the experience of over half a century in Nature's highest art. If you want to know

When
How
and
What
to Plant

Send for it. No charge for catalogue or postage.

James Vick's Sons
506 Main Street Rochester, N. Y.

THOMAS W. LAWSON

with his usual shrewdness installed **"Winchester"** Heaters in all his farm buildings at his magnificent farm, "Dreamwold," Egypt, Mass. If there was merit enough to satisfy Mr. Lawson and his Architects, do you not think they would satisfy you? Samples may be seen at

Smith & Thayer Co's Office, 234-236 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Room 1501, Fuller (Flatiron) Building, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York

---

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTES AND REVIEWS

RURAL DOORYARDS

IT is surprising to see how dreary the dooryards of many farmers are when they might be bright and beautiful with flowers of every kind. It is true, perhaps, that some farmers do not have a minute's time to spend in caring for flowers, and the "women folks" are equally busy. They could not do it all even if they had the time, for it takes a man's strength to get the beds ready. But these big, barren, rural dooryards are more often the result of indifference on the part of their owners, who deem it a waste of time to raise flowers and a "fooling away of money" to buy a few flower seeds.

They would perhaps regard it as a woeful sign of effeminacy if their boys manifested any desire to cultivate flowers and they would think that even their daughters might be in better business. We know a farmer's boy who was scolded and sneered at because he spent his Saturday half holidays in making a dooryard bright and beautiful with flowers while his brothers and the other boys in the neighborhood always went to town on Saturday afternoons and spent their time in lounging around. He was called a "Sissy" and a "Miss Nancy," and it was prophesied of him that he would never amount to anything. But he has amounted to as much as any of his boyhood associates, and he has amounted to far more than most of them.

His love of flowers has been in no way harmful to him. He is not effeminate. He is an honest, manly man. A pronounced love of flowers is a hopeful sign in your boy. Encourage it in every way. It would be much safer to trust a boy who spent his money for buttonhole bouquets than to trust one whose dimes went for cigarettes. A pronounced love for the beautiful in a boy is a sign that every father and mother

What You Get When You Get a CADILLAC

You get a car as scientifically designed and as perfectly finished as if the reputation of this, the greatest automobile establishment in the world, depended upon *that one car*.

This painstaking care dominates to the smallest details of Cadillac construction—in the engine it is so apparent that the minutely-accurate finish of this vital part has made it a signal triumph in automobile manufacture.

The Cadillac Runabout and Light Touring Car are fitted with our wonderful single-cylinder engine, to which the dependability and remarkably low cost of maintenance of these models are chiefly attributable. By its great power, speed and hill-climbing ability, this engine proved itself so worthy in thousands of cars during the past four years that it will be used in 1907 practically without change—a fact which alone places the serviceableness of this year's cars beyond question.

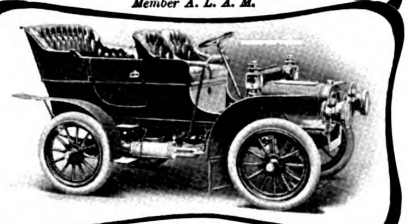
Don't fail to get a demonstration—you will be surprised how great are the possibilities of the "Car that Climbs."

Model K Runabout—10 h. p.; neat, trim Victoria body; 30-inch wheels; $800.
Model M Light Touring Car—illustrated below—10 h. p.; graceful straight line body; $950.
Model H—Four-cylinder, 30 h. p. Touring Car; $2,500.
Model G—Four-cylinder, 20 h. p. Touring Car; $2,000.
All prices F. O. B. Detroit; lamps not included.

Upon request we will send fully illustrated Booklet AK, also address of nearest dealer.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Member A. L. A. M.



$950

Solid Comfort

Whether your cottage, store, school or church is *old* or new, *farm* or city, begin the year right by putting in

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

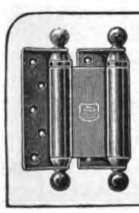
All rooms, floors, nooks and corners are uniformly warmed to the solid comfort of little and big folks. Five months winter still ahead! Need not remove old heating methods until ready to start fire in the new.

ADVANTAGE: IDEAL Boilers are of low construction, which admits them into the most shallow cellars. (Buildings without cellars can also be heated.) A strong feature of this low construction is the ample opportunity given to run the mains, or large supply pipes, at such decided pitch in the cellar as to thoroughly drain the Steam system of the water of condensation or to insure rapid circulation in a Hot Water system. This makes a better working job and removes any liability of "trapping" and its resultant uncouth, gurgling noises, commonly termed "pounding in the pipes." The IDEAL way is gentle, steady, noiseless.

Write for valuable catalogue, setting forth full ADVANTAGES. Sales Branches throughout America and Europe

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Dept. 6. General Offices: Chicago.



BOMMER SPRING HINGES

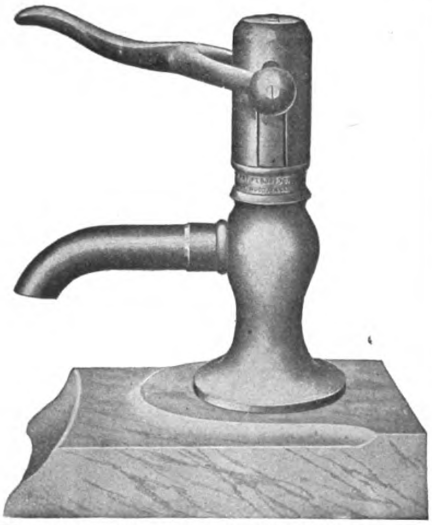
(ESTABL. 1876.)

BOMMER BROTHERS, M'F'RS. ARE THE BEST 256 TO 276 CLASSON AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



THE BROUGHTON SELF-CLOSING BASIN COCKS HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MANY OF THE LARGEST HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE EQUIPPED WITH THESE GOODS. ::: ::: MADE IN BRASS, NICKEL OR SILVER PLATED, AND IN SOLID SILVER-METAL. ::: :::

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

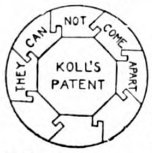
Manufactured only by

E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co.

SPRINGFIELD: MASSACHUSETTS

WORKS AT BRIGHTWOOD

"The Griswold," New London, Conn.
R. W. GIBSON, Architect.
6—26″ diam. 24′—0″ long. 8—24″ diam.—22′—0″ long,
79—14″ diam.—11′—7″ long.



Knoll's Patent Lock Joint Columns and Ornamental Capitals were made and furnished by us for this building.

We have unusual facilities for turning out work of this character. See our special catalogue in "Sweet's Index Catalogue of Building Construction," pages 323 to 328.

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.

MT. VERNON, N.Y., U. S. A.

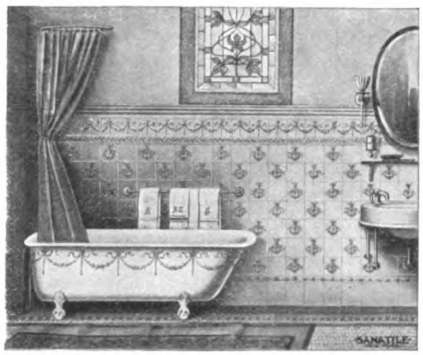
New York Office, 1123 BROADWAY
H. SAUNDERS CO., Elston & Webster Aves., Chicago, Ill.
A. J. KOLL PLANING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
Manufacturers of Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns for Pergolas, Porches, or Interior Use. Send for catalogue (P)

THE BEST SASH CORD MADE

EVERY FOOT IS STAMPED IN RED

SILVER LAKE "A"

LEATHEROLE



SANATILE

LEATHEROLE is a handsome, embossed wall hanging, suitable for halls, libraries, dining-rooms, or for large public rooms. SANATILE is the best known substitute for porcelain tiling. It is made in relief and can be used in vestibules, kitchens, laundries, bath rooms, etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

THE LEATHEROLE COMPANY
24 E. Twenty-second Street New York

Residence Mr. Geo. C. Blabon

IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

that the heating plant be installed by those who know. We have been learning since 1879, and have over 5000 customers to refer to. Our advice gladly given on all questions regarding complete Central Plants, Steam, Vacuum, Exhaust and Fan Heating, Water Warming, Greenhouse Heating, Ventilating, and Engineering Work.

Correspondence Solicited Estimates Furnished

PHILADELPHIA STEAM HEATING COMPANY

1513 Filbert Street, Philadelphia

should recognize with delight and cultivate to the utmost. It means that a boy's mind is pure, and that it may be kept pure. It means that he has manly instincts and that he will be easily encouraged to love and revere and study all that is beautiful in nature.

New York Tribune Farmer.

LORD CURZON'S COLLECTION COMING TO AMERICA

LORD Curzon has, I learn from London, consented to the exhibition in this country of his wonderful collection of Oriental treasures, formed by him in the course of his travels in the Orient during the last twenty years, and notably during the seven years when he was Viceroy of India. The collection illustrates the arts of India, Burmah, Nepaul and Tibet, as well as Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Siam and China. Many of the things were presented to him and to the late Lady Curzon during his term of office as Governor General, and include the most superb ivory carvings, costly enamel work from Jaipur, upon a background of pure gold; figures of Buddha offered to him by the Llama of Lhasa, rugs and carpets that are gifts to him from the late Shah, and wonderful samples of Oriental arms and armor. Just at present it is on exhibition in the Bethnal Green branch of the South Kensington Museum, in London, and its coming to America for exhibition, probably in the Metropolitan Art Museum, of New York, and possibly in one or two other institutions in this country of the same order, will depend largely upon the arrangements which can be made with the custom house authorities.

Had Lady Curzon lived it is doubtful whether the public would have had this opportunity of examining what is undoubtedly the finest private collection of Oriental art and industry in existence. For she as well as her husband would have naturally been anxious to use these treasures to adorn their homes in London and in the country. But Lord Curzon is so broken-hearted over the death of his wife, and his health has been so severely affected by the exhaustion of his seven years of arduous labor in the trying climate of India, that several years will probably elapse before he settles

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

down. In fact, he proposes to spend, at any rate, the next two years in travel, for the sake of change of scene and climate, and has intimated as much to those who have been anxious to secure his support in certain political movements in England. That he should be ready to have this collection formed by his wife and himself shown in this country must be regarded in the light of a tribute to the memory of his beautiful wife, a native of America.

New York Tribune Review.

THE ONLY FIREPROOF BUILDING

THERE is only one building in the United States that is absolutely fireproof, says the International Society of Building Commissioners and Inspectors. This unique structure turns out to be the testing laboratory in Chicago, of the great fire insurance companies. Its walls are of vitrified brick; roofs and partitions semi-porous, hollow terra-cotta; door and window openings framed in rolled steel; window frames sheet metal; doors filled copper and steel, and stairs hollow terra-cotta.

It is further stated that this form of construction costs only twelve per cent more than one employing non-fireproof materials. It is estimated that there are about eleven and a half million buildings in the United States, roughly valued at fourteen billion, five hundred million dollars. Of this enormous total, say the commissioners, but four thousand are even nominally fireproof, and these may be damaged by fire to the extent of from thirty to ninety per cent of their value.

If the International Building Society knows what it is talking about, which seems probable, fireproof construction for protecting buildings from injury by fire is something of a delusion. As a matter of fact, however, the first purpose of fireproof construction is the protection of the inmates of the building rather than the building itself.

And that this purpose is, as a rule, reasonably well fulfilled by current methods seems probable. This, of course, is on the assumption that the work is honestly done and the materials of genuine quality.

The modern hotel and apartment house of fireproof construction is fireproof in the sense that no ordinary

No. 2055

Cottage Settle

Suggestion

Our Specialty is Cottage Furniture

In furnishing country homes comfort and durability are the qualifications which are usually considered by persons of exacting temperament. Many are pleased to learn that furniture made of oak may be obtained from us in the unfinished state, or finished to match interior decorations. A postal request will bring pictures of 150 distinctive pieces. Visitors are requested to inspect specimen pieces displayed in our warerooms.

William Leavens & Co. Manufacturers, 32 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges

Nothing equals them for hanging doors either in

Big Public Buildings or Private Dwellings

Two will frequently take the place of three ordinary hinges, and their action is noiseless and perfect. ¶ Made in Wrought Bronze and Steel

THE STANLEY WORKS

Myrtle Street, New Britain, Conn.
New York Office: 79 Chambers Street

A REPUTATION Built on QUALITY alone

PORCELITE

Has no competitor where the best ENAMEL FINISH is required.

For specifications see Sweet's Index, Page 744, or get the Porcelite Book. Section E.

THE THOMSON WOOD FINISHING CO.
Makers of Enamels and Varnishes - Philadelphia

Sheep Manure

Kiln dried and pulverized. No weeds or bad odors. Helps nature hustle. For garden, lawn, trees, shrubs, fruits and house plants.

$4.00 LARGE BARREL. Cash with Order. Delivered to your Freight Station.

Apply now.

The Pulverized Manure Co., 30 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Garden Pottery

A little book about Garden Pottery in Mat Glazes will be sent on application to the

ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.

CINCINNATI

NEW YORK OFFICE: 1 MADISON AVE.

A. W. LONGFELLOW, Architect, Boston

The Original Shingle Stains
First Made, First in Quality and First in the Favor of Shingle Stain Users

Cabot's Shingle Stains

have often been imitated during the last twenty years, but none of the imitations have the same depth and richness of color, the lasting qualities or the wood-preserving value of Creosote, "the best wood preservative known." **Proof on application**—being testimonials, samples on wood and full information.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents at all Central Stations

"QUILT," the Warmest Sheathing

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Peerless Sheet Rubber Tiling

CUSHION BACK

Noiseless *Odorless* *Sanitary*

The most perfect covering for floors ever produced. Can be laid on iron, cement, wood, stone or other surfaces

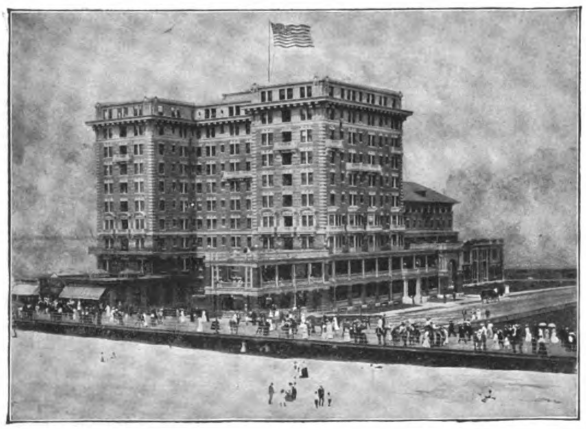
We don't know how long it will last. We've only had it in service TWELVE YEARS and it is still perfect

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Manufactured by

Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.

16 WARREN STREET, - NEW YORK



CHALFONTE

Is a new Fireproof building of the best type, located

ON THE BOARDWALK

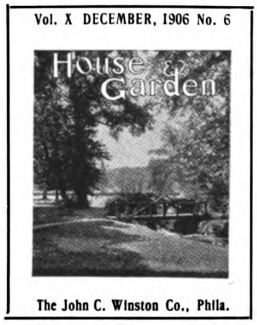
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BETWEEN THE PIERS

THE LEEDS COMPANY

Solicits your patronage and invites you to write for Illustrated Folder and Rates

CHALFONTE ∴ IS ∴ ALWAYS ∴ OPEN



A SPLENDID TRIO
The Most Exceptional Book Offer of the Season

1. A Brand New Book, direct from Publishers, in a Tabard Inn Case	VALUE	$1.18
2. Membership in the TABARD INN LIBRARY		
3. THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, 12 Months	"	1.50
4. HOUSE AND GARDEN, 12 Months	"	3.00
	TOTAL VALUE	$5.68

ALL FOR $3.50

Select the Book you desire from the following list:—

THE WHEEL OF LIFE—Ellen Glasgow
THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND GABLES—Meredith Nicholson
MY SWORD FOR LAFAYETTE—Pemberton
CONISTON—Winston Churchill
THE QUAKERESS—Max Adeler
PANAMA—C. H. Forbes-Lindsay
PAM DECIDES—Bettina von Hutten
THE TRUTH ABOUT TOLNA—Bertha Runkle
THE LAWBREAKERS—Robert Grant
A MAKER OF HISTORY—Oppenheim
FENWICK'S CAREER—Mrs. Humphry Ward
THE BISHOP OF COTTONTOWN—John Trotwood Moore
A SUMMER HYMNAL—John Trotwood Moore
SONGS AND STORIES FROM TENNESSEE—John Trotwood Moore
COWARDICE COURT—Geo. Barr McCutcheon

NOTE: Patrons of the LIBRARY who subscribed last year for service, coupled with a year's subscription to THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, may renew their subscriptions in the same way; the price for a new book, a TABARD INN LIBRARY Membership, and THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE for 12 months being $2.00.

ORDER FORM. (H & G.)

The Tabard Inn Library,
1611 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs: I enclose $3.50 for which you will enter my name for a year's subscription to THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE and HOUSE AND GARDEN MAGAZINE, and send me by mail, prepaid, a new copy of the following book

.....

to be exchangeable at any Tabard Inn Station.

.....

.....

THE TABARD INN LIBRARY
1611 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Colonial Lamp

This Electrolier has the restraint in curve and line which harmonizes precisely with the Colonial design. The colors are subdued and have a chastened effect. Tall and graceful, it still typifies the severe dignity which distinguishes the Puritan.

Lighting fixtures of all kinds for the dining-room, library, drawing-room, hall and boudoir, harmonizing with the design of the room. These designs are most beautiful, and comprise a full line of fixtures not to be obtained elsewhere.

Electric Lamps representing all the periods from the classic to the modern are on exhibition and sale at our especially designed show-rooms, eighth floor, 11 West 32d Street, New York, or at the following:

Theodore B. Starr, New York City
Smith Patterson Company, Boston, Mass.
Dulin & Martin Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.
John S. Bradstreet & Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
F. A. Robbins Company, Springfield, Mass.
Morreau Gas Fixture Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
The Toledo Chandelier Mfg. Company, Toledo, Ohio
The Hofman Jewelry Company, Columbus, Ohio
The Fixture House Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Morgan & Allen Company, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast
The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. K. Cowan & Company, Chicago, Ill.
Dauler, Close & Johns, Pittsburg, Pa.
Forve-Pettebone Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Company, Omaha, Neb.
Walbridge & Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Sanborn-Marsh Electric Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Pioneer Mantel and Fixture Co., Detroit, Mich.
Tilden-Thurber Company, Providence, R. I.
Frank Adam Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo.

DEPT. H.

THE DUFFNER & KIMBERLY COMPANY
11 WEST 32D STREET NEW YORK

A Concrete Residence at Clifton, Mass., CHAPMAN & FRAZER, ARCHITECTS.

Concrete Country Residences is the title of a new book just published by THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY. This book contains about 90 photographs and floor plans, illustrating numerous styles of concrete houses, and should be of great value to those who are about to build. It has been collated for the purpose of showing prospective house builders the many advantages to be derived from a concrete building.
A copy of this book (size 10 x 12 inches) will be sent, charges paid, upon receipt of $1.00. ***Address Information Bureau,***

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
30 BROAD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

VINAL & NEGUS
Landscape & Garden Architects
601 *Boylston Street, Copley Square*
Boston, Massachusetts

Our Special Subscription Offers announced in this issue will save you money

A Necessity Made a Pleasure

That is the case when you have at your service an "Impervio" China Ware Washstand

The action of washing should be one of refreshment as well as cleanliness. In order to be so it is necessary that your washstand should have an inviting, cleanly, and refreshing appearance

In an "Impervio" Ware Washstand are combined all these qualities, together with the necessary durability to insure a continuance of them

"Impervio" China Ware is a solid White Vitreous China body of which we are making many different designs and sizes of Washstands

We have just prepared a handsome 32 pp. Booklet of Washstands and want to send you a copy. Write for it to-day, addressing your letter to Trenton, N. J., where we have the largest Sanitary Pottery Plant in the world

On every Washstand, stamped in black underneath the glaze, is our regular Vitreous China trade-mark as shown here
In addition we impress in the body of the ware underneath the slab near the bowl, this "Impervio" trademark

PLATE 11-V

Oval Lavatory "Podmore" Design set upon china fluted pedestal

The top of this lavatory is 33" x 24" over all. The bowl is 17" x 13" and 6" deep

The Trenton Potteries Company
Trenton, New Jersey
U. S. A.

inflammation of it can endanger the lives of the inmates, either because the combustion is so slow that every one has a chance to escape, or because it can be limited to the room or floor in which it originates. From the detached point of view of the Utopian it might seem a good thing if every one of the eleven and a half million buildings in the United States were as absolutely fireproof as the fire laboratory in Chicago.

But if this were the case the bread would be taken out of the mouths of the fire insurance companies, the safety match concerns, the fire extinguisher manufacturers, and not a few other people whose business depends on the liability of things to burn up. From a sociological as well as the socialistic point of view, therefore, the desirability of absolute non-combustibility is somewhat problematical, or, at least, open to argument. There were some good people who rejoiced over the San Francisco fire on the ground that it supplied so much new work for the laborer and artisan. *Commercial Advertiser.*

ROOFING INDUSTRY ON A HIGH PLANE

THE American Sheet & Tin Plate Company officially announces that it has decided on all of its brands of roofing plate, to stamp each sheet with the amount of coating it carries per box of 20 x 28, and not only this, but every waster plate is to be stamped "waster." This will in a large measure prevent the possibility of misrepresentation in second, third or fourth hands and insure to the one calling for such a plate a square deal. That the company which has taken the initiative in this innovation runs some risk of a loss of business during the period when architects, builders and roofers are being made familiar with such a frank statement of quality must appear evident to all who give more than superficial attention to the far-reaching action. The move strikes at the very heart of the industry. It concedes to the tin roofer more than he has asked; it crushes the malpractice of years in one fell stroke, and with firm grasp uplifts the business to a plane of dignity and honor. As such it enforces co-operation, it demands the support of all manufacturers, of all roofers, of all architects, of all builders.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1907

Vancouver, the Golden Island of the Pacific ..... *Katherine Louise Smith* 2
Byth House, Aberdeenshire ..... *The Honourable Mrs. Forbes* 9
A Woman's Profession ..... *Robert Anderson Pope* 11
Formal vs. Natural. A Question of Importance in Landscape Gardening ..... *Hugo Erichsen* 14
"Airlie," the Estate of H. C. Groome, Esq. ..... *Cope & Stewardson, Architects* 16
Early American-Made Furniture 23
Characteristic Decoration of the Twentieth Century ..... *Margaret Greenleaf* 24
"Wildhurst," a New York Business Man's Farm ..... *L. W. Brownell* 27
A House for One Thousand Dollars ..... *Helen Lukens Gaut* 32
Home Surroundings ..... *W. C. Egan* 35
Correspondence 40
Editorial Comment 42

NOTES AND REVIEWS

Rural Dooryards 1
Lord Curzon's Collection Coming to America 2
The Only Fireproof Building 3
Roofing Industry on a High Plane 6
On the Pacific Slope 9
English Country Houses 10
Poetry of Climbing Ivy for Prosaic Architecture 12
A Garden for Cactus Culture 14
Spurious Works of Art Began Early 15
The Valuable Eucalyptus 16
Antique Chests and Wood Carving 19
Skyscrapers of Ancient America 22
Polishing Old Pewter 25
What is a Horse-Power 26
American Institute of Architects 29
Jarrah Wood 29
Metchnikof Against Raw Fruit 30
Pennsylvania's Corn Show 30

Copyright 1906 by The John C. Winston Co. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Philadelphia Post Office, June 26, 1901

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBERS, 25 CENTS

Remittances may be made by money-order or check, payable to the order of HOUSE AND GARDEN

Subscribers should promptly notify the publishers of any change in address

Manuscripts and photographs suitable for publication in HOUSE AND GARDEN are solicited. Such as are not available will be returned, if postage is enclosed

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

1006–1016 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS—A GLIMPSE INTO "THE STATES" FROM VANCOUVER

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

VOL. XI JANUARY, 1907 No. 1

VANCOUVER

THE GOLDEN ISLAND OF THE PACIFIC

BY KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH

LYING off the Western coast of Canada and washed by the waters of Queen Charlotte Sound, the Straits of Georgia and of Juan de Fuca, is an island known to the world for 115 years yet unknown, for its possibilities and resources have yet to be discovered by the people at large. Yet this island bears the same geographical relation to this continent as England does to Europe. When the gallant navigator, George Vancouver, traveled its shores, he opened up a world that artists and scientific men are at last beginning to appreciate, for the grandeur of its scenery and the salubrity of its climate. Juan de Fuca had sailed the straits which bear his name and probably was the first white man to set foot on the island, but Vancouver was the first to discover it was not a part of the mainland.

Its geological formation has led to the conclusion that the island forms part of a submerged mountain range, detached from the continent by some great convulsion of Nature, and its length of 285 miles and breadth of eighty miles is an area of wild highlands, rugged mountains and peaceful lowlands, one third of which has never been explored. A cruise around this island in a staunch boat is a delightful summer outing and the photographer, angler, hunter, botanist and naturalist are seeking this new-old land for a world of interesting subjects, including a rich field of research among the Indians, whose quaint villages dot the shores.

Out in the golden West lies this island of Vancouver, rich in gold, silver, copper, mighty forests and fertile valleys, yet on its expanse, which is as large as Switzerland, are only three cities, Victoria, Nanaimo, Ladysmith and a few small centers of population, such as Duncan, Chemainus, and Cumberland. Hundreds and hundreds of acres of coast land and interior are wholly uninhabited—a terra incognita, holding the finest timber in the world,

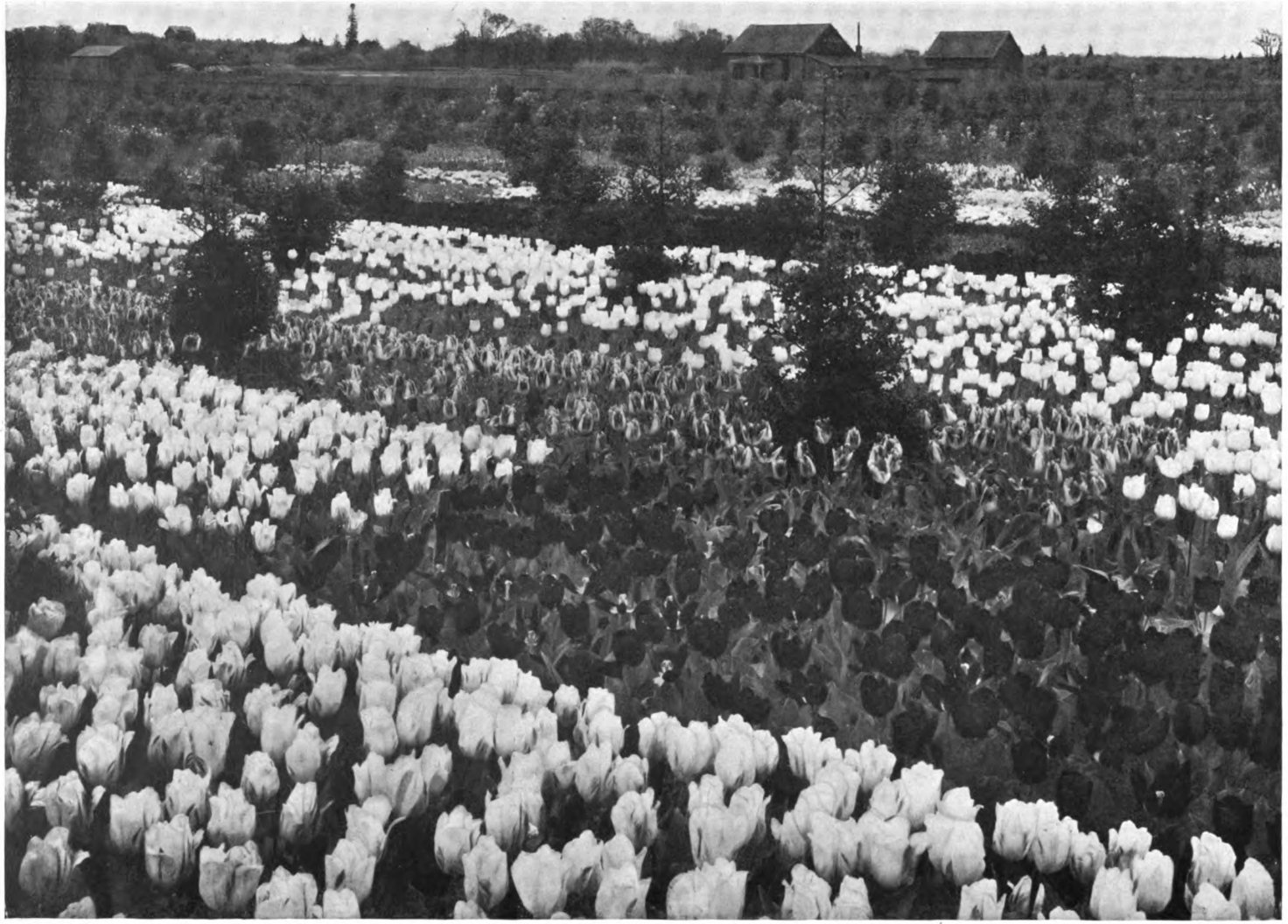
GOVERNMENT HOUSE—VICTORIA

Copyright, 1906, by The John C. Winston Co.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google



IMMENSE TULIP BEDS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, THE HOLLAND OF THE PACIFIC

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

INDIAN CANOE RACE ON EMPIRE DAY—VICTORIA

coal, iron ore, gold and mercury. Any description of an island that has been so little explored must be fragmentary, but its soil is very fertile and its fisheries are a wealth in themselves. This much can be readily seen by anyone who approaches the shores.

One who has sailed from Seattle or Vancouver to Victoria, the provincial seat of government and largest city on this island, can never forget the beauty of the voyage nor the dignity of the approach to the beautiful city of Victoria. The harbor lies in front of the Parliament buildings, and if the first sight of a place is an index to its beauties, Victoria will be pronounced by all travelers one of the most enchanting towns on the American continent. The inhabitants of this beautiful city claim that with the multiplication of tributary interests in various parts of the island, it will become a large and wonderful depot for shipbuilding, the equal of Naples or Liverpool and full of life and charm. Whether this be so or not, it is the distributing point for the island, and a town which is already the real outlet to the Orient.

Vancouver Island, owing to the Japan Current, enjoys one of the pleasantest climates in North America and as a result, the flowers and vegetation are luxuriant. Victoria has become a great shipping place for flowers. Plant life thrives with astonishing vigor, and on near-by farms tulip beds have been started, which may sometime become as large as those in Holland. On the Southern portion of the island are grown

Strawberries Grow to Immense Size on Vancouver Island
They are Sold by the Pound

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

BEAUTIFUL YELLOW SCOTCH BROOM WHICH MAKES THE ROADSIDES ABOUT VICTORIA GLOW WITH COLOR

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A BEAUTY SPOT ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

immense quantities of carnations, rhubarb, lettuce and tomatoes and these are shipped as far as Winnipeg in such quantities that the Victoria flowers and vegetables are always in demand. Every Christmas this town supplies the California trade with laurel and holly. Strawberries from Vancouver Island are among the largest on the coast, immense and luscious, for they are grown in the richest of black loam.

Perhaps no better idea can be obtained of the resources of this island than by a ride around Victoria, past the homes of wealth and refinement, the English country homes, with wide lawns, a wealth of flowers, and hedges deep and high. Nowhere in America is there such an English setting to the residential section. Just a glimpse at these estates reveals a glory of flowers around villas in picturesque situations, for it is seldom that the roses are not in bloom on Christmas day. Here live the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, the Admiral of the Fleet, the Military Commander of the Garrison and retired naval and military officers who appreciate a climate free from the extremes of heat and cold. Victoria seems first and last an English city, and with a frontage of fully fifteen miles upon the Pacific it can boast many lovely beaches besides being the North Pacific depot for His Majesty's navy. Fast cruisers are always in the harbor and at Macauley Point, at the entrance to the harbor, is the strongest fort on the Pacific. An outpost of empire is this beautiful city with its 30,000 people, a gem in an emerald-like ocean, with a canopy of blue sky overhead.

From this charmingly situated city are shipped the swans that fill the waters in the parks of the effete East and in the Parliament Buildings are three museums, one containing a collection of Indian curios and specimens of natural history unsurpassed on this continent, for one of the attractions of Vancouver Island is its game for the sportsman and naturalist. In certain parts are found elk (wapiti) bears, wolves, ptarmigan and on the inland hills and waters are pheasants (descendants of those brought from England), quail, duck and geese.

The salmon industries are among the largest in the world, and one of the sights in Victoria is

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the pelagic sealing vessels, lying in the harbor, waiting for the annual trip to the Northern Pacific and Behring Sea. Millions of dollars have been brought to this city yearly through these sealing vessels and Victoria is the greatest center of the industry. In January a fleet of vessels leaves with white and Indian hunters for a cruise of nine months or so, and they always come home treasure laden.

Undoubtedly the chief charm to Vancouver Island lies in her forests, her Douglas fir, spruce, cedar, hemlock and balsam. Some of this is used for pulp purposes and many large mills give employment to artisans. Trees twelve feet in diameter are common and often the topmost branches spread two hundred feet from Mother Earth. Some of these magnificent trees are in Victoria's parks and surrounding drives, for the outskirts of this town are a good index of the island's resources.

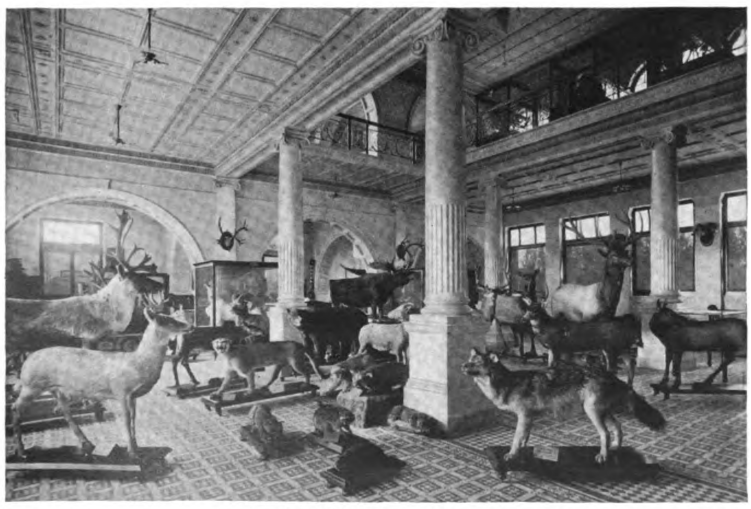
Very conspicuous is the Scotch broom plant, whose golden glow strikes a distinct note in the landscape, all the more interesting because the immense quantities of the shrubs are said to have come from one tiny plant, brought over from the "Auld Countrie" a few years ago.

There is much coal upon Vancouver Island, and this is worked in the vicinity of Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Cumberland. Generally it is bituminous and a large industry has sprung up in these places, which are also interested in herring fisheries. The waters around the island abound in whales, and the giant sulphur and sperm are plentiful. A profitable whaling industry has just been established with the village of Sechart as headquarters. Reduction works have been started, a specially equipped steamer fitted out and the business is lucrative and growing.

To add to her resources, Vancouver Island possesses three of the best harbors in the world, that of Victoria, without rock or shoal, Barclay Sound and Quatseenough Sound. Any of these are nearer than any other Western port to Yokohama, and if a railroad is ever built from the mainland a tremendous amount of Oriental traffic will go that way. Many contend the time is not far distant when an unbroken line of railway will reach across the water space between the island and the mainland.

Seven bridges would be required and two of them would be 1000 feet in length, but by using the series of islands that almost block the channel at Bute Inlet, it can be accomplished. It would be a great undertaking but undoubtedly will be accomplished. Vancouver Island already has local railroads leading inland, and a large ferry system, and the amount of trans-Pacific commerce that would turn toward this prolific island cannot be estimated.

The city of Vancouver is now the terminus of the trans-Atlantic railroad, but beyond is a city on an island capable of sustaining a good sized nation from its own wealth. It is safe to predict that beautiful as Victoria now is, in years to come she will not only be chosen as the home of the prosperous on account of her picturesque setting, but will become the outlet for a trade little dreamed of now because the island's resources have not been fully developed. With mining, smelting, agriculture, fishing, dairying and ship-building, Victoria, already an industrial and commercial center, will be more clearly recognized as the gateway to the Pacific. She will always be one of the most picturesquely situated cities on this continent, on an island of ever varied scenery, and blessed by Nature with such a profusion of resources that there is yet a wealth of forest, mines and field to be discovered by the world at large.



Provincial Museum—Victoria

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Byth House, Aberdeenshire

By THE HONOURABLE MRS. FORBES

BYTH House, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, is a quaint old Jacobean house which, although now in the possession of the Urquhart family, was built in 1593 by Deacon Forbes. Little is known of him; but that he must have been a near relation of Lord Forbes, head of the Forbes Clan and premier Baron of Scotland is certain, as the three bears' heads, the Forbes coat of arms, without any quarterings, are carved in stone over the old doorway. The initials D. F. are also carved on each side of the coat of arms and above it, also in stone, stands the legend "Welcum Freends" in the homely old Scotch spelling of the day. The kitchen, built out to the right, is of course a modern addition and is incongruous enough, but its outlines are now softened by thickly clustering ivy, and a great elm tree, the edge only of which is visible in the picture, softens its angles and in autumn gives a wonderful glow of colour, red and golden, as the branches change the coolness of their summer garb for the rich warmth of October tints. Almost opposite the elm tree a copper beech flings it a challenge, as to wealth of colour, and at the farther end of the house where a path slopes upward to the garden, another spreads its richly laden branches keeping perhaps more sun than is desirable from the windows looking out upon it; but gladly pardoned for its beauty's sake. The garden itself slopes ever upward, seeking the sun, and huge box hedges form sheltering ramparts, beneath which flowers and vegetables push their noses courageously through the cold surface of the ground to face an air chill and clear as only northern air can be. Against the thick walls of the box hedges the hardy scarlet tropæolum, which refuses to bloom in a soft southern air, riots like a weed, and a deep orange variety, somewhat bell-like in shape, flowers as luxuriantly as the common scarlet, with which it wages constant battle for supremacy. According to the old Scotch custom, use and beauty rub their noses in friendly rivalry. Behind a border of rose bushes are strawberry beds, rich in early summer with the scarlet berries which in Scotland grow with almost reckless profusion. A hedge of sweet peas screens the onion bed and shadows the potatoes; and carnations, rose colour, yellow, white and red, are near neighbours of parsley, burrage, rosemary and thyme. Of course, too, there are beds of kale, for every one who knows anything of Scotland is aware that kale, the curly green of England, is an essential factor in a Scotsman's food.

Not every one, however, knows how excellent a substitute for spinach it makes in winter, if treated as French cooks treat that vegetable, rubbed through a sieve and mixed with cream. Cooked thus it is both delicate and delicious, though scarcely so satisfying as is the kale brose beloved by the country people; a thick and somewhat stodgy mixture this, wherein, with kale boiled and passed through a sieve, oatmeal and a little cream are blended. This is a staple dish amongst the poorer classes, but such details belong rather to the kitchen than to the kitchen-garden, wherein the flower side has other treasures to show us e'er we go. Two great bushes of a curious looking plant of the bamboo species, the crimson Leycesteria are especially dear to the hearts of those who love lasting qualities in the flowers plucked for house decoration, and although the crimson of the bunch-like blooms, which droop like grapes and suddenly break at their tips into tiny star-like blossoms, are scarcely vivid enough to make much colour in the mass of leaves, such lengthy, graceful bunches can be culled that high vases of it are a welcome addition to any room. Another plant which has lasting qualities is the white heather brought from the moor, the way to which lies up the hill behind the house and stables. This flower too is closely allied with love and luck, and it is said that any woman finding its bloom on the moor will receive an offer of marriage before the year is out, while a sprig given by man to maid says plainly, "Will you marry me?" The question whether marriage means luck is of course a very mooted one, but those made under the white heather's auspices should surely be so, as the finding of it means luck to the finder and to whomsoever it may be given. In one of the photographs the back of Byth House is shown, and here it is curious to remark that it is built in the shape of an E; a form which in England is always supposed to stand for Elizabeth. Here, however, in the land where her memory is execrated, it is curious to find her initial carved in the irrevocable form of architecture, and one must fain conclude that the E form belonged to the Stuart period and was later ascribed by the flattery of Southern tongues to the Queen whose reign was England's glory.

The walls of the house are of great thickness and the quaint old windows cut in them, with their deep window-seats, do not let too much light filter into the low ceiled rooms in the early darkening autumn days, while in the walls dividing room from room huge hanging cupboards bring joy to the heart of the woman of many clothes. At each end of the letter E's two longer limbs is an outside staircase of stone which leads to the second story. In its roof bees

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BYTH HOUSE—ENTRANCE FRONT

BYTH HOUSE—REAR VIEW

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

have swarmed and left a wealth of honey for whomsoever has the skill and courage to take it.

Facing this side of the house runs a tiny burn on the other side of which the Byth woods stretch away into the distance. The walks through them are beautiful in summer when the trees and grass show the fresh, cool green which never knows the jaundiced look induced by the fervour of a Southern sun.

Here patches of gorgeous purple burst suddenly upon the explorer's sight, as at a bend in the gradually rising path, he comes suddenly from dense wood upon some clearing where the heather has had room to take root and spread. In autumn too the woods are glorious in colouring and when the purple of the heather wanes another royal colour is there to replace it, for the trees that grow in the clearing are mostly rowans covered with uncounted wealth of crimson berries. Returning to the back of the house and walking around the base of the farther stairway, we find ourselves before the windows of what in olden days must have been the kitchen, but is now degraded to the rank of scullery; and a few yards farther on a great stack of peat faces us, cut from the moss upon the moor. A somewhat rough path takes us to a grass-plot levelled originally for a croquet lawn, but now given up to hutches for the rearing of young pheasants. Thence we move on till we face the front door once more, and looking through the dining-room windows see the light from the peat fire, glowing on the hearth, shine fitfully on the white panelled walls and old brass locks set high upon the doors.

The table is laid for dinner; it surely must be time to go. We feel for our watch, only to find it has been left at home. Turning round vexedly, we find ourselves confronted with an ancient sun-dial. The old-world air has entered into us: we are bitten with old-world ways, and crossing the grass-plot ask council of the old grey dial, which bears the date of 1775 and is dedicated to "James Urquhart Esq. of Byth by his most humble servt., John Mains."

The shadows warn us that it is indeed time to leave this old-world place, and hie us back to the haunts of men, so we climb into our motor and are whirled rapidly away bearing with us memories of olden days, as fragrant in their subtlety as lavender and potpourri.

A Woman's Profession

By ROBERT ANDERSON POPE

THE Social and economic conditions found in our country to-day are so continually tending to increase and diversify the scope of woman's activity, that it has ceased to be an unusual occurrence for women to achieve distinction in the arts, in science and in business.

Such a tendency points to the eventual complete removal of the prejudice against the practice by women of most of the means of self-support open to men, and to a greater tolerance of the pursuit by women of whatever occupation they may feel themselves best fitted for or inclined to undertake.

A specific result of these conditions is that another profession seems now to await the advent of the woman whose inherent ability and proper training fit her for pr. cticing the art of interior decoration.

One of the many important reasons in favor of women entering this field of work is to be found in the earlier recognition of their aptitude and ability in art; in evidence of which may be cited the recognition accorded such famous artists as Madame Le Brun and Rosa Bonheur.

This earlier recognition, together with the resulting achievement, seems then to show that women have a greater talent for art than for other branches of human activity, and on account of this larger predisposition in favor of the sex in professional art, the conditions to-day lend a still more encouraging atmosphere for further achievement.

Another evidence or proof of woman's fitness for the profession of interior decoration may be found in her very evident love, and propensity for the art of home-making.

An examination of the present status of the profession shows that nearly every interior decorator in this country to-day is also a dealer. This state of affairs prevents, in most cases, the attaining of the best results, either from the artistic or the financial standpoint. It is to be expected that in executing a commission a decorator, who is also a dealer, will be prejudiced in favor of those materials which he may have in the stock of his own establishment. Of course, this at once limits, usually in a serious way, the choice of materials, since the dealer will obviously not compete with himself, in order to furnish the materials at the minimum price. The result is that the client pays more and receives less than that to which he is entitled. This undesirable

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

situation which is equivalent to being an agent for both parties in the same transaction, finds a parallel in the case of the architect who accepts commissions from the brick manufacturer or the lumber dealer; or, again, in the nursery firms which so often undertake landscape work, and by means of it dispose of surplus stock. The result of this is always evident, and usually most deplorable. In fact, such an arrangement can seldom result satisfactorily if a high standard of work is desired. On account of this state of affairs there is emphatic need of the interior decorator who is without business connection with dealers.

Most of the present dealers, moreover, are scarcely better trained or fitted for the work of the profession of interior decoration, than nurserymen or civil engineers for the work of landscape architecture, nor is it to be expected that they should be, since the public are only just awakening to the possibilities of the profession, and consequently have not as yet created the demand for superior service.

The opportunity from the standpoint of the competition to be met is far more favorable than is to be found in almost any of the other professions for trained women, since there are only a very few interior decorators besides the dealers themselves.

There is, further, a great possibility for the interior decorator through co-operation with the architect. This co-operation will be certainly brought about when the trained woman can show satisfactory examples of her work. After this stage has been reached we may expect that the best architects will work with these efficient women, just as now the best architects work with the efficient landscape architect. A recent instance of such co-operation is a case where a prominent New York architect formed a temporary arrangement with an interior decorator, who is a woman, which proved so much to his advantage that he has now made it permanent.

Such an expenditure of time and money as the proper preparation demands, and the high standard of ability it requires, makes it seem evident that the remuneration should not be less than that received for corresponding work in the allied professions of architecture and landscape architecture. This means at present something approximate to a five per cent fee for work involving large expenditure, twenty-five dollars or more for consultation and additional charges for executing the commission.

There is still another aspect of the opportunity and need of the trained woman in this profession, which is broader and more philanthropic. It is to the need of lifting the American people to a higher plane of artistic appreciation. One of the great deficiencies of Americans is their lack of the artistic sense. Of this there are abundant examples on every hand. Consider the architecture of our homes, our churches, indeed our cities as a whole: is it not exceptional when it is found satisfactory? And is it not the rule rather than the exception, that the homes of the rich, as well as the poor, are simply museums of heterogeneous furniture, draperies, rugs and pictures, without any color scheme except, perhaps, the combative?

It would be beyond the scope of this article to discuss the effect of a generally increased esthetic sense, but it is believed that a higher plane of living, a purer and more lasting kind of happiness would result. Is there not here, then, a great need and a great opportunity for woman to join hands with the artist, the sculptor, the architect, to hasten these better conditions? The part to be played by women through this profession ought to be a large one, since in the work for the homes they could constantly be cultivating an appreciation of the really beautiful.

The less wealthy who could not employ the interior decorator would be influenced through examples of this art in public buildings and through articles of an educational nature in current literature.

So far an effort has been made to show the desirability of this profession for women, the great opportunity and the need for more beautiful homes, and the great possibilities for a useful life-work. Let us now consider what qualifications are necessary for a woman in order that she may achieve success as an interior decorator. On account of the specialization necessary to the best preparation, this profession demands that the prospective student have the requisite ability and inclination to acquit herself with credit at college.

The second qualification is an enthusiastic love of nature and all that is acknowledged beautiful in the arts. Without this qualification the ability to create the beautiful would be lacking.

A third qualification is the power of imagination, which is found essential to all forms of creative art, of which interior decoration must be considered one.

The fourth qualification is the ability to draw and to use colors, so that the student may show a good sense of proportion and an appreciation of the harmonious in color.

A fifth qualification is executive ability which is necessary to all large undertakings, if they are to be successfully carried out.

During her college course a student should not attempt much specialization, since to do so would tend to defeat the broadening influence of her general education. There are, however, certain subjects that should be elected. She should, for example, have enough French and German to read easily, and enough English to write well. Italian also would prove useful.

After graduating from college the student should take a post-graduate course in some college especially equipped for the study of fine arts, and, if possible, in one where good art museums are available. As a

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

rule, it would be preferable that this post-graduate work should be undertaken in some college other than the one from which the student has just graduated.

Here the prospective interior decorator ought to elect all those courses which deal with the fine arts, and should supplement them with work in the practice of freehand and architectural drawing, and also in the use of water-colors.

A thesis might finally be offered for the degree of Master of Arts, on some such subject as the interior decoration of a historic period, its characteristics, its value, the influence which the example should have on present-day work. In some colleges two years could be profitably spent in this work. Having reached this stage in preparation it would be advisable for some to commence at once to serve an apprenticeship with the best interior decorator in whose service a position may be obtained. Many, from financial reasons, would find this course more desirable than going abroad for further study on completion of post-graduate work, and others would find it desirable to serve first such an apprenticeship in order that they may become more familiar with the nature of the work and thus better understand what is desirable to see and learn when abroad. An apprenticeship with an architect who makes a specialty of interior designing would be a very valuable and almost necessary experience. A few months, with a designer of furniture, would familiarize the student with the method, the draughting, and the materials used. This is important since the profession will demand occasionally that certain obsolete styles of furniture be reproduced, and it becomes the function of the interior decorator to furnish the drawings and specifications for its manufacture.

At least a year should then be spent abroad before attempting independent practice, as it would only be possible through study of foreign examples to become familiar with what is best and most characteristic of the different periods and the historical development of the art. Such work could be accomplished through research in libraries and museums, and through a study of the interiors of numerous public buildings and private mansions. This work should go hand in hand with a study of available materials, new and old, to be obtained through dealers.

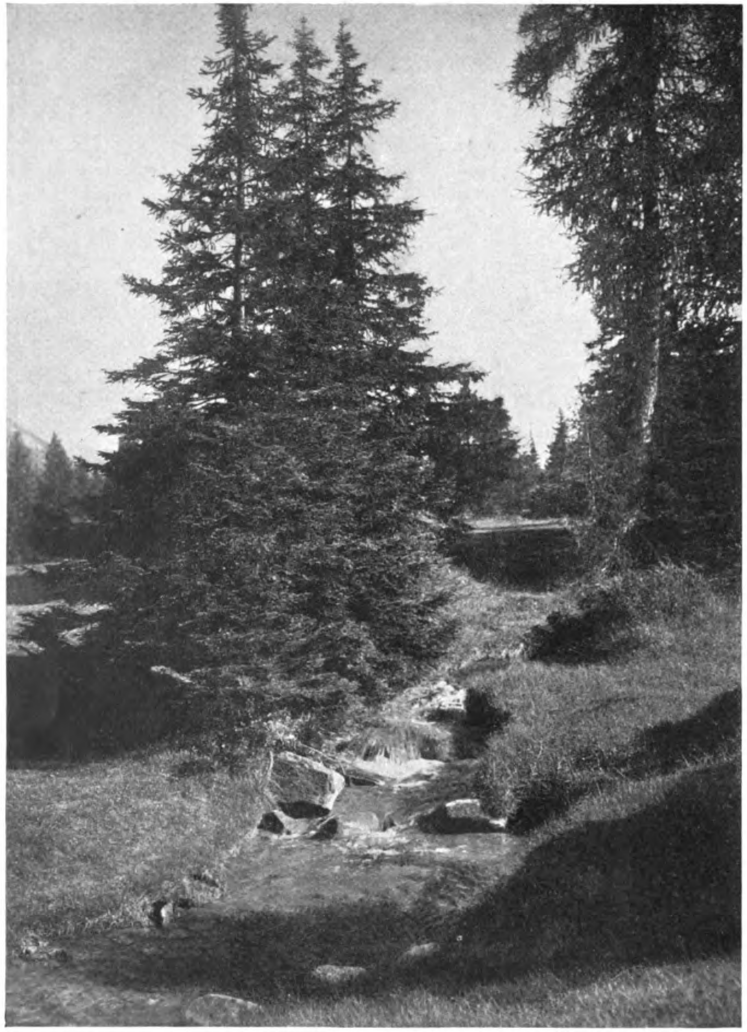
This includes learning quality, types, and durability, as well as the artistic value of prints, drawings, paintings, sculpture, tapestries, rugs, draperies, tiles, woodwork, in fact, every kind of artistic material that might find a proper place in some interior. On return from the work abroad the student will have opportunity to serve further apprenticeship with an established decorator, or by securing the co-operation of some architect, begin practice independently. Others by co-operation with a partner of business ability who could secure commissions, would find independent practice possible at once. While still others may find, without solicitation, work enough to begin alone the practice of this fascinating profession.

Here, then, is a life's work peculiarly adapted to women for which there is a great demand, and probably a greater opportunity than in any other profession available to them to-day. It should be an opportunity particularly welcome to the increasing number of trained women who are now obliged to largely confine themselves to the poorly paid profession of teaching. To those women, then, who are inherently qualified, and who will thoroughly train themselves for the practice of interior decoration, there will come an inevitable success in a profession which is as delightful as it is remunerative.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google



THE RAMBLING BROOK

THE WOODS IN WINTER

FORMAL vs. NATURAL

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FORMAL vs. NATURAL

A Question of Importance in Landscape Gardening

By HUGO ERICHSEN

AT the beginning of the planting season every garden-maker is confronted by a question that is almost as old as the art of gardening itself. Since the middle of the eighteenth century the comparative advantages and drawbacks of the formal and natural styles of gardening have been thoroughly discussed, but the controversy is not yet ended. We owe the formal garden to the idealists of the old school whose well-balanced plan included a number of plants surrounded by a hedge or trellis, while not infrequently, a tree was planted at each corner to give point and expression to the design. These ancient landscape architects have much to answer for that is neither compatible with art nor common sense, and yet they have taken a notable part in the history of gardening, and have bequeathed us a rich legacy in their stately avenues, sparkling fountains, quaint hedges and unbroken lawns. The absurdities for which they were responsible, such as the training of trees and shrubs into regular and often grotesque forms and the trimming of evergreens into a resemblance of some animal or bird, have passed away, and only that which was masterly in their style remains as an evidence that their garden schemes were not wholly without merit.

They erred in relying entirely upon design for power of expression to the same extent to which the realists among the landscape gardeners of the present day go astray when they assert that the perfection of the art of garden-making consists exclusively in the imitation of nature. As usual, the truth of the matter lies midway between these two extremes and is aptly expressed by Thomas H. Mawson in "The Art and Craft of Garden Making" (London, 1901), as follows: "The stronger a man's love of art is, the more will he appreciate nature, it is only when he tries to mimic her that the artists quarrel with him. Nature may and should inspire us, but it was never meant that we should copy her weakness or lose the teaching of her strength and dignity."

In our own country as well as in Europe, the natural style is growing more popular with every year and gardeners strive to imitate that which is best and most beautiful in nature. This is more easily accomplished on large estates, where the genius of the landscape architect has full scope.

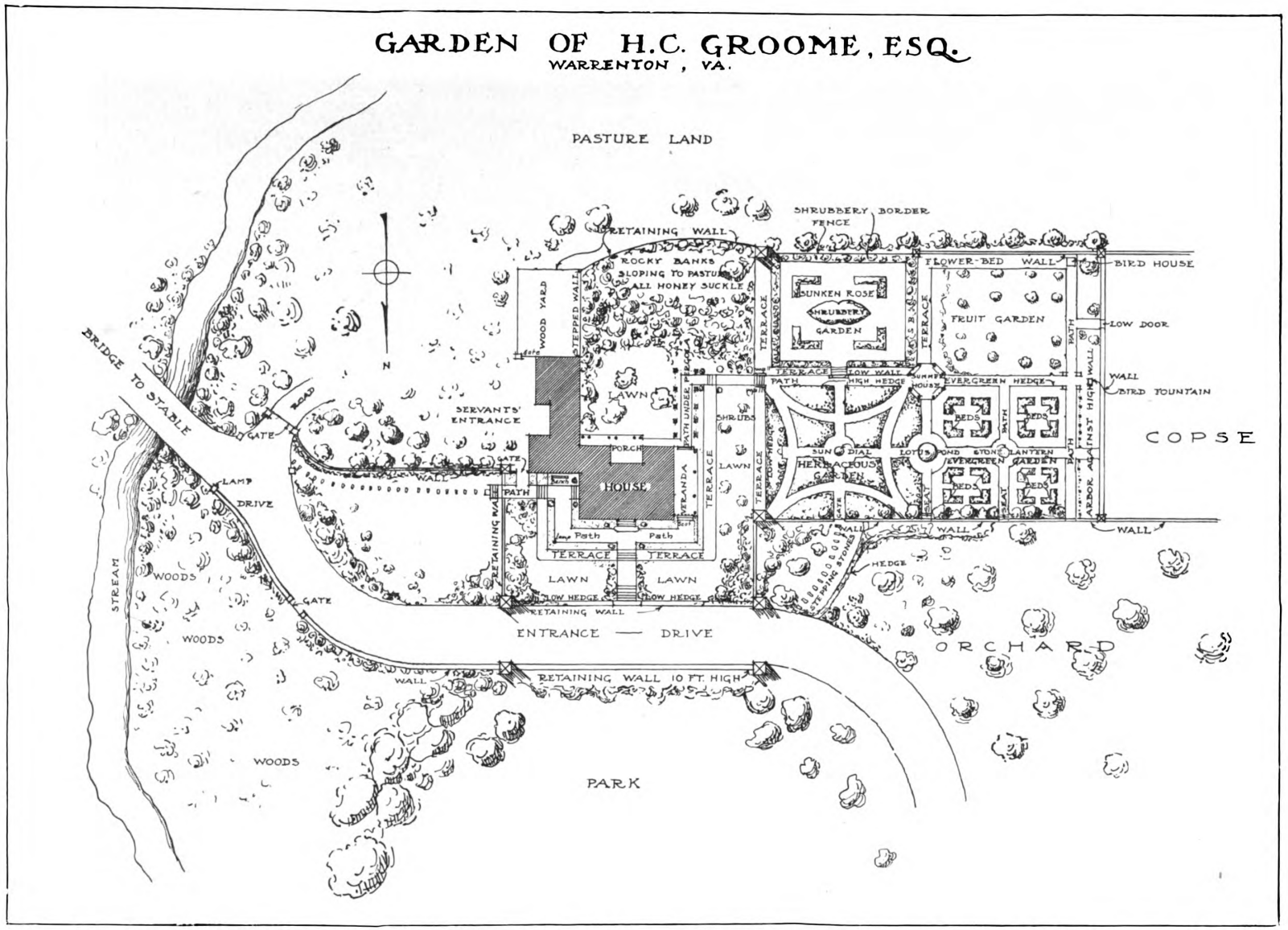
But even here, much of the charm of the garden will always be due to the accidental and unexpected. With a little assistance, on the part of man, nature will create new beauties that even produce an esthetic effect in the winter, when the landscape is covered with snow. The babbling brook, a vista among the pines and the stately birches at the edge of the forest—all of these appeal to our artistic sense, particularly if we come upon them suddenly at the curve of a walk.

A formal garden, on the other hand, is adapted to the confined space of the urban garden-close, where it is almost impossible to attain landscape effects and a multitude of flowers is the greatest desideratum.

A VISTA IN THE WOODS

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



PLAN OF HOUSE AND GROUNDS—"AIRLIE"

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"AIRLIE"

THE ESTATE OF H. C. GROOME, ESQ.

COPE & STEWARDSON, ARCHITECTS

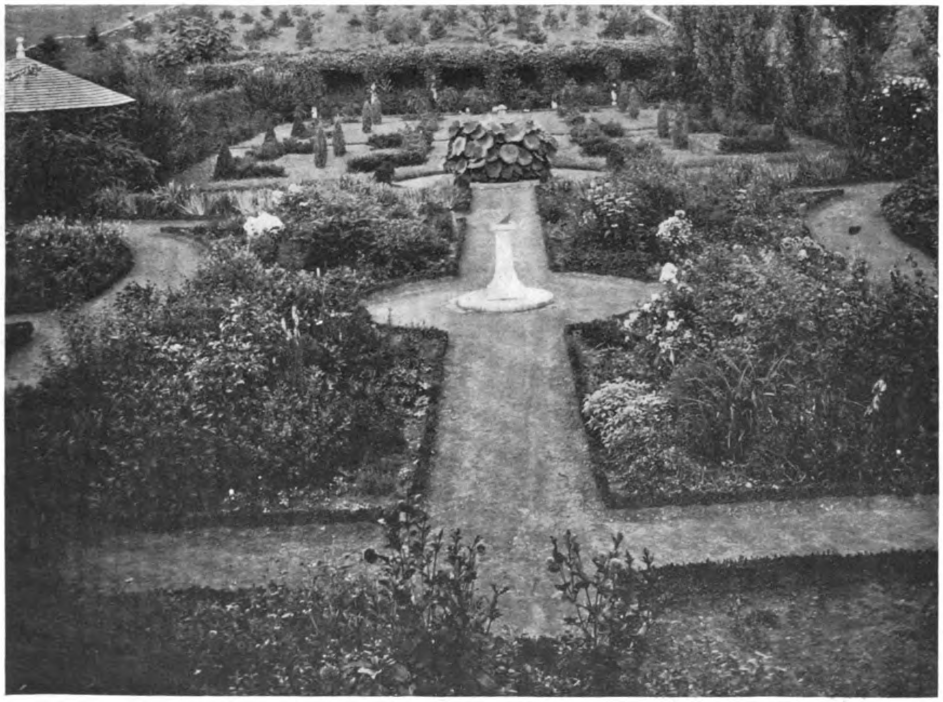
CLOSE to the foot-hills of the Blue Ridge, in the Piedmont region of Virginia, is the town of Warrenton, a place of some historic interest during the Civil War. Here the peaceful rural landscape is shadowed by the surrounding hills and watered by the streams that flow from hillside springs. In a delta formed by the confluence of two such streams a few miles north of the town the grass lands and grain fields of "Airlie" lie. The Mansion House is built on a bit of rising ground close to the stream which flows through the park between the public road and the house. A belt of fine oak timber borders the stream on the east, and the grass covered bottom on its west bank extends to a piece of rolling land at the edge of which winds the entrance drive. As one approaches the house an apple orchard is passed on the right, divided from the flower gardens by a stone wall. The grounds and gardens were laid out by the owner of the property after the completion of the Mansion House in 1900, the present arrangement having been reached by a process of evolution.

The site chosen for the house was the north slope of a knoll near the stream, the house facing north, and the land, falling abruptly in every direction, lent itself to a variety of treatments. On the north two terraces rise from the driveway, which itself practically constitutes a third terrace, being at one point ten feet above the bottom-land of the stream and supported by a huge retaining wall which, as it rises above the drive, forms a parapet bordering the drive on the north, the house side being bordered by the retaining wall of the first terrace. The driveway after passing the house crosses the stream

NORTH FRONT OF THE HOUSE FROM THE LOWER TERRACE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE EVERGREEN GARDEN



THE FORMAL GARDEN FROM THE VERANDA

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE HERBACEOUS GARDEN, SHOWING SUN-DIAL

THE HERBACEOUS GARDEN FROM THE SUNKEN ROSE GARDEN

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE HOUSE FROM THE ROSE GARDEN IN WINTER

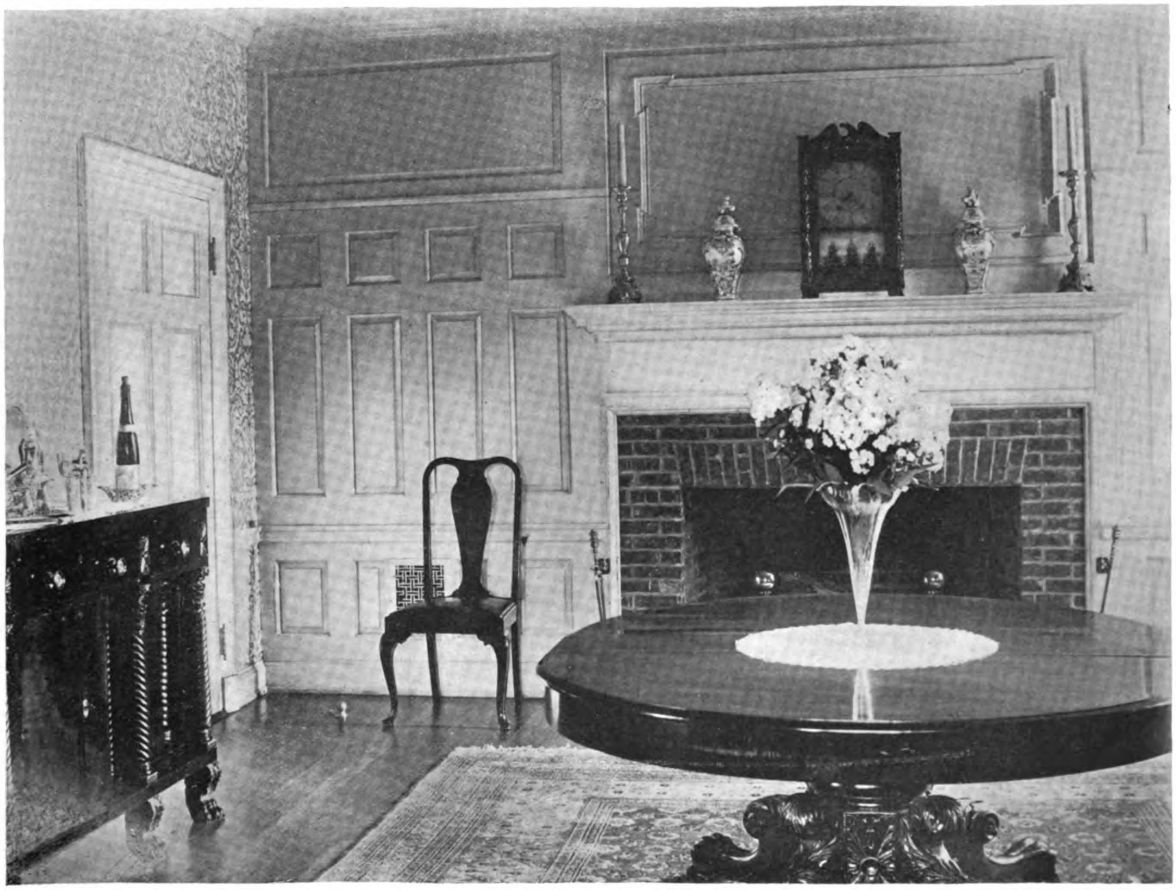
A WINTER SCENE IN THE PARK

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

on a picturesque bridge and continues through the belt of woodland to the coach stables, some 300 yards distant. On the east side of the house the terraces are continued, finding their natural termination at the north end of the wing, from which a stone wall runs to the bridge. Behind this wall and hidden by a row of cedars, a characteristic native tree, the servants' entrances of the house are situated.

THE HOUSE FROM THE FORMAL GARDEN

The rear porch, on the south side of the house and in winter enclosed in glass, is on the natural level of the crest of the knoll on which the house is built. The south slope of the knoll as it falls away to the adjoining pasture land offers a charming effect; the surface of the ground is broken by outcroppings of rock and matted with a dense growth of honeysuckle, which in this climate is practically evergreen and through which in the spring daffodils raise their cheerful heads. On the west side of the house, below the terraces and overlooked by a broad veranda, lie the flower gardens. A pergola extends from the end of the veranda southward and passing through this and down several flights of stone steps one enters the gardens, surrounded by stone walls and lying between two rows of Lombardy poplars. Before one stretches a straight path, ending in a mass of shrubbery under an arbor,



THE DINING-ROOM

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

THE CHIMNEY PIECE IN THE LIBRARY

A SUNNY CORNER

THE BRIDGE FROM THE STREAM

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

with the white gleam of an Italian bird-basin relieving the heavy green of the arbor-vitæ hedges which lead to it. On one's right, but hidden by the hedge, is the herbaceous garden with its box-edged walks and old-fashioned luxuriance of bloom, beyond it an evergreen garden, very restful to the eye in this land of sunshine. On one's left, seen over a low wall completely covered by the interlacing branches of a wichuraiana rose, is the sunken rose garden. Beyond this is a small fruit garden with apricots and plums growing against the wall. In the center of the herbaceous garden stands the sun-dial, an old iron dial face set on a stone pedestal of simple but graceful design, bearing the motto *Lux et umbra vicissim sed semper fortitudo.* On a summer afternoon when the setting sun throws long shadows across the grass and the red paths, the gardens of "Airlie" are at their best,

"Unheard the murmurs of the distant world,
While Time speeds noiseless on his measured way."

M. G.

The Burr McIntosh Publishing Co.

"A Rail Fence"

EARLY AMERICAN-MADE FURNITURE

MANY of the most beautiful pieces of furniture in use in America prior to the Colonial days were made in this country.

Grinling Gibbons did much toward forming aright the taste of the public, and near the close of the seventeenth century there came an influx of wood carvers to this country, and also many cabinet makers such as Chippendale, who were carvers as well.

Esther Singleton in her delightful book, "Social New York Under the Georges," tells of one, John Brinner, who advertised himself as Cabinet and Chair Maker from London He opened his shop at "The Sign of the Chair opposite Flatten Barrack Hill on the Broad-way." His announcement reading as follows:

"Every article in the Cabinet, Chair-making, Carving and Gilding Business, is enacted on the most Reasonable Terms, with the Utmost Neatness and Punctuality. He carves all sorts of Architectural, Gothic and Chinese Chimney Pieces, and all Kinds of Mouldings and Frontispieces, etc., etc. Desk and Book Cases, Library Book Cases, Writing- and Reading-Tables, Study Tables, China Shelves and Cases, Commode and Plain Chest of Drawers, Gothic and Chinese Chairs, all sorts of plain or ornamental Chairs, Sofa Beds, Sofa Settees, Couch and Easy Chairs, Frames, all Kinds of Field Bedsteads.

"N. B. He has brought over from London six Artificers, well skilled in the above branches."

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Characteristic Decoration of the Twentieth Century

By MARGARET GREENLEAF

THE question, has the present day any distinctive style of decoration and of furniture characteristic of this period, is one of much interest. The Arts and Crafts worker will perhaps in time answer it for us. The straight simple lines, conventional ornamentation, and frank unshaded, though often neutral coloring as expressed in their work, may go down in history as the accepted period decoration of the latter end of the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. There is much of dignity and real beauty produced by this treatment, when handled by such masters as Koernig and Laenger. Examples of the work of these leading craftsmen and decorators were shown at the Exposition held in St. Louis, in 1904. Here the general public had an opportunity to study this school through the medium of the rooms in the German Exhibit. The restfulness of the scheme, the quaint and sturdy fashioning of the furniture, and, most of all, the marvelous treatment of the carefully selected woods used for walls as well as standing woodwork, appealed to one at once. The bold and striking combinations of colors and materials one found were interesting and worthy of the most careful study. The real color motif of the room in every case was established by the woodwork. One particularly charming reception room had its walls panelled high with white maple which had been treated with a faint green stain, the color effect produced being the crystal green of the sea. The panelled walls reaching to the ceiling line were of this wood, inlaid about the top in a small conventional design. Maple was also used for this inlay, though it had been stained black, brown, and jacaranda green. The great rug was of one tone, deep gray, much darker than the walls. The substantially built, quaintly shaped furniture, of gray stained maple, was upholstered in dull brown suede, the beauty of the frames enhanced by the delicate inlay of a single line of lighter wood. The ornaments in the room, of which there were but few, were of bronze, the only departure being a great brass jardiniere placed on a black teak-wood stand and holding a luxuriant and spreading palm. The heavy bronze chandelier was overlaid with copper in a very striking design. This was set quite at one side of the room. The inset glasses of the shade showed dull green, brown and yellow. The drapery used at the large window, which completely filled one end of the room, was of a most interesting material, a sort of rough silken madras, combining all the neutral tints of the room deepened and intensified.

Another room by Laenger was rather miscalled "a lady's boudoir." As a reception room in a woman's club or hotel, it would meet every requirement from an artistic standpoint; simple to severity, yet beautiful and restful to a degree. The walls were panelled and inlaid with wood, brown and black walnut being used for the ground wood. The inlay forming the low frieze was of ivory and black and green stained maple. The furniture of brown walnut, the upholstering and rug showing in color dull transparent blues and greens which deepened to the changing hues of the peacock's breast.

Since the time of this exposition many rooms such as these described have been used in American homes, either in their entirety, that is, holding absolutely to the simplicity as exploited in this German school, or in more or less modified degree. Where a house in architectural detail is suited to this somewhat exacting style, such rooms may be introduced singly with the adjoining apartments fitted in a modified style of the same school. Where an entire house is finished in this fashion, one feels the almost strenuous simplicity would be oppressive.

A manufacturing company in the West makes an especial feature now of supplying wood stains and dull finishes which rival those made by the Germans. A soft gray blue on oak, showing white graining, the dull rich green and silver gray of birch, and sea green and gray of maple are among their most pronounced successes.

The designing and placing of the lighting fixtures of a room have been much affected by the work of these craftsmen. The objectionable long shank of the ordinary inexpensive fixture is rapidly being displaced by graceful swinging cords or chains, holding a fringe covered drop-light; or a curiously twisted spiral in circle or triangle is made to hold the wire, and all this at small cost. No longer is the exact center of the room considered the only appropriate spot from which to suspend the chandelier.

Where to draw the line in period furnishing is a matter deserving more serious consideration than it always receives. It must be understood that

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

strictly correct period furnishing is costly and very difficult to carry out unless one is prepared to begin at the beginning, that is, with the size, shape and architectural detail of the room; otherwise, the better plan is to attempt but the modified reproduction. In any case, certain points must be carefully observed. Where the furniture in a reception room is of the ornate Marie Antoinette style, no less rich fabric than silk brocade should be used for draperies and wall covering. Where a bedroom is furnished in this style, the walls may have a paper substituted for the ornamental panels of silk and satin brocades, which were in vogue in the days of the dainty beribboned and garlanded queen. The design of these papers must show something suggestive of the favored form of the decoration of her day.

The Empire and Directoire periods show furniture and hangings that are on simpler lines with less variety and daintiness of color. What cupids and quivers, garlands and bow-knots and delicate hues were to the period of *Les Louis*, the laurel wreath, eagle, and golden bee mean to the time of Napoleon. There is a rich, clear emerald green known as Empire Green, which, when showing a gold brocade, is a very usual fabric for hangings and draperies in a room of this period. The woodwork in rooms finished after the style of *Les Louis*, or of the Empire time, is most often of white enamel. In the earlier days much of ornamental carving and applied plaster decoration was used.

The English designers, Chippendale and Sheraton, in their work, following closely these periods, show a mingling of the two that in some instances is very beautiful, and again seems almost mongrel. Where one is the fortunate possessor of certain pieces of good furniture, characteristic of any of these periods, the general setting of the room must be made to harmonize. One must not feel, however, that a single gold chair, though an exact reproduction of one used by Marie Antoinette, and a carved cabinet of the same period, absolutely necessitate following the frivolities of this style throughout the room. These two pieces can be effectively featured by using them in a room where delicate decoration in wall-paper and satin brocaded draperies are used. With these, pieces of mahogany furniture built on more substantial lines, but showing some carving, may be combined appropriately. Oriental rugs in soft dull tones make a most acceptable floor covering.

It is quite possible to make for the Colonial house an extremely uninviting interior, even when entirely correct in every detail. When the amateur begins to live up to this style of furnishing it requires much careful study and discretion to prevent the period idea from overcoming the comfort of the home. Our great-grandmothers were strait-laced dames, to whom the easy enjoyment of a *chaise-lounge* would have seemed a shocking departure from "correct deportment," but to-day when the sense of comfort that such pieces of furniture stand for is lacking, the whole effect is cold and uninviting, therefore, a happy mingling of yesterday and to-day is advised. Where the architectural design of the room is Colonial, a wall covering of undoubted Colonial character should be chosen. Paper in two tones, in broad or narrow stripes, or large conventionalized floral designs in flock paper, showing two tones, are safe to select for such a room. Many of the fine old mahogany pieces of furniture seem to call for hair-cloth as a covering and this should be chosen; it can be found in any of the rich, soft colors which the harmonious scheme of the room requires. This fabric shows a slight brocaded effect in the same color and is most attractive; it comes in widths of twenty-four and twenty-eight inches, and costs two dollars and fifty cents and three dollars and twenty-five cents a yard. In a room where furniture of this type is used, a piece or two of wicker, or East Indian chairs and footstools may be introduced. A wing chair, or any of the heavy upholstered pieces of which every American family has its share, may also be utilized in a modified Colonial room. Closely woven tapestry showing an agreeable mingling of dull reds, greens, tans and old blue is easily found and will make a suitable covering for these pieces of furniture and will harmonize with almost any wall color. It may also be effectively used as door curtains, or for upholstering the window seat in the same room.

When one wishes to improve an unsatisfactory room without going to the expense of redecoration, much can be accomplished by simply changing the coloring and covering of furniture, and pieces apparently at utter variance may be so made to "pull together" to the entire success of the room.

To many women is vouchsafed this special gift of grace, this ability to bring beauty and livableness into a room, which, while apparently completely furnished, has lacked the one great charm. This charm is indefinable and nearly impossible to grasp or classify, so many and varied are the qualities that go toward its composition, but it produces a whole that stands for beauty as well as comfort and spells "home" to the least artistic one within its walls. A rearrangement of the furniture, a new grouping of pictures, a restful plain expanse of color introduced either in wall, floor covering or curtains, will go far toward improving an apparently hopeless room. This has been successfully done in a house which was furnished in the early seventies, and with the wholly ugly furniture of that period. Every corner of the house was completely and much too fully furnished.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The sitting-room had hangings of mahogany colored plush at doors and windows; handsome lace curtains draped the windows next the glass, and the plush which was festooned across the top in a lambrequin was edged about, as were the curtains themselves, with gimp and parti-colored ball fringe. The woodwork of the room was of walnut. The mantelpiece of black marble wore also a lambrequin of plush, trimmed with the fringe. The wall-paper showed baskets of brownish tan roses on a slate colored ground picked out in gold. The carpet was fortunately of inoffensive design and dark red brown color. The furniture of walnut was covered with crushed plush, in colors moss green and old gold, the chairs and divans dividing the colors equally. A glass enclosed cabinet held some terra-cotta statuettes, a few pieces of Parian marble, and many souvenirs from the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. An oval table with a white marble top stood in the center of the room. There were vases set in every available spot on mantel and table; these were of the kind that showed decorations of highly colored flowers upon the porcelain and much burnished gold. As specimens of the decorative work of a certain period they were interesting, but they were not becoming to roses and violets. The rooms had four great windows, but the heavy draperies and drooping lambrequins shut out much of the light.

The drawing-room, dining-room and hall were equally hopeless and unattractive.

When these rooms were taken in hand by the wife of one of the younger generation of the family to whom this home belonged, the task seemed stupendous. "I did not want his mother to feel I was putting all of her things in the attic," this politic young woman said when the rooms were finished, "so as far as I could, I have used them." The old furniture was recovered, and the carpet was retained. The door curtains were of the dull mahogany velour, but the ball fringe was removed and the curtains hanging in straight folds and lengths, took on new lights and shades, together with dignity and unexpected beauty; they were remade without interlining, and run directly on a brass pole by a loose casing at the top; they toned perfectly with the carpet. A portion of the window drapery was utilized in upholstering a corner seat.

The exposure of the room was north and east, so she selected a wall-paper having a soft yellow ground, on which was a conventional design of tulips in a deeper shade, outlined in brown and gold. The ceiling tint, which dropped to the picture mold, was a clear, pale yellow. As the spring season was approaching, this clever woman said, "I selected a flowered linen taffeta for the window hangings and some of the furniture covering, as we will be at home much of the time this summer, and we do not wish to go heavily into brown holland." Tulips in shades of yellow and golden brown with green stems and leaves, showing on the yellow tan colored ground of the linen taffeta, accorded perfectly with the design on the wall-paper, and harmonized well with the coloring of the room. The impossible ornaments from the cabinet were banished, and the shelves filled with bits of Venetian glass, some quaint fans and miniatures. Glass vases, some low and wide-mouthed, and others tall and slender, were substituted for most of the decorated porcelain ones, and many growing plants were set about.

The black marble mantel was uncovered and a feature made of it; back of it was placed a long mirror, and at either end one of the vases was placed, together with other old-fashioned ornaments. A new bronze lamp with a spreading shade of pastel green silk trimmed with a crystal fringe of the same color was on the table, under it was a square of old brocade edged about with gold galloon.

The room with these changes is so attractive that all who enter it feel at once its charm.

Great dusty bunches of pink stocks gave a charming effect in decorating here. Two or three easy chairs and some soft-toned pillows for the corner seat were the only other things purchased beside the curtains and furniture covering. The rich coloring of the tulips on the curtains and chair covers brought out and accentuated the faintly colored ones on the wall.

Where an apartment is to be "done over" and the expenditure must be small, the wise woman will set herself to carefully study the points one by one, of her familiar room. She can then see things as they are and decide definitely what it is impossible to retain, and what can be used. It may be that the wall-paper, if used with new window draperies, will take on unsuspected qualities of beauty, or the curtains which may be costly and therefore of necessity retained, may be made to suit the room by the substitution of a plain wall covering of proper tone, which will prove all that is required to show these for the handsome and decorative draperies that they are. It is quite probable that these curtains must be remade, as in the case of the woman described. Unfortunately, many beautiful fabrics are often quite spoiled by the manner in which they are handled. Simple narrow gimps or quarter inch moss edgings of silk can be made to order quite inexpensively and supplied in any color desired. Either of these gives an excellent finish to the edge of curtains and portieres. Where the fabric is heavy, no interlining should be used, as the beautiful soft folds of the material under this treatment would be quite lost.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"WILDHURST"

A NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN'S FARM

By L. W. BROWNELL

SITUATED in the Hackensack Valley, some twenty odd miles from New York and within easy access, by train, of that city, lies one of the most charming country homes that it has been the writer's good fortune to visit.

It is owned by a New York business man, who travels to and from the city almost daily and who considers the journey no hardship, or too much to pay for the pleasures and comfort which he derives from living in the country.

Why many more people do not live in this way is a source of wonderment, for it is only by escaping the sordid life of a great city that one can really live as it was intended man should. In the country, life is fuller, more rounded and perfect, filled with a never ending succession of new and healthy interests; while in the city it is necessarily narrow, limited as it is by the everlasting brick walls and asphalt pavements. Of late years, however, many have had their eyes opened to the beauties and pleasures of country life and numbers of those who once thought the city the only place in which to live have become converted and are gladly calling themselves country residents.

The country which lies between the upper end of the Palisades and the Ramapo Mountains is not only beautiful, but extremely fertile. The towns are all small, set here and there among the farm lands. The view in all directions from any eminence shows a rolling country dotted with houses and interspersed by patches of woodland, and field after field of standing crops, for the farmer of this section often raises two or even three crops from the same piece of land, and patches of bare ground are rare. It is also a good fruit growing section and orchards of peach, apple and pear trees are plentiful.

In the midst of this lies "Wildhurst," and of all situations of this charming section of the country its site is the most beautiful.

This farm is not a plaything or merely the country place of a man whose entire interests are centered

THE ENTRANCE TO THE FARM

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE HALL, "WILDHURST"—THE STAIRS

THE HALL, "WILDHURST"—THE FIREPLACE AND GALLERY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"WILDHURST"—THE DINING-ROOM

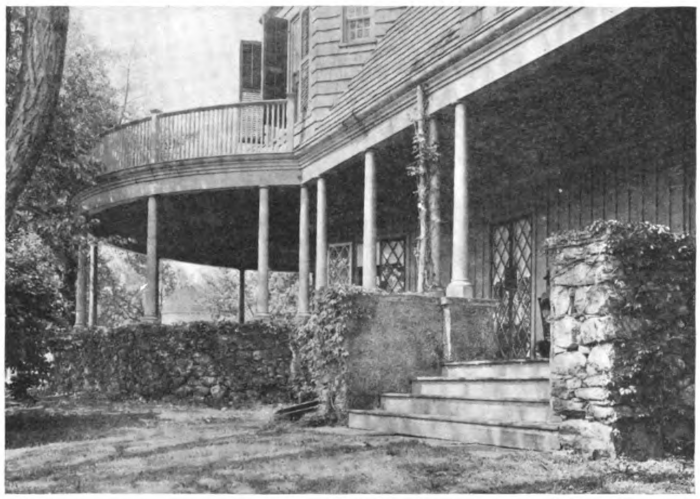
"WILDHURST"—THE MUSIC-ROOM AND LIBRARY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

elsewhere, but it is the real home of a man and his wife who love the country and the freedom and naturalness of the life there, and who intend the place shall at least pay for its own keep. It is a farm of about sixty acres, fifteen of which are wooded.

Of the remainder fully one-half is devoted to the raising of crops and the rest, outside of the immediate surroundings of the house, is composed of orchards and pasture lands.

The farm supplies itself with everything (outside of coal) that is necessary to its maintenance. Sufficient hay is cut and grain raised each year for the needs of the live stock; the wooded sections furnish wood and logs for the open fireplaces; a large and continuously flowing spring, which is protected by a spring-house, supplies the purest and clearest water, the overflow from which feeds a pond where ice is cut in the winter. An ice-house, capable of holding thirty tons of ice, stands near the stables and enough ice is stored in this each winter for all refrigerating and cooling purposes during the summer. The barns, stables and carriage-houses are large and airy, with stabling room for ten horses and half a dozen cows. They are thoroughly up to date in all respects, insuring the greatest amount of comfort for the live stock under the care of an efficient man.



THE FRONT PORCH

Separated by a fence from the stables are the chicken yards and houses. These are commodious and comfortable and in them are only the best breeds of poultry. The lower parts of the houses are made of concrete, thus enabling them to be constantly and easily cleansed.

A short distance from the chicken yards is the laundry, with ample facilities for both washing and drying clothes without leaving the building.

But the crowning glory of the place is the dwelling house. It can hardly be called a typical farmhouse; it is too luxurious for that. Entirely simple, it is unpretentiously elegant with that elegance that is only found in homes of refinement and culture and which is conducive to the greatest amount of comfort.

It is situated at the top of a slight rise some hundred yards from the main country road. Between it and the road is a sloping, well-kept lawn. On three sides of the house runs a broad veranda which is shaded from the sun's rays at all times of the day by locust and cherry trees, making it a delightfully cool and airy place at any hour.

The driveway leading from this road between stone gate-posts, passes to the north of the house and approaches it in the rear, passing under a porte-cochère.

The hall runs directly through the center of the house, with large heavy doors at either end. It is about sixty feet long by forty wide and extends up to the third story, giving one the impression of extreme airiness, which is carried out by the white finish to the woodwork; and this impression is not misleading as every room in the house is large and well ventilated. The house was built, primarily, for comfort, but beauty and artistic results were not lost sight of, as is evidenced on every side.

On the south side of the hall is a large open fireplace with andirons, crane and kettle; flanked on one side by an old-fashioned settle hinged to the wall. On the north side a wide stairway leads up to a gallery which extends entirely around the hall and from which the sleeping rooms open. These sleeping rooms are all large, the smallest being about twenty feet square, with immense windows reaching almost from the ceiling to the floor through which the sweet, health-giving country air can pour.

There are three bath-rooms on this floor, all well appointed and finished in white tilings. The third floor is occupied entirely by servants' quarters and store rooms.

A doorway from the entrance hall at the left of the fireplace leads directly into the dining-room, from which double French windows open on two sides on the porch and when they are ajar one can enjoy the pleasure of practically dining out-of-doors with none of its disadvantages.

Directly across the hall is the library and music-room combined, a room twenty feet broad, which extends the whole depth of the house.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The entire house is well lighted with gas supplied by an acetylene plant which is situated at the back between the house and the stables. Lamps and candles are also used for the purpose of decoration.

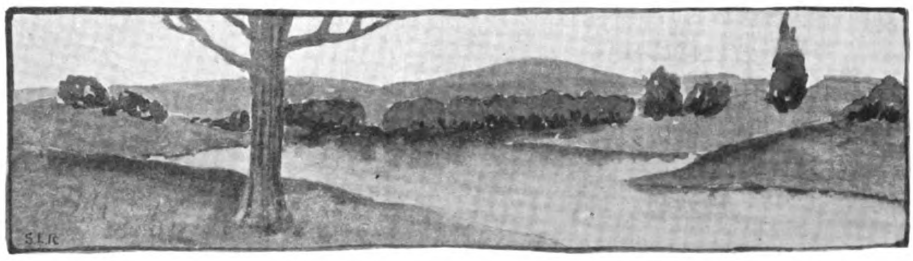
Approached through a short covered passage from the porch at the south end of the house is the billiard room and bowling alley, over which is a large room fitted up as a sort of dormitory for the overflow of guests, for these hospitable folk believe in sharing their charming home with as many of their friends as they can and as often as possible. It is seldom that they have not from one to half a dozen guests with them, and their invitations never go a-begging.

THE "WILDHURST" BARN

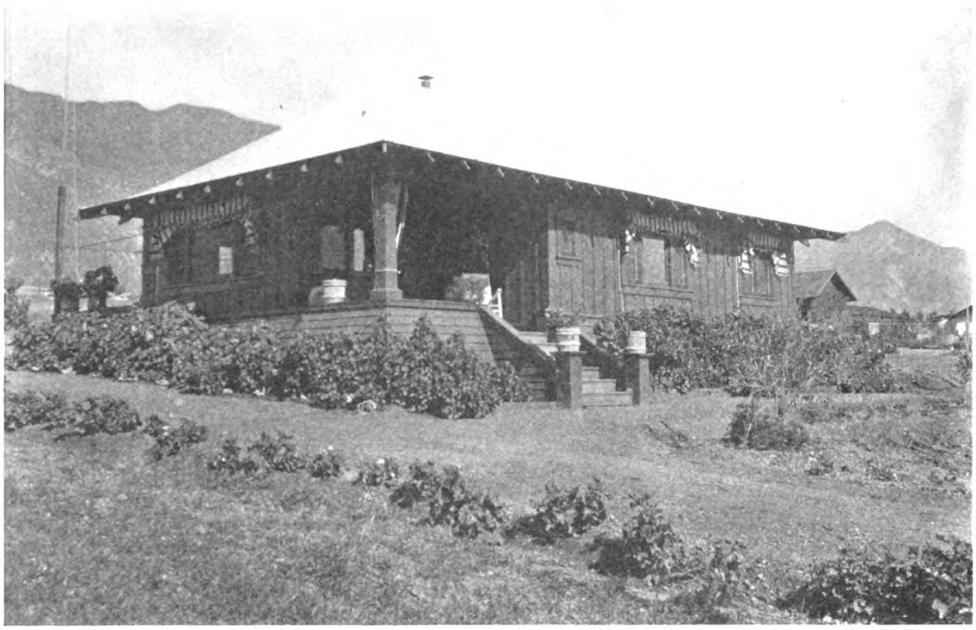
This house throughout is most substantially built, combining those qualities which give the greatest warmth in winter and the greatest coolness in summer. The floorings of the main floor and the second floor are of hard wood, covered with rugs; the walls are thick and well sealed; the doors are heavy and tight fitting. On a winter's night, though the thermometer drop to zero, and the wind howls its best, one can laugh at it as he sits in front of a roaring fire in the great open fireplace of the cheery hall and be perfectly content to let it do its worst. Yet, on a summer's day when the mercury is climbing up into the eighties and nineties one may still be comfortable in that same hallway, with both front and back doors open, allowing a breeze to circulate freely through the length of it.

The writer's pen, even with the assistance given by the photographs, seems inadequate to convey a complete idea of the beauties and comforts of this most homelike, delightful and practically successful farm and the home life of its occupants. What this man has so perfectly accomplished may be emulated on even less expensive lines, as farmhouses and farm lands can be bought for from two to ten thousand dollars. The house may require to be somewhat remodelled to suit the taste of the purchaser and to make an ideal home. That a farm can, with little trouble, be made to pay for itself in a short time has been proven, and, with proper management, may even pay a very respectable interest on the original investment, and this while the owner is devoting most of his time to other business interests. The same cannot be said of a home in the city.

Is this not better than passing one's life shut between brick walls in the city? The writer, at least, thinks it is.



Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



FRONT ELEVATION

VERANDA DINING-ROOM

A HOUSE FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A House for One Thousand Dollars

By HELEN LUKENS GAUT

NO style of architecture lends itself so amiably to all conditions of pocketbook, as that known as the box-house. In moderate climates it adapts itself to every season, and makes an acceptable all-the-year-round home. These houses of one story, and occasionally one story and a half, may be fashioned according to the ideas of the builder, hence they are of almost innumerable and original designs.

The accompanying illustrations are of a house the cost of which was but $1000. The place was built by a woman who wanted a "rest home," a country place, yet because of many duties, realized it was out of the question to have it far from her city home, as too much time would be consumed in going and coming. She looked about, finding a cheap, but sightly bit of land within five miles of the town, and easily reached by electric cars. It required but twenty minutes to make the trip from city home to country place, and at least once a week, on Saturday and Sunday, the family had an outing, enjoying entire change of air and scene in this cozy rest house in the lap of the Sierra Madre foot-hills.

This idea may be helpful to those who long for a country home yet think it should be located many miles from a city in order to be desirable. On the outskirts of every city are possible site opportunities, unpromising lots which can often be bought very cheaply, and which, now that electric roads vein our country like arteries, can be reached in a few minutes. These sites are just as comforting and rest-giving as the more costly suburban lot or those located hundreds of miles away, in the latter case more so in fact, because one avoids the fatigue of long dusty travel.

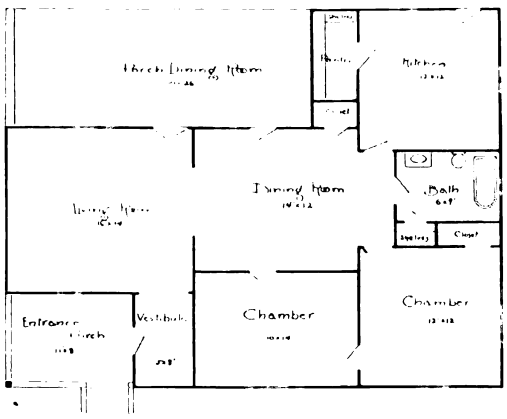
The foundation of this house is of posts, set on blocks of cement, and is enclosed by planed boards placed horizontally. The walls are made of boards a foot wide, which are planed on the inside and rough on the outside. These are nailed to the framework at top and bottom. Battens of unplaned wood two inches wide are used to cover the cracks between the boards on the outside. The roof has forty inch projecting eaves, and is shingled. Shakes are cheaper than shingles, and are frequently used for roofing, but such roofs often leak and prove unsatisfactory in other ways, thus shingles are advisable.

The house is unplastered. The inside finish is simple, consisting only of the planed side of the boards, which form the main walls. The cracks are covered with planed battens, two inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick. The effect is that of a wainscoting running from floor to ceiling. Handsomely grained wood adds greatly to the artistic effect, for the stains now so popular for finishing woodwork, and which often take the place of paint and varnish, bring out each detail of natural beauty in the wood. Ceilings are constructed in the same way as the walls, excepting that beams, two by four, are used. These are both artistic and substantial in effect. A brace, one by three, circles each room about four feet from the floor. No other braces are necessary in these light-weight houses, for roof and floors strengthen and brace the structure sufficiently.

The best thing about this house is the veranda dining-room, which in sunny California can be used almost every day in the year. The outer edge of the porch floor on the north is close to the ground. This porch is ten by twenty-six feet. At one end is a low, wide railing for plants. Three-quarter inch gas-pipe makes a frame work for an adjustable awning, which, however, is seldom used, as the roof of blue sky is much pleasanter.

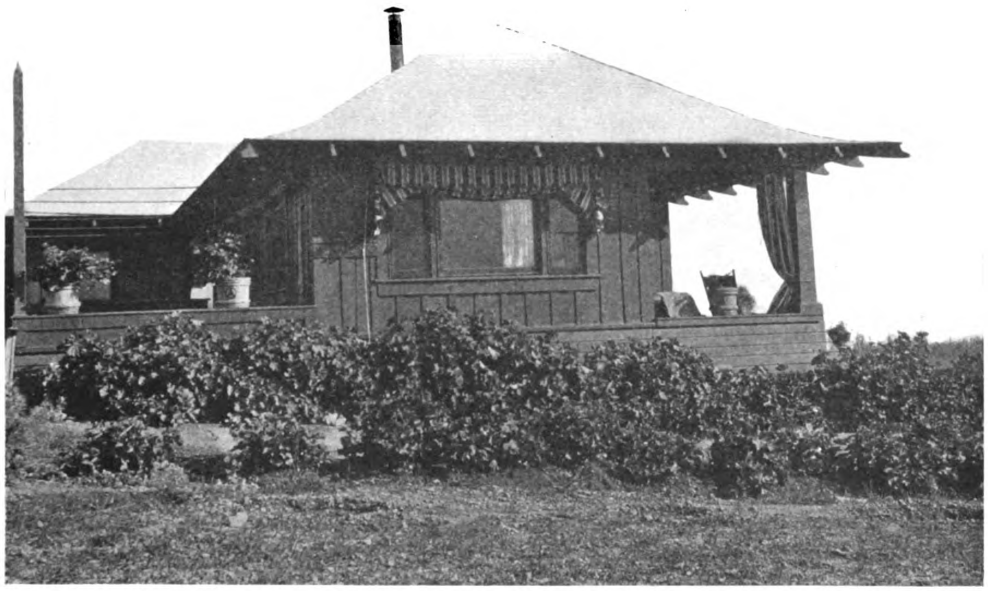
The house is complete and modern in every way, having the best of plumbing throughout, and is an excellent example of what can be done for $1000. Most of the furniture in the house is hand-made from Arts and Crafts designs, and corresponds admirably with the rustic interior. Indian blankets, gay pillows, dainty curtains, and attractive pictures make the place an oasis of rest.

In cold climates such houses are especially adapted for summer homes for beach and mountain, but are not suitable for winter use, owing to the lightness of the structure.



FLOOR PLAN

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



SIDE ELEVATION

A COZY CORNER

A HOUSE FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Home Surroundings

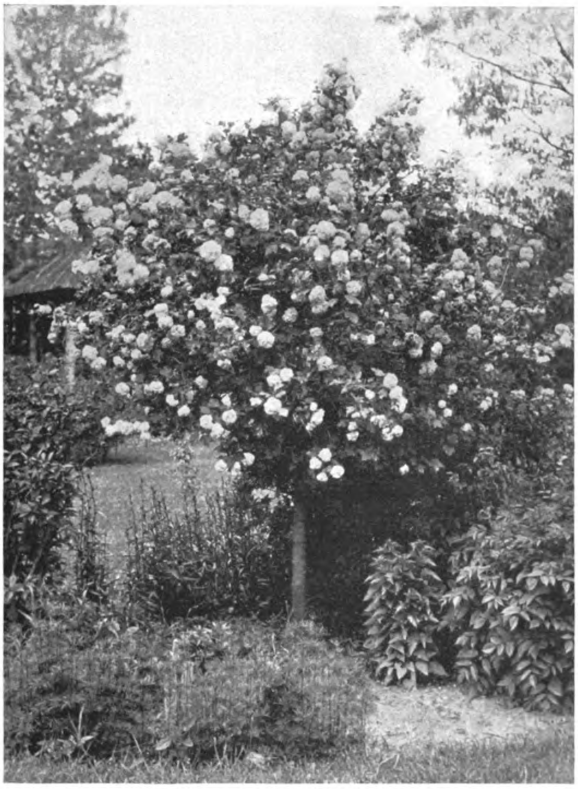
By W. C. EGAN

ONE has not always built himself a home when his house is finished. He has found the pearl and must furnish the setting. He has endeavored to have his house artistic and homelike, but it will stand bleak and desolate unless its environments are pleasing. Lawn, shrub, tree and vine are, in the main, the pigments that may be blended into a coloring that, while enhancing the beauty of the house, will add the mystic charm of a home feeling. What to plant is a matter of personal selection restricted only by want of space and climatic conditions. How to plant is a question to be considered. My experience is that the average man building himself a house, does not know many of the simplest requirements of plant life, and they are all simple.

The lawn is the most important feature, as on it depends mainly the dignity and repose so essential. The condition of the soil is a paramount question here as elsewhere. The main part of it may be in a suitable condition for seeding, but that part of it (except, perhaps, the top foot) taken out in excavating for the cellar, is seldom fit for immediate use. Unless desired for filling in deep depressions, or for forming the base of a terrace, where a foot of good soil may be placed over it, it is better to pile it away in some corner where a few winters' frosts may mellow it and prepare the, now inert, plant food it contains. Composted with fresh manure hastens its cure and, of course, enriches it. If the main body of the soil is hard and unfit for immediate seeding it should be spaded up, or plowed deeply, harrowed and leveled before seeding.

A good plan to pursue, where one has a lot he does not intend to build on for a year or so, is to have it manured and plowed at once, and planted to corn or potatoes or any crop easily hoed. This will put the soil in prime condition for a lawn. Cultivate even where the house is to stand, as in this instance the top eighteen inches is available for leveling or tree holes. Do not allow the weeds to mature and seed or you will have a weedy lawn at the start. Do not plow nearer any tree intended to remain than the spread of its branches as the feeding roots extend out that far. The space within this circle may be carefully dug up with a spade or garden fork. The edges of walks or roadways and any limited area near the house had better be sodded. In planting, keep your lawn open in the center, confining it to the border walks and drives, retaining pleasant vistas and shutting out unpleasant views. If you desire formal plantings, keep them near the house. The house is formal and its immediate surroundings may be so.

The matter of landscape gardening is a too voluminous one to be included in this article, and unless one feels capable and desirous of making his home and its surroundings reflect his individuality he had better engage the services of a competent landscape gardener. A good carpenter may not be a good architect, and a good florist or gardener may not know how to lay out a place, therefore be careful in your selection. The first laying out is the foundation and if wrong, all is wrong and correcting a foundation error is expensive work. A great many people engage a competent person to lay out and plant their grounds. He does so with an eye to the future. He anticipates the size the material will reach in time and make the picture he is striving for. He has left open stretches of lawns to give breadth and dignity and effect. He is justly proud of his work and is willing that it may be pointed out as an example of his handicraft if the owner will only let it alone. Here is where



A STANDARD SNOWBALL

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

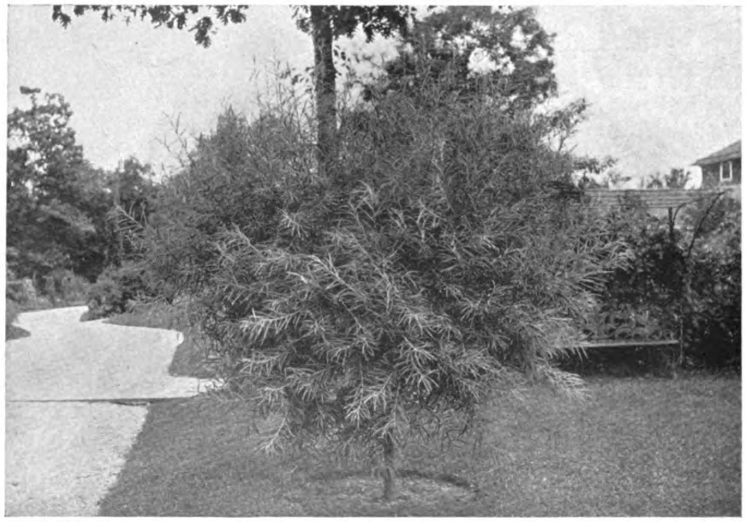
LOOKING THROUGH THE ROSE ARCHES

many owners err, they don't let it alone. They see a tree or shrub they do not seem to have and get it. They naturally seek an open space, and down it goes, destroying the harmony and effect originally intended. This is often repeated until the open spaces are cluttered up and a thing of beauty becomes a tangled wilderness. Do not overplant. In small yards one tree is often enough. One good specimen standing alone, monarch of all it surveys, exhibits its individuality and is imposing in its grandeur. In your drives along the country roads you have often admired some stately tree, and if you look back a moment you will remember that it stood alone with all its glories outlined against the sky. On large grounds, crowding may be admissible where a background of foliage or a windbreak is wanted.

I am going to mention only a few desirable plants, all of which are hardy in our climate. If a deciduous hedge not higher than five feet is desired, there is nothing finer, hardier, or more satisfactory than the Japanese *Berberis Thunbergii*. It is saying a good deal when I state that I consider it, all told, the finest shrub introduced within the past fifty years. It is one of the earliest to put forth its leaves in the spring, a pleasing green all summer. Its flowers are inconspicuous and not considered in its attractiveness. In the fall its foliage assumes most brilliant tones of red, and as it gradually falls, discloses numerous bright coral berries in pendent rows all along the under side of the slightly arching branches. These remain all winter, furnishing a welcome feast for the early spring birds. It forms a compact, spreading hedge that never should be clipped, for then it loses its beauty both in form and berry. I have seen many mistakes in planting it on account of ignorance of its eventual width.

Most people plant too near the walk or roadway. In time, if happy, it will obtain a width of six to eight feet and should therefore be planted fully three and a half to four feet away from the walk. It is not fastidious as to soil and situation, but does not like wet feet in winter. Dry situations suit it best and I have seen it used on terraces with effect.

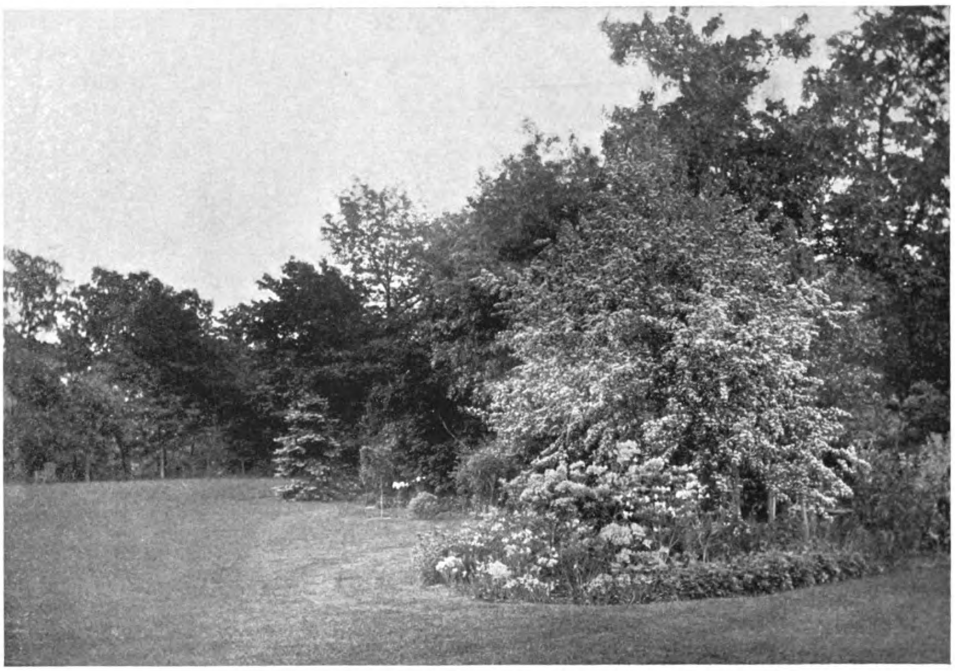
If one fancies a hedge of roses, the Japanese



A ROSEMARY WILLOW

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Rosa rugosa, if cut back quite severely each spring, in order to keep the foliage close to the ground will be acceptable. They come in two colors, one pink and one white and should be mixed indiscriminately, and may be planted two and a half feet from the walk. The large cherry-like heps in generous clusters are prominent features in the late summer and fall months.



AN EDGE OF THE LAWN

For porch vines, the *Clematis paniculata*, and a somewhat similar, but earlier blooming *Clematis Flammula*, are indispensable, and with them, if one is willing to run the chance of disappointment, the large flowered hybrids may be used. *Clematis Jackmani* (blue) and its white form, with the white *Henryi* are probably the most reliable. A little understood disease attacks them, causing a sudden dying back of a seemingly healthy vine. Once in a while one escapes and then you have a treasure. All of them should be cut back in the fall to within a foot or so of the ground.

Where a permanent woody twiner is favored the *Akebia quinata* is excellent. It is a dainty vine with five-fingered leaflets that when silhouetted against a moonlit sky is exceedingly attractive. Its dark purple, small, quaint looking, but spicy scented flowers are not very conspicuous, while its habit of retaining its leafage until almost Christmas makes it a favorite. Some vines are subject to the visits of intruding worms and caterpillars, whose gymnastic feats, when disturbed, often shoot them down one's neck, but the *Akebia* has no charms for them and is free from their visits.

A FALL-BLOOMING GROUP

The bitter-sweet of our woods, *Celastrus scandens*, makes a pretty winter picture when trained up a three-inch iron pipe, having at its top a four-spoked iron wheel about twenty inches in diameter for the vine to run up into and droop over. Make a good deep hole for the vine and fill with rich soil, then dig out, in the center, enough soil to allow the insertion of a topless and bottomless box, eighteen inches square and as high. Set it so that the top is some six inches below the level of the surrounding soil, set the pipe in the center a foot below the bottom of the box, and then fill the box with cement. The pipe will then be three feet

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BITTER-SWEET ON POST

below the surface and on account of the cement block will never be tipped over by storms. Plant the vine close to the box, which will decay in time, and help it along whenever its top is inclined to wander from its support.

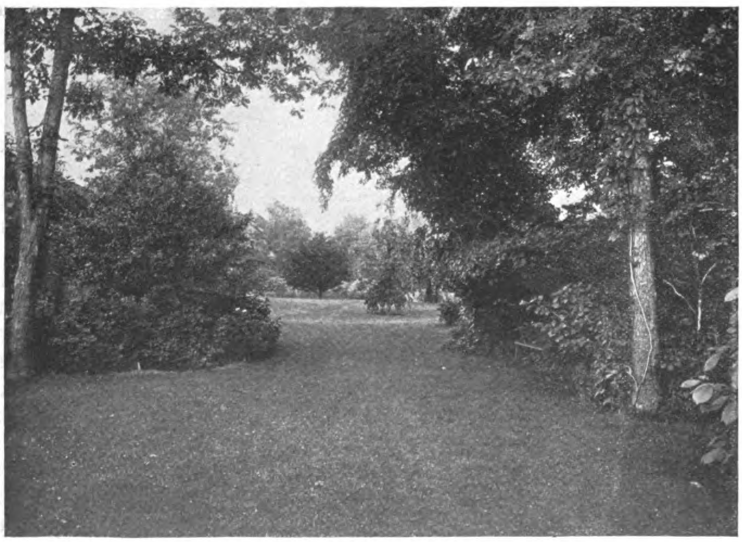
My vine is a glorious sight in winter where we are sure to see it three times a day, for it is in full view from our dining-room window. Mine is eighteen feet high, the vine drooping freely from the wheel at the top.

While the best landscape gardeners decry the use of colored foliage in shrubs and trees and it is true that the use alone of the varied tones of green afforded by the planting of normal forms, produce the most quieting and peaceful effect, some use may be made of those having a transitory flame of color, which disappears or is much modified as the foliage matures.

The flow and ebb of the season's growth is marked by brilliant colorings. In the spring the unfolding buds of the oaks and many others are brilliant in their colorings, and in the fall, color runs riot among the maples and sumachs. Between these periods the colors are normal.

I have a bit of fleeting color to be seen from my windows and porch in the spring. At the extreme left is a young specimen of Rivers' purple beech, the only one in the group holding its color all the season. Next to it is a Camperdown weeping elm, always green, and above it a scarlet maple, conspicuous in its bright fruit in late spring. To the right of the elm and close to the bordering ravine trees is a Schwedler maple whose foliage unfolds a dark red, gradually assuming a bronze tone and eventually becoming a dark green. Next to it and much smaller is a Worleei maple, a light yellow at first gradually fading to a slightly yellowish green. Next, but nearer, is a young specimen of the European weeping beech, that has not yet attained that age when its foliage hangs in weeping folds enabling it to be compared to a tumbling cascade.

Sometimes one has situations too damp for many ornamental forms that like a dry, well-drained soil, such as the flowering cherries, plums, etc. Here the Japanese *Cercidiphyllum* or the laurel-leaved willow will be at home.



ENTRANCE FROM REAR TO FRONT GROUNDS

A glance at the trees in the illustrations will disclose one fact; namely, that the foliage of all is carried down to the ground, enhancing their beauty. Street trees or those lining walks should have their lower branches taken off, but lawn trees, never. To have them thus branched one must plant small thrifty stock. One nurseryman will quote you certain trees, five, six, or perhaps eight feet high, while another quotes but three feet, and all at the same price. The chances are that the latter are the best, the taller ones having been longer in the nursery rows are apt to have been crowded and the lower branches dead.

Trees in good soil grow fast enough. Those lining the avenues

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

of Washington, D. C., were raised from seed sown by the present Curator of the Botanical Gardens when he was well advanced in years.

One word about the "home" of the tree or shrub. You are to transplant them from congenial soil and conditions. You want them to thrive and become a joy forever. So they will if you treat them well. The act of transplanting destroys the feeding roots. New and tender ones must be formed to penetrate the surrounding soil in search of food and moisture. The tree, in its enfeebled condition, suffering from amputation, cannot succeed unless the surrounding soil is loose and friable and contains a fair amount of plant food. If your ground has been plowed fairly deep and cultivated as suggested, but little further work is needed, although care must be taken to have that part that comes in contact with the roots friable and easily worked. If not plowed or loosened up, holes six or more feet in diameter and two deep, filled with good soil, should be provided. Shrub and vine holes may be four feet in diameter. Never place wet, lumpy soil near the roots. Work the soil well among, and under the roots, and when they are covered, tamp hard, or flush in with a hose. In dry weather soak thoroughly once in a while.

SHRUB GROUPING

In moving into one's new home why not celebrate the event by planting a tree? Or why not celebrate the birthday of the baby of the family in this way? That the event occurs at an improper season need not deter you, if time is taken by the forelock. If the event occurs in the winter, prepare the hole in the fall, filling it in with good soil and dump over it a load or two of fresh manure to keep free from frost. Get your tree, also in the fall, and plant it in a bushel basket, which may be kept in a barn or cellar or any place not warm enough to incite growth. When the day arrives, remove the manure, plant basket and all and cover well with part of the manure. The method for summer is on the same principle, only no manure is needed and the tree, obtained in the spring, is planted with its basket in some spare space until wanted, when basket and all is moved.

A proper metal tag, containing a record, should be attached to a limb by a copper ring, say six inches in diameter, that may be removed from time to time to prevent it growing into the wood.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CORRESPONDENCE

FURNISHING A BEDROOM

A. B. C. writes: I have a bedroom the walls of which are covered with an expensive paper, this shows clusters of pink roses shading to a deep old rose. I have window draperies of cretonne which have also a rose design, but the roses are smaller than those on my wall. These curtains have never been satisfactory as they seem stiff; they have been carefully made with an interlining, and a lining next the glass of sateen, and are trimmed with a balled fringe. They are caught back with cords matching the pink and green of the design on the curtains; the ground is deep cream, I may add that the background of my wall-paper is purely white. The furniture of the room is mahogany and I have used a pink cover with lace over-cover on my bed. The tiles in my fireplace are pink and green. Kindly give me some suggestions as the room is highly unsatisfactory. The exposure of the room is south.

Answer: It is very evident that you must change either your wall covering or your curtains. If the paper is an attractive one I suggest that you retain this. The difficulty lies in the lack of harmony in your window draperies and wall covering, not to speak of the introduction of the lace bed cover which is a bad feature.

Remove your curtains which, by the way, should be made without interlining, and reserve these for use in some room where the wall covering will be plain. Hang white embroidered muslin curtains next the glass of your window; these should be made with frills across the bottom and up the front edges; these frills to be about three inches in width; the curtains to be tied back on either side with strips of muslin three inches in width; over draperies of crinkled thin silk in a shade of green exactly matching the green of the leaves of the foliage shown on your wall-paper. These over draperies should be run on a slender brass rod set on the frame of the window; they should be run by a casing on the rod, and finished at the window sill with a three-inch hem; this silk is called Priscilla silk, it is 34 inches wide and sells for 90 cents a yard. These curtains should be well pushed back on either side, simply forming an outline for your window. Change your tiles if possible to unglazed dull green ones.

Keep your bed purely white, using a good quality of Marseilles spread with white linen slips for your pillows.

You do not mention your floor covering: since your wall is covered with a figured paper showing a variety of color your best choice in floor covering would be a two-toned rug in shades of green.

With these changes I think you will find your room much more to your satisfaction.

DECORATION OF A DRAWING-ROOM

A Western woman writes: Will you kindly give me some suggestions for decorating my drawing-room, 18 x 28 feet? It has three windows facing north, two facing east, and a large double door opening into a room, the walls of which are covered in old blue. I would like to have the wall-paper, furniture covering and hangings correspond with a set of old-fashioned rosewood furniture if this can be done without having too stiff an effect; what would you suggest for the woodwork in this room? It has been painted and must be done over again. The floor is of hard wood.

Answer: Choose a paper showing on a creamy ground formal bouquets or baskets of flowers of pastel tones; roses and forget-me-nots would look well in your drawing-room where the woodwork should be enameled ivory white. This will make an excellent setting for the rosewood furniture, and have a pleasing effect in contrast with the adjoining room papered in the old blue. The paper you choose must be of a formal design. Use draped lace curtains next the glass of your windows and over drapery of dull pale blue brocade. Choose a brocade that will be firm enough for upholstering purposes and use this for your chairs also. An oval framed mirror in gilt, and sconces to match upon your wall, will add to the charm of a room of this kind, which, when completed, should suggest a delicate water-color. Use Oriental rugs upon your floor which should be kept light in tone.

INTERIOR DECORATION OF A HOUSE

Colonial says: Please give suggestions for interior decoration of a house which we are now building. The house is medium sized, Colonial style, the hall in the center. The parlor is on one side and is quite small; the dining-room back of that but not connected. On the other side of the hall is the living-room with one end arched off for a den, and a fireplace at the back of the den with a brick chimney in dull red. There is a bay window in the front of the living-room and two side windows. I would appreciate a color scheme including woodwork and furnishings for this first floor. The standing woodwork is all of yellow pine.

Answer: I would be able to help you much more practically had you given me the exposure of your house. Lacking this knowledge I would advise you as follows: In your small parlor use ivory eggshel white enamel for the woodwork, choosing a French Colonial paper for the walls. Formal drawing-room pieces of furniture, light in line and of mahogany or Italian walnut would look well.

The dining-room, if well lighted, could be done in strong blue fiber paper, matching the brightest shade of blue to be found in Delft china. Your woodwork here could be stained in weathered oak effect. Draperies of blue and white satin damask, or if something less expensive is desired, a blue and white Chinese crepe could be used at your windows; these to hang straight, over curtains of clear white fish-net. All curtains to end at the window sill. The central hall should be papered with the two-toned yellow striped paper. The furniture to be of mahogany. All ceilings should be tinted the shade of ivory used for your woodwork. Oriental rugs are advised for the floors.

JAPANESE FURNISHINGS

Mrs. G. B. writes: I am anxious to know where I can obtain the Japanese furnishings for a tea-room modeled upon the one you have described recently in the Correspondence Department of HOUSE AND GARDEN. Will you kindly supply me with the address of the firms carrying these goods.

Answer: We regret that you failed to send a self-addressed envelope, in which case we would have been pleased to supply you with the addresses requested. As no firm names are mentioned in the columns of HOUSE AND GARDEN it is impossible to comply. If you will write me later it will be sent you promptly.

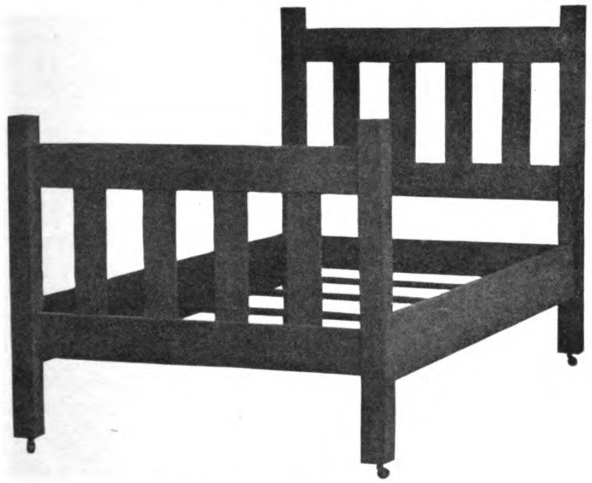
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Correspondence

FURNISHING A MAN'S ROOM

"A Man" writes: I wish to furnish a room and bath for my own occupancy. The size of the room is 16 x 18 and of southwestern exposure. There is a small alcove where the three-quarter bed may be set. Across the arch I could use a curtain if you think it advisable; as this room must be my sitting-room as well as my sleeping-room, this perhaps would be a good thing to do. The woodwork in this room, of which there is not a great deal, is of oak which has been stained and finished to look like golden oak; this, I will say, I do not like, but fear I cannot afford to change it. I have no predilection for color and will leave the whole matter in your hands, only saying that it must not be too expensive. I cannot afford carved mahogany furniture, for instance, but would like something good and substantial. The floor is of hard wood but needs refinishing. The bath-room has been finished with hard cement marked off into tiles; these have been painted with a white paint. I should like to use something to give a gloss like porcelain tiles. The wall above is rough plaster left in the natural color. The woodwork is of oak, but I should prefer a white effect, if possible. I would be glad to hear from you as early as possible.

Answer: The proportions and exposure of your room are most favorable. I would suggest that you cover the wall from baseboard to picture rail with a two-tone golden brown paper. The figure on this paper is small and darker than the ground; it makes a most pleasing wall and one which harmonizes well with the golden oak of your woodwork. By thus meeting the woodwork with the proper color, you can make it entirely satisfactory. Above the picture rail to the ceiling line, use a frieze which is rather poster in effect and shows wind-blown trees in shades of green and brown against a yellow sky line. Your furniture may be suggestive of Mission in style. You can obtain this furniture in an unfinished state and have it stained in any shade you wish. I would advise an English oak which will be much darker in tone than the oak of your woodwork and yet harmonize perfectly with it and the wall covering. I show two cuts of pieces of furniture for use here. This furniture is made of oak, and is extremely moderate in price. The bed, which is shown in the picture, costs but $9.00. The bachelor's chiffonier, a most useful and complete article of furniture, as it takes the place of a closet and bureau, costs $36.00. A Morris chair on the same substantial lines should be used and this can be obtained upholstered in russet-brown leather for less than $20.00. If you care to go to the expense of Oriental rugs, I would



A COTTAGE BEDSTEAD

A BACHELOR'S CHIFFONIER

suggest a chocolate brown Khiva Bokhara. If you wish to use a rug of domestic weave, I would recommend one in size 12 x 14. This can be obtained in a Wilton velvet in two shades of brown with bits of ivory and black introduced in the coloring. This rug would cost you about $60.00 and would look handsome and comfortable as well as being entirely harmonious with the wall covering and furniture. Next the glass of your windows, use raw silk curtains in shade of dull yellow which must harmonize perfectly with the yellow in the golden oak woodwork. The curtains should be run on small brass rods by a casing at the top and set quite close to the glass of your windows. They should extend only to the sill and be finished with a three-inch hem, hanging straight. For over-draperies, I would suggest that you use the upholsterers' velveteen in a shade of yellow-brown, a trifle darker than the silk next the glass. These curtains should be lined with a single lining of sateen in the same color and hang from brass rods straight against the trim of the window. They should run on the rod by a wide casing and they slip readily. A moss edging will finish these. This velveteen is $1.90 per yard and 50 inches wide. The moss edging is 25 cents per yard. You can readily calculate the amount required. The raw silk, which is recommended for the curtains next the glass, is $1.50 per yard and 36 inches wide. Some Hong Kong or East Indian chairs and a *chaise-lounge*, with pillows covered in raw silk will add to the comfort of the room.

The colors chosen for the covers of these pillows should be in pastel tones of green, rose and old blue, together with some of brown exactly matching the wall covering. The heavy central table, some built-in bookcases, and a lamp of bronze with spreading green shade will go far toward making a very livable and attractive room.

For your bath, I would suggest that you paint the rough plaster in oils in shade of dull green, rather light in tone. For the cement tiles, I recommend Supreme Wall Enamel, which makes the best finish that can be used on a bath-room, as it is impervious to heat and moisture. The woodwork should all be treated with an enamel finish also in ivory white. The floors in both rooms to be treated with a floor finish which shows a soft polish and resembles wax. The bath rug should be in shades of green and white. The curtains at your bath-room window should be of green raw silk matching the color of the walls.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

THE ambition and intention of the Editorial Department of HOUSE AND GARDEN for 1907 is, that the magazine shall prove itself the most helpful and practical monthly in America. Nothing short of this will satisfy us. The high standard of artistic merit will be equaled by the entirely practical and serviceable suggestions offered.

The man who is about to build himself a home will find in these pages a selection of plans, with photographs of the completed house and general estimate of cost. This applies equally to the mansion and to the simplest cottage. The proper and suitable setting of these houses will be considered by leading authorities on Landscape Gardening and Garden Culture. The needs of the woman with little money to spend on her house will be as fully canvassed as the requisites for the decoration of the most costly residence.

Among other good things, the February number will contain the following articles:

A CALIFORNIA HOME AND ITS GARDEN

Mr. Charles Frederick Holder, author of "Life in the Open," "Among the Florida Reefs," "Isle of Summer," and many other delightful books, supplies an article descriptive of a characteristic Southern California home and its surroundings. Since California has evolved an architectural style of its own in the past few years, which is being largely copied (though in modified form) in other parts of the country, the text and illustrations of this will be especially timely. The houses in this semi-tropic land are necessarily of a style which compose well with the beautiful setting of flowers and shrubs and also meet the climatic conditions of the country though adaptable to other localities.

A ROLAND PARK MANSION

The stately Ellicott House, Roland Park, Baltimore, Maryland, will appear in this number beautifully illustrated as to the house and its formal gardens. This will be the first number of a series presenting residences of leading architects in America which will appear from time to time in the magazine. The home of Mr. William Ellicott, of the firm of Ellicott & Emmart, Architects, Baltimore, is in Roland Park, and in offering it, we feel it represents the best type of its kind.

AN ECONOMICAL SUMMER HOUSE

Mabel Tuke Priestman will tell interestingly of "A FARM HOUSE ECONOMICALLY FURNISHED FOR A SUMMER HOME." In this article she describes that which has been actually accomplished and supplies interesting photographs, together with practical directions as to how the attractive results have been obtained.

WALL DECORATION

In compliance with many requests, it has been decided to publish in full an address delivered in September at the Conference on Home Economics held at the Lake Placid Club. This paper treats of wall decoration in all it means to a successful house. As presented at the Conference, this was illustrated with samples of wall covering harmoniously combined. An attractive plan of a small house was shown and the wall covering and wood finish for each room fully illustrated by the combined materials to be used. The proper sequence of color used in adjoining apartments was carefully considered. Reproductions of these schemes with full description of each will be given in the February number.

QUAINT SOUTHERN HOUSES

Throughout our Southern States in sections often out of the beaten track of travel, are very many beautiful old homes of antebellum days. Under the caption of "QUAINT HOMES IN THE SOUTH," fully illustrated descriptions of the choicest of these will be published. Many will have historic interest and all present a type of architecture peculiar to that time, and the Southern States; these will be of extreme interest.

PLANNING A COUNTRY HOUSE

To the man interested in the planning and laying out of a private country estate, the article from Richard Schermerhorn, Jr., Civil Engineer and Landscape Architect, will be of inestimable value. The entire work on the estate from the beginning to its completion is covered in this article which is written in a style entirely free from technicalities. In concluding his paper Mr. Schermerhorn says: "It has been the writer's object to describe as briefly as possible the most important of actual conditions encountered in the development of the average country estate, and the practical considerations to bear in mind."

AN ENGLISH CASTLE

Fanny Acland Hood contributes a description of "DUNSTER CASTLE," one of the most beautifully and romantically situated places in England. "There are few places in England which contain so much of antique material with so much natural beauty of situation and scenery and where the old and new are so harmoniously brought together."

GARDEN CORRESPONDENCE

We feel that our readers will be pleased to know that W. C. Egan will have charge of the Garden Correspondence. Mr. Egan's articles, which have appeared from time to time in these pages, have aroused very general interest. He will answer fully and practically all questions as to the planning, planting and successful growing of a garden, together with all that pertains to the cultivation of flowers, shrubs and trees. A correspondent writes from Wyoming in regard to the help he has received from Mr. Egan: "In trenching this fall, I followed Mr. Egan's method and have found it easier than any way I have ever tried before, and I want to say right here that his letters have been of more use and value to me than anything I have been able to get from books, and I have a great many on the subject of gardening. I have always been able to read between the lines of his letters and they give me those little things which in the total make successful gardening knowledge. The books tell all about the big things which have no place in the small property. The rich man of the large estate can afford a competent person to lay out and maintain his premises. Therefore, I think I am of the great class who need such help as Mr. Egan gives."

All correspondence concerning architectural matters, the interior decoration and furnishing of the house or of gardening will be answered fully in the Correspondence column. Address all such communications to the Editor. These letters and the solving of the problems they offer will make interesting reading for all.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"A Personal Word of Warning to the Public"

BY

J. WALTER THOMPSON

Against the unscrupulous attempts of dealers to substitute something else or something "just as good" for an advertised standard article in dealing with their patrons.

"While I recognize the fact that this practice is general, I also find an encouraging tendency toward reforming this abuse in the trade. Reputable retailers are beginning to repudiate this form of commercial dishonesty, not only as being disreputable, but also unprofitable, and tending to estrange the better class of their patrons.

"There is also a sincere effort by the leading manufacturers and proprietors to educate the public by honest and progressive advertising which is in itself a safeguard against self-deception. The conscientious discrimination of publishers, like yourself, who decline all announcements not believed to be absolutely trustworthy is a practical aid in the same direction, as furnishing a standard for the guidance of the consumer. The surest remedy, however, lies in the insistence of the purchaser in getting what he calls for, or showing a decent self-respect by 'declining with thanks' the gratuitous advice of the salesman.

"In almost every department of trade and manufacture the instances of imitation and substitution are fostered in part by the bargain counter spirit of the age, which looks for a saving in price regardless of the known quality of the articles or the risk involved in its use.

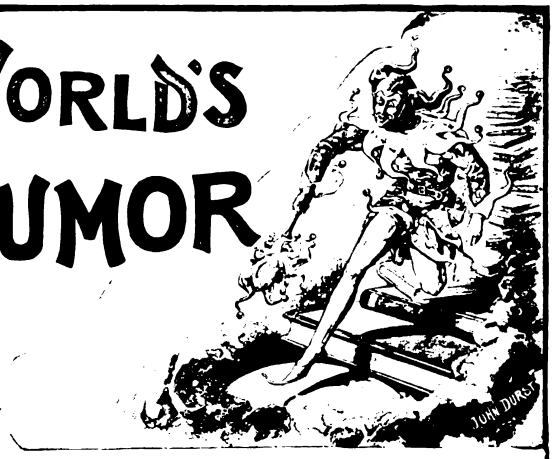
"The average intelligent buyer who reads the magazines and papers knows the genuine article by its brand, or name, when same is intelligently advertised, and should be quick to resent as an insult to his intelligence, the dealer's obtrusion of a substitute. And here, as I have stated, it seems to me is the first step in self-protection, and you will serve your readers and the cause of common honesty by placing this subject before them in every possible point of view. These impositions cost the dealer less than the standard article and this sale is prompted by self-interest, which is the dealer's only motive. This should be promptly recognized and resented by self-respecting men and women by declining further dealings with those offering substitutions."

Yours very truly,

J. Walter Thompson

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE WORLD'S WIT and HUMOR



Fifteen Crown
Octavo Volumes in
Handsome Bindings

A Good Laugh Every Day in the Year

Do you want in your library the most entertaining work and at the same time the greatest literature the world has produced? The Library of The World's Wit and Humor is now fresh from the presses. For several years an international board of editors has been searching the Literature of all countries and all times for the undying contributions of Wit, Wisdom and Humor from HOMER AND ARISTOPHANES TO MARK TWAIN. 1015 selections from the writers who have done most to enliven the human race — not only American, British, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Russian, but Chinese, Japanese, and ancient classical wit and humor as well.

THE NOTABLE BOARD OF EDITORS. That this great collection is the final and classic anthology in this field is guaranteed by the names of the editors: JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS (Uncle Remus), American; ANDREW LANG, British; BRANDER MATTHEWS, Continental Europe; WILLIAM HAYES WARD, Greek, Roman and Oriental; LIONEL STRACHEY, Managing Editor.

Enrich Your Library.

If you ever want to prepare an after-dinner talk, or a speech, or club paper, the Library of the World's Wit and Humor is the one great reference work in this field. For an hour's entertainment it offers wit and humor to every taste and mood — from 300 of the world's greatest entertainers. For young people it is a godsend — a way of leading them to read great literature instead of trash, because it is the kind of great literature that delights them.

Our Special Offer.

These 15 handsome volumes are such as sell in high-class subscription sets at $2 each, or $30 for the set. The subscribers of the Review of Reviews are taking these sets in such quantities that we are able to manufacture in large editions that save nearly half the ordinary cost of such a work.

Mail this Coupon

and we will send, express prepaid, the entire 15 volumes, fresh from the printer and binder. If you like the books, send us $2 a month for nine months, or $1 payments for a longer period if you prefer. If you do not like them, *return them at our expense* within five days and your order will be cancelled without question. *You will also receive the Review of Reviews (price $3) for one year.*

The Review of Reviews Co.

13 Astor Place New York

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

W.

Please ship one set of The World's Wit and Humor for my approval. If I like it I will make payments according to your special offer.

_____

_____

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

NOTES AND REVIEWS

ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE

Workmen Needed to Rush San Francisco to Completion

THE promotion committee and other bodies have been active in spreading throughout the East news that San Francisco to-day offers the best market for skilled labor in this country. Various trade unions, however, have counteracted the influence of this advertisement by declaring that the high cost of living more than counterbalances the advance in wages. The secretary of the Building Trades Association has even declared that the increased cost of building is due far more to the advance in the cost of building material than to the rise in wages. Any contractor would have told him to the contrary. Contractors are refusing work every week because they cannot be sure of skilled mechanics, even at present high prices, and they can't tell when the men may strike for higher wages.

In most lines of materials top prices have been paid, but there seems to be no top in wages. In many trades there is a great scarcity of competent men. Master plumbers complain that though they are paying $6 a day to journeymen, with $2 a day to helpers, they cannot get men to finish their contracts. Scores of good plumbers can get steady work there, and the demand is sure to increase as big buildings are begun.

What property owners object to strongly is the ardent desire of labor unions to continue present conditions of shortage and high prices. Men who wish to build say that unions should abolish Saturday half-holidays and permit Sunday or night work at a small advance over regular wages, instead of exacting double pay as at present. Others are in favor of abolishing the strict rules for an eight-hour day and permitting men to work ten or twelve hours at the regular hour rate. These men claim that there is sure to be more work in San Francisco than men to perform it for at least two or three years, and it is folly to adhere to ordinary union rules made for natural conditions. What is needed here is to rebuild the city as speedily as possible. If work that would ordinarily require five years can be done in three years, then night work and Sunday work should be

TAPESTROLEA

NEW BURLAPS

Scotia and Empire

Suitable for High-Class Interior Decorations

Send for Samples

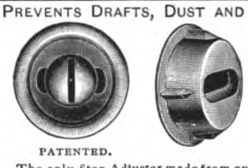
RICHTER MFG. CO., Tenafly, N. J.

New York, 20 East 21st Street

IVES

PATENT WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER

PREVENTS DRAFTS, DUST AND WINDOW RATTLING.



PATENTED.

The only Stop Adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid ribs and heavy bed that will not cup, turn or bend in tightening the screw. Manufactured only by The H. B. IVES CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A. (Fifty-page Catalogue Mailed Free.)

Beauty and Protection

The object of all house-painting is to combine these qualities: The paint that longest protects a building at the lowest average cost per annum affords the most efficient and economical protection: that which yields the purest and most lasting tints is the most beautiful. OXIDE OF ZINC in paint increases its protective efficiency, decreases its cost and enhances the purity, brilliancy and durability of its tints. All good modern house paint is based on OXIDE OF ZINC.

The New Jersey Zinc Co.

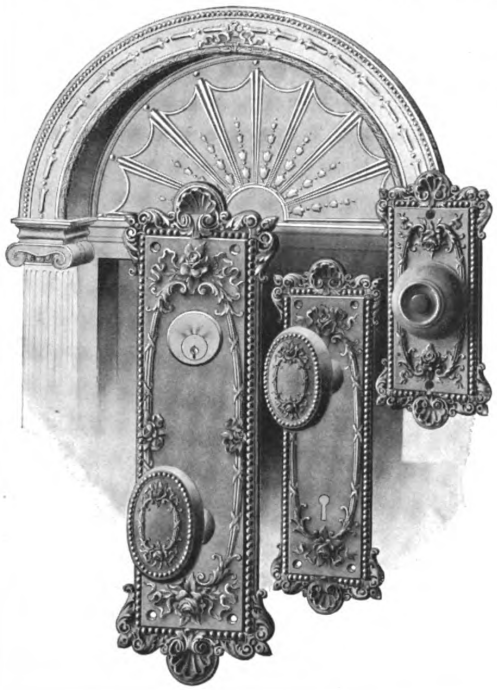
71 Broadway, New York

A Suggestive Pamphlet, "Paint: Why, How and When," FREE to property owners.

We do not grind zinc in oil. A list of manufacturers of zinc paints sent on application.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CORBIN HARDWARE



The Standard for Excellence in all the essentials of good hardware

DURABLE

SERVICEABLE

ARTISTIC

Complete Lines of Designs in all the Leading Schools of Art

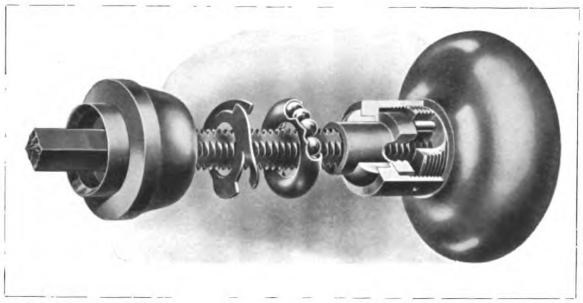
P. & F. CORBIN

N. W. Corner
Eighth and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA

FACTORIES
New Britain, Conn.

Russwin Ball-Bearing Knobs

With Compensating Roses



Correct errors in the application of trimmings to the door by bringing the knobs in alignment, making a perfect adjustment possible ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴
No binding or squeaking, but a smooth, positive action

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
26 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York
FACTORIES AT NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

permitted to any one desiring to do it. The total increased cost of living is largely exaggerated. The only difficulty is for workingmen to find houses, but by going across the bay to Oakland moderate rents may be paid and the cost of reaching Oakland is little more than to reach the districts near Golden Gate Park. *New York Tribune Review.*

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES

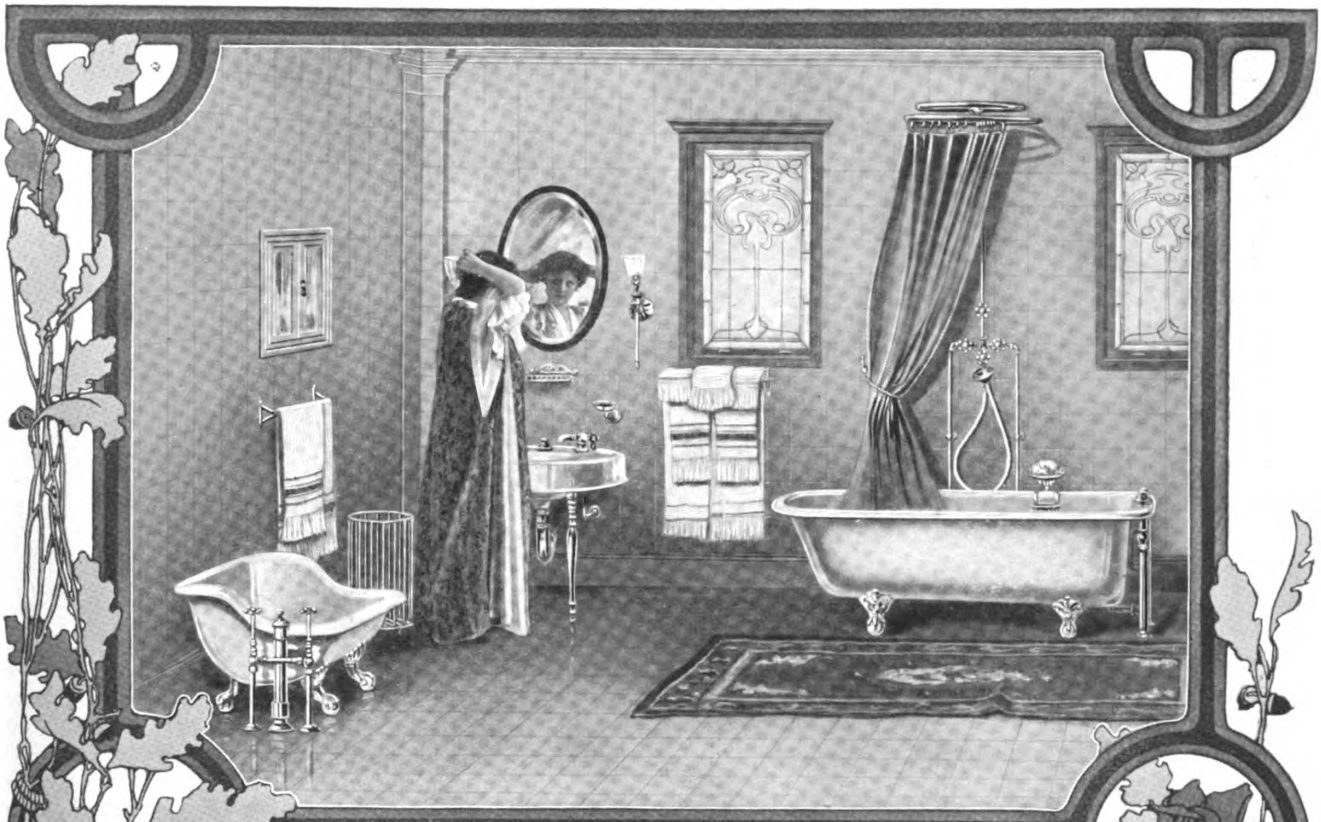
MR. WILSON EYRE, JR., in an article in *The Architectural Review*, speaks as follows of English domestic architecture:

"There is much to be seen from the railroad in the way of long, rambling farmhouses and country houses of the modest kind, and there is much to be gained by studying these for use in our own domestic architecture; their average work is so much less pretentious, so much more homelike than ours; their surroundings are studied so carefully, the garden forming as much a part of the house as the roof, and great pains being taken that the garden wall, hedges, terraces, the little tea-houses, in fact all the immediate surroundings, should form a harmonious effect. Photographs and measured drawings of the well-known and monumental buildings are at hand whenever we need them, but no idea can be gained, except from personal study, of the completeness and fitness of the country houses and farmhouses and of their surroundings, their "flocks of gables," the grouping and composition which through the most careful study arrive at the entirely unstudied and almost haphazard effect, and above all the impression produced that the building belongs to the spot upon which it is built, and to no other. This is what makes the English domestic work better, to my mind, than any I have seen, and so well worthy of study, especially by our American architects."

The one distinguishing characteristic upon which all observers agree when comparing the houses of England with those of any other country is the importance given to the idea of a "home." This idea of the family life, more fully carried out by the Anglo-Saxon race than by any other, has given rise to conditions differing essentially from those governing the domestic architecture of other races. As pointed out in the last

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



To everyone who owns a home or expects to build, the question of modern bathroom equipment is of the most serious import. The installation of

"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware

has a vital influence not only upon the value of your property, but upon the health of the entire family for years to come. Its one-piece construction guarantees sanitary perfection; its pure, snowy-white surface is a safeguard against uncleanly accumulations, and its beauty of design is the source of unlimited pride and satisfaction in usage

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

The ABOVE FIXTURES, No. P-30, without shower, can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $167.75—not counting freight, labor or piping—is described in detail among the others.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.,** Dept. 40, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street.
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans: Cor. Baronne & St. Joseph Sts.
Pittsburgh Showroom: 949 Penn Avenue
Louisville: 325-329 West Main Street. Cleveland: 208-210 Huron Street.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE WORLD TO-DAY

CONTAINS FACTS BUT READS LIKE FICTION

That's the Reason
FOR ITS
Remarkable Success

SOME men are good story-tellers—some are not.
Some magazines are dry-as-dust—some are not.
It all depends upon ***how*** the story is told.

The ordinary world review is a bare, lifeless record of events; the kind guaranteed to put you to sleep after a hard day's work.

THE WORLD TO-DAY is not that type of publication. While it is a monthly world review designed to keep the busy man or woman in touch with the world's happenings, it has still another mission—***to entertain.*** To accomplish this double purpose it furnishes monthly, not only a complete digest of events, but many short attractive articles on timely subjects. Its contributors are the foremost men and women of the day; selected not merely because they are great, but because they know how to write entertainingly.

THE WORLD TO-DAY prides itself on its attractive make-up. Its covers are printed in colors and each issue is made a veritable panorama of the world by the many illustrations (more than given in any other magazine) of noted people, places and events. Many of these illustrations are ***printed in colors.***

The result of all this effort is a publication that you will seek with joy because you will know in advance that it will afford diversion for the idle hour, and best of all—something worth while.

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY
Order your Magazines of Us—A Few Bargains

		OUR PRICE
THE WORLD TO-DAY	$1.50	$1.50
THE COSMOPOLITAN	1.00	
To one address only	$2.50	

		OUR PRICE
THE WORLD TO-DAY	$1.50	$3.50
OUTING MAGAZINE	3.00	
AINSLEE'S	1.80	
	$6.30	

THE WORLD TO-DAY

with Success	$1.65	and Woman's Home Companion	$2.30
" American Magazine	1.65	" Harper's Bazar	2.30
" The Reader	2.35	" Good Housekeeping	3.00
" Outing	2.35	" Cosmopolitan	3.00

STANDARD MAGAZINE SIZE — ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLORS

The Only Magazine of Its Class at a Popular Price

$1.50 a Year (All Others $3.00). Sample Copy, 15 cts.

THE WORLD TO-DAY
1164, 67 Wabash Ave., Chicago

SAMSON SPOT CORD

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS
Boston, Mass.

Monarch Sash Chains
THE BEST CHAIN MADE
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH
MANUFACTURED BY
Bridgeport Chain Co., BRIDGEPORT CONN.

PHONE WRITE CALL ON **US** for **DESIGNING ILLUSTRATING ENGRAVING**
to print on a type printing press in ONE or MORE COLORS
GATCHEL & MANNING
N.E. COR. SIXTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

We made the 2-Color Plates from which the cover of this issue of "House and Garden" was printed.

issue in speaking of the country houses of France, the impulse to associate in communities has been a stronger power in molding the domestic architecture of France than the desire to have an independent home. In England the isolated house is the type. The social unit is the family, and consequently the architectural unit is the "home." The English character has given to the family an independence and privacy, a permanence and sacredness which are all reflected in the English houses, and it is this which makes them homes. The evidence of these characteristics is what has attracted Mr. Eyre and many other Americans besides, and will continue to do so for years to come.

POETRY OF CLIMBING IVY FOR PROSAIC ARCHITECTURE

THERE is no one touch of nature that has done more to beautify New York City streets than the graceful vines which cover many of the houses and churches. New York City is so narrow that the houses are deplorably crowded, and the time has already been predicted when there will no longer be a residential section on Manhattan Island. Economizing of space has left but little room for trees, shrubs or verdure, and, as the city is undergoing a constant transformation from private dwellings to business houses, the refreshing touches of nature have been almost wholly obliterated.

A few of the old residences, however, remain clothed in bright green raiment, waving in little ripples in the summer breeze, and here and there one recognizes an old landmark tree as a token of days gone by. Around some of the gardens, where the house stands back a little distance from the street, the old-time hedge still remains a thing of beauty, but, although the trees and hedges have practically been eliminated, there still remain in some sections many buildings effectively covered with ivy. The bright green foliage as it gracefully clings to the dull red of the brick and brown stone stands out in rich contrast, softening the bold outlines of many houses, adorning the windows and cornices with effective festoons of charming verdure. In this way much of the unattractive and inartistic architecture is hidden, while the good architecture in many instances is improved by its presence.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

It is claimed by botanists that the temperature of leaves is generally about fifty-four degrees, therefore, the clusters of country green have a considerable cooling influence as well as beautifying the city architecture. Ampelopsis, or Boston ivy, as it is popularly known, is a native of Japan and is the most useful of all hardy clinging vines for the crowded city, as it will grow luxuriantly under the most unfavorable conditions. Out of the stone paved gardens, with only an inch or so of hard baked earth exposed, it sends forth its stems and clinging tendrils, which rapidly clothe the wall, covering even the high pinnacles of church spires. English ivy, though admired as an extremely effective dark leafed climber, and with the advantag of being green all the year, is not nearly so desirable, as it is a very slow grower and is not so reliable in this climate. Wistaria is, perhaps, the second best vine for effective and rapid results. These tall, twining climbers also thrive luxuriantly under the adversity of city conditions. It will be seen on many old-time residences with its great rope-like stems covering the façades, reminding one of a weeping tree, and in the spring, when hanging thickly with long racemes of purple and white bloom, perfuming the atmosphere with its grateful odor, is unequalled as a decorative vine.

A row of dwellings facing Gramercy Park probably picture to the best advantage the striking contrast between the vine adorned and unadorned house; but rarely will there be seen a more picturesque effect than that of the Princeton Club, on the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, where nature has so artistically covered the walls and draped the windows as to completely transform man's handiwork into a thing of rural beauty. All along Madison avenue will be seen many dwellings almost hidden by ivy, which for years has been a joy to those who live there. The elegant residence of J. Pierpont Morgan, on the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-sixth street, is one of the most attractive, being almost completely enwrapped with graceful foliage.

The Calumet Club, on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, demonstrates an extremely effective combination of ampelopsis and wistaria. The graceful swaying branches

Another Satisfaction

in specifying **Asbestos "Century" Shingles** as a roofing for your clients, is that they are an Asbestos-concrete product, and because they

LAST FOREVER

You want a roof covering to protect your building from all extremes of atmospheric and climatic conditions, at a minimum of cost.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are 5 cents per square foot at Ambler

Illustrating Asbestos "Century" Shingles Laid American Method
Dr. R. Walter Starr's Residence, New Cape May, N. J.
Ralph E. White, Philadelphia, Pa., Architect

Write for sample and catalogue. Do it now.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO. AMBLER, PA.

SPEAR'S

New Cooking Range New Warm Air Distributors
Open Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal
Special Stoves for Laundry, Stable, Greenhouse, etc.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Systems

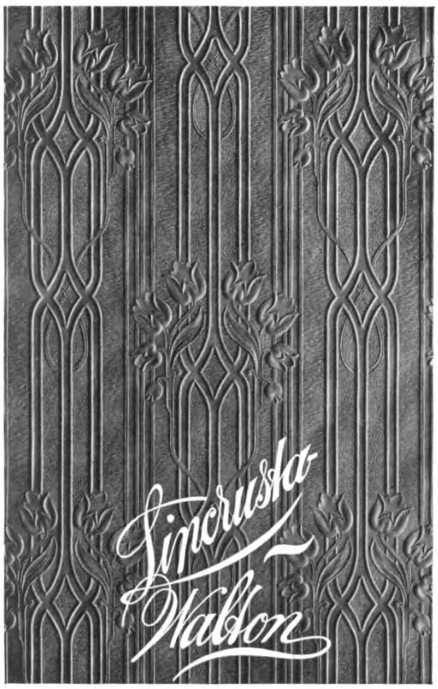
There are many reasons why you should have only Spear's Heating and Cooking appliances—the most modern, efficient, and economical—**In Your Country Home**

Write to-day for further information and estimates Hotels and Institutions receive special attention

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.

1014-16 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



RELIEF DECORATION FOR ALL DECORATIVE PURPOSES

Variety of Designs

Manufactured Solely by

FR. BECK & CO.

Philadelphia, - 1524 Chestnut Street

NEW YORK
7th Ave. and 29th Street

BOSTON
152 Washington Street

of the wistaria, as it decks the doorway and protruding window with its natural beauty, blends harmoniously with the more closely clinging branches of the ivy.

In this manner not only high walls and balconies of houses are greatly improved, but the sides of stone stoops make an ideal support, and as the ivy drapes itself artistically over the heavy balustrades it gives that touch of refined beauty to the entrance that only nature can produce.

About Washington Square will be seen a number of interesting houses still beautified in this manner, and another section well known for its ivy covered residences is along Amsterdam avenue, between the Seventies and Eighties. The remarkably pleasing effect of ivy covered houses along the streets, where the eye longs for something more restful than avenues of brick and stone, especially during the hot midsummer days, becomes one of the most redeeming features of a great and crowded city, and there are many rows of houses in the city where the hardy ampelopsis can be trained most effectively, giving an added touch of beauty to the residence sections.

New York Herald.

A GARDEN FOR CACTUS CULTURE

IT is perhaps owing to the inspiration given by the New York Botanical Garden in making one of the most complete collections of cacti in existence that

USED BY THE HIGHEST CLASS DECORATORS IN THE COUNTRY AND FOUND SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER WALL COVERING

THE HOLLISTON MILLS

Norwood, Mass., U. S. A.

Decorative Cloths

NEW YORK OFFICE
No. 67 Fifth Avenue

Absolutely Sanitary—Will Not Hold Dust—Colors are Fast, Lasting and Match Perfectly

SEND FOR SAMPLE BOOKS

AGENTS WANTED

Who's Who Among Periodicals

AGENTS WANTED

A booklet called *Who's Who Among Periodicals* is issued by the Franklin Square Subscription Agency of New York City, with the co-operation of the leading publishers. It has 36 pages, containing the condensed prospectuses for 1907 of the principal periodicals. We send it *free* on request. What we do is this:

FIRST We give, in this simple and condensed form, more complete and intelligent information about the best periodicals than has ever before been done.

SECOND We give you prompt and, above all, accurate service. It costs to do this, but our vast facilities and hundreds of employees enable us to do it.

THIRD We furnish a trustworthy agency which guarantees to give you the lowest prices—you get the very cheapest rate because of the immense number of subscriptions we handle and because of our exclusive arrangements with several leading publishers.

FOURTH *We will fill any order for any periodicals in the world, or any combination, at the price quoted by any reputable agency.*

Write for this booklet (a postal card will do). Address

FRANKLIN SQUARE SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Franklin Square, New York City

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PARK IN THE PINES
THE QUEEN OF WINTER RESORTS
AIKEN
SOUTH CAROLINA

A Charming Winter Home Under Sunny Southern Skies

This handsomely appointed house is at Aiken, S. C., "The Newport of the South," in a region famed as a health center. The pine-laden atmosphere is the driest east of the Rockies, with a mean temperature of 52 degrees. The water supply is from the purest of artesian springs.

HOTEL PARK-IN-THE-PINES

stands on elevated ground in the midst of two hundred acres of long leaf pine. It is one of the newest and most complete tourist hostelries in the South. It has 400 feet southern frontage, is provided with broad verandas and a solarium and contains 300 spacious rooms. Its interiors are luxuriously furnished and provided with every modern convenience.

Full facilities for the enjoyment of Golf, Tennis and Polo, and ample provision for Riding, Driving, Hunting or Shooting.

Aiken is easily reached by the Southern Railway from New York in 22 hours, in through Pullman sleepers.

HOTEL PARK-IN-THE-PINES, which opens for the Season of 1907, on January 10th, has been leased by the Harry W. Priest Co., and will be under the management of Mr. J. A. Sherrard, Manager of the Palatial Colonial Arms, Gloucester, Mass.

For terms and particulars, address

J. A. SHERRARD
HOTEL PARK-IN-THE-PINES, AIKEN, S. C.
NEW YORK OFFICE: Town and Country Hotel Bureau, 289 Fourth Avenue

MR. C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

has been bitterly attacked because he dared, before President Roosevelt visited the isthmus, to say that our work at Panama has been well done.

The *facts* about the canal and its romantic history are ready for you in his book, just issued:

PANAMA
The Isthmus and the Canal

Cloth, 368 pp., 16 illustrations, 2 maps from latest surveys.

ONE DOLLAR NET

At all bookstores.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers, Philadelphia

cactus gardens have now become a horticultural fad. Indeed, more enthusiasm is now likely to be aroused by an unusual cactus than by either a new rose or lily.

Through the Northeastern States there is but one species of these plants that is found growing wild. The common name under which it is familiar to every country child is prickly pear or Indian fig, its fruit being in the shape of a pear and an edible delicacy among the red men. From the joints of its stem it bears a large yellow flower. It is a near relative of the prickly pear which grows so abundantly from Minnesota to Texas and which has proved so great a nuisance to horses and other stock through getting the reddish brown bristles of its stems caught in their feet.

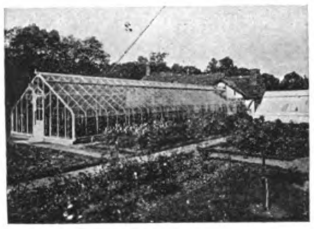
Mr. Lucien Burbank, he who is dubbed the wizard of horticulture, has sought to eliminate the spines and bristles from the wild cacti of the West. The successively jointed stems and fleshy leaves of these plants are abundant in moisture and nourishment, and should Mr. Burbank be successful in his efforts the arid Far Western plains might become as good a grazing ground as any, as sheep and cattle are greedily fond of cactus when artificially so denuded. *New York Herald.*

SPURIOUS WORKS OF ART BEGAN EARLY

THAT there were sham pictures of Apelles and Protogenes, spurious marbles of Phidias or Lysippus, and false gems of Pyrgoteles in old Greek times is more than probable. It is certain, indeed, that an infinite number of copies and imitations of the works of these immortals, on which, nevertheless, their names were shamelessly painted or graven, as the case might be, abounded in antiquity, and are now often enough unearthed. Every evidence goes to show, in short, that art frauds were as rife and universal in the Classic Ages of Greece and Rome as in our own. I shall not begin so far back. I forget where the charming anecdote of the irate country 'Squire and his Rubens is to be found—most likely in the *Tatler* or the *Spectator*; in any case, it illustrates a state of mind and a condition of things which doubtless prevailed just as much in the days of Mæcenas as in those of Queen Anne. "Come and see my Rubens. So and so says it is not a

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

January the Planning Month



During the long winter evenings following the excitement and rush of the holidays, you will find yourself beginning to plan things for the spring, or even so far ahead as next year. If the love of flowers and growing things is yours, then the longing for them through the long winter months returns in its full force and you think of the greenhouse in its attractions and possibilities. You determine that to start with a two compartment house fifty feet long will be about right, for then one can be used for some real, old-time garden favorites, the other perhaps for carnations or roses; but this greenhouse of yours must be a cheery, happy place, where you can fuss about a bit—the U-Bar greenhouse is just that kind. Its wide glass spacing and airy construction make the interior like being inside a bubble of glass. Its curved eave is a double attraction, while the encasing of the wooden sash bars in steel insures its great strength and unmatched durability.

Our new book catalog is splendidly printed and illustrated and tells the exact things you want to know. Send for it.

Pierson U-Bar Company
Designers and Builders
U-Bar Greenhouses
Metropolitan Building
Fourth Avenue and 23d Street
NEW YORK

Rubens. Damme! I'll kick anybody out of the house who says it isn't. What do you say, sir." The credulity and obstinacy of amateurs and the craft and cunning of purveyors is doubtless quite as rife now as then. There have, however, been golden ages of art fraud, and we are, I think, living in one of them at present. The art frauds that have taken shape and substance, which remain to incumber the world as false coin, ever circulating from hand to hand, are then, of all times and periods. The archæology of fraud, even, has become a science; some of the overt and acknowledged frauds themselves have attained the status of precious and coveted works, more valuable in the strange gyrations of the wheel of time than the originals they simulated. Michael Angelo's marble Cupid, for instance, which he made in secret, broke and mutilated, buried in a vineyard, and dug up again himself, all for the express "taking-in" of a certain cardinal, collector of antique marbles and contemner of modern art, is a case in point. If this particular Cupid could now be identified it would probably be worth more than the most beautiful genuine antique work of its kind which Italian soil still enshrouds. At all periods there have been men of true genius who have prostituted their talents in this service, but the rank and file of art impostors have been mostly vulgar workmen rather than artists —ignorant, half-informed mechanical drudges, veritable slaves held in bondage, worked remorselessly by the astute dealers, their taskmasters. Here, as in all branches of trade, the middleman takes the gross profits; the forger is of small account. The utterer of the fraud, he who plants the vulgar sham on the unwary amateur, is the really important player in the game.

The Nineteenth Century.

THE VALUABLE EUCALYPTUS

Its Rapid Spread through the West and Southwest in fifty years—Many Different Varieties

JUST fifty years ago a Mr. Walker, of San Francisco, introduced into North America the eucalyptus tree from its Australian home. To-day large areas in Southern and Central California are covered with these trees, which have become almost indispensable to the

ESTABLISHED 1853

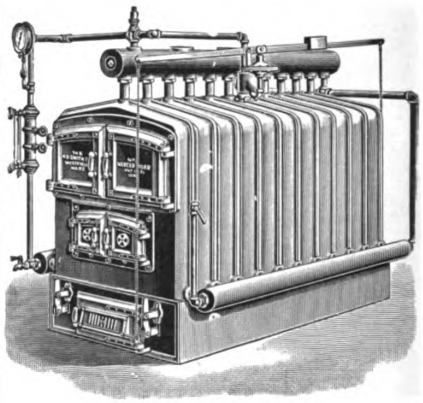
The

H.B.Smith Co.

728 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA

Manufacturers of

Low Pressure
Steam Boilers, Hot Water Heaters *and* Radiators



MERCER BOILER

The "Mercer" is universally specified by the leading Architects for heating the best class of buildings :: :: ::

Catalog upon request

NEW ROYAL RADIATOR

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

inhabitants as a source of fuel, lumber and oil and as windbreaks and shade trees. From California they have found their way into Texas and Southern Arizona and New Mexico, where they promise to play an important part in the development of the country. They thrive where no other tree will grow, and their rapid growth and the many important uses to which they can be put make them especially desirable.

The eucalyptus is a native of Australia and some of the adjacent islands, including Tasmania, New Guinea and Timor. There are about one hundred and fifty varieties, some of the most common of which are popularly known as gum trees, mahogany, box, stringy bark, etc. The various species grow in deserts, dry mountainous, moist mountainous, low and swampy places, but the climate must be mild.

About fifty varieties have been introduced into North America. The most valuable and best known of these is the *Eucalyptus globulus* or blue gum. This is the tree most commonly met in California. It is also known there, as in its native home, as the "fever tree." On the ranch of Elwood Cooper, near Pasadena, Cal., blue gums twenty-five years old have attained a growth equal to that of oaks from two hundred to three hundred years old. The blue gum is the fastest growing tree in the world. In various parts of California trees thirty years old range from three to six feet in diameter and from 150 feet in height up. The wood is hard and strong and adapted to most any use to which hickory or oak can be put. It is used for lumber, fuel, telegraph poles, piles and wharves on the Pacific Coast, while in the manufacture of agricultural implements and handles it is rapidly supplanting hickory.

Many ranches in Southern California are devoted exclusively to the raising of eucalyptus for fuel. Usually the trees are cultivated in from ten to forty acre tracts. They are set out 6 by 8 or 6 by 10 feet apart, and are irrigated and worked for two years. Then they are left to work out their own destiny. Blue gums cut to the ground in from five to seven years, and every six to eight years afterward, yield commonly from fifty to seventy-five cords of four-foot wood per acre. The price of a cord averages $2.50 on the stump.

WHITING'S
PRIZE PAPER

The **only first prize** ever given to writing papers of American manufacture was the **GRAND PRIZE** awarded to **WHITING'S PAPERS** at the late Paris World's Exposition.

But long before this, Whiting Papers had been **prized** in America for the perfection of their quality.

Ask for Whiting's French Organdie and Organdie Glacé if you want a dainty correspondence paper in fine fabric finish.

Ask for Whiting's Angora Papers for wedding invitations, announcements, social functions, etc.

Ask for Whiting's Woven Linen for Club or gentlemen's use in general.

Whiting's Bond and Ledger Papers and Whiting's Typewriter Papers are the Standard Commercial Papers.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN STATIONERY

WHITING PAPER COMPANY

148-150-152 Duane St., New York

Philadelphia Chicago Boston Mills, Holyoke, Mass.

Ornamental
Terra Cotta

Fancy Bricks
Roofing Tile
Fire-proofing

O. W. KETCHAM

24 South Seventh Street

PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK BALTIMORE

A Summer Cruise in Winter

From New York to Porto Rico direct, then completely around the island—stopping for a day or two at interesting places is the itinerary of the most delightful cruise conceivable. The most gorgeously appointed steamers—giving hotel accommodations for the entire trip.

Around Porto Rico

in one of these steamers gives you a three weeks' pleasure trip in a summer climate where the rare elements of pure sea air and tropical breezes blend to a delightfully invigorating atmosphere. Special tourist rate, $140 which includes every expense. All outside staterooms. Steamers sail weekly. Send for illustrated booklets.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.,

12 Broadway, N. Y.,
or Raymond & Whitcomb Co.—All Principal Cities.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER

GOOD ONLY UNTIL DEC. 31, 1906.

House and Garden	$3.00	$5.00
American Country Homes and Their Gardens	5.00	
	$8.00	

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

PINEHURST
NORTH CAROLINA

(Founded by James W. Tufts.)

The Leading Hotel and Recreation Resort of the South

PINEHURST is located in the center of the sandy, long-leaf-pine section of North Carolina, about midway between the coast and the mountains.

PINEHURST has four hotels, with varying prices, fifty-two cottages and a splendid preparatory school.

Holly Inn, now open; **Carolina,** opens Jan. 11th; **Berkshire and Harvard,** open early in January.

PINEHURST has the best golf links south of Washington. There are two separate courses, one of 18 and one of 9 holes. Frequent tournaments.

PINEHURST has a large livery of selected saddle and driving horses, and a well known teacher of riding.

PINEHURST offers exclusive shooting privileges on a Game Preserve of 35,000 acres, with expert guides and kennels of trained dogs.

PINEHURST'S sanitary conditions are absolutely perfect and are inspected and indorsed by experts.

PINEHURST is the only resort in the country from which consumptives are absolutely excluded.

Through Pullman Service via Seaboard Air Line or Southern Railway. Only one night out from New York, Boston and Cincinnati. Don't fail to send for literature, illustrating the out-of-door features of PINEHURST and giving full details of its attractions, at nearest railroad offices.

A representative of PINEHURST will be at the Town and Country Bureau, No. 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, from nine to one o'clock every week day, from December 26th to January 10th.

Address **Pinehurst General Office**
PINEHURST, N. C.
or LEONARD TUFTS, Owner, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER

Current Events - Fashions - Home Making - Fiction

House and Garden	$3.00
The Reader Magazine	3.00
The Cosmopolitan	1.00
Harper's Bazar	1.00
The Home Magazine	1.00
	$9.00

Our price **$4.50** for the five

Address SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT HOUSE AND GARDEN, 1016 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Eucalypts are propagated only from the seed, but when cut sprout from the roots, forming a new forest in an incredibly short time. In six years after the axe has been applied the trees attain a height of from seventy-five to one hundred feet.

There seems no good reason to doubt that the planting of blue gums or "fever trees" improves malarious climates. The leaves are known to give off volatile oils which change the oxygen of the air to ozone, while the roots, having great power of absorption, dry up stagnant pools.

Oil, used for a great variety of medicinal purposes, is made from the leaves and twigs of the blue gum. There are factories for this purpose in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The blue gum thrives in moist, warm regions and in those that are moderately hot and dry; on fertile lowlands and on the stony soil of the mountains. In addition to the uses named it is valuable for forest covers for mountain, hill and plain, for windbreaks and for shade trees. It is also a source of many gums and resins, and its blossoms afford honey for the bees.

The sudden cold waves of Florida and the great heat and lack of moisture in the southern valleys of Arizona have proved fatal to the blue gum, but experiment has shown that other species of eucalyptus scarcely less valuable will do well in these regions. Those best adapted to the climate of Arizona are the red box, red gum and *Eucalyptus rudis*. On the Bartlett-Heard Land and Cattle Company's 7,000-acre ranch near Phœnix are numerous groves of eucalyptus cultivated like those of California. Many other up-to-date ranches are planting them, and in the parks and along the streets of Phœnix they are much used for ornament. The value of the eucalyptus in this treeless region can hardly be overestimated. Up to this time the principal use to which the trees have been put is that of fence posts and fuel. The posts last well in the ground and for burning the wood far excels the gnarled mesquite and the cottonwood, which hitherto have been about the sole source of supply.

All species of eucalypts are evergreen. The leaves of most varieties are long and slender, like those of the willow. The bark is in most cases smooth, but in

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

some is quite rough. The wood of all species is hard, varying in color from white to rich brown. The foliage runs from bluish and light grayish to very dark green. The leaves of all have a pronounced but not disagreeable odor. The bloom of the eucalypts is usually greenish or yellowish white. The seeds are quite small and very numerous.

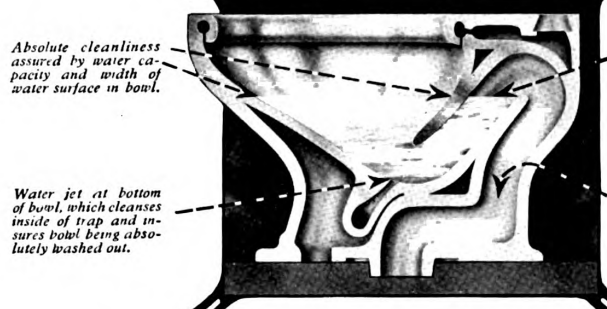
In the coast region of California all varieties of eucalypts flourish best. The climate of Southern Arizona, part of Southern California, New Mexico and the valleys of Texas is too hot and dry for most species, but some have been found that grow to perfection there. Florida, and the states of the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts are too exposed to sudden cold spells of weather to make a congenial home for any but a few varieties of eucalypts. The trees can stand temperatures as low as are recorded there, but it is the suddenness of the change that does the damage. In other parts of the United States not mentioned here eucalypts will not grow at all. *New York Tribune Review.*

ANTIQUE CHESTS AND WOOD CARVING

BESIDES the many examples of furniture of all periods, Talbot House possesses a collection of carved woods and antiques, chests from the primitive Gothic coffre to the dainty coffre in old red Morocco, beautifully tooled in gold, which held the laces which were the pride of the courtier of Louis XV.'s reign. There is a trousseau chest of the seventeenth century, covered in leather and studded all over with copper nails, which form an ornamental design, the lining on the inside being the printed toil of the period and in a wonderful state of preservation. The strong box, or coffre-fort, of Mr. Taylor's collection is of the sixteenth century, and a very fine specimen, the lock being so intricate and the plate so finely engraved as to be of great interest to the modern student of old iron and steel work. The strong box served as a safeguard for valuables at a time when the modern burglar proof safe had not been invented.

In an inventory of some of Charles V.'s effects, dated 1380, there is mention of a coffre-fort which he took with him on all his travels and of which he himself always kept the key. Mr. Taylor

What to Demand in a Closet



To know what a closet should be to be safe, study the sectional view showing the principle and action of the SY-CLO Closet. If *your* closet is not self-cleaning, odorless, positive in its action when flushed, replace it with the SY-CLO Closet,—"the closet of health."

The SY-CLO Closet overcomes the offensive and dangerous faults of the common closet of the wash out variety by its syphonic action. In addition to a copious flush of water from above, a powerful jet of water enters at the bottom of the bowl. This starts the flow of water over the retaining rim into the soil pipe, where a vacuum, or suction is formed, into which the entire contents of the bowl are drawn. If *your* closet merely empties without thoroughly washing the bowl, replace it with the

SY-CLO

TRADE MARK

The SY-CLO Closet as shown by the illustration of the sectional view, is formed in a single piece—fine hand moulded china—without a crack or crevice where impurity can lodge. Unaffected by water, acid or wear. No enamel to chip or crack. If *your* closet is different in any respect, it is unsafe. Replace it with the SY-CLO.

The name "SY-CLO" on a closet guarantees that it is made under the direction and supervision of the Potteries Selling Company, of the best materials, and with the aid of the best engineering skill, and has the united endorsement of eighteen of the leading potteries of America.

FREE.—Send us the name of your plumber, and we will send you a valuable booklet—*"Household Health."* It will tell you how to be certain of the sanitation of your home, and may explain the cause of past illnesses you have never understood.

Lavatories of every size and design made of the same material as the SY-CLO Closet.

POTTERIES SELLING CO., Trenton, N. J.

Water-Reducing Valve

When the water pressure is too high it causes splashing at the spigots, hammering in the pipes and sometimes bursting of the plumbing apparatus.

This valve will insure against these annoyances.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WATSON & McDANIEL CO.
137 N. Seventh Street Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1844

PEERLESS MORTAR COLORS

BLACK RED BROWN BUFF

NEW COLORS: Moss Green, Royal Purple, French Gray, Pompeian Buff, Colonial Drab.

The original and standard colors for interior and exterior mortar.

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

AGENTS WANTED

We want a bright active agent to represent HOUSE AND GARDEN permanently in every city and town in the United States. We have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals, by which a permanent and profitable business can be established with little work. Experience not necessary. Write for our *Special Offer*.

Subscription Department

HOUSE AND GARDEN

1006 Arch Street Philadelphia

possesses a collection of Gothic chests which are unusually interesting. It was not until the nineteenth century that justice was done to the art of the Middle Ages, for the dawn of the Renaissance was the signal for anathema to be cast on the Roman and on the Gothic styles, and from that time on all the writers and critics condemned *en bloc* all that intervened between the decline of antique Grecian art and its resurrection in the sixteenth century.

Molière in the verses which he consecrated to Val de Grace was the interpreter of the general sentiment of his time:

"*** le fade goût des ornaments gothiques,
Ces monstres odieux des siècles ignorants
Ine de la barbarie ont produits les torrents
Inand leux cours, inondant presque toute la terre,
Fit a la politesse une mortelle guerre
Et de la grande Rome abattant les remparts,
Vint avec son empire etouffer les beaux-arts."

The very word Gothic was synonymous with ugly, and Voltaire in the eighteenth century spoke of *la bassesse gothique* which sentiment reflected the spirit of his time, which had nothing in sympathy with the serious, we might say religious, art of the Middle Ages. It was the appearance of Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris" which was the signal for the rehabilitation of a condemned art, for immediately the eyes of the world were directed toward that noble and ancient monument, and although a few isolated voices protested the general public became as unanimous in its commendation as it had been in its reprobation.

The most pronounced feature of the Gothic style is the pointed arch, and this is supposed by many to be of Oriental origin and to have been introduced by the Crusaders. However this may be, the carvers of the thirteenth century under the encouragement of Saint Louis (Louis IX) brought it to such perfection that it became a veritable lacework in wood, and with slight modification, including the introduction of figures in the ornamentation of the panels, which occurred during the second half of the fifteenth century, it maintained its identity until the time of the taking of Constantinople by the Turk, Mahomet II., in 1453, when the so-called mediæval age came to an end and was succeeded by the Renaissance.

The Renaissance commenced in Italy some fifty years before it crossed the Alps and was introduced into France

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

following the wars and expeditions into Italy by Charles VIII., Louis XII. and Francis I. The Greek artists, the guardians of the great classic tradition, were forced by the invasion of the Turks to take refuge in Western Europe, where they revealed new horizons to a people who had been preparing for enlightenment. The lute of Luther had sounded against the Papacy the call of spiritual liberty of conscience, the discovery of America and the invention of printing—all this spread the sciences and letters and created an intellectual fraternity. The courts of the kings of France and of England, Francis I. and Henry VIII., were the acme of luxury, and woman's influence became manifest.

The ideal of life changed entirely and from a society which had constantly before its eyes the thoughts of an after life there succeeded a world of beings who sought their paradise here below, and there ensued an absolute adoration for the beautiful. Paganism re-entered triumphantly into art, whence Christianity had banished it. Francis I. invited from Italy Benvenuto Cellini and Leonardo da Vinci, and what men! The universe of arts and sciences was not too large for the amplitude of their genius. The same man was artist, architect, sculptor, musician and poet, but preserved in each his power and his originality. The sixteenth century saw the triumph of wood carving; the impression is one of abundant life, all the beings of the animal and vegetable kingdoms playing an important part.

The discovery of the Baths of Titus in Rome gave birth to the arabesque, which is a decorative composition, in which are mingled all sorts of ornamental motives; one might call it an ærial world, suspended without regard to the laws of gravity. There are draperies and garlands of flowers and fruit beneath lambrequins, which are held up by nothing in a fairy architecture, with a world of grotesque and extraordinary creatures, grimacing faces; animals, real and imaginary, and human beings emerging from sheaths of foliage. The most fantastic liberty is given to these creations, in which the animal and vegetable life seem to forget the boundary which divides them, but nevertheless a rigorous symmetry dominates the apparent disorder, certain rules are respected and generally the design of one

"ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS"

is the most beautiful book in colors ever printed. One hundred and twenty pictures in four colors of California and Oregon scenery. Together with a sample copy of Sunset, magazine of the West, sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents in stamps. Address Chas. S. Fee, Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, Dept. A. B., Flood Building, San Francisco, California.

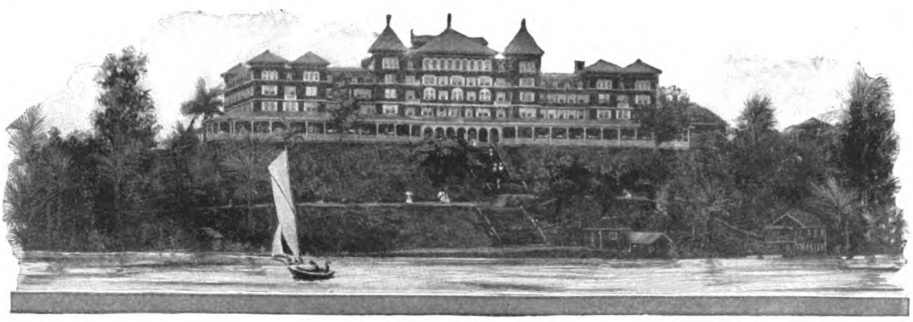
Let us send you our

New Magazine Catalogue

Containing the most liberal subscription offers of the year. Get House and Garden and another Magazine for the price of one

Subscription Dep't **House & Garden** Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



Hotel Titchfield
Port Antonio
Jamaica

¶ The Newest, Largest and Finest Resort Hotel in the West Indies. American Plan and American Management. Location, Temperature and Climate Unsurpassed in the World. Facilities for Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Boating, Fishing, Tennis, and all Outdoor Sports and Recreations. Sea Bathing under most delightful conditions.

AINSLIE & GRABOW, Mgrs., Boston Office, 270 Commonwealth Ave.

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT

IF your nerves are tired and you feel physically weary from the strenuous cares of a busy season, there is no more delightful resting place on earth than Jamaica. There is only one season in Jamaica and that lasts the whole year around—a season of perpetual spring. There are no chilling winds or fogs, no snow, no ice, no frost. Jamaica possesses a delightful mountain atmosphere, which is kept in constant motion by the blowing of the Trade Winds. Its scenery is an exquisite blending of mountain, valley and sea. The Gulf Stream flows all about the Island with a current of mild, crystal-clear water. There are two thousand miles of macadamized roads on the Island as smooth for automobiling as Park boulevard.

Hotel Titchfield
Port Antonio, Jamaica.

INDEX OF VOL. X

Issues from July to December, 1906, inclusive, will be sent to subscribers on request.

HOUSE AND GARDEN

1006 Arch Street, - - - Philadelphia

end is repeated at the other. The revival of the arabesque renewed the classic tradition which had foliage for its principal element with the ancients. The fantastic quality of the arabesque irritated the severe tastes of the Latin architect Vitruve (first century before Christ), and in his treatise on architecture he protested against it. "What they paint in these arabesques," said he, "are nothing but monsters; one sees all sorts of things which have never been, are not and could not be." These words of Vitruve are at once a criticism and a definition of the arabesque. In Mr. Taylor's collection the two Renaissance panels carved in arabesque are exquisite examples of this art, and are the exact counterpart of the panels which Mr. J. P. Morgan presented a year ago to the Metropolitan Museum, and probably formed part of the same panelling.

The seventeenth century banished the arabesque from mural decoration; the marqueterie of Boule, with its fine inlay work, left no room for detached figures standing out in relief or in half relief; Bérain created an original world in which Turks, Indians, monkeys and dogs played their part in a sort of fairyland. The eighteenth century, so capricious in all else, showed itself less friendly toward the arabesque than one would have supposed, and little by little a sort of rural allegory decorated the panels. The Louis XVI. style is from its very simplicity the easiest to recognize; a bouquet of flowers, a bow of ribbon, a pair of mating doves, a garden implement, all show the tendency of that epoch which was at once pastoral and classical; calmer and easier to decipher, it no longer had anything in common with the fantastic and heathen character of the Renaissance decoration.

New York Herald.

SKYSCRAPERS OF ANCIENT AMERICA

MACAULAY'S New Zealander, standing on London Bridge, and musing upon what manner of civilization that had been whose ruins spread about him, belongs, if at all, to some almost inconceivably remote future, but his counterpart, as respects America, is living, exploring and dreaming today among the remains of ancient civilization in the luxuriant forests of Central America, where are ruins which

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

We Are the First!

Yes, we are the first of the manufacturers of Terne Plates to suggest and adopt the plan of stamping the amount of coating carried by our brands of Roofing Tin, and of stamping all wasters as such.

This is the "square deal" which all Jobbers, Architects, Roofers and Property Owners have needed for so long—and already the move has shown a good effect.

In future, don't merely specify American Ternes, American Extra, American Special, American Old Style A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A, MF, or U. S. Eagle New Method—but examine the boxes when they arrive and see that the contents indicate exactly what you purchased. If the sheet isn't stamped with the coating, look along the edge for the mark "Waster."

If you'll use these precautions you'll find Roofing Tin to be the most satisfactory roof covering you can use—but you can't expect an 8-lb. Terne to do the work of the old time or present day 30 to 40-lb. coated plates.

Send for our booklet "From Underfoot to Overhead" if you would know how a high grade Terne Plate is made, and use MF ROOFING TIN, "The Terne which turns the elements," if you want the best Roofing Tin that can be had.

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE COMPANY

FRICK BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BOSTON, MASS.

BUFFALO: 600 Prudential Building.
PITTSBURG: 528 Park Building.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: 229 South Meridian St.
ST. LOUIS: 218 Chestnut Street.

Interior view of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in which we laid 30,000 feet of Interlocking Rubber Tiling, in a solid color, to harmonize with the stone finish.

Interlocking Rubber Tiling

Noiseless, non-slippery, restful to the feet, sanitary, extraordinarily durable. The finest floor for use in public buildings, banks, offices, theatres, hospitals, libraries, kitchens, laundries, billiard rooms, bath rooms, stairways, etc., etc.

Samples, estimates, and special designs furnished upon application.

Beware of infringers. Patented.

Manufactured solely by

New York Belting and Packing Company, Ltd.

91 and 93 Chambers Street, New York

PHILADELPHIA: 116-120 N. Eighth Street.
CHICAGO: 150 Lake Street.
SAN FRANCISCO: OAKLAND: 918 Broadway. } CAL.
BOSTON: 232 Summer Street.
BALTIMORE: 114 West Baltimore Street.
LONDON, ENGLAND: Arthur L. Gibson & Co., 19 to 21 Tower Street, Upper St. Martin's Lane, W. C.

Hotel Normandie

Broadway & 38th St., New York

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

FIREPROOF EUROPEAN PLAN

Single Rooms with Baths and in Suites

$1.50 per Day and Upwards

Center of Amusement and Business District

Telephone in Each Room
Restaurant and Palm Room
The Cuisine Unexcelled
Moderate Prices
Send for Booklet

ELMER E. ALMY, Prop.

Also, OSBURN HOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS
Author of "The Fighting Chance"

MAXIM GORKY

These three literary giants, the most popular novelists of America, Russia, and England, contribute

HALL CAINE
Author of "The Christian"

THE NEXT THREE SERIALS FOR

APPLETON'S MAGAZINE

We shall begin with one of the most remarkable novels of modern times, by one of the most remarkable men of the day, the great Russian author, patriot and exile,

MAXIM GORKY

This novel was written in America, and will be first given to the world in Appleton's Magazine. Gorky considers it his masterpiece, and all who have been privileged to read the manuscript have been carried away by its power. It has the grip, the rush and the thrill of Victor Hugo. It is full of mother love. It is full of the love of man for woman. It is full of the love of man for mankind. It is full of the excitement, the fire, the plot and counterplot of the upheaval of the Russian Revolution, yet it is as wholesome as its title indicates. It is called

"MOTHER"

This will be the most important serial of the time. It begins in the December number, illustrated by the brilliant Russian artist Ivanowski, who is now living in America.

HONESTLY, NOW, HAS ANY OTHER MAGAZINE SUCH A PROGRAM TO OFFER?

FREE==DECEMBER==FREE

We will give the December number free with all subscriptions for 1907

BE SURE TO ADD APPLETON'S TO YOUR LIST

A Great $3.00 Magazine Now only $1.50 a Year

D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York

SOME USEFUL BOOKS FOR YOU

KITCHEN GARDENING. By Thomas Bridgman. This work comprises 152 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - 50c.
FRUIT GARDENING. By Thomas Bridgman. Liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 50c.
FLOWER GARDENING. The work comprises 166 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50c.
MY TEN ROD FARM, OR HOW I BECAME A FLORIST. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40c.
THE STRAWBERRY GARDEN: HOW IT WAS PLANTED. WHAT IT COST. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - 40c.
FARMING BY INCHES; OR, WITH BRAINS, SIR. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cl., 40c.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Publishers, Philadelphia.
ANY OF THESE VOLUMES MAILED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

were old and forgotten before Columbus sighted the first land in the so-called New World. We say co-called, for M. Jean Finet, in "The Contemporary Review," recalls the fact that Baron Waldeck, who died in Paris in 1875 at the age of 109—a savant, who, at the age of 102 undertook for the famous firm of Didot a three volume encyclopædia upon archæology, on which he was an acknowledged authority—was possessed with the idea that Egyptian civilization descended in a direct line from the Mexican.

Leaving that theory for what it may be worth, certainly archæologists of to-day are unable to grope far enough into antiquity definitely to decide upon the time and origins of the lost civilizations of the American Continent. To readers of to-day, unless of the antiquarian and archæological kind, even the names of Tikal and Chichen Itza—"respectively the Rome and Athens of ancient America"—are unknown and so completely have the records of their greatness and fame passed from the memories of men that the first explorer of them—first, that is, according to our comparatively modern records — Bishop Diego de Landa, of Yucatan, about four centuries ago, had also been almost forgotten, while the chronicle of his researches slumbered for hundreds of years undisturbed in a Spanish monastery. Yet it is to the honor of the spirit of inquiry among scholars of to-day that this old and almost forgotten record of the ruins of the Mayan metropolis has served Professors Maudslay and Maler, of the Peabody Museum of Harvard, and Count Maurice de Peregny, the French archæologist, as their guide in explorations, which when completed and published in full, bid fair to outdo the wonders of romance and awaken a new interest in the ante-Columbian period of American history.

The reader who may care for these things and who may desire to know what has already been accomplished, as well as to get an idea by photographic reproductions of the earliest American skyscrapers, temples and pyramids, should read Mr. Griffith's article in a current number of "The Craftsman." The ruins of Tikal and its contemporary cities are now believed to be those in part recently explored by the archæologists referred to, and lie

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

in the Usumatsintla Valley, on the borders of Mexico, Guatemala and Yucatan. More than twelve massive pyramids, some of them more than two hundred feet high, and suggestive in architecture and presumable astronomical purposes of those of Egypt, have been explored. Each of these pyramids, however, unlike those of Egypt, is topped by a temple, which also shows the religious aspect of their construction. In addition, there are in this region other buildings of the Mayan metropolis, one at least of which clearly suggests our modern skyscrapers in its height and in the audacity of its builders. These ruins by their number, stability and rude grandeur attest the genius of the masons and architects of the Mayan period and prove them worthy to be regarded in this respect as the Egyptians of the New World.

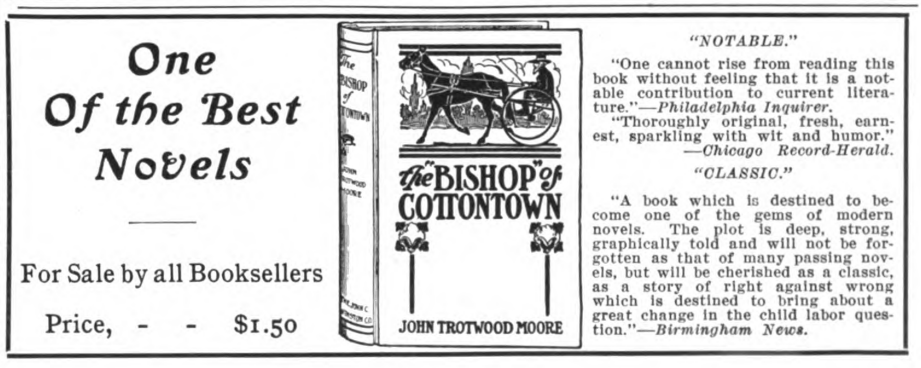
That even this rediscovery of these ruined cities will be anything more than an episode in the history of exploration is not probable. The wonderful luxuriance of Central American forests makes it almost certain that in a decade or two the jungle will again encroach upon them with its rank vegetation and cover up ruins which have survived the memory of their builders—unless in the mean time what may be called in its broadest sense American interest may be awakened and a combined attempt made by the different American governments to preserve these impressive remains of a lost civilization.

New York Tribune Review.

POLISHING OLD PEWTER

SINCE the craze for collecting old pewter has developed, many women have spent hours in their endeavor to try to polish the pieces into something approaching their former brightness but, generally speaking, without marked success. Some, of course, prefer that the pieces retain the dull, leaden appearance indicative of old age, while others fancy the brighter pewter.

Very frequently old pewter has become badly oxidized or corroded and the removal of the incrustation will take time. One of the best methods of cleansing such pieces is by soaking in a bath of soda crystals or borax, as hot as possible, then scrubbing with sand soap. Dry the article, then with metal polish, a little petroleum and a woolen cloth,



Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

YOU ARE A DEAD ONE IF YOU CAN'T COME BACK WITH A GOOD TOAST

In the SKULL TOAST BOOK
are 200 witty toasts
and 150 clever pictures
(count 'em)

Book made in shape of a skull
Limp Leather, $1.00
In Cloth, 60c.
6 x 7¼ inches.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., PHILADELPHIA

scour until the surface begins to show bright. Wash in soap and water and finish with a final polish of whiting.

A method in vogue among jewellers is to drop the pewter into a bath made of a solution of cyanide of potassium. It will be impossible to obtain this drug without a doctor's prescription, as it is a deadly poison, but, understanding the object for which it is to be used, any reputable person can obtain it in this way. The pewter should remain in the solution until the surface looks bright, then take it out, wash with hot water and soap and dry with a flannel cloth. It would be well to use rubber gloves while using the solution in order to protect the hands.

Another effective way of removing the discolorations is by using a mixture of kerosene and ordinary seashore sand, adding just enough of the oil to moisten the sand. With a coarse piece of canvas apply this to the metal and rub until the surface becomes bright. Any polish containing grease should be avoided if a brilliant finish is desired. Emery cloth or sand paper should not be used, as they will scratch the metal. In order to remove any dents which may have appeared take a wooden mallet covered with leather, with two or three pieces of curved wood to get into the crevices. Pewter is soft, and a gentle hammering will be all that is necessary to remove the hollows.

New York Evening Telegram.

WHAT IS A HORSE-POWER

WHEN men first begin to become familiar with the methods of measuring mechanical power they often speculate on where the breed of horses is to be found that can keep at work raising 33,000 pounds one foot per minute, or the equivalent, which is more familiar to some mechanics, of raising 330 pounds 100 feet per minute. Since 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute is called one horse-power, it is natural that people should think the engineers who established that unit of measurement based it on what horses could really do. But the horse that can do this work does not exist. The horse-power unit was established by James Watt about a century ago, and the figures were fixed in a curious way. Watt found that the average horse of his district could raise 22,000 pounds one

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Magazine of Christian Art

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine devoted to current Church Building American and Foreign and the allied ecclesiological arts with expert discussions of all topics relating to Christian Archæology

Christian Art

Christian Art is the direct emanation of the Christian Church. Having its beginnings in the early ages of Christianity, it developed to its fullest powers during the great period of mediaeval civilization, when religion and life were almost convertible terms. Thereafter, entering upon a period of decadence toward the close of the XVIth century (when this intimate relationship began to be ignored), it reached a period of almost complete debasement in the XVIIIth century, from which it has never fully recovered.

Mission of the New Magazine

Believing, as we do, that Art, to regain its highest flights, must unite once more in indissoluble bonds with Religion (since in all times and everywhere this has been the source and primary impulse) we desire in the new Magazine to emphasize this fact; through forgetfulness of which so much injury has been done to Art with a consequent weakening of the work of the Church.

Its Point of View

The Magazine of Christian Art will deal with the question of Religious Art from three points of view:—the historical; the theoretical; the practical.

Its Field

It will aim to cover, as far as possible, the entire field of Art in its relation to Religion, and will treat of Architecture, Painting, Sculpture in stone and wood, Stained glass, Metal work, Goldsmiths' work, Embroidery, Printing and illuminating, Heraldry, Music and Liturgics.

Its Contents

It will contain fully illustrated papers by expert authorities on the theory of Christian Art as applied to these various fields; illustrated articles on the great works of the past in all the provinces of Art, and critical records of all, both good and bad, that may be done at the present day in these various domains.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Its Illustrations

Every resource of modern reproductive processes will be called upon to enable The Magazine of Christian Art to meet to the fullest degree the demands of its richly endowed field of operations; and drawings, photographs and paintings will be reproduced upon the largest scale adapted to the character of each subject presented.

To Whom it will Appeal

Primarily to the makers of Christian Art the new magazine will make an eloquent appeal. Architects, decorators, craftsmen in all materials that enter into the completed structure will find here the earliest and most authoritative publication. Current work wherever produced will be illustrated to a large scale. Plans, sections, elevations of projected buildings will be published as soon as the drawings are completed; while photographs of executed work in every field of art will receive an abundant exposition.

Its Policy

Directed from the point of view already referred to, The Magazine of Christian Art must necessarily deal, primarily, with those ecclesiastical organizations which, by the nature of their doctrines and liturgies, make the completest demands upon the service of Art. But it will endeavor, with equal interest, to enlist all bodies of Christians in a united effort to make once more, and in the truest sense, "art, the handmaid of religion."

While The Magazine of Christian Art will frankly advocate, in its editorial columns, the Christian Art of the Middle Ages as the most fruitful and potent source of inspiration for contemporary development, ITS PAGES WILL ALWAYS BE OPEN TO THE FREEST EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION AND TO THE ILLUSTRATION OF THE MOST DIVERGENT TYPES.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM
EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Its Editorial Management

The general direction of The Magazine of Christian Art will be in the hands of MR. RALPH ADAMS CRAM, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the American Institute of Architects, and senior member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. The professional work of this well known firm in the direction of a restoration of sound principles in ecclesiastical art, as well as Mr. Cram's published works—*Church Building: The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain: Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts*— will serve to indicate the principles and standard the Magazine has set for itself.

The Date of Issue

The Magazine of Christian Art will be issued on the 1st of each month, printed on a special paper, with pages 8¾ inches by 12¾ inches and a type form 6½ inches by 9¾ inches. It will be richly and thoroughly illustrated in all of its departments—the editors having already received assurances of the hearty co-operation of many of the leading authorities in its various departments.

Subscriptions

Cash Subscriptions received prior to January 1, 1907, if paid in advance, will be accepted at the rate of $3.75 each. After January 1, 1907, the price of subscription will be $5.00.

CHARLES FRANCIS OSBORNE
MANAGING EDITOR

The John C. Winston Company, Publishers
1006-1016 Arch Street
Philadelphia

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

foot per minute. This, then, was an actual horse-power. At that time Watt was employed in the manufacture of engines, and customers were so hard to find that all kinds of artificial inducements were necessary to induce power users to buy steam engines. As a method of encouraging them, Watt offered to sell engines reckoning 33,000 foot-pounds to a horse-power. And thus he was the means of giving a false unit to one of the most important measurements in the world.

New York Times.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE next Convention of the American Institute of Architects to be held in Washington City, January 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1907, will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute, founded in 1857. A bronze tablet containing the names of the founders of the Institute will be unveiled in The Octagon House, commemorating the occasion. During this meeting the Institute will inaugurate the custom of presenting a Gold Medal for distinguished merit in architecture. The first medal will be presented to Sir Aston Webb, the architect of the Victoria Memorial, London, who received the Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects and knighthood during the past year. This meeting will also be the occasion of a formal banquet at which will gather those distinguished in the fine arts, prominent Government officials, representatives of educational institutions, and men of literary fame. As ceremonial and sociable events will occupy the time of this meeting, no formal papers will be read, but the routine business and commemorative exercises will occupy the time of the delegates. It is proposed to make this a notable meeting.

JARRAH WOOD

THE last number of the *Kew Bulletin* contains a note on the properties and uses of the jarrah wood, a species of eucalyptus, native to Western Australia. The main difficulties in connection with its use in this country are the cost of freight for such heavy timber from Australia and its intense hardness, which makes it difficult for ordinary English carpenters' tools to work it. The tree which produces it grows generally to a height of 100 feet, and sometimes 150

The Complete Works of GEORGE ELIOT

In 24 Illustrated Volumes

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS announce the publication of a new edition of George Eliot's Complete Works in twenty-four volumes.

GEORGE ELIOT

Swinburne has said of George Eliot: "Her powers are matchless altogether in their own wide and fruitful field of work." The great English critic Leslie Stephen pronounces her "The greatest woman that ever achieved literary fame."

No other English novelist wrote so invariably at his best. This is George Eliot's supreme distinction. *Silas Marner, Adam Bede, The Mill on the Floss, Romola, Middlemarch, Daniel Deronda,* to name only a few of her famous novels, are a testimony of her unvarying genius and high art. These titles are household words the world over.

The present edition contains everything George Eliot ever wrote. It includes Cross's famous biography of George Eliot in three volumes. There are in all twenty-four volumes, handsomely bound in rich red-brown cloth (or crimson half-leather), with gold stamping. Each volume has gilt top and rough uncut edges. The 24 frontispieces are in photogravure; there are in all 96 illustrations. Paper, binding, and presswork are of the best; the whole set, in twenty-four volumes, is a magnificent example of book-making.

OUR OFFER On receipt of $1.00 we will send you the complete set in 24 volumes, all charges prepaid, and enter your name as a subscriber for either HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, or THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for one year. If you do not like the books when they reach you, send them back at our expense and we will return the $1.00. If you do like them, send us $2.00 a month until the full price, $31.00, is paid. If the half-leather binding is desired, please so state, and make monthly remittances of $3.00 until the full price, $48.00, is paid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS NEW YORK CITY

"A" Class Offer

HOUSE AND GARDEN - - - - -	$3.00
SCRIBNER'S - - - - - - -	3.00
METROPOLITAN - - - - - -	1.50
	$7.50

All for $5.00

Success, Cosmopolitan, World To-Day, Woman's Home Companion, can be substituted for Metropolitan.

Address SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT HOUSE AND GARDEN, 1016 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE
METROPOLITAN
MAGAZINE

"The Magazine of Cheerfulness"

Its Aggressive Policy for 1907

A Great Historical Series

The Mexican War. Chapters of Dramatic Human Interest relating to a neglected period; political disclosures of great national significance to America and Americans,—presenting in reflex some of the most important "doings" at Washington to-day

Health and Surgery

Articles by Physicians and Surgeons of world-wide repute on present-day ailments, including a treatise on Appendicitis by one of the most celebrated medical men in America

The Future of Transportation

The Best Fiction The Best in Art

The note of cheerfulness in and through all

THE JANUARY ISSUE OF THE

METROPOLITAN

will be full of good stories, and apt illustrations. The World-at-Large Department will deal with current events of national and world-wide importance. The Drama will be treated of in picture and story.

FILL OUT AND SEND IN WITH $1.50

H. & G.

Send me THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE for 1 year, beginning.....

Name.....

Address.....

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE CO.
3 West 29th St., New York City.

"An Appropriate Present"

A Bound Volume of

HOUSE AND GARDEN

prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada

Price - - - $3.00

feet. It is found only in Western Australia, extending over the greater portion of the country from the Moore River to King George's Sound, forming mainly the forests of these tracts. According to Baron Mueller, when selected from hilly localities, cut while the sap is least active, and subsequently carefully dried, it proves impervious to the borings of insects. Vessels constructed solely of it have, after twenty-five years' constant service, remained perfectly sound, although not coppered. It has been tried at three places in the Suez Canal, and after having been down seven years, the trial samples were taken up in order that a report on their condition might be sent to Paris. From certain correspondence between the Kew and some London vestries, it appears that jarrah has lately been used by the Chelsea Vestry for paving the King's-road, and by the Lambeth Vestry in the Westminster-bridge-road.

Journal of the Society of Arts.

METCHNIKOF AGAINST RAW FRUIT

PROFESSOR METCHNIKOF, the noted bacteriologist, has just announced in Paris that raw fruit should never be eaten, condemning it beyond remission. He was asked whether grape pips cause appendicitis, and replied that they might, but were to be considered a detail.

The essential point is that microbes swarm on all fruit. Persons harbor quite enough bacteria as it is, he says, therefore raw fruit should be absolutely forbidden. The professor has long since prohibited it in his own home. On the other hand, he warmly recommends stewed fruit, because, he says, it is palatable, wholesome, and sterilized by boiling.

New York Times.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CORN SHOW

THE Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association announces the following cash prizes for the Corn Show to be held in connection with its Annual Meeting at Harrisburg, January 22-25, 1907. This meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, and the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dairy Union, which will have a great exhibit of dairy products. Competition open to any resident of Pennsylvania.

The rules governing the exhibition may be had on application to the Secretary, E. S. Bayard, East End, Pittsburgh. Prizes will be awarded successful exhibitors in the different classes, including an alfalfa exhibit.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"Sunnycrest"—A Southern California Home and Its Garden
Quaint Houses of the South—Colonial Homes of Natchez
The Ellicott House—An Attractive Home near Baltimore, Md.

Talks About Hardy Perennials
Harmony in Decoration
Dunster Castle

Vol. XI FEBRUARY, 1907 No. 2

House & Garden

$3.00 Yearly

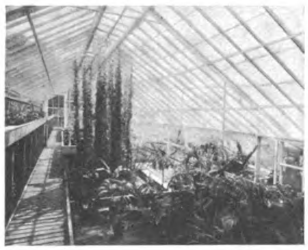
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK TORONTO

25 Cents

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

H AND C

One of our even-balanced plans with palm house in the center, and rose and general plant house wings.



Interior of one of the wings used as a general plant house. Those are strings of smilax at the rear.

Greenhouse Philosophy

What It Should Mean To You

If it is to be a part of your plan to have a greenhouse this winter, so full benefit will be yours in starting garden vegetables and bedding plants for the spring, then you should not delay any longer in taking the matter up. Nature will not wait for you, and we must have time for our share of the work.

You, possibly, have gone over all that a greenhouse, however small, would mean to you—to your entire family.

There may be lots of ifs, and ands, and buts, which you believe apply to your particular case. You may be mistaken about some of them—perhaps all of them. Wouldn't it be a satisfaction to know? Suppose you make it a point to call at our offices and let us chat it over—if you cannot call, write us a letter, giving all the facts and information you can—anyway, send 5 cents in stamps for "How to Start a Greenhouse."

HITCHINGS AND COMPANY

1170 Broadway, New York

GREENHOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
Manufacturers of
HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS

H AND C

N.B. FLAT HERE. IMPORTANT.

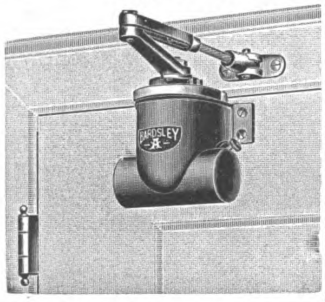
Monarch Sash Chains

THE BEST CHAIN MADE
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY **Bridgeport Chain Co.,** BRIDGEPORT CONN.

THE BARDSLEY

Improved 1904 Pattern



Can be applied to either a right-hand or left-hand door, or either side of a door without any change whatever. It has a coiled wire spring, the most durable form of spring known, and is the easiest of Door Checks to apply.

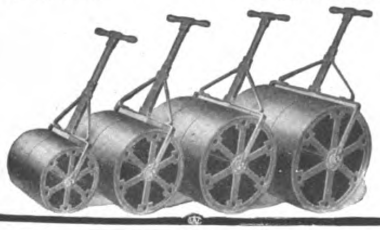
JOSEPH BARDSLEY, 147 to 151 Baxter St., New York City

Boston, 19 Pearl St. Chicago, 86 Lake St. St. Louis, 404 Security Bldg.
Cincinnati, 3135 Epworth Avenue San Francisco, 519 Mission Street

LAWN, ROAD AND GOLF ROLLERS

We can supply you with just the roller you want. Lawns can be very much improved by rolling after the roughening effects of freezing and thawing spring weather. Golf Grounds and Tennis Courts can be easily put in order for fast play with Buch's Rollers. They are practically indestructible, have aluminum finish and can be had in any size or weight desired. Built for man or horse power. Extra weights for all sizes furnished in quantities to suit. Write for booklet telling all about our full line.

A. BUCH'S SONS CO.,
106 Walnut St., Elizabethtown, Pa.



THOMAS W. LAWSON

with his usual shrewdness installed **"Winchester"** Heaters in all his farm buildings at his magnificent farm, "Dreamwold," Egypt, Mass. If there was merit enough to satisfy Mr. Lawson and his Architects, do you not think they would satisfy you? Samples may be seen at

Smith & Thayer Co's Office, 234-236 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Room 1501, Fuller (Flatiron) Building, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York

AN IDEAL LIVING-ROOM

THE LIVING-ROOM.

Being one of a series of little talks on Interior Decoration of especial interest to readers of HOUSE AND GARDEN.

THE Living-Room shown in the picture typifies much that is best in house furnishing of to-day where no particular period is represented. The standing woodwork, that is, the doors, windows, ceiling beams and mouldings are all of white birch, an inexpensive wood. It is stained a dull gray-green and finished with a soft polish which brings out the full beauty of the grain of the wood. This effective and pleasing treatment is accomplished in a most simple manner by first using one coat of STAIN No. 335, followed by one coat of WHITE SHELLAC, and one coat of EGGSHEL-LAC, the last coat to be lightly rubbed with pumice and oil.

The floor of oak has first been given a coat of ENGLISH OAK WOOD TINT No. 254 and finished with FLORSATIN, which produces an effect fully equaling the best wax finish.

Careful note should be made by the reader of the exact names of these finishes mentioned, there being many articles sold of somewhat similar names. The wall covering is hand-blocked paper, showing two tones of green in almost pastel shades, harmonizing perfectly with the woodwork. A tan-grey is used for the ceiling tint between the beams and the heavy velour over-curtains at the windows repeat these tones, while the fine net hung next to the glass shows a lighter shade of the same color.

The grate open-fireplace is faced about with black marble, showing green veining.

In combination, the woodwork, marble, wall treatment and hangings form an excellent setting for the mahogany furniture with which the room is furnished. Much of the upholstery is of tapestry, introducing dull, soft reds, tans and old blue, which colors are repeated in the particularly beautiful Oriental rugs.

Many growing plants showing vivid green contrast agreeably with the side walls. The fixtures are of dull old brass. Thus you see that the creation of even so beautiful a room as this living-room is, in reality, a simple matter.

Perhaps you do not know just how to go about it—but here we can help you. In charge of our Department of Decoration is Margaret Greenleaf, the well-known practical decorator. If you will write to Miss Greenleaf, telling in as full a way as possible what you wish to accomplish, she will lay out a plan for you, without cost to you in any way, sending samples for the treatment of the woodwork, the wall covering and draperies to be used, together with complete information about everything you might wish to know.

When writing about decorations, address Margaret Greenleaf, 36 Vesey Street, New York. Send ten cents to cover the postage and for a copy of the "Home Ideal."

CHICAGO VARNISH COMPANY,

Department 15, 35 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.

Department 15, 36 Vesey Street, New York.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTES AND REVIEWS

A FOREST GIANT

AMONG a boom of logs at Leamy & Kyle's mill, at False Creek, Vancouver, is a tree cut into four 24-foot logs taken from one tree, which is one of the largest specimens of the Douglas fir that has ever been cut in the province, whose record for giants of the forest is world-wide. These four logs were respectively, 84 inches, 76 inches, 70 inches and 60 inches, and in none of them was there a knot or other defect. The total number of feet of lumber that can be cut out of this tree is 28,614.—

Victoria Colonist.

PLANTS UNDER CHLOROFORM

A VERY curious announcement is reported in a recent issue of "The English American," to the effect that one of the professors of the University of Copenhagen has been making a number of experiments with plants subjected to the narcotizing influence of ether and chloroform. The professor's plan appears to be as follows: He first sends the plants into a condition which is described as being in all respects analogous to lethargic sleep, wherein they remain for a considerable period, during which time they are laid aside. When they ultimately revive from this condition of sleep they are said to begin to bud and flourish in remarkable profusion. It is further remarked that the known physiology of plants does not explain the phenomenon, but that those who have seen the results of the experiments testify to their reality. It will surprise most people to hear that the word "anæsthesia" can be applied to plants at all, and it is not easy to conjure up a vision of a plant in a lethargic sleep or to realize the nature of its awakening. The whole report is so very curious that we await with interest the arrival of further particulars. Perhaps, however, they will not come.

Chamber's Journal.

For a June-like Winter

No need for old age to give up the refreshing nap at the favorite sunny window-seat in zero weather, for every part of every room is made as balmy as on the sunniest June afternoon in the houses warmed by

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS BOILERS

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators for Hot Water or Low Pressure Steam are the most convenient, cleanest and most economical heating outfits known in the world. Many thousands of these outfits are annually put into OLD, as well as new cottages, houses, stores, schools, churches—ALL buildings—FARM or city. Easier to run than a parlor stove; and the fuel and other savings quickly pay for the outfit. Four months' Winter still ahead! Need not remove old-fashioned heating methods until ready to start fire in the new.

ADVANTAGE: The air burning feature of IDEAL Boilers is a scientific development. Too little air "smothers" a fire. Too much air "chills" the flame. In proportion as the precise amount of air is supplied at right points, the greatest possible fuel economy is secured—just as in modern, improved oil and gas burners a correct air supply produces far greater lighting effect. The air-burning feature of IDEAL Boilers greatly assists to bring about their sure, large economies in fuel consumption.

A broken view, showing the hollow castings filled with water, the large air-burning space, and the long fire travel absorbing the greatest possible percentage of heat from the fuel.

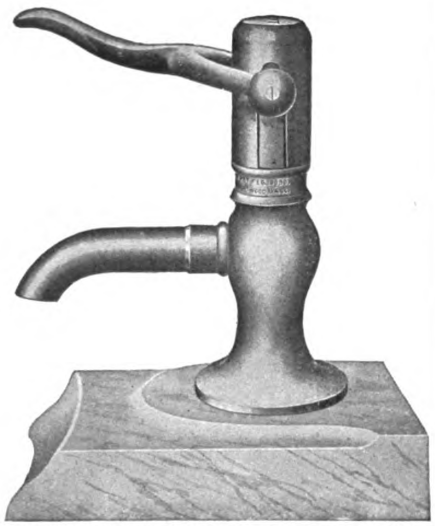
Write for valuable catalogue, setting forth the full list of ADVANTAGES. Sales Branches throughout America and Europe.

Dept. 10 AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY CHICAGO

BOMMER SPRING HINGES (ESTABL. 1876.)

BOMMER BROTHERS, M'F'RS. ARE THE BEST 256 TO 276 CLASSON AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



THE BROUGHTON SELF-CLOSING BASIN COCKS HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MANY OF THE LARGEST HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE EQUIPPED WITH THESE GOODS. ::: ::: MADE IN BRASS, NICKEL OR SILVER PLATED, AND IN SOLID SILVER-METAL. ::: :::

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

Manufactured only by

E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co.

SPRINGFIELD: MASSACHUSETTS

WORKS AT BRIGHTWOOD

"The Griswold," New London, Conn.
R. W. GIBSON, Architect.
6—26" diam. 24'—0" long. 8—24" diam.—22'—0" long,
79—14" diam.—11'—7" long.

THEY CAN NOT COME APART — KOLL'S PATENT

Knoll's Patent Lock Joint Columns and Ornamental Capitals were made and furnished by us for this building.

We have unusual facilities for turning out work of this character. See our special catalogue in "Sweet's Index Catalogue of Building Construction," pages 323 to 328.

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.

MT. VERNON, N.Y., U. S. A.

New York Office, 1123 BROADWAY
H. SAUNDERS CO., Elston & Webster Aves., Chicago, Ill.
A. J. KOLL PLANING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
Manufacturers of Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns for Pergolas, Porches, or Interior Use. Send for catalogue (P)

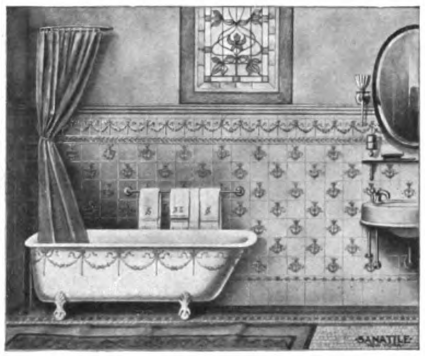
THE BEST SASH CORD MADE

SILVER LAKE A

EVERY FOOT IS STAMPED IN RED

SILVER LAKE "A"

LEATHEROLE



SANATILE

LEATHEROLE is a handsome, embossed wall hanging, suitable for halls, libraries, dining-rooms, or for large public rooms. SANATILE is the best known substitute for porcelain tiling. It is made in relief and can be used in vestibules, kitchens, laundries, bath rooms, etc.

∴ ∴

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

∵ ∵

THE LEATHEROLE COMPANY

24 E. Twenty-second Street New York

FIDELITY TRUST CO., AND OFFICES OF E. W. CLARK & CO. PHILADELPHIA
T. P. CHANDLER, Architect

Engineering and Construction work solicited for complete Central Heating Plants, Steam and Water Warming Apparatus, Fan Systems of Heating and Ventilating, Power Equipment and Auxiliary Machinery, Fire Service and Water Supply Systems. The "Keystone" Vacuum System of Exhaust Steam circulation for large Buildings. Estab'd 1879- 5000 Plants since then.

Correspondence Solicited Estimates Furnished

PHILADELPHIA STEAM HEATING COMPANY

1513 Filbert Street, Philadelphia

TO REDEEM WASTE LANDS

Plans for Converting Long Island Forests Into Productive Dairy Farms

RECENT experiments on Long Island have proved that the so-called waste land is really very fertile. The Long Island Railroad Company, believing that the future welfare of the island and its people depends on the use and cultivation of these lands, established an experimental farm at Wading River, Long Island. The wild forest growth was cut away, the stumps were blasted out with dynamite, the ten acres so cleared were ploughed and sowed with winter rye; fruit trees and berry plants were set out and the farm was made ready for the winter.

The first work was done September 7, 1905. In sixty-four working days the ten acres were cleared, ploughed, harrowed and rye was planted. As soon as possible in the spring all sorts and varieties of vegetables were planted. Native wood ashes, Canada wood ashes and manure (ten tons to the acre) were the only fertilizers used. The vegetable products proved that the land was good for the purpose of market gardening.

Years ago Long Island was a milk-producing territory; to-day there is little or no milk shipped to New York dairies. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and it seems that some use should be made of the twenty thousand acres of land now lying idle sixty miles from Manhattan for raising fodder, feeding cows and shipping milk of the best quality to the near-by markets.

The success with the fodder crops has been even more marked than that with the vegetables. Alfalfa planted late—on June 1—when it began to bloom and reached a height of 26 inches and cut at the rate of 3,700 pounds to the acre. Alfalfa growers and experts who have visited Experimental Station No. 1 have said it was 'way beyond any other growth of alfalfa in the United States, both as to size of stalk, stand, color and height. The usual growth is 4 and in exceptional cases 8 inches the first year, 18 inches the second year and about 34 inches, its normal height, the third year. This crop is of the greatest value for cows. An established alfalfa field can be cut from three to four times a year, and is good for at least twenty years. It requires an alkali soil, hence if the

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

soil upon which alfalfa is to be grown is "sour" it should be sweetened by the use of lime, and to be sure that it is in an alkali condition a handful of moistened litmus paper, which can be bought at any drug store, applied to it is a sure test. This paper is blue, but turns pink or red if there is any acid present; it is cheap and absolutely reliable. Teostine is a very thrifty and wide-leaved grass. In appearance it is similar to corn, but having much leaf and little stalk. It has been cut on Long Island four times in the season; both cows and horses are very fond of it. Millet made splendid growth, and, while there is a difference of opinion regarding the fondness of cattle for this food, the experience of those having given it a thorough test is in favor of this crop. Although White Flint and the tall Virginia Horse Tooth corn were grown for fodder alone, there is a very large yield of ears. Sorghum also did splendidly.

Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad Company, fully realizing the importance of the success attained in the production of this wonderful alfalfa yield, determined to interest the large milk interests in the Long Island country. With this in mind, he invited officials of the companies to be his guests on a special train to visit Wading River, to see what had been accomplished and to give their opinion as to the practicability of dairy farming there.

The officials of the dairy companies marvelled at the success enjoyed with alfalfa and other fodder crops, and seemed quite favorable to the project of starting a farm on Long Island to partially serve their customers. They voted the trip a success, and it is believed that the idea is a step in the right direction.—*New York Tribune Farmer.*

GUM FLOORING

THERE never was a time in which a hard, smooth, durable flooring was so much in demand as in recent years. A competition has sprung up between the different hardwoods adapted to flooring. Yellow pine, though not deemed in the category of hardwoods, is sufficiently hard to make substantial flooring, and when quarter-sawed cannot be beaten for durability. Rock or sugar maple has come to the front as an admirable flooring material,

Dutch Morris Chair

Suggestion

Our Specialty is Cottage Furniture

Simplicity of design and strength of construction.

We furnish the goods finished or unfinished.

A request will bring a package of illustrations.

Visitors are invited to inspect specimen pieces displayed in our warerooms.

No. 1010

WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO., Manufacturers
32 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

The McHugh Idea of Simple Things,

As expressed in Useful and Decorative Furnishings, has the Approval of the Best Class of Retail Custom in New York City

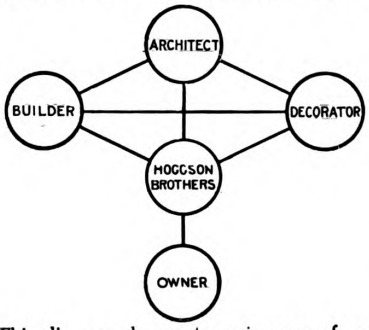
FURNITURE:	FABRICS:	FLOOR COVERINGS:	WALL COVERINGS:
In McHugh-Mission Style and of Handwrought Willow: English Easy Chairs:	McHugh Singapore Lattice: Homespun Arras Cloth: Chintzes, Cretonnes, etc.:	Ragstyle Carpets: Colonial Wool Rugs: Dhurries, Fillings, etc.:	Foreign Paperhangings: Japanese Grass Cloths: Fabrikona Textiles:

An original Juvenile Picture Frieze "Little Pierrot," in French Gray Colorings, is ready for Delivery; Illustrations on Request.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO. {9 FORTY-SECOND STREET, WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE} **NEW YORK**

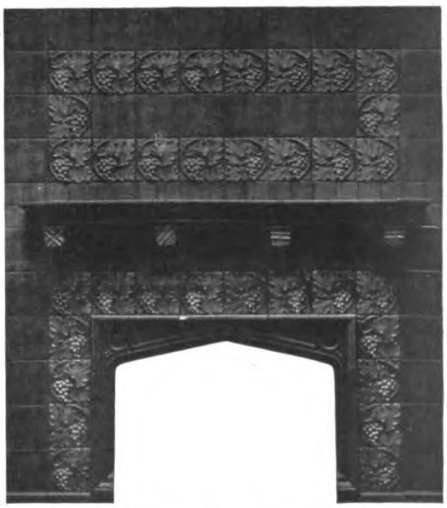
At the Sign of the "Popular Shop." (Trademark Regd.)

A NEW BUILDING METHOD



This diagram shows the principles of our organization, which directs, co-ordinates and controls *every part of a building operation.* It includes under a single contract the services of the architect, builder, decorator and furnisher, and places the responsibility for every detail of the work on a single firm. "The Way to Build" mailed on request.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
CONTRACTING DESIGNERS OF
Residences, Banks, Clubs, Libraries
7 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK



Complete mantel in colored mat glazes

MADE BY

ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.
CINCINNATI

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Peerless Sheet Rubber Tiling

CUSHION BACK

Noiseless *Odorless* *Sanitary*

The most perfect covering for floors ever produced. Can be laid on iron, cement, wood, stone or other surfaces

We don't know how long it will last. We've only had it in service TWELVE YEARS and it is still perfect

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Manufactured by

Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.

16 WARREN STREET, - NEW YORK

Quality Vegetables

If a vegetable lacks **quality**, no matter how prolific it is, or how beautiful to the eye, it should have no place in the family garden. The varieties of vegetables that are most profitable for the market gardener are not always the most satisfactory to the amateur.

Dreer's Garden Book

describes the varieties that are best for the amateur as well as best for the market gardener. **Four Superb Color Plates**, 224 pages profusely illustrated, describing everything worth growing in vegetables and flowers; including our unmatchable Hardy Perennials, Cannas, Roses, Dahlias, Gladiolus, etc.

Mailed free to anyone mentioning this publication.

Five "Quality" Vegetables

DREER'S CRYSTAL FORCING RADISH. Beautiful round white variety, crisp and tender; a quick forcer and succeeds equally well in open ground. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.

DREER'S ARISTOCRAT SWEET CORN. Extra early, ears 8 to 10 inches long and of delicious quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts. postpaid; quart 45 cts. postpaid.

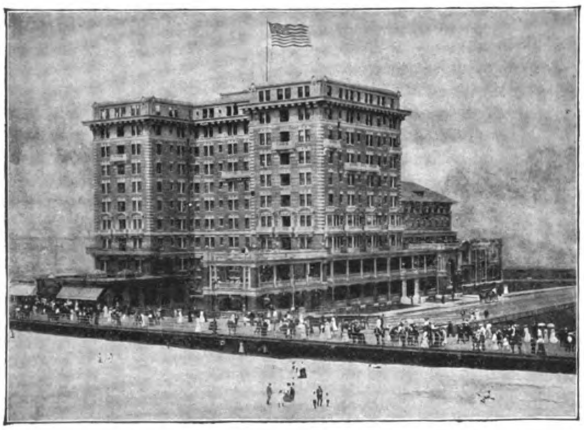
DREER'S SUPERB SALAD TOMATO. Just the right size to serve whole with salad. Very solid and smooth; few seeds and superb in flavor. Very prolific. Color bright red. Pkt. 20 cts.; 3 pkts. 50 cts.

DREER'S ALL HEART LETTUCE. Forms large heads, with extremely solid heart. Color beautiful yellowish green and flavor rich and buttery. The very best lettuce for private gardens. Packet 10 cts.; ounce 25 cts.

DREER'S IMPROVED LIMA. This pole lima of our introduction has now become the standard for quality, earliness and prolificness. Our strain will be found greatly superior to the ordinary. Packet 10 cents; pint 28 cents, postpaid; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

One packet each of the above five kinds of "Quality Vegetables" sent postpaid for 40 cts

HENRY A. DREER **Philadelphia**



CHALFONTE

Is a new Fireproof building of the best type, located

ON THE BOARDWALK

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BETWEEN THE PIERS

THE LEEDS COMPANY

Solicits your patronage and invites you to write for Illustrated Folder and Rates

CHALFONTE ∴ IS ∴ ALWAYS ∴ OPEN

A CONCRETE RESIDENCE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
A. F. NORRIS, *Architect.*

CONCRETE COUNTRY RESIDENCES

is the title of a new book just published by the **Atlas Portland Cement Company.** This book contains about 90 photographs and floor plans, illustrating numerous styles of concrete houses, and should be of great value to those who are about to build. It has been collated for the purpose of showing prospective house builders the many advantages to be derived from a concrete building.

A copy of this book (size 10 x 12 inches) will be sent, charges paid, upon receipt of $1.00. **Address Information Bureau.**

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

30 BROAD STREET - NEW YORK CITY

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

YOUNG TREES
Forest Grown
∴ ∴
Half usual prices
Write for circular
∴ ∴
BRINCKLE & CRAWFORD
307 Equitable Building
WILMINGTON, DEL.

A. W. LONGFELLOW, Architect, Boston

The Original Shingle Stains
First Made, First in Quality and First
in the Favor of Shingle Stain Users
Cabot's Shingle Stains

have often been imitated during the last twenty years, but none of the imitations have the same depth and richness of color, the lasting qualities or the wood-preserving value of Creosote, "the best wood-preservative known." **Proof on application**—being testimonials, samples on wood and full information.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents at all Central Stations
"QUILT," the Warmest Sheathing

The Colonial Lamp

This Electrolier has the restraint in curve and line which harmonizes precisely with the Colonial design. The colors are subdued and have a chastened effect. Tall and graceful, it still typifies the severe dignity which distinguishes the Puritan.

Lighting fixtures of all kinds for the dining-room, library, drawing-room, hall and boudoir, harmonizing with the design of the room. These designs are most beautiful, and comprise a full line of fixtures not to be obtained elsewhere.]

Electric Lamps representing all the periods from the classic to the modern are on exhibition and sale at our especially designed show-rooms, eighth floor, 11 West 32d Street, New York, or at the following:

Theodore B. Starr, New York City
Smith Patterson Company, Boston, Mass.
Dulin & Martin Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.
John S. Bradstreet & Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
F. A. Robbins Company, Springfield, Mass.
Morreau Gas Fixture Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
The Toledo Chandelier Mfg. Company, Toledo, Ohio
The Hofman Jewelry Company, Columbus, Ohio
The Fixture House Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Morgan & Allen Company, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast
The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. K. Cowan & Company, Chicago, Ill.
Dauler, Close & Johns, Pittsburg, Pa.
Forve-Pettebone Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Company, Omaha, Neb.
Walbridge & Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Sanborn-Marsh Electric Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Pioneer Mantel and Fixture Co., Detroit, Mich.
Tilden-Thurber Company, Providence, R. I.
Frank Adam Electric Company, St. Louis, Mo.

DEPT. H.

THE DUFFNER & KIMBERLY COMPANY
11 WEST 32D STREET NEW YORK

The W. H. S. Lloyd Co.
26 East 22d Street - New York

We carry by far the most superb as well as the most extensive lines of foreign (and only foreign) wall hangings to be found in any one house in the United States, and we are the sole importers of the matchless line of
A. Sanderson & Sons, London.

A few of our patterns are illustrated in this issue

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

D. and C. Roses

are the best. *Always on their own roots.* Plants mailed to any point in the United States. Safe arrival guaranteed. Over 50 years' experience. Flower and Vegetable Seeds a specialty. Write for

NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE

for 1907—the leading rose catalogue of America. 114 pages. Mailed free. Describes over 1,000 varieties. Tells how to grow them and all other desirable flowers. Established 1850. 70 greenhouses.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., West Grove, Pa.

VINAL & NEGUS

Landscape & Garden Architects

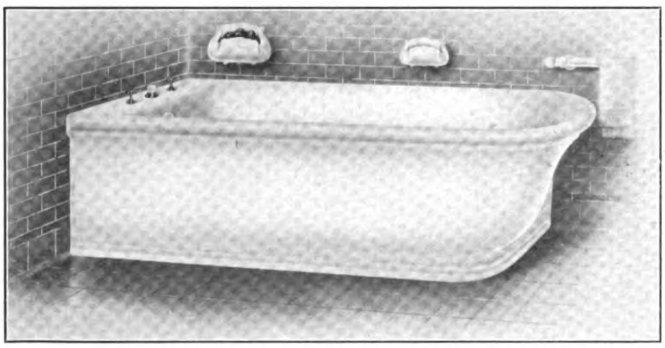
601 Boylston Street, Copley Square

Boston, Massachusetts

The Trenton Potteries Company

Manufacturers of

"Ideal" Solid Porcelain Bathtubs



NEW PATTERN "SEVILLE" BATHTUB FOR CORNER

The Trenton Potteries Company

Trenton, New Jersey, U. S. A.

and for smoothness and solidity is thought by many to exceed anything in use. Oak is largely used for fine floors, especially those which are to be covered with rugs instead of carpets. Pacific coast fir is to become an important competitor of the other woods in the flooring line. There is another wood that is making little stir, and is not obtrusive, neither is its praises much sounded abroad. We mention gum with confidence, but fully aware that some will sneer at the name. Yet gum flooring is making headway, and a larger quantity of it is being manufactured and going into use than many are aware. Gum, or hazel as it is called in some portions of Missouri and Arkansas, is a wood eminently adapted to a smooth, solid and durable flooring. The genuine red gum of the lower Mississippi bottoms runs well to heart wood, and is less liable to warp than the white gum which abounds farther north. When sawed into narrow strips, rightly piled and dried, it is handled without much trouble from warping. George Prentiss told how it could be done in an issue of the *Lumberman*. There is apparently no reason in the world why gum should not be extensively utilized for flooring. It presents a rich color-tone, and is susceptible of high polish, if that is desired. It can be used plain or quarter-sawed. Mr. Prentiss prefers the plain sawed strips for flooring. The whole log can be converted into flooring, as it runs largely clear of knots or other defects. When plain-sawed, both heart and sap can be used for flooring. In price it can compete with any wood extant.

Northwestern Lumberman.

CITY FARMING

F. M. CARROLL of Chicago, says the "Drovers' Journal," is showing the possibilities of city farming on a half-acre lot, corner of South Park avenue and Twenty-third street. Several rows of corn planted last June matured early. Potatoes are ready to be gathered after ninety days instead of the usual 110. Tomatoes are ready in ninety days, squashes in 110. His plants are neither cultivated nor irrigated. In the fall an 18 inch mulch of horse manure is placed on the soil and allowed to settle during the winter. This lasts for four years, and prevents evaporation of moisture. Lettuce and radishes are planted on the surface, corn, potatoes and tomatoes in the earth beneath the mulch. When a small piece of the mulched earth was scraped bare and left so, the stunting effect on the nearest vegetables was plainly visible.

The Country Gentleman.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1907

"Sunnycrest"—A Southern California Home and Its Garden ..... *Charles Frederick Holder* 44
Practical Features in the Development of a Country Estate ..... *Richard Schermerhorn, Jr.* 51
Dunster Castle ..... *F. Acland Hood* 55
Quaint Houses of the South: I.—Colonial Homes of Natchez ..... *E. E. Ronim* 59
Harmony in Decoration ..... *Margaret Greenleaf* 65
Talks about Hardy Perennials: I.—The Plantain-Leaved Day Lily ..... *W. C. Egan* 70
The Ellicott House—An Attractive Home near Baltimore, Md. ..... *Elizabeth King Ellicott* 72
A Farmhouse Economically Furnished ..... *Mabel Tuke Priestman* 78
Correspondence 82
Garden Correspondence ..... *W. C. Egan* 84

NOTES AND REVIEWS

A Forest Giant 1
Plants under Chloroform 1
To Redeem Waste Lands 2
Gum Flooring 3
City Farming 6
Book Reviews:
The Garden and Its Accessories 8
A Glossary of Terms Used in English Architecture 8
Discovery of the Ancient Temple of Dionysos 10
Turning the Forests into Paper 11
Battle of the Trees 12
American and European Parks 17
An African Oasis 22
Nero as a Builder 24
A Wren Anecdote 26
Mountain Mahogany 26

Copyright 1907 by The John C. Winston Co. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Philadelphia Post Office, June 26, 1901

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBERS, 25 CENTS

Remittances may be made by money-order or check, payable to the order of HOUSE AND GARDEN

Subscribers should promptly notify the publishers of any change in address

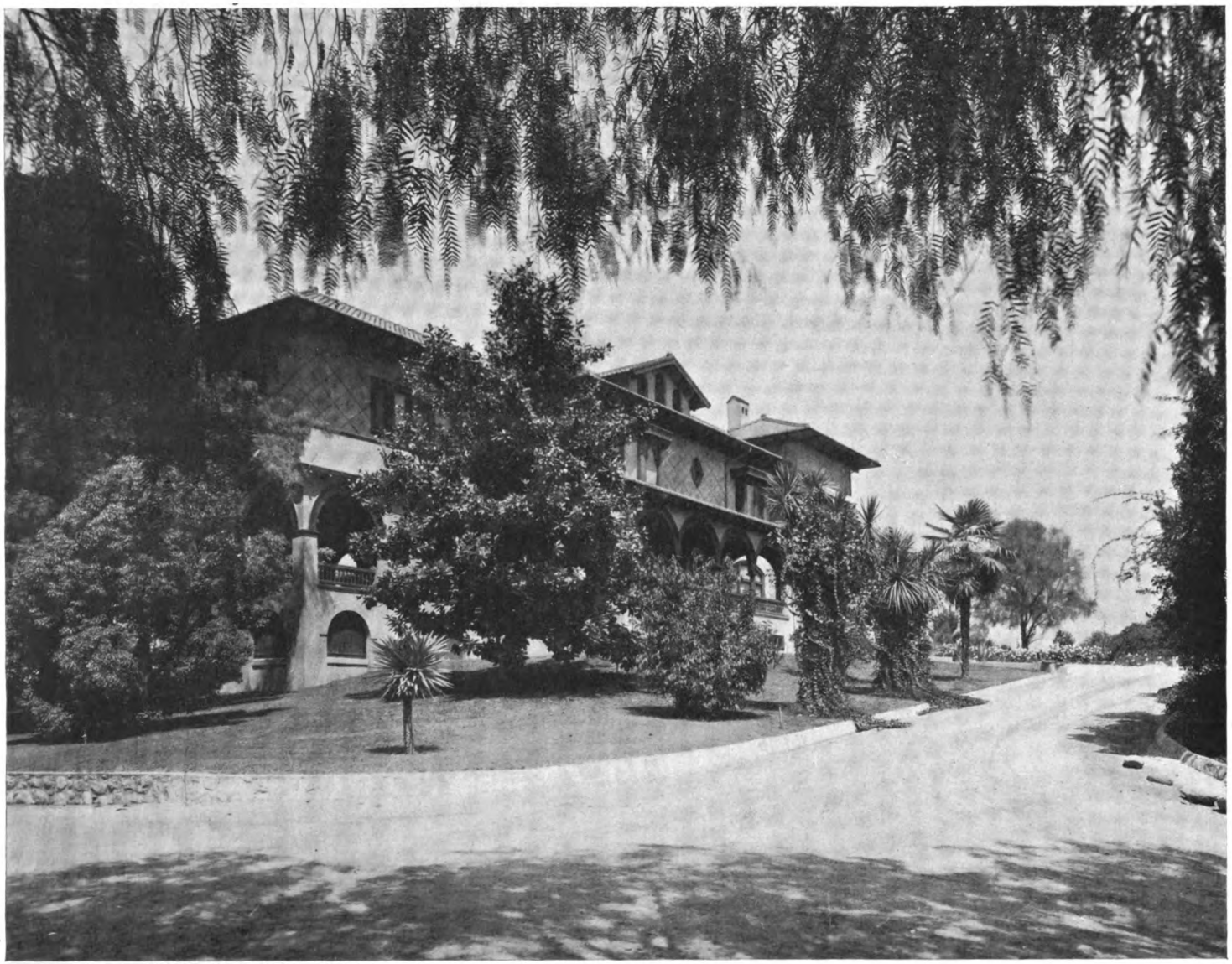
Manuscripts and photographs suitable for publication in HOUSE AND GARDEN are solicited. Such as are not available will be returned, if postage is enclosed

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
1006–1016 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google



"SUNNYCREST"
THE RESIDENCE OF ROBERT J. BURDETTE, ESQ.—PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

VOL. XI FEBRUARY, 1907 No. 2

"SUNNYCREST"

A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOME AND ITS GARDEN

By CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER

THE traveler in the United States, particularly in the country and in many suburban districts of the Middle West, often wonders at the lack of originality in the homes and gardens of the people. The architecture is ornate, tremendous, commonplace, and there is little in the average small town, East or West, to commend itself to the artistic mind. The writer has wondered at this and considers it can hardly be prevented. In new towns, settled by pioneers, there is often a lack of taste and money. Every man is his own architect and crude ideas run riot. In towns of a better class the evidence of the carpenter, who imagines he is an architect, is found, and it is only when these towns

A SCREEN OF FLAME AND SKELETON TREES

Copyright, 1907, by The John C. Winston Co.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

ALL THE WORLD SEEMS TO HAVE BROUGHT TRIBUTE TO "SUNNYCREST"

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

grow and attain age and artistic settlers that the effect of the landscape artist and the real artist architect begins to be felt. Nature always lends herself as an aid to the artist, this being especially true in Southern California where peculiar conditions hold, particularly in the fast-growing city of Pasadena, at the head of the San Gabriel valley.

This city is hardly thirty years old. The locality was a semi-desert in summer, covered with greasewood and chaparral; to-day it is one of the most beautiful places in the country, having all the evidence of age and maturity which a remarkably rapid growth can bring. The beautiful photographs, by Hance, of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, which illustrate this paper, emphasize this, as twenty-one years ago "Sunnycrest" was a barren, weed-grown hill, given over to gophers, tumbleweed and native grasses. Then it became an orange grove, and a fashionable and attractive avenue crept through the groves at its feet, and the hill in the course of its evolution became too valuable to raise oranges upon, and finally became the home place of Mrs. Burdette, whose taste and originality are seen in all its beautiful lines and in its many nooks and corners.

Few places in America have an architecture that is *sui generis*, and throughout the land Colonial, French, Old English, Flemish and Dutch fancies are combined to make the towns and cities what they are; but in Southern California it is different. Here is a pronounced and peculiar architecture. The old Mission Fathers blazed the way into its valley from the South, and their ideas being purely Moorish, they built all the missions along these graceful and beautiful lines; arches, red and yellow splashes of color, tiles suggestive of Spain and the Moors, features restful to the eye and senses.

The architecture is not for the eye alone, but is pre-eminently practical. Southern California is a semi-tropic country, so far as its flora is concerned. Warm weather may be expected from July to October, though it can be said not so disagreeable nor intense as the humid weather of the East. In winter the nights are cool, with occasional frost, therefore it is necessary to keep both cool and warm, hence the adobe, which the early Mexicans conceived out of the exigencies of the situation. The adobe mud, found in various parts of the country, is made into bricks and houses built with walls often over two feet in thickness. The roof is of tiling, and the result is a cool house in summer and a warm one in winter; in a word, heat and cold are shut out and kept out.

The old missions were all built of adobe, and the modern Moorish or mission house of Southern California is a practical adaptation of the idea, eminently satisfactory. Instead of adobe, stucco or plaster is used, and when painted in rich yellow, orange or red hues it adapts itself in a remarkable way to the bright sunlight, the blaze of color that is a characteristic feature of Southern California.

"Sunnycrest" is a typical home of this kind. The house is essentially Moorish in its design, is an adaptation of the so-called mission style, the Moorish, with a very important addition, "American comforts." It stands on a sightly hill commanding the San Gabriel valley, and has an outlook, a setting which gives it scenic rank among the most beautiful spots in America. The house faces the west ridge of the San Gabriel valley, which is environed by low spurs from the main Sierras. It overlooks a deep cañon—the Arroyo Seco,—a river of fragrant verdure, which sweeps down from the mountains, bringing the breath of the forest and its trees into the very city. To the north and east rise the Sierra Madre, a grim wall of peaks and ranges, rising from six thousand feet at Pasadena in Mount Wilson to eleven thousand feet in Mount San Antonio, thirty-five miles distant. This range is thirty or forty miles wide, a marvelous jumble of ranges and peaks, cut by myriads of cañons which pour their brooks and streams down into the San Gabriel valley and across it in winter to the sea.

In summer from "Sunnycrest" the range lies in a golden haze, the peaks bare, but in winter, when the valley runs riot with flowers, when the slopes are aflame with the golden Eschscholtzia and countless flowers, the range is often white with snow down to the three thousand-foot level, and one of the most remarkable panoramas to be seen in any land is presented—winter and semi-tropic summer face to face. Yet the valley is redolent with the perfume of flowers and the harsh breath of winter rarely gains the ascendency. So from "Sunnycrest" the eye rests on banks of snow, great trees bowing beneath its weight; sees it rolling up the north slope of San Antonio to the summit, then in gigantic wraiths, whirled off over the valleys with their groves of orange, lemon, grapefruit, olive and numerous other trees. The eye rises to snow banks, and drops upon flowers; it encompasses all zones. Yet in the gardens of "Sunnycrest" on this winter day it is snowing; but the snowflakes which cover the ground are orange petals, whose fragrance blends with the perfume of California violets and fills the air. Winter is there, not five miles away, and one may reach it on the mountain road in an hour and don snow-shoes and enjoy the delights of winter even to a sleigh ride up the trail to the summit. But to reach it one is forced to pass through groves of ripening oranges, strawberry patches, and a region that is the garden spot of the world in the luxuriance of its growth, the splendor of its floral offerings.

As I write, the gardens of "Sunnycrest" are before me, being but a stone's throw from my own

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

A GLIMPSE OF THE LAWN FROM THE VERANDA

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHARMING VISTAS THROUGH THE ARCHES

SMALL PLANTS AND ORANGE TREES OF MANY VARIETIES

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

home. The house, with its red-tiled roof, its wide and extensive verandas, its picture-like windows and succession of Moorish arches, surmounts the hill, and reaching away from it in several terraces and sloping gently to the avenue on the east, and to the Arroyo to the west, is the garden, truly a modern Hesperides, and one to delight the eye of garden lovers of all degrees and tastes. Its strong feature is its variety. You may rest the eye on portions that are in strict alignment, while beyond in the opening, flowers run riot of their own will. I see nodding over the fence, formed of countless roses, the Eastern goldenrod, in tints of burnished gold, ten feet high, here a giant, and in vivid contrast clumps of South American pampas grass, cream-like and beautiful.

In the south series of terraces are flowers and plants from almost every land; splendid masses of rare cannas in tints of gold, yellow and vermilion, and all the minor plants, seen in hothouses in the East. Near the porte-cochère are beds of the large California violet and all known varieties. Here a second fence protects the drive and is made of the sweet pea, back of which is the rose garden; not the seasonal garden of the East, but a perennial one in which roses bloom the year around and where the choicest varieties can be found.

Perhaps the feature that would make the strongest impression upon the stranger who might stroll through the "Sunnycrest" garden in winter, would be the variety of plants; forms which represent almost every clime. On the lawn are two fine specimens of *Sequoia gigantea*, five hundred miles from their home in the Sierra Nevada, where the only grove of this tree in the world is to be seen. These two trees attract immediate attention. Their trunks are sturdy, pillar-like, the tree having a pyramidal shape suggestive of great age and the power to resist the elements. Near-by is the redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens*, which forms the great forests of the Coast Range, and with it are firs, pines, larches, and cedars, from many different localities.

Beautiful in its mathematical precision is the Norfolk Island Pine of the South Pacific, the whirls of branches being thrown out at certain distances, the tree ornamental in every way. Not a stone's throw away is an English holly with its bright berries; graceful trees from the Nile, the famous thorn tree from Palestine, in fact, almost every known land is represented by trees, from the eucalyptus of Australia to the Indian bamboo, and from the cork of South America to the pine of Norway. Reaching down to the avenue are orange trees of many varieties: the Washington navel, seedling, the pomelo, lemon, lime and Japanese oranges or cumquats, and the thin-skinned oranges from Tangier. Here are walnuts, pecans, chestnuts from Italy, figs from Smyrna, loquats from Japan, Chinese nuts; trees that hail from Africa and the Nile, and everywhere palms of great beauty, ranging from the giant fan palm of the American desert to the date from Cairo, and many more famed for their grace and beauty.

The palms of "Sunnycrest" give it an essentially tropical appearance, which the big South American and Abyssinian banana trees, the dragoon palm or yuccas intensify, yet but a few feet distant are American apples, pears, cherry trees; in fact, were it possible for trees of all climes to meet in convention, the assemblage on this hill would well represent it.

Near the large trees are numerous small plants of variety and beauty, huge African lilies, the great wild tiger lilies of the Sierra Madre, wild shrubs of various kinds, century plants, some in bloom, with gigantic spikes twenty or more feet in air, rows of yuccas or Spanish bayonets, which bloom in the summer and dot the Sierra Madre with their pure white clusters which fill the air with perfume.

Leaving the front lawn, which is of *Lepia*, a new lawn plant, the stroller enters the front of the terraces, along which the pathway extends, environed by myrtle, honeysuckle, ivy, and flowering plants, which shut out the house and grounds, rare roses, scores of flowering shrubs, azaleas, masses of delicate ferns from Hawaii, China, Japan and the Orient, massed with giant brakes from the California Sierras, but from which rise graceful palms, which find congenial surroundings in Southern California.

There is a constant change with which to regale the eye and other senses, and everywhere roses, for this is, *par excellence*, the land of roses, from the huge Paul Neyron to the delicate and diminutive forms, and from these of delicate tint to the blazing splendors of the Gold of Ophir which covers trees, and forms literal bowers of color; indeed, the north line of "Sunnycrest" is a fence of red roses that alone in almost any land would create a sensation.

Climbing to the next terrace the eye rests upon masses of white and red oleanders, azaleas, clumps of brakes and rare roses, forming a maze of fragrant verdure from which rise sago and other palms, whose leaves rustle musically in the soft wind, while from the adjacent pines of Oregon comes music of another kind—the laughing of the wind through the needles, the moaning of the distant sea.

All the world seems to have brought tribute to "Sunnycrest" in fruits and flowers, and in the center at the summit, above the last floral terrace, staged between great trees—pines, eucalyptus and acacias,—stands the house with its spacious verandas on two sides, large wide out-door rooms, after the agreeable fashion of the country, suggestive of the genial hospitality of the home. From here one

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

looks through Moorish arches, and obtains a new and charming vista from every point of view. Perhaps it is beneath the old Mission bell; out through the eucalyptus trees, or through the branches of the flame and skeleton trees, or over the breadfruit and Irish buckthorn. Everywhere lofty snow-capped mountains, orange groves, ridges of green hills, stretch away, completing a picture, rare in any land beneath the sun.

It can be imagined that "Sunnycrest" has interior charms as well. It is one of the purest Spanish houses in the valley, its lines attractive and to it the mistress has lent her artistic tastes. The living-room suggests the orange, the deep yellow of the lower walls gradually paling as it ascends. In the reception room the idea of the apricot is carried out with delicate tints. The guest rooms have other schemes, while the library is perfect in its splendid Moorish finish and ornate decoration. The dining-room is modern Spanish, if the term can be used, being furnished in Santa Barbara Spanish leather work. Withal, "Sunnycrest" is essentially home-like; this charm is nowhere absent. It has the formality of a great place, yet its garden softens the lines, and as a whole, it is the embodiment of all that would seem desirable in this land of the afternoon.

Practical Features in the Development of a Country Estate

By RICHARD SCHERMERHORN, Jr.,

Civil Engineer and Landscape Architect

THE esthetics of country estate development have been treated in numerous articles, recent and long past; as also there have been exceptionally thorough accounts of the work accomplished through horticultural aids in the rendering of landscape effects and general pleasing conditions. It is, however, particularly noteworthy that there has been little space given to the practical points concerned in the building of a private estate, and it is the purpose of this article to dwell upon the subject mainly from this latter standpoint.

We have to consider a tract of say 500 acres, of rough and undeveloped land except for a portion which has been used for farming purposes. The country is hilly and fairly wooded. The owner engages a landscape specialist and arrangements are made for the immediate use of his services. We may now follow the successive steps and important points toward the object in view, i. e., to make of this wild tract of land a property which shall in the first place be habitable and with all means furnished for personal convenience; in the second place, which shall be rendered attractive and pleasing to the eye; and in the third place, which shall contain all requisites for amusement and recreation.

The boundary lines of the property are first carefully surveyed and the building of a substantial fence following these lines is commenced at the earliest practicable moment. This provides a barrier against all trespassers, many of whom, however uninterested they may have been in the property in its former condition, are always greatly delighted to pry into matters concerning the actual work of construction. A careful topographical survey is next in progress, and if the landscape man can personally participate in this, so much to his advantage in the matter of a careful study of the property. The survey gives at the outset a chart of the land, every feature of which can be studied in detail. Plans can thus be drawn intelligently and a full economy provided for, while artistic features can be studied thoroughly instead of half-way guessed at. An economy derived from the proper planning of even a few hundred feet of roadway through the use of such a survey plan will often save in excavation the cost of the entire survey.

The first step toward the actual execution of the work will consist in establishing the correct location of the house. It is by all means wise to set the house at the highest elevation for purposes of wide range of view, but other considerations must also be observed. It is often the case that a house will be placed upon an extremely high ridge without ever considering the proper means of approach, and as a result the driveway is constructed with grades which necessitate not only an enormous expenditure for excavation, but the roadway will furnish, from an artistic standpoint, an ugly and unprepossessing appearance. Care must be taken also to locate the house with due regard to its position governed by the

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

actual boundary of the estate. While it is not necessary to place it in the exact center of the property, its location should not be fixed so that it is at extremely unequal and varying distances from the main highways and the principal points of interest on the estate. Also while it is satisfactory to observe an unobstructed view of the countryside from all sides of the house, it should be remembered that a house thus situated is exposed and open to all the elements. Therefore, if the house has a southerly exposure and the view is fairly open on the east and west, it would be more satisfactory on the whole if it were set somewhat below the crest of the hill on the north, as the side being the most severely affected by the weather.

It is not an unusual practice when having selected the site for a house to cut and clear away everything around it within a very considerable radius, and then to create an entirely new condition by planting and grading to certain carefully defined lines. In many cases this idea can be carried to the extreme. As stated, a house should not be left entirely exposed to the weather, even if plans will ultimately develop means of protection. If the house is located in a forest or thick grove of trees, it is generally sufficient to clear away only a portion of the timber leaving certain portions to act as windbreaks on the sides most exposed. Then when the newly planted trees have matured, the older ones can be destroyed as may be seen fit. This matter of windbreaks is very important and can be considered on other portions of the estate as well. The success of a garden or cultivated fields may often depend upon the proper protection of the same against the elements.

Assuming that it is necessary to locate the house also with some relation to the main driveway, the latter becomes the next subject for consideration. By studying the topographical plan, the course of this road is determined and it is preferable to build this as soon as work on the house is in progress. It is unwise, however, to do more at first than to place the road in just such a condition as will serve for ordinary use as the constant heavy traffic during construction periods will necessitate a refinishing of the road at the end of the work in any case. At the same time, a spot can be selected for the establishment of a nursery, as during the road construction and the work of clearing for the house, it will probably be necessary to remove much material which would be desirable for planting purposes in different parts of the estate. It is always well to save such hardy forest trees as dogwood, oak, hickory, spruce, pine, etc., of such sizes as can be transplanted readily and are of proper proportions. This nursery can be added to considerably during the course of further construction and much use can be made out of other material which otherwise would have been destroyed.

Progress thus far, the development of the estate is now considered in a general light and the remaining features are studied out carefully. A service road is planned with an entrance and course quite distinct from that of the main approach. Intersecting and branch driveways may be constructed traversing other parts of the estate. Means for a water supply are developed. A mountain brook will often furnish a satisfactory source for this latter, with hydraulic rams delivering to a tank set at an elevation sufficient to furnish adequate pressure for the requirements of the house. Under different conditions a deep pipe well, connected to a windmill or a small steam or hot air pump, will afford other means of supply. A complete pipe system can then be instituted to reach all points of the estate.

While the practical points are being considered, it will be necessary also to give attention to the drainage system. The roads will be failures unless careful drainage is provided for, while the territory in the vicinity of the house must be just as carefully treated. Lowlands or bogs in the neighborhood of the dwelling should all be drained as far as possible as the annoyance or sickness which is apt to arise from the presence of such makes an expenditure in this direction very worthy. By careful study of the plan as a whole, the drainage from all these parts may often be combined, and delivering to some particular location it is often possible to use this surface water to form a lake and thus add to the attractive features of the property. In districts where there is no drainage to brooks and streams, ravines and hollows in the woods are serviceable for collection areas if located at a sufficient distance from the roads and dwellings.

In matters of sewage disposal; a man of moderate means may be excused for not going any further than the construction of a cesspool, but in the case of those who can afford a large enough house to make the question of sewage a considerable item it is shortsighted not to arrange for a system which can be made wholly unobjectionable. There are several different methods of sewage disposal entailing varied cost, but one which is simple and very satisfactory is that generally known as the Waring system, which provides for the collection of the waste in a septic tank located at a short distance from the dwelling, the liquid matter being siphoned off automatically into a disposal field through open-jointed tile pipe, where it is allowed to filter through the soil and is also partially absorbed by the atmosphere. What material is not siphoned off in this manner is drawn off through another pipe line whenever necessary. The disposal field requires only a very small area, depending upon the size of the house and character of the soil, and a suitable location for this can generally be chosen with little difficulty. The appearance of the soil is not affected other than that a richer verdure is produced. The settling tanks can be screened from view by thick planting, thus rendering

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

them unobtrusive. The cost of such a system amounts to a very small item compared to the general expenditures required on an estate of substantial character, and it obviates an objectionable feature which would otherwise be in distinct evidence.

The location and building of the stable is probably the next object of interest. It is found convenient to place this at a distance far enough from the house to do away with the undesirable features arising therefrom, but not so far as to destroy the continuity of relation which should exist between these two buildings. It may also be found necessary to remodel and improve the entire group of farm buildings and this is provided for at an early date. The lodge house and entrance gateway have been designed with their fitting relation in architectural features to the other important buildings although their location has been decided at the time of the planning of the main driveway.

Having thus disposed of the principal features requiring attention from the actual standpoint of health and comfort, plans are now made to cover the requirements for amusement and recreation. The character of these accessories will depend upon the taste and pocketbook of the owner. He may be of a domestic nature and take particular interest in a superior dairy, chicken farm, cattle raising or in a flock of sheep. He may otherwise possess sporting proclivities and keep a stable of thoroughbreds and build a private race-course on his grounds. He can also establish kennels and rear prize-winning dogs, can enclose a portion of his estate and stock it with deer and game. He can build a fish-pond and use this to his heart's content. A golf course, polo field, tennis courts and the like will appeal to the athletic side of his nature. The construction and development of these particular sources of recreation all play their part in the building of a substantial country estate. As they call for work of a very special character and as they are probably not in sufficient general use to command popular interest, they may be omitted from this discussion. The gardening and horticultural features of the estate, however, will always claim consideration second only to those of the actual needs, but these have been treated upon so frequently through other sources that there is probably little information concerning them which can be brought forth to suit the ends of this article.

There are a few points, however, which are particularly important in connection with landscape effects, which should not be omitted. Probably the most important is the development of the grounds in the immediate neighborhood of the house. It is safe to say that this treatment should depend almost entirely upon the character or design of the house. Some houses are so executed architecturally that a formal garden is actually a part of the design rather than an accessory, at least in some cases it should be. Other houses are so planned that a garden with straight lines and clipped hedges in close connection with it, is entirely out of place, and a broad rolling lawn with well-judged plantings of trees and shrubbery in commanding places, furnishes the most satisfactory solution.

The successful architect or landscape architect is one who can merge the house into its natural surroundings in such a manner that one may practically seem to "grow into" the other. Most estates are deemed incomplete however without this formal garden, and if the character of the house does not justify the building of one in connection with it, there are certainly other parts of the estate which may be suitably adapted for the purpose.

In the case of driveways, there are numerous points to consider from the landscape point of view in the construction of these. The standard methods of highway construction should only be observed in connection with the durability of these roads. It is preferable that the general course of the road be curved and irregular and it is better to avoid geometric lines. The lines of the most successful of these driveways have probably been laid out by means of the eye alone, although this is apt to cause some embarrassment if it is necessary that the work be executed by contract. Attention should also be given to the banks and side slopes of these roads. While it is an expensive method to grade these slopes so that they may appear to coincide as nearly as possible with the adjoining contours, the effect obtained by attending to this is well worth the extra cost. Sometimes this can be accomplished in too harsh a manner and the sides of the road will present too strong a contrast in regard to their smoothness and lack of forest vegetation as compared with the territory beyond.

This can be overcome to some extent by means of judicious planting. There is another point to consider in developing the profiles of the roads. Standard highways are generally built with little attention given to abrupt changes of grade at any one point; as, for instance, the condition which may be encountered when a grade of 1% intersects a grade of 6%. These grades may be merged and the abrupt angular deflection obviated by planning an easy connecting vertical curve at the proper points of tangency. The appearance of the road is improved greatly by careful attention to these features.

It is frequently found necessary to build retaining walls along the course of roads where steep side hills are encountered. It is probably best to avoid the construction of these retaining walls where possible, and to cut and fill to an even slope, but this cannot always be regarded on account of cost of same. Masonry walls are apt to assume a harsh appearance against a generally quiet landscape, but this appearance may be softened considerably by planting

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

trailing vines and creepers at their base so that in time they will be entirely covered. It is often very desirable to build a bridge over some stream or intervening gully. It is particularly necessary in designing this bridge to pay close attention to its appearance as well as its rigidity. If the country is rocky, it is very effective to construct the bridge out of this local stone. If none of this is to be obtained, a bridge of rough-dressed timber will serve the purpose as well, if it is designed in a most informal manner. As the road nears the main dwelling, it is particularly important that the approach shall conform in character to the surroundings of the house. If the house is formal and stately, a straight avenue leading in a rectangular direction to the main axis and planted on both sides with symmetrical trees and shrubs will lead to the best results. On a great many estates an attractive effect is obtained by planning an abrupt curve in the road at the beginning of this straight avenue so that the house shall appear in the distance, only after this turn is made. In the case of a less pretentious mansion, the road should follow the contours of the land as nearly as possible and be constructed with the greatest tendency to natural effect. Take also in consideration a road which is built through a continuous stretch of woodland. Such a drive will often become monotonous, but if it is possible without unreasonable expense to clear away portions of the forest at varied intervals so that occasional open spaces or meadows may be produced, a much pleasanter drive is afforded. At least it should be possible to cut through certain portions of the woodland so that vistas are obtained leading to the open or to objects of particular interest. Similar principles may be followed in developing the estate in general. Scenery can be planned technically so that well-defined attractive results can be realized.

Some owners enter in upon the project of building their estate with the idea of hastening its completion so that they may have it to enjoy in full without long intermediate delays and interruptions. Others prefer to render it, in the first place, merely habitable and then to work out the details at their leisure for their amusement. Considerable embarrassment is often encountered from the elaborate orders given by the owners for accomplishing a certain piece of work within a certain time and toward a certain result without considering the actual cost. Further embarrassment is also caused by the frequent haphazard mixing of the labor accounts so that the owner is unable to ascertain whether his expenses for a certain period cover, for instance, the construction of a road or the shearing of his sheep. This can only be remedied by utilizing a complete bookkeeping system in which every man's time is allotted to the actual class of work he is employed upon and all materials are charged against their actual account. When the labor and materials are supplied by the owner direct, this arrangement is distinctly to his advantage; when the work is let on percentage basis it is absolutely necessary and even when the work is contracted out in bulk it will pay the owner to keep in touch with the work in this manner. In the first case, he is enabled to ascertain just how much the individual portions of the work are costing and where to apply his attention if any of the costs are running to excess. In the second case, it is necessary as a check on the preliminary estimates and as a safeguard against careless handling of the work or presumption on the part of the contractor. In the third case, work of this character generally requires a considerable amount of per diem labor whether the work is contracted out as a whole or not. Unless the owner is prepared to follow this up closely, his accounts are not apt to be economically managed. In short, let the owner be advised that he know exactly what the different branches of the work are costing him, no matter what system of payments is employed. Otherwise, it is likely he will eventually realize how much of trouble and dispute might have been avoided.

It has been the writer's object to describe as briefly as possible the most important of actual conditions encountered in the development of the average country estate, and the way to treat them. Many of these are so well known, at least to those of actual experience in the work, that it has seemed almost unnecessary to mention them, but at the same time it is surprising to note in actual work how many of these conditions are totally ignored. Therefore, it is hoped that the general reader of this article will find at least a few suggestions which may be of value to him, and it is to this end that the article has been written.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Houses with a History

DUNSTER CASTLE

By F. ACLAND HOOD

DUNSTER Castle is one of the most interesting, as it is certainly one of the most beautifully and romantically situated places in England. It stands on a wooded, isolated hill or tor, about 200 feet high, rising from the level plain, which extends between it and the Bristol Channel and it is backed by higher hills, some wild and heather-covered, others beautifully wooded. At its foot lies the picturesque little town, with its whitewashed and timbered houses, and projecting tiled roofs and dormer windows, with the old Luttrell Arms Inn, now somewhat modernized outside but still preserving its fine oak room and gabled porch, and with the very quaint octagonal market place, built as a yarn market by George Luttrell about 1590 and still bearing the marks of a cannonball, fired from the castle during the siege of 1646.

The castle was one of the most important fortresses in the West of England. It consisted of two parts, the upper and the lower ward, due to the two natural platforms into which the hill was divided. On the flat, oval summit of the hill stood the Keep; the naturally steep sides were made so smooth that a direct attack by an enemy was almost impossible. The lower platform, about 50 feet beneath, on which was built the lower ward, is semicircular in form, the ground on the east side falling suddenly in a low cliff supported by a retaining wall, below which the slope, now terraced by paths and clothed with trees, descends to the foot of the hill. A cleverly engineered drive,

DUNSTER CASTLE FROM THE TOWN

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE GATE HOUSE—DUNSTER CASTLE

cut out of the side of the hill in later years, winds round it under a high yew hedge and wall up to the principal entrance, while on the left hand a frail iron railing seems to the nervous visitor, with a shying horse, a somewhat inadequate protection from the deep fall to the river below. The pedestrian generally chooses a shorter way, in old days the only approach and only intended for horsemen, not for vehicles; a very steep road which leads past the stables under the archway of a grey stone, ivy covered gatehouse of the time of Richard II. It is 65 feet broad, 23 deep and 45 high, with four corner turrets and connected with the main building by an ancient wall, pierced by the gateway of the lower Ward between two flanking towers, the old door of massive oak beams four and one half inches thick and held together with iron bands, still remaining.

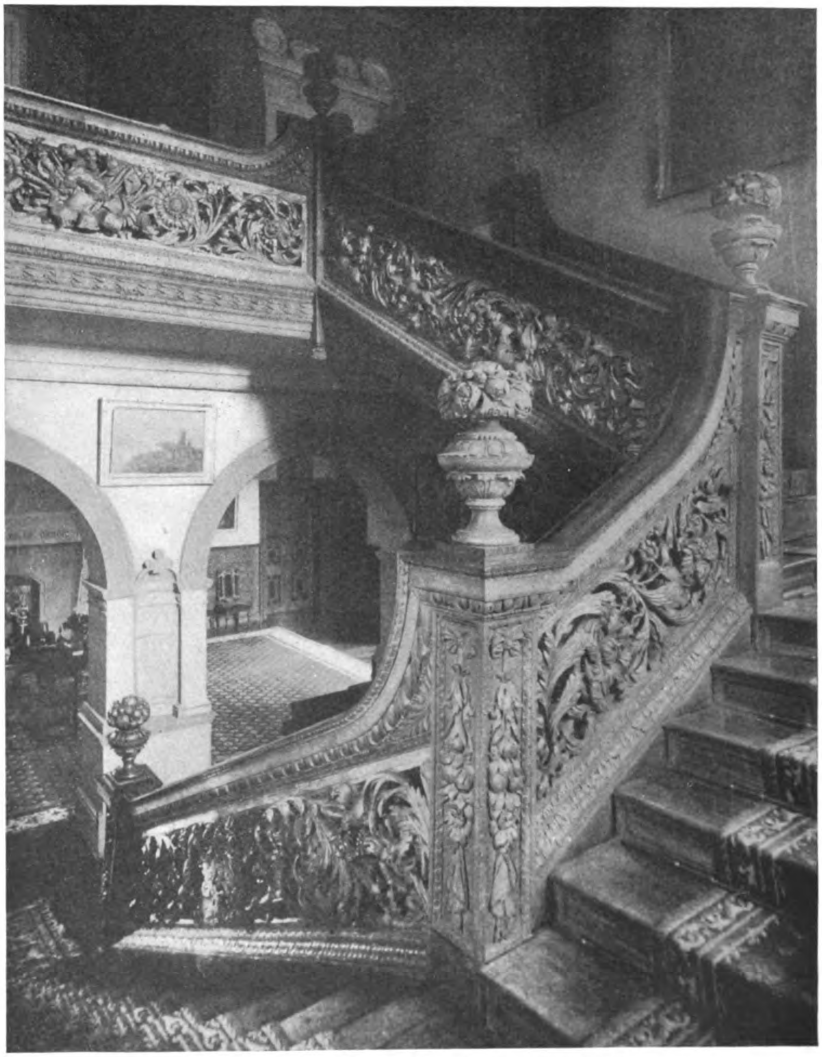
Following this wall and passing under the castle windows, one arrives at an irregularly shaped terrace, about twenty yards wide, facing southeast, and protected from cold winds by the castle and hill of the Keep behind. This limited space has been made the most of and is laid out as a charming little garden. Here on a sunny day one can fancy oneself in a Southern climate, so sweet is the scent of verbena, myrtle, roses and mimosa, so brilliant and jewel-like the beds of geranium and begonia of every hue set in the emerald turf, so luxuriant the vegetation on the slope below, where every sort of flowering shrub is planted and where some young olives are flourishing, while a lemon tree one hundred years old planted against the wall still bears.

The charm of this sheltered corner is enhanced by the sense of elevation above the world, as one looks down over the battlemented terrace wall into the rooks' nests on the treetops below and across the green flat plain, called the Lawn, to the wooded deer park beyond and to the purple Quantocks and the silver sea and the blue mountains of Wales in the far distance, while the river, hidden from sight, reminds one by its music of the charming mill walk and the old mill and arched bridge far beneath us, and of the trout waiting for the sportsman to try his skill. Though from want of space the garden is small, there are endless walks cut among the trees on the side of the hill and seats where one can bask in the sun at any season of the year. A steep path with steps leads up to the summit of the hill, formerly the Keep, but since the early part of the eighteenth century the smooth well-kept bowling-green, with an octagonal summer-house, a border of flowers, and shady trees through which can be seen distant glimpses of Dunkery Beacon and the sea.

The first mention of Dunster is in Domesday Book, where it is recorded as the Castle of William de Mohun. It was held by that family till 1376 when, on the death of Sir John de Mohun without male heirs, his widow sold the property to the Lady Elizabeth Luttrell of East Quantoxhead for 500 marks (£3333-6-8), in whose family it has remained ever since, the present owner being able to trace his lineal descent through the said Lady Elizabeth from Ralph Paganel of Quantoxhead in the time of William the Conqueror. There is no trace of Norman work in any part of the building; it seems to have been rebuilt on the same lines as the Norman fortress in the time of Edward I., and the inhabited part of the house, in the foundations of which are traces of an older building, was transformed by George Luttrell between 1590 and 1620. He built the hall with its fine plaster ceiling and the beautiful and unique staircase with its richly carved balusters.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

He also added to the outer wall a wing and a porch tower. The chief room of interest inside the castle is the gallery with its polished oak floor and cornice of the date of 1620, its fine Chippendale settees and chairs and its walls hung with very curious Italian, probably Venetian, painted leather of the seventeenth century, the skins being covered with silver leaf and in some parts glazed over with transparent color giving the effect of gold and representing the history of Cleopatra. She appears as a golden haired, fair complexioned Venetian beauty in the rich dress of the seventeenth century and we see her marriage with Antony, their riding together at the head of their troops, the death of Antony, Cleopatra's interview with Octavius Cæsar and the death of the Queen surrounded by her maidens and holding the asp to her breast. Tradition says that the ship which was bringing these hangings to England was wrecked off the coast, opposite Dunster, and the Lord of Dunster having a right to all that was cast on the foreshore, these panels became his property. On the right hand side of the gallery a door leads into a bedroom, known as King Charles's room, from its having been occupied by Charles II. when, as Prince of Wales, he resided for some time at Dunster after the battle of Naseby "to encourage the new levies." He was probably given this room as it contains a secret cupboard in the thickness of the wall with a stone seat at the further end, in which he could conceal himself should occasion arise. The last royal personage who stayed at Dunster was the present King, Edward VII., who, when Prince of Wales, came there for some stag hunting with the Devon and Somerset hounds. It must not be forgotten that Dunster Castle underwent a siege in the days of Charles I. The then owner, George Luttrell, sympathized with the Parliamentary party and held the castle for them, but when the Royalist successes seemed to promise that party ultimate victory, he thought it wiser to deliver up the castle to Colonel Windham for the King. When the tide turned and all the surrounding country submitted to the Parliament, Colonel Blake was sent with a large force to retake Dunster. For one hundred and sixty days, in spite of lack of provisions and water, did Colonel Windham gallantly hold out. A mine was sprung and a breach made in the wall but the subsequent attack failed. It was only when reduced by privation and weakness and finding that all hopes of relief by the King's troops was at an end that he surrendered and marched out with full honors of war. After that the Parliamentary garrison held the castle for five years, and during that time Thomas Prynne was imprisoned there for eight months for seditious writings, by Cromwell's orders. Eventually it was decided to dismantle the castle as a fortress, the Keep was pulled down and only the domestic buildings



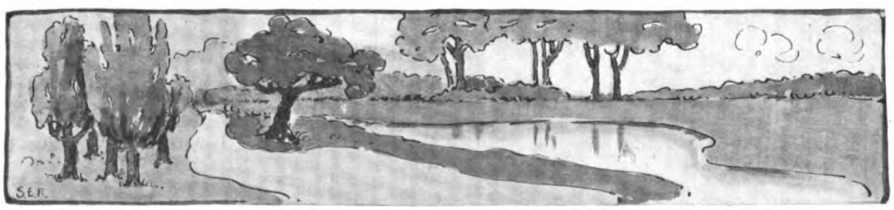
THE STAIRCASE—DUNSTER CASTLE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE GALLERY—DUNSTER CASTLE

and the gatehouse and a ruined tower remain. The castle was largely added to in 1869, when the present owner, George L. Luttrell, Esq., succeeded, the architect he employed being Mr. Salvin, a man of great experience in such work. He added the large tower on the right hand side of the entrance, which contains offices and bedrooms, and also the central tower on the southeast terrace, but it is all so carefully and judiciously done that it is difficult to say where the old work ends and the new begins and a few more years' exposure to the weather will make it still less apparent.

While preserving the ancient character and irregular outline of the building he has not neglected the modern requirements of comfort, light and air. There are few places in England which combine so much of antiquarian interest with so much natural beauty of situation and scenery and where the old and new are so harmoniously brought together.



Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

"Melrose"

Quaint Houses of the South—I

COLONIAL HOMES OF NATCHEZ

By E. E. RONIM

SURROUNDING the town of Natchez, set high above the "Great River," in the wooded hills of Mississippi, are many Colonial houses, most beautiful in situation and architectural detail, which are attractive alike in picturesque beauty and in historic interest, woven in romance and "tradition, the elder sister of history."

Settled in 1700 the Chevalier Du Ponti founded this "City of the Bluffs." There ensued years of conflict with the Indians of the Natchez tribe, sun-worshipers, vigorous and well equipped. The ruins of old Fort Rosalie, in the peace of to-day, crumble and fall to the "Father of Waters," gurgling and eddying at its base, giving no sign of the fearful massacre from which so few of the white settlers escaped. As time passed the country was occupied by the French and Spanish governments alternately, and this locality began to develop and to assume a social and ethical character that distinguished it in early days and left its imprint upon the homes that followed and still exist.

"CONCORD"

In 1789 the Spanish governor, Grand Pré, built the first mansion of the locality as the post of government, signifying by its name, "Concord," the kindly feeling existing between the citizens and the officials; but showing by its feudal plan that the possibilities of attack had been considered, all possessions being placed under one roof to make them invulnerable to the enemy, the stables being on the ground floor, while the government and domestic apartments were above. As necessity for such a stronghold passed, the succeeding governors made additions to the massive structure. Circular flights of stone steps were erected leading to the second floor, colonnades supported the addition of a wide overhanging roof and gallery—the new style of architecture introduced from the colonies and well adapted to this climate.

A few years later the house known as "The Forest" was built and following in rapid succession there grew in the now prosperous country a circlet of beautiful homes immediately outside the township of Natchez,

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"STANTON HALL"

DRAWING-ROOM—"STANTON HALL"

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

"ROSALIE"

"MONTEBELLO"

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

"MONMOUTH"

"STANTON HALL"

situated in extensive parks, each owner trying in good-natured rivalry to have more of the beauties of nature and cultivation than his neighbor, resulting in grounds laid out in formal groves, hedges and gardens rioting in azaleas, camellias and cape jessamine for outdoor luxuriance and in hothouses for less hardy flowers and fruits under glass.

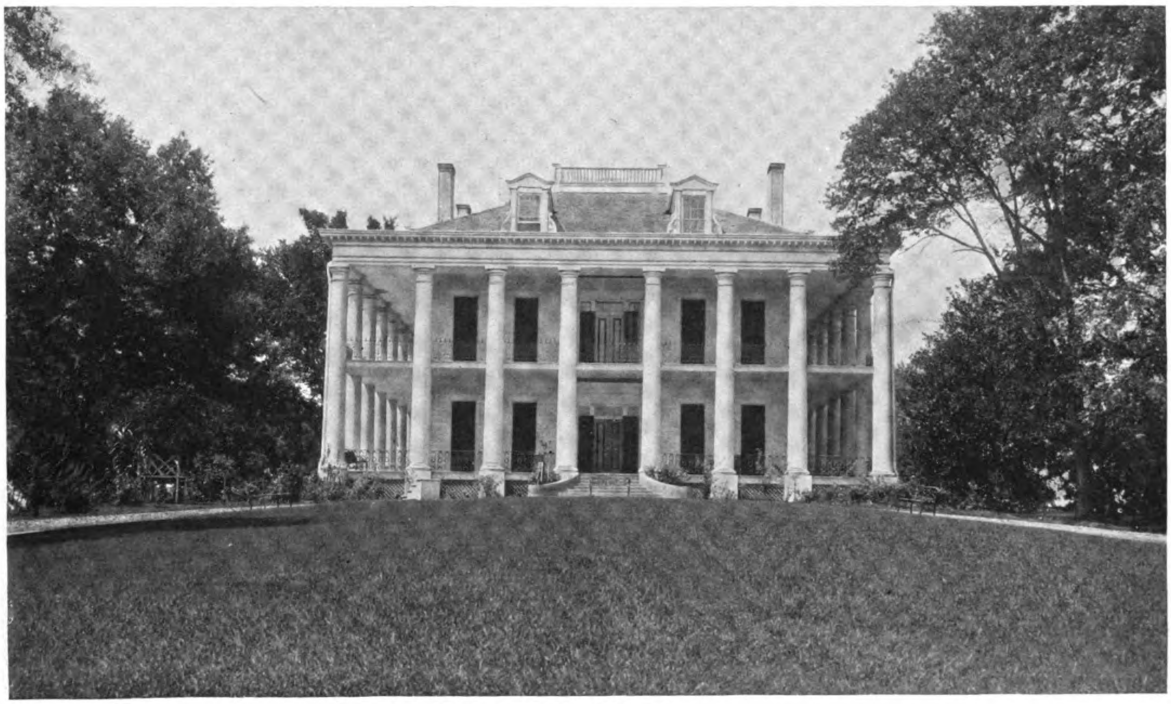
The most notable features of the stately Colonial mansions are great brick columns of Doric, Ionic and Corinthian mould, and as no two of the buildings are on exactly the same plan, Concord, Arlington, Auburn, Melrose, Montebello, Rosalie, Monmouth, Devereux, Dunleith, Homewood, Gloster, Richmond, Stanton Hall, etc., have the distinctive charm of individuality, only the general effect being somewhat similar, like people of the same generation.

"Arlington," of brick, with stone facings, that were imported, having been brought to Virginia and then here, is one of the earliest, the spacious entrance hall is used as art gallery and ballroom, the beautifully carved doorways and fantail transoms, giving quaint effect, the walls hung with old-world paintings, bronzes and brass armor plates, making a picture-setting for a ball. At the right is a drawing-room in sunlight brocade, lit with myriad candles in brackets on the side walls, that shed a soft light on the objects of art in marble and bric-a-brac. Beyond the drawing-room is the library of eight thousand volumes, the book shelves running from floor to ceiling in this spacious room, lighted by windows set between the book shelves. Across the hall is the dining-room, a morning-room and side hall, where the stairway runs to the floor above, planned on the same broad lines in hallway and off-lying bedrooms.

DETAIL—"STANTON HALL" PORCH

At "Auburn" the spiral stairway is a unique feature of that period of architecture, as are the cross halls at "Homewood." Only the brick pillars of "Montebello" are left to give outline of the vast dwelling that burned several years

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



"DUNLEITH"

"DEVEREUX"

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ago, three rooms deep, with immense galleries running on the four sides of the building, supported by the usual white columns. Filled with art treasures as it was, it is now in ruins.

"Monmouth" has a square effect of columns in striking contrast to the round pillars of this vicinity; these and the façade of the west front and slate floored porticos are uncommon here and suggest Spanish origin and may have been adapted by the hero general, who owned Monmouth, from the buildings of Mexico where he won distinction in the war. Here the well-filled library is of interest. Situated in a separate wing, uninterrupted quiet is secured the student.

"Stanton Hall" is a splendid specimen of the more modern of these homes, the immense space of the halls, music-room, and living-rooms, the high ceiling and great doorways with carved facing, the carved marble mantels and bronze chandeliers give perfect finishing and impressive dignity to this great edifice, situated, unlike the other homes described, in the heart of the town and together with its surrounding park of live-oaks and shrubberies, occupies a "city block," the approach through enormous iron gateways making an appropriate setting.

No less interesting are the furnishings of these homes, lavish and beautiful, though differing more in periods than in the architectural designs. The straight lines and plain surfaces of Colonial mahogany giving place to carved mahogany, Sheraton and Hippelwhite, followed by modern French carved and gilded settings of the late fifties. Blended with these in some instances were tables of inlaid Italian marbles, Doge's chairs, paintings, marbles, old brocades, Turkish carpets, mirrors and Venetian glass collected in the old-world of art, in travels abroad, by these home makers. Family portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Pope, Bush and West hang upon the walls. Silver services wrought in a fashion that is passed, massive race cups in the form of epergnes, tankards and bowls attest the love of sports that existed, and paintings of their thoroughbred horses and foxhounds hang beside the family portraits. Driveways between the estates and overlooking the winding river were a noticeable part of this favored spot, shaded with magnolias, catalpas and oaks and edged with hedges of Cherokee roses that bloom in garlands along the way. The drives extend for miles, going now through deep cuts formed by the rolling hills and sandy soil, and now through shady lanes. The most striking of these overlooks the river, where the soft loam has been worn into gigantic chasms, breaking away almost from the pathway hundreds of feet of soil to the water's edge, and known as the Devil's punch bowls.

"ARLINGTON"

"The Spacious Entrance Hall is used as Art Gallery and Ballroom"

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Harmony in Decoration

By MARGARET GREENLEAF

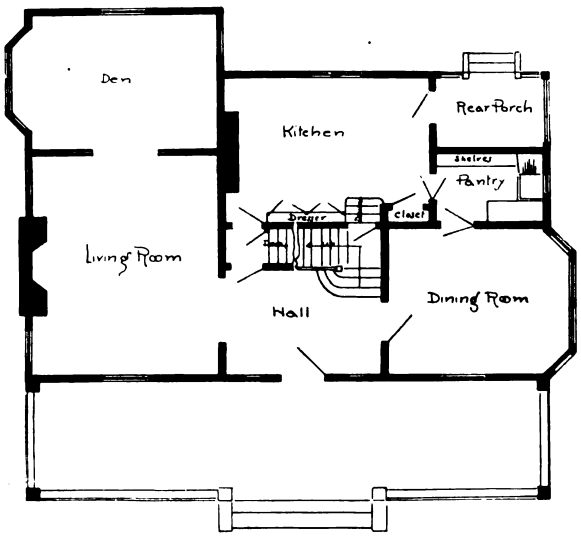
The following article is published in response to many requests. This address was delivered before the Conference on Home Economics, held at Lake Placid during the latter part of September. The illustrations used are made from photographs showing wall coverings and combinations advised for the various rooms of the small house, a floor plan of which is also reproduced. The color effect of these rooms, singly and relatively, has been carefully considered. The selection of the wall coverings has been almost entirely confined to those of English make.—EDITOR.

NOT very many years ago the careful housewife held the all-too-prevalent idea that beauty was of necessity, extravagance. In the furnishing and fitting up of her house, this seemed especially true. She turned her eyes reluctantly from the pretty light papers which attracted her and which would bring sunshine into a northern room and selected paper of snuff brown and stone gray picked out with flecks of gilt and lines of red, which from the day of putting in place would give the room a more somber and unlovely aspect than the lighter one would have done after years of use.

When William Morris advised his followers to "have nothing in their houses which they did not know to be useful and believe to be beautiful," he opened the door to an entirely new thought and found many followers, to whom this idea that the useful could be beautiful as well, was acceptable. To the man or woman with a true sense of beauty, this maxim is a safe guide. Where this sense is lacking, the last state of decoration of his house may be worse than the first.

In the last decade there has been so strong and decided a movement along the lines of good interior decoration that the veriest amateur, who desires to learn, may read and consult authorities upon these matters, and is sure to find sufficiently clear and helpful suggestions to guide him from the shoals.

Suitability is the great fundamental principle to recognize in the decoration and furnishing of a house. In the earliest consideration of a properly designed house, it must be planned to suit the plot of ground on which it stands. The house that suits the city lot would seem highly inappropriate, surrounded with great trees and set upon a sloping lawn. This, of course, is the architect's care. Several years ago I was engaged upon syndicate newspaper work, which presented articles on practical house furnishing, together with a correspondence department, in Sunday newspapers. As these articles appeared simultaneously in thirty-seven cities of the United States, you may readily imagine that my mail was large. I received letters from women in cities, towns and villages, from the country and from far Western ranches. The scope of these inquiries was great. There was the woman who had turned her house over to some upholsterer firm, allowing them carte blanche for the whole. There was the Eastern woman who had gone West to live and found it difficult to adjust her artistic ideas to the crude environments of the Western town. There was the woman, suffering from the large figured wall-paper and the carpet in glowing colors and pronounced design, who realized that something was wrong in her best room, but did not know what; and there was the woman who went in for period furnishing, who, when she found her *l'art nouveau* dining-room did not satisfy her when seen from her Louis XV. drawing-room, plaintively asked, why? She had had the best talent of the Western city in which she lived to furnish this house, and the result was chaos. To the solving of each problem, the single word "suitability" could be brought. That was what was lacking.



PLAN OF A SMALL HOUSE

The wood finish and treatment of the walls of a room must be considered of first importance to its completed beauty. These form the background of the picture. It is essential that these colors be entirely in accord, not only one with the other, but they must be carefully considered in

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

conjunction with the coloring of each adjoining room, thus insuring a harmonious whole. While very many people lean toward a plain color for their walls, this treatment, when used throughout the house, is less pleasing than where the monotony of such treatment is varied by the introduction of figured upper thirds of wall paper, or of friezes.

Where it is deemed advisable to use sand-finish plaster, this may be either treated with water-color wash of the desired tone, or it may be finished in oil. This latter is a thoroughly durable and hygienic treatment, and one which does not require renewal in many years. The priming, or first coat, on a sand-finish wall is of the highest importance. This is especially so when the subsequent finish is to be of enamel, such as is used in bathrooms and kitchen.

What is termed "oil sizing," is accepted as practically the best, with the argument that the plaster absorbs the oil and drying it becomes a perfect binder for the plaster as well, and forms an impervious surface for the subsequent treatment. This oil sizing is made of two-thirds raw linseed oil and one-sixth each spirits of turpentine and a good Japan drier. To this add bolted gilder's whiting to prevent the oil from running, and also, help in smoothing the surface. Ample time must be given this coating for drying before the final finish is put on. Three coats of oil paint should then be given the wall. To insure the last coat drying evenly and smoothly to a dead eggshel gloss, a small quantity of pure beeswax, melted in turpentine, should be added to the paint, the quantity of wax necessary to be determined by the luster desired. This simplifies the application tremendously as any workman could manage this perfectly and there is no danger of the demottled effect that often results where one workman only is employed in finishing a large wall space.

Before mixing the color for water-color tints supply your workman with a sample showing the exact shade you desire. The best plan is to have the color mixed and applied to a piece of sandpaper and dried out thoroughly. You can then get the effect of the color as it will appear on the finished wall. Whiting is the base of all water-color tinting and the dry colors are procurable in very beautiful tones. The proper mixing of these with the whiting will enable you to obtain any shade you desire. It is best to have the ground color mixed with the whiting before the glue is added.

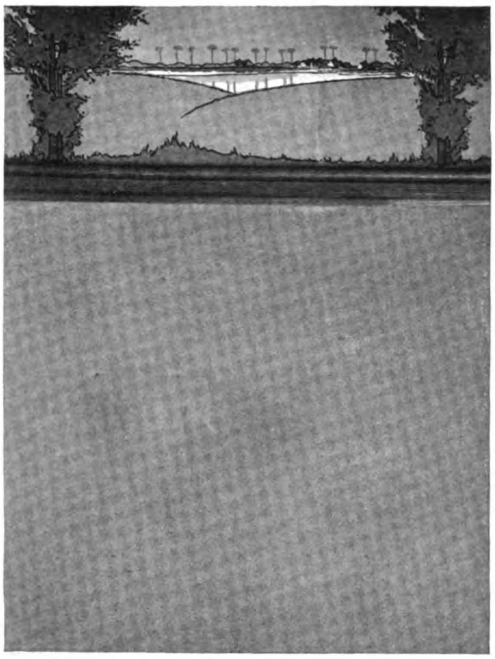
DEN.—Upper third of wall conventional design paper in mahogany, copper and olive green, lower edge cut out and applied to Japanese grass-cloth of olive green used for covering lower wall.

For the walls of the summer cottage, bungalow, or mountain camp, a three-inch tongue-and-groove sheathing may be used throughout, continuing this same effect in the ceiling showing between exposed joists or rafters. A variety in color may be given to the walls by the selection of the stain used upon them. Where yellow pine forms this woodwork, the ceiling between the rafters could be finished in the natural color, giving it two coats of a clear varnish. For the side walls a slightly darker stain which harmonizes may be used, this darker stain also to be used on the rafters. In rooms of this style I have successfully used friezes of figured cotton material; something of East India design, or Japanese crape, or Chinese calico may be selected. These materials run from eighteen to twenty inches in width. They should be set at the ceiling angle, stretched tautly, and held in place also at the lower edge by a picture molding.

A paneled effect is also good. At regular spaces upright pieces of half round molding may be set, extending from the picture mold to the ceiling line. The same cotton fabrics should be used for window draperies in a room where this treatment is brought out. By carefully selecting the stains a delightful variety of color effect may be obtained and one that is entirely harmonious. This is a very inexpensive treatment, but artistic and practical.

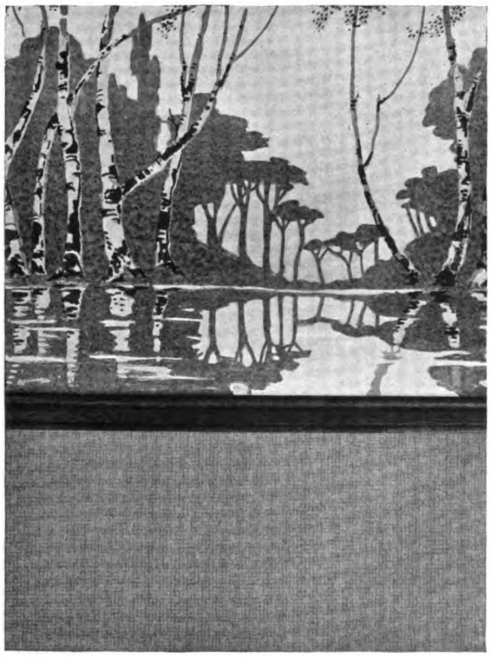
Too great care cannot be exercised in the selection of the materials for the interior finish of a house.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

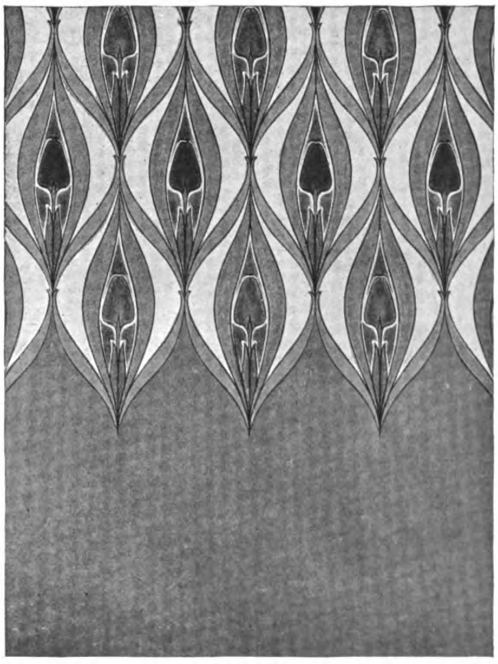


HALL.—Side wall, rich light golden brown felt paper; narrow hand-blocked frieze showing shades of olive and lighter green with bits of red in poster effect. Woodwork, golden brown.

LIVING-ROOM.—Side wall covering two-tone cold green felt paper with poplar frieze of hand-blocked design, poster effect, trees against yellowish sky line. Woodwork, dark oak stain.



NORTHERN BEDROOM.—Lower wall covered with soft old rose fabric paper, capped by frieze, of English make hand-blocked design, designated "the birches," showing varying tones of old rose, pastel green and bits of almost black green. Woodwork, ash treated with special stain showing faint suggestion of old rose color.



DINING-ROOM.—Upper wall covered with paper in shades of green, yellow, ivory and brown, the lower edge cut out and applied over clear, strong yellow fiber paper used for the lower wall covering. Woodwork, green stain on ash, showing yellow graining of wood.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The best quality should always be bought as it is much the cheaper in the end. This applies to wall covering, wood stain and finish, and floor finishes. Also, in choosing the exterior stain, or paint, for the house, the best in the market should be purchased. I believe all reliable firms making these products send with them a careful specification of application, thus insuring in the most out-of-the-way place, a satisfactory job, provided the workman is faithful and honest and carefully follows the directions. There are many wall stains and tints on the market ready mixed. Some of these I know to be satisfactory from the point of smoothness of surface and good wearing qualities; the great trouble lies in the selection of colors offered. These are nearly always of an unpleasant tone. Why this should be so I have never been able to understand, as it would seem quite as easy to obtain a soft and attractive color as the ugly ones shown on the color cards.

From the variety of wall treatments to which I have referred, you will see that the selection of the appropriate finish will be easily made for the walls of the simplest cottage or the most expensive residence. The proportion and architectural detail of the room will naturally strike the key-note for the selection.

My own method in deciding upon the color scheme for the interior of a house is, (after carefully studying the plans, which give me exposure and the dimensions of the rooms and their relative positions,) to decide upon the finish (stain or enamel) for the woodwork. I then take sample panels of the wood, finished exactly as they will be in the completed house, and with these try various colors and designs in wall-paper, grass-cloth, fabric, or whatever I have determined to use as wall covering. Japanese grass-cloth, burlap and the decorative cloths are much used for plain wall covering. Both the burlap and decorative cloth are susceptible to restaining or painting, and when painted with oil, the last coat well flatted with turpentine, they present a very good wall surface. I would never advise a water-color wash as being desirable for either of these.

GUEST CHAMBER.—Side wall covering of paper showing dull soft blue, green and yellow on clear ivory ground. Ceiling to picture rail tinted in shade of ivory. Woodwork, ivory eggshel-white enamel.

I have brought with me to show you some color schemes which will serve to illustrate what I have said. One set of these shows a complete scheme for a small modern house of thoroughly artistic design. The architecture of this house is pronouncedly of the twentieth century. The wall-paper and wood finish selected for use throughout, show a slight suggestion of the modified *l'art nouveau*, so modified indeed, as to have eliminated all that is objectionable in that much over-done style. The woodwork throughout the first floor is of oak and ash. This latter wood is one which is becoming more and more used in houses of this character, and even in more expensive residences, as it lends itself beautifully to the wood stains which are now favored. The German exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition which showed special effects in the fitting and furnishing of rooms, aroused a wonderful interest and admiration in this special treatment of wood, most of the tones being neutral.

It is possible to obtain furniture of ash, chestnut, and oak in an unfinished state, and have this stained to match the woodwork of your room. Where this effect can be carried out in detail, it is, of course, most attractive. In the scheme suggested for walls and woodwork in this house, however, it would be possible to use furniture of any wood and finish, provided it is built on simple, substantial lines, as only that style would be suitable to this setting. Where the woodwork and walls are in complete harmony the woodwork becomes practically a part of the wall treatment, as for instance, in a yellow dining-room with the yellow and green upper third, the woodwork is stained to show a combination of both colors. In this room, ash furniture would be best stained a darker shade of green, or a

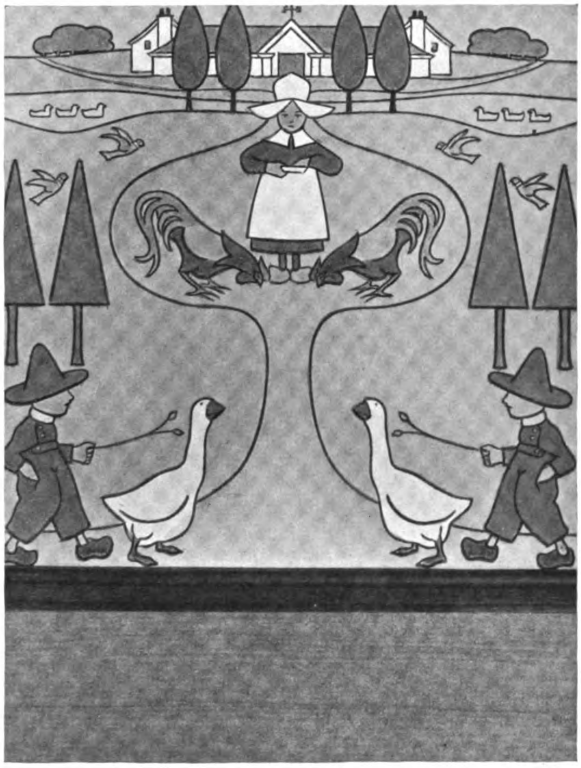
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

rich brown. If, however, one must use mahogany-birch, or even golden oak, the effect would not be inharmonious.

The walls of a nursery may be painted in oil, or covered with paper, fabric, or grass-cloth, as in the scheme I show. Should it seem desirable to paint the walls, the color should be taken from the paper, upper third, or frieze, which should be used in any case. There are very many charming friezes now gotten out for nurseries, and this treatment gives a much more cheerful aspect to the room.

If you will refer again to the scheme for the small house, you will notice the carefully considered sequence of color. I have a rough draft of the floor plan of this house, to show you that you may realize how the rooms open one from the other. The almost neutral yellow-brown tone selected for the hall is entirely harmonious with the adjoining rooms of both the upper and lower floor and serves to bring them together.

The floor in a house of this kind should be stained or left in the natural color, as desired, and finished with a dull, soft polish, if I may be allowed the apparent paradox. Too high a polish for the floor in the living-rooms of a house is objectionable. Where an unbroken effect in floor color can be preserved throughout, it is best. Rugs of very soft colors, preferably in two-tone effects, should be used here.



NURSERY.—Upper third of wall covered with "Farmstead" frieze. This is poster in effect, showing pastel coloring, lower wall covered with Japanese grass-cloth of neutral tan color, matching one of the predominating shades in upper wall covering. Woodwork stained to harmonize.

In a room having a fireplace, properly treated, this becomes a most important decorative feature. The selection of tile, brick or stone for the facing and hearth should be carefully made. The color should harmonize with the wall color and woodwork. So much that is truly dreadful is put out as artistic tiling, that many rooms are spoiled by this disconcordant feature. Where a too ornate mantel is chosen, or the hideous mantel tile is used (which looks like nothing so much as imitation castile soap) an otherwise perfect room would be ruined. One of the, to my mind, unsolved mysteries of to-day, is why these fearful color combinations of green and yellow, salmon pink and olive green, crude blue and yellow brown are foisted upon the unknowing but ambitious home-maker as the most artistic thing in tiles, when it would be quite as easy and bring quite as good financial returns to the maker to offer only those which are good. Lovely soft glazed tile in pastel shades or deep rich colors may be obtained at the same cost as these others, and carefully chosen they strike the note of color in the room, which can often be made the dominant one with excellent result. Pressed brick in a soft shade of *café-au-lait*, or yellow, or chrome makes an effective mantel facing, or the rough red brick, the culls from a brickyard carefully selected with a view to their roughness, may be used with a cement hearth stained to match their color.

In a room of simple dignified lines, suggestive of Arts and Crafts furnishing, this treatment would accord well. The mantel shelf should be a single heavy plank like the standing woodwork of the room, stained and finished in the same way, supported by wrought iron brackets, the plain heavy andirons also of iron. This would seem entirely suitable and therefore good.

The fixtures and hardware in a room are also most important considerations. In such a room as we have just considered these should, of course, be of the wrought iron, or the simulated wrought iron, which is much less expensive and an excellent substitute, that is, the brass fixtures may be treated with dull black paint and obtain the same effect. The general style of the room must be carefully considered in selecting fixtures and hardware, as for instance, the simple Colonial designs would not be at all suitable, used in a room where rococo period furnishing was even mildly suggested. Again, you will see that it is the suitable thing which is the correct thing.

The treatment of bath-room walls is necessarily

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

limited. Either tiles, or tiling effect is desirable for use in a bath-room to the height of five to seven feet. Above this the wall may be painted in oil, the ceiling to be given a lighter tint. Many careful housewives prefer the simulated tile in bath-room and kitchen, to the real article. Where adamantine plaster is used, it may be marked off into tiles of any size desired; these to be given three coats of flat lead and followed by some good enamel.

This treatment can also be used on kitchen walls to any desired height. It is not at all expensive and gives not only an attractive effect, but one which is practical and absolutely sanitary.

I have in mind a kitchen which is altogether charming, where this treatment has been used. The tile effect extends five feet from the baseboard and is finished by a plate rail of yellow pine like the standing woodwork of the room. This wood is left in the natural color and given three coats of high gloss varnish which is impervious to heat and moisture. The wall above the simulated tile is painted in oil as I have described, in a shade of soft yellow. At the casement windows are hung curtains of blue and white linen toweling, simply outlining the windows. On the wide sills of each window are placed three little red flower pots of exactly the same size and shape, holding blossoming red geraniums growing in them. The blue-and-white linoleum used on the floor completes the color scheme.

Talks About Hardy Perennials

I. PLANTAIN-LEAVED DAY LILY

By W. C. EGAN

THERE is an increasing interest being taken in herbaceous perennials. Flower-lovers are awakening to the fact that a well-selected group of perennials will give a longer succession of bloom than one of annuals, are less expensive in the end, and become more appreciated as the years roll on. Many, like the gas plant, last through several generations, and one may care for, and enjoy the identical plants their grandmothers cherished and admired.

It is like greeting an old friend to find each spring the reappearance of a favorite plant, starting up to take its place in the summer gaiety. Some are so strong and vigorous that they outgrow the bounds afforded them and may be divided, and the surplus exchanged with those of kindred tastes, and those thus received are constant mementoes of many dear friends.

The list of perennials worth growing is long and varied and is constantly increasing in number, furnishing plants that bloom with the coming of the bluebirds, and those that welcome even the belated frosts of fall.

I propose to call attention in the columns of this magazine to some of the most reliable and attractive forms, many of them already friends to the brotherhood of flower-lovers.

One of the earliest importations from Japan, 1830, was the plantain-leaved day lily, *Funkia subcordata*.

It belongs to the lily family and often bears the simple name of day lily, but that is a dangerous one to order by, as it is more often applied to the lemon-scented day lily, *Hemerocallis flava*.

I had a friend, not over-posted in floral nomenclature, who upon admiring a group of these Funkia, asked its name and was told "day lily." The following spring he ordered twenty-five "day lilies" and received *Hemerocallis flava* of which he was over-stocked already. The flowers of the Funkia and Hemerocallis last but one day—hence their common names. The term plantain-leaved day lily fully describes it, as the foliage somewhat resembles that of the plantain—being six to nine inches long, and five broad, over-lapping each other, giving the appearance of a shingled dome eighteen to twenty inches high and sometimes, in old plants, three to four feet wide. Out of this light green foliage appears, in August, the flowering stalks each bearing nine to fifteen tubular, white, orange scented flowers only one or two to a stem open at a time.

This plant loves deep, moist, rich soil, and it deserves it, and prefers a somewhat shaded situation. In grouping them they should be planted four feet apart, and in time their foliage will meet. This foliage dies back in winter and as each crown occupies but a foot or so of surface space, there is, in early spring, quite a vacant area. This is an ideal situation for spring flowering bulbs—snowdrops, crocuses, squills, chionodoxas and narcissus, all of which will bloom and be out of the way before the Funkia wants the space. The foliage of these spring bulbs dies back after the blooming period is

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

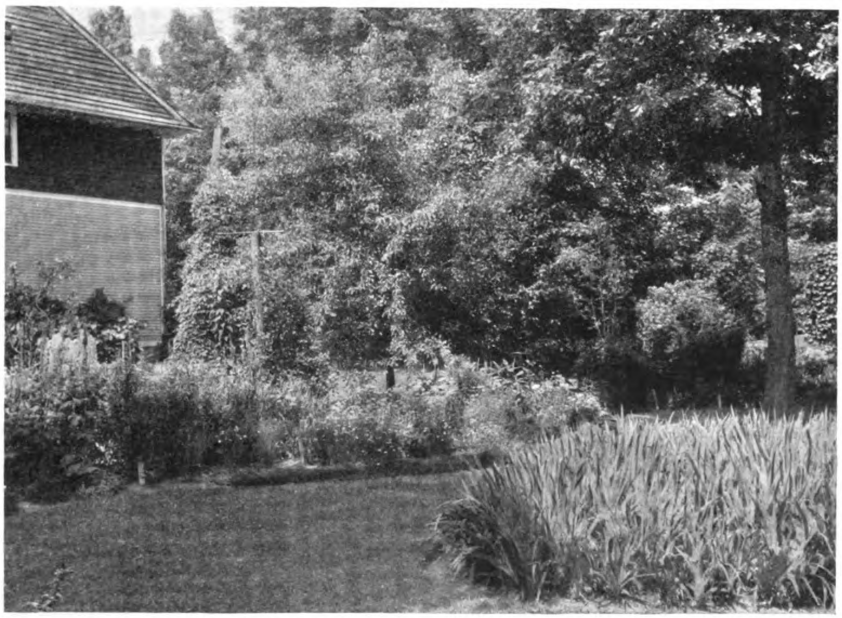
over and the extending leaves of the Funkia hide their ragged appearance. By making this combination you are economizing space and making two gardens out of one.

There are several species of the genus Funkia, all hardy and all liking the same method of cultivation. *Funkia grandiflora* has fragrant white flowers, blooming in July, and is somewhat like *Funkia subcordata*. *Funkia ovata* has smaller flowers of a bluish-lilac tint and is the species most commonly grown and its variety, marginately is sometimes used as a bedding plant, its foliage being margined by a white band. *Funkia Sieboldii* has white flowers with pale lilac tinge.

THE PLANTAIN-LEAVED DAY LILY

These plants look well and do well in angles caused by bay windows or side wings, and will stand the shade of the house even on the north side. Often a roadway runs moderately close to a house, leaving but a small margin between the two for planting purposes. Perhaps the surroundings are such that a plain run of grass would look monotonous, and the requirement of light for cellar windows precludes the planting of shrubs. Here this plant offers itself as a proper subject for the situation. However, one should remember that this plant requires good soil, and good soil is seldom found near the cellar wall. It is generally composed of the excavations from within, together with donations of brick and mortar from the mason and chips and shavings from the carpenter. A hole two or three feet deep and of the same width should be made for each plant and filled with good soil.

Where Funkias are grown in groups, set four feet apart, lilies may be used in between them, either alone or in addition to any spring-blooming bulbs. The shade at their roots, afforded by the Funkias' foliage, reproduces the same conditions surrounding them in their habitat, where the natural grasses protect their roots from the direct rays of the sun.



A PERENNIAL BORDER—GERMAN IRIS AT THE RIGHT

Some lilies seem to like to grow amidst a tangled mass of roots. I have an old plant of the *Inula glandulosa* out of which grows a single plant of *Lilium elegans*, a strong, vigorous specimen. It has been there several years, but how it got there is a mystery. The dwarfer forms should not be used but those like *Lilium bulbiferum*, *Canadense*, etc.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

FRONT OF THE ELLICOTT HOUSE TOWARD THE PARK DRIVE

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Ellicott House

AN ATTRACTIVE HOME NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

By ELIZABETH KING ELLICOTT

THE house is one of a group of buildings by Ellicott & Emmart carried out in white cement in Italian and in Colonial styles. It faces the north on a pentagonal lot with its short side, about 112 feet, toward the road. The house has a frontage of 90 feet and the kitchen wing on the east is balanced by the loggia on the west. Across the south end is an open cement terrace, 60 feet long by 17 feet wide.

The hall is 12 x 35 feet, opening through under the stair landing to the south terrace. It is furnished in old mahogany and the woodwork is painted green to accord with the forest paper on the walls. To the right is the French drawing-room, paneled and painted in Trianon grey and furnished in antique French and Italian furniture. It opens into the library, 17 x 24 feet. This room is furnished in dark oak and has a leather paper which carries the green of the hall while introducing a note of red. The French windows to the south and west open out on the loggia and terrace and overlook a distant view.

Across the hall are the den and dining-room. The latter is a Colonial room, furnished in old mahogany, repeating the green of the hall modified into peacock tints, and it has a mass of flowers and plants in the windows looking east and south.

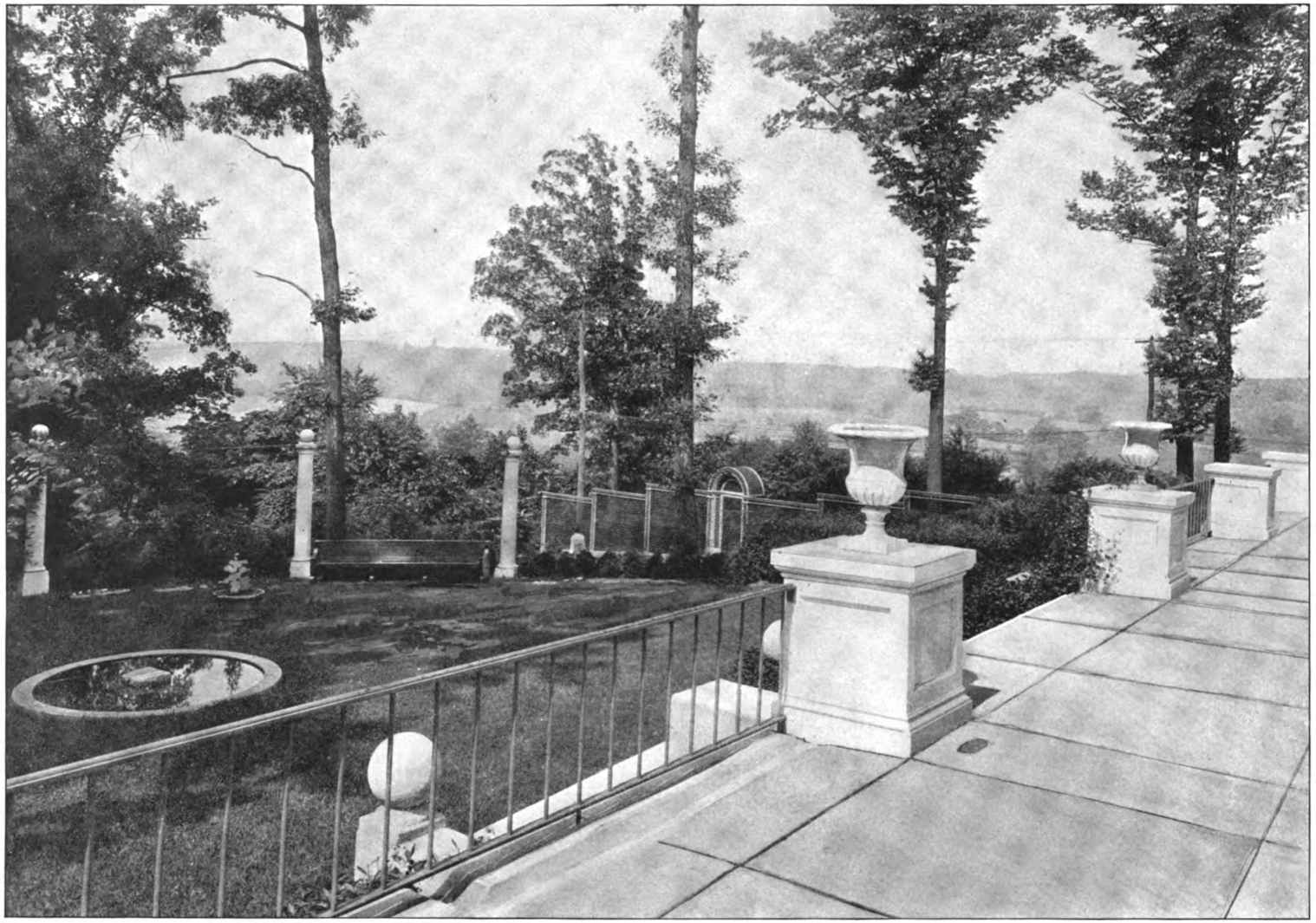
The pantries, kitchen and servants' dining-room are grouped in the eastern wing. The second story contains four family bedrooms and two baths; the hall extends through the house and is used as a sitting-room instead of a fifth bedroom, which otherwise might be had. The servants' bedrooms and bath-room are located in the third story.

THE STAIR HALL IN THE ELLICOTT HOUSE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google



VIEW FROM THE GARDEN TERRACE OF THE ELLICOTT HOUSE

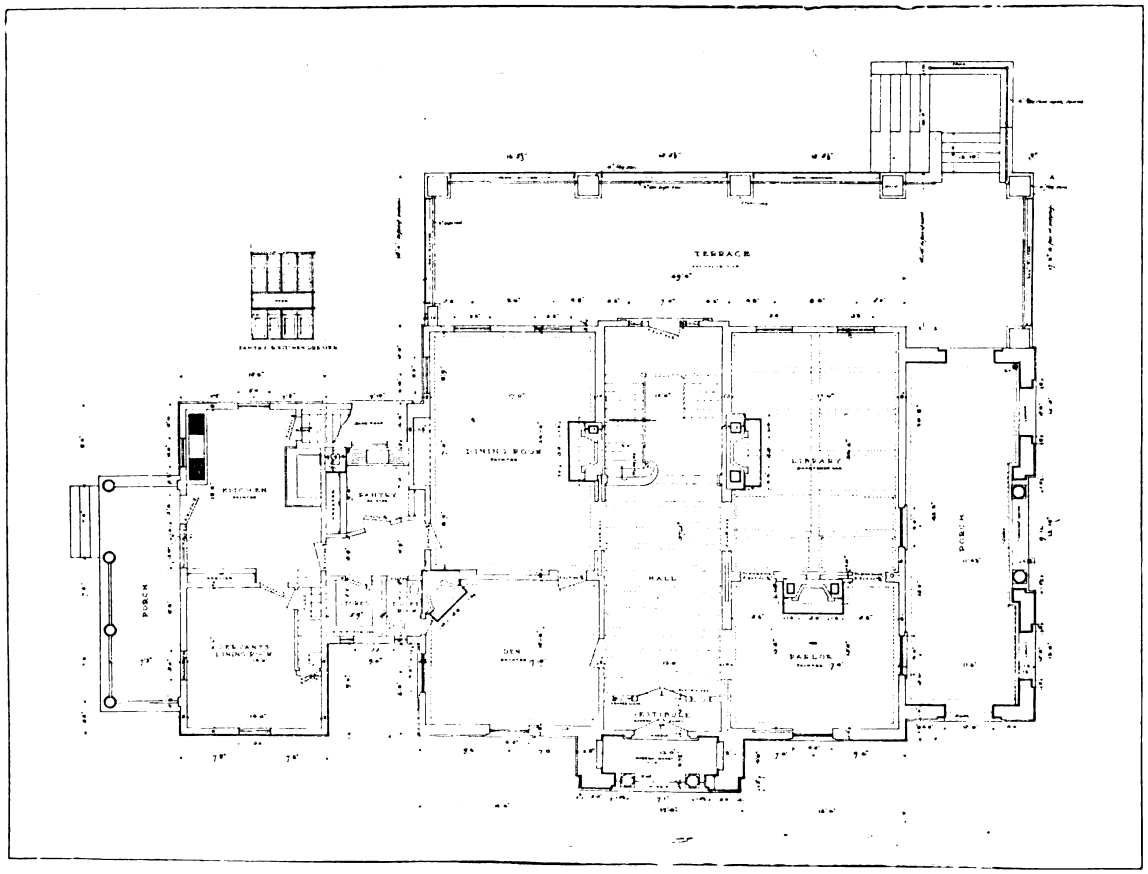
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE ELLICOTT GARDEN

THE DINING-ROOM IN THE ELLICOTT HOUSE

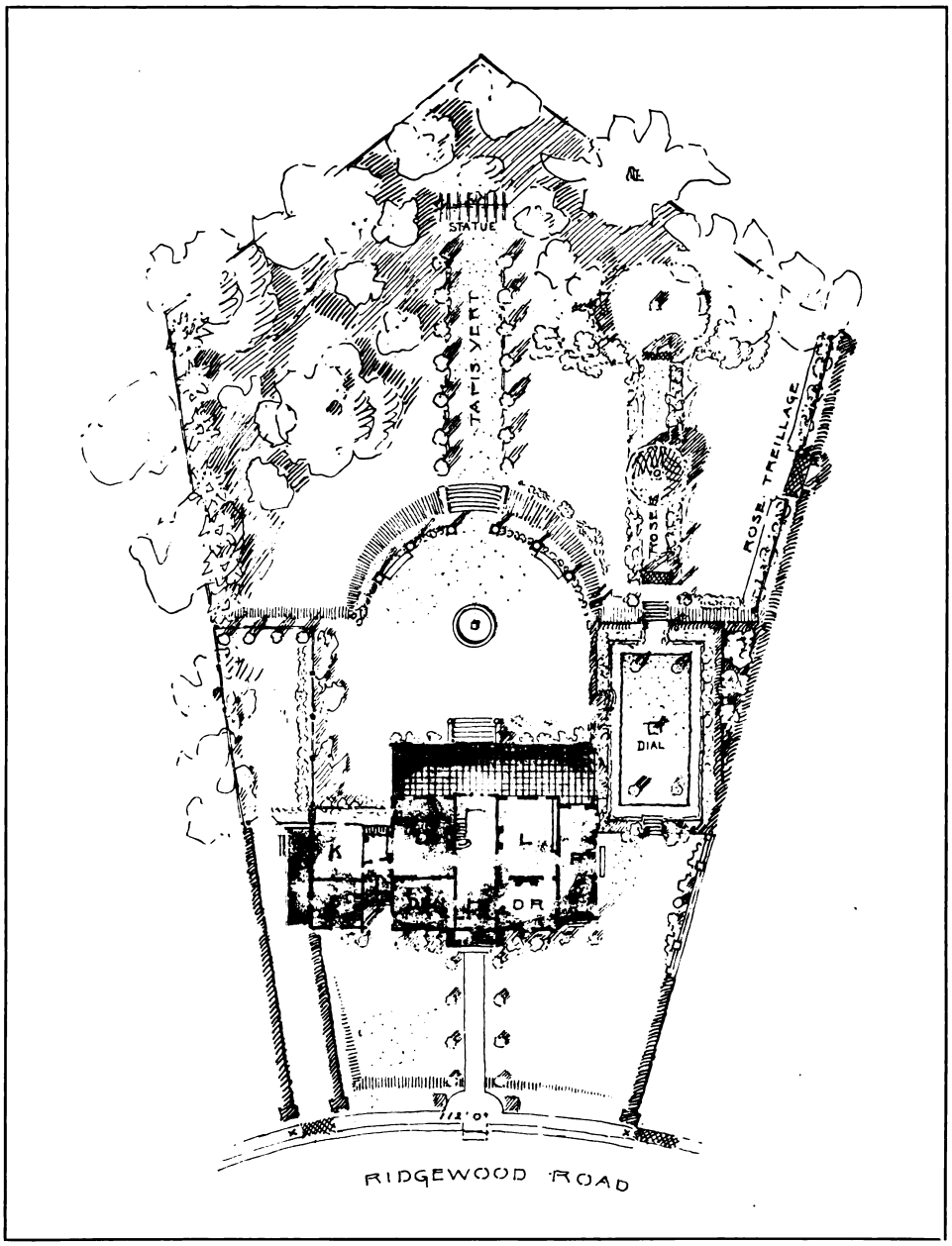
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Although only an acre in extent, the lot, by its southern slope and bit of forest land, has made it possible to develop an unusual garden scheme. Descending the flight of steps in the middle of the southern terrace a semicircular grass terrace is reached which is bordered by an arbor vitæ hedge and a simple arrangement of columns, connected by chains, which are festooned by wistaria, and show masses of purple in the spring against the white dogwood below. In the center is a pool of water, the resort of all the birds in the neighborhood who fearlessly drink and bathe. To the left is the kitchen yard behind a privet hedge. On the west side, the loggia is protected by a concrete wall across the strip of green and the side steps lead to the grass terrace level and into a perennial garden enclosed partly by the wall and partly by a privet hedge, in which some successful topiary work with arch and columns has been begun. In the central grass plot of this little enclosure is a sun-dial wreathed in coral honeysuckle where small birds love to nest. Again, descending steps from this garden on the extreme right the rose garden is reached, flanked on the right by a high treillage covered with roses and serving as a windbreak and a screen. A grass walk runs through the middle, lined with cedar posts wreathed with climbing roses to a rose arch and a *Rosa rugosa* hedge, through which the lower part of the place is approached. This lower southern and eastern part has been kept in all its primitive wildness with one exception. Centering from the pool on the upper terrace, and reached by a second middle flight of steps, a vista has been cut through to the lowest end and lined by junipers, which, though still young, give promise of a green wall, and at the end of this diminutive *tapis vert*, stands the Diana of Labia on a high pedestal, flanked by evergreens. For the rest, the lower place is a primitive copse. Tall chestnut and oak trees still shelter birds and rabbits; wild violets and roses, windflowers, native azaleas and hardy ferns are left to flourish at their own sweet will and are only helped by being fertilized and protected from the gardener. Dogwood, wild hawthorn, wild grape vines, and blackberry bushes are coaxed



FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF THE ELLICOTT HOUSE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



PLAN OF THE GROUNDS

to yield their fullest beauty in tangles formed by Nature.

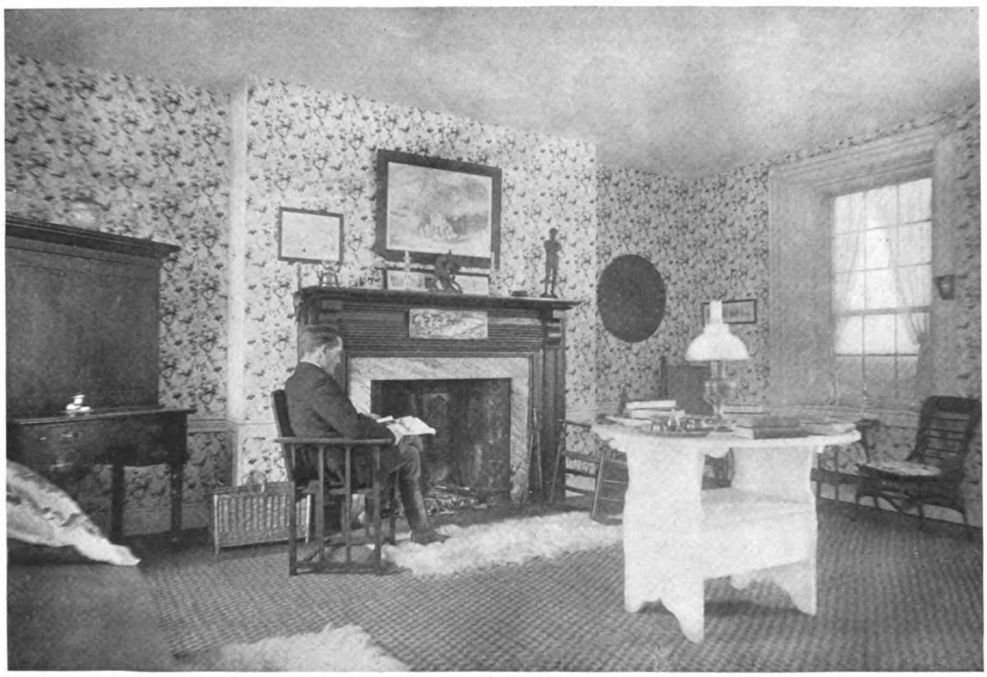
Every pains has been taken to leave a bit of wild woodland to tell its own story and to contrast with the formal gardens on the upper levels and the results have been a never-ceasing delight to its owners and an apparently constant surprise and pleasure to visitors.

The only innovation has been to plant irregular but close groups of white pines and hemlocks along the boundaries of the lot in order to secure seclusion; these evergreens are flourishing under the tall forest trees and are rapidly becoming an attractive screen and a background for the dogwood.

At the risk of prolixity, its designers would say, save your wild bits, fertilize them and give them every encouragement and let Nature and art contrast harmoniously.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"EDGEWOOD FARM"



THE LIVING-ROOM, LARGE AND CHEERFUL, FURNISHED IN THE SIMPLEST MANNER

A FARMHOUSE ECONOMICALLY FURNISHED

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A Farmhouse Economically Furnished

By MABEL TUKE PRIESTMAN

IN Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, many quaint little farmhouses may be seen nestling amongst clumps of trees, or situated on rising ground. These farms have descended from father to son for over two centuries. One of these, "Edgewood Farm," formerly belonged to the Kirk family, who owned all the land to the Delaware.

The charm and simplicity of the old rambling structure have been retained, and the stone house, with its whitewashed walls, green shingle roof, and green painted shutters, stands sentinel on the roadside, where it is within easy distance of the stock-farm of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, which also bears the name of "Edgewood," and was sold with the old farmhouse. The present owner lives at the farmhouse during the summer months, and stays there at odd times in the spring and fall, and many a pleasant week end is enjoyed under its hospitable roof.

Simplicity is the key-note of "Edgewood Farm," and all is in keeping with the surroundings. The rooms are of good proportion and are well lighted, as there are windows on two sides, the house being the width of each room. As you enter, the sitting-room is on the right, and is furnished with inexpensive, white painted furniture and comfortable wicker chairs, cushioned with gay chintz. A roomy sofa, piled high with pillows, invites you to rest a while. A look of uniformity is given, by all the floors being covered with green and white matting, while white skin rugs give here and there an added touch. The windows are all recessed, and are curtained alike with dainty ruffled swiss curtains, giving a fresh, cool appearance to each room. The woodwork is well designed and painted white. Open fireplaces with wooden mantelpieces are in all the rooms, as well as chair rails which also match the rest of the woodwork, except in the hall, where mahogany is used, corresponding to the hand-rail of the balusters.

Crossing the hall, you enter a charming little dining-room papered with a delft paper, costing only fifteen cents a roll. The motif is an orange tree in a tub, and is a particularly happy choice for this quaint little room. Kitchen chairs painted white, and a serving table, also white with brass knobs, are the only furniture necessary, combined with a good-sized extension table. Closets may be found opening out of the chimneypiece and serve in place of glass closets.

Folding doors lead into what was once the old farmhouse kitchen, where master and servants ate together. It contains one of the old-time fireplaces, with a crane. A delightful old dresser suggests willow ware and pewter; as there is another kitchen beyond, what is now used as a kitchen will eventually be turned into a dining-room, making another sitting-room out of the present dining-room. The fireplace reaching almost to the ceiling terminates in a corner, giving a fine opportunity for an old-time high-back settle against the wall.

Upstairs we find the same white woodwork, furniture, and mantelpieces. Discarded chairs from the winter home were pressed into service, and willing hands tacked new chintz covers on the seats, converting them into things of beauty. Old kitchen tables were made to do duty alike for washstands and dressing tables; white dimity with ball trimmings was utilized for one of these tables, and transformed it into a useful and beautiful washstand, which, with its old-time pitcher and basin, left nothing to be desired. A petticoat of gay chintz disguised another table, while above it hung an old mirror in a mahogany frame.

If I remember rightly, there were six bedrooms, not including those in the servants' quarters in the extension to the house at the back, yet each possessed some clever, economical contrivance, that added to its charm, and cost almost nothing to supply. A small outlay on furniture, matting, curtains and skin rugs, many visits to the garret at home, cans of paint, chintz, nails, a hammer and a few willing hands, and the result, a quaint old-world farmhouse.

THE FARM BUILDINGS

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

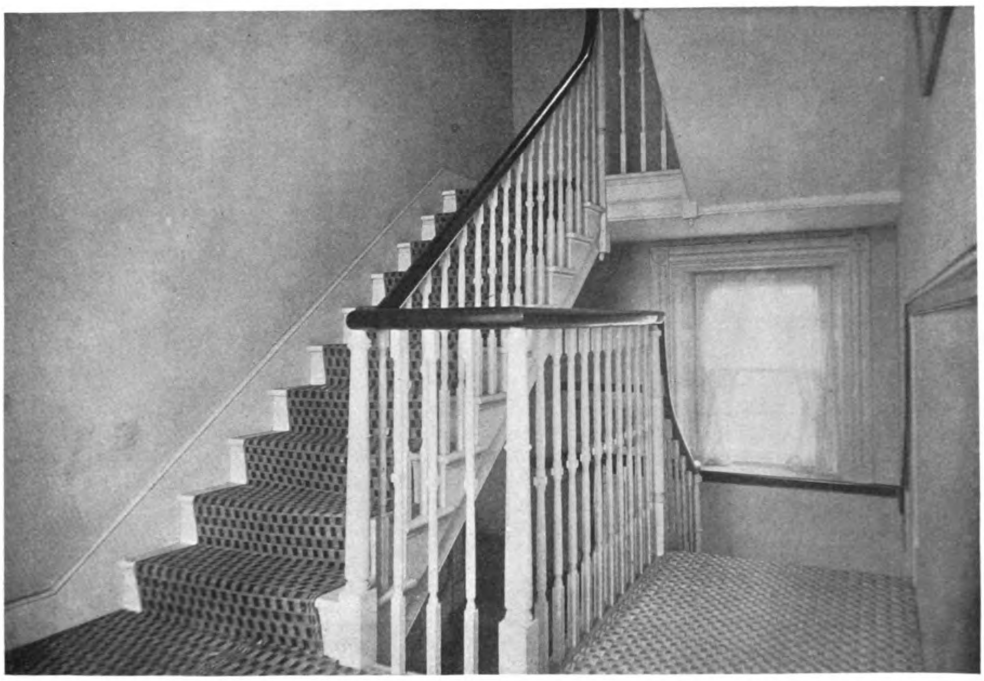
THE REAR OF THE FARMHOUSE

THE BEDROOM OVER THE LIVING-ROOM

A FARMHOUSE ECONOMICALLY FURNISHED

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A DELFT DINING-ROOM IN WHITE AND BLUE



SIMPLICITY THE KEY-NOTE OF THE FARM

A FARMHOUSE ECONOMICALLY FURNISHED

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CORRESPONDENCE

TREATMENT OF ROUGH PLASTER WALLS

Mrs. A. B., of Kansas City, writes:

What do you advise as the best treatment for walls where the side walls are of rough plaster and the ceiling to picture rail is of plain hard plaster? I have tried certain mixed tints, which are largely advertised, in one small room, but thought it most unsatisfactory as the color is not clear.

Answer:

I would suggest that you tint your lower wall with a color mixed under your own supervision—you can have the color added to the whiting and obtain the exact shade you desire; your workman, if efficient, should be able to do this successfully. Have him try out the mixed color on a piece of sandpaper and dry thoroughly, you can then get the effect that the finished wall would show. Vary the monotony of your wall by introducing friezes in some of the rooms from picture rail to ceiling line; there are many most attractive ones now of conventionalized design showing wind-blown trees against a sky line and many other equally decorative effects. The ceiling should be tinted a lighter shade than your side walls show, or in some instances, an ivory white.

FINISH FOR WOODWORK AND WALLS

Mrs. M. B. L., of Pittsburgh, writes:

Could you tell me how to best treat the woodwork of a room in which I must use the much despised golden oak furniture. I have a dining-room set of this of excellent design, a table, chairs, sideboard, glass closet, all heavily carved. I have used it in my town house, where the woodwork is also golden oak, and the walls are covered with crimson fabric, but even used in that way I did not care for it. Please suggest some finish for woodwork and walls in my country house dining-room that will look well with this furniture. The standing woodwork is of chestnut, the floor maple; there are three French windows and two small high windows over the sideboard. The room is of southeastern exposure, and there is an alcove which I should like to use as a small conservatory; it opens off of the hall where the standing woodwork—including five foot wainscot—is of oak. I would like to use yellow as a wall covering in the hall. Kindly tell me what to do with the woodwork.

Answer:

I would suggest that you stain the woodwork of your dining-room with Mission oak wood tint; this stain on chestnut gives a beautiful soft brown shade showing much darker in the open grain of the wood. This makes an excellent setting for the golden oak. Cover your walls with Japanese grass-cloth in a shade of yellow brown, which will combine perfectly with the furniture and standing woodwork. Tint the ceiling to picture rail a harmonious shade of *cafe-au-lait*. For door curtains use raw silk draperies of the same tone as at your windows. Upholster the seats of your chairs with a figured tapestry, showing shades of tan, dark brown, golden yellow, dull blue and red, in fruit and flower design. By this treatment you will compose a setting for your furniture which will render it entirely unobjectionable, in fact, its color will be an important part of the decorative scheme.

On your French windows you should set small brass rods at the top and bottom, running the silk on these rods by a narrow casing at the top and drawing it tautly in place. At the small upper windows this same silk should be used, run on a single rod at the top and finished with hem at the sill. These curtains should be well pushed back on either side of the window, simply framing and outlining it.

For the oak of your hall I would suggest English oak wood tint as being most desirable; this will show several shades darker than the Mission oak, but will harmonize. Select a yellow, two-toned striped flock paper for use above the wainscot to ceiling line, tint your ceiling a much lighter shade. Draperies of the same tapestry as you use in your dining-room might prove acceptable in the doorways of this hall and serve as a medium to bring these rooms together.

If this department can be of further service to you, it is hoped that you will not hesitate to write again.

FURNISHING A LIVING-ROOM

A Western woman writes:

I have determined to refurnish the living-room of my house in a way that is correct and artistic as well as durable, therefore I appeal to HOUSE AND GARDEN for advice. I have thrown two rooms into one and am changing the woodwork, putting in ash and using beams on the ceiling. The room is 18 x 26. The detail of the wood trim is heavy and simple. The height of the ceiling is ten feet. The exposure southern and western with a square bay at the southern end, with leaded glass in the upper part of the window and the lower part single panes. One large center window and two small ones on each side, over the window seat, and two single windows on the western side, light the room fully. The floor is of oak and I wish to keep it in the natural color. I have a number of good Oriental rugs in rich, rather dark shades. In the large one, purplish crimson predominates. It is called a Khiva, I think. The hardware and fixtures are in dull brass. The mantel is heavy, plain and rather low. The tiles a dull finish, ecru in color. I wish to use some over mantel decoration that will be appropriate to the room and yet not too costly. I do not wish a mirror. I would appreciate full description and price of furniture you would recommend, and other suggestions for wall decoration, etc.

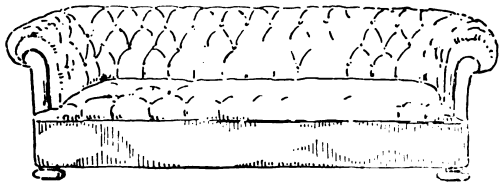
Answer:

Your letter has stated so clearly the requirements of your room that I think I shall be able to help you practically. To begin with the woodwork, I would suggest a medium brown stain for this, finished with dead-lac, which presents a quite dull surface. Over your mantel I advise you to set a portion of a plaster frieze, something showing figures in action in bas-relief. The plaster can be treated with wax and some brownish stain, so that it is softened in color. It should be framed heavily in the ash and treated as the woodwork of the room, taking the top of the frame

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

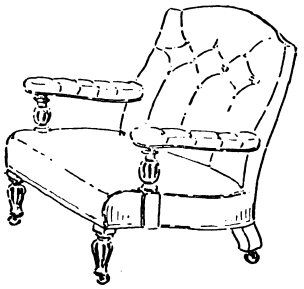
as a line for your wall treatment. I would suggest that you cover the lower wall with a dull purplish red Japanese grass-cloth. The wall from the top of the mantel frame to the cornice at ceiling angle to be covered with a paper, showing but little of ivory background, and against this a large conventionalized crimson blossom and dull green leaves. The lower edge of this paper can be cut out and applied over the grass-cloth or the joining of the two may be covered with the plate rail. The ceiling tint should be the shade of the background of paper which is so dark a cream as to be almost ecru. This will harmonize with your tiling.

I am glad to be able to reproduce for you some cuts of furniture such as I would advise you to use in this room. The Chesterfield sofa, price $125.00, can be used in duplicate, one placed on either side of the fireplace and extending into the room. The army club chair, price $40.00, is also a good model for use in this room.



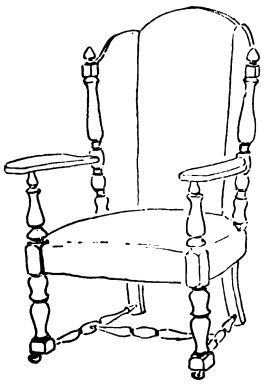
CHESTERFIELD SOFA

These pieces should be covered with dull green, cut velour and tufted as shown in the cuts. Wicker Hong Kong chairs will look well here with these. Use loose cushions, covered in any of the soft pastel shades shown in your rugs. Raw silk should be used for these coverings. For your window draperies I would suggest ecru net next the glass with over-draperies of raw silk brocade, in the shade of mulberry, matching the lower wall. The price of this silk is $3.25 a yard, and it is fifty inches wide, is firmly woven and holds the color well. The material suggested for covering the furniture also wears well and sells for $2.15 a yard. It is also fifty inches wide. The Pickwick arm chair, price $20.00, can be used singly or in duplicate in this room and should be covered with a tapestry of soft colors. The frame of the chair is of oak, and in color a trifle lighter than your woodwork will show.



ARMY CLUB CHAIR

There is a floor finish on the market which is entirely satisfactory and which closely resembles wax. It is more lasting, however, and easier to take care of. It is clear and shows the beautiful grain of the wood very clearly.



PICKWICK ARM CHAIR

SELECTING RUGS

Rugs asks:

Can you tell me how to select Oriental rugs? I wish to purchase several for a large living-room and I am afraid to rely entirely on my own taste in the matter as I have never studied the question. The walls of the room in which I wish to use these are rich mulberry red in color.

Answer:

There are some entirely reliable houses which specialize on rugs and where you will receive the most careful consideration and advice when you are dealing with them. There is a firm who makes purchases of rugs for clients. This firm is well recommended, and charges a very small commission for its services. There are many reliable books which have recently appeared on this subject which it might be well for you to look into. If you desire it I will be pleased to send you the addresses of the firms to which I have referred, and the names of these books. Send me a self-addressed envelope for this purpose.

REDECORATING AN OLD HOUSE

Redecorating states:

I have purchased an old house, and wish to make it livable by the expenditure of but little money. The problem which is confronting me now is what to do with the walls. These are somewhat cracked, but otherwise in fairly good condition. I like a plain wall surface and would prefer to paint or tint these, but I know that any filling I may use in cracks will show through the paint or tint. What would you advise me to do?

Answer:

There are excellent strong materials to be purchased which will meet your requirements exactly. I particularly favor a heavy cloth like the material used for the binding of books. This comes in good colors, and sells for fifty cents per square yard. It has a surface like crash and can at any time be recolored should you desire to change the decoration of your house, and it is not difficult to hang properly. This particular material does not hold dust as some other fabrics for walls are said to do.

ENGLISH WALL-PAPERS

Boston writes:

Can you recommend to me a shop where I can obtain the best selection of English papers. I am particularly well disposed toward the hand-block, large conventional designs. I enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Also, please suggest best wall color for room 18 x 20 of northeastern exposure. This room is to be treated as a half formal living-room. Would it be practical to use a deep frieze of rich, dark effect and a lighter lower wall?

Answer:

The address requested has been forwarded to you; that is the address of the wholesale house located in New York. They will doubtless supply you with the names of firms carrying their goods in your own city.

I would recommend that you use a wall-paper showing conventional design in shades of yellows and browns, running from rich brown to greenish brown. This can be used for the wall covering of the upper third of your room. This paper shows a design which it is possible to cut out and apply to the lower wall, obtaining a very unusual and striking effect with very little additional effort. The grass-cloth which is recommended for the wall covering with this will afford you a fairly light wall and one which will make an excellent setting for your furniture. The number of this paper is 93150. Should you desire to see it I would suggest your writing to the address I have furnished you. The Japanese grass-cloth is a most satisfactory wall covering; the price of it is seventy-five cents a square yard. This is carried by most wall-paper houses in large cities, as it has come to be an important factor in house decoration.

CURTAINS FOR WINDOWS AND DOORS

There have been several unsigned letters sent to this department asking advice in regard to making and hanging curtains for windows and doors. There will, in the early spring be published an article treating these questions fully and specifically.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Garden Correspondence

CONDUCTED BY W. C. EGAN

A HARDY PERENNIAL HEDGE

I have just finished a house, Colonial in style, having a low terrace at one side, some forty feet long and twenty wide, divided in the center by a brick walk leading from the house. The situation is too bleak and exposed for box, but I am anxious for a rather low hedge effect. It is a summer home and only summer effect is desired. Is there some hardy perennial that might be used?

J. B. B.

The nearest approach to a hedge-like effect, without artificial training and unusual cultivation, to be found among the hardy perennials is in the gas plant or burning bush, *Dictamnus albus*, sometimes called Fraxinella, an Asiatic plant of unquestioned hardiness and very long-lived. The flowers are white in showy racemes held well above the foliage. It is slow to increase in size but finally attains a height of three feet and nearly as broad. The plant is densely covered to the base with dark green leathery leaves, holding their color until severe frosts, and standing up against storms, without staking. Unless the soil on your terrace is good, you should dig out and refit with good soil a trench two feet deep and wide. Buy both the white and rosy purple form and plant together indiscriminately. Cut back in the fall and cover the crowns with manure and the plants will outlive your generation and the next.

MAKING BEDS FOR PERENNIALS

I want to make a bed for some perennials. How shall I go to work about it? The natural soil is a clay loam. I can get quite a quantity of manure chips from a neighboring cow pasture if necessary.

J. C. H.

The chances are that your soil is rich in plant food, but this plant food is not immediately available, for want of the action of air and frost upon it—and it also probably lacks humus.

A thorough trenching, with the addition of manure, will put the soil in proper condition.

The cow chips you speak of have but little manurial value, its substance having been washed out by the rains. When pulverized it may be used to lighten up the soil. Were you making the bed in the fall, and planting in the spring, we would advise the use of fresh strawy manure all through the bed, as you thus retain all its original strength, and by the time the plants reached it, it would be decayed enough not to injure them.

We presume you intend planting as soon as the bed is made, in which case you had better use well-rotted manure in the first foot of depth. Horse manure is better where the soil is of a clayey nature and cow manure—which is a cold manure—where sand predominates.

Stake out your bed, then dig out to the depth of one foot a space clear across the bed and four to six feet wide, and carry it to the other end. Call this pile No. 1.

Then dig out at the bottom of this space, one foot deep and two to three wide. Take this also to the other end and put it in another pile, called No. 2. You now have a space four to six feet wide of the top soil removed and two to three of the bottom.

Now place some strawy fresh manure in the bottom, close to the end where you commenced to dig, then add some soil from the bottom layer that has been uncovered, then more manure, trying to lay the manure in a slanting position so as to reach from the bottom to the top of this one foot layer, the object being to allow the air to pass down through this spongy layer and act upon the mineral elements in the soil. Continue making alternate layers, say six inches thick, until you have exhausted the uncovered lower foot of soil. You now commence again upon the surface soil, digging it again one foot deep, throwing it upon the mixture of soil and manure, but incorporating with it well-rotted manure. You need not use so much manure here and may lay it in horizontal layers; you are thus keeping the original top soil at the top, which is better than that below, only because of the presence of some humus from decaying vegetable matter and the action of frost and air.

Continue until you come to the end, when pile number two is placed at the bottom and number one at the top.

Your bed will be much higher than its surroundings, but will settle in time.

If you have reason to believe that the lower foot of soil is very poor and you can obtain good soil at a reasonable figure—corn field soil is good—cart all or part of the lower foot away, and replace with new soil; but in this case use the original top soil for the bottom. If you are making the bed in the lawn and have no use for the sod removed, chop it up and put it in the bottom. This makes a rich bed, but perennials remain in one place a long time and opportunities of remanuring do not often occur. However, when any space of a perennial bed is empty through death of the plants or removal for division, it is best to add more manure, and if the plants have been in place several years and especially if the same kind is growing back again, it is advisable to remove some of the soil entirely and replace with fresh.

A HARDY CLEMATIS

What vine is it that has small, sweet scented white flowers exactly like the *Clematis paniculata*, but blooms much earlier. Is it a variety?

Mrs. S. E.

No it is *Clematis flammula*, from Southern Europe, perfectly hardy but not as strong a grower as the Japanese *Clematis paniculata*.

MAN-OF-THE-EARTH—A HARDY VINE

A neighbor has a moon-vine that is a hardy perennial, bearing white flowers. I want to get one but don't know what to order as she does not know its name. Can you help me?

R. R. B.

It is probably *Ipomoea panduratus*, often called Man-of-the-earth, on account of the shape of its roots. It is a native of the United States.

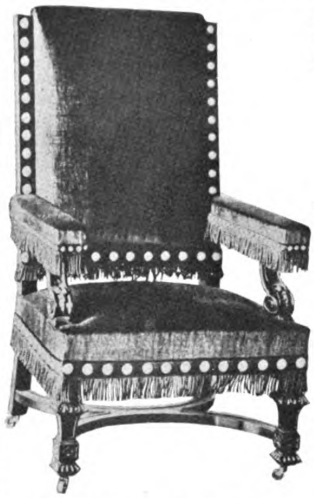
A SCREEN FOR A CATCH-BASIN COVER

What can I do to hide an ugly-looking catch-basin cover on my lawn?

K. A.

Plant *Spiræa Van Houtteii* around it, setting the plants four feet apart, except at one side when you allow five. When cleaning the catch-basin, tie back the shrubs.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Grand Monarch Arm Chair
Period Louis XIV

The Happy Medium In Price In Our Period Furnishing

A man struck a spiritualistic medium because she laughed. "Why did you strike this woman?" said his Honor. "Because I have all my life been endeavoring to strike a HAPPY MEDIUM."

Your request for decorative suggestions with attendant samples and pictures receives the attention of these experts:—

Mr. Whybrow, the acknowledged authority on the French and Pergolisi schools.

Mr. Verbeck, who has made a life study of the Pompeian, Italian and more massive furnishing.

Mr. Crossley, whose Colonial interiors are known throughout the country.

Nevertheless, we have struck a "happy medium" in our price of FURNITURE, STUFFS, WALL PAPERS, AND HANGINGS; AND MAKE NO CHARGE WHATEVER FOR THE SCHEMES SUGGESTED BY THESE GENTLEMEN.

Our profit is as commercial as the selling of unbleached muslin.

Therefore, send along your plans or rough sketch of what rooms you want to treat and see what you will get.

Also let us know what pieces of furniture you are considering and beautiful pictures will go forward.

Write for our booklets and literature.

Verbeck Whybrow & Crossley Co., Inc.

Period Furnishing

French Renaissance Colonial

Mauser Building, 298 Fifth Avenue
New York

Feather Side Chair
Period Heppelwhite

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTES AND REVIEWS

THE GARDEN AND ITS ACCESSORIES

A BOOK full of delightful descriptive matter and suggestions for beautifying the house-grounds, which are practical and explicit. It is replete with pictures of gardens, summer-houses, arbors, fountains and pools, sun-dials and small accessories, such as garden gazing-globes, lanterns, well-heads, figures, seats, tables, vases, etc., etc. It forms an invaluable aid for those lovers of nature who make of their gardens out-door living-rooms. It should have a place in the reference library of every home builder and garden lover.

The author says: "The designing of gardens and the selection of their accessories is as much an art as painting. One uses paint and canvas as its medium; the other uses Nature's own materials and composes them to make a picture with the very landscape itself."

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

A VALUABLE reference book for the student or the professional man. No better explanation of its scope can be made than to quote from the author's preface, viz. — "This little book is limited to the historical aspect of architecture, and only deals incidentally with words used in art and art criticism and in building. But at the same time many technical terms are to be found, and construction terms in particular; for construction lies at the very root of the matter."

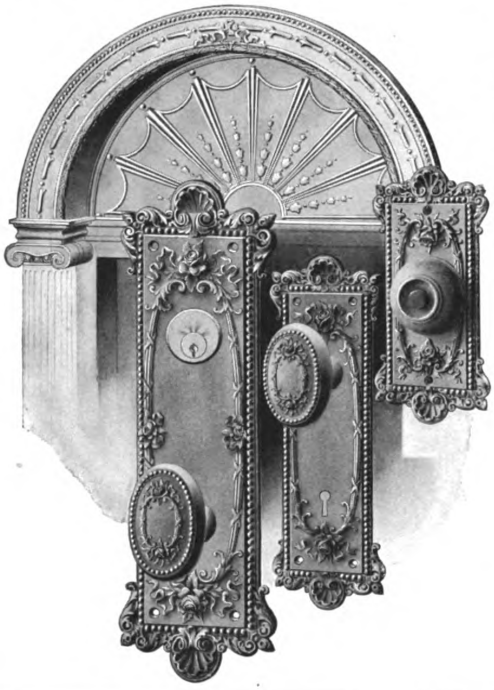
More attention than is usual in books of this kind is devoted to that part of the subject which bears on social and religious life. Thus more space is given to houses and churches and proportionately less to purely architectural terms.

Definitions are given where necessary. Derivations are given where they are curious or illuminating. Where there has been a choice, the most familiar word or form of word has generally been adopted without much regard to philology on the one hand or to mediæval use on the other.

"The Garden and Its Accessories," by Loring Underwood. Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston. Price $2.00, net.

"A Glossary of Terms Used in English Architecture," by Thomas Denham Atkinson, Architect. Published by William F. Comstock, New York; Methuen & Co., London.

CORBIN HARDWARE



The Standard for Excellence in all the essentials of good hardware

DURABLE

SERVICEABLE

ARTISTIC

Complete Lines of Designs in all the Leading Schools of Art

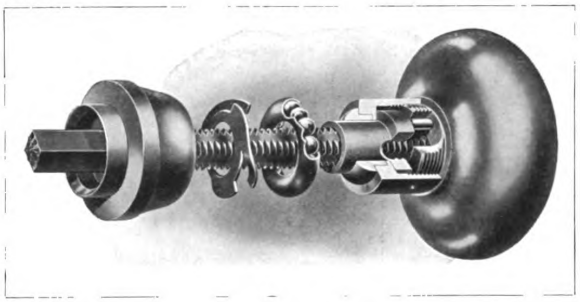
P. & F. CORBIN

N. W. Corner
Eighth and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA

FACTORIES
New Britain, Conn.

Russwin Ball-Bearing Knobs

With Compensating Roses



Correct errors in the application of trimmings to the door by bringing the knobs in alignment, making a perfect adjustment possible ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

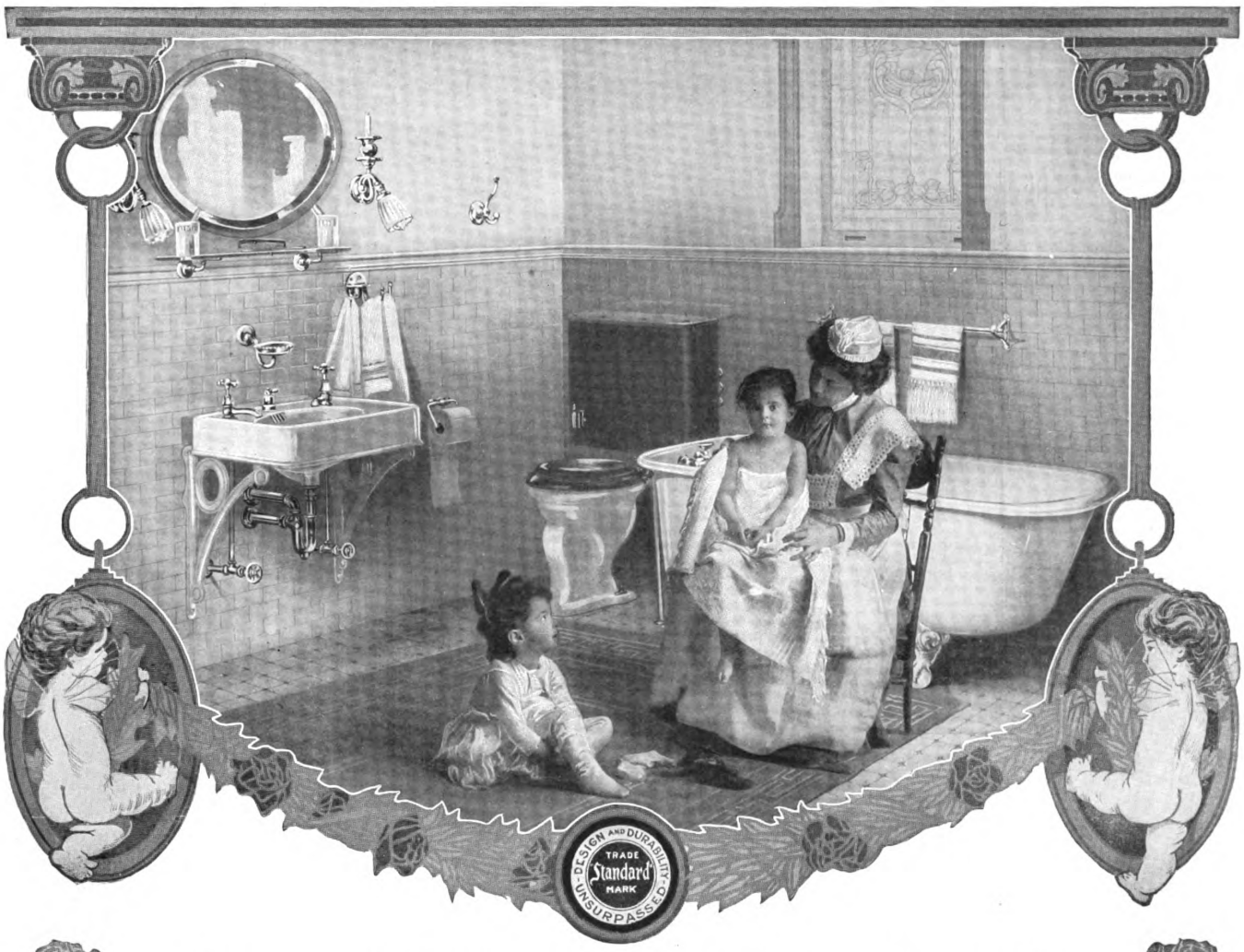
No binding or squeaking, but a smooth, positive action

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
26 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York

FACTORIES AT NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



Every woman in the home comes under the influence of snowy white

"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware

Its absolute sanitation makes it impervious to the accumulation or absorption of dirt and is a constant guarantee of domestic health. The pride of possession and satisfaction of daily usage alone repay the cost of installation, and its indestructibility makes it the most economical bathroom equipment you can install.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

The ABOVE FIXTURES, No. P-26, can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $101.00—not counting freight, labor or piping—are described in detail among the others.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.,** Dept. 40, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street.
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans: Cor. Baronne & St. Joseph Sts.
Pittsburgh Showroom: 949 Penn Avenue
Louisville: 325-329 West Main Street. Cleveland: 208-210 Huron Street.

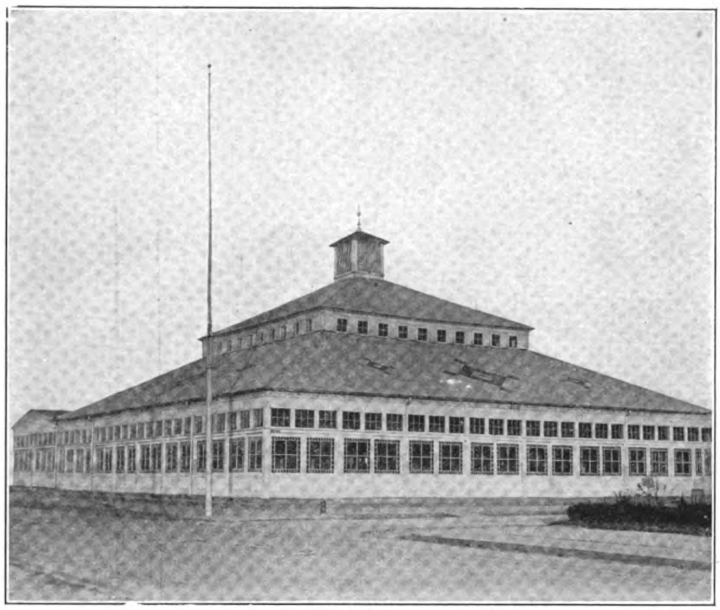
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

There's a Greater Satisfaction

In using *Asbestos "CENTURY" Shingles* as a roofing because they are

FIRE-PROOF

You want a roof covering to protect your building from dangers of catching fire from flying firebrands, as they don't crack or exfoliate when exposed to fire like natural slate, at a minimum of cost



MERRY-GO-ROUND AT ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY.
E. SCHNITZLER, PROP.

Illustrating Asbestos "Century" Shingles Laid French Method

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are 5 cents per square foot at Ambler

Write for samples and catalogue. Do it now.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO. AMBLER, PA.

SPECIAL OFFER

CURRENT EVENTS
HOME MAKING

FASHIONS
FICTION

House and Garden	$3.00
The Reader Magazine	3.00
The Cosmopolitan	1.00
Harper's Bazar	1.00
The Home Magazine	1.00
	$9.00

Our price **$4.50** for the five

Address SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT HOUSE AND GARDEN, 1016 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges

Nothing equals them for hanging doors either in

Big Public Buildings or Private Dwellings

Two will frequently take the place of three ordinary hinges, and their action is noiseless and perfect. ¶ Made in Wrought Bronze and Steel

THE STANLEY WORKS
Myrtle Street, New Britain, Conn.
New York Office: 79 Chambers Street

A REPUTATION
Built on QUALITY alone

PORCELITE

Has no competitor where the best ENAMEL FINISH is required.

For specifications see Sweet's Index, Page 744, or get the Porcelite Book. Section E.

THE THOMSON WOOD FINISHING CO.

Makers of Enamels and Varnishes - Philadelphia

DISCOVERY OF THE ANCIENT TEMPLE OF DIONYSOS

THE *British Architect* gives an interesting account of the discovery at Athens of the ancient Temple of Dionysos. It will be remembered that Dr. Dörpfeld, basing his opinion on the actual present topography of the ground, rather than on the interpretations given by the learned to certain Greek texts, recently traced a line for the Sacred Way very different from that ordinarily laid down by the archæologists, and, on excavating, found it where he expected; and he seems to have met with even greater success in divining the position of the Dionysos Temple. Nearly all archæologists suppose that this must have been situated near the great Theatre of Dionysos, which still exists at the southeast of the Acropolis; but Dr. Dörpfeld, again, apparently relying on the actual topography, predicted that the temple, which was known to the ancients as the Temple in the Marshes, would be found on the west slope of the Acropolis hill. Excavations made under his direction have placed the correctness of his surmise beyond a doubt. On exploring the ground indicated by him, traces were found of a three-aisled hall, of Roman date. Such a building might be for any purpose, but an inscription was soon uncovered, containing the rules and by-laws of the Iobacchoi, evidently a religious association under the patronage of the god. Besides this, altars and votive reliefs were found, all showing their connection with the worship of Bacchus, or Dionysos. All these things indicated that the spot, although far from the great theatre, was sacred to Dionysos. Dr. Dörpfeld dug farther, and, more than twenty feet below the Roman hall, came to a triangular enclosure, walled-in by polygonal masonry, of the sort known to our youth as Pelasgic, or Cyclopean. At the corner of this enclosure was the foundation of a small temple, of very archaic type; and in the middle was the base of an altar, by the side of which were two deep slits, or mortises, evidently intended to hold an upright slab. What this was used for is indicated by a passage of Demosthenes, who says that, in his time, a slab was set up beside the altar of Dionysos, on which could be distinctly seen, inscribed in archaic letters, the sacred oath of the Gerairai, or maiden priestesses of Dionysos. He

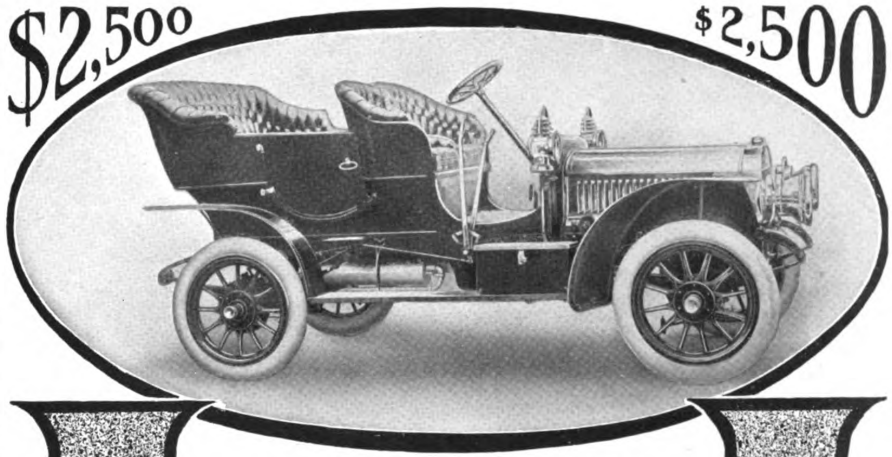
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

says, further, that the sacred enclosure was only opened once a year, on the twelfth day of the month Anthesterion, when the festival of the marriage of Dionysos was celebrated. As Dr. Dörpfeld predicted before the excavation was begun, no votive offerings were found in or about the ancient temple, it being obvious that a temple opened only once a year would not attract the ordinary crowd of worshippers. Within the enclosure was, however, found something of far greater interest, in the shape of the sacred wine-press of the god, consisting, so far as it remained perfect, of a raised floor, covered with hard cement, and laid with a considerable inclination toward a spout, under the outlet of which was placed a large earthen vessel. To this day wine-presses of exactly the same form and construction are in use in many a Greek village, so that there can be no doubt as to the identity of the consecrated spot around which was celebrated, from the very earliest time, the annual Flower and Wine festival of the Anthesteria, and in front of which, on the marshy ground where Aristophanes heard the frogs croak their witty chorus, were played the first Greek dramas, ages before the theatre was built on the other side of the Acropolis.

TURNING THE FORESTS INTO PAPER

IF one asked "the man in the street" what paper was made of, he would almost certainly say "rags," and for the fair white sheet upon which I write this would be true, but for paper in general the answer would be absurdly inadequate, for there exists not one-thousandth part of "rags" that would be necessary. Our civilization exists largely on a paper basis, and in England alone it requires 650 mills, producing some 30,000 tons a week, to fulfil our needs. To feed these mills Science laid her hand on cellulose, which we cannot make, but can only take from plants. In the plant the cellulose of the cell walls, with the exception of cotton, which is unique, does not stand up pure and free and uncombined, but exists always encrusted chemically with some other substance. The substance of woody fibre is thus always cellulose X, and the problem for science was either to manufacture paper directly out of cellulose X (lingo cellulose or

$2,500 $2,500



Cadillac—Model H

Where Dependability and Economy Meet

These are the great foundation stones of Cadillac success—unfailing reliability under all sorts of service; cost of maintenance so low as to be almost incredible. In the magnificent line of Cadillacs for 1907 these qualities are more manifest than ever before. The Model H has proven itself the four-cylinder triumph of the year.

From motor to muffler this machine is an example of simple construction, of finish really super-fine, of accuracy not surpassed in any other mechanical creation—all of which are more pronounced because of the wonderful factory facilities and system that stand behind the

CADILLAC

The superiorities of Model H are so numerous that to select features deserving special emphasis is difficult. Those of prime importance are remarkable ease of control and smoothness of riding, whatever the road conditions. The car is practically noiseless in operation; perfect balance of action removes all vibration. The enormous power is so positively applied that whether for speeding or hill climbing Model H is there with energy to spare. The body possesses lines of beauty and grace and reflects style unmistakable.

Your dealer will gladly give you a demonstration.

Model H 30 h. p. Four-cylinder Touring Car; $2,500. (Described in Catalog HAK)
Model G—20 h. p. Four-cylinder Touring Car; $2,000. (Described in Catalog GAK)
Model M—10 h. p. Four passenger car; $950. (Described in Catalog MAK)
Model K—10 h. p. Runabout; $800 (Described in Catalog MAK)
All prices F. O. B. Detroit—Lamps not included.

Send for special Catalog of car in which you are interested, as above designated.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

SPEAR'S

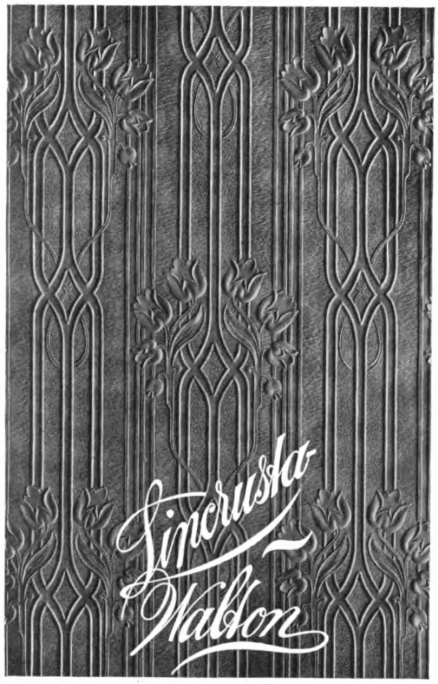
New Cooking Range New Warm Air Distributors
Open Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal
Special Stoves for Laundry, Stable, Greenhouse, etc.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Systems

There are many reasons why you should have only Spear's Heating and Cooking appliances—the most modern, efficient, and economical—**In Your Country Home**

Write to-day for further information and estimates Hotels and Institutions receive special attention

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.
1014-16 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



RELIEF DECORATION FOR ALL DECORATIVE PURPOSES

Variety of Designs

Manufactured Solely by

FR. BECK & CO.

Philadelphia, - 1524 Chestnut Street

NEW YORK
7th Ave. and 29th Street

BOSTON
152 Washington Street

VICK'S
Garden & Floral Guide

¶ Contains the most intelligent information possible to obtain on planting Vegetable or Flower Seeds, Vines, Bulbs, Shrubs, and Small Fruits.

¶ The culmination of over a half century of experience by the Pioneer Mail Order Seed House of America.

SPECIAL OFFER

¶ If you send 10 cents with request for Catalog, we will mail prepaid, a Hardy Baby Rambler Rose, ready to bloom indoors or out. But one to a customer, however.

¶ Send for the Catalog, anyway, its free.

JAMES VICK'S SONS
506 Main Street
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

USED BY THE HIGHEST CLASS DECORATORS IN THE COUNTRY AND FOUND SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER WALL COVERING

THE HOLLISTON MILLS
Norwood, Mass., U. S. A.

Decorative Cloths

NEW YORK OFFICE
No. 67 Fifth Avenue

Absolutely Sanitary—Will Not Hold Dust—Colors are Fast, Lasting and Match Perfectly

SEND FOR SAMPLE BOOKS

wood fibre) or to devise some practical method of extracting the X substance from the cellulose, and thus obtain it pure and free for paper. Both methods are practised to-day. Paper boxes, wrapping paper and almost all the newspapers of the land are made, not of rags, but simply of disintegrated deal boards pounded and mashed and amalgamated into paper. Any one of the large London or American daily papers consumes each day fully ten acres of an average forest. Such paper does not last. The wood fibre out of which it is made is, unlike pure cellulose, acted upon by light and air and water and the organisms of decay. This is bad, but not wholly bad, for most of the literature appearing on this paper is made as mechanically as the paper itself, and it is fitting that it should be as ephemeral in fact as it is in nature. But sometimes Literature (with a capital L) appears on this wooden foundation—and that is a tragedy. Had Mr. Pepys written his admirable diary upon what we call "scribbling paper" we would to-day have no Mr. Pepys. England alone every year imports some 350,000 tons of this mechanical wood pulp to turn it into paper. She imports also some 200,000 tons of what is called "chemical wood pulp," i. e., wood from which the encrusting impurities have been chemically removed, and which consists of cellulose almost pure.

Professor R. K. Duncan, in Harper's Magazine.

BATTLE OF THE TREES

Their Seemingly Peaceful Lives One Constant Struggle for Existence Against Destructive Forces

HOW many of us think of trees almost as we do of rocks, as all but inanimate objects, standing in the same relation to the earth as the furry coat of an animal to its owner; but Darwin has taught us that a relentless battle for existence is ever going on around us, and though this is most evident to our eyes in a death struggle between two beasts of prey yet it is no less real and intense in the case of trees. A monarch of the forest has only gained his supremacy by a life-long battle with his own kind and a horde of enemies, watching night and day, year after year, for the slightest sign of weakness.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

AMERICAN OLD STYLE
AAAAA
40 POUNDS COATING

MF
32 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN OLD STYLE
AAAA
35 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN
NUMETHODD
B
40 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN
SPECIAL
15 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN
NUMETHODD
D
30 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN
EXTRA
12 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN
NUMETHODD
F
20 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN
IC
8 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN
IX
8 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN OLD STYLE
AAA
30 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN OLD STYLE
AA
25 POUNDS COATING

AMERICAN OLD STYLE
A
20 POUNDS COATING

Specify These Brands

Don't select your ROOFING TIN on hearsay.

Specify the weight of coating as well as the Brand when you're ready to select your roof covering, and you'll get exactly what you pay for; while the life of the roof will depend largely upon the selection you make. Our Brands are enumerated here.

(Retain This for Reference)

AMERICAN
SHEET & TIN PLATE
COMPANY

FRICK BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

Interior view of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in which we laid 30,000 feet of Interlocking Rubber Tiling, in a solid color, to harmonize with the stone finish.

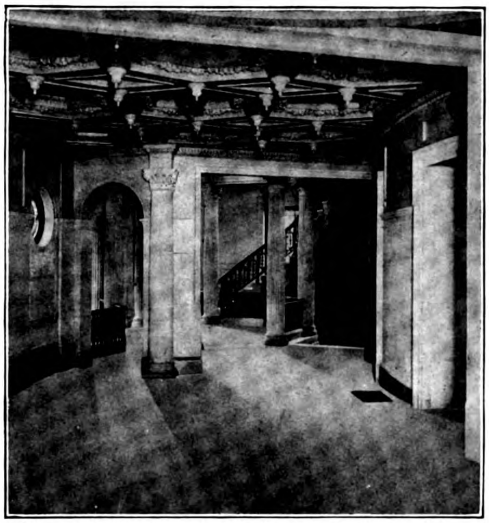
Interlocking Rubber Tiling

Noiseless, non-slippery, restful to the feet, sanitary, extraordinarily durable. The finest floor for use in public buildings, banks, offices, theatres, hospitals, libraries, kitchens, laundries, billiard rooms, bath rooms, stairways, etc., etc.

Samples, estimates, and special designs furnished upon application.

Beware of infringers. Patented.

Manufactured solely by



Foyer of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

New York Belting and Packing Company, Ltd.

91 and 93 Chambers Street, New York

PHILADELPHIA: 116-120 N. Eighth Street.
CHICAGO: 150 Lake Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, OAKLAND, CAL.: 918 Broadway.
BOSTON: 232 Summer Street.
BUFFALO: 600 Prudential Building.
PITTSBURG: 528 Park Building.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: 229 South Meridian St.
ST. LOUIS: 218 Chestnut Street.
BALTIMORE: 114 West Baltimore Street.
LONDON, ENGLAND: Arthur L. Gibson & Co., 19 to 21 Tower Street, Upper St. Martin's Lane, W. C.

Hotel Normandie

Broadway & 38th St., New York

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

FIREPROOF EUROPEAN PLAN
Single Rooms with Baths and in Suites

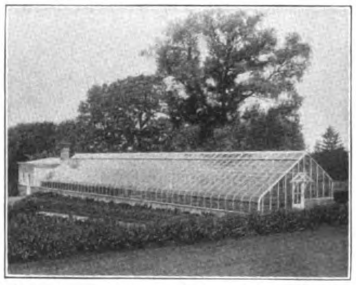
$1.50 per Day and Upwards

Center of Amusement and Business District

Telephone in Each Room
Restaurant and Palm Room
The Cuisine Unexcelled
Moderate Prices
Send for Booklet

ELMER E. ALMY, Prop.
Also, OSBURN HOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



Note the curved eaves—the wonderful lightness of construction.

The Difference Between Buying Flowers and Growing Flowers

U-BAR

WE may admire the flowers we buy, but for the plants we grow we form a friendship and affection. This association with growing things, the digging around them, the watering, the watchful care, and then the final reward in a burst of bloom; or the undoubted pleasure to all in luscious melons, fresh radishes and lettuce (out of season) bring their own peculiar satisfaction—contentment. The kind of satisfaction those who don't own a greenhouse wonder at, and cannot fully appreciate. So why not have a greenhouse, a U-Bar greenhouse, the best greenhouse built, because with their unmatched lightness of construction, their floods of unobstructed light, they are the cheeriest, happiest houses possible to work in. A revelation in attractive, decorative construction. No house compares with them for durability.

We have recently published a new book catalog. We want you to send for it.

PIERSON U-BAR COMPANY, DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, U-BAR GREENHOUSES, Metropolitan Building, 4th Avenue and 23d Street, New York.

Glimpse in a U-Bar peach house, just started.

From the heart of the tropics to the limit of tree growth in the Northland we find this battle of life waged fiercely, root contesting with root for earth food, branch with branch for the light which means life. In a severe wrestling match the moments of supremest strain are those in which the opponents are fast locked, motionless; when the advantage comes not with quickness but with staying power; so in the struggle of tree against tree, the fact that one or two years, or even a whole decade, watch the efforts of two branches to lift their leaves one above the other detracts nothing from the earnestness of the strife.

Far to the North we sometimes find groves of young balsam, of fir, or of spruce—hundreds of brother and sister saplings growing so close together that a rabbit may scarcely pass between. The slender trunks, almost touching each other, are bare of branches. Only at the top is there light and air, and the race is ever upward. One year some slight advantage may come to a certain young tree, and that fortunate individual instantly responds, reaching several slender side branches over the heads of his brethren. They as quickly show the effects of lessened light, and forthwith the race is virtually won. The victor shoots up tall and straight, stamping and choking out the lives at his side as surely as if his weapons were teeth and claws, instead of delicate root fibres and soughing foliage.

The contest with its fellows is but one of many. The same elements which help to give it life and being are ever ready to catch it unawares and rend it limb from limb, or by patient, long continued attack bring it crashing to the very dust, whence it sprang from the seed.

We see a mighty spruce, whose black foliage has for a century or more waved above its fellows paying for its supremacy by the distortion of every branch. Such are to be seen clinging to the rocky shores of Fundy, every branch and twig curved toward the land, showing the result of years of battling with constant gales and blizzards. Like giant weather vanes they stand, and although in their limbs there is no elasticity, and although they are gnarled and scarred, yet one's heart warms in admiration of their decades of patient watching over the troubled waters. For years to come they will defy every blast the storm god

Write for our book

"Plants and Plans for Beautiful Surroundings"

It is full of invaluable information, illustrations of flowers and beautiful lawns. It shows how the modest as well as the most extensive grounds can easily be made charming and attractive. There is nothing more pleasing and delightful to cultured taste than artistic and properly planted grounds.

We grow and import all of the choicest hardy plants, shrubs, trees box and bay trees for creating beautiful landscape effects in formal or natural landscape gardening. Write now, lest you forget.

WAGNER PARK CONSERVATORIES
Box 204, Sidney, Ohio.

The Nursery Exchange of New England

Does not grow Shrubs, Trees or Plants, but acts as expert-buyer on moderate commission

It has been established by responsible and trained nurserymen of twenty-five years' experience, to buy for customers in any part of the United States the best stock which can be selected only through personal and expert inspection and choice, in the buyer's interest.

This system must commend itself to every buyer, for it guarantees expert and honest service in securing only the choicest material from those who grow it best; free of disease and insect pests; carefully dug and packed, and absolutely true to name; and what is important, prompt shipment. Western and Middle States orders filled without exorbitant transportation charges.

We will fill orders at sight for every variety of TREE, SHRUB or HARDY PLANT, etc., which is catalogued in this country, and it means from thirty to forty per cent saving, and perfect satisfaction to the buyer, as we charge a minimum commission only on first cost of production.

We ask you to write and get special estimates and our general lists.

Nursery Exchange of New England
155 Milk Street, corner of Broad, Boston, Mass.

Penny Wise Pound Foolish

Parsimony in paint is expensive economy. Paint costs little but preserves materials that cost much. The loss from decay that can be prevented by timely use of paint can never be made good—which means, it pays to use paint freely. And when you use paint let it be the kind that looks best and protects longest, that is paint containing an adequate proportion of **OXIDE OF ZINC.** Our pamphlet, "Paint: Why, How and When" (free to property owners) explains the matter.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.
71 Broadway, New York

We do not grind zinc in oil. A list of manufacturers of zinc paints sent on application.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

can hurl against them, until some wild day, when the soil has grown scanty around its roots, the weakest of them will shiver and tremble at some terrific onslaught of wind and sleet, and, folding its branches closer about it, the conquered tree will bow its head for the last time to the storm.

Further inland, sheltered in a narrow valley, stands a sister tree, seeded from the same cone as the storm-conquered spruce. The wind shrieks and howls above the little valley which it cannot enter, but the law of compensation brings to bear another element, silent, gentle, but as deadly as the howling blast of the gale. All through the long winter the snow sifts softly down, finding easy lodgment on the dense foliaged branches. From the surrounding heights the white crystals pour down until the tree groans with the massive weight. Her sister above is battling with the storm and hardly a feather's weight of snow clings to her waving limbs.

The distorted branches of the valley spruce soon become permanently bent, and great is the strain on the trunk fibres. At last, with a despairing crash, one huge limb gives way and is torn bodily from its place of growth. The very vitals of the tree are exposed, and immediately every splintered cell is filled with the sifting snow. Helpless the tree stands, and early in the spring, at the first quickening of summer's growth, a salve of curative rosin is poured upon the wound. But it is too late. The invading water has done its work and the elements have begun to rot the heart of the tree. How much more to be desired is the life and death of the first spruce, battling to the very last!

A beech seedling which takes root close to the bank of a stream has a good chance of surviving, since on the water side there will be no competitors, and moisture and air will never fail. But look at some ancient beeches growing thus, whose smooth, whitened bole incloses a century of growth rings. To offset its advantages, little by little the stream has undermined its maze of roots, and the force of annual freshets has turned them all in a down-stream direction. It is an inverted reminder of the wind-moulded spruce. Although the stout beech props itself by great roots thrown landward, yet sooner or later the ripples will filter in beyond the center of gravity, and the mighty tree will topple and

WHITING PAPER COMPANY

The Largest Makers of Fine Writing Papers in the World

The superiority of WHITING PAPERS is so generally known and accepted that the fact barely requires a passing mention.

It is a pleasure to call attention to some varieties of these popular papers, which may assist the choice of the purchaser.

WHITING'S FRENCH CHAMBRAY, FRENCH ORGANDIE and ORGANDIE GLACÉ are the daintiest and most perfect of fabric papers. They are ideal correspondence papers for feminine use.

For men, whether for home or club use, WHITING'S WOVEN LINEN is unequaled for character and refinement.

Obtainable from leading dealers in stationery.

Whiting Paper Company

148-150-152 Duane St., New York

Boston **Philadelphia** **Chicago**

Mills: HOLYOKE, MASS.

RESIDENCE JOHN GRIBBEL, WYNCOTE, PA.
HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT

Our **Heating Boilers** and **Radiators** are made for the home where the Architect and Owner demand uniform heat in all weather. The efficiency of our apparatus makes this always possible

THE H. B. SMITH CO.

728 ARCH ST., - PHILADELPHIA

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER

House and Garden	$3.00	$6.00
American Country Homes and Their Gardens	5.00	
	$8.00	

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE WORLD TO-DAY

CONTAINS FACTS BUT READS LIKE FICTION

That's the Reason
FOR ITS
Remarkable Success

SOME men are good story-tellers — some are not.
Some magazines are dry-as-dust —some are not.
It all depends upon ***how*** the story is told.

The ordinary world review is a bare, lifeless record of events; the kind guaranteed to put you to sleep after a hard day's work.

THE WORLD TO-DAY is not that type of publication. While it is a monthly world review designed to keep the busy man or woman in touch with the world's happenings, it has still another mission — ***to entertain.*** To accomplish this double purpose it furnishes monthly, not only a complete digest of events, but many short attractive articles on timely subjects. Its contributors are the foremost men and women of the day; selected not merely because they are great, but because they know how to write entertainingly.

THE WORLD TO-DAY prides itself on its attractive make-up. Its covers are printed in colors and each issue is made a veritable panorama of the world by the many illustrations (more than given in any other magazine) of noted people, places and events. Many of these illustrations are ***printed in colors.***

The result of all this effort is a publication that you will seek with joy because you will know in advance that it will afford diversion for the idle hour, and best of all — something worth while.

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

Order your Magazines of Us—A Few Bargains

		OUR PRICE
THE WORLD TO-DAY	$1.50	$1.50
THE COSMOPOLITAN	1.00	
To one address only	$2.50	

		OUR PRICE
THE WORLD TO-DAY	$1.50	$3.50
OUTING MAGAZINE	3.00	
AINSLEE'S	1.80	
	$6.30	

THE WORLD TO-DAY

with Success	$1.65	and Woman's Home Companion	$2.30
" American Magazine	1.65	" Harper's Bazar	2.30
" The Reader	2.35	" Good Housekeeping	3.00
" Outing	2.35	" Cosmopolitan	3.00

STANDARD MAGAZINE SIZE — ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLORS

The Only Magazine of Its Class at a Popular Price

$1.50 a Year (All Others $3.00). Sample Copy, 15 cts.

THE WORLD TO-DAY
1164, 67 Wabash Ave., Chicago

IVES
PATENT WINDOW STOP, ADJUSTER

PREVENTS DRAFTS, DUST AND WINDOW RATTLING.

PATENTED.

The only Stop Adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid ribs and heavy bed that will not cup, turn or bend in tightening the screw. Manufactured only by The H. B. IVES CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A. (Fifty-page Catalogue Mailed Free.)

SAMSON SPOT CORD

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS
Boston, Mass.

Sheep Manure

Kiln dried and pulverized. No weeds or bad odors. **Helps nature hustle.** For garden, lawn, trees, shrubs, fruits and house plants.

$4.00 LARGE BARREL. Cash with Order. Delivered to your Freight Station.
Apply now.

The Pulverized Manure Co., 30 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

mingle with its shadow-double which for so many years the stream has reflected.

Thus we find that, while without moisture no tree could exist, yet the same element often brings death. In the mysterious depths of our Southern swamps we find the strangely picturesque cypresses, which defy the waters about them. One cannot say where trunk ends and root begins, but up from the stagnant slime rise great arched buttresses, so that the tree seems to be supported on giant six or eight legged stools, between the arches of which the water flows and finds no chance to use its power. Here in these lonely solitudes, heron haunted, snake infested, the hanging moss and orchids search out every dead limb and cover it with an unnatural greenness. Here great lichens grow, and myriad tropical insects bore and tunnel their way from bark to heart of the tree and back again. Here, in the blackness of night, when the air is heavy with hot, swampy odors, and only the occasional cry of a heron is heard, a rending, grinding crash breaks suddenly upon the stillness, a distant boom and splash, awakening every living creature. Then silence again closes down, and we know that a cypress, linking perhaps a trio of centuries, has yielded up its life.

Leaving the hundred other mysteries which the trees of the tropics might unfold let us consider for a moment the danger which the tall, successful tree invites, the penalty which it pays for having surpassed all its brethren. It alone attracts the lightning, and with a blinding flash, a rending of heart wood, the tree, before perfect in trunk, limbs and foliage, is now only a heap of charred splinters.

Many a great willow overhanging the banks of a wide river could tell interesting tales of the scars on its trunk. That lower wound was a deep gash cut by some Indian, perhaps, to direct a war party making its way through the untrodden wilderness; that bare, unsightly patch was burned out by the signal fire of one of our forefather pioneers. And so on and on the story would unfold, until the topmost freshly sawed off limb had for its purpose only the desire of the present owner for a clearer view of the water beyond.

Let us then give more thought to the trees about us, straighten the bent

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

sapling, remove the parasitic lichen, and give to the tree the best chance for a long and useful life.

New York Tribune Farmer.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PARKS

NEW YORK may claim possession of one great masterpiece which has scarcely a rival in the world—Central Park. In the beauty of its general design and the simplicity and naturalness of its effects it has no superior, if, indeed, it has any serious rivals. This assurance is brought to us by Mr. Samuel Parsons, the famous landscape architect, now in charge of the city's parks, who bases his judgment upon a careful study of the parks of Europe. Mr. Parsons has just returned from an extended trip made for the express purpose of comparison. While finding much to admire in the parks of the Old World, he believes that the general style of landscape gardening followed in New York is superior to the more formal gardening of European countries and is, also a style which is exerting a strong modifying influence throughout Europe.

"My main idea in going to Europe," said Mr. Parsons, in recalling his trip, "was to visit the park and gardens of Prince Puckler, especially at Muskau, his estate in Silesia. The Prince was a man of genius who created a distinct style in landscape gardening which has had a remarkable influence throughout Europe, and which will become more marked as time goes on. The German park, though far out of the line of travel, is doubtless the finest in Europe. Imagine my surprise to find it in many respects a counterpart of Central Park—the same harmony, the same natural appearance, no crowding of flowers as in the formal parks, only splendid big trees, a few attractive flowers and everywhere plenty of green grass.

"Prince Puckler designed his park about 1830. It is a work of genius which has never since been approached in Europe. In designing Central Park there was no possibility of imitation, for the German park was unknown in America at the time. It is a curious instance of two artists working unconsciously along the same lines toward practically identical standards. I must acknowledge with reluctance that the German park has the advantage over our own in point of maintenance. The

American Beauty Roses. Blooming In Your Own Yard

From May to October--for the price of one florists' bouquet. You can easily grow American Beauties or any other variety of roses you wish--*and grow them successfully--by our methods--in your own garden.* You can have cut flowers all summer at the cost of a very light expense--and a little pleasurable and healthful work. *Our new free catalog*--"Rose Leaves," contain in a condensed form most valuable information for the amateur rose growers and gardeners. It lists--besides our American Beauties, **105 Other Varieties of Roses** including some entirely new ones, among which is the wonderful new Rambler Rose, LADY GAY, also some beautiful new kinds sold exclusively by us. This book explains to those who have never tried to grow roses before--or who have failed growing them--how they can make success sure by using the Heller mature two and three year old bushes. It gives new ideas on rose culture—complete directions as to planting, watering and cultivation—as well as the location of rose beds—and directions for use of roses in landscape gardening.

If you have already grown roses in your garden—you will find listed new varieties well worth consideration—and some varieties you can't secure from anyone else.

Don't miss sending for "Rose Leaves." Its free, but too valuable for any amateur gardener to be without.

HELLER BROTHERS, 2001 S. Main Street, New Castle, Indiana.

The Longfellow Centenary

The Hundredth Birthday of Henry W. Longfellow is the leading feature of THE BOOK NEWS MONTHLY for FEBRUARY. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON has written from a personal acquaintance, while PROF. ARTHUR HOBSON QUINN and others contribute profusely illustrated articles.

ARTHUR STRINGER'S article on John Keats, entitled "A Day in Rome"; "The Love Affairs of Thomas Carlyle," by MYRTLE REED; The First Great Art Exhibition of the season at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, by DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, with a full-color reproduction of JOSEPH De CAMP'S Portrait of Dr. Horace Howard Furness; along with the up-to-the-minute book reviews and the two new departments—Our Contemporary Dramatists, and The Clergyman's Study Table—make the February issue of extraordinary worth.

FIVE CENTS A COPY AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Send ten cents in stamps for December, January and February issues, all handsomely illustrated. Address JOHN WANAMAKER, *Publisher*, PHILADELPHIA, *mentioning* HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Water-Reducing Valve

When the water pressure is too high it causes splashing at the spigots, hammering in the pipes and sometimes bursting of the plumbing apparatus.

This valve will insure against these annoyances.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WATSON & McDANIEL CO.
137 N. Seventh Street Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1844

PEERLESS MORTAR COLORS

BLACK RED BROWN BUFF

NEW COLORS: Moss Green, Royal Purple, French Gray, Pompeian Buff, Colonial Drab.

The original and standard colors for interior and exterior mortar.

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ISRAEL UNBOUND

PORTRAYING the Moral Genius and Spiritual Side of the Great Jewish People—Ignored for Fifteen Centuries.

ILLUSTRATING the Patriotism and Civic Progress of Jewish-American Citizens.

REVIEWING the Stirring Story of the Diplomatic Service of Oscar Straus.

"Israel Unbound" is a story of tremendous interest. The author, James Creelman, who is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, tells the significant story of the first Jew to enter an American President's cabinet, and pays a just tribute to the great people whose genius and spirituality are entering into the highest activities of American citizenship. Multitudes once oppressed and degraded by Russia, are gloriously demonstrating their title to freedom in the United States.

DON'T FAIL TO GET

Pearson's Magazine

FOR FEBRUARY

ALL NEWSDEALERS

15c. Per Copy **$1.50 Per Year**

THE PEARSON PUBLISHING CO., 2-16 Astor Place, N. Y. City

AGENTS WANTED

We want a bright active agent to represent HOUSE AND GARDEN permanently in every city and town in the United States. We have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals, by which a permanent and profitable business can be established with little work. Experience not necessary. Write for our *Special Offer*.

Subscription Department

HOUSE AND GARDEN

1006 Arch Street Philadelphia

Landscape Work and Design.

For 17 years at the head of the Shady Hill Nursery Company of Boston, I have had the most personal and expert experience as to all details not only of Landscape design, but every other phase of practical Arboriculture, Construction and Engineering. At small expense I will visit any place and advise as to planting or improvements required, furnishing plans for the same. Plans for medium or small estates furnished by mail promptly, and material selected and furnished from the best growers at first cost, with great saving to buyers. If you contemplate any planting or landscape improvement write me first

E. L. BEARD,

155 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS.

various methods employed have become a tradition over there and the responsibility has been handed down from one generation to another like an inheritance. There are no changes in political administrations over there to upset their plans.

"The park comprises some five thousand acres, divided by a river of good size, with low hills rising on either side. There are several hundred old oaks, dating back perhaps over a thousand years—invaluable material. The Prince spent thirty years in manipulating this material in accordance with his ideas of landscape gardening or park making. He made in addition many plans for buildings, bridges and summer-houses, which fortunately were never carried out, since they bore the marks of a bad period of architectural art. His ideas in landscape gardening, however, were always in their final working-out true and fine.

"In describing the park effects in this German masterpiece you will recognize doubtless many similar scenes much nearer home. A stream of water artificially brought from the river some distance away has been made to flow past the old castle. Great elms and beeches and a large variety of trees grow on its banks, and groups of shrubs are disposed of so simply as to make the whole scene perfectly natural, as if it had just happened there, or had always been there; nor is it overcrowded with foliage or the surface of the water covered with lilies, according to the usual practice. I was strongly reminded of the shores of our lakes in Central Park.

"In almost every direction beautiful pictures present themselves. The trees are big and old to a remarkable degree. One comes across broad lawns planted with beeches, elms, maples and lindens, which have been so grouped as to make a charming landscape picture, such as any painter might well long to study, and every way he looked he would find pictures if possible still more charming. The stream is lined with groups of shrubs, drooping over its banks in so natural a manner that you would never suspect it was accidental. In the garden territory, shut in by masses of great trees and with beds of flowers, especially roses, are broad expanses of turf. It was a garden with plenty of flowers and decorative effects of many kinds, but its designs are simple and expansive, not made for mere show, as most formal gardens are, but for enjoyment in abso-

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

O. W. Ketcham

Manufacturer of Terra Cotta, Dealer in Bricks, and Burnt Clay Products for Architects and Owners who demand individuality and artistic results.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON.
Works: Crum Lynne, Pa.

CALIFORNIA GROWN BULBS

All Varieties—Unsurpassed—Catalogue Free

THE LEEDHAM BULB CO.
Santa Cruz **California**

A Summer Cruise in Winter

From New York to Porto Rico direct, then completely around the island—stopping for a day or two at interesting places is the itinerary of the most delightful cruise conceivable. The most gorgeously appointed steamers—giving hotel accommodations for the entire trip.

Around Porto Rico

in one of these steamers gives you a three weeks' pleasure trip in a summer climate where the rare elements of pure sea air and tropical breezes blend to a delightfully invigorating atmosphere. Special tourist rate, $140 which includes every expense. All outside staterooms. Steamers sail weekly. Send for illustrated booklets.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.,
12 Broadway, N. Y.,
or Raymond & Whitcomb Co.—All Principal Cities.

Let us send you our

New Magazine Catalogue

Containing the most liberal subscription offers of the year. Get House and Garden and another Magazine for the price of one

Subscription Dep't **House & Garden** **Philadelphia, Pa.**

CONTINUE SUMMER PLEASURES
IN

JAMAICA

Best reached by one of the perfectly equipped "Admirals," the Twin Screw U. S. Mail Steamships of the

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

They afford the most delightful ocean trip of the Winter months. Twenty-four hours after leaving, you are in the warm airs of the Gulf Stream. Hotel accommodations in Jamaica satisfy every desire.

Weekly Sailings from Boston and Philadelphia.

Round Trip - $75.00
One Way - $40.00

Steamers "Brookline" and "Barnstable" weekly from Baltimore.

Round Trip - $60.00
One Way - $35.00

Rates include meals and stateroom berth.

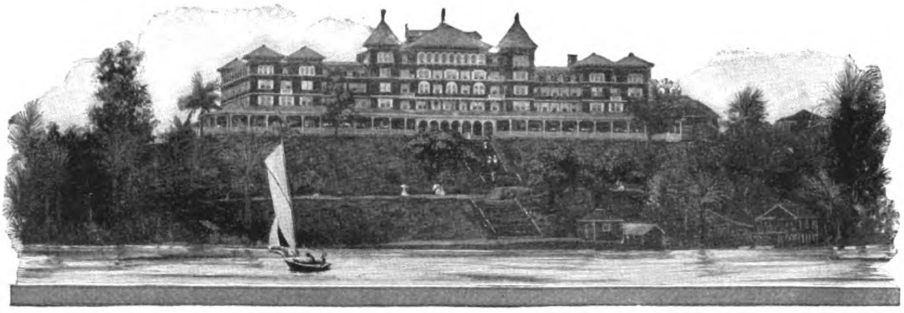
"A HAPPY MONTH IN JAMAICA"

is a fascinating booklet we send on request.

Address F. S. JOPP, General Passenger Agent
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Long Wharf, Boston
or Division Passenger Agents
5 N. Wharves, Philadelphia
104 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore
321 St. Charles St., New Orleans

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Hotel Titchfield Port Antonio Jamaica

¶ The Newest, Largest and Finest Resort Hotel in the West Indies. American Plan and American Management. Location, Temperature and Climate Unsurpassed in the World. Facilities for Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Boating, Fishing, Tennis, and all Outdoor Sports and Recreations. Sea Bathing under most delightful conditions.

AINSLIE & GRABOW, Mgrs., Boston Office, 270 Commonwealth Ave.

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT

IF your nerves are tired and you feel physically weary from the strenuous cares of a busy season, there is no more delightful resting place on earth than Jamaica. There is only one season in Jamaica and that lasts the whole year around—a season of perpetual spring. There are no chilling winds or fogs, no snow, no ice, no frost. Jamaica possesses a delightful mountain atmosphere, which is kept in constant motion by the blowing of the Trade Winds. Its scenery is an exquisite blending of mountain, valley and sea. The Gulf Stream flows all about the Island with a current of mild, crystal-clear water. There are two thousand miles of macadamized roads on the Island as smooth for automobiling as Park boulevard.

Hotel Titchfield
Port Antonio, Jamaica.

YOU ARE A DEAD ONE IF YOU CAN'T COME BACK WITH A GOOD TOAST

In the SKULL TOAST BOOK
are 200 witty toasts
and 150 clever pictures
(count 'em)

Book made in shape of a skull
Limp Leather, $1.00
In Cloth, 60c.
6 x 7¼ inches.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., PHILADELPHIA

lute seclusion, for one could find his way only if you were shown. One comes upon it suddenly, like some enchanted nook that had been lost to mankind.

"There are other instances of good landscape gardening in Germany, notably in Berlin. Perhaps the best of these is the Berlin park named Trepton, designed by Meyer, a contemporary of Prince Puckler, of whom he was a disciple, although later he came directly under the influence of an older landscape gardener, Linne. Trepton is a park for the poor on the outskirts of Berlin. In the middle of this park is a thoroughly formal arrangement for a children's playground. On each side of this great playground extends malls, with double rows of European elms. The space between these rows of elm trees is too exclusively given over to gravel to suit my taste, but probably it is necessary for the benefit of the people. Berlin was suffering from a drought when I visited it and groups of men were busily engaged watering the old elms by stripping the earth from the roots and watering and restoring them. It is noteworthy that in all the parks of Europe they use water in larger quantities and more systematically than in America, and this although our need for water is usually greater than in Europe.

"Extending away in every direction from the central mall and playgrounds there are lawns arranged in the most picturesque and artistic manner. The great spaces of grass are enclosed with borders of trees and shrubs, showing promontories and bays and long vistas in the best manner of the natural styles of architecture.

"The general maintenance of the park is excellent as to roads, walks and lawns, far better, I must confess, than that of the American parks and even of the Paris parks. It is a good model in many ways. I believe the police are able to enforce the laws better there, and it must be admitted that the European public, taken as a whole, is more careful than the average American public and works much less harm to the parks. Our own Central Park suffers from the carelessness, to use no more severe term, of the public.

"There is, however, wonderful skill displayed in the contrivance and multiplication of landscape pictures on every side as one wanders from height to height. Probably real nature does not

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

appeal to a certain exalted personage in Germany as do his stiff, formal and daring scarlet geranium beds drawn up in line in front of his palace. The small parks, the flowered borders, the stiff walks of the Tiergarten are kept in apple pie order, indeed as no other parks in Europe are kept. It is to be hoped that some time some members of the Emperor's household may come to realize the preciousness of this possession and restore it to its former glory. There is much to say to the advantage of the great city of Berlin in the great improvement of all the parks and their maintenance, which is on the whole as good as, if not better, than anything in Europe, certainly better than anything I have seen.

"The parks of Vienna as compared with those of New York are fine, but not great. They are conventionally treated and there are many fine trees and beautiful pieces of lawn, but everywhere is the shrub group of evergreen, everything is crowded, and the glaring flower beds of geraniums are everywhere in evidence. It is Paris over again, and more or less every city of the Continent, of course excepting Moscow. One thing I noticed here as in every park and tree bordered place in Europe, and that is the presence at the choicest point of a beer hall, with hundreds of chairs scattered about. This may be all right in the eyes of those who patronize it, but how about the others? A charming rural effect it makes. In America we do things better than that. Remember, one must buy beer if one wishes to sit down and enjoy the scenery, otherwise you must depart, and this although the situation is probably the best to be found. We may spend money less economically on our parks, and the maintenance may be more nearly perfect in Europe, but our administration of parks is better adjusted to the needs of the public than in Europe.

"In Paris my impressions were that she is not maintaining her parks as she should. The trees on the boulevards were well maintained, but Versailles is in an almost ruinous condition, especially the famous Trianon gardens. The art of this place is so artificial that unless it be kept up perfectly it looks particularly bad. I was impressed as never before by the beauty of the piece of water visible from the windows of the château of Fontainebleau called the Carp Park.

An Imitation takes for its Pattern the Real Article

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?

Refuse Imitations Get What You Ask For

MR. C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

has been bitterly attacked because he dared, before President Roosevelt visited the isthmus, to say that our work at Panama has been well done.

The *facts* about the canal and its romantic history are ready for you in his book, just issued:

PANAMA

The Isthmus and the Canal

Cloth, 368 pp., 16 illustrations, 2 maps from latest surveys.

ONE DOLLAR NET

At all bookstores.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers, Philadelphia

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE

Metropolitan

Magazine

THE AGGRESSIVE MAGAZINE FOR 1907.

THE March Issue will contain the first chapters of The Great Historical Series relating to THE MEXICAN WAR. The articles will be full of Dramatic Human Interest. The Illustrations, many of them reproductions of old rare prints, are extraordinary both in conception and treatment.

SUBSCRIBE NOW and read the series from beginning to end.

MOTOR-BOATING: A good deal of space in the March Issue will also be devoted to the growth and development of the Motor-Boat Industry. The article, written by Mr. W. S. Dudley, will be of interest to all readers and especially so to the owner or prospective purchaser of one of these handy little craft. Some of the pictures to accompany the article are full of action and unique.

Subscription Price $1.50 per Year. Single Copy 15 Cents.

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE
3 W. 29th Street, New York City

"An Appropriate Present"

A Bound Volume of

HOUSE AND GARDEN

prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada

Price - - - $3.00

Its treatment is simple and fine, with a good vista of trees well designed. Most of this is probably very old. There are no flower beds here, though in other parks of the grounds of Fontainebleau they abound. Fontainebleau is a fine old place, with many stately avenues of trees. The public places and avenues of Paris are excellent in design, but its parks are not satisfying. The high value of their designs is doubtful, and the French, for all their cleverness, have not emancipated themselves from the artificial notion of the past."—*New York Herald.*

AN AFRICAN OASIS

AN oasis is usually about a mile and a quarter in length and about five-eighths of a mile in breadth. In nearly every case it occupies the bottom of some ravine, which shelters it in every direction. It is enclosed in a mud or stone wall about eight feet in height and about a foot in thickness. At regular intervals about this wall are found stone towers; these are sentry-boxes, on the flat roofs of which are stationed nightly guards to protect the place from pillage. The gardens of the oasis lie against this outer wall, and are divided into small inclosures, each of which is the property of one person. Next to the gardens, towards the center are fields of corn, barley and onions, divided into parts as in the gardens, which are watered and tended like our favorite flower-beds; in the center is a little rivulet, which runs from springs near one of the extreme ends. The inhabitants of this oasis do not live each family in a separate dwelling, but in one large house called a ksar, which is usually built of stone, giving it the appearance of a solid mass, perforated here and there with a small window, and diversified with jutting angles. The halls are narrow, dark, ill-smelling, uneven passages, winding about the building. The apartments are low-ceiled, filthy places, lighted by a single aperture in the wall. The whole place reminds one more of a dog-kennel than a human habitation. In some of the ksars about 300 or 400 men, women and children, a sickly, scrofulous generation, are huddled together in a building which would seem to an European hardly able to contain more than a hundred. The only interesting thing about the whole oasis is the marabet or sepulchral chapel, which stands outside

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE SPRING NUMBERS OF HOUSE AND GARDEN

THE coming Spring Numbers of HOUSE AND GARDEN will teem with suggestive articles along the lines our title indicates. In going over the manuscripts in the editorial drawer, we feel with Stevenson, "The world is so full of a number of things, I am sure we should all be as happy as kings." There is so much that is good to choose from in our particular field that it is not a matter of finding the right thing to include in our pages, but the real difficulty is to decide among so many suitable and available articles which appeal to us and which we feel would appeal to our readers also. Even under these conditions, however, we are continually looking for more and better things and a careful reading and consideration is assured all manuscripts sent to us.

In the March number we offer you a magazine filled from cover to cover with readable, practical and beautifully illustrated articles covering a field of wide interest.

AMERICAN COUNTRY CLUBS

The leading article in the March number will also be the initial one of a series on "American Country Clubs." Well-known clubs throughout the country will be considered in turn during the year. This first article deals with the Germantown Cricket or Manheim Country Club, and is written in a delightful vein by Mabel Tuke Priestman; its growth and success is followed not only in the text, but by the many beautiful photographs with which it is illustrated. The Germantown Cricket Club, of which the present club is the outgrowth, was originally founded in 1852.

ORCHID CULTURE FOR AMATEURS

Orchid Culture for Amateurs, by Wm. S. Rice, is an article eminently practical and also sufficiently free from technicalities to enable the amateur to profit by it. A careful reading of this and following of the lines laid down will enable the veriest tyro in flower growing to produce for himself these exquisite aristocrats of the flower world, as it lays fully before the reader Mr. Rice's own efforts and successes in bringing to perfection the growing of these wonderful plants. The illustrations are made from photographs taken from the flowers in his own greenhouse.

He says: "One feels instinctively their noble birth when ushered into their presence from the crude, fresh, invigorating air of out-of-doors to the soft, humid, perfumed atmosphere of the greenhouse, where are gathered these titled foreigners from every tropic land."

Also he contends that it is an erroneous idea, that owing to the rarity and high cost of some varieties of orchids, people of moderate means cannot engage in the culture. There are many varieties, and in a family so extensive there is no difficulty in obtaining and growing many beautiful specimens.

TWO RARE PIECES OF OLD SEVRES

Two rare pieces of old Sévres are daintily written of in a manner entirely befitting the subject. In this little article, illustrated by photographs of these exquisite pieces, are woven some fascinating and interesting bits of history and of romance.

THE USE OF ELECTRICITY IN THE HOUSE

Under the above caption C. D. Wood, Heating Engineer of the New York Edison Company, presents in a clear and convincing manner a brief enumeration and description of the many conveniences possible in the modern house through the agency of electricity.

Whatever tends to better our home surroundings, and render less arduous the labors of those upon whose shoulders fall the cares of the household, becomes at once a matter of interest to the world at large, and a positive factor in the progress of our domestic economies.

Under the new conditions as he outlines them, housework ceases to be a drudgery and almost every branch of it becomes a genuine pleasure. Surely a partial solution of the servant question has been made.

Mr. Wood has avoided all technical terms and his suggestions will undoubtedly convince many women that a servant so willing to serve her, and one so easily controlled, must be installed without further delay in her establishment.

A COLONIAL RESIDENCE AT CHESTNUT HILL

A type of Colonial house with walls of stone, an unusual departure in this day, as it is the first of its kind erected for seventy-five years. The architect, George T. Pearson, says of it: "The style was chosen with a view of expressing quiet dignity and substantiality of structure to which an ample site contributes. The interior finish is white enamel and the high panellings, doorways, chimney pieces and stairway follow closely in detail a style suggested by the stateliness of woodwork in the provincial mansions of the South." The house is beautifully illustrated in half-tones, showing both exterior and interior, together with the floor plans.

GARDEN NOTES

Mr. Eben E. Rexford gives some timely advice on garden practice and tells of ferns, geraniums, chrysanthemums, begonias, etc., and of how to grow and care for them to obtain the most satisfactory results.

This is the time when preparation for the spring planting is being made. Upon the careful selection of varieties largely depends the artistic success of the year's work. The suggestions given are sure to be useful.

GARDENING IN A CITY LOT

Frank Glover Heaton successfully demonstrates the proposition that a kitchen garden can be profitably made in a back yard, such as is available in the residence district of almost any city, and that a supply of crisp, fresh vegetables, sufficient in quantity for the needs of a family of four, with some to spare for less fortunate neighbors, can be grown on the available space left in such a yard after deducting the requirements for walks, driveway and a tool and coal shed.

All this work can be done, and most gratifying results obtained by one professional man in his spare time in the morning and evening. Mr. Heaton calls this "intensive farming" or "vest pocket gardening." The results he obtained and describes seem almost marvelous.

TWO HOUSES AT WYOMING, NEW JERSEY

Two English cottages in New Jersey. These two cottages, built by J. W. Dow, Architect, in Wyoming, New Jersey, are distinctly of the English type. They are as substantially built, as those of our forefathers. They present also extremely well arranged floor plans and charmingly artistic exteriors. Mr. Dow has written interestingly of these. Half-tones show the exteriors, and some interior views are provided which are full of suggestive hints to the prospective builder of the small house.

PERENNIALS AND GARDEN CORRESPONDENCE

W. C. Egan's "Talks on Hardy Perennials," together with the Garden Correspondence, will be found timely and interesting.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

The Correspondence Department on Interior Decoration will solve the puzzling problems of many women and incidentally furnish entertaining and instructive matter to all who are interested in the art of decoration as applied by the amateur.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

An Interesting Announcement!

The Proprietors of the

STRAND MAGAZINE

Beg to announce that they have arranged for a SERIES of FINE ART REPRODUCTIONS in colors of famous paintings, which will appear in each issue.

Seven

BEAUTIFUL REPRODUCTIONS IN COLORS

Of the following pictures by notable artists will be found in the

February Number

A SILENT GREETING.....By Sir Alma Tadema, R. A.
THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE.....By Sir J. E. Millais, P. R. A.
AMY ROBSART.....By W. F. Yeames, R. A.
HER MOTHER'S VOICE.....By W. Q. Orchardson, R. A.
LOVE LOCKED OUT.....By Anna Lea Merritt
THE SUMMER MOON.....By Lord Leighton, P. R. A.
A BLOCKADE RUNNER.....By Briton Riviere, R. A.

These are all popular favorites and will be found to be gems valuable for mounting, framing and decorative purposes.

Following these the **MARCH** number of the **STRAND MAGAZINE** will contain

EIGHT TYPES OF FEMALE BEAUTY

Exquisite pictures selected to show the Ideals of Female Beauty held by the most eminent English Artists.

DO NOT FORGET Other subjects of equal interest will be dealt with month by month, reproducing some of the most striking, dramatic, and charming paintings which exist in the world of Art.

The Proprietors are sparing no trouble or expense in the production of these pictures, and they feel justified in stating that no reproductions of equal beauty and excellence have ever been published in a popular magazine.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

C. N. & A. M. Williamson Automobile Stories!
No. 2. The Adventure of the Lost Girl!
W. W. Jacobs' Inimitable Humor. Illustrated by Will Owen.

Eight Complete Gems of Fiction, Usual Snappy STRAND Articles.

120 Pages **TEN CENTS** **140 Illustrations**

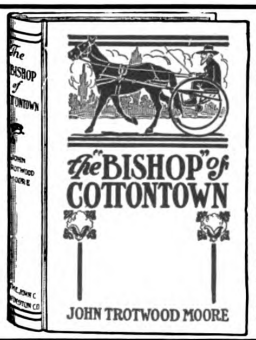
——of all newsdealers and——

The International News Company, 83 & 85 DUANE ST. NEW YORK CITY

One Of the Best Novels

For Sale by all Booksellers

Price, - - $1.50



"NOTABLE."

"One cannot rise from reading this book without feeling that it is a notable contribution to current literature."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"Thoroughly original, fresh, earnest, sparkling with wit and humor."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"CLASSIC."

"A book which is destined to become one of the gems of modern novels. The plot is deep, strong, graphically told and will not be forgotten as that of many passing novels, but will be cherished as a classic, as a story of right against wrong which is destined to bring about a great change in the child labor question."—*Birmingham News.*

the walls. It is generally square, surmounted by a cupola, the whole being built of stone or brick, executed by artisans brought from Morocco for that express purpose. Occasionally the principal cupola is flanked by four smaller ones, the interior presenting a court, surrounded by a gallery, supported on Moorish arcades. In most cases the ostrich egg crowns the summit of the cupola, but occasionally a stone or metal ball may be found occupying the exalted position. The inhabitants of the oasis choose to reserve all the luxury and magnificence of their architecture to adorn the little temple around which they excavate their resting places. They are not, like the habitations of the living, subject to the ravages of foes, but are universally held sacred, and the conqueror, covered with blood, approaches here with reverence and prostrates himself in a lowly worship. Life is so uncertain, when the arms of the enemy combine with the elements of nature to threaten its existence, that it is no wonder the inhabitant of the oasis cares to lavish all his wealth, not on the dwelling which will probably shelter him but a day, but on the place which will shelter him forever from the storms of life.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

NERO AS A BUILDER

THE architects employed by Nero, after the great conflagration of Rome, in the construction of his Golden House, which surpassed all that was stupendous and beautiful in Italy, and proclaims the extravagance of the emperor as much as anything else he undertook, were Celer and Severus. Nero's statue, 120 feet high, stood in a court ornamented with porticos of three files of lofty columns, each file a mile long; the gardens were of vast extent, with vineyards, meadows and woods, filled with every sort of domestic and wild animals; a pond was converted into a sea surrounded by a sufficient number of edifices to form a city; pearls, gems and the most precious materials were used everywhere, and especially gold, the great profusion of which within and without, and even on the roofs, caused it to be called the Golden House; the essences and perfumes continually shed around showed the extreme extravagance of this inhuman monster, who for the purpose of gratifying his pleasures seized

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

on the wealth of others. Among other curiosities was an eating-room, in which was represented the firmament constantly revolving, imitative of the motion of the heavenly bodies; from it was showered down every sort of odoriferous water. Nero did not complete this palace, as the first order of Otho was the sum of ninety millions of sesterces for the finishing it. The ground not occupied by it was left to the inhabitants of Rome to build their houses on, which were not rebuilt in the same manner as after the conflagration by the Gauls; the streets were made more spacious, the squares widened and surrounded by porticos. The emperor published many wise regulations to prevent the repetition of a misfortune which some imputed to him. At a certain height wood was not permitted to be used, but stone from Alba or Galba, as the most likely to resist fire; reservoirs were provided, and persons constantly ready to render the most prompt assistance in case of accident; the houses were to be a certain distance from each other, and they were to have no wall in common. These regulations rendered the city more beautiful, more commodious and more secure; nevertheless, the wide streets were objected to as not affording sufficient shelter from the sun.

But it is usual to condemn all that is new, particularly if the projector is disliked, as if the vicious could not do anything that was good. Suetonius assures us that Nero intended to extend the walls of Rome to Ostia, and afterwards by means of a canal, conduct the sea to the Seven Hills, an idea very likely suggested by these two architects, who were great projectors, and who undertook to make a canal from Lake Avernus to the Tiber. This canal was to be 160 miles long and sufficiently wide to admit of two vessels abreast; all the prisoners were collected, immense treasures were exhausted in cutting through mountains, but the obstacles they met with dispirited them, and the work was relinquished; the motive was ridiculous, being only to prevent vessels from doubling Cape Misenus. His great palace was but of short duration.

The Emperor Vespasian restored to the people the lands which Nero had taken from them, and thus the Golden House disappeared like one of the enchanted

"A" Class Offer

HOUSE AND GARDEN - - - - -	$3.00
SCRIBNER'S - - - - - -	3.00
METROPOLITAN - - - - - -	1.50
	$7.50

All for $5.00

Success, Cosmopolitan, World To-Day, Woman's Home Companion, can be substituted for Metropolitan.

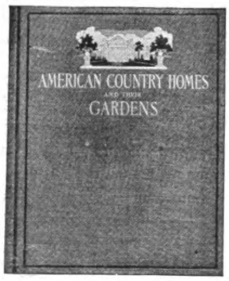
Address SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT HOUSE AND GARDEN, 1016 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

$13.00 VALUE FOR $5.00

THE MAGAZINE

Issued Monthly, $3.00 a year

THE BOOK



Equal to any $10.00 book

HOUSE and GARDEN, year's subscription, ... $3.00
AMERICAN COUNTRY HOMES AND THEIR GARDENS, a magnificent work equivalent to any book sold at . $10.00
Total Value, $13.00

Special Offer We will send current issue of **House and Garden** and copy of **American Country Homes and their Gardens** prepaid for examination. If satisfactory remit $5.00; if not return at our expense.

House & Garden

is the most beautifully illustrated and printed monthly magazine in America. Brimful of practical plans and ideas for both house and garden. Architects' and landscape gardeners' plans are reproduced and made available for the general reader. Every phase of artistic interior decoration is shown by photographic reproductions. If you are building a house, decorating a room, or fixing up your garden or lawn, HOUSE AND GARDEN will instruct you how to make one dollar do the work of two. It will earn its subscription price many times over, no matter what home it goes into.

American Country Homes and Their Gardens

A magnificent new subscription work, edited by John Cordis Baker, with introduction by Donn Barber. Four hundred and twenty superb photographic illustrations (many full page) of the most attractive estates in the country, both large and small—houses, interiors and gardens. These have been selected from all parts of the United States, and are the masterpieces of the foremost architects and landscape gardeners. For those about to build, or lay out their grounds, this book is a veritable mine of practical suggestions; and it is just as invaluable to those who desire to redecorate their homes and improve their gardens. It is a sumptuous ornament for any library.

Bound in handsome cloth, with gold and ink stamping, 226 pages, frontispiece in colors. This book weighs over 4 pounds, and costs 35 cents to mail. It was made to be worth $10.00 and even at this price it is the best book of its kind ever published.

Special Offer: Cut off the coupon, sign your name and address and mail it to us, WITHOUT MONEY. We will immediately ship you "American Country Homes" and copy of current issue of "House and Garden." If the book and Magazine are satisfactory, remit $5.00 within 5 days, or return at our expense.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.,
1006 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MONEY REQUIRED—SIMPLY SIGN AND MAIL COUPON

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., 1006 Arch St., Phila.—Send me, prepaid, one copy AMERICAN COUNTRY HOMES AND THEIR GARDENS, and HOUSE AND GARDEN for one year. When the book and magazine arrive I will either remit $5.00 within 5 days or return the book at your expense.

Name

Address

H&G

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"New York In A Mirror"

THAT'S the Broadway Magazine exactly. It is charged with timeliness. It tingles with personality. Not heavy, mind you. But bright, interesting and informative.

The Broadway Magazine does nothing less than uncover the Greatest City on Earth—New York—every thirty days. It is the truest, timeliest, most vivid reflex of the surging, complex life of America's metropolis that has ever been presented between the two covers of a magazine.

BROADWAY MAGAZINE

For February — Fifteen Cents

contains such features as: *The Farce of Police Court Justice in New York*—a clear, accurate exposition of a disgraceful situation which is making New York the laughing-stock of the country; illustrated. *The Winter Pleasures of Society*—a woman on the "inside" writes entertainingly of how the men and women of the "400" take their pleasure on the run; illustrations by The Kinneys. *Amateur Night*—a keen, true story of close-to-the-bone human nature as she is lived once a week in the burlesque theatres of New York; illustrations by Jay Hambidge. *New York and A Commission*—it costs New Yorkers over $31 a head to be governed, the people of Nashville only $6. Why? Because—but you'll agree that this intensely interesting article proves its case pretty well. *Ten short stories*—bright and interesting. Handsome *illustrations*. What is and isn't worth while seeing in the *theatres*. Intimate sketches and photographs of *men and women in the public eye*.

15c. a Copy BROADWAY MAGAZINE 3, 5 and 7 West 22d St. New York **$1.50 a Year**

SOME USEFUL BOOKS FOR YOU

KITCHEN GARDENING. By Thomas Bridgman. This work comprises 152 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - 50c.
FRUIT GARDENING. By Thomas Bridgman. Liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 50c.
FLOWER GARDENING. The work comprises 166 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50c.
MY TEN ROD FARM, OR HOW I BECAME A FLORIST. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40c.
THE STRAWBERRY GARDEN: HOW IT WAS PLANTED. WHAT IT COST. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - 40c.
FARMING BY INCHES; OR, WITH BRAINS, SIR. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cl., 40c.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Publishers, Philadelphia.
ANY OF THESE VOLUMES MAILED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

palaces of Tasso and Ariosto, and in its place arose the mighty Colosseum and the magnificent Temple of Peace.—*The Architect.*

A WREN ANECDOTE

WHEN Sir Christopher Wren was building the town-hall of Windsor, a fidgety member of the corporation —so the story goes—insisted that the roof required further support, and desired the architect to add more pillars. In vain did Sir Christopher assure him that the danger was imaginary; he knew better, says the *Youth's Companion.* The alarm spread, and the great architect was worried into adding the desired columns. Years passed, and in later times, when architect and patrons were dead, cleaning operations in the roof revealed the fact that the supposed additional support did not touch the roof by two inches, though this was not perceptible to the gazers below. By this ingenious expedient did Wren pacify his critics, while vindicating his own architectural skill to future generations.

MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY

ONE of the most remarkable products of Nevada is a species of wood known as "mountain mahogany," which, when dry, is as hard as boxwood, very fine grained, of a rich red color, and in weight very heavy. It has been used for boxes for shafting, and in some instances for slides and dies in quartz batteries. It burns with a blaze as long lasting as ordinary wood, and it is then found, almost unchanged in form, converted to a charcoal that lasts twice as long as ordinary wood, giving an intense heat, greater than coal gives. Another notable species of wood, having extraordinary durability is said to be the quebarcho wood of Argentina. Posts that have been in the ground for one hundred and fifty years in soil alternately sodden by tropical rains or parched by intense heat, are found to be in sound condition. It is also free from attacks of insects, does not decay and is not compressible, and weighs nearly eighty pounds per cubic foot.—*The Churchman.*

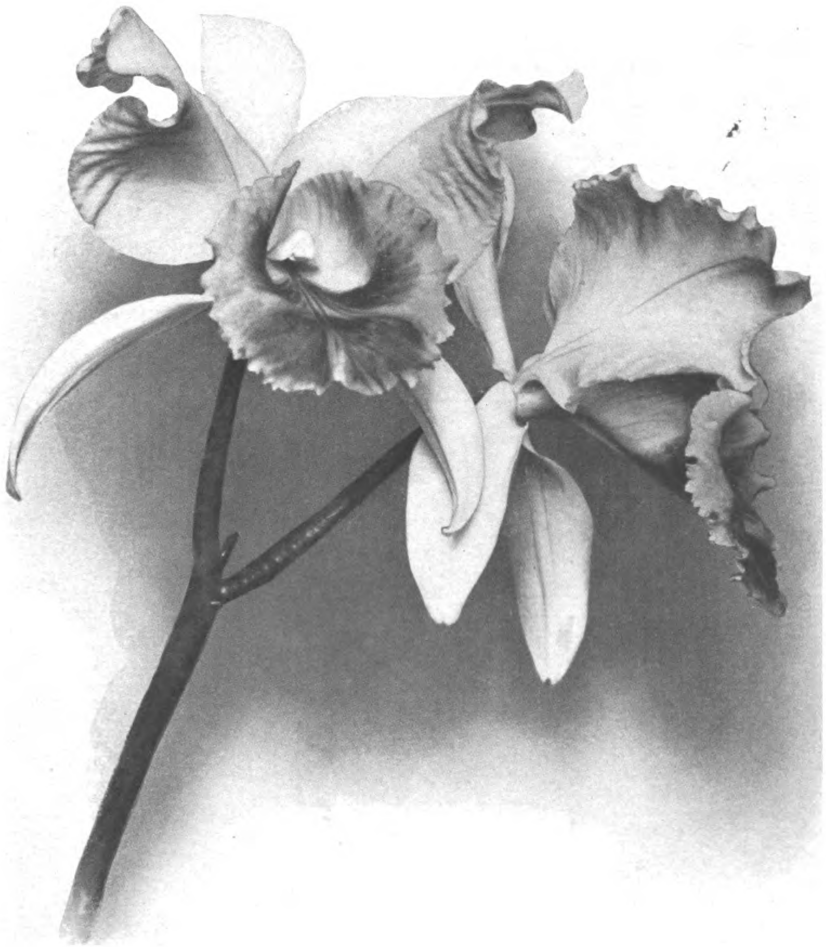
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Orchid Culture for Amateurs
The Germantown Cricket Club
The Use of Electricity in the House

Garden Notes
Gardening in a City Lot
Two Cottages at Wyoming, N. J.

Vol. XI MARCH, 1907 No. 3

House & Garden



$3.00 Yearly

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK TORONTO

25 Cents

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETING

has for more than a half century been universally used by housekeepers who appreciated that it always retains its beautiful pure whiteness, and wears far longer than ordinary sheeting. Why not use the best?

Ask for "Dwight Anchor" and refuse substitutes. If not found, write us for samples and information to Dept. 21.

Dwight Manufacturing Co. New York

ATLANTIC CITY

The Wiltshire

Ocean End of Virginia Avenue

Convenient to all Piers, Attractions, Amusements and Bathing Grounds.

The Cuisine is Unsurpassed.

Wide Porches, Large Public Rooms, Ladies' Writing Room, Ladies' Parlor. New Cafe, Barber Shop.

AN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

Local and Long-Distance Telephone in Rooms

American and European Plan.

Our Motto—"SERVICE AND COMFORT."

Send for Booklet and Rates

S. S. PHOEBUS, Prop.

H AND C

The Importance of Building Now.

Every year we go through the experience of having people greatly disappointed because their greenhouses are not completed in time to grow things for Thanksgiving or Christmas. So we want you to realize that it is necessary to arrange for building even as early as now, if you want fruit and flowers for next year, and give you goodly time to stock up and get your plants started. You know a greenhouse cannot be turned out like a factory product, because it takes time to plan and erect one of our perfect houses—one complete in every way. The best thing to do is, write us exactly what kind of house you think of having and what you want to grow. Give all possible information, so we can begin to plan with you at once. The house can then be finished in time for roses on Thanksgiving Day, melons for Christmas, and so on.

Send 5 cents in stamps for "How to Get Started with a Greenhouse."

HITCHINGS AND COMPANY

GREENHOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS

1170 BROADWAY - - - - - - NEW YORK

H AND C

THOMAS W. LAWSON

with his usual shrewdness installed **"Winchester"** Heaters in all his farm buildings at his magnificent farm, "Dreamwold," Egypt, Mass. If there was merit enough to satisfy Mr. Lawson and his Architects, do you not think they would satisfy you? Samples may be seen at

Smith & Thayer Co's Office, 234-236 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Room 1501, Fuller (Flatiron) Building, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York

AN IDEAL LIVING-ROOM

THE LIVING-ROOM.

Being one of a series of little talks on Interior Decoration of especial interest to readers of HOUSE AND GARDEN.

THE Living-Room shown in the picture typifies much that is best in house furnishing of to-day where no particular period is represented. The standing woodwork, that is, the doors, windows, ceiling beams and mouldings are all of white birch, an inexpensive wood. It is stained a dull gray-green and finished with a soft polish which brings out the full beauty of the grain of the wood. This effective and pleasing treatment is accomplished in a most simple manner by first using one coat of STAIN No. 335 followed by one coat of WHITE SHELLAC, and one coat of EGGSHEL-LAC, the last coat to be lightly rubbed with pumice and oil.

The floor of oak has first been given a coat of ENGLISH OAK WOOD TINT No. 254 and finished with FLORSATIN, which produces an effect fully equaling the best wax finish.

Careful note should be made by the reader of the exact names of these finishes mentioned, there being many articles sold of somewhat similar names. The wall covering is hand-blocked paper, showing two tones of green in almost pastel shades, harmonizing perfectly with the woodwork. A tan-grey is used for the ceiling tint between the beams and the heavy velour over-curtains at the windows repeat these tones, while the fine net hung next to the glass shows a lighter shade of the same color.

The grate open-fireplace is faced about with black marble, showing green veining.

In combination, the woodwork, marble, wall treatment and hangings form an excellent setting for the mahogany furniture with which the room is furnished. Much of the upholstery is of tapestry introducing dull, soft reds, tans and old blue which colors are repeated in the particularly beautiful Oriental rugs.

Many growing plants showing vivid green contrast agreeably with the side walls. The fixtures are of dull old brass. Thus you see that the creation of even so beautiful a room as this living-room is, in reality, a simple matter.

Perhaps you do not know just how to go about it—but here we can help you. In charge of our Department of Decoration is Margaret Greenleaf, the well-known practical decorator. If you will write to Miss Greenleaf, telling in as full a way as possible what you wish to accomplish she will lay out a plan for you, without cost to you in any way, sending samples for the treatment of the woodwork, the wall covering and draperies to be used, together with complete information about everything you might wish to know.

When writing about decorations, address Margaret Greenleaf, 36 Vesey Street, New York. Send ten cents to cover the postage and for a copy of the "Home Ideal."

CHICAGO VARNISH COMPANY,

Department 15, 35 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.

Department 15, 36 Vesey Street, New York.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

NOTES AND REVIEWS

THE VASTNESS OF BLENHEIM

IN the home of the Duke of Marlborough there are said to be twenty staircases leading from the main floor to the second. And so complicated is the arrangement of the rooms that people can visit for weeks without ever meeting each other except at dinner. It is said that a former Duke, famed for hospitality, was frequently imposed upon by scapegraces of good family, who would put up at Blenheim for weeks at a time, dining princely, using the horses in the stable, and occupying with valet a good suite of rooms, and all without the master's knowledge. So vast is Blenheim.—*Westminster Gazette.*

WATER-PRESSURE AT TWO HUNDRED FEET

A CRUSHED mass of metal now lying in a scrap yard at Pittsburg, demonstrates the tremendous pressure of water at a great depth. It was constructed for a diving-bell, and was intended for use in Lake Michigan.

As originally constructed it was a cube about six feet square, tapering slightly at both ends. The material was phosporbronze, five-eighths of an inch thick. Each plate was cast with a flange, and they were bolted together, the bolts being placed as closely together as was consistent with strength. The side plates were further strengthened by ribs an inch thick and two inches wide, and the entire structure was strongly braced. The windows, intended to be used as outlooks by the divers inside, were three inches square, fortified with iron bars and set with glass plates one inch thick. The entire weight of the bell was 23,000 pounds. When completed it was sent to Milwaukee and towed out into the lake about twelve miles, where there was over two hundred feet of water, and was sent down for a test. The manufacturer of the bell was so confident of its strength that he

Safety Heating

The house and contents may be sadly damaged by fire yet not destroy the usefulness and value of our Steam and Water warming outfits. Not only that, their durable construction and safety features compel a lower insurance rate upon houses, stores—ALL buildings—equipped with

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

Several million dollars property loss is annually laid to fires caused by old-fashioned heating methods—forced or strained to the utmost on bitter cold days to make rooms habitable. Buildings outfitted with IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are freed from this risk—fires can only result from *outside causes*—that is why our outfits are used even to warm powder and dynamite factories, Government forts, battleships, etc., etc.

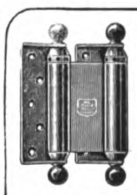
IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are made in sizes to fit all classes of buildings (3 rooms to 90 rooms), OLD or new—FARM or city. A child can care for the outfit. Keeps the whole cottage or building warm, and avoids dust and ashes in living rooms. A permanent investment, not an expense; the coal savings soon pay for the outfit.

ADVANTAGE 3: Every inch of fire surface in IDEAL Boilers is backed by water, which greedily absorbs the full heat, and hurries it along through the hollow, double walls of the Boiler and through the piping to the hollow, beautifully ornamented, graceful AMERICAN Radiators stationed at convenient points in the rooms above. It is this water backing of every tiny portion of the heating surface which makes these outfits so economical in fuel burning, so *sure* in heating efficiency, and prevents their *ever* wearing out.

Boiler cut in half to show hollow castings filled with water, which extracts the full value from every pound of fuel burned.

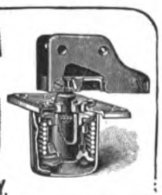
Write to-day for valuable catalogue (free) setting forth the full ADVANTAGES. Sales Branches and warehouses throughout America and Europe.

Dept. 10 AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY CHICAGO



BOMMER SPRING HINGES (ESTABL. 1876.)

BOMMER BROTHERS, M'F'RS. ARE THE BEST 256 TO 276 CLASSON AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y.



Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access use#pd-google

The Chapman Co.

Designers and Manufacturers of

Mosaics of All Kinds, Lamps
Leaded Glass, Andirons
Fixtures, Pottery
Fire Screens Bronze-Work

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR SPECIAL WORK
Folder upon request
97 PORTLAND STREET BOSTON, MASS.

GARDEN Furniture

Fountains, Statuary, Columns, Pergolas Balustrades, Standards, Sun Dials, Pedestals, Benches, Tables, Vases, Well-Heads, Wall Fountains, Lions, Sphinxes, etc., in Marble, Bronze, Stone, and Pompeian Stone that successfully withstands the American weather.

Illustrations and estimates sent direct or through your architect upon request.

HENRY ERKINS and COMPANY
12 West 15th St.,
NEW YORK.

Used by the highest class decorators in the country and found superior to any other wall covering.

THE HOLLISTON MILLS
NORWOOD, MASS., U. S. A.
Decorative Cloths

New York Office No. 67 Fifth Avenue

Absolutely sanitary—will not hold dust—colors are fast, lasting and match perfectly.

SEND FOR SAMPLE BOOKS

wanted to go down in it on the test trip. It was well he did not. When it reached a depth of about two hundred feet, strong timbers which had been attached to it came to the surface in a splintered condition. Suspecting an accident, the bell was hauled up and found to be crushed into a shapeless mass. The inch-thick plate-glass bull's-eyes were pulverized and the entire body of the bell forced inward until none of its original outlines remained. On a basis of two hundred feet depth, the pressure that crushed this seemingly invulnerable structure was 86.8 pounds per square inch, or 353,924 pounds to each side of six feet square. The total pressure, therefore, on the cube was 2,723,548 pounds, or 1,361.7 tons.

Indianapolis Journal.

EDISON'S CHEAP POWER

THOMAS A. EDISON has accomplished a surprise for the world. He has worked out successfully the problem of cheap power. He promises to put on the market within six months a new storage battery which will enable every man to travel in his own private carriage at about the cost of car fare.

Without danger, without breakdowns, without cost almost, a carriage, once supplied with the new power, for $200, will travel without repairs for fifteen years, for a hundred thousand miles, if necessary, says the wizard. He reiterates the declaration that he has invented a storage battery which will solve the problem of congested traffic in the big cities of the world as soon as he can manufacture enough of them. He is erecting two large factory buildings, now nearly completed, and is installing in them new machinery especially for the manufacture of a motor battery that will be as common a factor in the business life of the world as the telephone is now.

The great inventor has moments of exceeding amiability, and he rarely has time to make contradictions, so that when it was announced last year that a vehicle could be driven from New York to Philadelphia and back at a speed of thirty-three miles an hour without recharging the storage batteries, he did not deny it till long after the public mind was satisfied that it was true. Then he quietly told some one

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Peerless Sheet Rubber Tiling

CUSHION BACK

Noiseless *Odorless* *Sanitary*

The most perfect covering for floors ever produced. Can be laid on iron, cement, wood, stone or other surfaces

We don't know how long it will last. We've only had it in service TWELVE YEARS and it is still perfect

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Manufactured by

Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.

16 WARREN STREET, - NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASTERS for the American climate; flowers like chrysanthemums on stems 2 ft. long; finest of all asters for cutting. 10c. per pkt.; 6 separate colors for 50c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES Luther Burbank's wonderful New Santa Rosa Strain, 15 cents per packet; 2 packets, 25 cents.

All Amateur Gardeners

no matter whether their hobby is vegetables or flowers, should have a copy of

Dreer's Garden Book

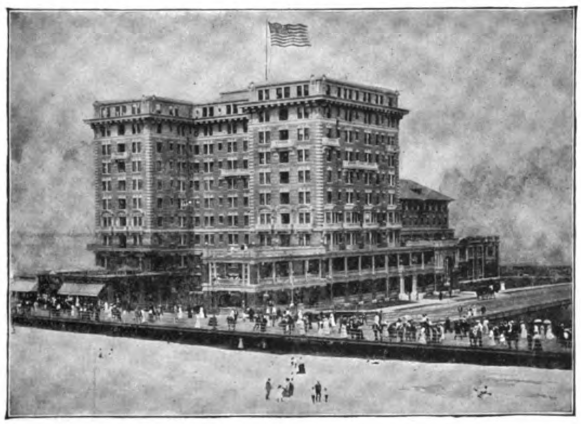
and use it as their guide to the selection of dependable varieties.

Superb color and duotone plates, and 224 profusely illustrated pages of whatever is worth growing for pleasure or profit.

All the worthy novelties in vegetables, annual and perennial flowers, roses, cannas, dahlias, gladiolii, etc., as well as the most complete list of those which have stood the test of time.

A copy of DREER'S GARDEN BOOK mailed free to those mentioning this publication

HENRY A. DREER
Philadelphia



CHALFONTE

Is a new Fireproof building of the best type, located
ON THE BOARDWALK

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BETWEEN THE PIERS

THE LEEDS COMPANY

Solicits your patronage and invites you to write for Illustrated Folder and Rates
CHALFONTE ∴ IS ∴ ALWAYS ∴ OPEN

A CONCRETE RESIDENCE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
A. F. NORRIS, *Architect.*

CONCRETE COUNTRY RESIDENCES

is the title of a new book just published by the **Atlas Portland Cement Company.** This book contains about 90 photographs and floor plans, illustrating numerous styles of concrete houses, and should be of great value to those who are about to build. It has been collated for the purpose of showing prospective house builders the many advantages to be derived from a concrete building.

A copy of this book (size 10 x 12 inches) will be sent, charges paid, upon receipt of **$1.00. Address Information Bureau.**

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

30 BROAD STREET - NEW YORK CITY

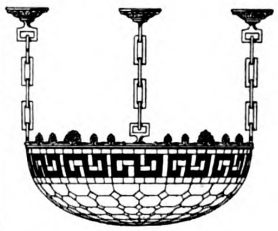
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Lighting fixtures of all kinds, following the different Periods, from the Classic to the Modern, Brackets, inverted and dining-room hanging lamps, and portable electroliers, etc.

The fixtures here shown are of Colonial design, the restraint in curve and line harmonizing precisely with this Period. The colors are subdued and have a chastened effect, with that severe dignity which distinguishes the Puritan.

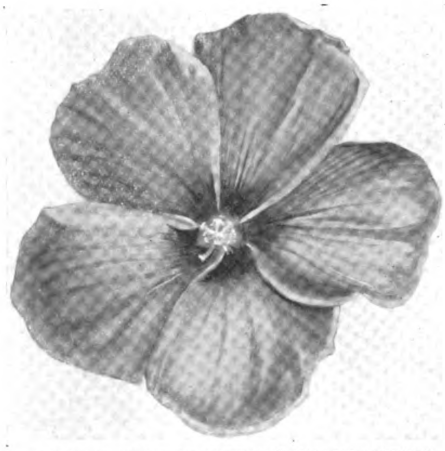
Next month we will show the fixtures of a different Period. Every detail has been developed most carefully, and we offer in consequence the most complete and harmonious line of lighting effects in existence. They are all on exhibition and sale at our especially designed show rooms, 8th floor, 11 West 32d Street, New York, and for sale by our agents in the larger cities.

Dept. H.



THE DUFFNER & KIMBERLY COMPANY
11 West 32d Street, New York

Meehans' Mallow Marvels



A SINGLE BLOOM OF MEEHANS' MALLOW MARVELS
(One-third actual size)

The most brilliant creation of scientific plant breeding
An entirely new race of hardy perennials
Now offered for the first time

A MEMBER of the Waterer firm, the most famous horticulturists in England, says this achievement is the most notable for many decades. And so says every expert who has seen **Meehans' Mallow Marvels** in bloom.

Although the cross from which this new race of plants originated was conceived by Thomas Meehan, the founder of our nurseries, 30 years ago, it was not until 1903 that our efforts were crowned with success.

This new creation in herbaceous perennials combines the striking foliage and brilliant blooms of the tender hot-house Hibiscus with the sturdy growth and hardiness of the native Mallow.

It is even a stronger grower than its wild half-parent, throwing up strong stalks 7 to 8 feet high which from the last of July until September are emblazoned with the most gorgeous flowers (7 to 8 inches in diameter) to be found outside of the tropics. And Meehans' Mallow is entirely free from disease and insect enemies and is not particular about soil or location. **Perfectly hardy,** as the original cross-bred plant stood in our nurseries four years without protection.

The colors are clear, satiny crimson, red, and pink; also white.

PRICES OF MEEHANS' MALLOW MARVELS

We reserve the right to refuse orders for more than 10 to any one person.

ONE-YEAR-OLD ROOTS

If given good soil will grow from 5 to 8 feet high; have two to five stems and *flower this season.*

	Each.	Per 10.
Crimson Marvel	$1.00	$9.00
White Marvel	1.00	9.00
Red Marvel	.75	6.00
Pink Marvel	.50	4.00

TWO-YEAR-OLD ROOTS

Extra strong roots which, planted in good soil, will form bushes 4 to 5 feet in diameter and *positively flower abundantly this season.*

	Each.	Per 10.
Crimson Marvel	$2.00	$15.00
Red Marvel	2.00	15.00
Pink Marvel	1.50	10.00

As it is impossible to show by photograph or engraving the wonderful brilliancy of the coloring of Meehans' Mallow Marvels, we have prepared a color-plate leaflet which we will gladly mail you.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Inc., Box K, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

TO PAINT THE LANDSCAPE O'ER

THE leading article in the April number of HOUSE AND GARDEN is from the pen of Marie von Tschudi. Its title "TO PAINT THE LANDSCAPE O'ER" is charmingly suggestive. It embodies a description of Overleigh, the beautiful country estate of Mr. John M. Dillon, where the most careful and pictorial arrangement of trees and shrubs has been made. The author in her description, paints a word picture, showing both form and color. Among well known trees, are set others little known in decorative groups. The proper planting and treatment of each of these is taken up in this article. The floral growth about this place is but lightly touched upon, although the photographs show that much has been done that is beautiful in this line.

AN ARTIST'S HOME

"AN ARTIST'S HOME." The evolution of an attractive and livable house designed and built by an artist is entertainingly presented in an article by George Bertrand Mitchell. This house will be fully illustrated with excellent views of exterior and interior, together with floor plans. To the builders of other homes now in process of planning, this article will supply some original ideas of arrangement and also decorative effects which may be obtained at little cost.

THE HERB GARDEN

Helen R. Morris presents a quaint paper on "THE HERB GARDEN." Many timely hints to the amateur who desires to unite the useful and the ornamental in his garden, will be found in this article, together with excerpts and pictures from a remarkable old folio on the subject, published by John Gerard, 1597 to 1633.

EDGING PLANTS

"EDGING PLANTS," by Ida D. Bennett, treats of those that may be increased by root division and is coupled with excellent advice to the amateur, which is practical and helpful.

THE SMALL HOUSE WHICH IS GOOD

The April number of HOUSE AND GARDEN will see the inauguration of a series of articles long contemplated and studiously planned, under a general title of "THE SMALL HOUSE WHICH IS GOOD." The first number will treat of the small house built for all the year's occupancy. The cost of these houses does not exceed $6,000. All sections have been drawn upon for material to be used in this series. Architects have furnished us with plans of their designing, together with photographs of the completed houses. Each plan will be explained in a bit of descriptive text by the architect. It will readily be seen that this series will be invaluable. Houses of all styles will be presented later—the Country house, the Seaside cottage, and the Bungalow will be exploited in turn.

A LANDSCAPE GARDEN ON A SMALL SCALE

"A LANDSCAPE GARDEN ON A SMALL SCALE," by Myrtle H. Darling, shows what can be done towards securing effects at once beautiful and striking when a little well directed thought is given the subject. Plantations must be made with an ultimate result in view and not alone for this year or next.

THE GARDEN OF HARDY FLOWERS

"THE GARDEN OF HARDY FLOWERS," by Eben E. Rexford. Mr. Rexford's advice and information are welcomed by floriculturists everywhere and this article will prove to be no exception to the rule. Topics appropriate to the season are succinctly treated.

TALKS ABOUT HARDY PERENNIALS

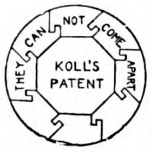
William C. Egan's interesting "TALKS ABOUT HARDY PERENNIALS," together with his "GARDEN CORRESPONDENCE," will be of especial and timely interest in this number.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

The Complete Furnishing of a room in Mission style, together with other matters of like interest, is noted in the "CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT."

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"The Griswold," New London, Conn.
R. W. GIBSON, Architect.
—26" diam. 24'—0" long. 8—24" diam.—22'—0" long,
79—14" diam.—11'—7" long.



Knoll's Patent Lock Joint Columns and Ornamental Capitals were made and furnished by us for this building.

We have unusual facilities for turning out work of this character. See our special catalogue in "Sweet's Index Catalogue of Building Construction," pages 323 to 328.

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.

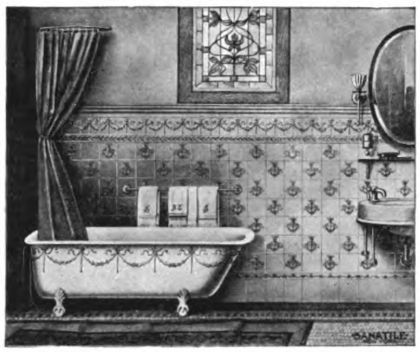
MT. VERNON, N.Y., U. S. A.

New York Office, 1123 BROADWAY
H. SAUNDERS CO., Elston & Webster Aves., Chicago, Ill.
A. J. KOLL PLANING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
Manufacturers of Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns for Pergolas, Porches, or Interior Use. Send for catalogue (P)

THE BEST SASH CORD MADE

EVERY FOOT IS STAMPED IN RED
SILVER LAKE "A"

LEATHEROLE



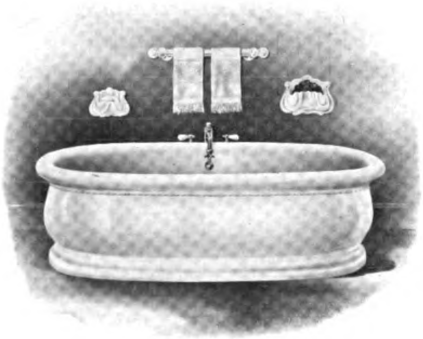
SANATILE

LEATHEROLE is a handsome, embossed wall hanging, suitable for halls, libraries, dining-rooms, or for large public rooms. SANATILE is the best known substitute for porcelain tiling. It is made in relief and can be used in vestibules, kitchens, laundries, bath rooms, etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

THE LEATHEROLE COMPANY
24 E. Twenty-second Street New York

Satisfactory Usage Is The Test



"Ideal" Porcelain Oval Pattern Bathtub.
PLATE 812½ G.

Your bathtub should be a source of satisfaction, "Ideal" Porcelain bathtubs are most satisfactory, being made entirely of solid clay—there is no metal used in their construction. Imitators of "Ideal" porcelain bathtubs cannot dispute the superiority of Pottery Plumbing Fixtures. Let us send you illustrations and refer you to users of "Ideal" porcelain bathtubs in your neighborhood.

"Ideal" Porcelain Trademark

Every Piece Bears This Label

Offices and Showroom
Trenton, N. J.

The Trenton Potteries Company

Factories at
Trenton, N. J.

"The World's Largest Manufacturers of Pottery Plumbing Fixtures."

that a light vehicle might, under favorable circumstances, be made to run at twenty miles an hour, on one charge, for 150 miles. At that time vehicles of the Adams Express Company were using the storage batteries, and they have been doing so ever since. Any other inventor than Edison would have been quite satisfied with this solution, and would have put these batteries on the market, but his commercial genius is no less remarkable than his scientific intuition, for he has refused many applications to make these batteries for public use.

"A practical theory," says Edison, "is a good lead, but it is not a sure thing."

"Last year you were sure that you had solved this problem," he was reminded by a TIMES reporter.

"Yes, last year I was sure," replied Mr. Edison, "but now I am dead sure. There is a difference between the two. It's one thing, for instance, to be sure, and another thing to be—Wall Street sure!"—*New York Times.*

ANCESTOR FOR TWO

A GENTLEMAN in London, having a portrait of a man claimed to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds, wrote to an art-dealer in Washington asking whether there was a possibility of its sale in this city. The latter thought it was likely and asked the owner to send it over. A few days after it arrived he invited a worthy gentleman, who is famous for his wit, to inspect it, explained the artistic merits of the work and its great value, and suggested that he might hang it in his house as the portrait of one of his ancestors. After a few days of reflection the offer was declined, and the art-dealer sought a well-known multi-millionaire, who was immediately captured by the ancestor idea, and paid $15,000 for the portrait. Soon after the purchase was made customer No. 1 was invited to dine with customer No. 2 and recognized the picture hanging on the wall opposite him in the dining-room. "Ah," he said to his host, "you have a remarkable work of art there. It is evidently a masterpiece. Who is the artist?" "Sir Joshua Reynolds," was the reply. "It is a portrait of one of my ancestors." "He came very near being one of my ancestors," was the tart retort "only I was hard up just then and could not afford him."

Boston Advertiser.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1907

American Country Clubs: I.—The Germantown Cricket Club ..... *Mabel Tuke Priestman* 86
Orchid Culture for Amateurs ..... *William S. Rice* 95
Two Fine Specimens of Old Sèvres ..... *Enid Locke* 101
The Use of Electricity in the House ..... *C. D. Wood* 102
A Colonial Residence at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia ..... *Geo. T. Pearson, Architect* 106
Talks about Hardy Perennials: II.—The Giant Knot-Weed ..... *W. C. Egan* 112
Two Cottages at Wyoming, New Jersey ..... *J. W. Dow, Architect* 113
Garden Notes:—Ferns, Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, etc ..... *Eben E. Rexford* 117
Gardening in a City Lot ..... *Frank G. Heaton* 121
Correspondence 125
Garden Correspondence ..... *W. C. Egan* 126

NOTES AND REVIEWS

The Vastness of Blenheim 1
Water-Pressure at Two Hundred Feet 1
Edison's Cheap Power 2
Editorial Comment 5
Ancestor for Two 6
The Age of Trees 10
Tests for the Quantity and Quality of Sand in Mortar 10
Japanese Maples 12
The Last of the London Half-Timber Work 13
The Sense Organs of Plants 14
Artistic Figures in Porcelain 15
Tobacco, the "National Flower" 18
The School Garden Idea 18
South African Ruins 19
A Piece of Old London 21
The Tea-Table 23
Some Points on Pewter Vessels 25
Turner's Cottage 26
London Bridge 27
The Youthful Sand Sculptor of Atlantic City 28
A Test for Damp and Unhealthy Rooms 29
One of the "Oldest Houses" 29

Copyright 1907 by The John C. Winston Co. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Philadelphia Post Office, June 26, 1901

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBERS, 25 CENTS

Remittances may be made by money-order or check, payable to the order of HOUSE AND GARDEN

Subscribers should promptly notify the publishers of any change in address

Manuscripts and photographs suitable for publication in HOUSE AND GARDEN are solicited. Such as are not available will be returned, if postage is enclosed

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

1006–1016 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

LATEST ADDITION TO THE CRICKET CLUB
Containing the Swimming Pool, Bowling Alley and Billiard Room for the Junior Members

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

VOL. XI MARCH, 1907 No. 3

AMERICAN COUNTRY CLUBS

I. THE GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB

BY MABEL TUKE PRIESTMAN

TWENTY-FIVE years ago there were no country clubs in America. In fact it is only within the last twenty years that they have come into existence. The first home of the real country club was at Clyde Park near Boston. The estate was leased in 1882, and a building over one hundred and twenty-five years old was remodeled, and here were held the first social gatherings of the club. The grounds, at that time, consisted of over one hundred and fifty acres and possessed every facility for sports. The club was named "The Country Club," showing as no other appellation would, its priority.

In 1898 there were comparatively few country clubs, but since that time their increase has been really remarkable. In the spring of 1895 there were about forty clubs, where golf was played; this included all hunt and country clubs. Before the summer was over the number had increased to over one hundred.

Golf has been a great factor in the growth of the country club, but the greatest impetus it has yet received, is in the fact of the half holiday on Saturday having become general.

The influence of the country club is a good one. It has made men into boys again, by inducing a love of play, and it has brought renewed health into the lives of many who were allowing the cares of business to monopolize all their time and energy.

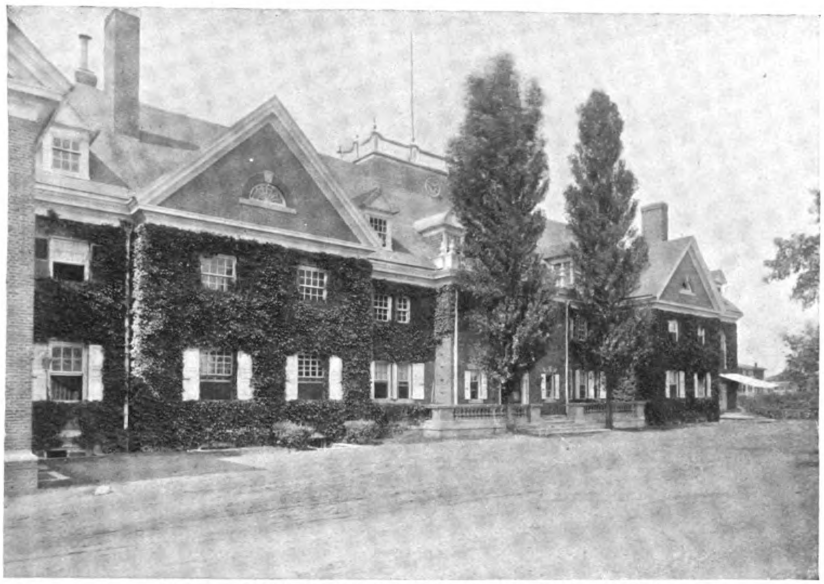
The women, too, have benefited by its existence. It has brought new interests into their lives and the active outdoor life has improved the physique of the American girl.

The country club is now a recognized social center, where men and women may meet on an equal footing

THE MEN'S CLUB HOUSE

Copyright, 1907, by The John C. Winston Co.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



THE MEN'S CLUB HOUSE FROM THE REAR

and where pleasant functions bring them together under intimate and natural conditions.

Philadelphia is fortunate in possessing several good country clubs, which have become famous according to the prominence given to their respective games. As Philadelphia is the home of American cricket, it seems only natural to write first about one of its several cricket clubs.

The Germantown Cricket Club is the leading cricket club in America, cricket taking precedence of all other games, although generous provision is made for other sports, while the social element plays a prominent part in club life.

The Club is beautifully situated on the west side of Germantown, within a few minutes' walk of Queen Lane Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is on the Manheim estate, which is surrounded by Morris Street, Hansbury Street and Manheim Street on three sides, while the fourth side adjoins the country places on Wissahickon Avenue. The Club is more often spoken of as "Manheim" than by its proper name.

Old trees have been carefully preserved, and shrubs have been planted and massed affording a beautiful background for the lawns.

The entrances to the Club are well worthy of notice; those on Manheim Street being the most beautiful; the high walls interspersed with iron railings not only act as a boundary to the Club but allow delightful glimpses of the club life to be seen by the passers-by.

The Germantown Cricket Club was founded in 1854, and at that time it was purely a cricket club, situated at Nicetown on the site of what is now the Midvale Steel Works. Cricket was first played in Mr. William Wister's pasture, and in 1856 on the Duy's Lane grounds. During the war for the Union in 1861 to 1865 so many members enlisted that the Club was inactive, but in 1866 it was revived, and through the liberality of Mr. H. Pratt McKean occupied the ground at Nicetown, where all International matches were played until the Club opened at Manheim in 1890. In 1855 the Young America Cricket Club of Germantown was organized, and incorporated in 1879. Cricket was first played in Mr. Thomas Newhall's pasture, then in 1858 at Turnpike bridge, and in 1874 at Nicetown. Four years later the Club returned to the Turnpike bridge, and in 1879 occupied the grounds at Stenton. In 1890

VIEW FROM THE PERGOLA

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the Young America Club was amalgamated and absorbed by the Germantown Cricket Club, so it will be seen we have to thank the enthusiasm of these original members for the present beautiful Club.

New buildings have been gradually added with the increased membership. One of the original buildings of the property was used as the Men's Club House, consisting principally of dressing-rooms. This building has since been used for the servants' quarters.

THE LADIES' CLUB HOUSE

The Ladies' Club House was originally the principal house of the estate, and has been moved to its present location. It is extremely picturesque with its wide veranda entirely surrounding it, and is Colonial in character with its yellow painted walls and white trims.

The colors of the Club are dark blue and white, and the Ladies' Club House is furnished throughout in this color scheme. Wide arches take the place of doorways, and on each floor vistas from one end of the house to the other can be obtained. Low ceilings, French windows, and old mahogany furniture serve to give a quaint and attractive appearance to the house. At one end is a large tea-room, which is used for informal receptions which are held there in summer every Tuesday afternoon. The Ladies' Committee receive in turn, aided by their daughters and friends.

On the second floor are the dressing-rooms, and a well-appointed dining-room which can be used when any of the ladies wish to give a luncheon. The piazza is a favorite meeting place, and great interest is taken in cricket, especially on Saturday afternoons, when cup matches are played. On Saturday evenings a good band plays in the grounds.

A little to the left of this building is the Junior Club House, which was originally the stable. The outside has been greatly improved by the addition of a wide balcony on the second floor. The well-designed settles placed against the wall of the club house improve its appearance from below. A weather-vane resembling a young goat has caused the building to be familiarly known as the "Kid's Club House." As Manheim is essentially a cricket club everything is done to encourage the juniors to become good cricketers. A nominal fee of $2.00 is charged for their annual dues. Their railway fares are paid when cricket matches are played at other clubs. The best professional coach obtainable is on the grounds to train the

ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH GARDEN

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A SITTING-ROOM IN THE LADIES' CLUB HOUSE

A READING-ROOM IN THE MEN'S CLUB HOUSE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE PRIVATE DINING-ROOM IN THE LADIES' CLUB HOUSE

HALL IN THE MEN'S CLUB HOUSE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE UPPER BALCONY OF THE MEN'S CLUB HOUSE

THE ENGLISH GARDEN

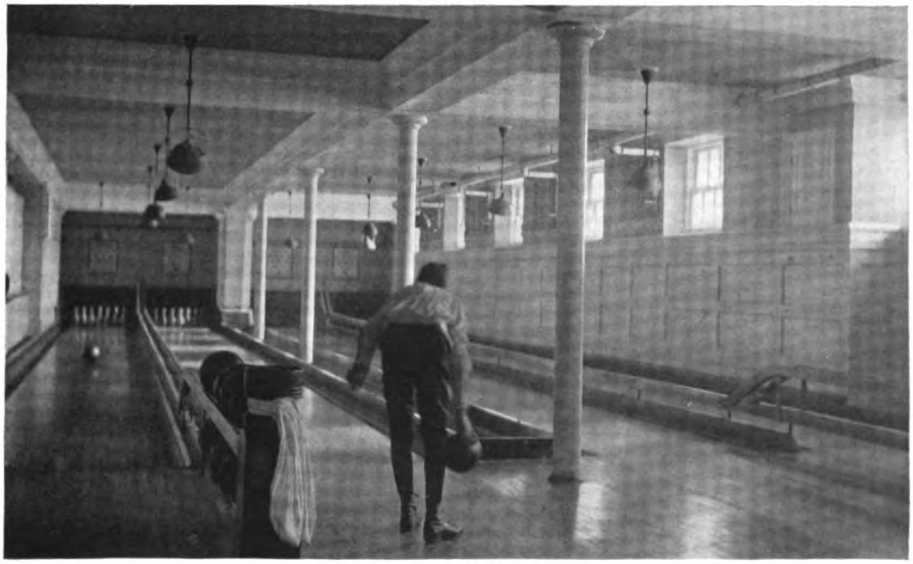
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

boys in cricket. The trophy room in the club house contains cricket magazines and newspapers, thus sustaining the interest of the young members. The walls are paneled in oak and have the names of juniors who have played on International matches, and the names of winners of batting and bowling averages, engraved upon them. An inscription on the walls of the trophy room reads as follows:—"This trophy room, dedicated to the Junior members of the Germantown Cricket Club, was built A. D. MDCCCXCVI by the children of Edward M. Davis, Jr., as a memorial of their father who was twenty years president of the Young America Cricket Club of Germantown, the first club in the United States to establish junior membership A. D. MDCCCLXVI."

THE BALLROOM

Every year the seniors give a dinner in the main club house to all junior members who have played on first or second junior elevens. These dinners are eagerly looked forward to and speeches are made by the original founders of the Club, encouraging the juniors to become famous cricketers. The older members give their experiences, and tell anecdotes about cricket as they played it when boys. After dinner the prizes of bats and balls are awarded, with a few words of encouragement to each recipient. On these occasions the balconies are filled by the mothers and sisters, who watch the juniors busily putting away the dainties placed before them, and after the speeches receive their laurels.

On the Wissahickon side of the grounds a well-proportioned grand stand given by Mr. Thomas Pratt McKean is always well-filled at International cricket matches and Interacademic football games. The largest crowds were in attendance when Lord Hawks and Prince Ranjitsinhji brought their teams over from England. Before the Franklin Field was used for football, Pennsylvania-Princeton football games were played at Manheim. In the last few years Association football has taken hold in America, and Manheim has



THE BOWLING ALLEY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

an Association football team which plays every Saturday afternoon during the season.

The Men's Club House was built some sixteen years ago, and was designed by the New York architect, Mr. McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead and White, and is a perfect example of Colonial architecture. The first floor is devoted entirely to the use of the men, and contains card, smoking and reading-rooms, and also has a large billiard-room. On the second floor is a beautiful ballroom, where dinner dances, club concerts, smokers, private dances, banquets and dancing classes are held. The dance on New Year's day is always well attended and affords a favorite opportunity for meeting other club members. The ballroom contains a good stage, and amateur actors make use of it for presenting their attractive plays. Special dinners are served in the ballroom, and the adjoining loggia. In the winter this is glassed in and heated. In the summer months meals are served in the loggia almost entirely, and the beautiful views obtained from the piazza add no little to the pleasure of dining there.

THE LOVERS' WALK

A new wing has been added to the main club house. It contains dressing-rooms on three floors, and is said to be one of the best equipped dressing houses in any of the Philadelphia clubs. The dressing-rooms on each floor have expanded metal lockers and up-to-date shower baths. Behind the new wing is another addition to the Club, which contains a good sized swimming pool, which is much used throughout the summer. In winter the pool is emptied and boarded over and used for cricket practice. In this building are some squash tennis courts, much in demand during the winter months. Good bowling alleys are also provided in the basement, and many bowling parties are given by members, who have to engage the alleys weeks ahead, in order to obtain them for a certain date.

The reception hall is very attractive with its Colonial staircase and well-designed mantelpiece. The ladies make use of this hall for bridge parties in the winter.

On the right of this new building is an English garden, extremely picturesque with its quaint, high-backed chairs, pergolas and sun-dial, and it is one of the most charming spots at Manheim. On either side of the grounds is a beautiful avenue of trees planted to hide the houses on Hansbury Street. It is known as "Lovers' Walk" and is raised above a terrace, flanked on either side by poplars and oaks. Poplars were planted, as they grow very quickly.

Every fourth tree is an oak, and when these have reached maturity the poplars will gradually be removed.

More land has been bought behind the grand stand for new tennis courts, as the grounds were found inadequate for the number of courts required by the ever increasing membership.

The bowling lawn is situated behind the Ladies' Club House, and it is a most picturesque sight to see the older members playing on the well-kept lawn.

Keen interest is taken by every member in all that appertains to club life. This is due to the thoroughness of the work done by the officers and their committees. They make the Club cater to every class of its membership. The result is that old and young, men and women, all feel they have an ownership in the Club, and each becomes a factor in its success.

A Cricket Field, Ladies' Club House, Junior Club House and the Grand Stand

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Phalænopsis Schilleriana

Orchid Culture for Amateurs

By WILLIAM S. RICE

ORCHIDS are Nature's aristocrats, from their delicate, silken or velvety petals to the exquisite perfume that lurks in the heart of them. This mark of high distinction is indelibly stamped upon their crinkled petals in dainty shades of cream, yellow, pink, rose, mauve, purple and in virgin white.

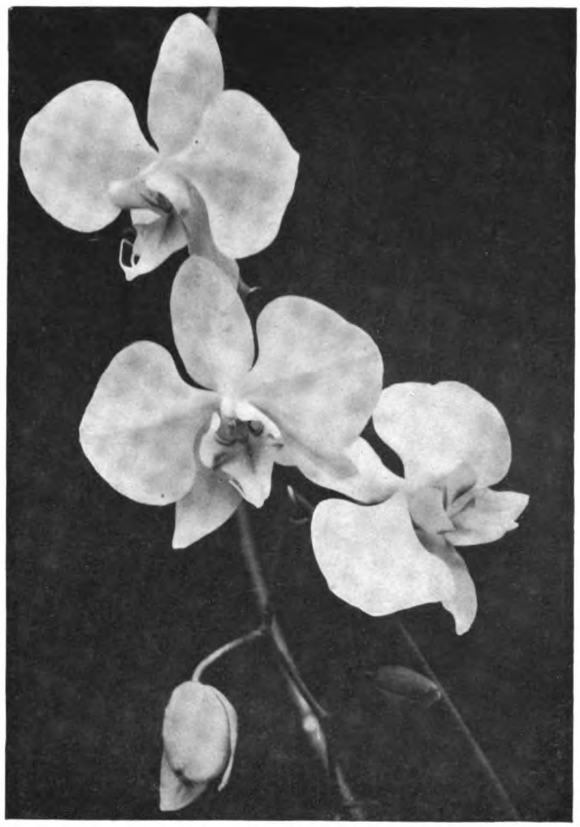
One feels instinctively their noble birth when ushered into their presence from the crude, fresh, invigorating air of out-of-doors to the soft, humid, perfumed atmosphere of the greenhouse, where are gathered these titled foreigners from every tropic land.

Among many the erroneous idea prevails that because of the rarity and high price of orchids, people of moderate means cannot afford to buy such luxuries. A little intelligent investigation in the matter, however, throws a very different light on the subject. The orchid family is such an extensive one that there are many species that are comparatively easy to grow. In fact, these same species are quite as beautiful and many of them are more beautiful than the higher priced ones; for, the standards set by collectors depend quite as much on the rarity of the species as on size or peculiar coloring. Those who are at all familiar with the orchid regard it purely as a highly developed and rarely beautiful flower with an individuality so marked as to be almost human. As such it is known and loved by many amateurs throughout America, who are far from being in the millionaire class.

The earliest importation of orchid plants cost as much as $1000 each for rare kinds. Importations being now larger than formerly, and the product secured being more widely distributed, has forced down the prices of many varieties.

The orchid was introduced in the greenhouses of England little more than a century ago, the first specimens having been brought from the tropics by returning missionaries and officers. Later, many new and striking species were introduced on account of the extravagant sums of money offered for novelties. Stimulated by these prizes, hunters scoured every part of the tropics, risking and often sacrificing their lives in the mountains, jungles and fever-breeding

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



PHALÆNOPSIS

swamps in quest of the finest specimens. So great is the danger from wild animals that collectors are often forced to urge their native helpers on at the point of a brace of pistols.

It must not, however, be inferred that the orchid is an unusual plant in its native haunts. On the contrary it outstrips all others there, taking and holding the best positions; swinging airily from the trunks of lofty trees which must be felled, in order to secure it, clambering over dripping rocks in shady places, clinging daringly to mountain sides at points as high as 14,000 feet, and planting itself with reckless abandon in the midst of jungle depths where the foot of man dares not go.

A friend of the writer is an enthusiastic cultivator of these rare blossoms, and, while his greenhouse is only a small 8 x 10 affair, and though his collection is not a large one, he finds the care of it during his leisure hours, between banking hours, a congenial and elevating kind of recreation.

"Instead of finding it a task," he says, "a visit to my little orchid conservatory, where the scene is like some glowing picture, executed by the Master's hand, invariably acts as a panacea and gives me new inspiration."

He tells me that he finds it especially interesting to watch the development of the flower buds, as they push up through their sheath and swell, then unfold, and finally reveal all their loveliness. The lip, which is carefully tucked away inside the bud, slowly opens, unrolling its beautifully fluted and ruffled edge. The average orchid is at first of a greenish hue; but this soon changes to a purple or a rose pink.

Is it not remarkable how few, of all the many who express themselves as being fond of flowers, care enough to themselves undertake their cultivation? Such people do not realize what pleasure this affords nor what a pleasant relaxation it offers to one after being shut up all day in an office. Who shall say that such time and labor is misspent even though one prefers to share his cut orchids with friends rather than ship them to the city florist who often pays as high as a dollar apiece for them?

While there are several varieties that may be grown in the ordinary greenhouse the cultivation of the Cattleya varieties have been found to be the best, the most interesting and likewise the most profitable to grow.

Ordinarily propagation is effected by dividing the bulbs, or by taking young growths from the base of

LÆLIA PURPURATA

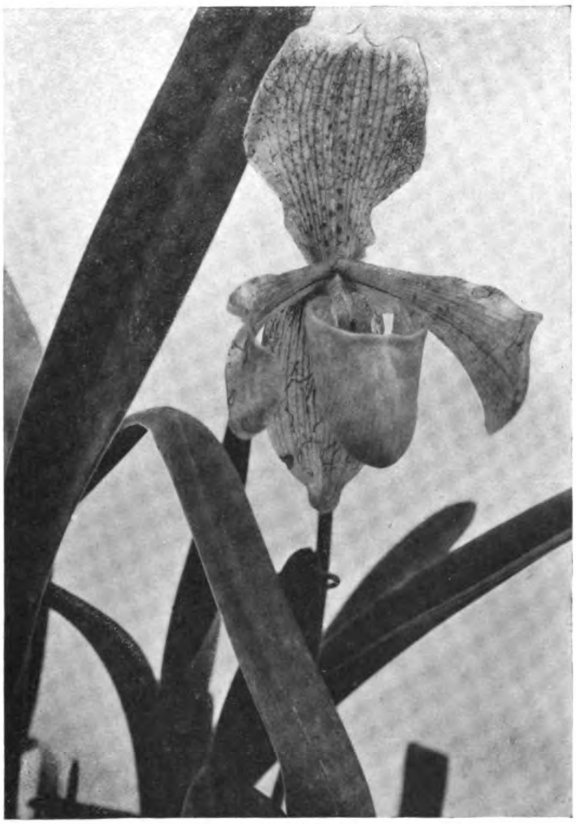
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

the stem. Except for hybridizing, few growers care to take the trouble to grow orchids from seed.

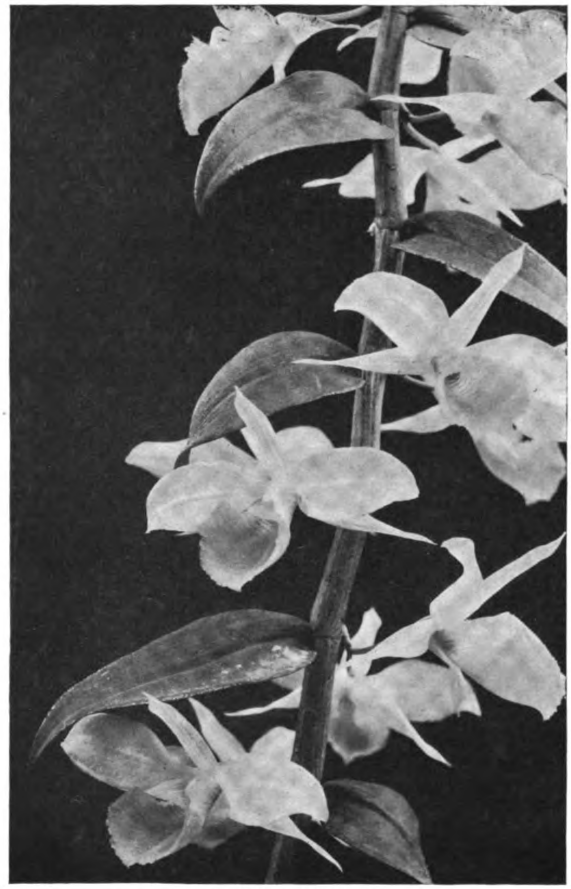
One of the most pleasing features of orchid culture is the fact that the plants bloom at various seasons of the year; so when purchasing them, it will be wise to include in your collection those that flower in the four seasons. During the winter months, when the days are dark and dreary, the *Cattleya Percivaliana* and *C. Trianæ* are to be found in bloom. The reader can better imagine than I can describe the pleasure of plucking these flowers and bringing them into the living-room. After the dark days have passed and the days grow longer comes a most enjoyable time when the *Cattleya Mossiæ*, *C. Mendelii*, and *C. Warneri* are in flower. At this season no flowers are to be found outdoors in the garden.

The lasting quality of the orchid varies, some lasting as long as four weeks after cutting from the plant; but to retain them so long the water must be changed twice daily and the flowers placed outdoors to receive fresh air; also a small section of the stem should be cut off each day.

Orchids may be grown side by side with other greenhouse plants; and the idea that they will only



CYPRIPEDIUM



DENDROBIUM

flourish in a house built expressly for them is erroneous. Some of the finest varieties can be successfully grown in a greenhouse used for all kinds of plants.

Maidenhair fern makes a pretty background for the orchids and looks well when added to the cut flowers.

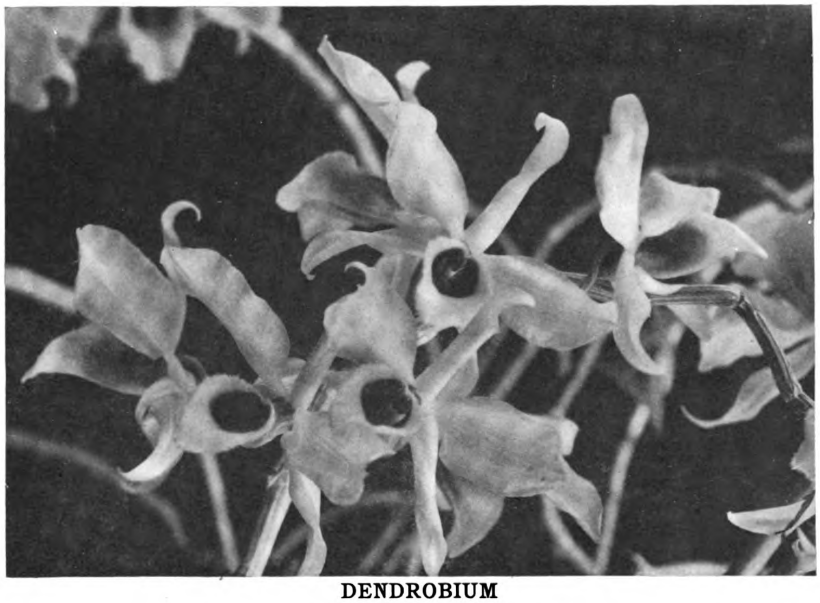
Years of practical experience in cultivating orchids have demonstrated that, when once their natural wants are thoroughly understood, they require less attention, and, their requirements being so simple, they encroach less upon the gardener's time than is generally supposed.

Some orchids thrive best in the shade while others require more light. Some do best when suspended from the roof, and all delight in air—abundance of fresh air.

Orchids will endure more in the way of deprivation than any other plant, yet much time and patience is necessary to coax the tender shoots into full life and growth when freshly imported.

Some rare specimens are found in newly imported orchids; after having been freshly potted the first

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



DENDROBIUM

step in their cultivation is to place them in the greenhouse best suited in temperature and moisture to properly develop them. Some years ago a shipment of plants was received by an amateur collector from South America. They had been floated down a river on a raft over two thousand miles, passing through two revolutions en route, were shipped to New York, thence to the collector, and flowered the next season.

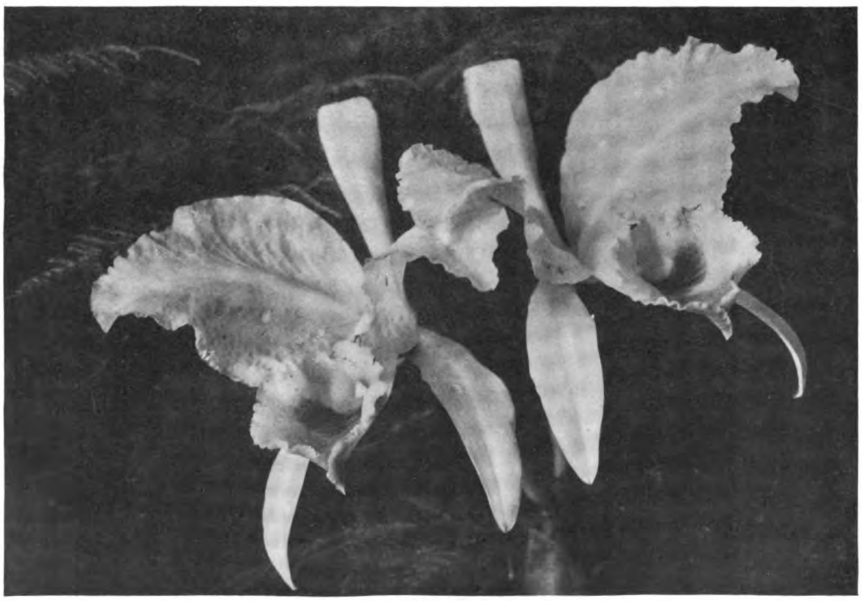
It is not advisable to crowd the plants in the greenhouse, and cleanliness is a great point to be observed.

Some of the insect pests that infest the plants are wood-lice, slugs and the common house-fly. The Cattleya fly found on freshly imported plants is a much dreaded insect; its larva is deposited in the center of the young growth, and its presence is detected when the young growth about an inch high becomes abnormally thick at the base and tapers to a point; the growth making but little progress. The only method of extermination is to cut out the infested young growth and destroy it. Too much moisture in the orchid house causes damp root, while, on the other hand, if allowed to get too dry the plants are subject to dry rot. A plant just starting its growth will require very little water, just enough to keep the bulbs from shriveling; as the growth develops, gradually increase watering; when the bulb has matured, watering should cease to allow the bulb to ripen. When the flower buds appear the plant should receive plenty of water, but when it has ceased blossoming it should be given a season of rest.

Beginning with the winter months the *Cattleya Percivaliana* and the *C. Trianæ* are to be found in bloom. The Percivaliana is called the Christmas orchid because it blooms at that time and makes a handsome decoration for the table during the holiday season. The sepals and petals are white with purple throat veined with an unusually rich shade of yellow.

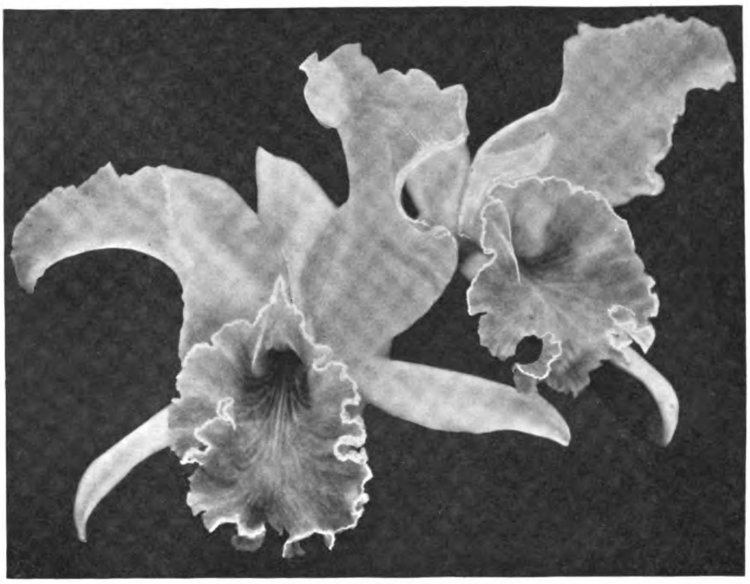
Cattleya Trianæ blooms during the months of December, January and February; it is pure white, and in pink ranging from the most delicate to a deep rose.

Cattleya Schroederæ—the Easter orchid, is indeed



CATTLEYA TRIANÆ

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



CATTLEYA WARNERI

a beautiful flower and a lovely decoration for this festival season. In shape it resembles the Trianæ; its color is white, sometimes a delicate rose blush with a blotch of orange yellow in the throat. Everyone cultivating this plant will find great pleasure in its beauty and growth.

Phalænopsis Schilleriana, a native of the Philippines, blooms during the winter months. Springing from the center of the plant is a slender, wiry stem that branches freely, each branch bearing numerous blossoms. It is a prolific bloomer, as many as 170 flowers having been produced on a single plant. It is one of the most desirable orchids, the flowers being lavender purple, while the foliage itself is quite decorative. The long oval leaves attain a length of eighteen inches with their upper surface a dark green, mottled with profuse and irregular spots of grayish green, while the under surface is a rich purplish hue.

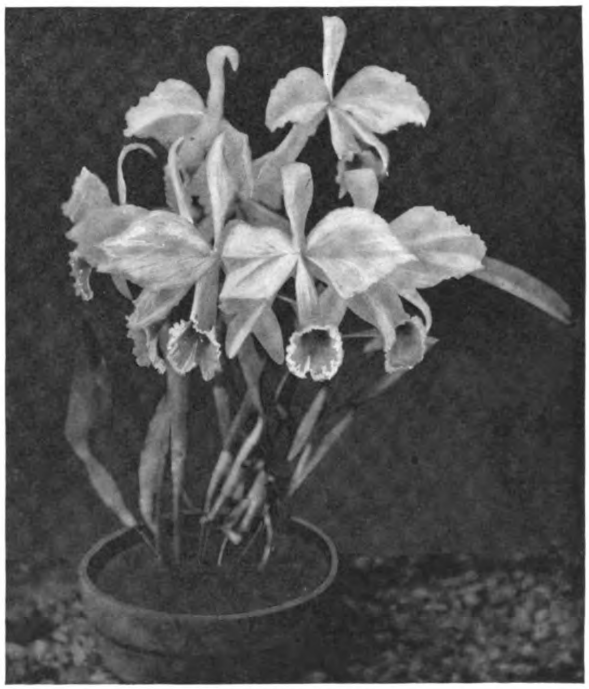
The *Oncidium Papilio*, called commonly the butterfly orchid, bears a striking resemblance to an insect of that character. It blooms during all seasons of the year and is extremely curious and unique. Its flower spikes, which are long and slender, are produced from the base of the pseudobulb and the flowers are at the apex, one following the other in succession for several years.

During the spring season we have a variety of the *Lælia purpurata* which resembles the Cattleya; the petals and sepals are white, sometimes a rosy blush, the lips a very dark shade of purple with yellow veins.

This plant, though requiring a great deal of room on account of its height, is worthy of cultivation.

Cattleya Warneri and *C. Mossiæ*, flowering late in spring, are very beautiful with petals and sepals a rosy purple and gorgeously colored lips. *Cattleya Mendelii*, another flower of rare beauty, has petals and sepals of a light pink, sometimes pure white, with a dark purple lip.

During the summer months we have the *Cattleya Gaskelliana* and the *Cattleya gigas*, both very handsome. During the autumn months we have the *Cattleya labiata*, a free bloomer, the flowers are a beautiful mauve with richly colored lips.



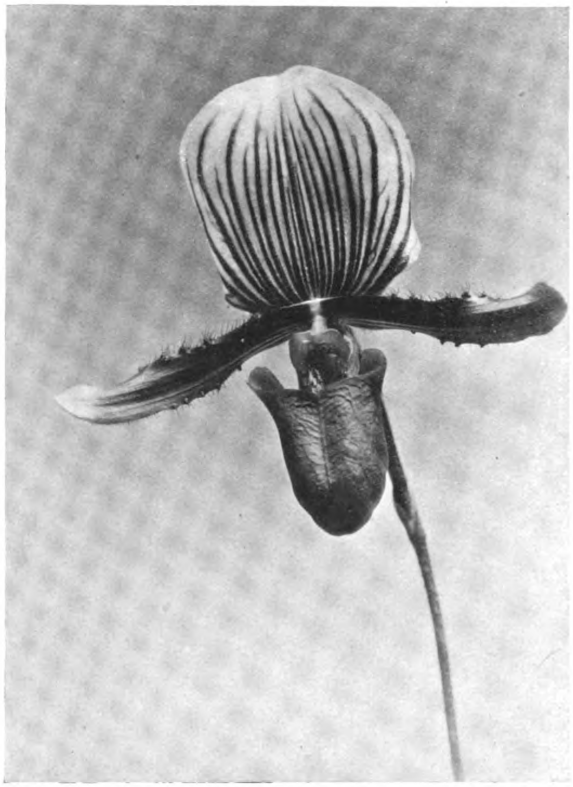
CATTLEYA MOSSIÆ

The orchid is a native of the tropics, coming to us from East India, Australia, the Philippines, China, New Granada, Brazil, Peru, Hawaii, Central America and Mexico; and quite a number of this large family's poor relations may be found growing wild in the United States.

To insure success in the hothouse an effort must be made to secure the same conditions of heat and moisture that the plant has known in its native haunts. For this reason a large orchid house is divided into several compartments so

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
38911
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

that the East India and Philippine varieties requiring great heat may be nearest the stove (or boiler when a steam heater is used); those from Brazil and other intermediate zones may come next, and varieties from greater altitudes or cooler climes last. The temperature of the orchid house should be 60 degrees at night and 75 degrees to 80 degrees in the daytime. Some plants from Peru and Mexico require plenty of sunlight as well as heat. To other varieties, the direct rays of the sun through the glass roof would be very injurious, so the panes are treated to a coat of white lead and gasolene. To insure moisture the tables, the floor, the moss and lichen covered walls are showered with water several times a day; for moisture there must be —not too much but enough. Climatic conditions without must also be reckoned with. The plants require plenty of fresh air, therefore a hot blast through the greenhouse would be fatal; as would a cold, wet gust. For this reason ventilators are placed near the ground, that the generous supply of fresh air may pass over the pipes and so be warmed, and take up moisture from the damp earthen floors before reaching the plants. Top ventilators are used to let the excess heat escape.



CYPRIPEDIUM

The orchid is not, as many suppose, parasitic in its nature, although the larger class, the epiphytes, cling to trees or fasten their roots to cracks of the bark. It does not subsist upon the sap, but uses the tree merely as a support and feeds delicately upon the air. To this class belong the beautiful Cattleya and Phalænopsis, the Ærides, Dendrobium, Saccolabium, Oncidium, Stanhopea and others. Even the earth growers (terrestrials) ask for but a light, rich, mossy loam in which to thrust their roots, from which they spring sprite-like into the air or swing head downward as in imitation of animal or insect friends of the jungle. Of these very handsome and well known, are different species of Cypripedium, Odontoglossum, Calanthe, Neottia, etc.

Fastidious in all its habits, the orchid demands and is grateful for frequent shower baths. It belongs literally to the leisure class.

As a seed it lies in its well-warmed bed of moss often a year before deigning to peep out even the tiniest leaflet to show that it means to be up and doing, by and by.

At the end of another year, if the conditions suit, it will have made, perhaps, three quarters of an inch of growth in its two blade-like leaflets. At the end of two years, with its two leaves grown two inches, and its tiny pseudobulb predicting bloom, it is possible to call it a plant, but not by any sort of coaxing or forcing will it condescend to flower before the fourth or sixth or seventh year. When it does put forth its blooms one is reminded that all highly organized life is slow in maturing, but that the results are often worth while. In its endurance it also gives proof of its being well bred.

A visit to an orchid house when the plants are at their best is a surprise and delight to all nature lovers.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Dubarry Cup and Saucer

Royal Cup with Crested Saucer

Two Fine Specimens of Old Sèvres

By ENID LOCKE

THE Royal Manufactory of Sèvres has been called "the extravagant plaything of kings." But it was more than that for its place in the history of art is a very high one. It was started in a riding school at Vincennes in 1740 by two runaway rogues under the patronage of a generous marquis who loved the beautiful and was jealous for France of the success achieved at Meissen.

He interested the King and the factory was put in proper hands. Only after nine years of experiments, however, was a piece turned out that was thought worthy to be presented to the unhappy wife of Louis XV., Queen Marie Leczinska. All trace of this vase has been lost but it has been described in some contemporaneous memoirs as being a white vase three feet high, surrounded by figures and having in it a bouquet of four hundred and eighty tinted porcelain flowers.

Such an impression did this remarkable work produce on the young Dauphine that she ordered a similar one to send to her father, the King of Poland, to show him that her husband's country had created something as beautiful as had ever been turned out of Germany's pride,—Meissen.

From this point in its history the artistic success of the factory was assured and immeasurably did it advance. With the advent of Boileau as director the financial condition improved also. During his twenty years of skilled management painters of note, sculptors to design shapes for the vases, distinguished chemists, were all employed to get perfect results, while the secrets of the factory were carefully guarded from its rivals.

Boileau died leaving about 500,000 livres in the coffers; his successor unfortunately squandered this sum and was put in prison for his mismanagement. The factory was once more put under safe directorship and it thrived so that it needed larger quarters. It was then installed at Sèvres, as being conveniently located between the residence of the King, Versailles, and Paris.

During the many changes of government, the factory was regarded as a glory to France and was always financed and protected. The ability and honesty of Brongniait for forty-seven years held the confidence of the successive powers in France and did wonders to keep its work undisturbed. We are indebted to him for the invaluable Musée de Sèvres, founded 1823.

Every household has in it some piece from this historic factory, either modern or old, so that this short sketch may not be amiss.

Below are described two examples of old Sèvres which have been brought to America.

Like a pale blue scarabee found in an Egyptian tomb seems this tiny royal cup with its crested saucer. It belongs to a collector in New York who values it highly because of its intrinsic beauty and because it belonged to the service of Louis XV., having the crown and royal initials in gold on the saucer. It came from the Sèvres factory when it was under the management of Boileau. It is of the softest blue and the porcelain is very thin. There are three medallions

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

bordered by dull gold scrollwork. The center medallion on the cup has in it a gay little rooster, and the saucer medallions have in them two pink tailed pheasants. The markings on the bottom of the cup and saucer indicate the date as before 1753, and the decorator is simply known as "L. F.," his work of flowers and birds on fine ware being famous but his name has been forgotten. Poor, unknown artist who painted for France's monarch! It seems incredible that this little blue cup and saucer has so long outlived its maker and his king. If it could but tell us who "L. F." was and how it came that this frail shell passed through those years of terror in France when every sign of royalty was detested! Its beauty was its only defence but it was enough to preserve it without even a nick for more than a century and a half.

In the same collection as the above is to be found a cup and saucer of the famous *bleu turquoise*, also from the Sèvres factory. The date is 1768, fifteen years later than the little cup of "L. F." The artist is Viellard whose paintings on porcelain of figures, trophies and graceful borders were much admired. The ground color is a sharp blue and very beautiful. It was just at this time that the *bleu turquoise* was discovered by use of copper. The chemists created other colors equally good, among which is the flesh tinted pink called after the Marquise de Pompadour that fair critic and patroness of the Sèvres factory. This pink has sometimes been called "Rose Dubarry" but incorrectly so. *Jonquille*, an exquisite yellow, *violet pensée* and *vert pomme* all appeared in this period.

The portrait pieces of porcelain are always valued most highly as can be readily understood, and this cup has on it a veritable miniature of Madame Dubarry surrounded by enameled white dots giving the effect of a pearl frame. This is the period when enamel was first used in combination with porcelain. The saucer and main part of the cup have dull gold looped garlands and small gold medallion effects with scrollwork about them. In the center of the saucer is a charming clustering of flowers, a shepherdess' hat and crook and a shepherd's pipe.

Madame Dubarry's face is delightfully dainty and one cannot wonder that Louis XV. said "she is the only woman in France." The mouth is very curved and small and the eyes pale blue. Her powdered hair is arranged in curls with a pink rose tucked in the right side and she wears another on the left side of her corsage.

As one handles this piece of delicate faience a wave of pity for the coquettish woman on the cup, comes over one. She is smiling out from her pretty surroundings, and where Viellard has painted the string of pearls about the curve of her neck, fell the guillotine as vengeance for a king's favor and a reckless, thoughless extravagance.

The Use of Electricity in the House

By C. D. WOOD

Heating Engineer of the New York Edison Company

NEVER in all the centuries that woman has "kept house" for man has her task been so attractive and so easily performed as at the present day. With the aid of the electric current, housework no longer spells drudgery, but genuine pleasure.

It is a far call from the fagot fire of the savage in the open to the electrical range in a modern kitchen. In every intermediate stage of culinary progress,—the log blaze before which the roast was turned on a huge spit, the "Dutch oven," the wood stove, coal range, oil stove, gas range,—each of these in its turn and time has seemed the very acme of convenience and utility. But now that electricity has appeared, appealing to every true housewife with its cleanliness, safety, and absolute reliability, it threatens soon to drive all rivals from the field.

Electric Cigar Lighter

Not for cooking alone is this new agent becoming indispensable, but for numberless other household purposes. Whether the mistress of an establishment "does her own work" or has a retinue of servants to do it for her, she is more comfortable and better served if her home is equipped with those electrical appliances which lighten all domestic labor.

Perhaps the reader would find it interesting to make a tour of investigation

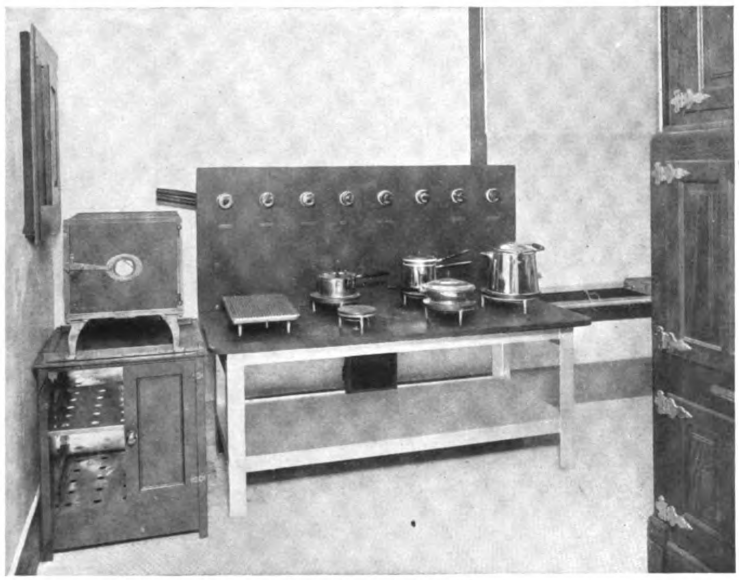
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

through a modern electric house and see for himself the extent to which electricity has become the housekeeper's ally.

Upon entering the basement we discover that the heating of the whole house is regulated by an automatic electric device which maintains the proper temperature in each room; ashes from the furnace are brought up from the sub-cellar to the street level by means of an elevator operated by an electric motor. As we pass along the basement hall a slight chill in the air is perceptible in the vicinity of the electric ice machine which is capable of refrigeration equal to 200 pounds of ice in every twenty-four hours, so that an "ice famine" has no terrors for the dwellers in the electric house.

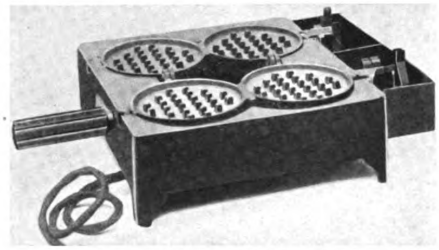
ELECTRIC LAUNDRY

Just beyond the electric refrigerator is the ideal laundry of the up-to-date housewife, fitted up with the newest electrical contrivances for facilitating the work incident to "wash-day." Here is the clothes-washer attached to a motor; while this is quietly and thoroughly doing its part the big wash-boiler with its electric heating coil stands ready to receive the clothes as they drop from the electric wringer, and the electric clothes-drier does away with anxious watching of the weather on a cloudy day. Electric flat-irons of various weights and sizes will quickly complete the laundering of the family wash without the heat and annoyance of a coal fire. Next we come to the cook's domain, the kitchen, and are bewildered by the number and variety of things electrical which await inspection. The electric range has a capacious oven in which the monster turkey can be roasted to a turn, or the lightest bread and flakiest pastry baked. By turning a switch three different degrees of heat may be obtained, according to how quickly or how slowly food is to be cooked. On the table-like top of the range are several discs, each with its individual switch for the three degrees of heat, whereon are placed the cooking utensils with their contents; besides there is a gridiron, a broiler, a cereal cooker and water-boiler. An electric plate-warmer keeps viands warm in their transit on the dumb-waiter from kitchen to dining-room above. A little motor can be attached to either the metal-polisher and knife-sharpener, the coffee-grinder or meat-chopper, as required. The cook who reigns over an electric kitchen beats all the eggs she uses by electricity and the electric dish-washer relieves her of the most monotonous of her duties. If the house should be a very large establishment, she is provided with an electric potato-peeler as well. Indeed, an electric kitchen is a paradise for cooks, especially when on hot summer days the place is kept cool by a whirring electric fan. With some

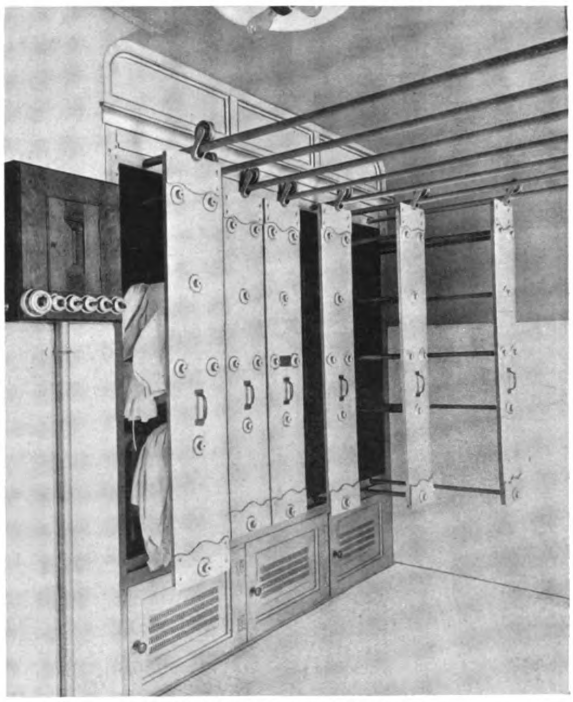


ELECTRIC RANGE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



ELECTRIC WAFFLE IRONS



ELECTRIC CLOTHES DRIER

slight preparations the night before, the cook need only turn a switch in her room on rising to find water boiling and cereal cooking when she goes into the kitchen to prepare breakfast. The housemaid has an electric treasure stowed away in the cupboard under the kitchen stairs, viz., an electric carpet sweeper, which can be connected by a flexible cord to a lamp socket and used in any room. It draws all dust up within itself as it moves along over rugs and carpets, and is therefore a health-saver as well as a time-saver.

In the dining-room attention is immediately attracted to the daintily spread table with an electric chafing-dish set upon it, and an electric toaster is on the buffet. The electric cigar lighter dangling from the chandelier contributes to the enjoyment of the men of the house. An electric coffee percolator is also on the buffet. In the parlor madame at her tea-table may dispense cheering, uninebriating cups to callers, assuring them that this beverage brewed in the electric tea-pot before her is entirely free from tannin and cannot affect the most susceptible nerves.

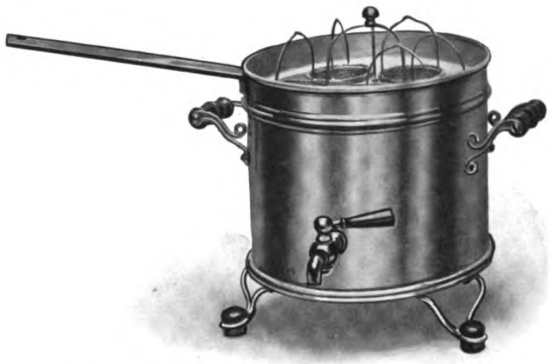
Across the hall is the cosy library. A ruddy cheerful glow emanates from a luminous electric radiator set on the tiles of the hearth. Within reach of the easy chair drawn up to the library table is another cigar lighter, and an incandescent drop-light concentrates a clear, steady radiance which would fall agreeably upon the pages of the reader's book. In inspecting the upper floors, we take the liberty before ascending the stairs, of touching the electric button concealed in the carving of the newel-post, and instantly the electric lamps on the second floor spring into brightness. In the several sleeping-rooms is electrical equipment suitable for each apartment. Examining one bedroom in detail we observe lying on the foot of the bed an electric heating-pad, which is a vast improvement over the leaky, bulky hot-water bag. One of these pads on a much larger scale provides the light, warm coverlet thrown across the bed. At a convenient height and angle on the wall is fixed an electric reading light. Within arm's length of the bed is a push button which reaches all of the service departments.

WATER HEATER

COFFEE PERCOLATOR

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ELECTRIC CHAFING-DISH

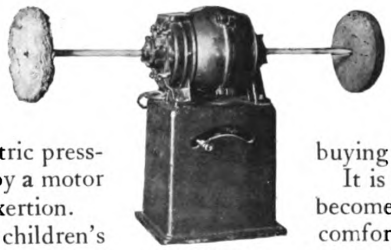


CEREAL COOKER AND EGG BOILER

A small telephone is also here, communicating with all parts of the house. On each side of the dressing bureau is a miniature adjustable electric lamp where can be heated the electric curling irons. When the wardrobe door is opened, an electric closet light floods every nook with its rays. On a little table in a far corner is the nursery electric milk-warmer ready for instant use at any hour of the night. For early autumn days a portable radiator stands ready to remove any chill from the room. Adjoining the bedroom is the bath-room with its electric bath, heater for shaving water, massage vibrator and radiator,—the epitome of luxury.

CURLING IRON

At the end of the corridor a good sized room is devoted to the use of the family seamstress. Electric pressing irons and sewing machines run by a motor are a blessing, saving unnecessary exertion.



POLISHER

Located on the third floor is the children's play room. Ascending we look through an open door into a roomy apartment where games are in progress. On the floor is spread a complicated system of railroad tracks and a toy train is traveling over it, drawn by a toy locomotive propelled by electricity supplied through a long, flexible wire from a lamp socket on the wall. On a table at the side of the room is a complete magic lantern outfit with which is used an incandescent lamp of considerable power.

On this floor are located the servants' sleeping quarters, which are equipped with electric lights like the rest of the house, electric alarm clocks and return call push buttons.

While the average housewife protests loudly against the comparatively high cost of electric cooking utensils, if she would bear in mind that such utensils are made from the best and strongest materials and outlast many supplies of the ordinary sort, she would perceive the ultimate economy of buying the best.

It is but a short time since electricity has become a recognized factor in luxurious and comfortable living and has found its way into many households, where it is esteemed a necessity and not a luxury. Undoubtedly the near future will see it in its new forms as universally used as is the telephone and electricity for lighting.

Electrical Flat-Irons

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

THE ENTRANCE FRONT—KINGSTON HOUSE

George T. Pearson, *Architect*

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A Colonial Residence at Chestnut Hill Philadelphia

GEORGE T. PEARSON, ARCHITECT

THIS house, the residence of H. H. Kingston, Esq., is on St. Martins Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and its walls are of Chestnut Hill stone, with squared and dressed faces, being the first new house of such as are known as "Colonial" to be made with such walls, and it is probable that none of this character have been built for about seventy-five years.

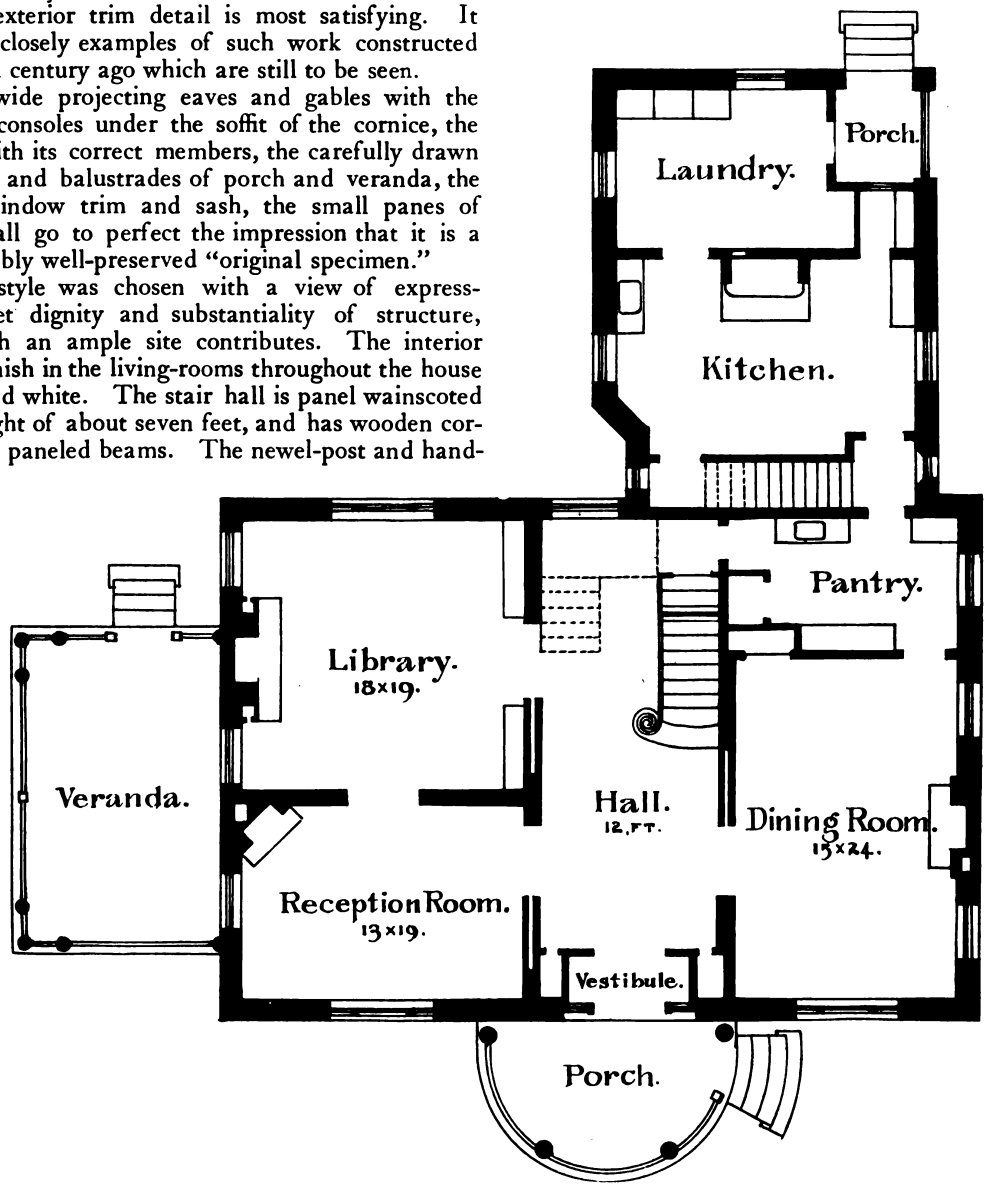
The exterior trim detail is most satisfying. It follows closely examples of such work constructed almost a century ago which are still to be seen.

The wide projecting eaves and gables with the shaped consoles under the soffit of the cornice, the frieze with its correct members, the carefully drawn columns and balustrades of porch and veranda, the white window trim and sash, the small panes of glass,—all go to perfect the impression that it is a remarkably well-preserved "original specimen."

The style was chosen with a view of expressing quiet dignity and substantiality of structure, to which an ample site contributes. The interior wood finish in the living-rooms throughout the house is painted white. The stair hall is panel wainscoted to a height of about seven feet, and has wooden cornice and paneled beams. The newel-post and hand-rail of stairway, and the treads and risers are of mahogany.

The library has ample bookcases with leaded glass doors, a charming mantel and fireplace, low paneled wainscot, and a finely modeled wooden cornice.

The dining-room has beamed ceilings, a high plate-rail, commodious china closets and a large fireplace.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—KINGSTON HOUSE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

THE STAIR HALL—KINGSTON HOUSE

George T. Pearson, *Architect*

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

THE LIBRARY—KINGSTON HOUSE

George T. Pearson, *Architect*

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

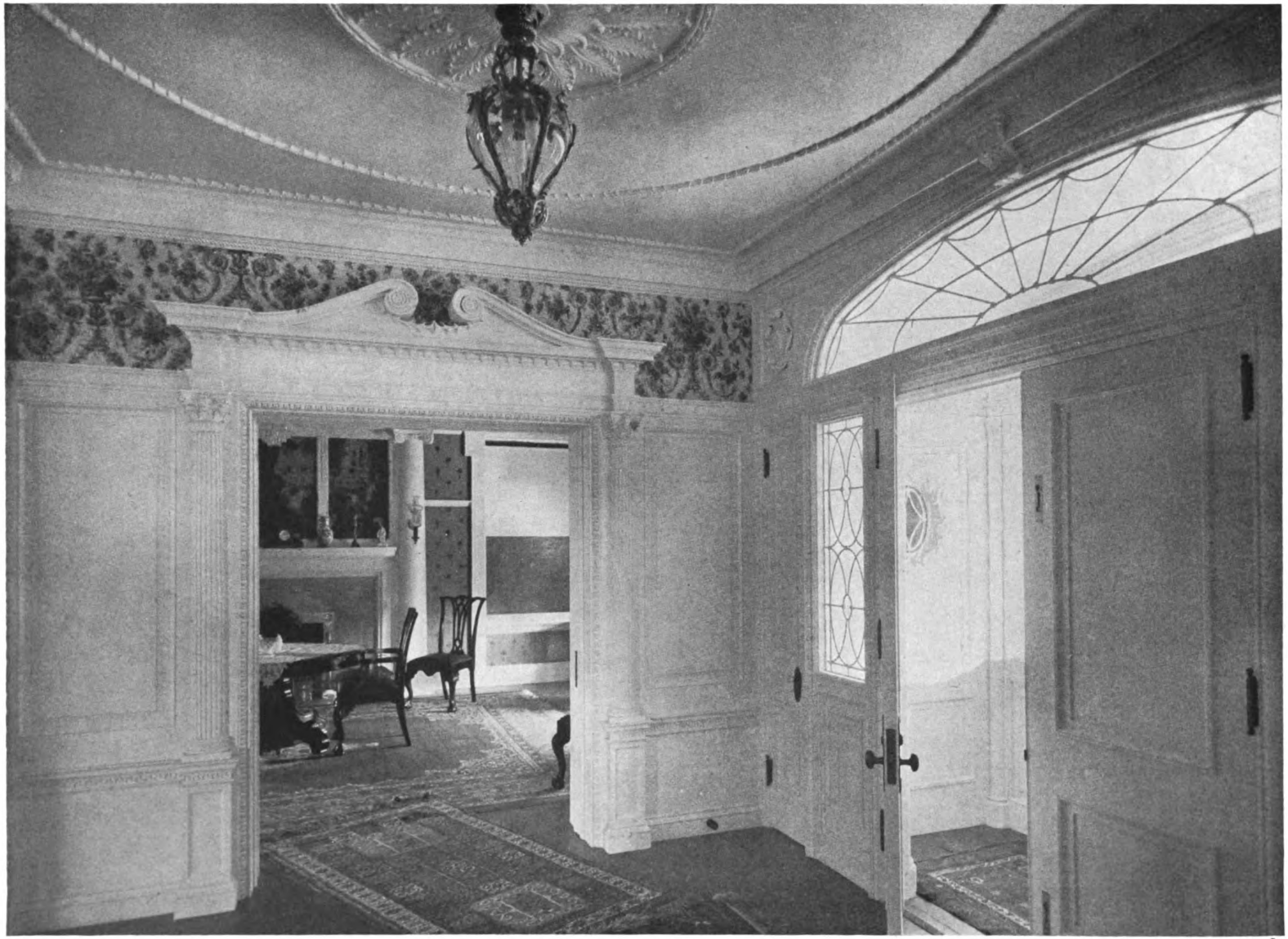
THE DINING-ROOM—KINGSTON HOUSE

George T. Pearson, *Architect*

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google



THE ENTRANCE HALL—KINGSTON HOUSE

George T. Pearson, *Architect*

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Talks About Hardy Perennials

II. THE GIANT KNOT-WEED

By W. C. EGAN

THIS bold and striking plant, *Polygonum Sieboldi*, the best of the genus when grown as an isolated specimen on the lawn, is a native of Japan, introduced to European cultivation in 1825, and, like most of the species, spreads rapidly at the roots, especially if disturbed.

Growing it in a group with other plants is almost out of the question, as it would soon preempt all the bed, and an attempt to eradicate it seems futile, as each little point of a broken root will make a plant even if buried deeply. It is so imposing in its bold and graceful habit, that it is worth some trouble and expense to grow it. The plant illustrated is some four years old, planted in a square, bottomless box made out of two-inch plank, two and a half feet wide at the top and one foot wider at the bottom, and three feet deep. This is sunk into the earth so that the top rim is about two inches lower than the sod.

So far no roots have escaped confinement. Cement or brick would be more lasting, and would have been used had not the wooden box been on hand at time of planting. This plant is also known as *Polygonum cuspidatum*.

A somewhat similar species, growing perhaps a little taller and differing mainly in its angular and striated stems, is *P. Sachalinense*, a native of the Island of Sachalin, north of Japan. It is hardy beyond question, as is also *P. Sieboldi*, and while unusually persistent when once established, may be used to advantage in rough places where a strong growing plant is desired.

THE GIANT KNOT-WEED

SPRAY OF THE GIANT KNOT-WEED

P. Baldschuanicum, from Turkey, of questionable hardiness, and first described in 1884, may be classed as a shrubby climber, growing, it is said, twenty feet tall. It should prove a valuable acquisition in a more favorable climate than that proportioned to the suburbs of Chicago. It is a perennial whose stems become woody at the base. The small white or rose colored flowers on terminal, drooping panicles, are extremely numerous and very effective when in their prime.

There is another climber, more slender than the above, in Thunberg's *P. multiflorum*, a tuberous rooted species climbing some eighteen feet, and blooming in September. The flowers are a fleecy white on small laterals, along the upper three or more feet of the vine. This species is somewhat tender and only successful with me when wintered in a cold frame. The sprays of *P. multiflorum* are suitable for decorative purposes.

P. compactum is a low growing species, somewhat like *P. Sieboldi* except in height, but lacks its stateliness and is a much inferior plant.

The above comprises about all of the one hundred and fifty known species worth growing. Once in a while we run across a collection of "old-fashioned flowers" and in it is found *P. Orientale*, an East Indian annual, in cultivation since 1707, known as "Princess feather," "Tear thumb," and "Kiss-me-over-the-garden-gate." The latter curious name was probably given it because it grew up and over the garden fence, it generally being grown as a back plant lining a fence. The genus is very closely related to the buckwheat and is often classed as belonging to that family.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Two Cottages at Wyoming, N. J.

J. W. DOW, ARCHITECT

THAT the leaning of the present generation of American house builders is toward English cottage architecture is evidenced by the two modern cottages at Wyoming, New Jersey, from which some illustrations are herewith presented. This cottage architecture is not the kind of English cottage advocated by John Ruskin, and extensively exploited during our dark transitional period of 1845 or thereabouts, nor is it selected solely because it is English cottage architecture in contradistinction to what we call "Colonial," for cottage architecture in England to-day is nearly if not quite as faulty as our own, and stands in need of quite as general an uplift. It is almost unnecessary to say that there are English cottages and English cottages.

The brick and stucco house built by Miss Goodchild and the stone cottage of Eldred Bates are *pretty* cottages, in fact they are beautiful. And to encourage the building of such cottages, that is, cottages considered by competent judges of architecture to be up to a certain standard in the subtle domain of esthetics, every town committee would do well to exempt them from local taxation for a limited period, at least. In Greece, during what we call its Pagan not to say heathen history, they would have exempted all such commendable exploits from taxation altogether, and more than likely paid off and caused to be canceled of record any mortgage or other encumbrance the owners found necessary to place upon them to help defray the cost of construction.

The United States government does offer certain free grants of land to pioneers in the wilderness to encourage them to settle and cultivate farms and build homes. Why not extend some concessions to those who in the wilderness of bad cottage architecture (and that means nearly everywhere in the country) conscientiously try to improve the landscape with architectural embellishment which is suitable to it, and which tends to idealize the picture rather than commercialize it.

The town committee of Wyoming, very probably, have no intention of canceling the local tax upon either of these two cottages, beautiful as they are, much less assuming the payment of any possible mortgages upon record against them. Indeed, the average town committee man and tax assessor would be very apt to look upon them more in a spirit of

THE GOODCHILD HOUSE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

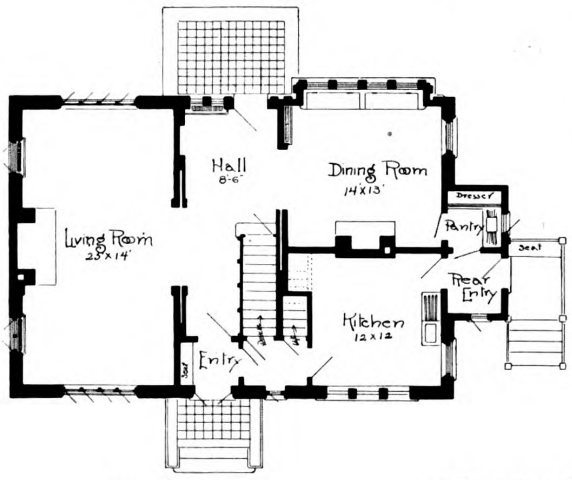
THE DINING-ROOM OF THE BATES COTTAGE

jealousy than anything else, and raise the tax rates of their respective owners rather than lower them.

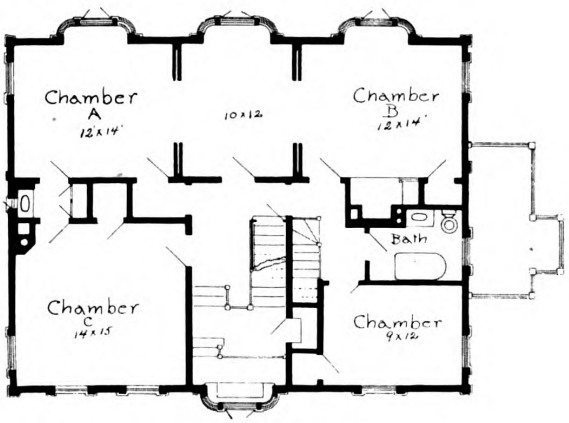
Mr. J. W. Dow, the architect of the houses, writes as follows concerning them:

"They were both built by the day as the local contractors did not care to figure on work so unusual, having so much of English architectural detail. Houses of this type, while being hardly suitable for the real estate speculator, are eminently desirable for anyone desiring ideal, livable houses, and whose interest in the possible cash returns of the investment is secondary.

"The accompanying floor plans will explain the interior mechanism of the two cottages, which is more unusual in the Goodchild house than in the low stone cottage of Mr. Bates, but both plans are extremely simple. Neither of these cottages faces upon the street but set endwise to it, and neither has a veranda. The casual observer will hardly notice this latter omission.



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

THE GOODCHILD HOUSE

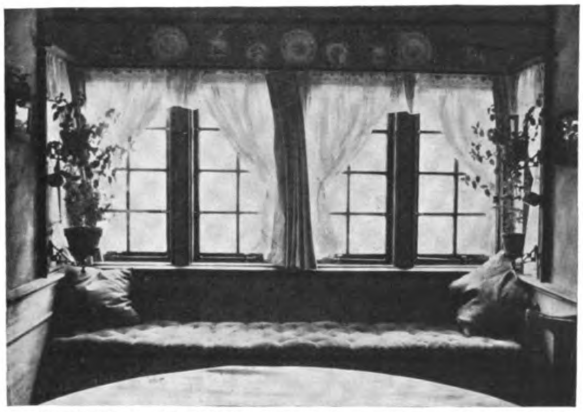
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE LIVING-ROOM—BATES COTTAGE

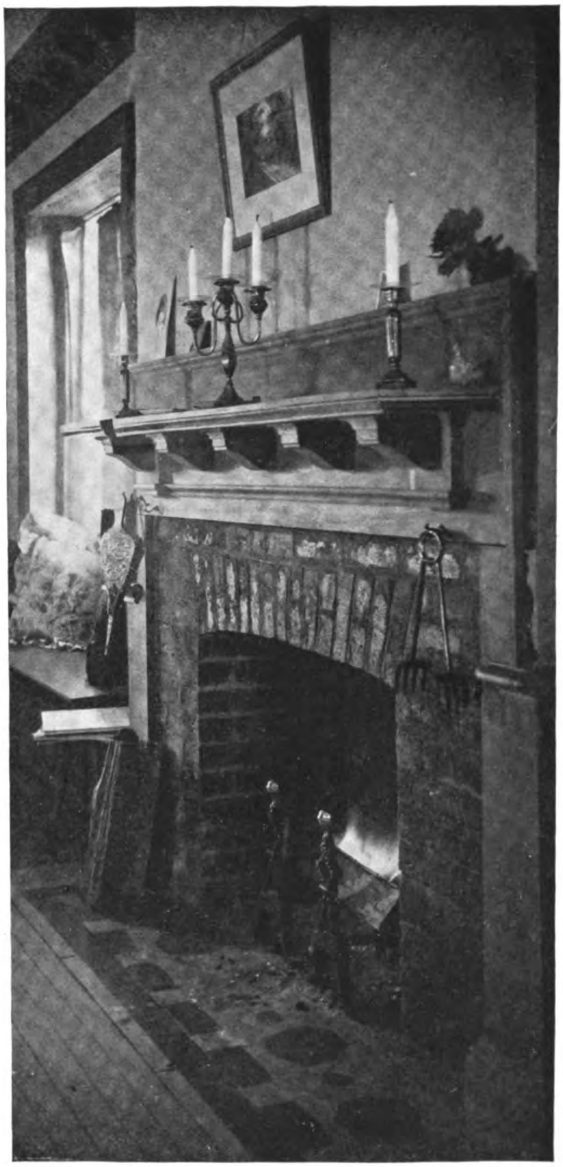
"Of course, the owners of the cottages have places to sit out-of-doors, and in both cases, this reservation

THE DINING-ROOM—BATES COTTAGE

for home comfort and respectable privacy is attained by walled terraces facing the east, which happens to



DINING-ROOM WINDOW SEAT—BATES COTTAGE

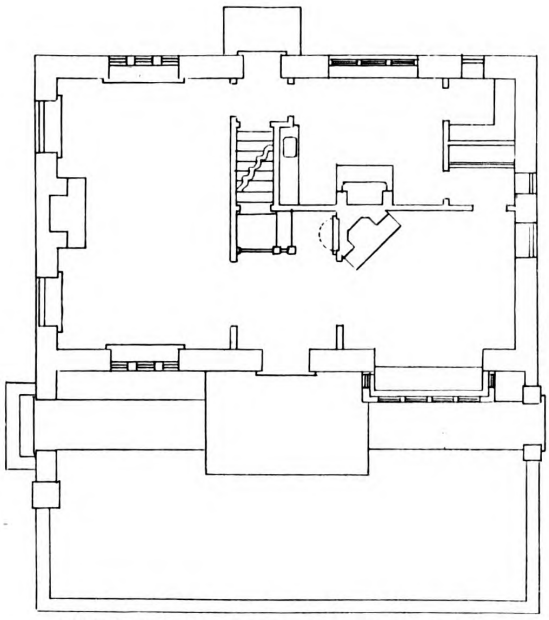


FIREPLACE AND MANTEL—BATES COTTAGE

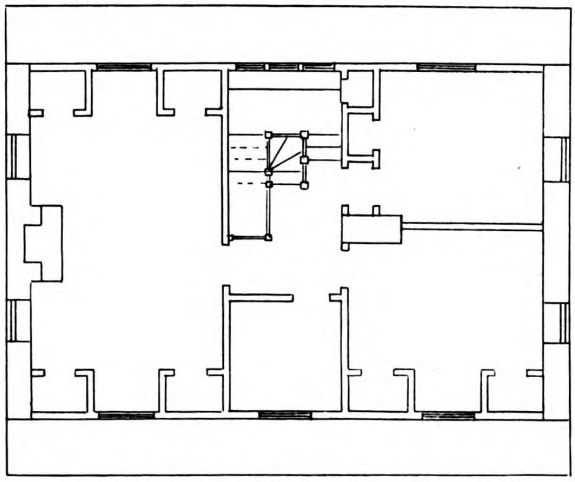
be the rear of the house. The regulation American veranda is the drop of poison which unfailingly spoils the solution of any cottage problem, and the sooner the American house builder comes to realize it, the less his progress toward better home architecture will be impeded.

"The small panes of glass which show particularly in the pictures of the Goodchild house are not much used as yet for the principal windows of a modern cottage, not in the lower sash; but in the words of an enthusiastic visitor to Miss Resique who lives in the delightful and ancient Hooker house at Ridgefield, Connecticut, 'How these small panes of glass

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—BATES COTTAGE



SECOND FLOOR PLAN—BATES COTTAGE

do furnish a room!' More than this their historic value is immense. Historic values, however, are not much discussed in modern cottage architecture.

"The two cottages illustrated have rather low ceilings, eight feet six inches and eight feet for the first and second stories respectively. They are inexpensively finished in soft woods. There is a little exposed and heavy timbering in the living-room of the Goodchild house, and the kitchen of the Bates cottage has a tiled floor. They have practically all the modern conveniences, such as hot water heating appliances, electricity, gas, water, sanitary plumbing and sewer connection; but in their design the straight and narrow path of lealty to art in the country and Anglo-Saxon home traditions has been faithfully pursued in spite of the clamor of modern selfishness which ruthlessly levels city dwelling-houses to make room for the hideous skyscrapers, the evil of modern congestion."

STONE COTTAGE OF ELDRED BATES, ESQ.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

GARDEN NOTES

FERNS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GERANIUMS, ETC.

By EBEN E. REXFORD

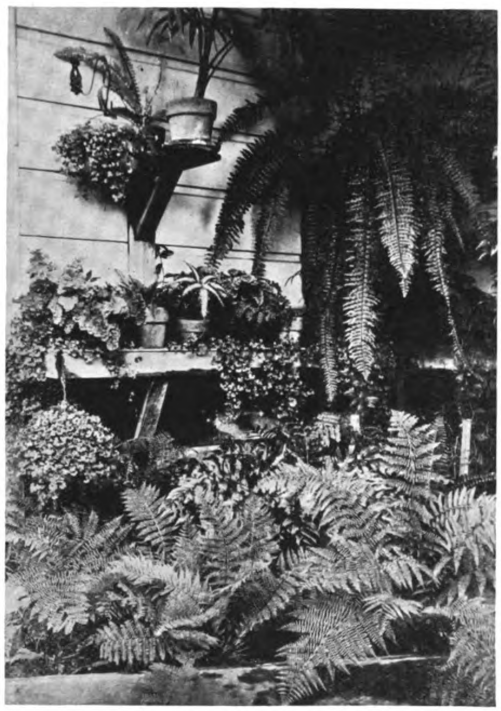
PLANT-GROWERS have fads, the same as other people. One that a great many amateurs get a good deal of pleasure out of is that of making collections of ferns, native and foreign.

Some of our native ferns are quite as beautiful as any of foreign origin, and it is an easy matter to make a shady corner of the home-grounds attractive by planting them there. It will take a season or two for them to become fully domesticated, but after that they will flourish as luxuriantly as in their native habitat, provided—and this is important,—they are given the same kind of soil as that in which they originally grew. If you transplant a fern from the woods, where it has had almost pure leaf-mold to grow in, to a place where there is no leaf-mold, you ought not to expect it to do well. It certainly will not, though it may live on indefinitely, for ferns are not nearly as delicate plants as people imagine. But go to the trouble of bringing a few loads of native soil, and you will be able to make your fern-corner one of the most attractive features of the home-grounds.

In bringing ferns from the woods, be careful not to expose their roots. Lift them with considerable soil attached, and put them at once in a basket with a layer of damp moss in it. If you are going to remain long, it is a good plan to give the basket an occasional dip in water, to make sure that the moss is kept sufficiently wet to impart moisture to the soil above it. Let a fern-root get dry, before planting, and it is labor thrown away to plant it.

Do not let the beauty of a fine, large specimen, as seen growing in its native quarters, get the upper hand of your good judgment, and lead you to choose it for removal in preference to the smaller specimens growing all about it. The small plants will be almost sure to live, if properly set out and cared for until they become established in your fern-corner, but the large plant will almost as certainly die. After setting out your plants, water them well, and keep them shaded. If there is not much dew-fall, shower them well at night. Keep up this treatment until they begin to grow, after that, they will take care of themselves.

One of the illustrations accompanying this article was taken from a friend's fern-corner located in the north side of the dwelling. Here wild ferns grew in the border along the path as luxuriantly as in their native haunts, and here she kept her potted ones throughout the summer, along with other shade-loving plants. I want to call particular attention to the fine specimen of Boston fern, growing on the bracket at the left of the picture. This, she told me, was a young plant in March. She had potted it in rich woods'-earth, and kept it well supplied with water throughout the hot, dry midsummer season. I counted twenty-seven fully developed fronds on it, and a dozen or more new ones were peering up from the center of the plant. Those who have large, old plants of this variety, will do well to copy her treatment, and divide them in the spring, making each division the basis of a new plant. Such a treatment gives strong, vigorous plants for winter use, preferable in every way to old plants.



AN AMATEUR'S FERN-CORNER

Did you store the roots of any of last year's chrysanthemums in the cellar, over winter? If so, start them into growth as soon as possible. When young shoots appear, all over the surface of the soil,—as they soon will after you put the pot in the light, and apply water,—cut them away from the old plant in such a manner as to leave a bit of root attached, and put them into small pots of rich soil. Keep them well watered. Leave them in the little pots until the soil is well filled with roots, then shift to pots two or three sizes larger, using, always, a soil that is rich in nutriment.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Few plants require as much food as this one. It is impossible to grow it well without the liberal use of good fertilizers. And it must be kept well watered. If grown in pots, an application of water may be needed morning and evening, during mid-summer.

Be always on the lookout for the black beetle, which is the chrysanthemum's worst enemy. As soon as one is seen, make an infusion of ivory soap, from the kitchen—a five cent cake, melted, and added to a pailful of water—and apply it *all over the plants*, with a sprayer. If this is done promptly, and thoroughly, the insects will soon leave, but neglect to attend to it for a day or two and your plants may be ruined.

Those who grow chrysanthemums for home-pleasure are discarding the fantastic sorts, for the class of which "Ivory" and "Timothy Eaton" are good representatives. The fluffy, twisted-petal kinds are interesting, as freaks, but they are not good plants for house-culture. The variety shown in the illustration gives a very good idea of the class I would advise the amateur to depend on for satisfactory flowers. There is enough irregularity of outline to take away any suggestion of primness, and the flowers are far more beautiful *as* flowers, than the ragged kinds which people wonder at, at the fall flower-shows, but do not greatly admire.

I would never advise the amateur to attempt growing the great-flowered chrysanthemums that are seen at the fall exhibitions. What are they but floral monstrosities! They show what can be done by skill, but the real beauty of the flower is lost in them. Who would care to make use of them as ornaments of the home! The medium-sized flowers, grown in clusters, as they always are when the plant is allowed to follow out its natural instincts, are the really enjoyable ones. And the most satisfactory plant, so far as shape is concerned, is the one that has been trained in bush form.

Spring is not too early to begin the growing of plants for next winter's use. We generally neglect this until mid-summer, and the consequence is that we have only small specimens when winter comes. By beginning early, we give our plants a chance to make full development in advance of the season Therefore, decide on what plants you want for next winter. and start them now.

But if you have geraniums that have been carried through the winter, and they are such as you would care to make use of another season, do not discard them for young plants. Cut them back until each plant is simply a mass of stubby branches, three or four inches long. In a little while these "stubs" will produce many new branches, and by fall you will have a bushy, compact plant with scores of blossoming points. Young plants, grown from cuttings this season, would have but few. Here is where the old plant has the advantage over a young one. By giving it a rich soil, and not allowing it to bloom in summer, it will be as strong and healthy a specimen in the fall as any young plant could possibly be, and you will get a score of trusses from it to every one you would secure from the plant grown from a cutting. The person who tells you to always depend on young geraniums for winter bloom has never given old ones a good trial. The old ones that refuse to bloom in winter are those which have been allowed to exhaust themselves by blooming all summer.

Another plant that should be given an early

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

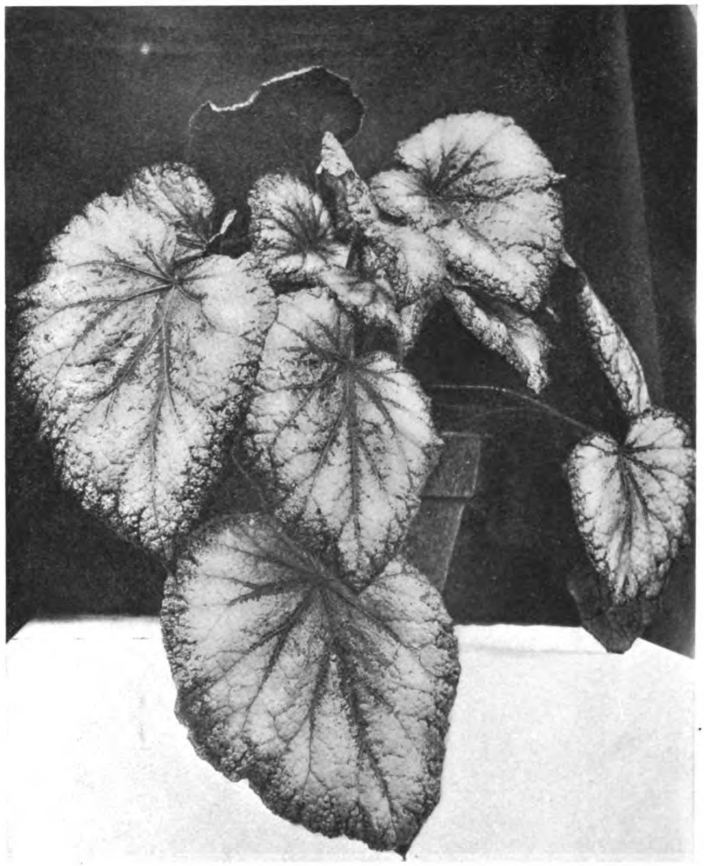
start if you want it at its best in winter, is the rex begonia and its hybrids, of which we now have so many magnificent sorts. These hybrids are better adapted to amateur culture than the ordinary rex section, as they are sturdier in every way, and quite as fine in foliage. Some of them are of bushy habit, while others seldom grow to a height of more than five or six inches above the pot. Some persons tell me that these begonias cannot be grown in the living-room. I know better than that, for I have grown them there, successfully, and I have in mind as I write, two magnificent specimens, grown by amateurs, under the conditions which prevail in the ordinary sitting-room. When asked how they managed to grow such plants, their owners said that they were not aware of having given them any special treatment. They simply gave them a light, spongy soil, and kept them rather dry at the roots. Not really *dry*, perhaps, but never *wet*. Years ago, I learned that most begonias, and especially those of the rex section, were greatly injured by keeping the soil too moist. It seems that these women had learned the same thing I did, and when they found that their plants flourished with but little moisture in the soil they were wise enough not to use a good deal of it simply because their friends told them "begonias need lots of water."

This gives me the opportunity of saying that I would advise every amateur to experiment with his or her plants, and be governed by the knowledge that results from these experiments. Study things out for yourselves, instead of depending on second-hand knowledge. Quite frequently one discovers new methods of floriculture by simply keeping his or her eyes open. Watch your plants. Learn their peculiarities. Don't attempt to make the same treatment answer for all of them. Vary it as you do that which you apply to your children. And don't be afraid to try a new method simply because you have never heard of any one else's trying it.

The Marguerite carnation deserves a place in every garden. It blooms in September if started early in the season, and is at its prime when cold weather comes. Those who appreciate a beautiful flower will prize it then, when the garden has little of bloom left in it. Not all the plants produce double flowers, but more than half do, I think, and the single ones are quite as pretty as the old-fashioned "grass pink" which they greatly resemble. The double ones are as fine in shape as any greenhouse carnation, and often more fragrant, but they are never as large. However, they are quite as perfect in form, and come in almost as wide a range of colors.

For several years past I have potted the best of my Marguerite carnations in the fall, and from them I have had large crops of flowers throughout the entire winter. They are much freer bloomers than their aristocratic relatives of the greenhouse.

One of our best annuals for use as a screen is the zinnia. This plant grows to a height of three and four feet, and branches so freely that it forms a thick mass from the ground up. It blooms with great freedom throughout the entire season. It comes in rich shades of red, yellow, and salmon. Its flowers are, for the most part, quite double, and nearly the size of the smaller dahlias, which they greatly resemble in form and general appearance. The illustration shows one end of a mass of this plant in bloom, fully four feet in height, used to mark the division line between the flower and vegetable gardens, bordered with sweet alyssum.



REX BEGONIA

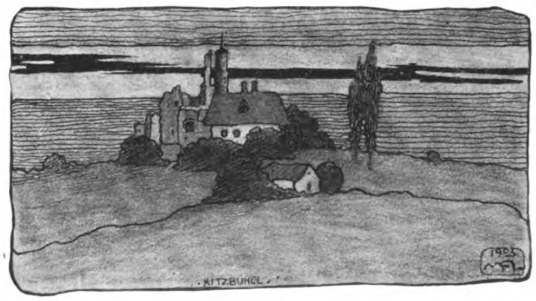
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SWEET ALYSSUM AND ZINNIA

A lady writes: "I wonder if you can tell me what ails my geraniums and begonias. The edges of their leaves turn brown, and become so dry that they crumble at a touch. This condition finally extends over the whole leaf. Sometimes I find leaves spotted with pale green, or yellow. These look, at first, as if an insect might have bitten them, but a little later the spot becomes a hole, as if the tissue of the leaf had broken down under the disease. For disease I am confident it is, rather than the work of any insect, as I cannot find an aphis or scale about my plants. Many of my geraniums are almost skeletons, and some of my begonias have died. Soap-washes, tobacco teas, and fumigation do no good. Some of my friends have plants affected in the same way. What is the matter?—and can anything be done to check or put an end to the trouble?"

Similar complaints come to me from all over the country. Hundreds of correspondents have sent specimens of foliage, showing the ravages of the disease, for disease it is, as the correspondent infers. It is of fungoid character, propagated by spores which are given off from the affected foliage. These spores float about in the air, and when they come in contact with another plant they lodge there, and in this manner infection is communicated to an entire collection. There is no use of trying to end the difficulty by the application of insecticides, as no insect is responsible for it. The proper thing to use is a fungicide, like Bordeaux mixture. This, if applied promptly, and used persistently, will, in time, rid one's plants of the disease. But if your plants are neglected until their constitutions seem undermined by the trouble, it would be advisable to throw them away and start a new collection. It is an easy matter to tell the difference between diseased foliage and ripened foliage, for the latter will be yellow throughout, as a general thing, while leaves attacked by the disease will look green except at the edges, or in spots. Pick these off and burn them as soon as discovered, and provide yourself with some of the remedy mentioned as soon as possible.

It can be procured of nearly all florists, in both paste and dry form, needing only the addition of water to put it in shape for use. This is the only remedy I have any knowledge of. I have given it a thorough trial, and know it to be effective. But one application will not be sufficient. You will have to continue its use until the older foliage of your plants has been replaced by new. Even then the disease is likely to break out afresh, at any time, therefore it will be found necessary to make frequent applications of the fungicide to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.



Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Gardening in a City Lot

By FRANK G. HEATON

THAT a garden of kitchen vegetables can profitably be made in a city back yard such as is available in the residence district of a large city seems, on its face, to be a proposition too absurd for serious contemplation.

But such a garden, grown under such conditions, is a demonstrable possibility, that a supply of crisp, fresh vegetables, sufficient in quantity for the needs of a family of four—with some to spare for less fortunate neighbors—can be grown on the available space left in a small back yard after deducting the required room for walks, a seven-foot driveway and a coal house, and that the work can be done, and amazing results secured, by one who has only a few hours of daylight in which to do it, is a fact. Add to this the obstacle of practically no knowledge of the proper methods of planting, cultivating and bringing to maturity a vegetable garden, and the total forms a combination of unpropitious circumstances that would seem totally unsurmountable. This is the story of how such a garden was grown, under exactly such handicaps; and if it shall lead others similarly situated to try this kind of "intensive farming"—vest pocket gardening—it will have been well worth the telling.

The writer has always had a fondness for out-of-door work and yearly labors with flower beds and similar tasks that approach gardening in a way. Lack of time, lack of space and lack of a knowledge of how it is done, however, have always, heretofore, prevented an attempt at growing vegetables. In the very early spring of 1906, however, he determined that, notwithstanding all the drawbacks, he would make an effort to plant and grow a few things in the vegetable line, and this is how the determination was carried to fulfilment.

Careful measurements of the back yard showed that spaces of the following dimensions could be utilized: A strip four feet six inches by eighteen feet, between the walk from the back steps to the coal house, and the division fence; two strips ten feet long, and a foot wide, at either side of the same walk; a strip one foot by seven feet at the back of the rear enclosed porch; strips one by nine feet and one by ten feet, at the front and end of the coal house; another strip, four by ten feet between the end of

Tomato Vines on Trellis. Bush Wax Beans in Foreground. Stalks of Stowell's Evergreen Corn Fourteen Feet High

Tomato Growth so Luxuriant that Trellis had to be Extended Upward as Shown

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The End of the Cornfield—"Stowell's Evergreen Corn"

the coal house and the doorway; three sections, each nine by fifteen feet, between the outside of the driveway and the next lot; and strips one by ten, two by twenty, two by nine and two by nine feet, these four being reserved for sweet peas. As this is the story of a Lilliputian vegetable garden, no account will be taken of the sweet peas. The utilization of the spaces enumerated left a tiny grass plot in the back yard, and provided for the use of every foot of available space in the yard.

It was seen, even by an amateur who, of course, wanted to buy and plant some of everything listed by the seedsmen, that only by careful selection and, afterward, careful cultivation, could any real good be derived from a garden of vegetables confined to a space so limited. It was finally decided that only those vegetables that are liked by all members of the family of four should be tried—and not all of these, by a good deal, was there room for. Green beans and sweet corn at once suggested themselves, as did tomatoes; lettuce, radishes, and onions for early spring use seemed a matter of course; and a tiny plot for blood beets was planned for. Suggestion followed suggestion, but the list finally narrowed down to the vegetables named, and the order for seeds went in like this:

Head lettuce, one packet, ten cents; radishes, the tiny scarlet sort, ten cents; bush wax beans, one packet, ten cents; "Kentucky Wonder" (pole) beans, one packet, ten cents; "Lazy Wife" (pole), beans, one packet, ten cents; "Golden Bantam" sweet corn, one packet, ten cents; "Stowell's Evergreen" sweet corn, one packet, ten cents.

For the onions, the sort known as "Silver Skin" were purchased, ten cents' worth of sets being sufficient; tomato plants, a kind known, locally at least, as "beefsteak," were also bought, seven of the plants, large, vigorous and well-started, costing a dime.

To begin, all the space available for gardening was spaded up and the ground worked as thoroughly as was possible. This was done as soon as the frost was out of the ground in the early spring. As the soil is a tough, hard, nurtureless yellow clay, the work was somewhat difficult. Before spading up the plots a quantity of well-decayed barnyard manure equal to about two wagon-loads was hauled, wheelbarrow load at a time, from a neighboring stable, and the most of this was spread over the spaces that were to be used, the manure being spaded into the soil and thoroughly mixed.

As soon as it was thought the danger of frost was past the work of planting the garden commenced. Lettuce, radishes and onions were the first to go into the ground. A space in the V of the rear walk was prepared for the lettuce and the radishes. The earth was again spaded and raked, and additional manure was worked into it. When ready for planting there was hardly a clod the size of a bean in the bed. Rows were marked off about six inches apart, in which the lettuce seed was drilled; between these rows other rows were sowed with radishes. The onions (sets) were planted in half of the four by ten strip at the end of the coal house, the remaining half of the strip being reserved for beets.

A few days later the two one by ten foot strips along the rear walk were re-spaded, raked and mellowed, and made ready for the bush beans. A trench four or five inches deep was dug in each space, and about two inches of the manure was spread in the bottom of each trench—these being not more than six inches in width. The beans were planted about three inches apart in these trenches, care being taken to place each seed with the eye down. The trenches were then filled with a mixture of manure and the original soil and the earth pressed rather firmly over the seeds. These beans, being a very early variety, were intended for the earliest use.

The early beans planted, it was time to "put in" the sweet corn. The nine by fifteen foot plots were given to the corn, and in two of them the earth was spaded and raked again, as in the other spaces, and put into the very best condition possible. Rows of holes were dug about six inches deep, and into each hole half a shovelful of manure was thrown. The holes were spaced in rows two feet apart each way. In one plot the "Golden Bantam" corn was planted. This was said to be the very earliest, as

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

well as the very best, sweet corn known; and it was found to bear out its reputation in both respects. In the second nine by fifteen foot space, prepared the same as the first, the "Stowell's Evergreen" corn was planted, the treatment being exactly the same as that given the "Golden Bantam." The "Evergreen" is a larger sort, maturing two or three weeks later than the "Bantam." The third of the nine by fifteen foot plots was reserved for a later planting of the "Evergreen" corn.

As soon as the corn was in, the one by seven, one by nine and one by ten foot spaces, at the back of the porch and the front and end of the coal house, were given a second working-over. In these places it was decided the pole beans should be grown, the purpose being to train the vines up on strong twine, instead of the poles they grow on in larger gardens. Stout pegs were driven into the ground to a depth of perhaps ten inches, at each end of the spaces, and a strong wire was tightly stretched from peg to peg. The beans were planted in shallow trenches partly filled with manure, and again care was taken to place each seed eye down. The mixture of earth and manure, as in the case of the wax beans, was pressed closely down on the seeds, so that, in case of a heavy rain, they would not wash out of the ground. This done, heavy twine, such as is used in wrapping large parcels, was run from the wires at the bottom to points about six and a half feet above. Rows of small nails were driven into the weather-boarding of the coal house and the strings for the beans planted there were fastened to the nails. For the beans planted at the rear of the porch the strings were taken up and drawn through the openings in the latticework, where they were fastened at the height of about six and a half feet.

Late in May, when it seemed absolutely safe, the four and a half by eighteen foot plot was spaded and raked, and prepared for tomatoes. In the space we figured there was room for seven plants. Holes were dug at regular intervals, about a foot across and eight or ten inches deep; these were partly filled with manure, and the tomato plants were set in. The holes were filled to the top with a mixture of soil and manure, the plants were given a good watering—they were set out in the evening—and for a few days were shaded from the sun by spreading doubled newspapers over them, the paper being held up by means of short bits of lath. The plants were extremely vigorous and well-started, being fifteen inches high when set out, and all grew uninterruptedly. It was the intention to train them up in the English fashion, on a sort of trellis arrangement slanting against the division fence and facing south. By the use of this sort of support the vines are held up, the fruits are kept off the earth, and a free circulation of air below keeps both plants and fruits free from blight and decay.

"Kentucky Wonder" Pole Beans Grown upon Strings Making a Handsome Rear Porch Screen

When the tomatoes had been set out the garden was completed, with the exception of the latest planting of sweet corn, which was made late in June. All that was left to do was to keep the plots clear of weeds—which must not be permitted to gain a foothold (or perhaps roothold would be better)—and to keep the soil well worked and hoed up about the roots of the growing things. A dry spell in June caused us to turn the lawn hose on the garden, and for some time the entire space was given a thorough soaking twice or three times a week, in the evening.

The beans, both bush and pole, under the stimulus of heavy fertilization, frequent watering and a special treatment given the seed, made a growth that was amazing. The special treatment referred to was the wetting of the seed in a solution of nitro-culture, a single twenty-five cent package of which was sufficient. The bush beans were all treated with the solution, made and used according to directions accompanying the packets; the seven foot row of "Kentucky Wonders," at the back of the porch, and the ten foot row of "Lazy Wife," at the end of the coal house, were similarly treated, the nine foot row of "Kentucky Wonders" at the front of the coal house being left untreated for the sake of comparison. The wax beans made a handsome, heavy, bushy growth, reaching a height of about fifteen inches, and the plants were positively loaded with clusters of full,

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

brittle, juicy pods. The pole beans that were treated did equally as well, the vines running to the tops of the strings that were provided for them and making a growth of two to four feet above, falling over in heavy masses from lack of additional supporting strings. The yield of beans from the treated plants was from four to five times that of the row left untreated; and, taking everything into consideration, it seems safe to say, from the writer's experience, that the nitro-culture will increase the productiveness of a given space planted with beans at least three or four-fold.

"Lazy Wife" Pole Beans on Strings Forming a Mask for Coal House

Liberal fertilization and frequent waterings, aided by careful weeding and cultivation, also worked wonders with the tomatoes. Early in the summer the plants outgrew the original trellis made for them—and which, it was thought, would prove amply large—and a makeshift addition was necessary. A little later a second addition was required, the final structure being decidedly ragged and patchy in appearance. The trellis, however rude, achieved its purpose, which was to keep the plants trained up off the ground, and it does not seem possible that finer tomatoes could possibly be grown than these vines produced. Three of the fruits were simply mammoth in size; two of these had a combined weight of two pounds ten ounces, and the other, alone, weighed two pounds eight ounces.

The total cash outlay for the garden described here was $1.25; one dollar of this was for seeds, plants and sets, and the remaining twenty-five cents was for one package of nitro-culture. The tools needed—mattock, spade, hoe and rake—were already on hand, having been used before in making flower beds. The garden produced vegetables in the following quantities and to the following values:

Lettuce, radishes, onions and beets (estimated), $1.50; wax beans, from June 26 to July 31, nine and one-half pecks, the market price ranging from forty cents per peck, early in the season, to fifteen cents per peck at the close, and the total value of wax beans picked being $2.27. Pole beans—first July 1, last September 26—eighteen and one-half pecks, from thirty-five cents per peck down to fifteen cents and up again to thirty cents at the close of the season; total value, $3.94. Sweet corn, both sorts, early and late, 192 ears, market price from thirty cents per dozen ears at time of first picking, July 3, to fifteen cents per dozen when last was picked, September 2; total value, $1.98. Tomatoes—first picked July 18, when market price was twenty-five cents per basket of six to eight; total picked* five and a half bushels; value, $4.70. Total for garden $14.39. The photographs accompanying this article, while not made in the height of the garden's mid-summer luxuriance, indicate in a manner the results that were secured. Until the pole beans herein described were trained to climb strings the writer had never heard of this manner of growing them; and he has not yet met anyone who ever tried the experiment.

The lack of gardening experience, as has in this instance been proven, need be no hindrance to the making of a handsome, enjoyable and profitable little kitchen garden; and the out-of-door work—digging and delving in the earth, planting seeds and watching the plants grow and produce—is a means of exercise for office men and desk workers than which none more pleasant and beneficial has ever been found.

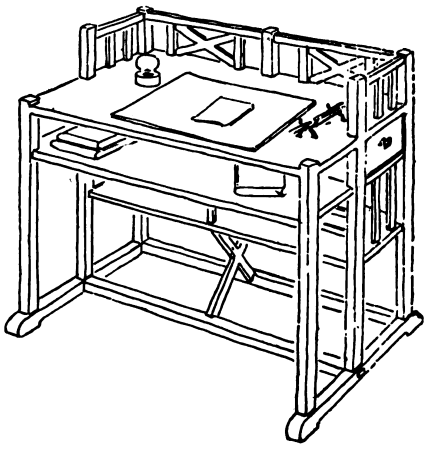
* Figures up to and including October 4, 1906. On the date of writing this, October 7, these tomato vines are still in bearing, and on the seven vines I counted this morning 96 green and partly ripened tomatoes.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CORRESPONDENCE

FURNISHING A ROOM IN MISSION STYLE

Western subscriber writes: Would you consider it unwise to furnish a room in Mission style at this time? Is the fancy for this line of furniture departing? The room which I wish to treat is long and rather low, has a five and one half foot wainscot in oak which has been stained a dark brown and given a dull finish. I have a heavy Mission davenport upholstered with loose cushions in dull blue velveteen. If it is correct to use this furniture, I would like a good desk of similar lines not to exceed fifty dollars in price. The woodwork of the room I have had stained a rich brown; the davenport is a trifle lighter in color. I would like to have the writing table stained to match if possible. How can I manage this?



RADCLYFFE WRITING TABLE

Answer: Mission furniture is still very much used and that of the best type will always be suitable and artistic for rooms of a certain character. I suggest a desk similar to the cut shown. It is of ash and the price is forty dollars. I will furnish you with the address of the firm from whom this can be obtained. It is known as the Radclyffe table. You can write to the maker and find out if they would stain this as you desire. I can also furnish you with the address of a firm who make furniture to order and will stain it as desired. This firm will supply you with cuts upon request.

PLANNING AN INEXPENSIVE HOUSE

Suburban writes: In planning an inexpensive house which we purpose building in the early spring, I have made the point with my architect that much of the artistic success of the house depends upon the kind of doors and windows used also upon the hardware selected. I have been told that there are stock doors made by certain companies which are thoroughly artistic and can be purchased at very reasonable rates. If you can tell me anything about these, I will appreciate it. Also I should be glad to have you recommend to me the kind of hardware to use throughout. The plan is very simple; it will be a square house with a central hall, the two front rooms being utilized for parlor and dining-room; the room back of the parlor to be library and general sitting-room; back of the dining-room, the kitchen and service department; four bedrooms and two baths on the upper floor. This plan may be misleading, as the house is not at all Colonial in its style or detail. I wish to use wood showing the grain finished in some soft stain with an unglazed surface for the trim. Can I obtain these ready-made doors in any wood desired? In my living-room I wish to have an exposed brick chimney breast; the room is 16 x 18 in size. Would you advise a brick mantel, or shelf of wood like the standing woodwork of the room? Later I shall appeal to you for a full color scheme for the house. I enclose a self-addressed envelope asking that you will send me the names of any firms to whom I can apply for printed matter in regard to doors and fixtures.

Answer: You are quite right in your feeling of the importance of doors and windows to the exterior and interior of the house. I am glad to send you the addresses requested. Also I feel that the selection of fixtures should be most carefully made for all rooms. There are very many new and artistic designs in fixtures and hardware on the market, and they should be entirely harmonious with the other fixtures of the room. The cost even of the better class of designs is not necessarily exorbitant, and a careful selection should be made from cuts furnished by the manufacturers. Your idea for your fireplace is very good. I would advise the wood shelf by all means in preference to the brick mantel. If you use wrought iron fixtures and hardware in this room I would suggest that this shelf be supported by wrought iron brackets roughly made and fastened to the brick of the chimney. I will be pleased to receive the plan of your house from you and give you any information you may desire.

PAINTING A PORCH

Artistic writes: I am putting a new porch to my house. What color shall I paint it? The house is dark green with ivory white trim. The ceiling of porch is finished in pine. Shall I paint it sky blue? I have seen one finished in that manner.

Answer: By no means paint your porch ceiling. Finish the natural pine with a good exterior varnish. A good color for the porch floor is a warm tan. This is less likely to show dust than is the grey, which is so often used, and with the white trim, the soft tan will be particularly effective.

Mantel:

Answer: I would suggest that you send me a self-addressed envelope, in which case I would be glad to send you addresses of firms to whom you may write for the information desired.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Garden Correspondence

CONDUCTED BY W. C. EGAN.

DAHLIAS

I had grown tired of the old-fashioned quilled dahlias on account of their lumpy appearance when used for decorative purposes, and grew some of the so-called "cactus" varieties last summer, but was disappointed in the result. I do not know the names of those I grew. They were given me by a friend. The blooms were few in number and on short stems, being almost hidden by the foliage. I manured the ground heavily before planting. Is there some trick in getting plenty of blooms of this class of dahlias? If so, please advise me in your magazine. Are there other varieties besides the cactus and the old-fashioned quilled, that are worth growing? I am limited in room.

J. L. D., Chicago, Ill.

Last year was a very poor one for dahlias in the Middle West. The hot drying winds caused many varieties to be so late in blooming that the frost caught them before they could perfect their flowers. As such seasons are apt to occur again, it is therefore a good plan to select only those varieties that may be depended upon. Perhaps you had one of the earlier introductions which had the serious fault of blooming down in the foliage. In the newer varieties this fault has been overcome.

In order to be able to pluck a sufficient number of blooms of one color for a large effective bouquet, it is best to grow at least three plants of each variety desired. The following list is selected from a field of sixty named varieties, each one given having bloomed "early and often" while many of the remaining ones never gave a flower.

Among the cactus group, "Countess of Lonsdale" stands pre-eminent, and no one should be without it. It is far ahead of any in the number and earliness of bloom and length of stem. It is so prolific in blooms that if a longer stem than seems natural is desired, the lateral branches and buds may be cut off, quite away down and not be missed. In fact the disbudding is good for the plants. I will not attempt to give the color, I have never been able to describe it, and will therefore state that it is described in two prominent catalogues as "a delicate apricot, shading towards the edges of the petals to a carmine pink," and "a pleasing blending of amber and salmon pink." Under the electric light its color is fascinating and the flowers when cut are good keepers.

"Clara J. Stredwick," a salmon-flesh color; "Floradora," a dark velvety crimson with long stems and a good keeper; "Strahlein Krone," a cardinal red; and "Winsome," a pure white, will give quite a choice of colors.

The decorative type is midway between the quilled and cactus, and as its name indicates is quite effective in bouquet work. The best and earliest bloomers with me were "Mrs. Roosevelt," a very large flower of a delicate shade of pink, and a good laster when cut, "Clifford W. Bruton," a standard florist's flower of a canary yellow color and "Perle d'Or," a pure white with long stiff stems.

Of late years there has been a great improvement in the single dahlias, especially since the advent of the "20th Century" dahlia and its seedlings. These produce large, saucer-shaped flowers, generally of pure self colors. One cannot go amiss in growing almost any of them. Among them is "Harvard," color an intense glistening crimson, with long stems and an unusually good keeper; "Gorgeous," a dazzling scarlet with occasionally a stripe of white down a petal; "Pink Century," "Crimson Century," and one called "The Record." Among those producing smaller single flowers but equally as attractive are "Alba Superba" and "Anemone," both pure whites, "Black Bird," a dark maroon and "Gaillardia," almost a counterpart of the improved forms of *Gaillardia aristata*.

It is not advisable to plant dahlias in rich ground. It induces a tall, rank growth, a prey to the winds, and produces too large a percentage of foliage. Plant in ordinary ground, placing the crowns some six inches below the surface, over which put, say three inches of soil; early in the season hill up around the plant so as to leave a basin nearly two feet in diameter around each plant. This allows watering frequently without much trouble during dry seasons.

When the plants show buds, water once a week with diluted manure water. If you have no manure water at hand, collect the pure fresh droppings of the cow or horse, and place them in the basin all around the plant, and then water. One good filling of manure will last the season, some soot or finely powdered bone meal or dried blood, added to the manure will be beneficial. When the plant is forming its bloom buds is when it wants stimulants, if in ordinary soil it will have made its growth in height and be intent on flowering. Dahlias are at their best when the cool nights of early autumn come and some varieties, even if they flower before then reserve their best efforts for the autumn show.

COLD FRAMES AND HOTBEDS

What is the difference between a cold frame and a hotbed?

J. W. D.

A cold frame is for keeping semi-tender plants over winter and a hotbed is for raising seedlings in the spring.

In the case of the former, the frame is sunken into the earth, or placed on the ground and earth ridged up against the sides, covered with a sash, over which is placed a wooden shutter, and in very cold climates straw or mats are placed over all. Everything is removed on bright warm days to air the contents.

A hotbed is a frame set up the same way—but is made deeper and contains at the bottom heated manure, over which a few inches of soil is placed in which the seeds are started. Sash are used to cover it and on cold nights shutters or mats are added.

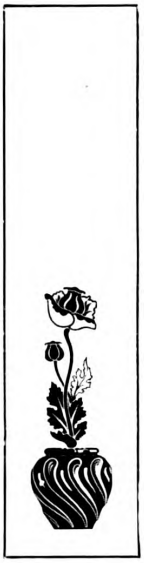
BRILLIANT FOLIAGED SHRUBS

At the end of our lawn, skirting a natural grove, is a clump of wych-hazel, handsome in season in its lemon colored foliage and flowers. I would like to plant some shrubs near them whose foliage turns a crimson or red. I do not like sumachs as they spread so. Can you suggest something? A. S. P.

The most brilliantly colored fall foliaged shrub is the Japanese Strawberry bush *Euonymus alatus*, a shrub attaining a height of six to eight feet. It is fibrous rooted, and easily transplanted.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Our Period Furnishing is not Pedantic



While playing one of the most delicate passages at a symphony concert the trombone sounded an unearthly and discordant note. The conductor nearly had a spasm. When the concert was over he said to the player, "Why did you make such an awful break."

The player, pointing to the music, said, "I played the note just as it is written; look, here it is."

"Why, you fool," said the conductor, "that is a fly-speck."

"I can't help that," said the player, "if it had been a horse-fly I'd played it."

Any apprentice boy can slavishly group period furnishings—"play a fly-speck."

Ever so much more than this is necessary if you would have the old atmosphere; reflecting the *human interest* and *sentiment* of a period room.

Our designers are specialists and connoisseurs who have traveled much and studied the periods, and who will suggest the right WALL-DECORATIONS, time toned COVERINGS and HANGINGS, and who do not "play fly-specks."

WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR THEIR SUGGESTIONS, HOWEVER, OUR PROFIT BEING AS COMMERCIAL AS SELLING CALICO.

Therefore, if you have a room (or house) to decorate or furnish, send along your plans or rough sketch and suggestions and color schemes and samples will go forward.

If you are interested in any pieces of FURNITURE let us know and we will send you half-tone pictures with prices.

Also write for our booklets and literature.

Verbeck, Whybrow & Crossley Co., Inc.

Period Furnishing—French, Renaissance, Colonial

Mauser Building, 298 Fifth Avenue, New York

ENTRANCE ON THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

A Jacobean Dining Room, decorated and furnished by us for John G. Jennings, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTES AND REVIEWS

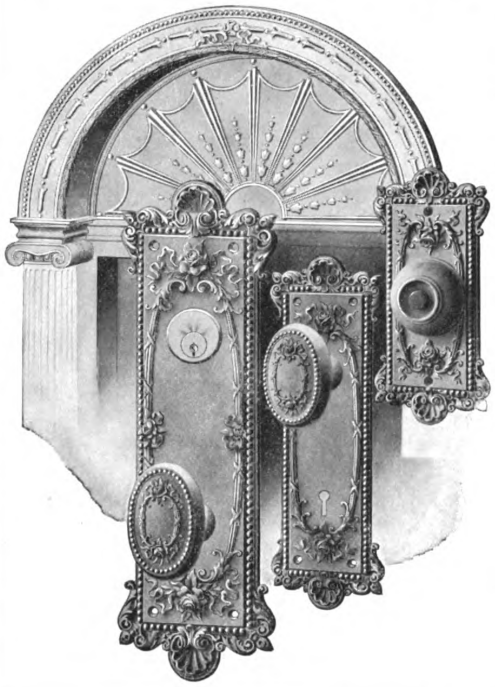
THE AGE OF TREES

GERICKE, the great German forester, writes that the greatest ages to which trees in Germany are positively known to have lived are from 500 to 570 years. For instance, the pine in Bohemia and the pine in Norway and Sweden have lived to the latter age. Next comes the silver fir, which in the Bohemian forests has stood and thrived for upward of 400 years. In Bavaria, the larch has reached the age of 275 years. Of foliage trees the oak appears to have survived the longest. The best example is the evergreen oak at Aschaffenburg, which reached the age of 410 years. Other oaks in Germany have lived to be from 315 to 320 years old. At Aschaffenburg, the red beech has lived to the age of 245 years, and at other points to the age of 225 years. Of other trees, the highest known are ash, 170 years; birch, 160 to 200 years; aspen, 220 years; mountain maple, 225 years; elm, 130 years, and red alder, 145 years.—*London Public Opinion.*

TESTS FOR THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF SAND IN MORTAR

SOME one writes to the *Builder* to ask what practical test can be applied to mortar, to see whether the contractor has put in too much sand, and whether he has used sharp sand. As this is a question which probably occurs to a good many young architects, the answer to it is of some importance. The *Builder* gives two methods of making the test. One is to have a thin section of a piece of the hardened mortar cut and examined by polarized light through a microscope, which will show the shape of the grains, as well as their proportion to the mass. The other method is to dissolve some of the mortar in hydrochloric acid, which will attack the lime, leaving the sand; but, where cement is used in the mortar, clay from the cement may be left with the sand. A third test which it suggests, but does not recommend, is to pulverize some of the mortar, and throw the powder into a specific gravity solution, in which the lime will be held in suspension, while the sand will sink. While all these methods have their value, we will suggest that a readier and better test consists in rub-

CORBIN HARDWARE



The Standard for Excellence in all the essentials of good hardware

DURABLE

SERVICEABLE

ARTISTIC

Complete Lines of Designs in all the Leading Schools of Art

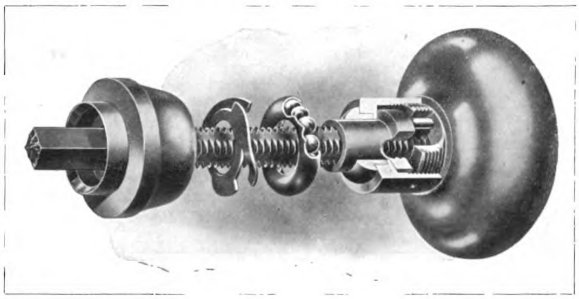
P. & F. CORBIN

N. W. Corner
Eighth and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA

FACTORIES
New Britain, Conn.

Russwin Ball-Bearing Knobs

With Compensating Roses



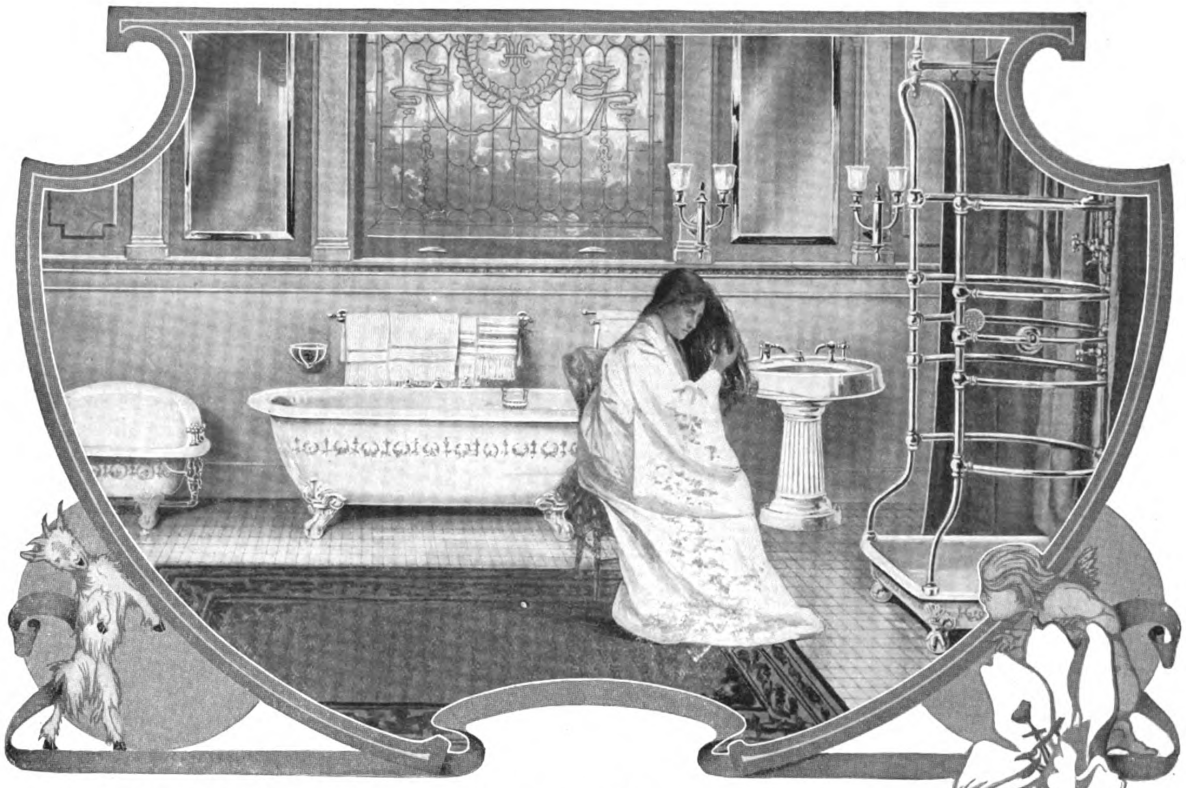
Correct errors in the application of trimmings to the door by bringing the knobs in alignment, making a perfect adjustment possible ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴
No binding or squeaking, but a smooth, positive action

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
26 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York
FACTORIES AT NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



YOUR bathroom equipped with **"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware** is an absolute guarantee of perfect sanitation in the home. Wherever **"Standard"** Ware is installed hygienic conditions and immaculate cleanliness follow.

Its one-piece construction, without joints or crevices, insures immunity from the accumulation of impurities. Its snow-white surface prevents the adhesion of dust and dirt. Its iron strength and china smoothness are an assurance of life-long service and make it the most economical ware to install.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showingthe cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

The ABOVE FIXTURES, No. P-23, can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $445.50—not counting freight, labor or piping—and are described in detail among the others.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "GREEN and GOLD" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.,**

Dept. 40, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: Standard Building, 35-37 West 31st Street
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans, Cor. Baronne and St. Joseph Streets
Pittsburgh Showroom, 949 Penn Avenue
Louisville, 325-329 West Main Street Cleveland, 208-210 Huron Street

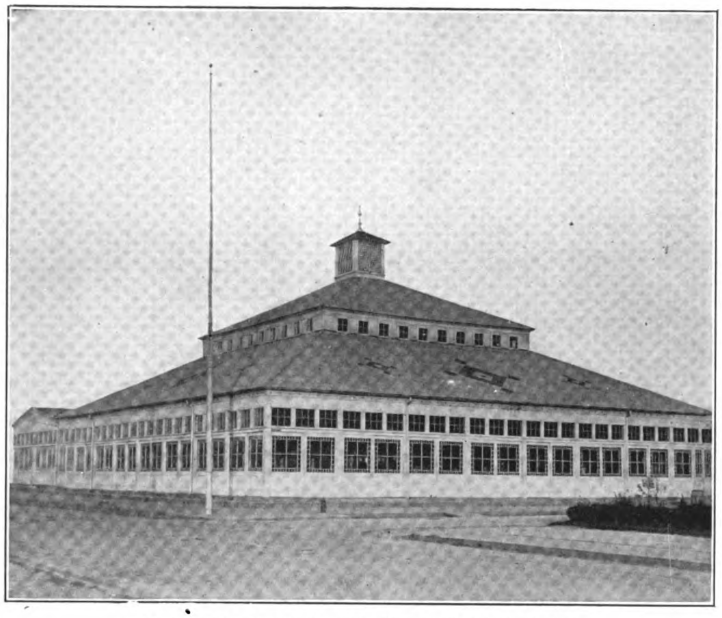
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

There's a Greater Satisfaction

In using *Asbestos "CENTURY" Shingles* as a roofing because they are

FIRE-PROOF

You want a roof covering to protect your building from dangers of catching fire from flying fire-brands, as they don't crack or exfoliate when exposed to fire like natural slate, at a minimum of cost



MERRY-GO-ROUND AT ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY.
E. SCHNITZLER, PROP.

Illustrating Asbestos "Century" Shingles Laid French Method

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are 5 cents per square foot at Ambler

Write for samples and catalogue. Do it now.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO. AMBLER, PA.

PORCELITE

A REPUTATION Built on QUALITY alone

Has no competitor where the best ENAMEL FINISH is required.

For specifications see Sweet's Index, Page 744, or get the Porcelite Book. Section E.

THE THOMSON WOOD FINISHING CO.
Makers of Enamels and Varnishes - Philadelphia

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges

Nothing equals them for hanging doors either in

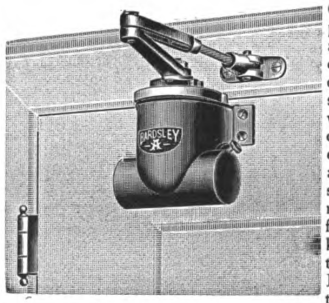
Big Public Buildings or Private Dwellings

Two will frequently take the place of three ordinary hinges, and their action is noiseless and perfect. ¶ Made in Wrought Bronze and Steel

THE STANLEY WORKS
Myrtle Street, New Britain, Conn.
New York Office: 79 Chambers Street

THE BARDSLEY

Improved 1904 Pattern



Can be applied to either a right-hand or left-hand door, or either side of a door without any change whatever. It has a coiled wire spring, the most durable form of spring known, and is the easiest of Door Checks to apply.

JOSEPH BARDSLEY, 147 to 151 Baxter St., New York City

Boston, 19 Pearl St. Chicago, 86 Lake St. St. Louis, 404 Security Bldg.
Cincinnati, 3135 Epworth Avenue San Francisco, 519 Mission Street

bing a bit of the hardened mortar with the fingers. If the sand is easily rubbed out, too much has been used. In good mortar, hardened as it hardens in the wall, without the rapid drying which destroys the properties of loose bits exposed to wind and sun, the sand should be firmly held by the mortar. A few trials will enable a young architect to make this test with sufficient accuracy. He will soon find that cement mortar is far more likely to be over-sanded than mortar containing lime. There is a strange superstition among masons, which leads them to suppose, as they claim, that cement will take more sand than lime, whereas, for making mortar, as distinguished from well-compressed concrete, the case is exactly the reverse, few cements, as used for mortar, bearing so much as three parts of sand, while mortar made with good lime is all the better for having five parts of sand to one of the dry lime. The sharpness of the sand is shown to a certain degree by the same test, as mortar will hold firmly a considerably larger proportion of sharp than of water-worn sand; but by putting a few particles of the sand in the palm of the hand, and rubbing it with the finger, the difference between sharp and rounded grains may be immediately detected.—*American Architect.*

JAPANESE MAPLES

NEARLY everyone admires the Japanese maples. They are particularly attractive when their leaves first unfold; in fact that is the time of year when they seem even more beautiful than when the foliage is changing in the autumn. At these times Japanese maples are at their best, although they are attractive throughout the season. Japanese maples vary in height from four to eight feet, when they are shrub-like in character, to small trees attaining a height of twenty or twenty-five feet.

In landscape gardening their value is appreciated as testified by the frequency with which they are met. A favorite location for them seems to be near the dwelling or in some of the more favored parts of the grounds. Not only is the foliage attractive but they have a wide range of leaf forms, varying from broad, palmate leaves to the nearly dissected leaves. The color also varies from light yellow to a deep wine red.

The nomenclature of Japanese maples is somewhat mixed, but the varieties are

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

easily distinguished by the character of the leaves. For instance, what many know as *Acer Japonicum* is really *A. palmatum* and this again is frequently called *A. polymorphum*. *A. Japonicum* has from eleven to thirteen lobes in the leaves and includes one or two varieties, as variety *aureum* and *macrophyllum*. *A. palmatum*, however, has from five to seven lobes in the leaf and includes a number of varieties of great merit, some of the best of which are *atropurpureum*, *atrolineare*, *dissectum*, *ornatum* and *sanguineum*, all of which are reliably hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Such varieties as *reticulatum*, *crispum*, and *versicolor* are too tender to be satisfactory. Japanese maples are well adapted to planting as individual specimens, but it is, perhaps, in a group that they are more appreciated, as the contrast of color and diversity of foliage are more pronounced. They give the grounds and house an atmosphere of privacy, but will never attain sufficient height to cut off the view or air. Give them good soil, stir the ground about them until they are well established, encourage them in their earlier stages and enjoy the results.—*The American Florist.*

THE LAST OF THE LONDON HALF-TIMBER WORK

ON the south side of Wych Street, Strand, may be seen a couple of old timber houses, with their gabled upper stories projecting over the footpath, still picturesque in their squalor and desertion, though by no means so interesting as the contemporary relics of bygone London which are piously preserved in Holborn. These ancient structures are condemned by the County Council, and will soon be swept away unless some enterprising American cares to buy them for bodily exportation to the United States. A rumor is current that one of the tenements was occupied by Mr. Wood, to whom Jack Sheppard served apprentice as a carpenter. If that legend were substantiated, Mrs. Keeley, perhaps, might plead with the destroyers, and the Society of Arts might affix a commemorative tablet on the tumble-down façade. As a matter of fact, we do not believe that there is any real ground for connecting the criminal hero with this particular residence. Mr. Wood's place of business, according to

The New CADILLAC Model G

Persistent demand by motorists everywhere, especially among Cadillac enthusiasts, for a thoroughly high-grade, medium-powered, four-cylinder automobile, at a price somewhat lower than the large touring cars, has led to the production of our new Cadillac Model G.

Thus early in the season this racy new type has been universally accepted as a notable example of advanced automobile engineering. The motor, conservatively rated at 20 horse power, is finished in its vital parts to guages that insure mechanical accuracy to the thousandth of an inch. It is equipped with our automatic ring type governor, which when set by the lever at the steering wheel for a certain speed will practically maintain that speed under all road conditions, up hill or down. A new type of muffler is used, giving a silent exhaust, at the same time almost entirely eliminating back pressure.

Direct shaft drive; transmission of a selective type sliding gear, with gears of a new design that facilitates meshing without crashing and grinding. Direct drive on high speed with no gears in mesh. Wheel base, 100 inches; stylish body design.

At every stage of designing and finishing, Model G has received all the care and thought that could possibly be given a car costing twice as much. Like the other Cadillac Models, it is the car for the critical motorist who wants to know why before he buys.

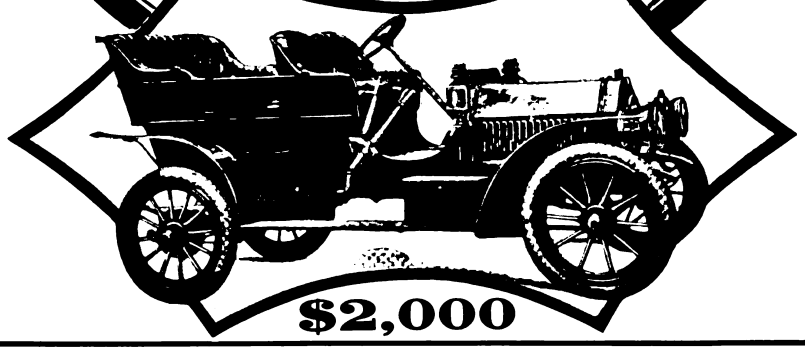
Let your dealer show you by giving you a demonstration.

Model G—20 h. p. Four-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,000. (Described in Catalog G AK)
Model H—30 h. p. Four-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,500. (Described in Catalog H AK)
Model M—10 h. p. Four passenger car; $950. (Described in Catalog M AK)
Model K—10 h. p. Runabout; $800. (Described in Catalog M AK)

All prices F. O. B. Detroit; Lamps not included.

Send for special Catalog of car in which you are interested, as above designated.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member Assn. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.



$2,000

SPEAR'S

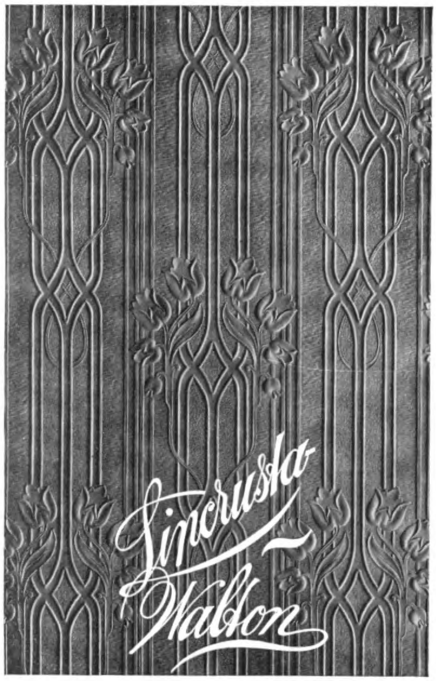
New Cooking Range New Warm Air Distributors
Open Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal
Special Stoves for Laundry, Stable, Greenhouse, etc.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Systems

There are many reasons why you should have only Spear's Heating and Cooking appliances—the most modern, efficient, and economical—**In Your Country Home**

Write to-day for further information and estimates Hotels and Institutions receive special attention

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.
1014-16 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



RELIEF DECORATION FOR ALL DECORATIVE PURPOSES

Variety of Designs

Manufactured Solely by

FR. BECK & CO.

Philadelphia, - 1524 Chestnut Street

NEW YORK
7th Ave. and 29th Street

BOSTON
152 Washington Street

VICK'S

Garden and Floral Guide,
for 1907

¶ Contains half-tone illustrations of Vick's Vegetables, Flowers, Plants, and Bulbs, together with full instructions for planting, the result of a half century of careful study.

¶ The Catalog is free.

SEEDS

¶ If you send 10 cents with request for Catalog, we will mail prepaid, a Hardy Baby Rambler Rose, ready to bloom, indoors or out. But one to a customer, however.

James Vick's Sons
506 Main St. East
Rochester, N. Y.

the best authorities, was up a court on the opposite side of the road. The tavern which served Jack and his chums as a house of call was not the Angel, but the White Lion, which gave its name to White Lion Passage, and stood at the corner of that gully where it debouched into Wych Street.—*St. James' Gazette.*

THE YALE & TOWNE M'F'G CO.

THE Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company announce the election of Mr. Frank H. Taylor as a director of the company. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors he was elected a vice-president of the company.

Mr. Taylor was formerly connected with the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company until 1897 when he became sales manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

As a vice-president of The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Mr. Taylor's duties will relate equally to the manufacturing and commercial sides of the business, and ultimately will include many of the matters which heretofore have been attended to by the president.

THE SENSE ORGANS OF PLANTS

THE sundew (*Drosera*) is a pretty little plant of the swamps. At the time of flowering, July and August, it consists of a stalk from four to eight inches high, crowned with a cluster of small white flowers and surrounded at the base by a compact rosette of leaves. These leaves are thickly covered with long and coarse red hairs, and each hair bears at its tip a drop of colorless viscous liquid by which insects alighting on the leaf are caught and held fast. For the sundew is a carnivorous plant, and its leaves are organs both of prehension and of digestion. These facts have long been known, but it has been discovered only recently that the sundew also possesses organs of feeling that aid it in catching its prey. Each of the little glands which are borne on the tips of the hairs and secrete the adhesive fluid contains a number of cells which are sensitive to pressure. When touched by an insect, these cells transmit impulses (by means of the protruding tongues of protoplasm which connect neighboring cells in plants as well as in animals) through the hairs to cells in the leaf, which instantly undergo changes that cause the hairs to bend toward each other and entrap the insect.

Another plant possessed of organs of feeling and a sort of nervous system for the transmission of impulses is the *aldrovandia*, an aquatic carnivorous plant nearly related to the sundew. With its inflated, bladderlike leaves it captures small aquatic animals which come into contact with peculiar, sensitive bristles on each side of the leaf stalk.

A third plant of the same family, the Venus's fly-trap (*Dianæa*), of the Carolina swamps, catches insects by suddenly folding its leaf in the manner of a steel trap. The edges of the leaf are fringed with ordinary bristles, which interlock when the leaf closes, and there are six sensitive bristles in the middle of the leaf. The base of each of these six bristles is surrounded by a ring of sensitive cells which, when compressed by the bending of the bristle by an insect, transmit impulses to other cells which cause the halves of the leaf to snap together.

Organs of sense, however, are not confined to the sundew family, but exist in many plants. We find species belonging to widely dissimilar families provided with such organs, if these happen to be necessary to the welfare of the species. The stamens of the cornflower (*centaurea*) have sensitive hairs, and those of the barberry (*berbens*) have sensitive papillae, contact with which causes a shedding of pollen. The tendrils of various climbing vines are furnished with numerous tactile cells, which in some cases are so exquisitely sensitive that they are effectively stimulated by the touch of a light thread or a grain of dust weighing less than the one hundred-thousandth part of a grain. The most sensitive portions of the human skin barely feel a stimulus ten times as strong as this.

Certain peculiar and commonly ignored sense organs, which may be called organs of equilibrium exist in plants and animals in almost identical forms. In many animals this organ is a cavity filled with fluid, in the center of which a grain of carbonate of lime or some similar material is kept in suspension by the presence of bristles which radiate to every part of the wall of the cavity. As the position of the body changes this granule presses one or another of the bristles and thus informs the brain of the

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

change. In man this organ is situated in the "labyrinth," or inner ear. About ten years ago, a botanist ventured the conjecture that plants must also possess organs for the perception of gravity, or weight, inasmuch as they align their main stems and roots in the direction of gravitation and the new growth takes that direction, even when the plant has been forcibly wrenched out of a vertical line. These suspected gravitation organs have now been discovered. They consist of cells containing starch grains which press on that part of the surrounding envelope of protoplasm which happens to be uppermost. When the plant is bent from its normal position the starch grains are thrown to the sides of the cells and in some way they set up actions or variations in growth that bring the stem back to the vertical.

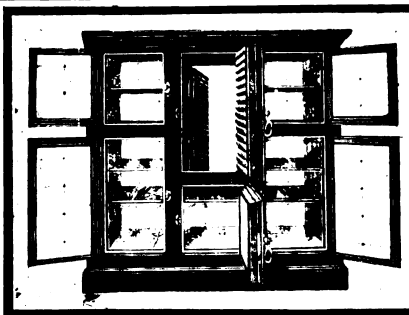
By a similar process plants move their leaves into the most favorable positions with regard to sunlight. Movements of this kind are very common and have long been known, and the recent discovery that they are directed by special organs sensitive to light—it is hardly a figure of speech to call them "eyes"—is not very surprising, in view of what we have learned of other sense organs of plants. In many species, indeed, the entire upper surface of the leaf may be compared to the compound eye of an insect.—*New York Times.*

ARTISTIC FIGURES IN PORCELAIN

Its Adaptability to the Miniature Reproduction of Living Animal and Human Forms

SPEAKING of modern porcelain, and with special reference to its manufacture at Meissen, Saxony, the "Deutsche Kunst and Dekoration" says that "the first impulse derived from the universal expositions of Vienna and Paris was purely toward technical progress and not along artistic lines. Improvements were made in processes, not in designs. Later on, however, the artistic impulse made itself felt, and this has been shown at Meissen, for example, in a series of figure productions which go even to the length of bringing out portraits in porcelain.

"The artists of Meissen are obliged to prepare themselves for their work through a course of study lasting seven years. They are in the factory two



Built to Order for Mr E. W. Warfield, Clayton, Mo

McCray Refrigerators

Opal Glass—Porcelain Tile and White Wood Lined Are built to Order

For Fine Residences

Clubs—Hotels—Hospitals—Public Institutions—Grocers—Markets—Florists, Etc.

They are without question the most perfect refrigerators built, and are used and endorsed by thousands of architects, physicians, sanitary experts, prominent people, clubs, hotels, etc.

The McCray Patent System of Refrigeration

is admitted to be the best system of refrigeration ever invented, and insures a perfect circulation of absolutely pure, cold, dry air—so perfect that salt and matches can be kept in a McCray Refrigerator without becoming damp. There is never the faintest suspicion of a foul odor about the McCray Refrigerator. They can be iced from outdoors, are always clean, sweet, dry and sanitary, and keep food in perfect condition.

Send Us Your Address Today and let us send you the valuable book—"How to Use a Refrigerator."

Catalogues and Estimates Are Sent Free Catalogue No. 81 for Residences; No. 46 for Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Public Institutions, etc.; No. 57 for Meat Markets; No. 64 for Grocers; No. 71 for Florists.

McCray Refrigerator Co., 593 Mill Street, Kendallville, Indiana.

Branches in all principal cities.

IRIS KÆMPFERI.

A GARDEN OF HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Is an important adjunct to the home. These grand plants increase in strength and beauty year by year, and unlike the tender bedding plants, burst into growth with the advent of spring and welcome the return of the growing season with a wealth of grace and beauty.

Peonies, Phloxes, Irises, Foxgloves and the like, add a charm and interest that cannot be dispensed with. These and many others, including a large collection of Trees, Shrubs and Vines, are illustrated and described in the new artistic catalog of

Biltmore Nursery

A book filled with beautiful pictures of garden objects and helpful notes and descriptions.

Our plants are sent by express, freight or mail to any station.

Ask for catalog "G." Sent postpaid on application.

Address: Biltmore Nursery, Biltmore, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED

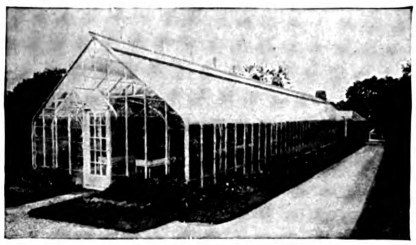
We want a bright active agent to represent HOUSE AND GARDEN permanently in every city and town in the United States. We have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals, by which a permanent and profitable business can be established with little work. Experience not necessary. Write for our *Special Offer.*

Subscription Department

HOUSE AND GARDEN

1006 Arch Street Philadelphia

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Note the simplicity, the gracefulness of the construction with its curved eaves and wide glass

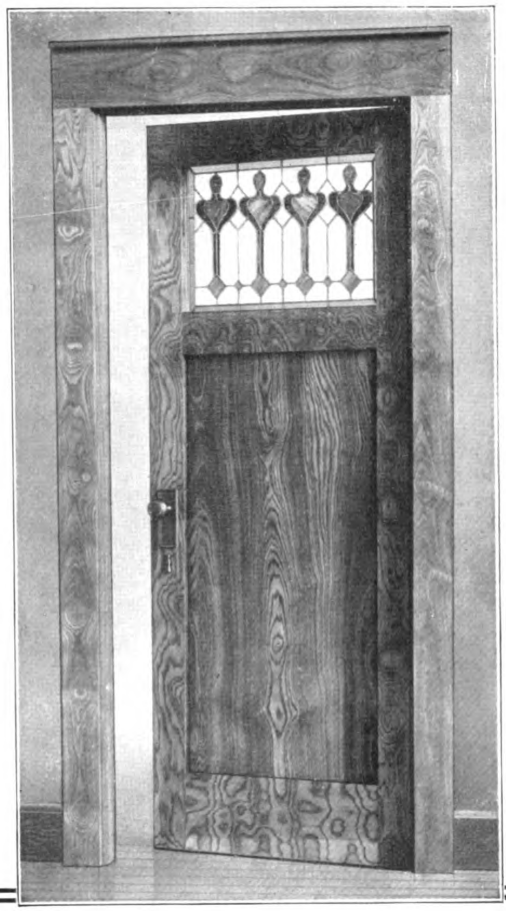
This Winter, and How it Argued for that Greenhouse

U-BAR

IT is at just this time of the year, when all Nature is still asleep or the few plants we have been struggling with in our home windows are looking laggy and disconsolate, that we get back again with added convincement that we must have a greenhouse—a greenhouse for, say, fifteen hundred or so. One big enough to do things well in, but not so large as to take the pleasure away by being a care. If you want to fuss around in it yourself, then it must be a light, cheery, attractive place, just such a "Sunshine Shop" as the U-Bar greenhouse makes. A house with curved eaves, wide glass and glistening aluminum interior finish—a house that will fit snugly in the very midst of your old-time garden spot, or add interest and ornament to your grounds if placed in a prominent position. Such the U-Bar greenhouse meets perfectly, satisfactorily.

We have recently issued a catalog that shows forth why and how U-Bar greenhouses differ from other greenhouses. We want you to send for this catalog.

Pierson U-Bar Company
Designers and Builders
U-Bar Greenhouses
Metropolitan Building
Fourth Avenue and 23d Street
NEW YORK



Character in Doors

The doors of your house should be chosen for their character and should be in harmony with the architectural motif.

Doors should so combine good design with good construction as to become an integral and permanent part of the building.

Morgan Doors

meet these specifications as no other doors do. The products of the Morgan shops not only prove their superiority to the discriminating eye, but are sold under an agreement that is an unconditional guarantee of satisfactory service. They cost no more than other doors. Write today for our illustrated booklet "The Door Beautiful" telling you more about them. Sent free on request.

Architects and builders are urged to write for our 64-page catalogue entitled "The Perfect Door," sent free where the request is written on business stationary.

Morgan Company, Sixth St., OshKosh, Wisconsin.

Distributing Points: Morgan Sash and Door Company, West 22nd and Union Streets, Chicago, Ill. Morgan Company, Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Mills and Yards, Foster City, Michigan.

WATER SUPPLY for Country Houses — The Problem Solved

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. **The Ideal Fire Protection.** Send for illustrated Catalogue "N." Let our Engineers figure out your needs.

LUNT MOSS COMPANY
43 South Market Street, Boston

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
The Graduate School of Applied Science and The Lawrence Scientific School

offer graduate and undergraduate courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Architecture, **Landscape Architecture, Forestry,** Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Geology.

For further information, address W. C. SABINE, 15 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Burbank's Beautiful Shasta Daisies

Free Catalogue of Bulbs, New and Rare Callas, Carnations, Cannas, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Hardy Perennials, Ferns, etc.

Leedham Bulb Co., Dept. 6, Santa Cruz, California

Monarch Sash Chains

THE BEST CHAIN MADE
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY
Bridgeport Chain Co., BRIDGEPORT CONN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

years as pupils and five years as apprentices. In this way they become entirely familiar with the material with which they have to deal, so that when they are entrusted with designs they 'feel' spontaneously the possibilities and limitations of the medium in which they work. It is in this sureness, the certainty of feeling, this harmony between the conception and execution of artistic work, that the height of good craftsmanship is reached; and it is this certainty, this directness, of which the porcelain products under consideration give evidence.

"No demand is made upon the porcelain except that to which it is capable through its very nature of responding. In fact, the innate characteristics of the medium are brought into play with the utmost spontaneity. The wonderful half crystalline quality of the snow-white shell, the plasticity of the mass, its capability of being wrought into the thinnest of texture, the delicate, sympathetic play of colors, the fine glaze, like a breath upon a mirror, all these are taken into account in a perfectly natural manner. At the same time the forms that are produced are such as porcelain demands, graceful, yet clear in line, and entirely free from sharp corners or too broad, smooth surfaces. They are carefully worked out, yet without too much detail. In form and color porcelain is produced only under conditions that are predicated upon the medium itself. Shape, modeling and firing affect the artistic quality of the product. The artist must deal with moving surfaces and therefore abstain from such details as might be obliterated or run badly during the firing.

"Porcelain is more adapted than bronze, and still more than marble, for the reproduction of human and animal forms on a small scale. The mobility innate in every living animal and in every human body—in brief, that which we call life—finds its most eloquent expression, so far as its miniature reproduction is concerned, in porcelain.

"Fireproof colors can be laid on in the thinnest possible manner and yet produce their full effect, because the overlying glaze brings them out far more clearly and intensely. For this reason they never should be laid on thick, but should lie more like a breath upon the surface of the shell. In fact, they should seem like a part of the shell itself and should allow its tender whiteness to

WHITING PAPER COMPANY

The Largest Makers of Fine Writing Papers in the World

The superiority of WHITING PAPERS is so generally known and accepted that the fact barely requires a passing mention.

It is a pleasure to call attention to some varieties of these popular papers, which may assist the choice of the purchaser.

WHITING'S FRENCH CHAMBRAY, FRENCH ORGANDIE and ORGANDIE GLACÉ are the daintiest and most perfect of fabric papers. They are ideal correspondence papers for feminine use.

For men, whether for home or club use, WHITING'S WOVEN LINEN is unequaled for character and refinement.

Obtainable from leading dealers in stationery.

Whiting Paper Company

148-150-152 Duane St., New York

Boston **Philadelphia** **Chicago**

Mills: HOLYOKE, MASS.

RESIDENCE JOHN GRIBBEL, WYNCOTE, PA.
HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT

Our **Heating Boilers** and **Radiators** are made for the home where the Architect and Owner demand uniform heat in all weather. The efficiency of our apparatus makes this always possible

THE H. B. SMITH CO.

728 ARCH ST., - PHILADELPHIA

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLES

They delight the eye and it is comforting to know that they are as serviceable as they are good looking. Fire-proof---storm-proof, suitable for all homes and all climates.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

OCTAGON SHINGLE

EASTLAKE SHINGLE

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLE CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

California Privet

An ideal hedge for lawn purposes. A quick grower. No thorns. Write for free catalog of Trees, Plants, Vines, Garden Tools, etc. Spray Pumps and Spraying Mixtures. **ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Box 411, Moorestown, N. J.**

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LANDSCAPE DESIGNING

Success in the treatment of your grounds means that each tree and shrub must be properly placed as well as perfectly grown. Our trees and shrubs are perfect when they leave the nursery. We like to help you place them through our LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

We offer suggestions from your own sketch or take entire charge from the topographical survey to the personal selection and placing of the stock from a wealth of Native and Imported Shrubs and Trees in our Nurseries.

New Nursery Book—beautifully illustrated, brimming with things that will interest all lovers of Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants—just out. A post card to the following address will bring you one free.

COTTAGE GARDENS CO.
Room 4 Queens, Long Island
Landscape Department Offices: Rooms 9094-95 Metropolitan Life Bldg., New York, N. Y.

18 D.&C. Roses for $1.00

Our "KILLARNEY Collection" for 1907 surpasses any Rose Collection heretofore offered. 18 magnificent Rose Plants on their own roots, sent postpaid anywhere for $1.00. No two alike and all labeled. Will bloom continuously *this* year. One of the 18 is a strong, thrifty plant of "KILLARNEY"—a hardy, pink, ever-blooming Irish hybrid tea rose; without question the most exquisite garden rose ever produced. The "KILLARNEY Collection" also includes a strong plant each of the Souvenir De Pierre Notting, a magnificent new yellow tea rose; Souvenir De Francis Gualain, a rich, velvety, crimson tea rose; and the superb White Maman Cochet. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders booked for delivery when directed. Mention this magazine when ordering and we will send check for 25 cents good as cash on a future order. To all who ask for it, whether ordering the above collection or not, we will send our

New Guide to Rose Culture for 1907 — *the Leading Rose Catalogue of America.* 114 pages. Tells how to grow and describes the famous D. & C. Roses and all other flowers worth growing. Offers a complete list of FLOWER and VEGETABLE Seeds at lowest cost. Ask for a copy—it's FREE.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,
Leading Rose Growers of America,
WEST GROVE, PA.
Est. 1850. 70 Greenhouses.

"Plants and Plans for Beautiful Surroundings"

It is full of invaluable information, illustrations of flowers and beautiful lawns. It shows how the modest as well as the most extensive grounds can easily be made charming and attractive. There is nothing more pleasing and delightful to cultured taste than artistic and properly planted grounds.

We grow and import all of the choicest hardy plants, shrubs, trees, box and bay trees for creating beautiful landscape effects in formal or natural landscape garden ing. Write now, lest you forget. Write for our book

WAGNER PARK CONSERVATORIES
Box 204, Sidney, Ohio.

If you would insure a thick, healthy, velvety lawn, follow the above advice. Get one of

Buch's Famous KEYSTONE LAWN ROLLERS

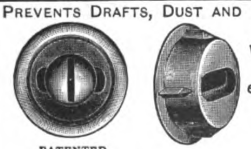
at once and just as soon as the freezing and thawing season is over, roll your lawn. This packs the earth which has receded from the roots, close around them and starts the growth immediately. It also holds the moisture, producing ideal growing conditions. Buch's Lawn Rollers are best from every view point. Made in all sizes for all uses. Beautifully finished in aluminum—substantial and well made. Send for Lawn, Road and Golf Roller Booklet showing the finest and most complete line of Rollers made—a postal brings it. Can be fitted with horse attachment

A. BUCH'S SONS CO.
106 Walnut St., Elizabethtown, Pa

IVES

PATENT WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER

PREVENTS DRAFTS, DUST AND WINDOW RATTLING.



PATENTED.

The only Stop Adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid ribs and heavy bed that will not cup, turn or bend in tightening the screw. Manufactured only by The H. B. IVES CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A. (Fifty-page Catalogue Mailed Free.)

SAMSON SPOT CORD

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS
Boston, Mass.

Sheep Manure

Kiln dried and pulverized. No weeds or bad odors. Helps nature hustle. For garden, lawn, trees, shrubs, fruits and house plants.

$4.00 LARGE BARREL. Cash with Order. Delivered to your Freight Station.

Apply now.

The Pulverized Manure Co., 30 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

shimmer through. Such qualities have to be taken carefully into account in painting in fireproof colors. The artist in porcelain should never concern himself with an absolutely realistic rendering of a subject, but only hold fast to its presentation in a general way, to its 'atmosphere,' as we would say. Indeed, there are few branches of craftsmanship which demand such complete knowledge of his medium from the craftsman as does porcelain."

New York Herald.

TOBACCO THE "NATIONAL FLOWER"

IF the great republic must have a flower, why not adopt the tobacco plant (*Nicotiana Tabacum*)? It is a native of this country and was first found in Virginia. There is nothing sectional or local about the plant, because to-day it is grown in most of the states from Florida and Louisiana to Connecticut and is now used in every nation on the globe, civilized and barbarian, if it is possible to obtain it. It is not commonly known that the tobacco plant bears a very pretty pink blossom which might come into the flower gardens but for its rank and disagreeable odor. The Indian corn, or maize, is another plant indigenous to the United States and was found in use as food by the Indians from Virginia to Massachusetts. But if we must have a flower that is esteemed as such without regard to any economic considerations of utilitarian qualities, why not adopt the laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*, mountain laurel or broad leaf laurel?

New Orleans Picayune.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN IDEA

THE school garden idea is steadily growing and in many of the large cities the work has succeeded beyond the expectations of even the most sanguine enthusiast. Last year 389,985 one cent packages of seed were sold in Cleveland to children living in all parts of the city, including those districts where beauty is almost unknown and yards and vacant lots are most unattractive, and as a result running vines are beginning to cover ugly fences and outhouses, common flowers as well as shrubs beautify the yards, and potted plants decorate porches and balconies.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

In one small city the work began with stereopticon lectures, for which the children sold tickets. The proceeds were spent for flower seeds, plants and hardy bulbs, which were given to the children with the understanding that a flower show would be held in the fall. The entire town became interested in flower culture and the five thousand aster beds became one of the "sights" to show strangers, while the exhibit enlisted the interest and admiration of the surrounding country.—*The Home Magazine.*

SOUTH AFRICAN RUINS

IT would seem that, at some far distant date, a people more civilized than any of the present Kafir tribes had penetrated into the region we now call Mashonaland, and had maintained itself there for a considerable period. Remains of gold-workings are found in many parts of that country, and even as far as the southwestern part of Matabeleland—remains which show that mining must have been carried on, by primitive methods, no doubt, but still upon a scale larger than we can well deem within the capabilities of the Kafir tribes as we now see them. There are, moreover, in these regions, and usually not far from some old gold-working, pieces of ancient building, executed with a neatness and finish as well as with an attempt at artistic effect, which are entirely absent from the rough walls, sometimes of loose stones, sometimes plastered with mud, which the Kafirs build to-day. These old buildings are, with one exception, bits of wall inclosing forts or residences. They are constructed of small blocks of the granite of the country, carefully trimmed to be of one size, and are usually ornamented with a simple pattern, such as the so-called "herring-bone" pattern. The one exception is to be found in the ruins of Zimbabwe, in southern Mashonaland. Here a wall thirty feet high, and from six to twelve or fourteen feet thick, incloses a large elliptical space, filled with other buildings, some of which apparently were intended for the purposes of worship. There are no inscriptions of any kind, and few objects, except some rudely carved heads of birds, to supply any indication as to the ethnological affinities of the people who erected this building, or as to the nature of their

American Beauty Roses. Blooming In Your Own Yard

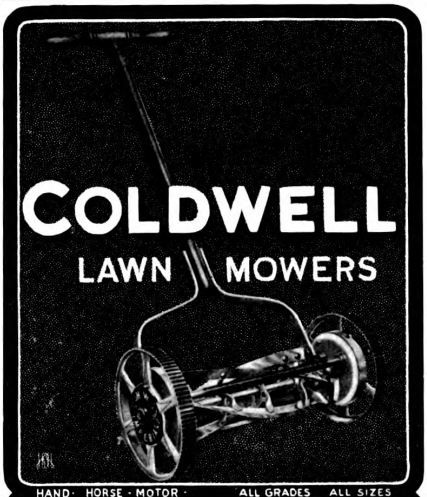
From May to October--for the price of one florists' bouquet. You can easily grow American Beauties or any other variety of roses you wish--*and grow them successfully--by our methods--in your own garden.* You can have cut flowers all summer at the cost of a very light expense--and a little pleasurable and healthful work. *Our new free catalog*--"Rose Leaves," contain in a condensed form most valuable information for the amateur rose growers and gardeners. It lists--besides our American Beauties, **105 Other Varieties of Roses** including some entirely new ones, among which is the wonderful new Rambler Rose, LADY GAY, also some beautiful new kinds sold exclusively by us. This book explains to those who have never tried to grow roses before--or who have failed growing them--how they can make success sure by using the Heller mature two and three year old bushes. It gives new ideas on rose culture—complete directions as to planting, watering and cultivation —as well as the location of rose beds—and directions for use of roses in landscape gardening.

If you have already grown roses in your garden—you will find listed new varieties well worth consideration—and some varieties you can't secure from anyone else.

Don't miss sending for "Rose Leaves." Its free, but too valuable for any amateur gardener to be without.

HELLER BROTHERS, 2002 S. Main Street, New Castle, Indiana.

COLDWELL LAWN MOWERS



HAND · HORSE · MOTOR · ALL GRADES ALL SIZES

600 ON THE PARKS OF GREATER NEW YORK

Send for Illustrated booklet. If your dealer does not sell them we will quote you special prices and terms

ALL OUR MOWERS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER CO.

90 Coldwell Street Newburgh, N. Y.

Art Wall Coverings

Harmony is the keynote to successful interior decoration. The richest wall effects are produced by a judicious use of

FAB-RI-KO-NA

TRADE MARK

—the most artistic wall covering made—in colors to harmonize with the woodwork of the room.

We render a special service by suggesting color schemes in which samples of FAB-RI-KO-NA in actual colors are contrasted and harmonized with the wood trimmings, giving you in miniature the effect of a finished room. Write for full information of this exceptional service.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.,
14 Arch Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Water-Reducing Valve

When the water pressure is too high it causes splashing at the spigots, hammering in the pipes and sometimes bursting of the plumbing apparatus.

This valve will insure against these annoyances.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WATSON & McDANIEL CO.
137 N. Seventh Street Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1844

PEERLESS MORTAR COLORS

BLACK RED BROWN BUFF

NEW COLORS: Moss Green, Royal Purple, French Gray, Pompeian Buff, Colonial Drab.

The original and standard colors for interior and exterior mortar.

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

$200.00 in Prizes SHOWING HOW SANITAS HAS BEAUTIFIED AMERICAN HOMES

SANITAS, the washable wall-covering, is now in use in many charming homes—from Maine to California. Its artistic effect has helped to make them attractive—its washable surface to make them more sanitary.

We want Photographs showing what SANITAS has already done

For photographs of the most artistic interiors we will give four prizes.

1st, $100. 2nd, $50. 3rd and 4th, $25 each.

Judges: Miss Emily Sartain, Principal Philadelphia School of Design for Women; Mr. Gustav Stickley, Editor *The Craftsman;* Mr. Alvin Hunsicker, General Manager, Standard Table Oil Cloth Co.

The contest is open to all who desire to enter, without charge or consideration of any kind. Contestants need not, personally, be users of Sanitas. Photographs must be received by May 28th, and to be our property. Prizes to be awarded June 27th. **Have you used SANITAS—Use it this Spring**

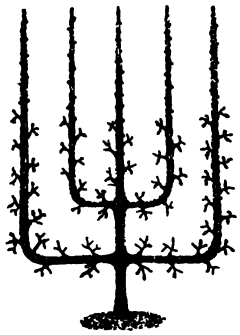
SANITAS
The Washable Wall-Covering

is made on a strong muslin foundation with oil and paint; may be had in dull or glazed surface and in many patterns and colorings.

Easily hung as wall-paper—easily cleaned as tile. As cheap as cartridge paper and far more durable—waterproof and will not fade.

Send to our Department of Home Decoration for samples of beautiful SANITAS, together with special pencil sketches of artistic and suggestive interiors. Send now.

Standard Table Oil Cloth Co.
Department 9 **320 Broadway, New York City**



We Grow Everything for Gardens Old and New.

Trained Fruit Trees.

We have a large quantity of these popular trees in all kinds and varieties. In Europe they have been grown for centuries, which should be sufficient to recommend their merits to lovers of delicious fruits in America.

English Pot Grown Grape Vines.

We have ready for shipment many hundred, in the best kinds, all strong canes.

Roses, Old Fashioned Flowers, Evergreens, Rhododendrons, Boxwood, Bay Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Blue Spruce, and many other plants necessary to make the grounds and gardens beautiful and useful, are described in our illustrated general catalogue, mailed on application.

Now is the time to visit our Nurseries to make proper selections for Spring planting. Our Landscape Department is prepared to undertake any kind of remodeling or laying out of new grounds.

The general supervision of private estates and public grounds a specialty.

BOBBINK & ATKINS
NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
RUTHERFORD, N. J.

It is Presumption to say you haven't a Mind of Your Own

Yet that is what is practically said to you when you ask for an advertised article and are offered a substitute by a dealer. He would give you what you made up your mind you wanted, but for the fact that a substitute pays him a larger percentage of profit. Such a dealer's interest lies only in making as much money out of you as possible. The first-class dealer would have given you what you asked for, by that course admitting that you had a mind of your own and were capable of exercising it.

Show the substitutor that you have a mind of your own by getting

What you Ask for

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

worship. Such indications as we have, however, suggest that it was some form of nature worship, including the worship of the sun. We know from other sources (including the Egyptian monuments and the Old Testament) that there was from very early times a trade between the Red Sea and some part of East Africa; and as we know also that the worship of natural forces and the sun prevailed among the early Semites, the view that the builders of Zimbabwe were of Arab or some other Semitic stock, is at least highly plausible. Two things are quite clear to every one who examines the ruins, and compares them with the smaller fragments of ancient building already mentioned. Those who built Zimbabwe were a race much superior to the Bantu tribes, whose mud huts are now to be found not far from these still strong and solid walls; and those other remains scattered through the country were either the work of that same superior race, or, at any rate, were built in imitation of their style and under the influence they had left. But whether this race was driven out, or peaceably withdrew, or became by degrees absorbed and lost in the surrounding Bantu population, we have no data for conjecture. If they came from Arabia they must have come more than twelve centuries ago, before the days of Mohammed; for they were evidently not Mussulmans, and it is just as easy to suppose that they came in the days of Solomon, fifteen centuries earlier.—*"Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M. P., in the Century.*

A PIECE OF OLD LONDON

LOVERS of antiquity and romance were afforded an exceptional opportunity of indulging their weakness recently when the ancient crypt of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, eight hundred years old, was thrown open to the public for a few hours.

The Priory and Parish Church of St. John's, Clerkenwell, with its fine crypt, is, with the exception of the ancient gateway on the opposite side of St. John's Square, all that now remains of the "Grand Priory of St. John's at Clerkenwell," the chief home in England of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who, after the Templars, formed the greatest military monastic order of the Middle Ages.

A. W. LONGFELLOW, Architect, Boston

The Original Shingle Stains
First Made, First in Quality and First in the Favor of Shingle Stain Users

Cabot's Shingle Stains

have often been imitated during the last twenty years, but none of the imitations have the same depth and richness of color, the lasting qualities or the wood-preserving value of Creosote, "the best wood-preservative known." **Proof on application**—being testimonials, samples on wood and full information.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents at all Central Stations
"QUILT," the Warmest Sheathing

JAP-A-LAC
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A STAIN AND VARNISH COMBINED

JAP-A-LAC

is the hardest, most durable and lustrous finish made. Embraces sixteen beautiful colors, and can be used for refinishing everything about the home from cellar to garret.

You can keep your entire home looking like new by the use of JAP-A-LAC. It costs but a trifle.
You can do your own refinishing of scratched and scuffed furniture, and of all things of wood or metal you may have, just as well as an expert.
Try JAP-A-LAC today on some old piece of furniture, and learn how to save money.
All sizes, from 15c. to $2.50. For sale by Paint, Hardware and Drug Dealers.

A WARNING AGAINST THE DEALER WHO TRIES TO SUBSTITUTE.

Some dealers will not buy JAP-A-LAC so long as they can substitute something else on which THEY MAKE MORE PROFIT. If your dealer offers you a substitute, decline it. He will get JAP-A-LAC for you if you insist on it.

If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name and 10c. (except for Gold, which is 25c.) to cover cost of mailing, and we will send a FREE Sample (quarter pint can) to any point in the United States.
Write for beautiful, illustrated booklet, and interesting color card. FREE for the asking.

If building, write for our complete Finishing Specifications. They will be mailed free. Our Architectural Green Label Varnishes are of the highest quality.

The Glidden Varnish Co.
363 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

TAPESTROLEA

NEW BURLAPS

Scotia and Empire

Suitable for High-Class
Interior Decorations

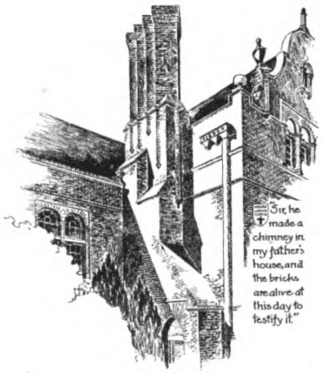
Send for Samples

RICHTER MFG. CO., Tenafly, N. J.

New York, 20 East 21st Street
Chicago, 43 E. Randolph Street.

IT'S REAL FUN
To Dig Post Holes
WITH THE
Butcher
Automatic
Post Hole Digger
Do let us write
you about it.

Laramy
Howlett Co.,
Standish Street,
Cambridge, - Mass.
P. O. Box 42.
JAS. L. NEEFUS,
103 Reade St., New York Agt.
Or Inquire of Dealers in Hardware, etc.



Bricks and Terra Cotta of such varied colors and finish making it possible to carry out the idea of any architect or owner successfully.

O. W. KETCHAM
24 S. 7th St., Philadelphia
New York. Baltimore. Washington.
Terra Cotta Works, Crum Lynne, Pa.

Hotel Normandie
Broadway & 38th St., New York
IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

FIREPROOF EUROPEAN PLAN
Single Rooms with Baths and in Suites
$1.50 per Day and Upwards
Center of Amusement and Business District
Telephone in Each Room
Restaurant and Palm Room
The Cuisine Unexcelled
Moderate Prices
Send for Booklet
ELMER E. ALMY, Prop.
Also, OSBURN HOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

This Order of Knights Hospitallers came to Clerkenwell about the year 1100. Here they built their Priory, the church of which was consecrated by Heraclius of Jerusalam, on March 4, 1185. Until the time of Henry VIII the Prior of St. John's reigned here in great splendor, he ranking among his peers as the First Baron of England; but at the dissolution of the monasteries this grand establishment was utterly broken up, the property being seized by the King, and soon nothing was remaining but the choir of the old church, with the crypt beneath and the ancient principal gateway.

The next we learn of the church is that it was bought in 1721 by Simon Mitchell, who had built Red Lion Street, close by, and who restored and refitted the church with galleries, and afterwards sold it to the commissioners appointed under an act of Queen Anne for building fifty new churches in London.

It remained in its then condition until 1889, when the Rev. William Dawson, who was then rector, completely restored it, the architect being Mr. John Oldrid Scott. The chief work was the replacing of the old pews with the great handsome benches and choir-stalls and the restoration of the east windows—these had been the work of the Prior Docwra, about 1500—as they had become very ruinous, the tracery in the side windows having entirely disappeared. The church still contains many traces of the ancient work. The east and south walls are walls of the original church, and the bases of the columns can yet be seen between the seats.

The crypt, which recently has been cleared of a large quantity of human remains and accumulation of earth and debris, can now be seen in almost its original condition. It is, with the exception of the White Tower of London and the Confessor's work at Westminster, probably the earliest specimen of architectural work in London. Here may be seen the spot where lay the coffin of "Scratching Fanny," the well-known Cocklane Ghost of 1763.

Up to 1853 the crypt was used for burials, and in this manner the whole of the north aisle and south transept was filled with human remains. These, in the course of years, became most offensive and dangerous to health. In 1893 the Rev. T. W. Wood, rector, and the churchwardens obtained an Order in Council for their removal. After con-

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

siderable difficulty and opposition the work was carried out, and the remains reverently re-interred in consecrated ground at Woking Cemetery. There were about three hundred and twenty-five bodies, which had been interred between the years 1738 and 1853. The great gateway across St. John's lane on the south side of the square, so well known as St. John's Gate, formed the principal entrance to the original Priory, and was built by Prior Docwra in 1504 upon the site of an earlier gate. In later years the east side became a tavern, and the west side was occupied by Edward Cave as a printing office. Here it was that he published the first number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1731, and it continued to be issued from St. John's Gate for the next fifty years. Dr. Johnson, the great lexicographer, was a frequent visitor to Cave at the Gate. In the room over the arch it was that David Garrick made his début as an actor.

In 1871 the Gate passed into the hands of Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart, M. P., the Secretary General of the revived Order of the Knights of St. John, and it is now the property of the Order itself.—*Westminster Gazette.*

THE TEA-TABLE

By Esther Singleton, Author of The Furniture of our Forefathers; French and English Furniture, etc.

AFTERNOON tea was an established and fashionable custom in the American colonies at an early date. From 1730 to 1740, the newspapers were filled with sarcastic allusions to the intemperate habit of drinking tea; but the ladies of the period cared no more for these attacks than they did for the ridicule of their spreading hoops and enormous head-dresses.

One contributor to a New York paper, admitting that he was in the habit of seeking "a dish of tea with some one of my female acquaintance after the busy hours of the day are over," was surprised, when calling one afternoon upon a lady to find "a large company of agreeable women between the ages of fifteen and fifty." Another, speaking of the "ceremony of the tea-table," thought that men "ought to collect among themselves as much money as will buy a set of china, or, if they should be less extravagant, earthenware, such as cups, saucers,

MR. C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

has been bitterly attacked because he dared, before President Roosevelt visited the isthmus, to say that our work at Panama has been well done.

The *facts* about the canal and its romantic history are ready for you in his book, just issued:

PANAMA

The Isthmus and the Canal

Cloth, 368 pp., 16 illustrations, 2 maps from latest surveys.

ONE DOLLAR NET

At all bookstores.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers, Philadelphia

BRIDGE—

The Social Scourge

The poisonous sting of this subtle card game has wrecked nervous systems, broken up homes, killed hospitality. Loss of sleep and money and friendship—these, and more, it has left in its wake. Every man and woman who is interested in the doings of "high society" will want to read this fascinating article by Anne Rittenhouse, with drawings by The Kinneys, in

The NEW **BROADWAY MAGAZINE** For MARCH

Who'll Be the Next President? Roosevelt? Maybe Hughes? Has Hearst a chance? Ervin Wardman, the brilliant writer on political subjects, has written down a keen, well-balanced utterance on present-day New York politics that will provoke discussion all over the United States. Illustrated with portraits.

Parkhurst—the Isaiah of Broadway. If New York doesn't reform, it won't be because Dr. Charles Henry Parkhurst hasn't made the way clear. From a clerk in a dry-goods store—but you'll want to read the whole story. It is the sanest, keenest estimate of this pugnacious Presbyterian preacher ever penned. Illustrated with portraits.

Eight Sparkling Short Stories—Personalities—News From Theatre-Land—The Sharper Edge—Current Comments—Beautiful Illustrations.

15c. a Copy — **BROADWAY MAGAZINE** 3, 5 & 7 W. 22d Street New York City — **$1.50 a Year**

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

When you build repair or buy a house **Look to the Roof!** *The life of your building depends on it.*

Until you had the bitter experience, you have no idea how a poor roof can keep you poor paying for repairs, repainting, renewals, etc. It may endanger the lives, health and property of the occupants from leaks or fire. It will cause damage, annoyance and trouble from garret to cellar.

You'll have no such worries with

Genuine Bangor Slate Roofs

"Outlive the building without paint or repairs"

Can you ask more of a roof?

Genuine Bangor Slate Co.
Hood Bldg. - - - Easton, Pa.

Our Free Roof Book

gives all the facts about all the roofs—the words of

the tin people on tin
the shingle " " shingles
the tile " " tile
the patent " " tar, asphalt, gravel, etc.
the slate " " slate

Write for it now!

Penny Wise Pound Foolish

Parsimony in paint is expensive economy. Paint costs little but preserves materials that cost much. The loss from decay that can be prevented by timely use of paint can never be made good—which means, it pays to use paint freely. And when you use paint let it be the kind that looks best and protects longest, that is paint containing an adequate proportion of **OXIDE OF ZINC.** Our pamphlet, "Paint: Why, How and When" (free to property owners) explains the matter.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.
71 Broadway, New York

We do not grind zinc in oil. A list of manufacturers of zinc paints sent on application.

THE NURSERY EXCHANGE

Established by trained and responsible nurserymen, familiar with the best stock grown in American and European Nurseries. Orders will be filled for you at the cost of production, with a minimum commission added for buying, and customers in any part of the country may rely upon receiving only the finest specimens which can be selected through personal and expert inspection. We will save you enough in both ways to arouse your interest in our direction.

If you will ask for our special estimates upon orders for any and every species and variety of TREES, SHRUBS, RHODODENDRONS, FRUIT, ROSES, EVERGREENS and HERBACEOUS PLANTS, which are catalogued either here or in Europe, as experts with twenty-five years' experience in the handling of such stock, we confidently promise a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent on all bills. This insures honest service in securing only the choicest material, free of disease and insect pests; carefully dug and packed, and absolutely true to name, and what is most important, prompt shipment. Western and Middle States orders delivered without exorbitant transportation charges.

This system commends itself to every buyer, and is worthy of attention. We fill small orders as carefully as large ones. Printed list of net prices mailed on request, or estimates made upon any special list of items required. We will send Landscape plans by mail or send experts to advise upon all Landscape gardening operations at a nominal cost. Have had twenty years' experience in this special work, in every part of the country.

THE NURSERY EXCHANGE
155 Milk Street, cor., Broad, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Fort Hill 559.

BURPEE'S
New "Complete Catalog"
of all the
Best "Seeds that Grow"
for 1907—

an elegant Book of 200 pages—will be mailed Free to all who appreciate Quality in Seeds.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.,
Seed Growers,
Burpee Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The
Gorton System of Heating

is the ideal system. It embodies all the advantages of the Vapor, the Vacuum and Hot Water Systems with none of their disadvantages or defects.

The Gorton System costs less to install complete than the ordinary Hot Water System, and it can be put in by any Steam Fitter.

We will be pleased to send catalogue and give further information on application.

Gorton & Lidgerwood Co.
No. 96 Liberty St. New York, N. Y.

slop basin, etc., proper for a modish tea-table, and allow a salary to any young lady who is thoroughly acquainted with its etiquette, to teach them the laws, rules, and customs, phrases and names of the tea-utensils; on all which, by a close application, they may soon arrive to a great proficiency, which will certainly render them polite and agreeable to those whose favor they solicit."

Tea was so universally drunk that in rich houses a tea-table always set with the tea equipage, as the service was frequently called, stood in every room, including the bedrooms. Sometimes it was adorned with silver but more generally with china, and for those who could not afford the latter, with earthenware. Some, if not most, of the earthenware, however, was very fine; for it must be remembered that the English potteries were in the full tide of prosperity during the eighteenth century. Some of the tea-tables were set with Queen's ware, Lowestoft, Wedgwood, English Delft, Portobello ware, India China, Delft, and the decorated and painted ware from Liverpool, Chelsea, Worcester, and Battersea. The tea-pot often appeared in the form and colors of the cauliflower, made by those potters who especially prided themselves on their green glaze and cream colored body. The pineapple, also, served as a popular model for the tea-pot, and the lettuce for jugs and bowls. "Quilted china" was also in vogue. "Elegant sets of Dresden tea-table china" and "very handsome red china tea-pots, Wedgwood's" advertised in 1775 and 1778, show that the tea-table preserved its splendors even during the stormy days of the revolution. In the early part of the century, the tea-table was usually made of oak or walnut, and in later years the japanned, the India and the mahogany came into use, the latter in time driving everything else out of vogue. Sometimes the tea-table is mentioned in the inventories as tea-board and furniture, and is often appraised at an astonishingly high figure, which fact proves the value of the china or silver service used upon it.

As an example, a handsome India tea-table in a wealthy New England home is described in 1748 as set with china tea cups and saucers and five handle cups, a slop-basin and plate beneath, milk pot, tea-pot, and plate, and a boat for

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

spoons. There were silver spoons and silver tea-tongs, and the table and china, not including the silver, were worth no less than forty pounds ($200!) The tea was kept in a shagreen tea-chest, which contained three silver canisters, two for tea and one for sugar. This handsome leather case and its contents was valued at a hundred pounds ($500.)—*Vogue*.

SOME POINTS ON PEWTER VESSELS

Time Lamps for Measuring the Night Hours Artistic Beakers, and other Utensils

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art," says the Bulletin of the Museum, "has recently acquired a collection of pewter, principally of Austrian, French, Flemish and German make of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Of the 180 pieces domestic utensils predominate, with a few pieces made for ecclesiastical ceremonial.

"Pewter has been in general use in most countries of the Old World for at least two thousand years. It was the substitute for silver and was to be found upon the tables of the well-to-do-classes of the Middle Ages. Later it took the place of "treene"—wooden dishes, platters and bowls—in the homes of the peasantry, and it was in general use until superseded through the adoption of cheaper materials, china, earthenware and Britannia metal. Like silver, fine pewter oxidizes slowly, and unlike those of copper or brass, its oxides are harmless. Tin forms the greater part of pewter, the finest varieties, sometimes called "tin and temper," being simply hardened by a small portion of copper.

"Ordinary pewter is a mixture of tin and lead. The law of France restricts the percentage of the lead to 16.5, this mixture being claimed as proof against sour wine and vinegar. Britannia metal is really a pewter of good quality, containing tin, antimony and copper.

"Pewter was manufactured by casting and hammering, the use of the lathe being limited by the laws of the craft guilds. In early times the moulds for casting belonged to the guild and were loaned to the members. From the nature of the material the beauty of pewter depends chiefly upon its form or outline; it is too soft for the kinds of ornamentation produced by the chaser and engraver to be successfully used. Decoration by the latter method is

Dutch Library Table

No. 2013

Our Specialty is Cottage Furniture

Suggestion

Plain and Strong. Moderate Cost. Can be obtained unfinished to be stained to match interiors. Illustrations sent on request. Visitors are invited to visit our warerooms and inspect specimen pieces.

William Leavens & Co., Manufacturers
32 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

VINAL & NEGUS
Landscape & Garden Architects
601 *Boylston Street, Copley Square*
Boston, Massachusetts

ORCHIDS

We are headquarters for Orchids—We collect, import, grow and sell these plants exclusively.

LAGER & HURRELL
ORCHID GROWERS AND IMPORTERS
SUMMIT, N. J.

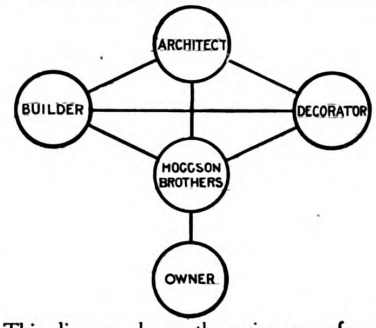
Hardy Trees and Shrubs
Of all Descriptions, and in all Quantities

Fine Azaleas, Japanese Maples, Iron-clad Named Rhododendrons, etc., etc.

At Special Prices. Send Lists for Quotations. Catalogues on Request

Fred'k W. Kelsey
150 Broadway - - New York

A NEW BUILDING METHOD



This diagram shows the principles of our organization, which directs, co-ordinates and controls *every part of a building operation.* It includes under a single contract the services of the architect, builder, decorator and furnisher, and places the responsibility for every detail of the work on a single firm. "The Way to Build" mailed on request.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
CONTRACTING DESIGNERS OF
Residences, Banks, Clubs, Libraries
7 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK

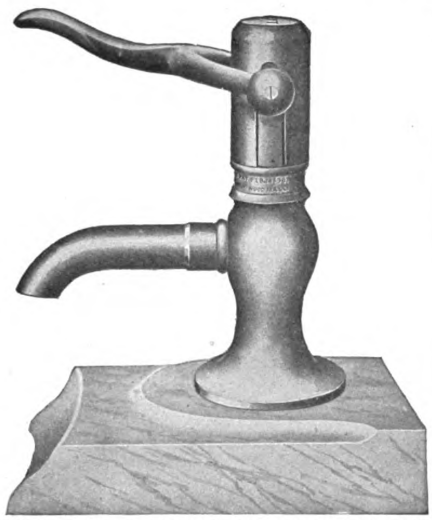
Complete mantel in colored mat glazes

MADE BY

ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.
CINCINNATI

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



THE BROUGHTON SELF-CLOSING BASIN COCKS HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MANY OF THE LARGEST HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE EQUIPPED WITH THESE GOODS. ::: ::: MADE IN BRASS, NICKEL OR SILVER PLATED, AND IN SOLID SILVER-METAL. ::: :::

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

Manufactured only by

E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co.

SPRINGFIELD: MASSACHUSETTS

WORKS AT BRIGHTWOOD

U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON
WE RECONSTRUCTED THE ENTIRE HEATING SYSTEM

Engineering and Construction work solicited for complete Central Heating Plants, Steam and Water Warming Apparatus, Fan Systems of Heating and Ventilating, Power Equipment and Auxiliary Machinery, Fire Service and Water Supply Systems. The Keystone Vacuum System of Exhaust Steam circulation for large Buildings. Estab 1879 - 5000 Plants since then.

Correspondence Solicited Estimates Furnished

PHILADELPHIA STEAM HEATING COMPANY

1513 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

usual, but it quickly shows signs of wear.

"The shapes of pewter vessels and their designs followed those of the silverware of the period. In some cases it is probable that the pewter objects were silversmiths' trial pieces executed in this cheaper material in order to judge of the effect of the design before is should be worked in the more costly material.

"In the present collection are several specimens of the so-called 'food bottles' or 'carriers,' octagonal, flat and round, with screw tops, and, in one case, a spout, probably for milk, spoons of various shapes (but no forks), ewers, tankards, flagons, jugs, porringers, *écuelles*, dishes, platters and chargers are all represented.

"The two time lamps with glass reservoirs and metal bands divided into numbered spaces show how time was measured during the night hours of the seventeenth century. Interesting also are the candlesticks, barber's bowl, cisterns—one wholly of lead—beakers, spoon stands, saltcellars, coffee urn and stand, coffee, tea and chocolate pots, pepper casters, salt boxes, etc. Church pewter is represented by a baptismal basin, cruets with tray, *bénitiers* for holding holy water, and alms basins; Jewish ceremonial, by seder dishes and a lamp.—*New York Herald.*

TURNER'S COTTAGE

Chelsea Home of Great Painter is "To be Let or Sold"

TURNER'S cottage in Cheyne walk is empty. It has come under the modernizing influence of the house agent, whose newly painted board in the front garden, bearing the legend "To Be Let or Sold," greets the eye.

The exterior has not changed much since Turner's day. The quaint little rail on the roof where he used to watch the sun rise still remains. An inscription above the doorway informs the visitor that Turner lived and died there. The cool way in which the great painter drove a bargain when taking a cottage is a reminder of the fact that the ways of landlords have not altered since his time.

The landlady demanded a reference and an agreement with Turner, and the story goes that he flourished a bunch of banknotes in her face, remarking that he would "buy the house all right." At last she demanded his name. "What!" he exclaimed; "my name?" for he wished to keep it a secret. "Pray, what's your name?" "My name is Mrs. Booth." "Well, I am Mr. Booth" and as Mr. Booth, Puggy Booth, or the Admiral he was known among the neighbors.

The interior of the cottage has been slightly altered. There are two staircases, and some of the rooms are oak panelled. The old brick floor in the basement still remains intact, but in the kitchen and studio wood blocks have been put down. Since 1851, the year Turner died, the surroundings have become less picturesque. Huge chimney stacks loom on the other side of the river—eyesores that would have driven the great painter out of his home. Residential flats are slowly creeping along the embankment, and unless some of Turner's influential admirers come to the rescue the historic cottage will be swallowed up in the sea of bricks and mortar.

The window through which Turner is said to have watched the sun an hour before his death can just be seen above the trees in the tiny front garden. Of the painter's death Ruskin wrote:

"Cut off a great part from all society, at first by labor and at last by sickness, hunted to his grave by the malignities of critics and jealousies of hopeless rivalry,he died in the house of a stranger, one companion of his life, and one only sitting with him to the last. The window of his death chamber was turned toward the west, and the sun shone upon his face in its setting and rested there as he expired."

His last words were: "The sun is God." In 1845, when his health began to fail, he remarked to a friend: "A man may be weak in his old age, but you should not tell him so." Like many men of genius, Turner had the knack of getting out of bed at any time he had fixed upon the night before, and with a notebook in his hand he is said to have crawled up to the roof many a time to greet the morning sun.

While he lived in Cheyne walk he rose with the sun winter and summer, and nearly always watched it set.

A caretaker lived in the lower rooms of the cottage. Mr. Maxwell Balfour, the artist who last lived in the place, has left it for a sylvan retreat at Haslemere, Surrey.—*London Daily News.*

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LONDON BRIDGE

It was over Seven Years in Building and Cost $10,000,000

ON August 1, 1831, London bridge, substantially the structure that we know, was opened in state by William IV. and Queen Adelaide. The opening was made the occasion of a great water pageant, the king and queen coming to the bridge by water in a resplendent royal barge. They lunched on the bridge itself in a special pavilion. The building of the bridge occupied more than seven years, the first pile being driven on March 15, 1824, and the first stone laid about a year later. The cost was almost £2,000,000. This bridge was built 180 yards farther west than the old London bridge, which had been in existence almost a thousand years.

It is believed that in early Roman times there was a bridge of boats over the Thames. This gave place to a strong narrow structure built by the Roman occupiers on wooden piles. The remains of this Roman bridge were discovered when the present bridge was built. The Roman bridge was burned in 1136, but was repaired. In 1167 the Norman London bridge was begun by Peter, rector of Colechurch, in the reign of King Henry II. It was not completed until 1209, a period of forty-two years. In 1282 there was a terrible fire on the bridge, both ends burning furiously, while 3,000 persons were caught between the two fires and either burned to death or drowned. In the fifteenth century there were houses on both sides of the bridge, just as there are on the Ponte Vecchio, in Florence, at the present time. In Tudor times the heads of political offenders were stuck over the gates of the bridge. One traveler has recorded the fact that he witnessed no fewer than 300 of these terrible trophies impaled at various parts of London bridge.

In the days of James I. the bridge had become the haunt of jewelers and other small merchants, as we see them on the old bridge over the Arno to-day. They succeeded the astrologers and fortune tellers who had settled there in Tudor days. The bridge suffered heavily in the great fire of London. In the eighteenth century all the old houses which stood upon it were removed for reasons of safety. Finally, the cost of the con-

WINNETKA COLLIE KENNELS
Established January, 1902, since which time Collies sired by our Stud have won **158 first** and **special prizes.**
At Stud Parbold Professor - - - Fee $25.00
Ch. Winneta Christopher - Fee $15.00
Registered Stock of the best blood in the world always for sale.
Meadow Farm WINNETKA, Ill.

Herbert Inman
Landscape Architect
2419 No. College Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Plans Submitted for the laying out of Estates.

POULTRY RAISERS
Do you wish a flock of the hardiest BIRDS and Best Layers on earth? Then write to
WALTER SHERMAN
Maplepath, Newport, R. I.,
for some of his RHODE ISLAND REDS.
"Eggs to Hatch" at 10c each or BIRDS at moderate prices. He has also Light Brahmas, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Leghorns at same price. Free circular and other information.

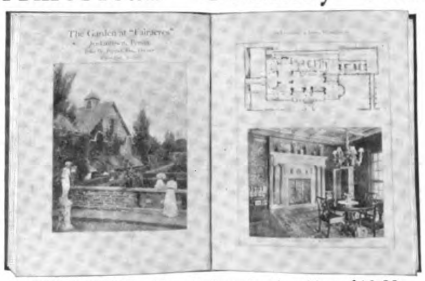
Send for our Special Offer
$9.00 Worth of Magazines for $4.50
Subscription Department House & Garden

Great Value for $5.00
Sent Without Money

HOUSE AND GARDEN,
Year's subscription, ... $3.00
AMERICAN COUNTRY HOMES AND THEIR GARDENS,
A magnificent work, equivalent to any book sold at $10.00 . . . $5.00
Total value, $8.00

Just write us as follows:
The John C. Winston Co., 1007 Arch St., Philadelphia:
Send me, prepaid, one copy "American Country Homes and their Gardens" and "House and Garden" for one year. When the book and magazine arrive, I will either remit $5.00 within five days or return book at your expense. This is as per your offer in House and Garden.
Your name.....
Address.....

American Country Homes and Their Gardens



THE BOOK—Equal of any book sold at $10.00

¶ A magnificent new subscription work, edited by John Cordis Baker, with ntroduction by Donn Barber. Four hundred and twenty superb photographic illustrations (many full page) of the most attractive estates in the country, both large and small—houses, interiors and gardens. These have been selected from all parts of the United States, and are the masterpieces of the foremost architects and landscape gardeners. For those about to build, or lay out their grounds, this book is a veritable mine of practical suggestions; and it is just as invaluable to those who desire to redecorate their homes and improve their gardens. It is a sumptuous ornament for any library.

¶ Bound in handsome cloth with gold and ink stamping. 226 pages, frontispiece in colors. This book weighs over four pounds and costs 35 cents to mail. It was made to be worth $10.00, and even at this price it is the best book of its kind ever published.

House & Garden

is the most beautifully illustrated and printed monthly magazine in America

¶ Brimful of practical ideas for both house and garden. Architects' and landscape gardeners' plans are reproduced and made available for the general reader. Every phase of artistic interior decoration is shown by photographic reproductions. If you are build:ng a house, decorating a room, or fixing up your garden or lawn, "House and Garden" will nstruct you how to make one dollar do the work of two. It will earn its subscription price many times over, no matter into what home it goes.

THE MAGAZINE
Issued monthly, $3.00 a year

Special Offer: On receipt of letter written as explained at beginning of this advertisement, we will immediately ship you "American Country Homes and Their Gardens," and a copy of current issue of "House and Garden." If the book and magazine are satisfactory remit $5.00 within 5 days, or return book at our expense.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO. : : 1007 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Mexican War

with its many lessons, its personal anecdotes and its thrilling chapters of individual bravery and zeal is faithfully portrayed and illustrated in

THE METROPOLITAN

MAGAZINE FOR APRIL

(The first chapters commenced in the March issue. Order at once if you wish to secure the back number.) The April issue will be on sale broadcast March 15th.

The APRIL METROPOLITAN will also contain articles on

THE NEW CRIMINAL

By BROUGHTON BRANDENBURG

THE KU-KLUX-KLAN—A Southern Woman's Recollections, from the social viewpoint.

Subscription Price: $1.50 a year; single copies 15 cents.

Five Full-Color Illustrations

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

3 West Twenty-ninth Street New York City

SOME USEFUL BOOKS FOR YOU

KITCHEN GARDENING. By Thomas Bridgman. This work comprises 152 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - 50c.
FRUIT GARDENING. By Thomas Bridgman. Liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 50c.
FLOWER GARDENING. The work comprises 166 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50c.
MY TEN ROD FARM, OR HOW I BECAME A FLORIST. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40c.
THE STRAWBERRY GARDEN: HOW IT WAS PLANTED. WHAT IT COST. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - 40c.
FARMING BY INCHES; OR, WITH BRAINS, SIR. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cl., 40c.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Publishers, Philadelphia.
ANY OF THESE VOLUMES MAILED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

tinuous repairs became so heavy that the bridge we now see was built and later on widened. For hundreds of years the traffic on the bridge has been so great that an old saw has it that no one can cross it without seeing a white horse.

—*Westminster Gazette.*

THE YOUTHFUL SAND SCULPTOR OF ATLANTIC CITY

A FEW months ago a young man, barely twenty-one, left his job in the factory of the little Pennsylvania town where he was born and started out into the world. "The red gods called." He wanted to see something.

One day he wandered into Atlantic City. Down on the beach of that famous resort were two boys of about his own age, who for several years have been modelling images in the sand by the edge of the board-walk. The gay throng that promenaded up and down threw nickels and dimes over the rail when the sand pictures pleased them.

The strange boy stood and watched. Then he went up to the end of the promenade, under the walk, where no one could see, and tried it himself.

One morning the pleasure seekers noticed that there was a new "sand artist" on the beach. Presently they saw that the new boy modelled boldly things that the other boys only attempted.

And then they were surprised to see that he never modelled any one thing twice. Every few days, when the sun, the waves, or the wind destroyed his carefully builded structure an entirely new group would appear, each a little more difficult than the one made before.

One morning recently Ben Hur in his chariot lay stretched on the sand between the gorgeously gowned throng and the sea. It took the young artist just six hours to build the group, but his delight in his creation was spoiled because the fourth horse's head fell before the piece was finished and could not be replaced.

La Rue Yost, the "new boy" is an American. He declares his sole desire is to become a sculptor.

—*New York Herald.*

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ONE OF THE "OLDEST HOUSES"

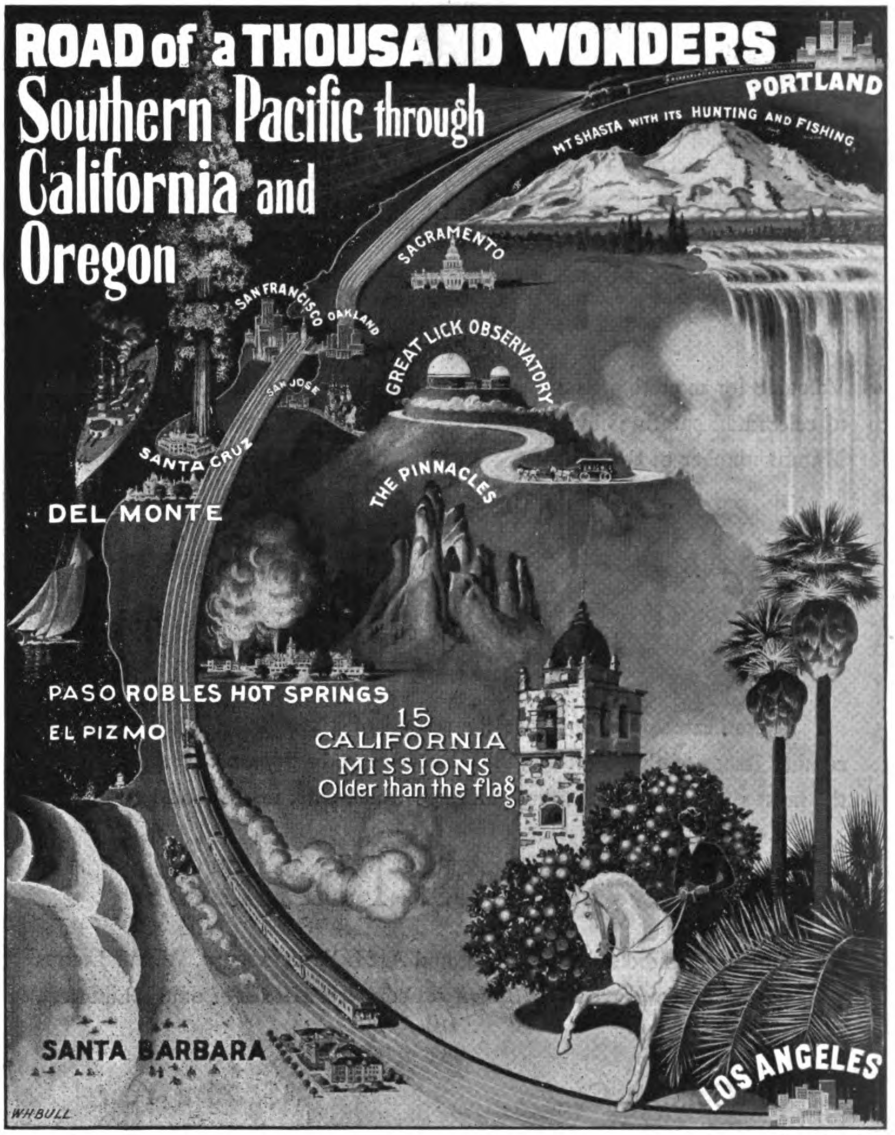
THE oldest house in the United States is, it is claimed, the house of Dr. Carver, of St. Augustine, Fla. In it he has surrounded himself with a collection of antiquities connected with the history of Florida and the Spanish, who once ruled it, that is of itself a veritable museum. The house was built in 1562, and was occupied by monks before St. Augustine was founded. In some places the wood has rotted away and has been renewed, but much of the old hand-hewn timbers and boards are still in fine preservation, and the walls and floors made of powdered shells, made into a plastic with sea-water and hardened with age, are still as firm as adamant. Some partitions in the house and several of the doors are the very parts taken from the cabin of a vessel found wrecked upon the shore when the house was built, and are of Spanish cedar. Dr. Carver's collection of curiosities contains relics connected with the first Spanish settlers that date back into Moorish history one thousand years ago.

And by way of proving that there is nothing new under the sun, the famous nickel-in-the-slot-machine has a progenitor in Dr. Carver's collection. It is a slot machine used in the fore part of the 19th century to deliver packages of tobacco by dropping an old-fashioned big copper cent in the slot.

—*The Collector*

A TEST FOR DAMP AND UNHEALTHY ROOMS

IN view of the fact that there are frequent disputes between landlords and tenants as to the question of dampness in a building, the *Hygienic Gazette* suggests a very simple test. In the room in question a kilogram of fresh lime should be placed, after hermetically closing the doors and windows. In twenty-four hours it should be weighed and if it has absorbed more than 1 per cent of water, the room should be considered damp and classed as unhealthy.

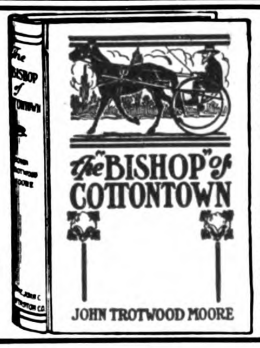


Road of a Thousand Wonders Book has over one hundred pictures in glowing colors of the Southern Pacific Coast Line-Shasta Route from Los Angeles, California, to Portland, Oregon—pictures of the Old Missions, of the Big Trees and great forests, the mountains of three great ranges, picturesque Coast cliffs and beaches, and the beautiful valleys of California and Oregon. Send 15 cents for a book and a copy of Sunset, Magazine of the Wideawake West, to Chas. S. Fee, Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Co., Dept. AB, Flood Building, San Francisco, California.

One Of the Best Novels

For Sale by all Booksellers

Price, - - $1.50



"NOTABLE."

"One cannot rise from reading this book without feeling that it is a notable contribution to current literature."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"Thoroughly original, fresh, earnest, sparkling with wit and humor."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"CLASSIC."

"A book which is destined to become one of the gems of modern novels. The plot is deep, strong, graphically told and will not be forgotten as that of many passing novels, but will be cherished as a classic, as a story of right against wrong which is destined to bring about a great change in the child labor question."—*Birmingham News.*

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Fine Art Reproductions in Color

Valuable for mounting, framing and decorative purposes, exact reproductions of celebrated paintings by eminent artists, will be a prominent feature of the MARCH number of the

Strand Magazine

These beautiful pictures are the second of a series which will appear in coming issues of the "STRAND." Exact reproductions *in color* of some of the most striking and charming paintings which exist in the world of Art.

The March Number

also contains splendid stories by C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON, W. W. JACOBS and other well known writers. Also short complete articles of unusual interest, profusely illustrated.

10 Cents a Copy $1.20 a Year

Of All Newsdealers and
The International News Company
New York

TROPICAL TRIPS ON SUMMER SEAS

By the Bee Line

$60 for 12 day round trip includes all expenses on Steamer and allows 2 days stop in Havana, or

GOOD SIX MONTHS IF DESIRED

Optional Trip en route to Jacksonville, Florida, $7.00

Every Ocean comfort, Luxurious Staterooms, Promenade Decks, Superb Cuisine, Rooms en suite with Bath.

Electric Lighted Throughout.

Semi-Monthly Sailings

Tickets, reservations and full information on request.

Address

GEO. F. TILTON
Gen. Pass. Agent
Dept. D.
Brunswick Steamship Co.
32 Broadway New York City

HOUSE AND GARDEN
AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

HOUSE AND GARDEN BOSTON, JANUARY 26, 1907

Gentlemen:—I am particularly interested in an advertisement which appears on Page 12 of your February issue, that of the **Holliston Mills,** Norwood, Mass., advertising decorative cloths, something which I am anxious to know about just now. A peculiar part of the circumstance is that they are apparently located within three or four miles of my home, and I never heard of them until I saw their announcement in your paper. I have sent for their sample book, and referred to the source of the information.

Yours very truly,
S. I. C.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

To Paint the Landscape O'er
The Small House which is Good
A Landscape Garden on a Small Scale

An Artist's Home
The Garden of Hardy Flowers
The Herb Garden

Vol. XI APRIL, 1907 No. 4

House & Garden

$3.00 Yearly

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK TORONTO

25 Cents

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

DWIGHT ANCHOR

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

best withstand the romping of the little ones. Made from high-grade materials that insure strength and durability.

"Dwight Anchor" goods have been the standard of true economy for over half a century. It is worth your while to look for the anchor trade-mark if you desire permanent satisfaction.

Send for Free Sample Book to Dept. **21.**

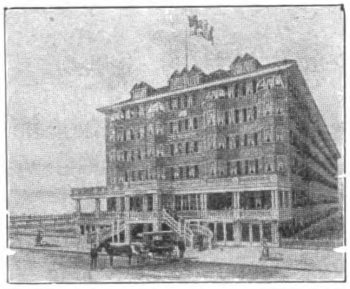
DWIGHT MFG.CO **New York, N.Y.**

DWIGHT ⚓ **ANCHOR**

ATLANTIC CITY

The Wiltshire

Ocean End of Virginia Avenue



Convenient to all Piers, Attractions, Amusements and Bathing Grounds.

The Cuisine is Unsurpassed.

Wide Porches, Large Public Rooms, Ladies' Writing Room, Ladies' Parlor. New Cafe, Barber Shop.

AN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

Local and Long-Distance Telephone in Rooms

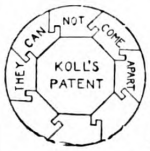
American and European Plan.

Our Motto—"SERVICE AND COMFORT."

Send for Booklet and Rates

S. S. PHOEBUS, Prop.

"The Griswold," New London, Conn.
R. W. GIBSON, Architect.
—26" diam. 24'—0" long. 8—24" diam.—22'—0" long,
79—14" diam.—11'—7" long.



Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns and Ornamental Capitals were made and furnished by us for this building.

We have unusual facilities for turning out work of this character. See our special catalogue in "Sweet's Index Catalogue of Building Construction," pages 323 to 328.

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.

MT. VERNON, N.Y., U. S. A.

New York Office, 1123 BROADWAY
H. SAUNDERS CO., Elston & Webster Aves., Chicago, Ill.
A. J. KOLL PLANING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
Manufacturers of Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns for Pergolas, Porches, or Interior Use. Send for catalogue (P)

THE BEST SASH CORD MADE

EVERY FOOT IS STAMPED IN RED

SILVER LAKE "A"

Decorative Cloths

Used by the highest class decorators in the country and found superior to any other wall covering.

THE HOLLISTON MILLS

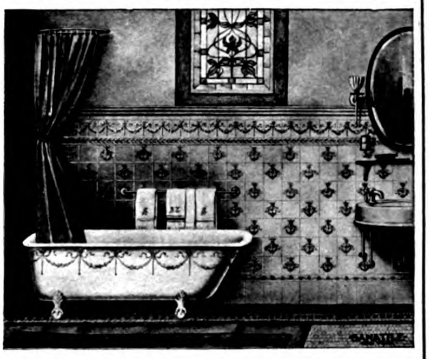
NORWOOD, MASS., U. S. A.

Absolutely sanitary—will not hold dust—colors are fast, lasting and match perfectly.

New York Office No. 67 Fifth Avenue

SEND FOR SAMPLE BOOKS

LEATHEROLE



SANATILE

LEATHEROLE is a handsome, embossed wall hanging, suitable for halls, libraries, dining-rooms, or for large public rooms. SANATILE is the best known substitute for porcelain tiling. It is made in relief and can be used in vestibules, kitchens, laundries, bath rooms, etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

THE LEATHEROLE COMPANY

24 E. Twenty-second Street **New York**

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTES AND REVIEWS

A LEGEND OF COLOGNE

THE legend concerning the plan of Cologne Cathedral may not be known to every one. It is related of the designer (Heinrich Sunere or Gerhard von Riel) that in despair of finding any plan sufficiently great, he was walking one day by the river, sketching with his stick upon the sand, when he finally hit on one which pleased him so much that he exclaimed, "This shall be the plan." "I will show you a better one than that," said a voice suddenly behind him, and a certain black gentleman, who figures in many German legends, stood by him and pulled from his pocket a roll containing the present plan of the cathedral. The architect, amazed at its grandeur, asked an explanation of every part. As he knew his soul was to be the price of it, he occupied himself, while the Devil was explaining, in committing its proportions carefully to memory. Having done this, he remarked that it did not please him and he would not take it. The Devil, seeing through the cheat, exclaimed in his rage, "You may build your cathedral according to this plan, but you shall never finish it." This prediction long seemed likely to be verified, for though the building was commenced in 1248, and continued for 250 years, only the choir and the nave and one tower to half its proposed height were finished. The towers were not completed until 1883—*The Architect.*

A NEW WOOD FOR CABINET MAKERS

A NEWLY imported wood, for use in high class cabinet and piano work, is the Tasmanian myrtle, described by "The Timber Trades Journal," of London. It is of a rich pink color, moderately hard and very close grained; taking a good finish and working well and smoothly.—*New York Tribune.*

Heating that Aids Rent or Sale

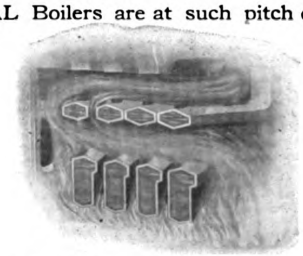
The statement: "This building heated by Steam" or "by Water" is now generally understood to mean that cottages, mansions, stores or offices thus outfitted are made so comfortable with so low a fuel cost and little care as to insure quicker sale or higher rental (usually 10% to 15% more).

AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS & BOILERS

will prove a permanent, dividend-paying investment in buildings — OLD or new, FARM or city. Outfit soon pays for itself in fuel savings, in absence of repairs; while ashes and coal gases are not puffed into living rooms to destroy furniture, carpets, draperies, etc. Tenants or purchasers expect to pay more — owners thus get higher rentals or better sale price.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are made on the unit or sectional plan and may therefore at any time be easily and quickly changed in size should rooms or building be altered (65% of all buildings are remodeled). Unlike stoves or hot air furnaces, IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators will outwear the building — can always be made larger or smaller for any changed heating needs.

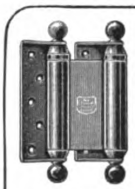
ADVANTAGE 4: All fire surfaces of IDEAL Boilers are at such pitch or angle that they are practically self-cleaning. Further, these heating surfaces are so arranged or inclined that the heat rays are brought directly against every inch of their area. Hence the high value of these heating surfaces, all of which are backed by water. Note that a deposit of ¼ inch of soot, which is a non-conductor of heat, requires 50% more fuel than when the heating surfaces are clean.



Cross-section view of fire-pot of IDEAL Boiler, showing self-cleaning fire surfaces

Write to-day for valuable catalogue (free) setting forth all ADVANTAGES. Sales Branches and Warehouses throughout America and Europe.

Dept. 10 AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY CHICAGO



BOMMER SPRING HINGES

(ESTABL. 1876.)

BOMMER BROTHERS, M'F'RS. ARE THE BEST 256 TO 276 CLASSON AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Chapman Co.

Designers and Manufacturers of

Mosaics of All Kinds, Lamps
Leaded Glass, Andirons
Fixtures, Pottery
Fire Screens Bronze-Work

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR SPECIAL WORK

Folder upon request

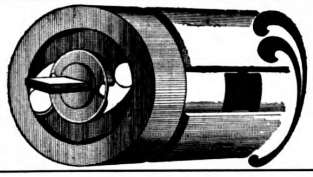
97 PORTLAND STREET BOSTON, MASS.

GARDEN FURNITURE

Fountains, Statuary, Columns, Pergolas, Balustrades, Standards, Sun Dials, Pedestals, Benches, Tables, Vases, Well-Heads, Wall Fountains, Lions, Sphinxes, etc., in Marble, Bronze, Stone and Pompeian Stone that successfully withstands the American weather.

Illustrations and estimates sent direct or through your architect upon request.

HENRY ERKINS & CO.
12 West 15th Street New York



HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Wood Rollers Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required. *Tin Rollers*

Stewart Hartshorn

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BOSTON, MASS.

Interior view of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in which we laid 30,000 feet of Interlocking Rubber Tiling, in a solid color, to harmonize with the stone finish.

Interlocking Rubber Tiling

Noiseless, non-slippery, restful to the feet, sanitary, extraordinarily durable. The finest floor for use in public buildings, banks, offices, theatres, hospitals, libraries, kitchens, laundries, billiard rooms, bath rooms, stairways, etc., etc.

Samples, estimates, and special designs furnished upon application.

Beware of infringers. Patented.

Manufactured solely by

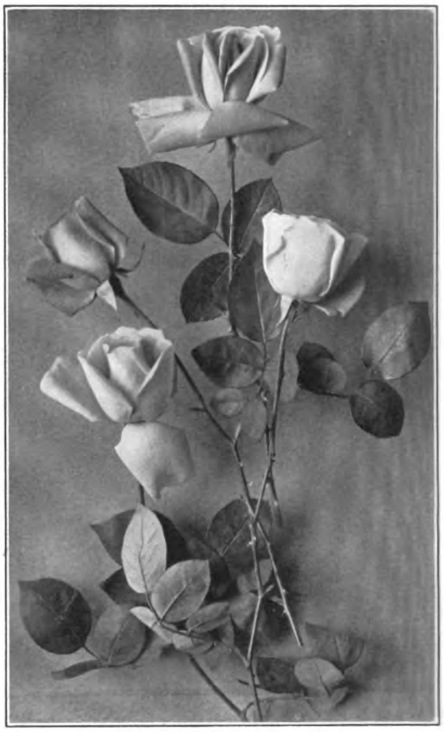
New York Belting and Packing Company, Ltd.

91 and 93 Chambers Street, New York

BUFFALO: 600 Prudential Building.
PITTSBURG: 528 Park Building.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: 229 South Meridian St.
ST. LOUIS: 218 Chestnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA: 116-120 N. Eighth Street.
CHICAGO: 150 Lake Street.
SAN FRANCISCO: OAKLAND: 918 Broadway. } CAL.
BOSTON: 232 Summer Street.
BALTIMORE: 114 West Baltimore Street.
LONDON, ENGLAND: Arthur L. Gibson & Co., 19 to 21 Tower Street, Upper St. Martin's Lane, W. C.

THE FAMOUS KILLARNEY ROSE

THIS new, hardy, everblooming Irish Hybrid Tea Rose has created a sensation wherever shown, and has grown immensely popular, the great demand for it exceeding the supply. Rose hybridizers the world over spend years of their lives growing hundreds of seedling roses, it requiring the utmost patience, as it sometimes takes three or four or more years to develop a single seedling, perhaps after having developed it to find it entirely worthless, similar in color and habit to other varieties already in commerce. This was not so with the rose "Killarney," born in the rigorous climate of Northern Ireland,



The Rose "Killarney"

under the fostering care of the noted rosarians, Alexander Dickson & Sons, to whom belongs the credit of introducing some of the world's most beautiful roses. It showed the most remarkable tints of color in buds and flowers and most exquisitely beautiful foliage, free-blooming, and with a constitution strong enough to stand the most rigorous winters in the open ground. The originators named it after the historical lakes of Killarney, situated in the midst of wild and picturesque mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty, and well does this rose uphold the reputation of the

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Lighting fixtures of all kinds, following the different Periods, from the Classic to the Modern. Brackets, inverted and dining-room hanging lamps, portable electroliers, etc.

The fixtures here shown are of Colonial design, the restraint in curve and line harmonizing precisely with this Period. The colors are subdued and have a chastened effect, with that severe dignity which distinguishes the Puritan.
Next month we will show the fixtures of a different Period.

Every detail has been developed most carefully, and we offer in consequence the most complete and harmonious line of lighting effects in existence. They are all on exhibition and sale at our especially designed show rooms, 8th floor, 11 West 32d Street, New York, and for sale at our agents in the larger cities.
We are showing a different Colonial design from the one exhibited last month.

Department H.

THE DUFFNER & KIMBERLY COMPANY
11 West 32d Street, New York

Our Greatest Rose Offer

We have made the cultivation of Roses a specialty for 57 years. With 70 greenhouses, and over a million plants in over a thousand varieties, we may fairly claim to be the **Leading Rose Growers of America.** In order to spread the fame of our D. & C. Roses, we make an unusually attractive offer every year. Our offer for 1907 is our new **"Killarney Collection"**—the strongest collection ever offered.

18 D. & C. Roses
For $1.00

These roses are magnificent, strong, hardy, ever-blooming plants *on their own roots.* No two alike, all labeled. Will bloom continuously *this year.* Sent postpaid for $1.00. We include in this collection a strong plant of **"Killarney"**—the most beautiful, hardy, fragrant pink garden rose known. To make an attractive offer still more attractive we also include a strong plant each of the **Souvenir De Pierre Notting,** a superb new yellow tea rose; **Souvenir De Francis Gualain,** a rich, velvety, crimson tea rose; and the **White Maman Cochet,** the most magnificent, hardy, ever-blooming white garden rose ever introduced. This offer is absolutely unparalleled. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Orders booked for delivery when directed. Mention this magazine when ordering and we will send return check for 25 cents, good as cash on future order. We will send **free** to all who ask for it, whether ordering the above collection or not, our

NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE FOR 1907
the *Leading Rose Catalogue of America.* 114 pages. Tells how to grow and describes the famous D. & C. Roses and all other flowers worth growing. Offers at lowest prices a complete line of *Flower and Vegetable Seeds.* Ask for it—it's FREE.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.,
Leading Rose Growers of America.
West Grove, Pa.
Established 1850 70 Greenhouses.

THE NEW "KILLARNEY" ROSE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THREE WASHABLE, DURABLE, SANITARY
and
HIGHLY DECORATIVE WALL COVERINGS.

LEATHEROLE--SANATILE
SANITAS

Each has a distinctive field of its own and is made to meet special conditions and requirements.

LEATHEROLE Beautifully embossed, in high and low relief. Suitable for the very finest interiors. Made in great variety of patterns, and hand decorated to exactly harmonize with color schemes or period decorations.

SANATILE The modern tiling. Has the same appearance as glazed tiling and costs but one-fifth as much. Made in many fine embossed designs.

SANITAS The ideal wall covering, far superior to wall paper. Fully as decorative and far more durable. Dull or glazed surface. Costs no more than good cartridge paper.

All three materials are water-proof and unaffected by dirt, dust or smoke. Made on foundations of strong fabric coated with oil colors. They cannot tear, crack, peel, fade or stain.

Samples furnished upon request.

THE LEATHEROLE COMPANY

24 East 22nd Street (near Broadway) - - - New York City

A CONCRETE RESIDENCE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
A. F. NORRIS, *Architect.*

CONCRETE COUNTRY RESIDENCES

is the title of a new book just published by the **Atlas Portland Cement Company.** This book contains about 90 photographs and floor plans, illustrating numerous styles of concrete houses, and should be of great value to those who are about to build. It has been collated for the purpose of showing prospective house builders the many advantages to be derived from a concrete building.

A copy of this book (size 10 x 12 inches) will be sent, charges paid, upon receipt of $1.00. **Address Information Bureau.**

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

30 BROAD STREET - NEW YORK CITY

RESIDENCE JOHN GRIBBEL, WYNCOTE, PA.
HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT

Our **Heating Boilers** and **Radiators** are made for the home where the Architect and Owner demand uniform heat in all weather.

The efficiency of our apparatus makes this always possible.

THE H. B. SMITH CO.

728 ARCH ST., - PHILADELPHIA

Peerless Sheet Rubber Tiling

CUSHION BACK

Noiseless *Odorless* *Sanitary*

The most perfect covering for floors ever produced. Can be laid on iron, cement, wood, stone or other surfaces

We don't know how long it will last. We've only had it in service TWELVE YEARS and it is still perfect

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Manufactured by

Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.

16 WARREN STREET, - NEW YORK

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SOME AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GARDENS

THE leading article in the May number of HOUSE AND GARDEN will be found of timely as well as of pronounced interest. "AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF NEWPORT GARDENS" is given with a breezy frankness which is also convincing, and offers many suggestions to the garden lover. The latter part of this paper describes exquisitely the quaint and celebrated garden of the late Augustus Hare, of Sussex, England. In reading of this, one is filled with the charm of color and mingled scents and the hum of bees, as on a day in June. Beautiful half-tones, made from pastel portraits by Mary Helen Carlisle, of London, England, charmingly illustrate the article. These pictures are of especial interest as they show the gardens surrounding many of the best known houses in Newport. Miss Carlisle has held exhibitions in New York and Washington during the past month and early in April will open an exhibition in Philadelphia, showing many of these same gardens in color.

LEVENS HALL AND ITS GARDENS

Edward Thomas describes "LEVENS HALL AND ITS GARDENS." The wonderful old gardens of Levens Hall are the best examples extant of topiary work. The quaint and curious fancy for producing fantastic shapes in the shrubbery of the garden originated with Pliny. In 1701 the gardens illustrated in this article were laid out by Beaumont who was the Court gardener and designed the gardens of Hampton Court.

THE SUBURBAN GARDEN

John W. Hall writes of "THE SUBURBAN GARDEN," than which nothing is more productive of quiet pleasure to the suburban dweller.

The average suburban home has ample space surrounding it where all the lighter vegetables can be grown in sufficient quantities for the use of a family of ordinary size besides supplying the table with absolutely fresh vegetables, gathered while crisp with the morning dew. The time spent among the plants in the late afternoon, by the business or professional man, is most conducive to health as well as real enjoyment.

How to prepare the ground—Fertilizing, Seed, and the time of Planting—The soil conditions—Transplanting—Cultivating—Mulching and Irrigating, are all told of in a manner to be most readily understood by the beginner and much practical information useful as well, to those familiar with such work, is tersely given.

GREEK MOTIVES IN HISTORIC DOORWAYS

Myrtle Hyde Darling, writing under the above caption, claims that the most interesting survivals of Greek detail are to be found in the early dwelling-houses of the old New England cities and towns, where the Grecian influence is often limited to the treatment of a porch, a doorway, or a façade.

These buildings were honest and intelligent and the classic forms were well adapted to use in wood, because of their simplicity, beauty and power.

Four photographs of interesting doorways in Salem, Massachusetts, illustrate the article.

THE JAPANESE TREE LILAC

The Japanese tree lilac is a most beautiful specimen of the *Syringa Japonica*, one of the recent new species of the lilac family. It forms naturally a low spreading tree, eventually attaining a height of thirty feet, bearing in late summer creamy-white panicles often a foot long and almost as broad. Mr. W. C. Egan supplies the description and photograph illustrating the same.

THE SMALL HOUSE WHICH IS GOOD

"THE SMALL HOUSE WHICH IS GOOD." Two houses are offered in this number which, while widely differing in style, will prove of equal interest to the prospective builder, for these fit absolutely and honestly under the caption of "THE SMALL HOUSE WHICH IS GOOD."

The W. P. R. Pember house is shown in two perspective sketches together with full floor plans and a captivating plan of the garden which is a most important feature of this home. This house is built on a sixty foot lot, 150 feet in depth. The plan shows what can be done practically and artistically under these limitations. The cost is compiled in tabulated form.

The house by E. G. W. Dietrich is shown in a reproduced photograph of the exterior. The floor plans also are given. This is an attractive and thoroughly livable house. The architect in his descriptive notes explains the most attractive features about the house.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE WALLS

The question how to treat the walls is always one of great interest to the woman of the house, and when the deed is done and the walls are covered for good or ill, it is of extreme importance to the other members of the household. In the article under this caption Leila Mechlin gives good advice. The point is made by the writer that the walls are primarily a background and should be treated accordingly. They must be "considered a part of a single composition and not as an independent unit. They should supplement the furnishings but never intrude upon them. As in a picture the background should never be most noticeable, so in a room the walls should never be conspicuous." Pictures are also considered, together with their framing and suitable disposal.

AN UP-TO-DATE NURSERY

"AN UP-TO-DATE NURSERY," by G. B. Mitchell. An up-to-date nursery presents in actual facts and figures the tremendous growth of an industry which a comparatively short time ago had no real place in this country. The care of trees and shrubs and the transportation and transplanting of them is most interestingly told. There is much of excellent advice to be gleaned from this article. There are beautiful illustrations showing these trees in various stages and a wonderful field of lilies is also pictured which one can hardly realize is to be found this side of the Bermudas; these, however, we are told grow and blossom in New Jersey. Following as this does the article in the April number entitled "TO PAINT THE LANDSCAPE O'ER," the helpful suggestions here given will be of double value.

THE GARDEN IN THE TEMPORARY HOME

"THE GARDEN IN THE TEMPORARY HOME," by Ida D. Bennett, is an article which teems with useful suggestions. What seeds and bulbs to procure; where to obtain them; when and where to plant, and how to treat them, are matters of infinite interest that will largely appeal to the amateur gardener and to the great army of dwellers in temporary homes, particularly summer homes.

TALKS ABOUT HARDY PERENNIALS

In his "TALKS ABOUT HARDY PERENNIALS" Mr. W. C. Egan takes us to the fields where as children we plucked the black eyed Susans or the brown Bettys, for he tells at length of *Rudbeckia triloba*, which is a near relative with a more impressive name. He also discusses the rosy flowered crown vetch (*Coronilla varia*) and sets forth attractively its characteristics and beauty.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BUNGALOWS! BUNGALOWS! BUNGALOWS

April INDOORS and OUT devoted to this delightful type of Vacation Home. How to build. How to furnish. How to decorate. How to live in a Bungalow. $3.00 per year. For sale at all Bookshops and Newsstands, 25 cents per copy.

ROGERS & WISE COMPANY,

NEW YORK. 85 WATER ST., BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO.

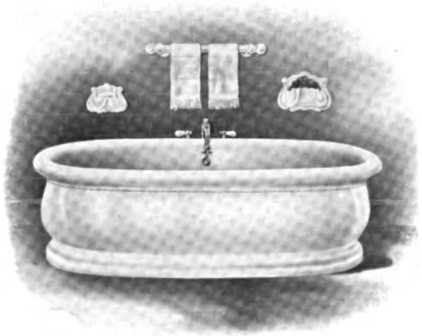
THOMAS W. LAWSON

with his usual shrewdness installed "Winchester" Heaters in all his farm buildings at his magnificent farm, "Dreamwold," Egypt, Mass. If there was merit enough to satisfy Mr. Lawson and his Architects, do you not think they would satisfy you? Samples may be seen at

Smith & Thayer Co's Office, 234-236 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Room 1501, Fuller (Flatiron) Building, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York

Satisfactory Usage Is The Test



"Ideal" Porcelain Oval Pattern Bathtub. PLATE 812½ G.

Your bathtub should be a source of satisfaction. "Ideal" Porcelain bathtubs are most satisfactory, being made entirely of solid clay—there is no metal used in their construction. Imitators of "Ideal" porcelain bathtubs cannot dispute the superiority of Pottery Plumbing Fixtures. Let us send you illustrations and refer you to users of "Ideal" porcelain bathtubs in your neighborhood.

"Ideal" Porcelain Trademark

Every Piece Bears This Label

Offices and Showroom Trenton, N. J.

The Trenton Potteries Company

Factories at Trenton, N. J.

"The World's Largest Manufacturers of Pottery Plumbing Fixtures."

grandeur and beauty of its namesake. It makes a strong, upright bush, with beautiful, deep, bronzy-green foliage. It is wonderfully free-blooming, bearing its large, long, pointed buds and massive flowers on long, stiff, heavy shoots. In colour it is an exquisite shade of deep, brilliant, sparkling shell pink. Its flowers are of enormous size, with thick petals of great substance and delightful tea fragrance. It is a magnificent winter flowering variety and is becoming the greatest pink rose for forcing purposes in existence. Expert rosarians claim it to be, without exception, the finest of all roses for outdoor culture. It is perfectly hardy, a constant bloomer, and one of the world's great new roses.

The Dingee & Conard Co., the leading rose growers of America, West Grove, Pa., are making a specialty of this rose this season, and have it beautifully illustrated on the front cover of their "Guide To Rose Culture," which is sent free to all who ask for it.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES

Three Departments to Control Excavation of Historic Ruins

BRIGADIER General George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the army, has been designated by the Secretary of War as the representative of the War Department on a commission which is to frame regulations for the preservation of antiquities in this country, in accordance with the provisions of a law enacted by the last Congress.

The chief purpose of the bill is to prevent excavation and exploration in Aztec villages and other historic ruins without permits from the government. It is provided in the bill that the War Department, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are to co-operate in preserving ruins.

These three departments are preparing to frame regulations under which scientific explorers and investigators may carry on their work, and they have decided to appoint a commission for this purpose. W. Bertrand Acker and Frank Bond, chiefs of divisions in the Department of the Interior, have been designated as the representatives of that department on the commission.—*New York Tribune.*

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1907

To Paint the Landscape O'er ..... *Marie Von Tschudi* 128
An Artist's Home—A Cottage Built of Stucco ..... *G. Bertrand Mitchell* 140
The Garden of Hardy Flowers ..... *Eben E. Rexford* 147
Good Tomatoes for the Garden ..... *I. M. Angell* 152
The Small House Which is Good 153
I.—A Dutch Colonial House ..... *Walter P. Crabtree, Architect* 153
II.—A New House on Old Lines ..... *Charles E. Patch, Architect* 156
III.—A Comfortable House ..... *Seymour E. Locke, Architect* 156
Edging Plants that may be Increased by Root Division ..... *Ida D. Bennett* 157
The Herb Garden ..... *H. R. Morris* 158
A Landscape Garden on a Small Scale ..... *Myrtle Hyde Darling* 162
Talks about Hardy Perennials: III.—The Columbine ..... *W. C. Egan* 165
Correspondence 167
Garden Correspondence ..... *W. C. Egan* 168

NOTES AND REVIEWS

A Legend of Cologne 1
A New Wood for Cabinet Makers 1
The Famous Killarney Rose 2
Editorial Comment 5
The Preservation of Antiquities 6
Book Reviews:
Houses and Gardens 10
Modern Plumbing Illustrated 10
Director of Works of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition 12
Two Rare Birds in the New York Zoological Park 13
The Art of Cottage Designing 16
Children's Gardens 17
Old Dutch Farms 19
The Chinese Lantern Plant 21
Glass Pavements 23
The American Toad 24
Decline of Japan's Ceramics 26
Stage Furniture 27
Vanbrugh and Castle Howard 28
The Sierra Sequoias 29
Tiberius' Pleasure Galley 30
Preserving Decaying Trees 30
A New Dust Layer 31
Lilacs on Privet Stock 33

Copyright 1907 by The John C. Winston Co. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Philadelphia Post Office, June 26, 1901

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBERS, 25 CENTS

Remittances may be made by money-order or check, payable to the order of HOUSE AND GARDEN

Subscribers should promptly notify the publishers of any change in address

Manuscripts and photographs suitable for publication in HOUSE AND GARDEN are solicited. Such as are not available will be returned, if postage is enclosed

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
1006-1016 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

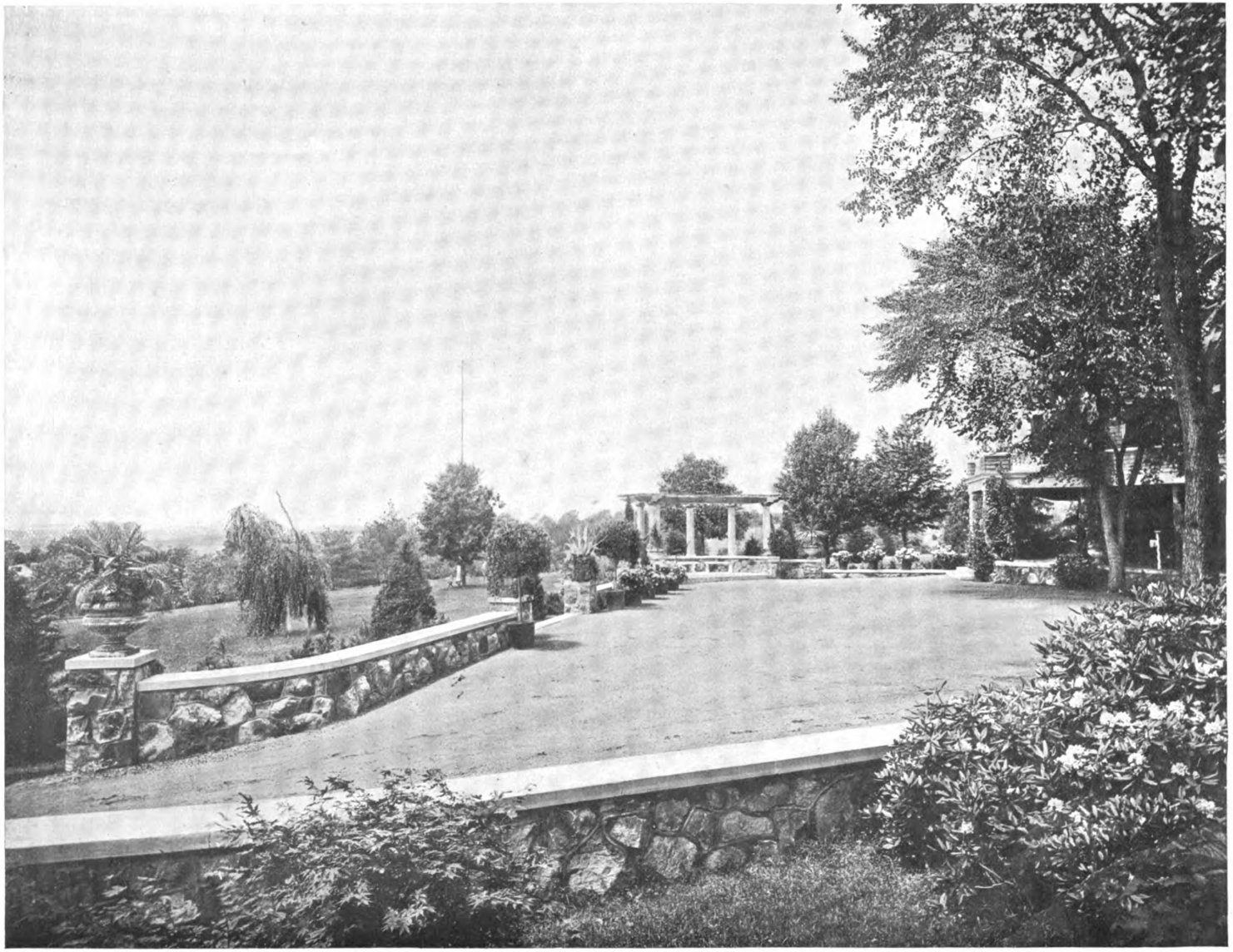


PLATE I.— "OVERLEIGH," THE COUNTRY HOUSE OF JOHN M. DILLON, ESQ., FAR HILLS, NEW JERSEY

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

VOL. XI APRIL, 1907 No. 4

To Paint the Landscape O'er

To Find a New and Subtle Charm in Tree and Shrub Celebrated in Song and Story, in Music and in Rhyme

BY MARIE VON TSCHUDI

ANY one who had passed along the Far Hills, New Jersey, highroad less than seven years ago, would have many a surprise in store for him were he to return now, provided he was a lover of Nature, keen to recognize her varied beauties and quick to appreciate her forms and colors, for has not the poet said:

> "To him who in the love of Nature holds
> Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
> A various language."

About a ten minutes' drive from the Far Hills railroad station is "Overleigh," the country home of Mr. John M. Dillon and his family, lawyer, artist and a writer of no little prominence, he has devoted much of his time to the cultivation of his land. His place, laid out and designed by himself, offers eloquent testimony to his skill and taste. For from a small and in no way different farm from those originally surrounding it, he has converted this former sandy hill and indifferently cultivated slope into a picture of loveliness most interesting. Nothing now remains of the original house, and with the exception of a few old trees, no tree, shrub or flower has been allowed to remain or been chosen and placed without first considering its beauty and relative value to the whole effect. The two hundred and fifty acres are not laid out with any attempt at formal landscape gardening as perhaps Solomon, in his day and generation understood it nor according to the strict rules of French and Italian formal styles,

"OVERLEIGH" FROM THE LAWN

Copyright, 1907, by The John C. Winston Co.

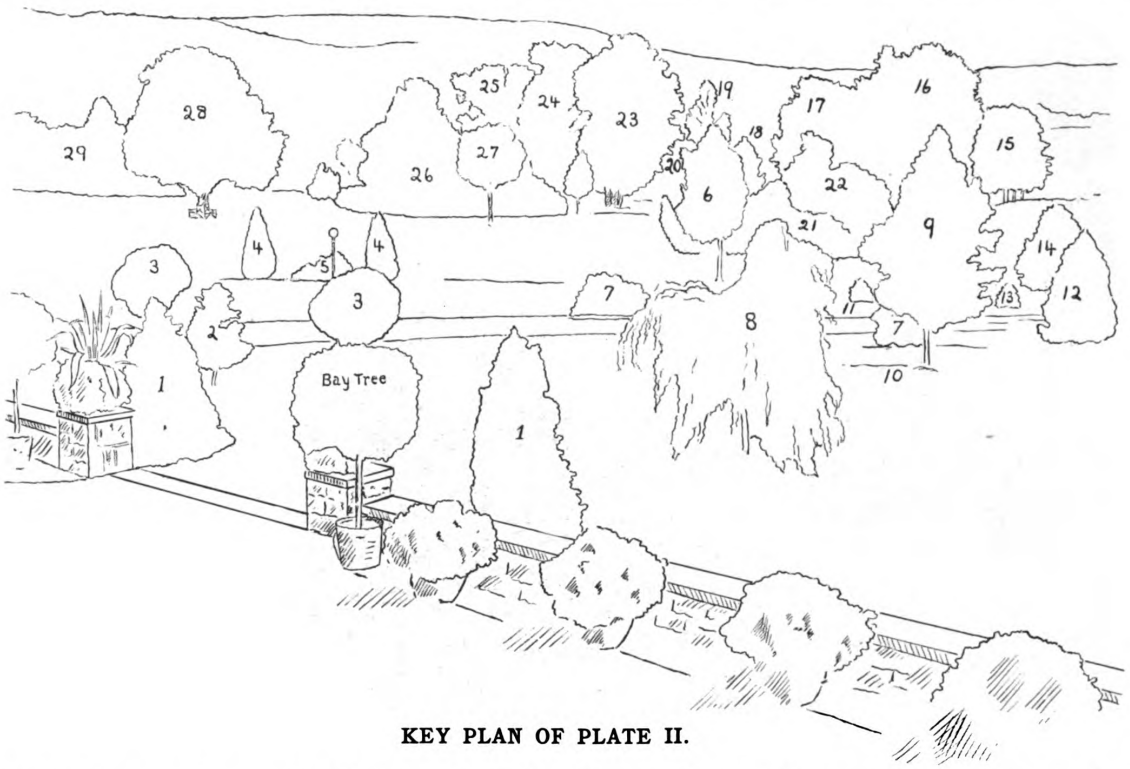
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

PLATE II.—VIEW FROM THE TERRACE SHOWING MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



KEY PLAN OF PLATE II.

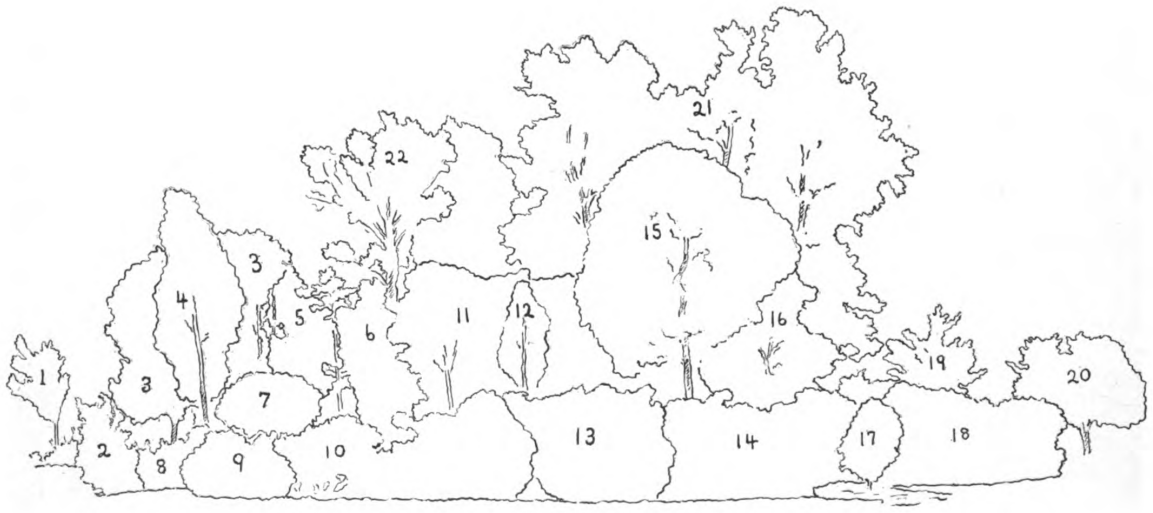
though one can see how an intelligent and artistic purpose has been followed in order to accomplish all this harmonious general result, for here one will discover how carefully and with what rare taste the design, symmetry, order, balance, contrast, group and ornament have been united in this charming landscape.

To paint in glowing colors a living, ever changing and ever renewing picture has been the great, dominant idea. Here will be found trees of distinct shape and color, vines and shrubs massed to bloom at different times of the year following each other from month to month as fast as those that bloom first, change and fade, and the eye is constantly seeking and enjoying this varied moving panorama with an always renewed pleasure. It is not the purpose of this article to give a full and complete record of all the surprises in reserve for one who would thus paint his landscape o'er, but to him who has a *pied à terre*, to any one of limited means and resources these suggestions and hints taken from the beauties of "Overleigh" will be of service and their simplicity, their practicability will appeal to all lovers of color and sympathetic suggestion in his surroundings. Most people observe only that the whole general color scheme of nature is of green, the sky is blue, the earth brown, anything intermediary in the way of shade and tint is lost upon such indifference, and the subtle beauties of a landscape's varied color would be undiscovered, existing not, because they see them not. But the camera in all these pictures taken at "Overleigh" has been sensitive to the various gradations of color and one can easily recognize the different shades and tints of green as he studies them.

Plate No. I is the terrace in front of the house, and along the wall on which the pergola stands and along all the walls that surround the house are planted retinosporas, Japanese evergreens or cypress, among other trees of a like dwarf character of nearly one hundred varieties and about one thousand in all. Among these are trailing and erect junipers of all kinds. The junipers are of striking color tints of bluish green, straight and graceful in shapes and some of the trailing varieties, *Juniperus Virginiana* var. *glauca* and *Juniperus venusta*, show the bluest of evergreens and are lovely in June as well as in winter. Here also are cedars of golden yellow, cedars of dark green and light green and cedars red, with those cedars known as creeping junipers, *J. prostrata*, *J. squamata*, *J. tamariscifolia*. Interspersed among these are dwarf concolor spruce of a peculiar blue green, and the Colorado blue spruce, light blue green and delightfully resinous, has a capacity also for variations of color at different seasons. It is attractive in winter and as pleasing as the Japanese spruce, its neighbor here, known as Alcock's spruce, that shows gradations of yellow, silver and green hues. Here is found the American black dwarf spruce of striking form and compact

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PLATE III.—A GROUP OF TREES AND SHRUBS
Planted Conspicuously in the Foreground for Color Effect and Variety of Form



KEY PLAN OF PLATE III.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

masses, leading some to regard its appearance as eccentric. Its young growths have pleasing color tints and altogether the tree is attractive as well as hardy. Likewise, also is seen the American white spruce, so admired as to be called "The glory of all spruces." Its blue, older growths show warm golden hues in the spring, when its young growth is light green.

But my tapestry of trees, with its varied shades of color, its figures, its threads of gold and silver hung as it were on the outer walls, is not yet fully suggested for there are still the yew trees to fill it in. One of the finest evergreens in its summer effect, when its deep, rich, golden foliage glows with life and beauty, is the golden yew. It is also a most patient and hardy tree when subjected to topiary or formal clipping. The silver shaded English yew is planted here as is also the Irish variety. Both English and Irish yews though beautiful in effect and color scheme are not easily grown unless sheltered from the north winds and protected from the direct rays of a March sun striking them when the foliage is full of frost. For this reason to raise them successfully, great care must be given when selecting a place for them and nothing, so far as their characteristics and habits are understood, left to chance. These various varieties of dwarf trees, that space does not allow to more fully describe, are at times thinned out and clipped, so as not to interfere with each other's growth or become obtrusive. Beyond the pergola are two red swamp maples, separated by a common American ash by way of contrast. In April, the swamp maples are full of bright red tufts, enfolded flowers, that later develop into samara or winged seed fruit. This effect is most striking and beautiful. The young leaves soon appear and are of a delicate, semi-transparent green. These maples are also remarkable for their vivid red color in autumn, gowned like stately cardinals, and all maples of every variety are attractive in their summer green. But the ash tree is one of the glories of the American autumn, and grouped with these maples in their sensuous, autumnal symphony of red, the ash serves by contrast to make a chromatic harmony of different and lighter color tones. Its foliage is translucent, creating a soft mysterious atmosphere about it and at this time it has various shades and tints of yellow, greyish mauve and blue, blending into a decided but soft purple. Standing alone, this beautiful American ash might suggest to a composer of the romantic school of music, the motif for a sonata, a nocturn, a song, complete in itself. In these varying hues, this variety of native ash differs greatly from its English brothers that assume what the celebrated arboriculturist, William Gilpin, described as a "muddy, displeasing shade."

Returning to the picture we see elm trees with their Gothic lines in the foreground that are stately and majestic in their summer as well as their winter aspect. Standing now on the right hand side of the terrace by the bay tree, Plate No. II. is before us, and if studied closely it reveals the art used in the arrangement and grouping of the trees with regard to foreground, middle distance and background effects and relations. The two trees Nos. 1 on either side of the entrance to the terrace are dwarf Japanese evergreens, *Retinospora plumosa*. They are of a light yellowish green, turning to a rich bronze in the autumn. In the winter the retinosporas are even more attractive than in the summer, and their winter dress differs considerably in shades and tints, when their blues darken and their yellow green grows yellower and mingles with their brown, bronze masses. The retinospora family of Japan is of ancient, aristocratic lineage, but so numerous that none other than a Japanese arboriculturist, with the patience of a Burke, could describe them and trace the family titles and lofty pedigree. The golden or yellow variety of retinospora takes on a pure yellow in winter and furnishes a pleasing contrast to the monotony of the neutral colored landscape at this time of the year. If these are planted with a green and a blue variety of the retinosporas or spruces, these will supply the half-tones and intermediate shades in the landscape and are very decorative with their delightful variety of yellow or golden and blue and brown. By the side of one of these retinosporas No. 1 is No. 2, a blue Jackmanii spruce, grouped to produce this half-toned effect, and it also has a charm and varied winter color. Not far off are two large specimens of dwarf boxwoods, No. 3, eighty years old. They have a dark green appearance, and in winter are of a darker, yellower green, different in shade from Nos. 1 and 2.

On either side of the electric lamp, are two golden bronze trees, No. 4, *Biota elegantissima aurea* belonging to the arbor-vitæ family. Here then, in the grouping of dwarf trees from Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, which is another variety of retinospora, *R. squarrosa Veitchii*, we have a strong suggestion of figures in the scene. They appear very much like people would, dressed in stiff hooped brocades of mediæval design, and as the winds stir them gently, one might not be surprised much if they were to change their attitudes and positions as guests at a lawn party and dance a stately measure or minuet. Thus, the picture here given has variety, life and romance depicted to enhance its charm as well as color and arrangement. In Nos. 7 and 11, Japanese maples, No. 10, Japanese retinospora, No. 12, Douglas spruce, No. 13, dwarf retinospora, No. 14, American larch, we are again happily reminded of living figures. The Douglas spruce, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, is an attractive tree, feathery in appearance; the long drooping branches and needles make it look like a bunch of graceful plumes. Its color is

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

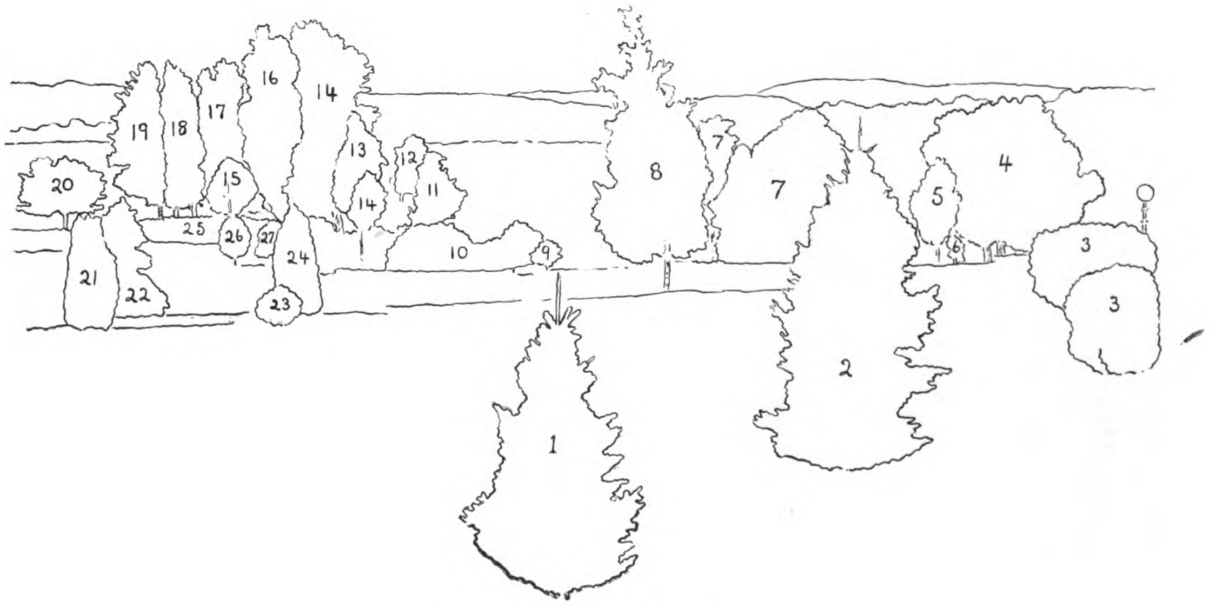
PLATE IV.—ANOTHER VIEW OF THE TERRACE—A CONTINUATION OF PLATE III.

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

glaucous, a dull sea-green, passing into a greyish blue, on the under side of the needles and green on the upper side. This peculiarity makes it a desirable tree to plant on a hill. It is easily transplanted, of rapid growth and pleasing shape, and it is surprising that a tree of so many merits is so seldom seen in this country.

June is the perfect time of the year for all kinds of maples, their foliage then becomes solid in masses, and rich in green and at no time of the year are the Japanese varieties more satisfactory. It is well also to know that nothing is lovelier in color than these Japanese maples in June, except their autumnal color and they are, during the entire year, always an interesting feature in any landscape. The young growths in early summer show a delicate, almost transparent red effect, prophetic of their riper and more resplendent charm and these tints mingle refreshingly with the green of their older foliage. The later summer tints are every variation of green, gold, silver and red, a red in certain varieties, *Acer polymorphum*, that gives it prismatic colors, shading off in another variety into purple, *Acer polymorphum purpurea*. As these trees are fairly hardy their decorative qualities are unsurpassed. In the selection and grouping of the trees at "Overleigh," we readily perceive that attention has been given to the choice of those trees, rich in spring beauty, some for summer charm and perfection and others chosen and grouped to show to advantage their great autumnal climax of color as well as those for their winter attractiveness and variety. Then aside from individual qualities, when considered as a whole, each becomes an important factor in the entire general effect. For great spring attractiveness, when their tender soft green is never so lovely, the larches of all varieties are at their best. They grow rusty and brown in summer and are not desirable near the house, so that No. 14 is perfectly placed on the outlying lower slope of the lawn. A tree that is lovely at all times and at all hours of the year is "The Lady of the Woods," the birch. Nothing adds more grace to a summer landscape, nor more beauty to a winter scene than its silvery form and its delicate branches. In spring the tree has a slender, refined appearance, the exquisite beauty of its young leaves is revealed only to a close observer and these trees have always a distinction most striking. Personality is great among trees and strength, beauty, ruggedness, grace, refinement of form and spirituality, so to speak, are as distinctly displayed as such characteristics are among people. In figure No. 6 is a tall, slender American birch, its leaves "tittering," dance to the music of the slightest wind, while almost opposite is a weeping birch, No. 8. This tree, known as Young's weeping birch, is about twenty-five years old. In early autumn its leaves are of a soft, not very dark green and later they turn yellow. This variety of birch seems well named, "A Niobe all in tears," its graceful and drooping branches, despairingly relaxed, suggest grief and nothing could better recall to the mind Shakespeare's line, "that some must weep while some must play," than the relative position of these two trees of such distinctive and contrasted character.

One finds now in the landscape besides color, form,



KEY PLAN OF PLATE IV.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

arrangement and romance, poetry here revealed to give it added charm. We reach now the most wonderful of trees for color in the entire picture, a liquid ambar or sweet gum tree, No. 9. Here is a tree that commends itself for its ornamental value at all times of the year. In summer its star-like leaves are light green, and it is round of head, sturdy of trunk and straight of stem. The fruit or seed of the liquid ambar resembles somewhat the round button-ball of the sycamore tree; its bark is peculiar and corrugated, corky in places, giving it a unique character; it has great hollows in its trunk when old, and as its sweet gum was considered by the opossum and raccoon families a delicacy worth climbing for, the ante-bellum negroes in the South used to hunt them up this tree, and it became celebrated in the line of the old slave song:

" 'Possum up the gum tree,
Coony in the hollah,
Shake 'em down to me, sah,
Give you quatah dollah."

It is smaller in size than the maple, oak or tulip trees, but it is one among only a half dozen trees remarkable for their vivid, varied fall appearance. Then its leaves show grades of color from almost a jet black and purple to vivid green, yellow, orange, browns, red, crimson and flaming scarlet, presenting a kaleidoscope of shapes and shades,—a tree in motley. This is a hardy tree and although a native of the South, it grows well in the latitude of New Jersey. Care, however, must be exercised if they should be moved at any time, for they are difficult to transplant successfully.

Celebrated in song and romance and history, the inspiration of poet and painter, trees and flowers after a closer acquaintance become objects of our deepest interest. In group No. 26, as shown in Plate No. II, and larger in No. III, will be found a most interesting arrangement of trees and shrubs that help to paint the landscape. In the background, and massed also back of several of these glowing palettes of color are various groups and lines of trees of wild or native cherry, pin-oak, sassafras and chestnut trees, Nos. 15 to 20 and 23 to 25 and 28 inclusive. This entire group occupies a space of 250 feet long by 75 feet wide. In front of the group, No. 27 is an American ash. No. 1 is a silver maple, by the side of No. 2, a Tartarian maple. This latter tree is hardy and among other peculiarities differing from the swamp maple, it is shrubby in form rather than tall and tree-like; it is seldom seen with a single stem or trunk but is branching in character. Under favorable conditions it may grow in time to a height of 15 to 20 feet, but they are rarely seen so high. The leaf is pointed and arrowy in shape, unlike the well-known many pointed maple leaf. It turns a fiery red in the fall, hence its suggestive and classic name. The Lombardy poplars, Nos. 4 and 6, slender and graceful shafts of green, as quaint as old village church spires, are here advantageously placed and in time will grow to break the skyline and give it irregularity. With these poplars are grouped Nos. 3 and 5, sassafras trees and also a ginkgo tree, *Salisburia adiantifolia* or maidenhair tree, for it resembles that

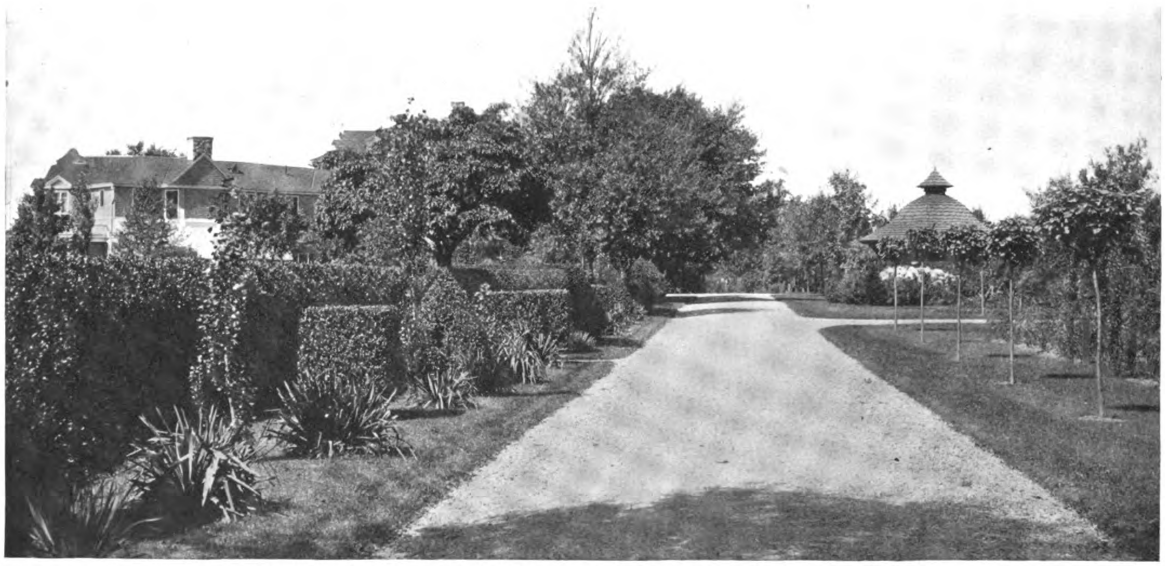


PLATE V.—A TOPIARY HEDGE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

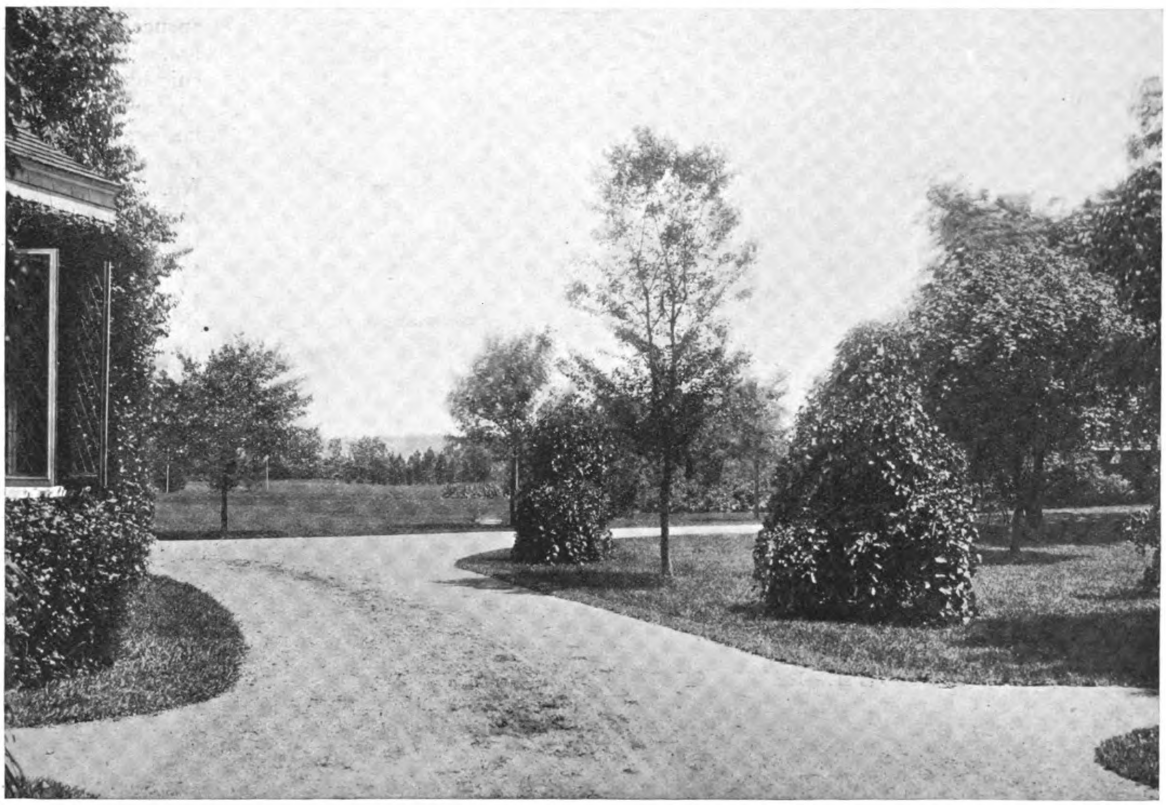


PLATE VI.—WEEPING MULBERRY TREES

fern variety. It pales yellow at the approach of cold weather. It grows a soft, unperfected, pulpy fruit in this part of the United States that makes it objectionable as it drops and leaves a purple stain, so that they are only desirable planted away from walks and driveways. It is a native of Japan, where its fruit is much prized.

Most people know the beauties of the sassafras tree. It has a dark, rich green color in summer, than which no green is lovelier, not even the green of the oak, and its vivid autumnal change of leaf color is only rivaled by the beauty of its seed that look like rare alexandrites of red and green upheld in long stemmed enameled chalices of red and green and blue, so that beautiful in its light green spring and dark green summer leafage it also joins the group of trees remarkable for brilliant colored autumnal fruit. No. 7 is a dwarf *Catalpa Bungei*. It has broad, shadowy foliage and retains its green color late in the season. Unfortunately it is too tender to stand the severe winter of New Jersey's latitude unprotected and the brittleness of the wood is a serious drawback to its general usefulness. No. 8 includes a mass of *Berberis Thunbergii*. This shrub becomes a veritable dwarf Mephisto in its brilliant scarlet autumn dress and later, when the leaves fall, and during the winter its red berries hang on its bare, brown branches like clusters of coral, and are especially conspicuous and attractive when the snow is on the ground. *Rosa rugosa*, No. 9, a hardy flowering plant, does well in almost any situation. It has crinkled, dark green leaves, is very ornamental and has showy red fruit or haws in the fall. In this group of shrubs and trees Nos. 9 and 13 are two varieties of Japanese *Rosa rugosa*, one having red and the other white flowers that bloom from May to October. No. 10 contains shrubs not yet very widely known or cultivated in this country, called *Desmodium penduliflorum*. This variety has rosy, purple or violet shaded flowers in great abundance in September and early October.

Another variety, *D. Japonicum*, has white blossoms and is of a more dwarf habit than the first named, flowering also about the same time as it. In Nos. 11 and 15 is a group of sassafras, hawthorn and dogwood trees. The thorns, together with Nos. 12 and 16, are of two varieties, pink and white. The rich colors of the hawthorn blossoms coming as they do in the spring, make it one of the choicest trees to plant with this object in view and the month of May sees it in all its perfection. It is to be regretted, however, that

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PLATE VII.—MASSES OF RHODODENDRONS
Arbor Covered with Crimson Rambler Roses

it has a most destructive enemy in the San José scale which selects this charming tree for its first devastating ravages. Dogwoods, too, are resplendent in white in May. They have a small insignificant blossom surrounded by a white involucre covering that together look like an immense flower from four to five inches in diameter, of four petals, and the tree at the time in its white robe is as beautiful as a bride or a young girl dressed for her first communion in "the month of May." Its leaves arrange themselves in broad strata-like masses, turning various shades of red in the fall; later it has red and purple berries that add to its autumnal attractiveness.

The golden elder, No. 14, is ornamental and so named for its really golden yellow foliage. Striking as its color is in spring when showers are frequent, it grows more yellow and glowing even in dry weather. It has flat cymes three to five inches in diameter, composed of small fragrant flowers in spring, each flower turning to a berry and the white cymes become purple with their color when ripe; these make it attractive and the shrub is always satisfactory the entire year. *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, Nos. 17 and 18, bloom from August to September. They have white flowers that grow in trusses in summer and have varied tints of pink, changing to crimson just before frost. Plate No. IV is another part of the panorama before us as we descend the terrace onto the lawn. In detail, No. 1, is *Picea Engelmanni*, one of the bluest of blue evergreens, the parent of the blue spruce, No. 2 golden spruce, *Picea aurea*. Both trees suitable for middle distances in the landscape. No. 3 dwarf boxwood, No. 4 lindens, *Tilia Americana*, one of the most satisfactory trees to transplant, and while the European lindens are more graceful, they are not so hardy, the blossoms in spring are pale yellow, in drooping fragrant clusters and pleasing to look at. This variety of linden holds its green foliage until late in October, and this makes a striking effect against its yellow bark. No. 5 Carolina poplar, attractive in spring leaf buds. No. 6 white pine. No. 7 group of poplars, sassafras and other trees. No. 8 American white birch. No. 9 golden elder. No. 10 *Prunus Pissardii*, a Japanese plum tree with purple foliage, not recommended as it is ravaged by the San José scale. No. 11 sycamore, *Acer pseudo-platanus*, rich in silver, gold and reddish purple tints, while No. 12 poplar, No. 13 sycamore, No. 14 chestnut, No. 15 pine tree, No. 16 chestnut, Nos. 17, 18, 19 wild cherry trees and No. 20 dogwood are arranged for general decorative and background effects. Nos. 21 and 24, *Biota elegantissima aurea*, a golden arborvitæ is a native of China, rich golden bronze in color, grows well if protected from the cold. No. 22 *Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii;* this shrub has a glaucous color with feathery foliage, is fairly hardy after it has been well established, but unless protected it is apt to be cut by severe winter winds. No. 23 *Weigela rosea*, a dwarf variety, useful where low shrubbery is required. It grows in compact masses, is vigorous, quick growing, rich in golden leaf tints, has abundant red flowers and this dwarf variety is the most satisfactory of the weigelas. No. 25 under the trees Nos. 13 to 19 inclusive, is a mass of hydrangeas and pink and white azaleas placed in this position that the trees may not only shelter them from the north winds but serve also as a background for them at all times.

It is not necessary to go into a more detailed account of the trees composing this group as most of

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

them have been described before, and the picture is given as another example to follow for group, form and color effect, as well as artistic combination. Plate No. V is given to show a hedge of California privet of topiary work, with individual trees of the same kind uncut, and with a row of *Catalpa Bungei*, well sheltered by a group of trees on the opposite side of the road to reveal their graceful ornamental possibilities, that could not be recognized from the position of one in group Plate No. III. In Plate No. VI are two weeping mulberries (Tea's) considered the finest of small growing weeping trees, a good specimen being a veritable fountain of brilliant green foliage, a foliage so massed and sheltering that if this was the variety Thisbe saw when she waited for Pyramus, one does not wonder she took refuge under it to hide from the roaring lion.

These trees are easily transplanted, bear fruit and are of rapid hardy growth; they remain green until very late in the season and the leaves of this variety may be fed to silk worms. Between these two mulberries, again for contrast, is another beautiful American ash tree, already described as to its color changes.

A golden honeysuckle is on the left side of the picture draping the windows; it is green almost all winter and aside from its decorative qualities is planted in this position that its perfume may fill the house when it blooms. Plate No. VII is a pleasing group of plants and vines readily distinguished. Under the elm tree are rhododendrons, on porte cochére and piazza wall is *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, rapid in growth and in various shades of scarlet, before and just after the first light frost of autumn. An arbor entirely concealed by a crimson rambler rose growing over it is in the group among the rhododendrons, and when in full bloom is conspicuous and strikingly attractive. There are many more rare trees and shrubs of interest at "Overleigh," separate and in groups, that are planted for their leaf as well as for their varied fruit color in the autumn, and to any one interested in developing the color shades and tints of a landscape, to say nothing of romantic or poetic suggestion, the subject is fascinating and instructive in its revelations and full of magical and wonderful surprises.

One can make for himself, out of a careful choice of trees and flowering shrubs judiciously grouped, a garden or a setting for his home that will amply repay in beauty all the time and money expended. The attempt may not be on a large or even a grand scale, but the object sought should be beauty in all its relative phases as here suggested. To plant something and see it grow is a simple pleasure, but when that something is grown to perfection, and is part of a well laid out plan, then one may take flattering unction to his soul.

For in a landscape wisely laid out, one has created the visible form of poetry. He has painted his picture from Nature's color box. He has suggested the theme and supplied the motif for music; he has raised temples for the birds to sing in. Here in this little realm he is a creator, a genius and some have preferred the delights of a garden "to the dominion of a world."

THE ENTRANCE GATE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

AN ARTIST'S HOME
A COTTAGE BUILT of STUCCO

By G. BERTRAND MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell is by profession illustrator, figure painter and interior decorator. He claims little knowledge of architectural detail and wishes it stated that while no architect was employed in supervising the construction of the house described below, assistance was received from a competent source on many of its features and in the delineation of the plans and in the preparation of the specifications.—EDITOR.

YOU have heard, perhaps, of the lady who cut a hole through the roof to make room for an old-fashioned high posted bedstead. It was highly important, apparently, that the bedstead should be set up at whatever cost it might be to the house.

Some such problem faced us in planning our little suburban home. Not only must the house be complete in itself as a comfortable and practical establishment, but it must contain a working room or studio of suitable dimensions, and yet cover in itself no more space than that of the usual cottage house.

At first, we decided to have the studio as an extension or ell, and plans were prepared and submitted to the local contractors, but the bids ran far beyond what we had planned to expend. We tried builders from adjoining towns, and still the studio figured almost an extra half to the cost of the house.

Disappointed but not discouraged, we allowed the matter to rest until after the summer vacation. By that time we felt convinced that the problem had been solved and plans were again submitted in which the great working room was a part of the second floor of the house. We commenced building in the fall of 1903 with a carpenter's contract that was within our proposed expenditure.

Of course there were many other things to be taken into consideration. One of these was to plan a style of architecture that would be in keeping with

THE HOUSE

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE LIVING-ROOM

the surroundings. Our plot of land was in New Jersey, on the summit of a ridge that overlooked the Hackensack Valley. Rugged trees and rocks abounded, therefore the house must fit in with these and look as far as possible as if it had stood for many years.

What more fitting then than the simple lines of the Dutch Colonial, with its gambrel roof and walls of brick or stone! In place of these materials, stucco was substituted, it being less expensive, yet giving a firm durable surface and resembling grey rock in color.

Over a galvanized woven wire secured to furring strips, two coats of Portland cement were applied, mixed equally with sand and fine gravel. This gave the whole exterior from the ground to the eaves an even thickness of about one inch, and has proven to be a substance more impervious to heat and cold than clapboards or shingles.

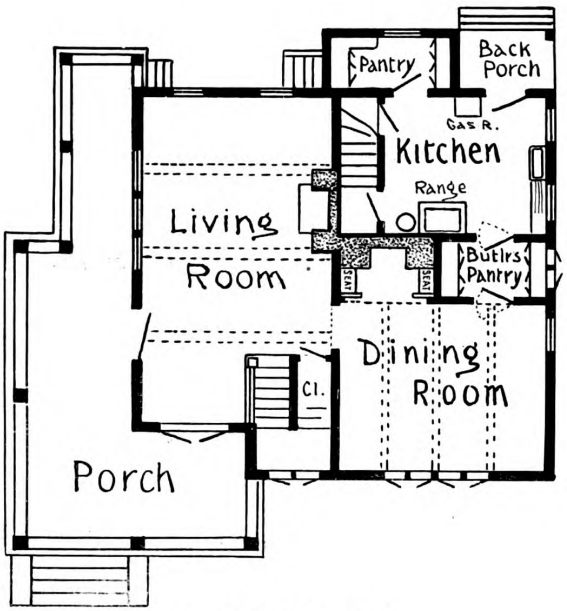
Boston ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) planted close to the base in two years' time grew up over the surface to the very eaves, its leaves and tendrils rich green through spring and summer, and golden yellow and red in the fall. Nature herself seemed to second our efforts, and woodbine and other wild plants sought resting place here, adding bright clusters of berries in harmonious spots of color.

Soon after the house was completed a street was laid around the hill and to meet this, a roadway graded at a slight incline, passed around the rear of the house and ended in a circle, the center of which was planted with raspberry vines and shrubs. Beyond this, the land formed a square and was laid out, a kitchen garden on one side, on the other, beds of roses and garden flowers.

Experience gained from several years in city apartments, where sunlight and good ventilation were a secondary consideration, resulted in plans not only for a spacious porch, but for rooms that should be well lighted and that would admit of sufficient fresh air.

When we came to design this "spacious porch," the solution of the studio problem here proved a joy, for the extra floor space required up-stairs necessitated a considerable overhang,—and so our porch made itself,—open on three sides to the summer breezes. A jog in the design of the house, further

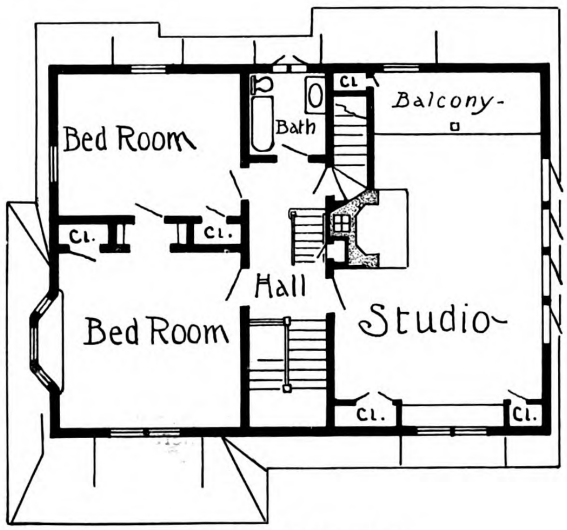
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

helped, forming the front portion into a sort of room, connecting directly with the living-room by low French windows.

The "possibility" of mosquitoes in a New Jersey town suggested screening this space, and the fact that the house is set seventy-five feet from the street makes it so delightfully secluded that many times in the summer lunch is served here, and even the table is laid for dinner in the cool of the evening. A scheme of the future when carried out, for enclosing this space in glass, will give the luxury of a sun room.

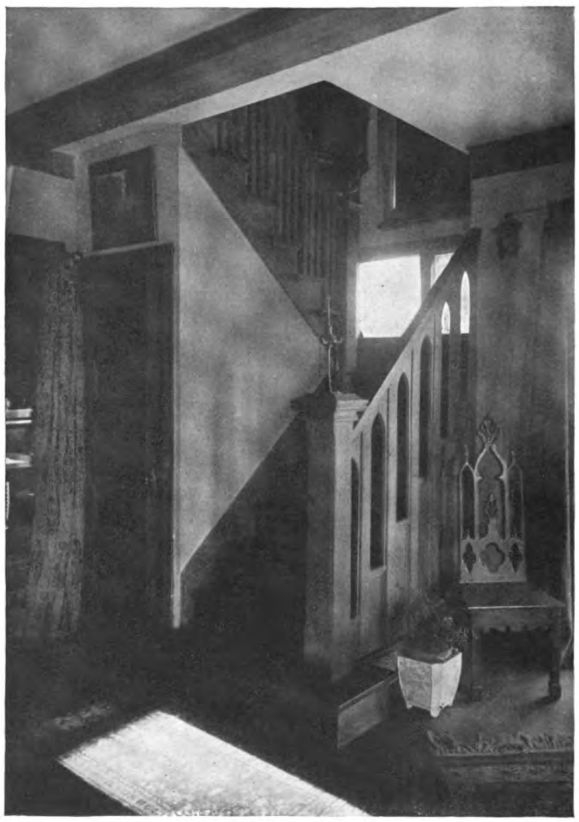


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The eaves of the house extend eighteen inches beyond the walls, the under surface being ceiled with matched and beaded North Carolina pine and varnished. Under the projecting floor of the studio on the north side are set heavy brackets stained the same as the shingles, porch posts and balustrade, a weathered brown, which combined with the stone gray of the stucco, and a light yellow gray of the second floor window trim, is the exterior color scheme.

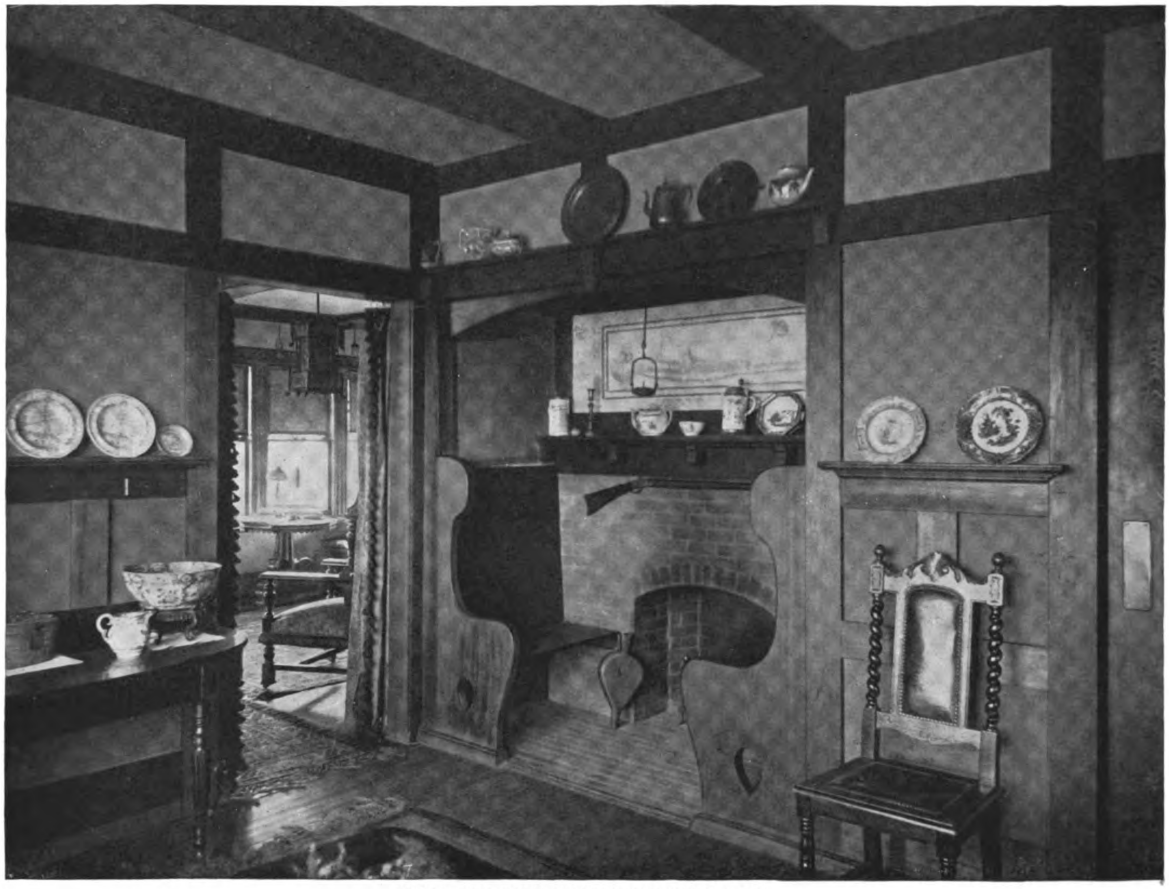
On the first floor, opening from the porch or south side, is the living-room, sixteen feet by twenty-four feet in dimensions and connecting by a square arched doorway with the dining-room. A butler's pantry separates the kitchen, out of which leads the large pantry, servant's stairway, cellar and back porch.

The outer door opens directly into the living-room, so arranged that the main stairway leads from the front. This is of Gothic design, with a newel post of simple pattern. The casing is built in and paneled. Between the uprights on each step are narrow openings with Tudor arches. Above the landing square balusters are arranged in groups of three. But the architectural feature of this room is a massive fireplace built in the inner wall. The face



THE MAIN STAIRWAY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



THE DINING-ROOM FIREPLACE

is of Roman brick, a soft yellow gray, the opening set with semi-regular blocks of gray sandstone with keystone, and forming a slightly pointed or Tudor arch. The heavy wooden mantel that extends beyond each side, as well as the paneling above, is Gothic. In the large center panel, intended for a bas-relief, a pastoral scene was painted on the plaster.

On the opposite side the wall space is broken by a cluster of three windows. Three broad false beams cross the ceiling, their ends supported by a six-inch flat moulding.

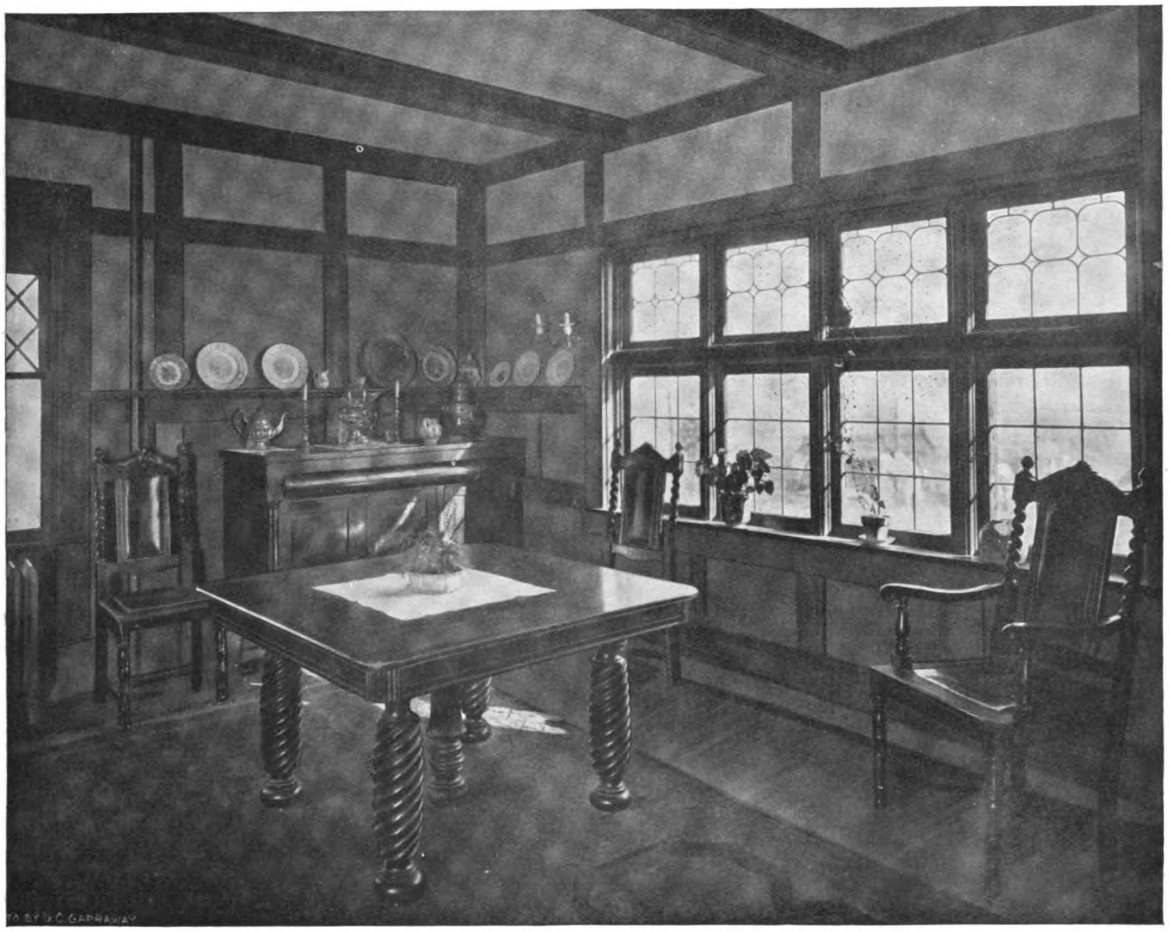
The fun now came in planning a color scheme for the living-room. The woodwork was of cypress, selected because of its beautiful grain and adaptability to even staining. We wanted the room to be cool, airy, and spacious in effect. The soft gray green suggested by old Japanese temple doors and screens we found could be produced by an inexpensive preparation of coal tar and turpentine to which was added a little blue. When applied with a brush and wiped, this gave an extremely soft effect, ranging from a delicate green tone to an orange where the grain of the wood was exposed. The walls were tinted a light warm yellow gray, and the ceiling between the false beams the same shade, but of lighter tone.

On the floor, stained a gray brown with a preparation made of tar, umber and hard oil, were spread a large cashmere rug with tones of dull yellow, Turkey red, and deep purple, and other smaller Oriental rugs of the same blending.

The andirons, fire set and screen, lamps and gas fixtures were of old brass. It might be of interest to state that we had made to order by a small manufacturing company, and at an expense no greater than that of ordinary fixtures of stock pattern, gas sconces of our own design.

With a scheme of soft yellow and green grays in wall and woodwork as a background, we arranged to advantage old studio furnishings, straight-back and arm chairs of dead black, tables of old mahogany, a Chinese lantern of teak, bits of porcelain, Russian copper and dull brass urns, and vases of mellow Satsuma. A bit of antique Persian embroidery, carelessly thrown over a grand piano in one corner, broke the too great expanse of ebony. Hangings in

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



THE DINING-ROOM, SHOWING THE OLD ENGLISH WINDOW

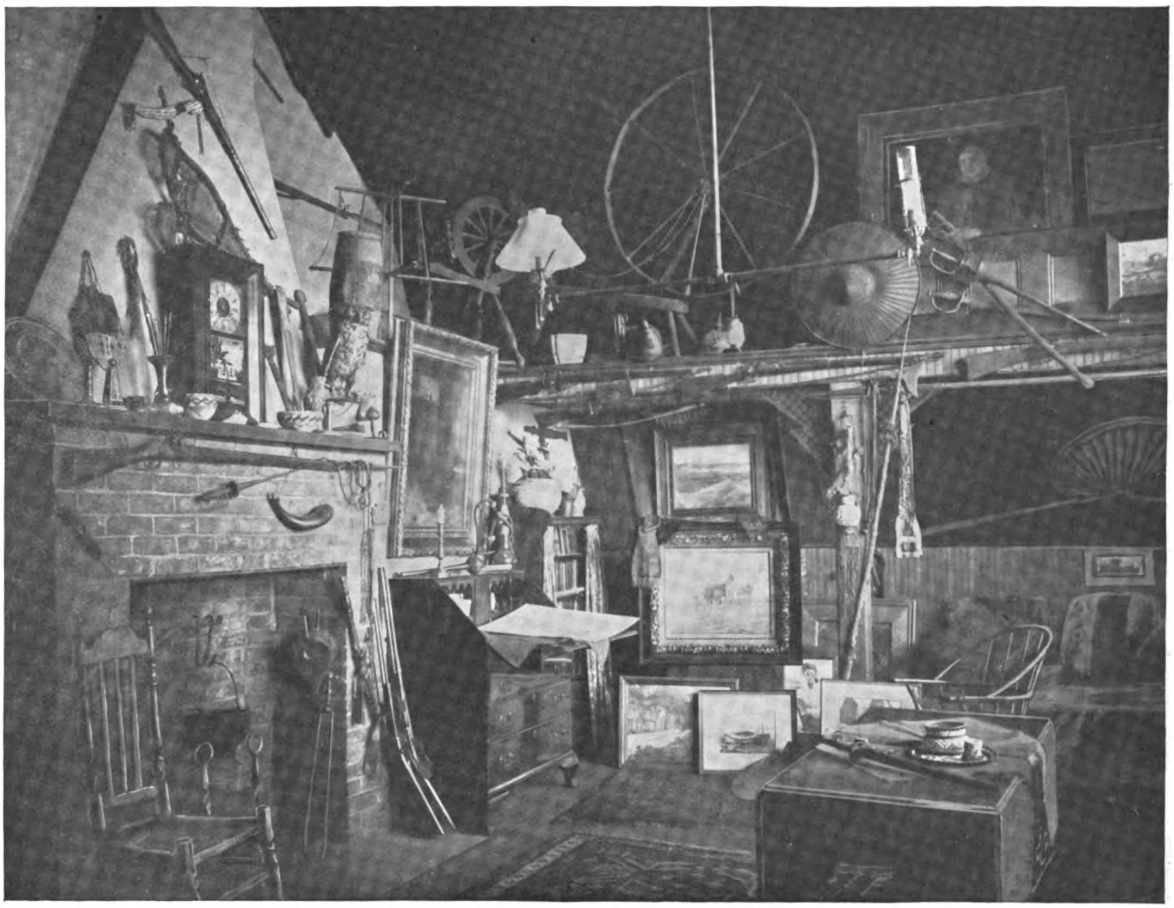
soft yellow, old gold and purple as well as the tapestry back and seat of an odd chair add a pleasing note of color, but perhaps the key-note of the room, is a small glazed vase of bright lemon color.

In strong and yet harmonious contrast to the living-room, is the deeper and richer coloring of the dining-room. Here the woodwork is stained a weathered oak and given a dead-lac finish. Between the open paneled wainscoting to the height of the plate rack, the plaster is tinted a maroon to correspond with the brick of the fireplace. The rough-cast plaster in the intermediate panels is a light terra-cotta and above the narrow panels of the frieze and the spaces between the false beaming, a pale warm yellow. The fireplace built in a recess or ingle-nook to the left of the entrance, is ceiled over somewhat lower than the rest of the room, and has an arched lintel of wood. High backed settles are built in and with the brick hearth extend out to the dining-room wall. A Delft tile above the fireplace mantel, a representation of historic old New York, set in a two by six foot panel, lends a bright note in the color harmony, and, combined with the Dutch steins and candlesticks on the mantel, a long rifle underneath, as well as a quaint iron fluid lamp suspended from the ceiling, gives this corner a comfortable suggestion of bygone times.

The dining-room set is of heavy English oak, somewhat darker in tone than the woodwork, each chair having seats and back of dull red leather studded with brass headed nails. The other pieces, a San Domingo mahogany sideboard, Sheraton serving table and cabinet for china, most useful articles in themselves, while not of the same character as the rest of the room, are rich in color and do not openly conflict. On the plate rack and sideboard are displayed our New England heirlooms—odd plates of Staffordshire and English pastoral scenes, teapots and bowls of flowing blue, pewter platters and dishes of copper. A thick Afghanistan rug of deep maroon and dark blue covers the floor leaving a narrow margin only of the stained flooring.

Beyond doubt, however, the greatest delight of the dining-room is the English window through which

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



A CORNER OF THE STUDIO

the morning sun as it makes its low eastern circuit, enters in undisputed control. Through the hot summer days, the overhanging eaves act as a screen. This window is a reproduction from a sketch the writer secured in one of the old inns of Chester, England. It is eight feet in length by four and a half in height and is divided into eight sections by heavy wooden mullions. The upper sash, which are stationary, have leaded glass of circular formations; but the lower windows, with panes of glass oblong in shape, are hinged and open out. The sill, in imitation of the original, forms a wide shelving for plants and running house vines. Remarkable as it may seem, the glazier's bill for the leading and glass of this window, was but twenty dollars.

From the dining-room, a swinging five paneled door enters the butler's pantry which completely isolates the kitchen.

A landing made by a turn in the main stairway is broad enough for a grandfather's clock, and two square casement windows opening upon it furnish light also for the second floor hallway. The doors are all five paneled and the woodwork is treated the same as in the living-room. The bath-room is at the further end. On one side of this hall open two connecting bedrooms in white enamel throughout, the walls in both toned a light warm yellow.

While the plaster on the first floor was rough finished so that when tinted it would give the quality of a textile, in the bedrooms a smooth finish was given, to remain a flat kalsomine only until the house had settled, when any appearing cracks could be filled up and suitable wall-papers put on.

In the front room, besides a double dormer window on the east, a bay window projects out over the porch roof on the south, giving sunshine throughout the entire day. Under this a seat is built in with hinged lid, thus giving a convenient shirt-waist box. A dresser of bird's-eye maple, straight backed chairs of maple, bamboo stand, and a brass bedstead carry out the scheme of light and cheerfulness which is also helped by a Japanese matting of yellow gray with figures in blue and ochre.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The adjoining bedroom, or guests' room, is furnished in old Colonial mahogany. A bureau with swell front and legs supporting heavy columns occupies the center of one wall, while over it hangs a curiously carved mirror with painted landscape in the upper panel. A large bed placed opposite, wash-stand with bowl and pitcher of mulberry, a drop leaf sewing-table, chairs and quaint rocker complete the room.

The studio on the right, with its ample proportions and height, in so seemingly a small house, never ceases to impress the visitor.

Twenty-eight feet in length, with a width of sixteen feet, the gambrel roof sheathed on the inside with matched and beaded North Carolina pine, forms the end walls. These rise to a height of fourteen feet where the ceiling is sheathed in the same manner, allowing for an air-well or storeroom above. This space ventilated by a latticed window opens into the third floor hallway and casement windows set high in the studio wall also open on this landing.

Four large swinging windows six feet in height, joined together, admit the north light, which can be regulated by opaque shades that raise from the sills. On the inner wall is an enormous fireplace made of rough brick, with a square four foot opening, extending into the room and capped with a heavy oaken mantel, six feet above the floor. This fireplace rests on doubled floor timbers and in addition is supported by a turned brick arch between the floors. To carry out the Colonial scheme there is suspended from a wrought iron crane, in one side of the opening, an antique iron kettle. The andirons also of iron, made from a simple pattern by the local blacksmith, are massive enough to permit of the use of heavy logs.

The wide plastered chimney breast above the mantel gradually tapers back to the chimney itself, which is exposed several feet below the ceiling. Built out with the breast, a little higher than the mantel, is an enclosed space with wooden cap and plastered wall; the upper surface forming a sort of gallery used as a receptacle for studio traps, but its real purpose is to enclose a back stairway, the door of which opens into the hall. In this way was solved a problem quite as difficult as the planning of the studio itself. This gallery is continued across the rear wall and supported by a single square post not only gives room underneath for a full size divan, but breaks an otherwise bare wall space. Old spinning and flax wheels placed here out of the way show to advantage.

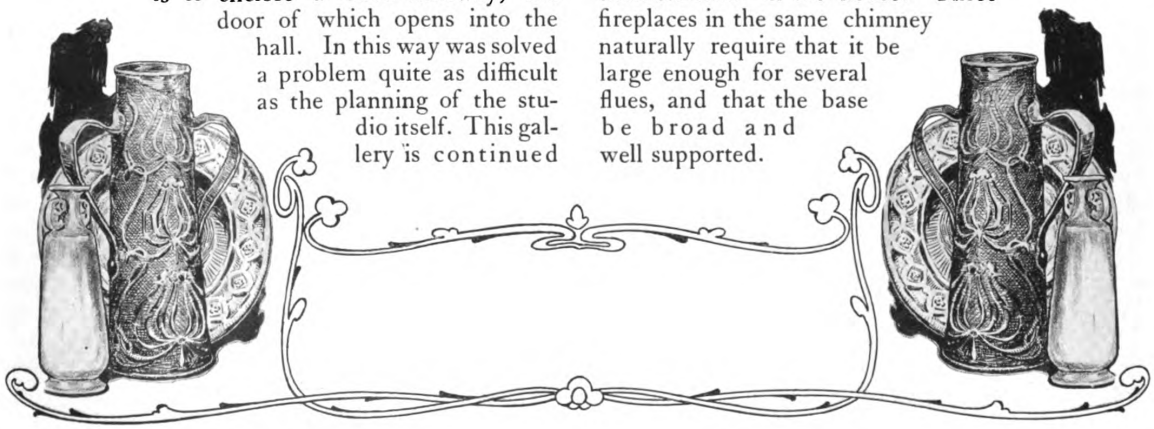
It was an easy matter to stain the cypress trim of windows, doors and closets a light weathered brown made from coal tar and turpentine, but the extensive sheathing of the ceiling and two sides required heavy ladders and staging. The day the painters arrived at this point in their contract in which they had already met with a number of surprises in the combining of pigments to produce wall tints somewhat softer and more subtle than the conventional color cards, the owner was called out of town. Returning in the early afternoon, expecting to find the work well under way, he was astonished to find the men, bedaubed with tar, scratching their heads in sore perplexity and actually on a strike. They had refused to go on with the work when they found that pine would not take an even stain. The result which they had obtained and which had so discouraged them, was the very effect desired, that of a loft with timbers stained by weather and age.

It is not necessary to say that all studios are much alike in their furnishings of rugs, bric-a-brac, arms, weapons, and hangings. The main point is to have plenty of room, good light, and to be undisturbed. This room possesses these if nothing more.

To give an idea of the capacity of the studio, one evening when some forty persons assembled in the room, a belated guest upon entering the deserted living-room, apologized profusely for being the first arrival, and looked his astonishment when it was explained to him that the other members of the party would be found on the next floor.

From the hall an open stair with plain rail and pin balusters leads to the third floor, on which are the servants' rooms and storerooms.

The house is heated by steam. In the larger rooms two radiators of different sizes allow for a greater or less degree of heat. The studio heats as easily as the smallest room in the house. Three fireplaces in the same chimney naturally require that it be large enough for several flues, and that the base be broad and well supported.



Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Garden of Hardy Flowers

By EBEN E. REXFORD

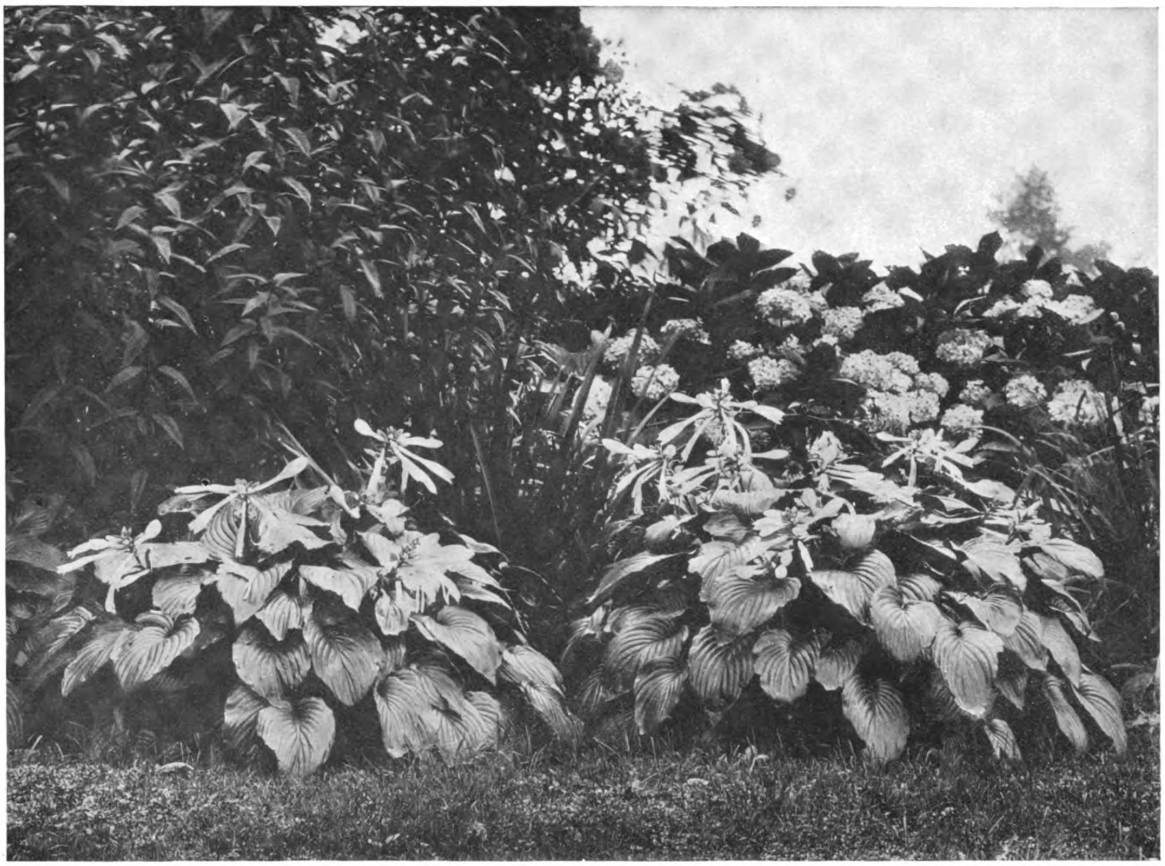
MANY a woman loves flowers, but goes without a garden, because she has not time to care for it properly. But the woman who does this has in mind, nine times out of ten, a garden of annual flowers. She thinks of the labor and time involved in spading up the soil, in making beds, in seed-sowing, and weed-pulling. But she does not think of the garden of hardy flowers which calls for but a fraction of the time and labor that must be expended on annuals. Were she to do that, and give the matter a little thought, she would soon understand the advantage of such a garden, and she would set about the making of one at once—this very season, in fact.

The fact is, hardy plants—and by this is meant those which are sufficiently strong to endure a Northern winter with but little attention in the way of protection,—require very little care. Plant them in good soil, and keep grass and weeds from encroaching on them, and robbing them of the nutriment they need, and they will afford you pleasure for years. By and by it may be necessary to divide old plants, or to re-set them, but this is easy work, and something that will not have to be done oftener than once in three or four years. Each spring the plants ought to have all grass removed from about their roots, and some good fertilizer should be dug into the soil, in liberal quantity. It will not take ten minutes' time, to a plant, to do this. And when it is done, about all it will be necessary to do each season is done. Possibly weeds may get a start about the plants, but the use of the hoe for a few minutes, once a week, during the early part of the season, will clear the ground of these intruders. Compare this with the amount of work that must be done among annuals, and one will readily see that all the arguments are on the side of the hardy plant.

A collection of hardy plants, once well established, will increase in beauty for years. Indeed, if well-cared for, it is good for an indefinite period. We frequently find old houses which have been deserted for years about which some of the old-fashioned flowers still grow and flourish, fighting for their lives, and keeping weed and grass at bay. An annual is satisfactory, as long as it lasts, but its beauty is for a season only, and next year the work of starting it and caring for it must all be done over. And this work, which is hard, and much of it unpleasant, cannot be disposed of in a short time, early in the season, but must be continued throughout many weeks. It *must* be given, or your garden will prove a failure, for annuals cannot take care of themselves, but hardy plants can, to a great degree, do this. I am not overstating it when I say that the amount of care required by a large collection of hardy plants will not equal that demanded by one small bed of annuals. When the reader grasps the full significance of that assertion, she will begin to see how much more satisfactory a

COLUMBINE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



DAY LILIES

collection of hardy plants can be made for the woman of limited time for garden work, than even a small garden of annuals.

The impression prevails to a considerable extent that from hardy plants one gets but few flowers. That is, in the aggregate. There may be quite a profuse crop, at some time during the season, but after that, none. The fact is, most of our perennials bloom for weeks, and it is an easy matter to make a selection that will cover the entire season. Some come into bloom weeks before the annuals begin, and some are in their prime after many of the annuals are gone. And when one comes to consider that the hollyhock, the Rudbeckia, the peony, and the perennial phlox belong to this class of plants, it will be readily understood what grand displays of color can be depended on from them. No annual can equal some of them.

Spring is the proper season in which to plant a collection of these flowers. The florists can furnish last-year's seedlings, which will bloom the present season, but not with the profusion characteristic of older plants, or they can send you old, strong roots from which immediate effects of a satisfactory nature can be expected. Personally, my preference would be for two-year-old plants. These will be large and strong enough to bloom well, and you will not run the risk of getting stock made by dividing old clumps whose vitality may have been on the wane.

Have the soil in which you set them made fine and rich, and be sure it is spaded up to the depth of at least a foot. When the roots are put in place, press the soil firmly about them, and then water well.

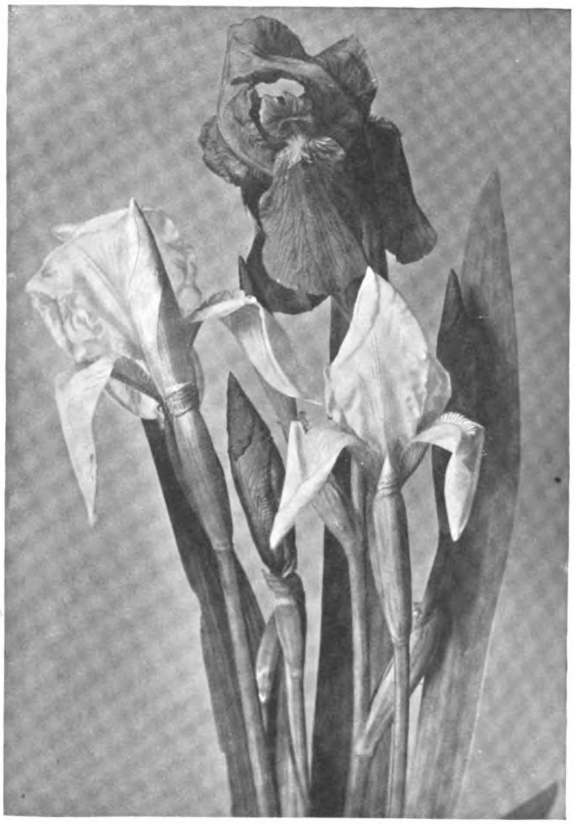
I would never advise planting these,—or any other plants, for that matter—in rows. Do everything possible to avoid primness and formality. Group your plants, taking care to so arrange them that there will be no conflict of colors, and making sure that the low-growing sorts have places in the foreground. You can tell about these things by studying your catalogues carefully. No greater mistake can be made than planting them in a haphazard way, for by following that method you are sure to get colors together that will be utterly discordant, and your tall plants may entirely hide the low ones. A good location for a collection of hardy plants is along the sides of the lot, where it joins your neighbor's. If possible, coax him to supplement

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

your work of the improvement of the home grounds by planting a similar collection on his side of the fence. A partnership border of this kind will be found vastly more effective than a one-sided one, such as yours will be if there is nothing to balance it on the other side of the fence.

Among the taller-growing plants, which should be given places in the back row, and which every collection ought to include, are the hollyhocks, both single and double, the delphiniums, and the "golden glow," Rudbeckia. The hollyhocks come in a wide range of brilliant, as well as delicate colors. The double sorts are the most showy, but the single kinds are stateliest. The delphiniums in intense blue, and white, are extremely showy, if well supported. Unless they are provided with some substantial support, the wind is likely to break down their tall, heavily-laden stalks, and when this happens, the plants are ruined. Rudbeckia, "golden glow," is one of our most valuable plants, because its profuse crops of rich yellow flowers light up the garden like a burst of sunshine. It is extremely valuable for cutting.

Among our earliest bloomers is the convallaria, or lily-of-the-valley, one of the loveliest and sweetest



PURPLE AND WHITE IRIS

PYRETHRUM OR GIANT DAISY

of all flowers. This is a low grower, and should be given a place in the immediate foreground, and where it can have shade if possible.

The aquilegias are early bloomers. They come in pure white, purple, dark and light blue, scarlet, pink, and yellow. In some varieties two or more of these colors are combined. They are very profuse bloomers. They grow in large clumps of very attractive foliage, from which their long flower-stalks are sent up in great quantities, all laden with flowers of most peculiar shape. We have both double and single sorts.

The dicentra is another early bloomer. It sends up scores of long, gracefully arching stalks, bearing foliage almost as attractive as that of a fern, and terminated with sprays of drooping pink and white flowers of exquisite loveliness. This plant is popularly known as "bleeding heart," because of the shape of its pendant blossoms.

The peony is too well known to need special mention here. No garden can be considered complete if it does not include at least half a dozen of the most distinct varieties. Next to the rose, this is one of our most valuable flowers, either for garden decoration, or for cutting. The iris is the orchid of the garden. Its colors are wonderful in variety, and so

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OUTDOOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS

brilliant and delicate that one never tires of the flower, as we are likely to of commoner sorts. It makes a most magnificent display during June and July. Be sure to plant it.

It is not generally known by the amateur florist that we have a class of chrysanthemums sufficiently hardy to stand a Northern winter, but such is the case. They are not as large or rich in color as the more popular varieties grown in pots, but they are delightful flowers, for all that, and deserve a place in every border.

So do the Funkias, better known as day lilies. These are as attractive in foliage as in flower, their rich green leaves, with deep indentations, forming an excellent groundwork against which to display their lovely pure white blossoms.

If I were asked to name the best perennial, all things considered, I think my decision would be in favor of the hardy phlox. Such rich colors, such great masses of bloom, such luxuriance of growth is found in no other plant of its class. For six weeks or two months it makes the garden gay with its crimsons and carmines, its pale rose, lilac, mauve, and pure white bloom. Anybody can grow it. Do not overlook it.

We have several excellent lilies that are at home in the border. Prominent among these is the old tiger lily, in tawny orange, spotted with brown, the candelabrum lily, soft yellow, and the dear old annunciation lilies, of purest white and most perfect shape. These are to the garden what the Bermuda lily is to the florist's collection of Easter flowers.

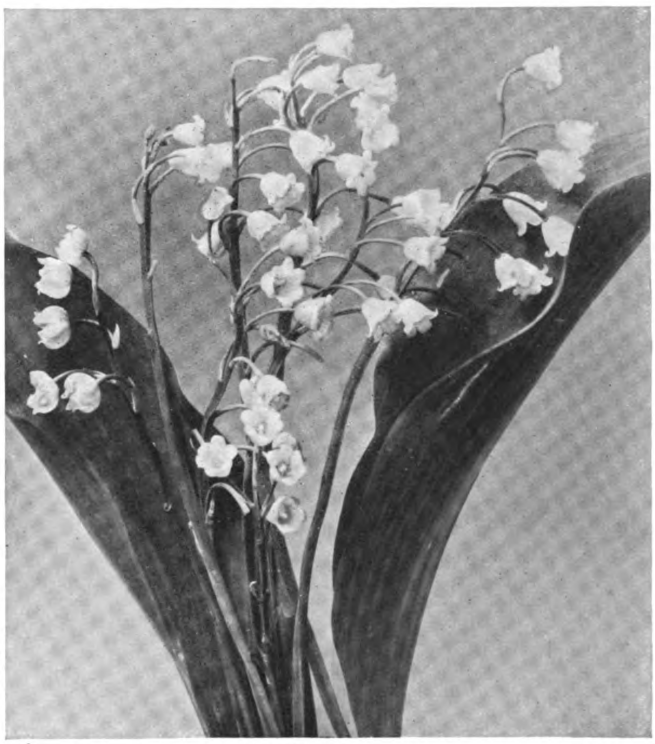
Coreopsis lanceolata is a most excellent bloomer, of rich yellow. It is valuable for cutting, having long flower-stalks. *Phlox subulata*—the "moss pink"—is one of our best hardy plants for edging beds and groups. *Achillea rosea* and *A. aurea*, rose and yellow,—are free and constant bloomers, well adapted for locations in the front row.

Pyrethrum uliginosum,—the "giant daisy"—is, what its popular name would indicate, an overgrown daisy of rampant habit and wonderful freedom of bloom. It is a late bloomer. The new claimant for popular favor, Burbank's Shasta daisy, ought to be given a place in all collections, as it blooms throughout the season, and is extremely valuable for cutting.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Spiræa palmata and *S. alba* are lovely flowers, the first-named a soft pink, the other a cream white. The individual blossoms are very small, but there is such a multitude of them in a panicle that the effect is quite that of a great pink or white plume, held well above the lovely, dark green foliage, which grows in such profusion at the base of the plant.

The perennial asters are superb plants for garden use. These are our native wild asters domesticated or varieties grown from seed of the most satisfactory kinds. Some of them grow to a height of eight feet, others four and five, and some are dainty little things admirably adapted to front-row planting. These small sorts are generally blue and white, with yellow centers, and are really the loveliest of the entire family, though the tall growers are grand decorative plants, with purple, rosy-violet, and lavender flowers, always effective if properly placed.

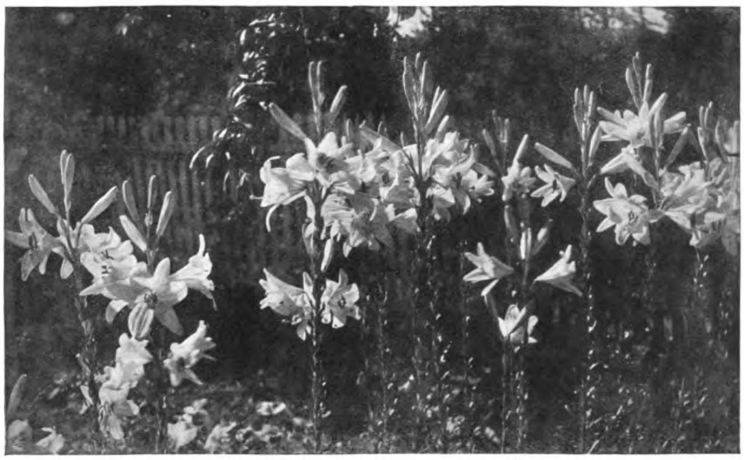


LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

Of course it would be impossible to mention all desirable hardy plants in an article of this length. I have spoken of a few of the kinds I consider best adapted to general culture.

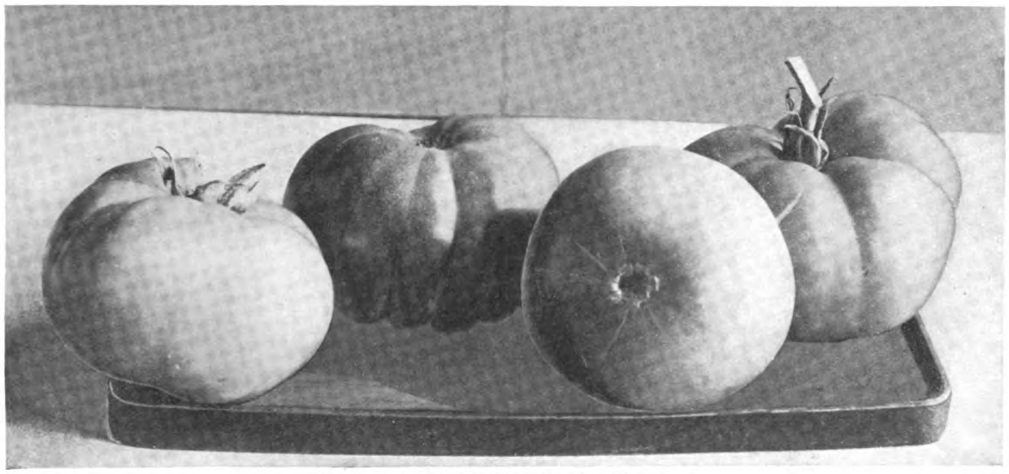
Those the amateur may feel justified in undertaking to grow. They are kinds which succeed in most soils, and are entirely hardy throughout the North. Protection is not absolutely necessary for any of them, but it is always advisable, for if it is given, heaving of the soil from the action of frost is prevented, and that means prevention of broken and loosened roots—a condition almost certain to result when the soil about a plant is not covered with several inches of litter in the fall.

Bear in mind that success in the growing of flowers depends largely upon the intimate relations existing between the gardener and his plants. Each plant should be studied individually.



A Stately Row of Annunciation Lilies

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Ponderosa and Golden Sunrise Tomatoes

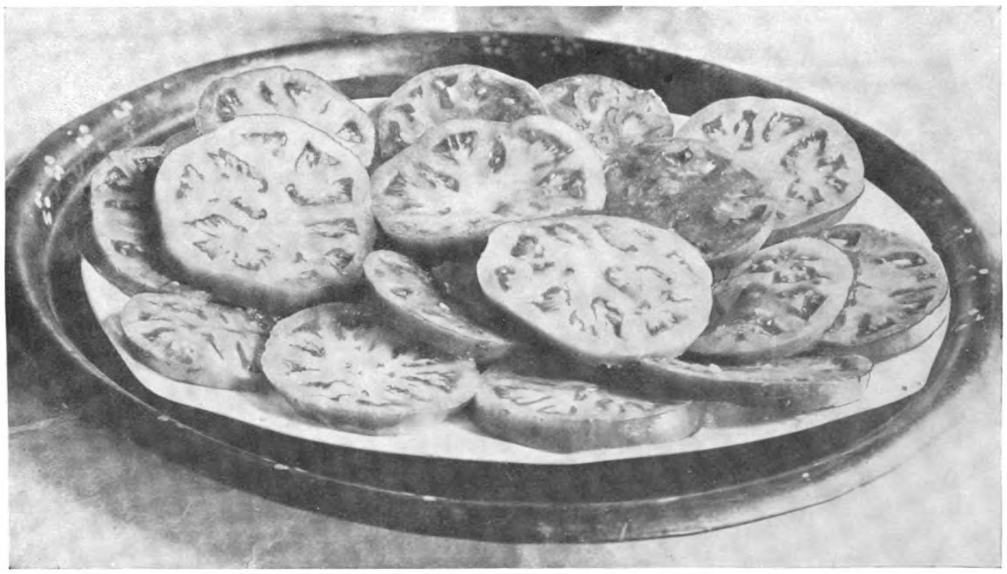
Good Tomatoes for the Garden

By I. M. ANGELL

THE amateur gardener will make no mistake if he plants Ponderosa and Golden Sunrise tomatoes for home use. He will search through many catalogues before he will find their equals. The Ponderosa is, of course, well known. It is famous for its size and other good qualities. In an ordinary garden, with no special care, it reaches a pound and a half, and its solidity and seedlessness are remarkable. The flavor is all that could be desired.

A good mate to Ponderosa, among the large yellow sorts, is Golden Sunrise. It is nearly as large and the flavor is excellent. The color is a beautiful yellow, so fair and perfect that we always regret having to cut one.

These two kinds are desirable for either slicing or cooking. There may be earlier sorts, but the home gardener would do better to wait for these than fill his ground with inferior varieties, simply for the sake of their earliness.



THE TOMATOES SLICED

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Small House Which is Good

I. A DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

WALTER P. CRABTREE, Architect

THE house illustrated and described herewith was completed last July, and comes very near being all the owner and architect expected it to be. It stands in the center of the lot, facing west, with a brick walk leading to the front porch.

The brickwork of the first story was laid in flemish bond, with headers of "niggerheads," with window and door sills of pink granite in keeping with the design of house, with the second story and gables shingled.

The cellar wall is of rubble-stone masonry, twenty inches thick, pointed both inside and out, and the underpinning wall above is of brick twelve inches thick.

The cellar contains coal bins, servants' toilet, laundry with set tubs and stove, vegetable cellar and heater. The cellar floor was cemented.

All exterior finishing wood was of the best white pine, shingles of red cedar and flooring of porch and terrace was of white pine ⅞ of an inch by 2½ inches laid with white lead in all joints.

The construction and material throughout were of the best, the idea being to save by economical planning.

Entering the staircase hall from the roomy covered porch, the two main rooms are on either side and are entered through large trimmed openings, throwing the master portion of the house open, giving a cheerful and inviting appearance to the whole. Directly opposite the entrance door is the main staircase with seat at the base with hinged lids, which is used for rubbers and overshoes. On the first landing is a door leading to the den, this making a combination staircase for servants. From the staircase hall is a small passage to kitchen and to cellar stairway so arranged that the master may care for the furnace without going through the kitchen.

The dining-room was planned for a square table, it being nearly square with the large bay at the front. The living-room, just across the hall, is especially attractive; the rear of this room is arranged in a nook with large open fireplace at one end and seat at the other.

The second floor arrangement is very simple. The staircase hall is in the center and is well lighted through the large opening to sewing-room which is on the front of house. The doors to the four chambers are grouped around this hall. The bath-room is placed convenient to all chambers and also connects with the family chamber. The side walls of the bath-room to a height of five feet are plastered with a finishing coat of Keene's cement and then marked off to imitate tile work. Each chamber has ample closet room and the space of overhang of roof is used for low closets and drawers.

The attic was arranged for two bedrooms, with a finished hallway connecting the two.

The terrace is mostly covered by the overhang of the eaves, which was so designed that all rooms in the second story would be full height. The terrace was carried around the southwest corner so as to secure the summer breezes.

The interior trim, while the best of their several kinds and of special form, is very simple in outline. Kitchen, pantry and attic hall and rooms are finished in North Carolina pine and finished natural. The chambers, bath-room and den are finished in the same material but stained, the colors being tobacco brown for family chamber, white enamel for little girl's and bath-room, dark brown wood tint for boy's room and colonial oak for guest chamber. The den is stained bog oak; quartered white oak flooring of narrow width was used in staircase hall, living and dining-rooms, filled and waxed.

The hall and sewing-room on second floor are finished in cypress, stained in color to match the oak finish in lower hall.

Both the living and dining-rooms are finished in brown ash, while the staircase and hall are finished in quartered oak.

All hardware throughout is of solid bronze; old brass finish, and all plumbing fixtures are of the best. Windows on front and sides are glazed with plate glass, the balance being of common glass, double thick.

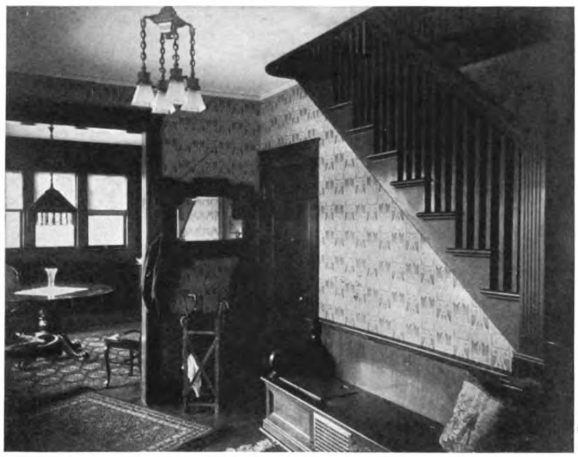
The fireplaces, one in living-room and one in den, are of special design laid up with pressed brick, and all flues are lined with fire clay flue liners.

The heating is by a tubular hot air heater, with registers of stamped steel, old brass finish to match lighting fixtures and hardware.

The leading idea throughout the construction of the house was to spend no money on things not essential to the comfort of the owner's family but to spend all that was demanded to make a house of thorough construction and good appearance.

The cost, $5,500, was for the building complete, ready for occupancy, and, considering the amount of room it contains and general appearance, was a very reasonable figure.

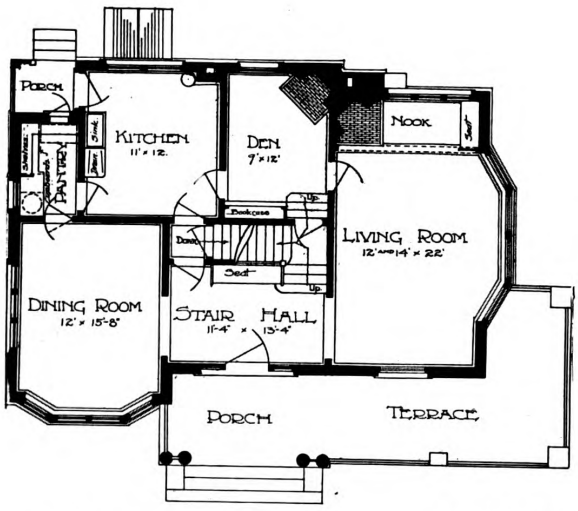
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



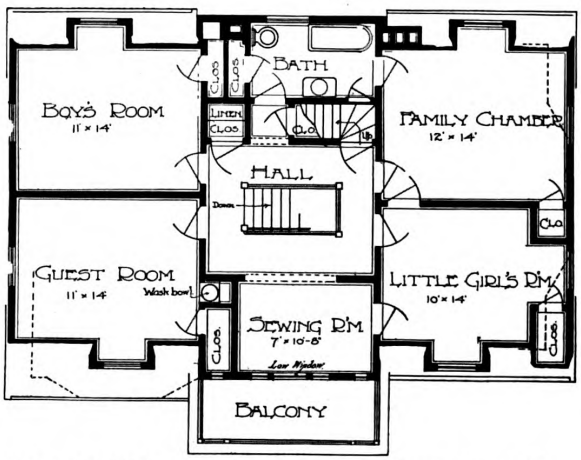
The Hall

The Living-Room

Front View of the House



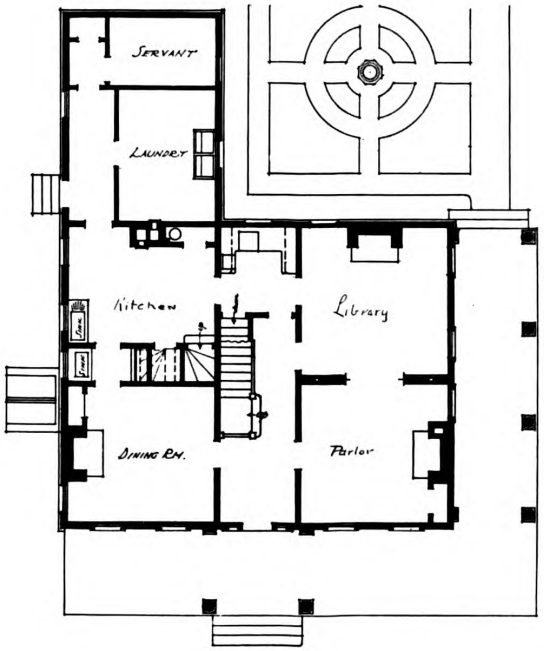
First Floor Plan



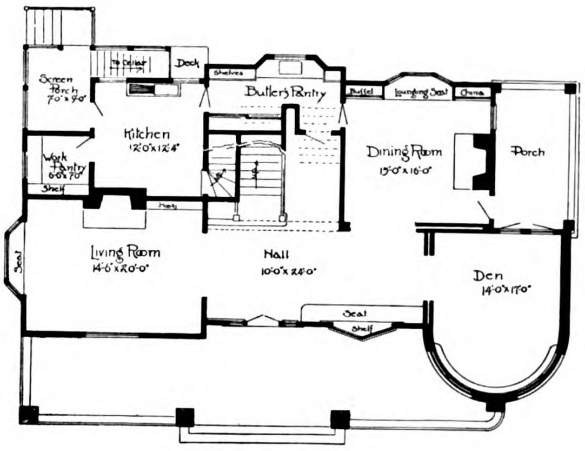
Second Floor Plan

A DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

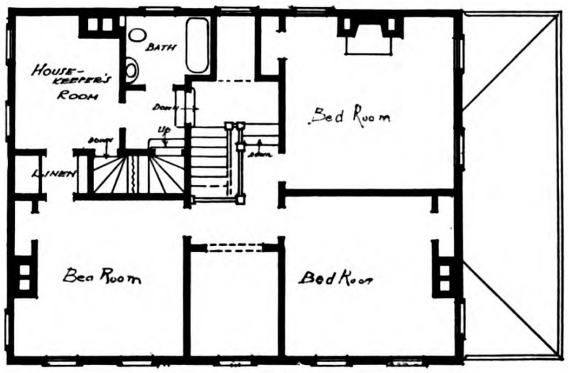
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



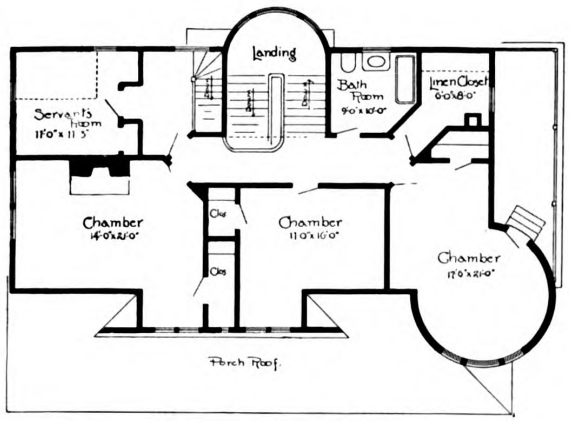
First Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

A NEW HOUSE ON OLD LINES
CHARLES E. PATCH, *Architect*

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE
SEYMOUR E. LOCKE *Architect*

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

II. A New House on Old Lines

CHARLES E. PATCH, Architect

THERE is nothing of novelty in this design as the house represents a deliberate return to old models, with such modifications, however, as would better suit with the conveniences of to-day.

The house is thoroughly well built and the work was all done by local workmen. The lumber and all other woodwork mentioned in the first item was contracted for with a large firm in Maine. The doors are of red cedar, the finish is partly Gulf cypress and partly whitewood, the whitewood portion being painted and the cypress stained. The heating is hot water, and the floors hard pine throughout, rift sawed in the principal rooms and halls.

Towards the east is a piazza with columns (the end one showing in the photograph) looking eastward to the shore, Ipswich Bay and the sea in the distance. The plans will show other features, such as the vista from end to end of the front rooms and from front to back of the rooms on the right hand side.

It should be noted also, that all the finish, both exterior and interior, was made to order from detail as were also of course, the mantels. Old-fashioned brass hardware and brass thumb latches were used throughout.

These plans and items of cost are contributed to show that, even with labor as high as it is to-day, a good type of simple house with rooms of good size, may yet be well built at reasonable cost. The following schedule of cost of this residence at Ipswich, Mass., will be of interest:

All woodwork in the building, frame, boarding, floors, sashes, doors, blinds, finish, etc	$2200.00
Carpenters' labor	1025.00
Excavating cellar, mason work, plastering and fireplaces	584.00
Lathing	45.00
Window weights, nails, sheathing paper, deafening paper, metal flashings	65.00
Finish hardware	67.00
Builder's (rough) hardware	12.00
Painters' work	260.00
Mantels	70.00
Electric wiring	40.00
Heating	435.00
Plumbing	300.00
	$5103.00
Architect	255.00
	$5358.00

III. A Comfortable House

SEYMOUR E. LOCKE, Architect

THE site of this house demanded a building whose greatest length would be parallel with the street. It is located on an avenue in Pasadena, California, which runs parallel with and overlooks the Arroyo Seco and the San Rafael Hills.

The combination of shingles and the rough granite boulders from the beds of the mountain streams is a favorite one in that section and produces effects, taken in conjunction with the general setting of the place, at once picturesque and artistic.

The extreme dimensions of the building are approximately thirty-eight feet by sixty-one feet. A commodious cellar for the necessary heating apparatus, and the other usual purposes to which a cellar is put, is provided with a portion of it exposed to the outside light, the house being built on the edge of a bluff.

The first floor, by reference to the plans, will be seen to contain a good living-room and den at the front of the house, connected by a hall which in itself is a delightful lounging-room. The stairway leads up from this hall to a very spacious landing from the circular bay window of which charming views of valley and mountains may be had. The dining-room and kitchen at the rear are connected by the butler's pantry, which is under the stairway landing.

The second floor has sleeping rooms for family and servants; also bath-room, linen closet, etc. The floors throughout the house are double, sound proofed and laid with first quality vertical grained Oregon pine, planed, scraped and sandpapered and finished in best wax finish.

The standing trim of the first floor, except the kitchen department, is of Shasta pine, a beautiful wood with satin-like grain, growing in the high Sierras, which when varnished and rubbed to a dull gloss surface is particularly attractive. The stairway and upper hall were finished with the same wood. The plastering of the walls and ceilings of all living-rooms was finished with a rough sand coat and was tinted in strong but harmonious colors.

The woodwork of the chambers was painted with egg-shel white, and the walls covered with papers of artistic design. The plumbing fixtures were of the best sanitary type, the hardware as good as is made for wear, and the electric fixtures artistic and appropriate, matching the hardware finish in the several rooms. The construction throughout was substantial and honest.

The building was erected under contract at a total cost of about $5800. This, however, was at a time when materials and labor were probably at least ten per cent. less than they are to-day.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Edging Plants that May be Increased by Root Division

By IDA D. BENNETT

THE use of plants as an edging or border to the flower beds doubles its blooming capacity and, where the area of one's garden is restricted, is of value from an economic as well as an esthetic point of view. There are few, if any, beds but what are improved by the addition of some low growing plant around the edge, bringing the flower bed into relation with the sod without any intervening strip of bare soil. If a plant that gives bloom in harmony with the taller occupant of the bed, so much the better.

I remember seeing once in Eastern New York a garden, a vegetable garden, where the vegetables were grown in well-arranged beds each of which was edged with a plant of lower growth and contrasting color such as parsley, a low growing blood-red beet, bronzy lettuce or the like and the effect of the lettuce with the purple foliage of the egg plants, of the parsley with the deep red of the beet, was something to be remembered as an evidence of artistic faculty not often applied to the common things of life. One looks for artistic effects in the lawn and flower garden, but the one who conceives and carries out the possibilities in the common kitchen garden is a genius; and yet how simple and practical it is; no space wasted, no plants grown but what would have ordinarily been required, but the ability to recognize the beautiful amid lowly surroundings and deftly place it in artistic combinations.

From an economic standpoint, taking the question of labor involved in the annual setting of borders, the hardy perennial border is greatly to be preferred to the annual one. Fortunately there is a goodly array of plants to choose from so that much individual taste may be indulged in their selection. One of the most easily started and grown is the *Phlox subulata*, or moss pink as it is sometimes called. Planted in early spring, setting the plants a few inches apart, it will by fall have closed up the gap and early in May, the following spring, be a mass of bloom, completely covering the foliage from sight. This comes in pink and in white and the only care it requires is to keep it trimmed close to the boundaries assigned to it as it has a penchant for carpeting everything in sight. All dead growth should be promptly removed as a straggly, ill-kept border is a disfigurement in place of an adornment.

The plants may be increased by dividing the branches, as they will root wherever they touch the ground and in this fact consists their great value for carpet bedding, covering graves and the like, as from their multiplicity of roots they are able to extract more nourishment from the soil than plants with only one root. The plants may be divided at any time after they are through flowering or very early in the spring.

No daintier, more cheerful plant for the border can be desired than the English daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Easily started from seed in the spring it forms small rosette-shaped plants that by fall may be divided into several plants, or as many as there are crowns, and in this way soon furnish a long border. The seed may be started in boxes in the house, in the hotbed, or in the open ground. In purchasing seed care should be taken to secure a good strain of the large flowered, double variety and as the flowers come into bloom all single or semi-double plants should be weeded out. The English daisy seeds very freely and plants are constantly coming up in unexpected places that greatly increase one's stock.

They may be divided in the spring or in the fall. Lift the plants and taking hold of each crown, of which there will be several, pull gently apart and set the new plants three or four inches apart. Each plant will yield from five to seven new plants. Plants which have not bloomed too freely during summer may be lifted, potted and grown in a cool north window in winter if desired.

Under the head of primroses many hardy border plants are classified, chief of which are the auriculas, polyanthus of our grandmother's garden and the English cowslip. All are easily raised from seed and will gladden the garden in early spring with a wealth of bright blossoms. The English cowslip comes in pale yellow not unlike our native cowslip of the bogs and marshes and is always the source of tender, homesick memories to those who have watched it grow in English lanes and Irish meadows. The polyanthus comes in various shades of red and orange, the double cups being usually a bright red or scarlet with yellow throat and present a brilliant appearance in the spring sunshine. It should have protection in the winter which should not be removed entirely until all danger of frost is past as the cold is liable to affect the color of the blossoms rendering them duller. All the varieties of primroses may be divided by pulling apart the crowns and resetting them after they are through flowering in the spring; they will then become established before cold weather. Seed may be sown in the house, hotbed or cold frame and the plants transplanted into permanent position when

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

large enough and the plants will bloom the following spring.

English violets make an attractive border for a bed of hardy perennials, although their season of bloom is confined to the spring months. They may be purchased of the florist in the spring or started from seed sown in the fall in the house or cold frame.

As violet seed cannot be depended to come up the same season that it is sown it is, perhaps, better to purchase a dozen plants of the florist and by repeated root division increase them to the desired number. Violets are heavy feeders and should be supplied during the growing season with abundant moisture and liquid manure. To yield large and abundant blooms during the flowering season they must not be neglected during the remainder of the year and for this reason are to be recommended as a border for a bed of plants requiring abundant moisture as in this way they are apt to receive the attention they might be deprived of were they in a bed by themselves.

One of the very daintiest plants for the hardy border in spring is the hepatica or liverwort. Although its blossoms remain for but a few days the foliage, which comes after the blossoms, is very attractive and drooping, suiting well for a border plant. If one is fortunate enough to be in the secret of their haunts one may bring from the woods these firstlings of the spring and establish them where they may be enjoyed as it is difficult to catch these early bloomers. No matter how early one visits their haunts in the first warm days of spring we are apt to find the treasures flown and only the empty calyx held aloft to greet us. In the garden all this is changed and we may watch the lifting of the first little downy head and the unfolding of the dainty cups of pink and white and lavender. They make very desirable borders for beds of ferns or wild flowers, and may be increased by root division or propagated from seed.

The golden yellow saxatile is a very desirable plant where a yellow border is desired, blooming freely the second season from seed, and afterwards may be increased by root division. It is own cousin to the sweet alyssum but blooms in the spring time. There is an attractive double form of the flower.

The centaureas, although not of the plants which may be increased by root division are so easily raised from cuttings stuck in the ground that they may be considered in the same general class.

The silver leaved and fern leaved are the best. *Centaurea candidissima* being of a more trailing habit than *C. gymnocarpa* is more desirable, but should be kept closely trimmed or it will grow straggly. The pieces cut away may be used for cuttings, merely sticking them in the ground an equal distance apart, where they are to remain, when they will root and grow without further trouble.

Seed should be started in the spring in the house or hotbed and transplanted to the open ground when the weather is warm.

The Herb Garden

By H. R. MORRIS

HERBS are rather difficult to raise. They require a very rich, light soil, and much moisture, while the seeds are in the ground. When the little plants are once established, however, they grow well, and more than repay the care spent on them. The seeds should be gotten from a reliable seedsman and as they soon lose their germinating power, they should be fresh as possible. Cultural directions are on all the packets of seeds.

Most herbs bloom late in the summer, and they should be gathered in the first stage of bloom. The leaves of sage should be clipped and dried. The plant is perennial. The plants of thyme, sweet marjoram and summer savory should be cut at the root and hung up to dry. The leaves and blossoms may be rubbed off when they are quite dry. Parsley and chervil are used in fresh leaf. They are perennial, and grow well in boxes during the winter. A flourishing herb garden is more than satisfactory to both the family gardener and the family cook.

That the uses of herbs have been much restricted in these times is shown by the descriptions of some of our most cherished ones from "The Herball" of John Gerard, published in 1597 and 1633. This great folio is based on the work of the earlier herbalists, who were the pharmacists of their time, and to whom we owe the knowledge of our vegetable medicines. Even in Gerard's day herbs seem to have been used more for physic than for the savor for which we prize them, and their effect on the body had been carefully noted, as can be seen from his minute accounts of the plants themselves. The following illustrations and descriptions are reproduced from "The Herball" of 1633.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MARJEROME TIME

TIME is so well knowne that it needeth no description; because there is not any which are ignorant what *Thymum durius* is, I meane our common garden Time.

THE VERTUES.

Time boyled in water and hony drunken, is good against the cough and shortnes of the breath. . . and dissolues clotted or congealed bloud in the body. The same drunke with vinegre and salt purgeth flegme.

Made into pouder, and taken in the weight of three drams with Mede or honied vinegre, called Oxymel, and a little salt, it. . . is good against the Sciatica, the paine in the side and brest. . . and is profitable also for such as are fearefull, melancholicke, and troubled in minde.

GREAT SWEET MARJEROME

SWEET Marjerome is a low and shrubbie plant, of a whitish colour, and maruellous sweet smell, a foot or somwhat more high.

THE VERTUES.

Sweet Marjerome is a remedy against cold diseases of the braine and head, being taken any way to your best liking; put vp into the nosthrils it prouokes sneesing, and draweth forth much baggage flegme; it easeth the tooth-ache, being chewed in the mouth . . . and is used in medicines against poyson. . . The leaues are excellent good to be put into all odoriferous ointments. . . There is an excellent oyle to be drawne forth of these herbes, good against . . . all aches proceeding of a colde cause.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SUMMER SAUORIE

WINTER Sauorie . . bringeth forth very many branches, compassed on euery side with narrow and sharpe pointed leaues.

Summer Sauorie groweth with a slender brittle stalke of a foot high, diuided into little branches. . . The floures stand hard to the branches, of a light purple, tending to whitenesse.

THE VERTUES.

Winter Sauorie. . . maketh thinne, cutteth, it clenseth the passages.

Summer Sauorie . . . maketh thinne and doth maruellously preuaile against winde; therefore it is with good successe boyled and eaten with beanes, peason and other windie pulses.

GARDEN PARSLEY

THE leaues of garden Parsley are of a beautifull greene, consisting of many little ones fastned together, diuided most commonly into three parts, and also snipt round about the edges. . . Parsley is delighted with water, and therefore it naturally commeth vp neere to fountaines or springs.

THE VERTUES.

The leaues are pleasant in sauces and broth, in which besides that they giue a pleasant tast, they be also singular good to take away stoppings. . . The seeds are more profitable for medicine. . .they be commended also against the cough. . . The roots or the seeds of any of them boiled in ale and drunken, cast forth strong venom or poison, but the seed is the strongest part of the herbe.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

COMMON CHERUILL

THE leaues of Cheruill are slender, and diuersly cut, something hairy, of a whitish greene . . . the stalkes be short, slender, round, and hollow within . . . the floures be white, and grow vpon scattered tufts . . . The root is full of strings.

THE VERTUES.

The leaues of sweet Cheruill are exceeding good, wholesome and pleasant among other sallad herbs, giuing the taste of Anise seed vnto the rest. .. The seeds eaten as a sallad whiles they are yet green, with oile, vinegar, and pepper, exceed all other sallads by many degrees, both in pleasantnesse of taste, sweetnesse of smell, and wholsomnesse for the cold and feeble stomacke. The roots are likewise most excellent in a sallad.

GREAT SAGE

THE Great Sage is very full of stalkes, foure square, of a wooddy substance, parted into branches, about the which grow broad leaues, long, wrinkled, rough, whitish. . . the floures stand forked in the tops of the branches. . . of a purple blew colour.

THE VERTUES.

Sage is singular good for the head and braine, it quickneth the sences and memory, strengthneth the sinewes, restoreth health to those that haue the palsie vpon a moist cause, takes away shaking or trembling of the members; and being put vp into the nosthrils, it draweth thin flegme out of the head.

It is likewise commended against the spitting of bloud, the cough, and paines of the sides, and bitings of Serpents.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A Landscape Garden on a Small Scale

By MYRTLE HYDE DARLING

A FARM about a mile from Nashua, New Hampshire, was purchased for a suburban residence as an electric car route passes it with frequent service. At first the farmhouse was used as a home, but later was removed to the rear of the grounds at the extreme right, and a modern house was built. The farmhouse was finally destroyed by fire, and by the wishes of the owner's wife, a building to accord in design with the new house, intended for use as a tea and reading-room, was erected on the second site of the old house. It is situated on a slight rise of ground and in summer, even on the hottest day, a breeze clings about it so that the lodge is popular with all the members of the family.

The beautiful garden, laid out with a particular view to the most attractive results from landscape gardening, has many visitors. The hedges surrounding it on three sides are different. That in front of the house is the Japanese burberry (the corrupted form is "barberry"). This shrub, with pendent foliage, is a more delicate, slower grower than our native wild shrub, and the yellow blooms, followed by the red fruit, hang singly on the stem, and not in clusters, like our native plant.

On the left of the grounds a white posted, modern fence marks the boundary line, and is partially hidden by a rose hedge. The other hedge on the right of the estate is of lilacs, of which there are ninety varieties and which display superb masses of color in May. Lilacs, whether the Persian, villosa, or the late-blooming tree species, as Pekinsensis or Japonica, do not require pruning, except for suckers from the old stocks if they have been grafted. These growths should be removed as soon as seen. A garden needs study to train it as it should be, in order to make excellent effects and harmonies.

Two old apple trees which were on the farm still stand in front of the house, retained for the beauty of their spring blossoms. At the left is the garden of annuals, where stocks, marigolds, asters, and other garden posies fill the beds. (The China aster or *Reine Marguerite* was first known in 1731.) In front of the house grows a dwarf mulberry tree, a Japanese shrub. The piazza is partially shaded by a half canopy of the *Clematis paniculata*, which shows in early autumn fine clusters of feathery flowers like snowflakes, and the fruit of this vine is attractive as well as the flower.

VIEW FROM THE ROAD SHOWING EVERGREEN TREES

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A HOUSE AT NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PHLOX BORDERING THE PATH TO THE LODGE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE LODGE ON A SLIGHT RISE OF GROUND

The garden-borders along the walks have been arranged with a regard to the tasteful mixture of leaf-forms, just irregular enough to blend pleasantly into the surroundings. Healthy selected plants for this purpose should be set in the earth as soon as received. The leek known as "hen and chickens" is used as a firm edge to keep the border from breaking away. Back of these grow the purple-crowned Funkias, known as day-lilies in olden times. These do not belong to the genus Lilium, but are placed by botanists under the genus Hemerocallis. They are native to Europe and Asia, and have probably been in cultivation in this country ever since the first flower gardens. In the rear of the day-lilies are abundant plants of phlox, of which there are sixteen varieties, the whites, pinks, and reds showing well in mass displays. The perennial phlox is useful from its long blooming season. It dates as far back as 1731. The annual or Drummond phlox was sent over from Texas in 1835, and has a large range of tints. It needs plenty of room and thorough watering. Interspersed amongst the garden beds are the Japanese striped corn, tiger lilies, and richly glowing dahlias, the last a favorite flower in this garden and very different from the older forms of the plant, which date back to 1802. Dwarf evergreens and rhododendrons are set out on the estate in tasteful grouping, some of them along the path to the lodge. The bane of rhododendron culture in this country is the *Rhododendron Ponticum* which is not sufficiently hardy for the Northern States, but is largely advertised by the catalogues giving foreign specimens. Many plants named after individuals, as "Sir Robert Peel," have this variety in them and thousands of dollars have been wasted in their culture. The two native species which are best are the *R. Catawbiensis* and *R. maximum*.

Where the ground slopes low in a sunny spot lies a water-garden, a crescent shaped basin holding aquatic plants, the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*), and the water-lily (varieties of hardy nymphæa). As a border plant, and spreading into the basin, Japanese rice is growing. Beyond this at the back of the basin are banana plants, and the purple Japanese iris (*Iris lævigata*), so popular as a background for aquatic gardens.

One of the gardeners, a German, built a picturesque bridge over the brook which flows through the grounds. A hedge of untrained rambler roses, allowed to grow in riotous profusion, separates the flower garden from the field beyond. The rambler rose is free-blooming, and in winter serves as a windguard to protect low growing plants. Velvety pansies have been found in the garden as late as November. The pansy is a plant which was born in 1613.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Talks About Hardy Perennials

III. THE GOLDEN-FLOWERED COLUMBINE

By W. C. EGAN

AUTHORITIES disagree as to the derivation of the generic name of the plant *Aquilegia chrysantha*. In Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening, the English authority, it states that it is derived from *aquila*, eagle, in reference to the form of its petals, while our American authority, Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, gives it as from *aquilegus*, water-drawer. It is singular, however, that a plant so universally grown should have but few common names, columbine, the best known of them all, red bells, and dove plants, comprising the list. Red bells is suggested by the most common American form *Aquilegia Canadensis*, and the appellation dove plant is applied on account of the resemblance of its nectaries to the heads of pigeons in a ring around a dish, a favorite device of ancient artists. Lady Wilkinson compares the flowers to "the figure of a hovering dove, with expanded wings, which we obtain by pulling off a single petal with its attached sepals."

COLUMBINES

In the language of flowers it represents desertion, inconstancy. It is one of the oldest favorites of the English gardens and often mentioned in verse in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

> "Gay in her gown true and fine,
> Dances the merry Columbine."

The genus is well distributed in the northern temperate zone and about all seem reliably hardy, but often short lived. In a garden sense, they may be divided into three groups, the long-spurred or American, short-spurred or European, and the non-spurred or clematis shaped, the result of cultivation, wherein one of its chief charms, its long spurs, are eliminated. Some of the recent catalogues are advertising this latter form as one of Burbank's new creations, which is an error, as the form was introduced some years ago and fell flat upon public patronage, on account of its unattractiveness.

There are many species and innumerable forms and hybrids. Saving one's own seeds, where any great variety is grown, is very unsatisfactory, if species true to name is desired, as they hybridize so readily. Those most apt to come true are *A. vulgaris*, the European species; *A. Canadensis*, our Eastern native; *A. chrysantha*, a Southwestern species, and *A. Sibirica*, from Eastern Siberia.

All are readily grown from seed either in a hotbed or in the open, but are slow to germinate and it is best to keep a light covering of moss or cotton over the seed bed so as to retain the moisture, until the plants are up. They make fairly strong plants the first season, if sown in the spring and bloom early the following spring.

Some species, especially *A. Canadensis*, if in a favorable position, will last for years but as a rule it is best to treat them as triennials, sowing often in order to keep up a stock. Should one possess an unusually fine plant and desire an increase, it may be divided at the roots just after flowering or early in the fall. Partial shade suits them well, although they will grow in full sun and I have some plants of *A. Canadensis* growing in almost dense shade that seem happy. They like good, well-drained soil. Those who know our native form only in its stony habitat would be surprised to see the same plant in rich soil. One of the loveliest of all the species is the fickle Rocky Mountain columbine, *A. cærulea*, the daintiest of blues, but alas! its weak constitution often causes it to die back, even before blooming and as for a second season's bloom it cannot be depended upon with me. Luckily, however, there is a substitute for it in *A. Helenæ* said to be a hybrid between

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A ROCKERY OF "AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA"

A. cærulea and *A. glandulosa*, dwarf and early flowering. It lasts for several years, and bears numerous flowers of a lovely shade of blue and white, holding them well up to view.

Among the best of the older forms are *A. Sibirica*, lilac blue and yellow, an early bloomer; *A. Olympica*, blue and white, from Mt. Olympus; Munsted white, a robust form of *A. vulgaris; A. Formosa*, red and *A. chrysantha*, a yellow, the latest to bloom.

A batch of seedlings from seed offered as "long-spurred hybrids" will produce a varied combination of colors running from lavender into blue, associated with yellow and red. Many beautiful forms may be thus obtained. Sometimes stray seedlings spring up amid the shrubs in the wild part of my grounds and seem more at home and more natural than in any other situation. When the colors are good, I encourage the formation of a group by shaking the ripened seed around the parent plant. They may be utilized by being set in among newly planted shrubs, that, if planted properly in order to allow for future development, naturally have open spaces between them, casting some shade, or in receding bays in large shrub plantings, and in the rockery where they are at home. For cut flowers they are indispensable, being good keepers and admitting of open and airy arrangements.

LONG-SPURRED HYBRID COLUMBINES

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CORRESPONDENCE

The editor wishes to extend a personal invitation to all readers of HOUSE AND GARDEN to send into this department, inquiries on any matter pertaining to house finishing and furnishing. Careful consideration is given each inquiry, the letter and answer being published in due time as matters of interest to other readers. Where an early reply is desired if a stamp and self-addressed envelope are enclosed, the answer will be sent. No charge whatever is made for any advice given. Beginning with the June number, a short talk by the editor will be given each month in connection with this department. The interior of the house will be first considered, the houses to vary in price from $2,500 to $8,000.

REMODELING A RESIDENCE

Physician writes: I am remodeling my residence and desire to make a feature of one room any way, although I cannot go to much expense. The dining-room and possibly the parlor I should like to make especially attractive. My architect has suggested panels in the dining-room to the height of seven feet, with false beams on the ceiling, running one way. The wood, I will say, is whitewood and the floors of maple. Would mahogany be too heavy a tone for such a small room? For the parlor I had thought of using white paint or enamel. What would you suggest for wall coloring in dining-room and parlor; there will be sliding doors between, although mostly kept open?

Answer: The combination of ivory white and mahogany stain is always attractive so you would make no mistake in using the treatment suggested. There is a stain now on the market which closely resembles the real San Domingo mahogany in color and when finished with a finishing varnish, which is inexpensive because it requires but little rubbing, the effect is wonderfully like the more costly wood treated with rubbed wax. Therefore, I feel that you would be wise in using this for your dining-room, the beams to be treated in the same way. The ivory white in your parlor will look well leading from this room and the doors of mahogany will add to the Colonial effect. The plan you supply me shows the rooms of sufficiently good proportions to bear the treatment suggested. I would advise for your parlor walls a covering of wall-paper in French Colonial design in two tones of green. This is almost silvery in effect and most attractive in combination with the ivory woodwork; it also makes an excellent setting for mahogany furniture. For your dining-room, since this is of southern exposure, I would suggest the Japanese grass-cloth in coppery shades, to extend to the ceiling line. This harmonizes beautifully with the mahogany stain. The drapery here should be of tapestry, showing a mingling of fruit and flowers in shades of mahogany, dull blue, tan and olive green. This same tapestry should be used to upholster the seats of your chairs. The floor covering to be a rug 9 x 12 in size, showing some of this copper brown mahogany and lighter shades of tan. The ceiling to be in tan with a suggestion of copper. The door curtain between these two rooms should be of pastel green cut velour on the parlor side, the silvery high lights of which will be found to harmonize well with the wall coloring. The fixtures in the parlor to be of the dull silver, this also carried out in the hardware. In the dining-room, bronze fixtures and hardware should be used. The central lights over the table to have a spreading shade in art glass in tones of green and gold. For the parlor floor, Oriental rugs should be used and your furniture should be of mahogany. Leave your floors in the natural color of the maple, treating them with some good floor finish, something that does not show too much gloss. The color of the maple will be an attractive feature in the decoration of your room and will give you a much better effect than a stained floor.

FINISH FOR A SUBURBAN HOUSE

"Country" writes: I send you by this post, plans of a small house which we are building in the suburbs of Milwaukee. I would like some suggestions for the finish of woodwork and floors, for tiles, hardware, mantels, etc., from you. You will note that the dining-room shows a six foot wainscot. This is to be of ash. Unfortunately my dining-room furniture is of mahogany of good design and much too handsome to be dispensed with. What can I do about this? I would like to cover the upper wall in my dining-room with fabric if you can suggest something suitable. I shall not be ready for the full color scheme for the house until much later. I will, however, appreciate it if you will make suggestions for the dining-room, as requested. The estimated cost of the house will be about $12,000.00. I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope and would appreciate a reply by post to some of my questions.

Answer: I wish to congratulate you upon the very attractive plan of your country house. It is quite ideal. The plans, however, fail to show the character of the wood used in the various rooms. I note that you mention ash for the dining-room. I therefore, would suggest that you write to a firm whose address I am sending you by post, asking them to supply you with a special stain for use here. This gives the ash a grayish color which is almost blue in some lights. It is most artistic and attractive. I send you a sample of fabric which I would advise you to use with this for wall covering. This is tapestry showing bluish green trees against a gray ground. It is exquisitely harmonious with the woodwork of which I speak. Your ceiling should be tinted a shade of gray lighter than the gray in the woodwork. The fixtures in this room should be of bronze. Your door curtains and over-draperies should be of the same tapestry as I have advised for wall covering. Next the glass of your windows hang heavy raw silk draperies in a shade of dull blue. If your mahogany chairs could be re-seated, I would advise dull blue morocco of the same shade. The shades of your electric lights should be in dull blue-green favrile glass effects. You will find that a room so treated as to color will make a most excellent setting for your mahogany furniture. The floor should be stained with English oak wood tint and finished with a dull gloss. I will be glad to send you a full color scheme for the other rooms of your house should you desire it, when you have supplied me with the information I request.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Garden Correspondence

CONDUCTED BY W. C. EGAN

CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

I am thinking of using the climbing nasturtiums for covering some arches over a garden path. The arches are seven feet high. Will they climb tall enough? M. P. H.

Yes, if you will keep the leaders tied as fast as they gain a foot or so. When once started, if in a sunny situation, it will keep you quite busy.

DWARF PETUNIAS

The enticing and confusing seed catalogues are now in and as each succeeding description portrays qualifications superior to all others, one is bewildered and led to exclaim "How happy could I be with either were t'other dear charmer away." I want to grow some dwarf petunias, and, having had no experience with them, request you to advise me what seeds to get. W. J. M.

You do not mention the color you desire, but are naturally limited to white, pink and different shades of red petunias.

I think that "Rosy Morn," lately introduced, is one of the handsomest of the group for bedding out. The plant is comparatively dwarf, a free bloomer belonging to the small flowered section. The color is a brilliant rosy pink, with a white throat.

"Snowball" is a fine dwarf white, and the old "Inimitable" with its cherry red star on a white ground is good.

Howard's "Star" petunia, while growing taller, where it can gain support, is a good bedder, as its long stems lie on the ground and send up erect, short flowering branches. The ground color is a rich velvety maroon on which is depicted a rosy white five pointed star.

SUITABLE SOIL FOR A LAWN

I am about finishing a new cottage and wish to have a fine grass lawn around it. I allowed the contractor to fill the earth excavated on top of what seemed to be good top soil so that the finished grade will be about 18 or 24 inches above the old top soil. The earth excavated is mostly sand from serpentine stone, with some red clay in it. The reason I allowed the contractor to fill the earth over it, was to retain the good soil on this steep slope. Was I right in doing this? Is there any disadvantage in having the top soil so far beneath the surface to get a good lawn? What kind of evergreen trees or shrubs will thrive well in such sandy and clayey soil?

READER.

All top soils, if not denuded, are generally in a proper condition for plant growth, having had the action of air and frost, and have been enriched by a deposit of humus from decaying vegetation. The fertile layer seldom exceeds a foot in depth, six to eight inches probably being the average unless the soil is an alluvial deposit, in which case it may be much deeper. As you have a "steep slope" your surface soil is probably not very deep. If you wanted to save the expense of a top dressing of good soil, you should have had some six or more inches taken off from that part to be covered, returning it to the top when the excavated soil was in place. Your best plan now is to scrape off six inches and use it further down the slope, then put on a thin layer of well-rotted cow manure and cover it all with good soil. Filled in soil settles and perhaps you need not scrape any soil away, but place the manure and good soil over it as it now stands.

A combination of sand and clay generally makes a good loamy soil, and most any of the ornamental trees and shrubs will grow in it. If you are in doubt, see what your neighbors are having success with and choose accordingly, or consult some reliable nurseryman who is familiar with your neighborhood. The following will grow in a very poor sandy soil: *Prunus maritima*, beach plum; *Prunus pumila*, dwarf sand plum; *Tamarix*, three varieties; *Spiræa salicifolia*, willow leaved spiræa; *Myrica cerifera*, candleberry, wax myrtle; *Colutea arborescens*, bladder senna; dwarf sumachs; *Amorpha fragrans; Amorpha fruticosa*, false indigo; *Rosa rugosa*, Japanese rose; *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*, coral berry; scarlet maple, white birch, red pine, Scotch pine, pitch pine.

HARDY ANNUALS REQUIRING LITTLE CARE

I have a large flower bed in full sun on a sloping lawn bordering a roadway, and desire to plant in it some hardy annual that will require but little care, and bloom all summer. I don't want one that will be ragged looking towards fall. I have generally grown the Tom Thumb nasturtium, but want a change.

Mrs. E. L. B.

There are several flowering plants that would do well in the situation you describe. One of the annuals most easily grown that will flower until frost is the *Sanvitalia procumbens, flore pleno*. Sow the seeds as soon as the ground is fairly warm, say May 15th, in rows one foot apart, eventually thinning them out to a foot apart, or sow in "spots," each "spot" a foot apart, and then thin out to one strong plant. Those left will soon cover the ground and present a mass of handsome foliage, profusely dotted with interesting, small, double, rich yellow flowers. Some will come semi-double and exhibit a black center when they somewhat resemble miniature black-eyed Susans.

These plants will bloom all summer and shed their faded flowers so deftly that one is seldom seen, thus keeping the plants always looking neat and tidy. The dense foliage, which remains fresh looking until the last, crowds out all weeds, except a few stronger ones easily pulled out, which with the fact that it requires no staking, and where the drainage is good seems to do as well during a dry season as a wet one, makes it easily grown and easily cared for.

If you have a greenhouse where you can start *Vinca rosea*, the Madagascar periwinkle, after the middle of February, growing them on in pots, and planting out when all danger of frost is past, you will have a plant that will bloom until frost and always look neat. It is a dwarf plant, the individual flower resembling that of the hardy garden phlox. The variety *alba*, being white with a pink eye, is my favorite. The bedding lobelias, especially *Lobelia teniour, L. neterophylla major*, and some others, grown in the same manner as recommended for the vinca, will bloom all summer and give a fine coloring of blue.

Zinnias are long bloomers where they do well, but their faded flowers require removal.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Poetry of Period Furnishing

"Have you never loved the lustre
Of the silks that softer fade,
To a dream of vanished roses
Woven in an old brocade?"

Our Chambord Arm Chair No. 500. Period Louis XIV. Made in old French walnut, carved from the solid.

A period room should be like an old picture—so much *concentrated sentiment.* The furniture should be covered with stuffs like "A dream of vanished roses," the rugs, wall coverings, draperies, the pictures, brasses and things, all reflecting the old-time folks and old-time manners.

A room which appears so mellowed in color that one still seems to feel the perfume of their presence and their stately and gracious ways.

We obtain this old atmosphere because our designers and colorists find a joy in this work that (as Emerson says of being well-dressed) "Religion doesn't give."

Would you have samples of these stuffs and pictures of our furniture and things, with special suggestions and prices?

If so, send along your plan or rough sketch describing what you want to do and we will help you.

We repeat—*No charge for this service.* No importunity. Write for our booklets.

Our Concord Windsor Chair No. 4½. Solid Mahogany, Original in the Concord Antiquarian Society. Period—American Colonial.

Verbeck Whybrow & Crossley Co., Inc.

Period Furnishing

French Renaissance Colonial

Mauser Building
298 Fifth Avenue, New York
ENTRANCE ON THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

The Front Door

of a residence attracts or repels according to its treatment. A little taste and wise selection will insure an effect that is both appropriate and pleasing in itself and in harmony with its surroundings.

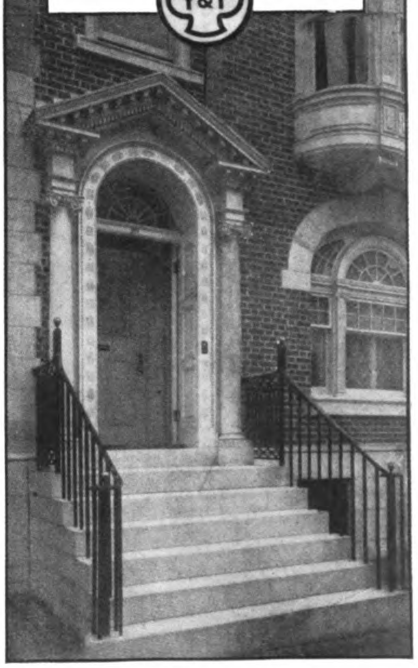
Yale & Towne Ornamental Hardware

offers such a wide range in design, in so many grades, that a selection from it yields a more effective result and a more lasting pleasure than can be procured at equal cost in any other way.

YOUR hardware dealer will show you Yale & Towne goods. We would be pleased to mail you a portfolio of designs all true to the schools they represent.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
9 Murray Street, New York.

Y&T



Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTES AND REVIEWS

HOUSES AND GARDENS

HOUSES AND GARDENS,* by H. M. Baillie Scott is a volume filled with beautiful and practical suggestions to the makers of houses and gardens. The excellent illustrations, many of them reproduced in color from exquisite water-color drawings, serve to point the description in the text. Chapter first treats of "Houses as they are and as they might be" and is meant to clear the mind of the reader of any misconception he may hold of the real meaning of the artistic in houses. The author says "That conception is not without a basis in fact, must be admitted and the demand for spurious art which the little knowledge of modern art education so readily inculcates, is met on all sides by those who cater to the wants and whims of the public."

While the general feeling of these interiors is for *la moderne*, it is in no sense aggressively put forward. Beautiful exteriors and gardens, together with well arranged floor plans of various types of cottages are offered, while those of England are most pleasing and most numerous. It is interesting to contrast this style of small house with those of Switzerland, Poland, Germany and even America.

MODERN PLUMBING ILLUSTRATED

WE are in receipt of a volume entitled, "Modern Plumbing Illustrated,"† by R. M. Starbuck. This is a most comprehensive and thoroughly practical work on modern and most approved methods of plumbing construction. The author in his preface says, "There is possibly no branch of construction work which has undergone within the same given time such great changes of a far-reaching nature as plumbing construction. These changes look to the betterment of sanitary conditions, and are going on continually.

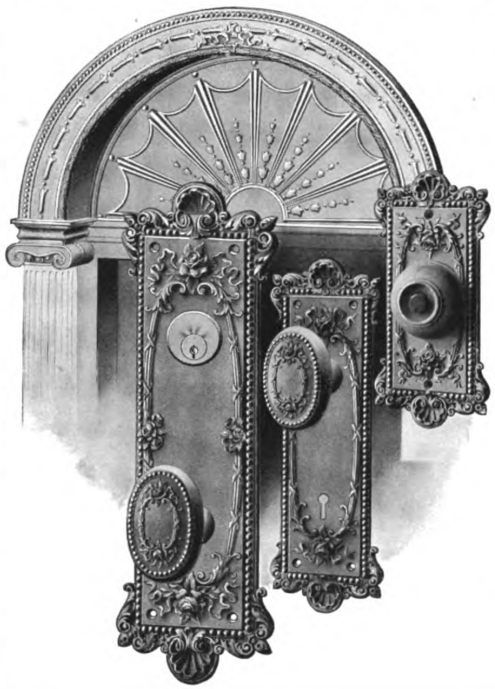
"So far as it is within his power the author has endeavored to acquaint his readers with the improvements that have been effected in the many different directions.

"The work is designed to cover the

* "Houses and Gardens." Published by George Newnes, Limited, London, and imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $12.00.

† Modern Plumbing Illustrated." Published by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, 132 Nassau Street, New York, 1907. Price, $4.00.

CORBIN HARDWARE



The Standard for Excellence in all the essentials of good hardware

DURABLE

SERVICEABLE

ARTISTIC

Complete Lines of Designs in all the Leading Schools of Art

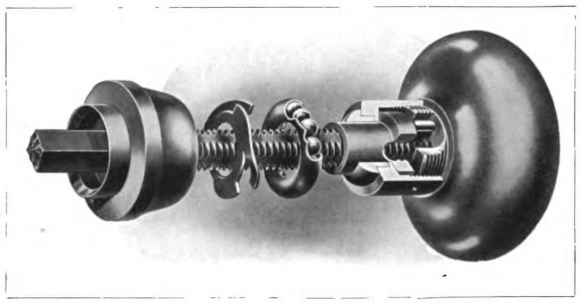
P. & F. CORBIN

N. W. Corner
Eighth and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA

FACTORIES
New Britain, Conn.

Russwin Ball-Bearing Knobs

With Compensating Roses



Correct errors in the application of trimmings to the door by bringing the knobs in alignment, making a perfect adjustment possible ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

No binding or squeaking, but a smooth, positive action

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
26 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York

FACTORIES AT NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Comfort, Luxury, Convenience Health attend the installation of

"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware

in the home. For the sanitary equipment of the bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, laundry "Standard" Ware is a constant guarantee of satisfaction, and its life-long service distinctly increases the property value of your home, while the china-like purity of its white enameled surface is a constant source of pleasure and delight in usage.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

The ABOVE FIXTURES, Design P-38, can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $70.00—not counting freight, labor or piping—and are described in detail among the others.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "GREEN and GOLD" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

DESIGN and DURABILITY UNSURPASSED TRADE "Standard" MARK

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.,**

Dept. 40, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Pittsburgh Showroom, 949 Penn Avenue

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans, Cor. Baronne and St. Joseph Streets
Louisville, 325-329 West Main Street Cleveland, 208-210 Huron Street

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

A Lifetime Without Repairs

Asbestos "Century" Shingles will Outlive the Building without either Paint or Repairs

Illustrating a Concrete Block House of Dr. H. C. Howard, Champaign, Illinois, Prof. F. M. White, Architect, roofed with Asbestos "Century" Shingles, laid French Method.

Exposed to the action of the atmosphere and elements for a short period, the hydration and subsequent crystallization which takes place, converts Asbestos "Century" Shingles into absolutely impermeable roof coverings, which, as such, defy all changes of climates, and thus become greatly superior to other forms of roofings.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are 5 cents per square foot at Ambler, Pa.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles. Reinforced Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

FACTORS:

The KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., AMBLER, PA.

PORCELITE

A REPUTATION Built on QUALITY alone

Has no competitor where the best ENAMEL FINISH is required.

For specifications see Sweet's Index, Page 744, or get the Porcelite Book. Section E.

THE THOMSON WOOD FINISHING CO.
Makers of Enamels and Varnishes - Philadelphia

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges

Nothing equals them for hanging doors either in

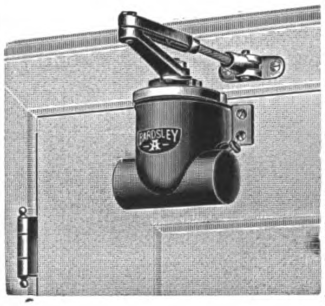
Big Public Buildings or Private Dwellings

Two will frequently take the place of three ordinary hinges, and their action is noiseless and perfect. ¶ Made in Wrought Bronze and Steel

THE STANLEY WORKS
Myrtle Street, New Britain, Conn.
New York Office: 79 Chambers Street

THE BARDSLEY

Improved 1904 Pattern



Can be applied to either a right-hand or left-hand door, or either side of a door without any change whatever. It has a coiled wire spring, the most durable form of spring known, and is the easiest of Door Checks to apply.

JOSEPH BARDSLEY, 147 to 151 Baxter St., New York City

Boston, 19 Pearl St. Chicago, 86 Lake St. St. Louis, 404 Security Bldg.
Cincinnati, 3135 Epworth Avenue San Francisco, 519 Mission Street

entire field of plumbing as far as possible. It takes up not only plumbing as practiced in towns and cities under strict plumbing regulations, but plumbing construction under conditions obtaining in country districts, where the problems which arise are often of entirely different nature, and where there is not in existence any public regulation of sanitary work."

This is a subject which any prospective builder, whether of a modest cottage or an extensive commercial building, would do well to read in order to familiarize himself with the most approved methods of securing undoubted sanitary results. While there is much that is technical in the work, still the main points are so well put and explained with numerous diagrams that it is easy for the layman to obtain a very adequate idea of the subject.

Mr. Starbuck has put into his work the results of many years of study and work along the lines which tend to the betterment of plumbing construction, and shows a very extensive and matured knowledge of his subject.

DIRECTOR OF WORKS OF ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

FRANK P. ALLEN, JR., an architect and engineer of wide experience, has been appointed director of works of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which will be held at Seattle during the summer of 1909. It will be his duty to supervise all work done on the grounds and after the exposition opens to have charge of the maintenance of the grounds and buildings.

Mr. Allen gained his exposition experience at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland in 1905 where he had charge of the structural work.

Mr. Allen was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and has been an architect and engineer all his life. He secured his early training in his profession under his father, Frank P. Allen, Sr., who was a prominent architect. After taking a course in civil engineering at the University of Michigan he went to Chicago where he spent six years, specializing on structural work for bridges, railroads and large buildings.

At Portland he became a member of the firm of Lewis & Allen, consulting and constructing architects and engi-

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

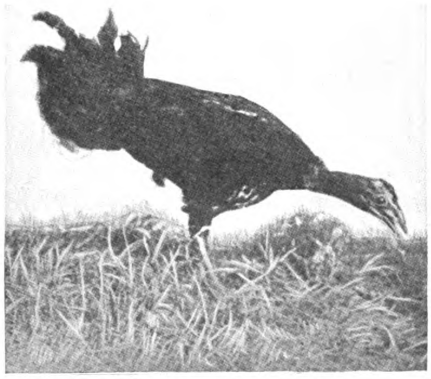
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

neers. He is Manager of the General Engineering and Construction Company, of Seattle and Portland.

The exposition grounds cover 250 acres of the unused portion of the campus of the University of Washington and border for more than a mile and a half on Lake Washington and Lake Union. The site has been pronounced by John C. Olmsted, the famous landscape artist, who laid out the grounds, as the most beautiful ever utilized for such a purpose. Mt. Rainier and Mt. Baker, with their perpetual snow peaks, are in plain view. Work on the grounds has already begun under the direction of Mr. Allen.

TWO RARE BIRDS IN THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

TWO recent acquisitions to the New York Zoological Park are the brush turkey and the vulturine sea eagle, coming from countries so widely separated geographically, and so strikingly different in inhabitants, both human and animal, as Australia and Africa. The park is fortunate in having three specimens of the brush turkey, which are to be found on exhibition in the ostrich house. In the matter of physical appearance this bird is not particularly striking, being about the size of an ordinary hen turkey, grayish-brown above with the under surface also brown, and the feathers tipped with silver gray. It is only about the head and neck that there is a touch of more brilliant coloring, the skin of these parts being a deep reddish pink, dotted over with short bristles, while on the breast



The Brush Turkey

Supreme Among Small Cars

Model M Victoria Body $950

Model M Coupe $1,200

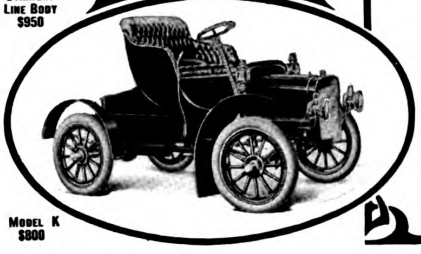
Doesn't the fact that last year the sale of Cadillacs of the 10 horse power type exceeded the combined sale of *any three* models of other makes carry a pretty strong conviction of superiority?

This record is a result of the wonderful efficiency of the Cadillac single-cylinder engine—a bit of mechanism so perfect in construction that it has successfully withstood the test of five years of severe service in thousands of cars. Thus while others were experimenting and changing, we stuck to time-tried principles we *knew* were correct, until to-day there is absolutely no question as to the supremacy of the

Single-Cylinder

CADILLAC

Model M Straight Line Body $950



Model K $800

It is the favorite among owners of large touring cars who want a thoroughly dependable small car for general utility purposes. It is the choice of those who know motor quality. Every day adds to its prestige and every day more forcibly proves that the Single-Cylinder Cadillac is THE IDEAL CAR for those who desire a motor vehicle which will afford the maximum of pleasure and service with the minimum of expense, the car which affords all there is in motoring—except the troubles.

Your dealer will give you a demonstration that will reveal some interesting facts.

Model M—10 h. p. 4-passenger Car (Straight Line or Victoria Body); $950 (Catalog M AK)
Model M Coupe—10 h. p.: $1,200 (Catalog M AK)
Model K—10 h. p. Runabout: $800 (Catalog M AK)
Model G—20 h. p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car: $2,000 (Catalog G AK)
Model H—30 h. p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car: $2,500 (Catalog H AK)

Prices F. O. B. Detroit; lamps not included.

Send for Special Catalog of car in which you are interested, as above designated.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

SPEAR'S

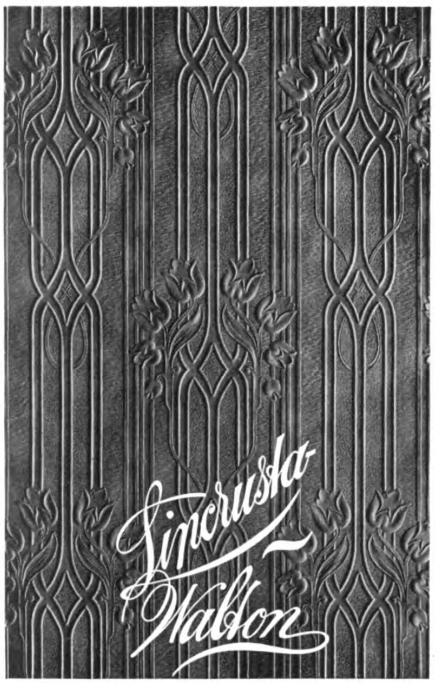
New Cooking Range — New Warm Air Distributors
Open Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal
Special Stoves for Laundry, Stable, Greenhouse, etc.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Systems

There are many reasons why you should have only Spear's Heating and Cooking appliances—the most modern, efficient, and economical—**In Your Country Home**

Write to-day for further information and estimates — Hotels and Institutions receive special attention

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.
1014-16 Market Street — **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



RELIEF DECORATION FOR ALL DECORATIVE PURPOSES

Variety of Designs

Manufactured Solely by

FR. BECK & CO.

Philadelphia, - 1524 Chestnut Street

NEW YORK
7th Ave. and 29th Street

BOSTON
152 Washington Street

The
Gorton System of Heating

is the ideal system. It embodies all the advantages of the Vapor, the Vacuum and Hot Water Systems with none of their disadvantages or defects.

The Gorton System costs less to install complete than the ordinary Hot Water System, and it can be put in by any Steam Fitter.

We will be pleased to send catalogue and give further information on application.

Gorton & Lidgerwood Co.

No. 96 Liberty St. New York, N. Y.

there is a bright yellow wattle. Except that it is smaller, the female closely resembles the male bird. It is, however, in its domestic economy that the brush turkey is of such peculiar interest. This curious member of the feathered tribe is appropriately found in Australia, that land so destitute of the most common birds and animals of the world, but teeming with strange creatures to be found nowhere else on the globe. Indeed, with the kangaroo, the bower birds, the marvelous lyre-bird and the giant king-fisher for countrymen, the brush turkey may well be justified in not considering himself a "freak." While the cowbird and the cuckoo escape the cares and responsibilities of rearing their own families by imposing the care of their offspring on other birds, the

The Vulturine Sea Eagle

brush turkey accomplishes the same end in a very different manner. It has been called "the first feathered inventor of an artificial incubator." In the spring these enterprising and labor-saving birds are said to unite their efforts in the making of the mound which is to serve as incubator for the future chicks. The materials of which the mound is made consist of decayed leaves, earth and debris. The birds grasp this rubbish in their unusually strong and large feet and throw it backward to a common center. So vigorous and effectual are their efforts that the ground for some distance about the mound is left bare of leaf or blade of grass. The mound itself is often of great size, varying from one or two to many cartloads, and sometimes measuring six feet in height and twelve to fourteen yards around the base, being more or less pyramidal in shape. These

A readable treatise of vast importance on the relation of mind and matter, in the cure of Nervous Diseases. A book of great helpfulness which should be in the study of every earnest man.

"Of Inestimable Value"

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

By DR. PAUL DUBOIS

Professor of Neuropathology, University of Berne.

A Translation by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D., and William A. White, M.D., of the Author's "Les Psychoneurosis."

THIS work gives the experiences and principles of psychic treatment of nervous disorders based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practice in this branch of medical skill. The work of the author is that of both psychologist and physician. Besides many psychological considerations, the author provides a full description of the methods used in his practice of psychotherapy.

"A Work of Vast Importance"

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO PHYSICIANS

"To all engaged in medical pursuits the book must be one of inestimable value."—*Medical Recorder*, Chicago, Ill.

NO OTHER WORK SO HELPFUL

"I know of no single book so well adapted for the physician who would seek to know the practical applications and methods of psychology as that of DuBois."—*Prof. E. Bleulen*, of Zurich, in the *Munchner Medizinische Wochenschrift.*

ENLIGHTENMENT FOR PHYSICIANS AND SUFFERERS

"The author may therefore be said to be a little too optimistic, but this does not prevent his work being a source of enlightenment for many nervous sufferers, and especially for many physicians."—*Frankfurter Zeitung.*

CLEAR AND CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT

"Appearing at a time when the mass of the profession are tending to look upon such methods with skepticism and distrust, the book must prove valuable because of its clear and conservative handling of a part of our science which has been too little cultivated. Psychic disorders demand psychic treatment. The attitude of the author is so optimistic, yet withal so sane, that any who accepts his well-nigh axiomatic premises can hardly fail to be convinced by his conclusions."—*Medical World*, Philadelphia.

IT OPENS THE DOOR OF HOPE

"In this book DuBois places the treatment of those nervous disorders that have no material pathological basis on a sound psychological foundation. . . . No reader of this book can fail to be convinced that the door of hope will be opened to these patients when the druggist's door is closed to them, and that by tactfully, even gradually, educating them to an understanding of their condition a cure can best be established. The work is, moreover, most interesting reading, and its charm of style has not been lost in the excellent translation."—*American Journal of Surgery*, New York City.

AN AUTHOR OF HIGH REPUTE

"Dr. Paul DuBois, professor of neuropathology at the University of Berne, is a physician of high repute in his especial line, who believes that mind is superior to matter."—*The San Francisco Chronicle.*

ABLE AND SATISFACTORY

" . . . . These subjects are ably and satisfactorily considered."—*Southern Practitioner*, Nashville, Tenn.

Copy this Order Form and remit $3.15, *and we will send you this helpful book postpaid.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

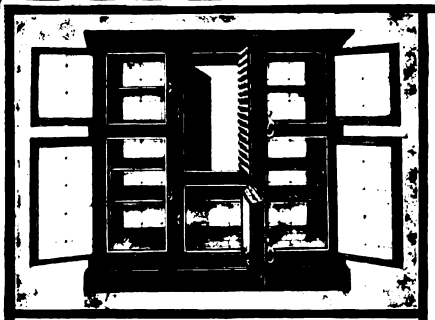
I enclose $3.15, for which send me, postpaid, "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," as advertised in HOUSE AND GARDEN for April, 1907.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

mounds are always to be found in cool, shady spots, and invariably near some stream, where the moisture and the absence of sunlight combine to produce in the mound the fermentation of decay, the resulting heat of which is so necessary for the development of the eggs. Like the ospreys of our own land, the brush turkeys use the same mound year after year, annually adding a little to the structure of the previous season. After the mound is finished, several weeks elapse before the laying of the eggs, so there is abundant time for fermentation to set in. Under cover of darkness the hens lay their eggs, usually depositing them in a circle about three feet beneath the surface of the mound. After carefully covering the eggs, the mother birds go serenely off, leaving this co-operative nursery to take care of itself, which in fact the youthful brush turkey is well able to do.

After six weeks of incubation the newly hatched birds make their escape from the mound. They come out fully feathered, very nimble as to legs, and perfectly able to procure their own food and to flee before danger. The young birds grow with amazing rapidity, and within several months they are hardly distinguishable from the adult birds. The brush turkey is so named because of its habit of lurking in the dense tangled brush, through which it can flee swiftly, easily eluding pursuit; but if hard pressed by its arch enemy among the animals—the native dog—it springs up on the lower branch of some tree, leaping from branch to branch until it reaches the top.

In striking contrast to the brush turkey in its modest garb is the vulturine sea eagle, almost pure white in color, save for the glossy black of the tips of its wings and of its tail. This bird combines the characteristics of an eagle and a vulture, having the bare face and black and white coloring of the latter, but the prehensile feet and the sharp talons of an eagle. With the bare skin on the sides of the head, we find that, like the vultures, the vulturine sea eagle is a feeder on carrion. It does not, however, restrict itself to that malodorous diet, but preys on fish, which it swoops down to the surface of the water to capture, awakening vividly the memory of the sudden pounce of the American osprey—the splash, the frothy foam, and one less fish left to dart like silvery lightning



Built to Order for Mr. E. W. Warfield, Clayton, Mo.

McCray Refrigerators

Opal Glass—Porcelain Tile and White Wood Lined Are built to Order

For Fine Residences

Clubs—Hotels—Hospitals—Public Institutions—Grocers—Markets—Florists, Etc.

They are without question the most perfect refrigerators built, and are used and endorsed by thousands of architects, physicians, sanitary experts, prominent people, clubs, hotels, etc.

The McCray Patent System of Refrigeration

is admitted to be the best system of refrigeration ever invented, and insures a perfect circulation of absolutely pure, cold, dry air—so perfect that salt and matches can be kept in a McCray Refrigerator without becoming damp. There is never the faintest suspicion of a foul odor about the McCray Refrigerator. They can be iced from outdoors, are always clean, sweet, dry and sanitary, and keep food in perfect condition.

Send Us Your Address Today and let us send you the valuable book—"How to Use a Refrigerator."

Catalogues and Estimates Are Sent Free Catalogue No. 81 for Residences; No. 46 for Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Public Institutions, etc.; No. 57 for Meat Markets; No. 64 for Grocers; No. 71 for Florists.

McCray Refrigerator Co., 594 Mill Street, Kendallville, Indiana.

Branches in all principal cities.

NURSERY STOCK FOR SPRING

We are careful and expert buyers of **Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Rhododendrons, Evergreens and Herbaceous** plants and buy them at cost of production for any client in this country, saving from 25 to 40 per cent.

Read our catalogue of special prices by way of comparison, and write to us for estimates either for small or large orders—every order under personal and careful inspection. No delay in shipments, and Western and Middle State orders delivered at small transportation cost. We are in close touch with all the best Nursery Collections in America, and our customers will have the benefit of our expert knowledge of the same and the low rates we offer.

We will send landscape plans by mail or send experts to advise upon all landscape gardening operations at a nominal cost. Have had twenty years' experience in this special work, in every part of the country.

THE NURSERY EXCHANGE

Telephone, Fort Hill, 559. 155 Milk St., Cor. Broad, Boston

WIZARD BRAND / BARREL EQUALS 4 WAGON LOADS STABLE MANURE

Sheep Manure

Kiln dried and pulverized. No weeds or bad odors. Helps nature hustle. For garden, lawn, trees, shrubs, fruits and house plants.

$4.00 LARGE BARREL. Cash with Order. Delivered to your Freight Station.

Apply now.

The Pulverized Manure Co., 30 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The man who buys any other Typewriter always HOPES it will be as good as the **Remington**

Remington Typewriter Company

110 S. NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LAWSON'S GREAT BOOK

FRIDAY, THE 13th

FREE

I want every person who is interested in any sort of gardening, or whose home has any ground about it, to know what The Garden Magazine really is.

Will you help me in this work, which will take very little of your time? If you can give me some information I want, you can earn several dollars' worth of our books in a few minutes, without stepping outside your house.

This is not a Canvassing Proposition, and only the first person heard from in any locality will be able to take advantage of it. *BE THE FIRST IN YOUR LOCALITY.* Let me hear from you *TO-DAY* on a postal card, and I will tell you what I want to know. Do it to-day.

Address Circulation Manager

The Garden Magazine

133 East 16th Street · New York City

Send for

U-BAR GREENHOUSE CATALOG

It tells how they are different

Why they are "Sunshine Shops"

PIERSON U-BAR CO.

1 Madison Avenue, New York

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

WE ARE GIVING AWAY

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF

Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Fruit Trees and Bulbs

These collections have been made up for us by a number of well-known seed firms and nurseries, from whom the seeds, bulbs or trees, will be sent you direct.

DO YOU CARE

to know how to take advantage of this offer for your spring garden, without one cent of expense to you?

A postal card brings particulars. *Send it to-day.* Address

"SEEDS"

Care of Circulation Manager, Garden Magazine

Doubleday, Page & Co., 133 E. 16th Street, New York

OCTAGON SHINGLE

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLES

Made of prime tin plates, galvanized after embossing which prevents cracking and scaling.
Handsome, inexpensive. Make ideal roofing.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

EASTLAKE SHINGLE

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLE CO. CAMDEN, N.J.

New Fluted Japanese Iris "Samidore"

The Newer Hardy Perennials

are wonderful improvements over the kind that grew in grandmother's garden. Scientific plant breeders both in America and Europe have of late years devoted much time and skill to the improvement of old-fashioned perennials: and to the creation by cross-fertilization of many new hybrids. Our collection of hardy perennials we believe unequalled in size and embraces every new kind worth growing as well as all the old favorites that have stood the test of time

Dreer's Introduction Collections

of hardy perennials are made of sorts that are sure to give satisfaction. All with good strong roots and will bloom this season

New Hardy Phlox "Edmond Rostand"

12 Distinct Species, Our Selection	$1.50
25 Distinct Species, Our Selection	2.75
50 Distinct Species and Varieties, Our Selection	5.00
100 Distinct Species and Varieties, Our Selection	9.00

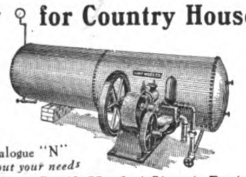
DREER'S GARDEN BOOK

contains a special section devoted to hardy perennials in which the worthy novelties and dependable kinds are fully described and illustrated **Dreer's Garden Book** is a veritable encyclopedia of everything pertaining to vegetables and flowers. Beautiful color and duotone plates and 234 pages profusely illustrated. Every grower of flowers or vegetables, whether for pleasure or profit, should write for a copy. Mailed free if the name of the publication in which this appears is mentioned. *Write to-day*

HENRY A. DREER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Water Supply for Country Houses

THE PROBLEM SOLVED



No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs.

The ideal fire protection.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue "N"
Let our Engineers figure out your needs

LUNT MOSS COMPANY, 43 South Market Street, Boston.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Graduate School of Applied Science and The Lawrence Scientific School

offer graduate and undergraduate courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Architecture, **Landscape Architecture, Forestry,** Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Geology.

For further information, address W. C. SABINE, 15 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

SAMSON SPOT CORD

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS
Boston, Mass.

Monarch Sash Chains

THE BEST CHAIN MADE
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY
Bridgeport Chain Co., BRIDGEPORT CONN.

through the water! So the vulturine sea eagle in the New York Zoological Park must find congenial companions in the two young ospreys which share its cage and its daily meals of fish. Crabs and crustaceans also form a part of the menu of this bird, while it is very fond of the fruit of the oil palm. The vulturine sea eagle is found along the sea coasts, and at the mouths of the rivers of tropical Africa. The beautiful snowy bird, majestic in its bearing, must indeed be an impressive sight, stationed solitary, as is its custom, on the top of some lofty tree, with below it the swollen tropical stream hurrying into the sea, and away in the distance the forest—the mysterious jungle of the Dark Continent!—*C. W. Beebe, Curator of Ornithology, New York Zoological Society, in New York Evening Mail.*

THE ART OF COTTAGE DESIGNING

YEARS ago a cottage was a simple affair, many of the functions now performed within a modern cottage were done outside. In some localities a portion of, if not all, the servants were quartered under a separate roof. A few of the modern refinements never seen in the older Colonial houses are bath-rooms, laundries, back-stairs, butler's pantries, distinct servants' quarters, lavatories, roomy closets, etc. These new conditions of the problem make modern cottage designing not an off-hand matter by any means, but make it necessary to call for not only a talent for this class of architecture, but also for an expenditure of considerable time and experience in bringing all these parts together in such a way that there shall be no unnecessary waste space, that each part should have its correct exposure and that the whole should have a pleasing appearance.

Look at any well-arranged cottage plan, observe each part carefully, then attempt to draw it and you will get a slight insight into the difficulties accompanying designing this plan originally from a set of verbal instructions.

The number of prosperous architects all over the country bear us out in the statement that their ability is being thoroughly appreciated by the public. A man now wanting a house seldom entrusts the work to any one but an architect, no matter how humble may be his requirements, for he has come to know the fee paid his architect is saved to him

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

many times over, not always so apparent in actual money, but always in convenience and in accruing value to the enterprise.

Compare, if you are interested and are in doubt, some ill conceived, wasteful house with another carefully planned building of the same size. At first you may be merely struck with the fitness and comfort of the latter over the former, but later upon attentive comparison, in the latter you will find a means, perhaps, of ascending from the cellar to the attic without coming on the main stairs, again upon examination the closets, although they do not seem to take any available space from a room yet are generous, that baths are in the right position instead of occurring any old place, perhaps down a long hall far away from the rooms they are to serve. The odors and noises of the kitchen in some way or other do not get into the rest of the house. There will be many another point later that will eventually come to your attention, but by that time you will feel the advisability of employing expert-service upon the designing of your home.

HENRY ATTERBURY SMITH

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

A CHILD who is provided with a garden space will enjoy health and develop mind and body. The space should be no greater than the little hands can tend and the young mind plan unaided.

The garden here described is the especial care and pride of the little people. Each child of this family owned a separate little garden. In form, quality and condition each bloom-filled triangle or oval or square spoke of the characteristics of the young enthusiast who owned it.

A large central bed was a sort of syndicate affair, and received some attention from each young gardener. In the early days of spring it had held crocuses, tulips, hyacinths and lilies-of-the-valley; in the latter part of April these bulbs were removed and the ground sown with the seed of gilliflower or stock, which, it was promised, would be all in flower by the middle of June. With the early spring flowers and these later ones there was no lack of blossoms throughout the season.

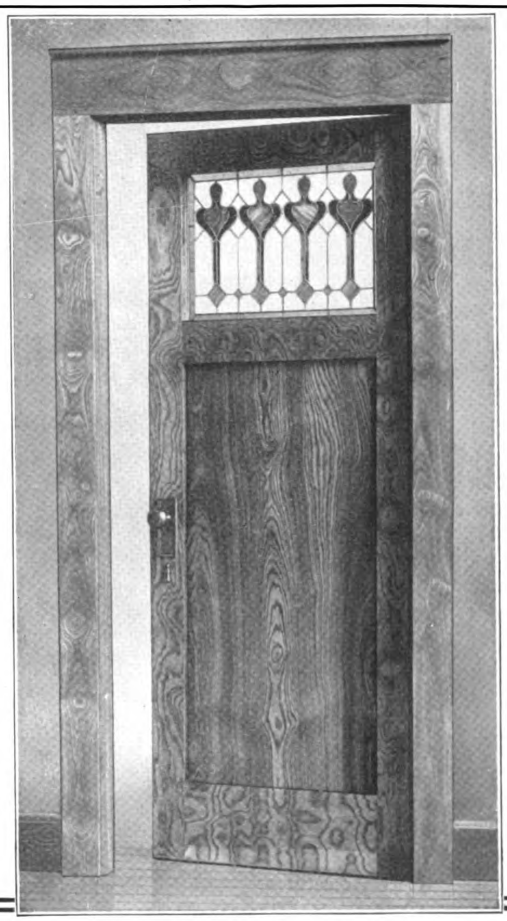
The children had learned for themselves that bulbs either planted in the

Hill's Famous Clothes Dryers

Is your beautiful lawn disfigured by ugly leaning clothes posts that are a constant eyesore? Get

Hill's Famous Lawn Dryer

It always looks neat and tidy. Holds 100 to 150 feet of line, quickly removed after the wash. Lasts a lifetime; saves line and clothes. No tramping in wet grass or snow, line comes to you. More than two million people use them. Also Balcony and Roof Dryers. If not found at hardware store, write to **HILL DRYER CO., 398 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.** Write for Catalog 72.



Character in Doors

The doors of your house should be chosen for their character and should be in harmony with the architectural motif.

Doors should so combine good design with good construction as to become an integral and permanent part of the building.

Morgan Doors

meet these specifications as no other doors do. The products of the Morgan shops not only prove their superiority to the discriminating eye, but are sold under an agreement that is an unconditional guarantee of satisfactory service. They cost no more than other doors. Write today for our illustrated booklet "The Door Beautiful" telling you more about them. Sent free on request.

Architects and builders are urged to write for our 64-page catalogue entitled "The Perfect Door," sent free where the request is written on business stationary.

Morgan Company, Sixth St., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Distributing Points: Morgan Sash and Door Company, West 22nd and Union Streets, Chicago, Ill. Morgan Company, Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Mills and Yards, Foster City, Michigan.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

LANDSCAPE DESIGNING

Success in the treatment of your grounds means that each tree and shrub must be properly placed as well as perfectly grown. Our trees and shrubs are perfect when they leave the nursery. We like to help you place them through our LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

We offer suggestions from your own sketch or take entire charge from the topographical survey to the personal selection and placing of the stock from a wealth of Native and Imported Shrubs and Trees in our Nurseries.

New Nursery Book—beautifully illustrated, brimming with things that will interest all lovers of Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants—just out. A post card to the following address will bring you one free.

COTTAGE GARDENS CO.
Room 4 Queens, Long Island

Landscape Department Offices: Rooms 9094-95 Metropolitan Life Bldg., New York, N. Y.

MENNEN'S
BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

Unsettled Weather

of Spring months, with its raw chill winds, is especially hard on delicate complexions, unless protected and kept soft and clear by daily use of

MENNEN'S Borated Talcum POWDER

A delightful healing and soothing toilet necessity, containing none of the risky chemicals found in cheap toilet powders imitating Mennen's. Just get the habit of using Mennen's every day of the year, after shaving and after bathing.

Put up in non-refillable boxes, for your protection. If Mennen's face is on the cover, it's genuine and a guarantee of purity. Delightful after shaving. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1542.

SAMPLE FREE

Gerhard Mennen Co.
Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet(Borated)Talcum Powder. It has the scent of fresh cut Parma Violets.

Buch's LAWN GOLF and ROAD ROLLERS

Smooth, velvety lawns can always be maintained if rolled from time to time with Buch's Hand Lawn Roller. Freezing and thawing spring weather; together with spring rains, makes the earth settle away from the grass roots, leaving the ground uneven and nothing but rolling will ever make it smooth again. Golf grounds should also be well rolled in spring to secure good play and level stretches. Buch's Keystone Rollers for lawn, golf and road are made in all sizes for hand or horse power. Interchangeable bearings make them practically indestructable.

NO OTHER ROLLERS HAVE THIS FEATURE

Additional weights can be attached to all Buch's Keystone Rollers in quantities of 50 lbs. to 400 lbs. according to size. For tennis courts, ball parks, golf grounds, lawns or roadways we can furnish just the roller you want. Our illustrated catalog B-6, **sent free,** gives sizes and prices of our double and single hand rollers, single and two-horse golf, lawn and road rollers, as well as horse attachments for hand rollers. This booklet will tell you how the Keystone rollers are made and why they are superior to all others. **Write us about it today.**

A. BUCH'S SONS CO.,
106 Walnut St. Elizabethtown, Pa.

IVES

PATENT WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER

PREVENTS DRAFTS, DUST AND WINDOW RATTLING.

IVES' PATENT Window Stop Adjuster.

HEAVY BED

PATENTED.

The only Stop Adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid ribs and heavy bed that will not cup, turn or bend in tightening the screw. Manufactured only by **The H. B. IVES CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.** (Fifty-page Catalogue Mailed Free.)

GILSON Gasoline Engine and Pumping Jack

JACKS TO FIT ANY STYLE PUMP.

$70.00 Complete. Every country home supplied with our system always has water. Will run ice cream freezer, churn, washing machine, etc., etc.

SEND FOR CATALOG. ALL SIZES.

"GOES LIKE SIXTY."

GILSON MFG CO., 307 Park St. Pt Washington, Wis.

ground and well covered, or potted and kept in a dark, cold place, will produce stronger and more beautiful blossoms than those planted late in warm ground and forced to develop their roots quickly. They planted their bulbs in the ground in the middle of November, in a soil which was rich but also sandy. They placed hyacinths six or eight inches apart and four inches deep, tulips the same distance apart, but not quite so deep, and jonquils and narcissus four inches apart and four inches deep.

By the middle of November the winter's chill had not penetrated the ground, and when these bulbs were in, and the top of the ground covered with sand and leaves to keep out heat and cold alike, the actual work was done. But the hardest part for the children was the waiting. During the last winter days, when their impatience became almost unbearable, and the planting of each child's own garden was completed to the smallest detail, and all seeds purchased, some kind soul, who loved both flowers and children, suggested saucer propagation to them.

A visit to a neighboring florist was followed by the annexing of all the odd saucers and soup plates in the house. These were filled with sand to the depth of an inch or so, and then the carefully prepared cuttings secured from the florist were stuck into the sand quite close together. The southern windows of the nursery were filled with them. Verbenas, heliotrope and fuchsias, it was found would root in little more than a week's time, but rose cuttings and azaleas took much longer—from three to four weeks.

The florist's instructions were that, until these cuttings were well rooted, the sand must be kept entirely wet and in the condition of mud. When the rooting had taken place, the little plants must be potted and treated with great care, shaded and watered. All of this served to interest the young gardeners deeply, and the time soon came when the crocuses and tulips and hyacinths pushed up their delicate green spears of foliage from the brown earth.

The early spring days were busy ones. Each child spaded and raked and prepared the soil in the individual gardens, and they all worked together over the "house garden," as it was called. A portion of each small garden was devoted to a favorite flower and

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

to the saucer-grown cuttings, while in another section radishes, lettuce, young onions and delicate herbs were planted.

All was done in careful accordance with the printed directions on the seed packets or in the florist's catalogue. The least fertile and unshaded part of the yard was taken up by the gardener whose chief enthusiasm was for the brilliant and hardy little many-colored verbenas. Another had ferns and violets and pansies, and in the same garden some young rose cuttings were set on the sunny side of the square space. Marguerites and sweet peas found favor in the remaining garden, and flourished and grew and blossomed.

The stock in bloom in the common garden surpassed, however, everything else and fulfilled their highest hopes. Such exquisite shades, such hardy stalks, such gray-green foliage and delicate fragrance were almost more than they had dared to expect. — *New York Press.*

OLD DUTCH FARMS

Some of the Oddities of Life in the Netherlands

OF the manner of life in Zealand, Netherlands, an observer writes: "The Dutch farmhouse is usually built after a uniform model. The living-room usually occupies the whole of the ground floor and is a sitting-room, bedroom and kitchen rolled into one. The bedsteads are screened by green curtains or hidden away like cupboards, but what is called the show bedstead — *pronk-bedden* — always occupies a prominent place in the room. But, then, it is never used; it is kept exclusively for the purpose of proving the high respectability of the family by the fineness of its linen sheets and the richness of the counterpane.

Kept nominally in honor of the guests, the most honored guest would not be allowed to use it. In larger or more modern farmhouses a separate room is set apart as a show place, or *pronk-kamer*, but there is, as a rule, no bedstead, and the room is furnished as a parlor.

This room, like the bedstead, is never used by the household for general purposes, but on the occasion of the death of a member of the family it serves

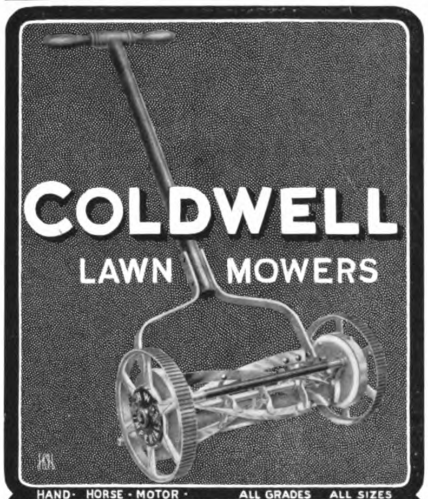
American Beauty Roses. Blooming In Your Own Yard

From May to October--for the price of one florists' bouquet. You can easily grow American Beauties or any other variety of roses you wish--*and grow them successfully--by our methods--in your own garden.* You can have cut flowers all summer at the cost of a very light expense--and a little pleasurable and healthful work. *Our new free catalog*--"Rose Leaves," contain in a condensed form most valuable information for the amateur rose growers and gardeners. It lists--besides our American Beauties, **105 Other Varieties of Roses** including some entirely new ones, among which is the wonderful new Rambler Rose, LADY GAY, also some beautiful new kinds sold exclusively by us. This book explains to those who have never tried to grow roses before--or who have failed growing them--how they can make success sure by using the Heller mature two and three year old bushes. It gives new ideas on rose culture—complete directions as to planting, watering and cultivation—as well as the location of rose beds—and directions for use of roses in landscape gardening.

If you have already grown roses in your garden—you will find listed new varieties well worth consideration—and some varieties you can't secure from anyone else.

Don't miss sending for "Rose Leaves." Its free, but too valuable for any amateur gardener to be without.

HELLER BROTHERS, 2003 S. Main Street, New Castle, Indiana.



600 ON THE PARKS OF GREATER NEW YORK

Send for Illustrated booklet. If your dealer does not sell them we will quote you special prices and terms

ALL OUR MOWERS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER CO.

90 Coldwell Street Newburgh, N. Y.

FAB-RI-KO-NA

TRADE MARK

WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

are woven in a wide range of permanent colors that harmonize artistically with shades of woodwork, furnishings and the influences of adjacent apartments. FAB-RI-KO-NA Woven Wall Coverings are strong and durable; prevent walls from cracking; are easily hung; are easily cleaned and perfectly sanitary. Cost no more than high-grade wall papers.

We make a specialty of suggesting color schemes, furnishing *actual samples* of FAB-RI-KO-NA in natural shades.

Write for information about this special and valuable service.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.,
14 Arch Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Water-Reducing Valve

When the water pressure is too high it causes splashing at the spigots, hammering in the pipes and sometimes bursting of the plumbing apparatus.

This valve will insure against these annoyances.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WATSON & McDANIEL CO.
137 N. Seventh Street Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1844

PEERLESS MORTAR COLORS

BLACK RED BROWN BUFF

NEW COLORS: Moss Green, Royal Purple, French Gray, Pompeian Buff, Colonial Drab.

The original and standard colors for interior and exterior mortar.

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

SANITAS

THE WASHABLE WALL COVERING

PLANNING SPRING IMPROVEMENTS?

Plan to make them PERMANENT—plan to use SANITAS, the washable wall covering. SANITAS has the beauty of the finest wall paper, but, unlike paper, can neither fade nor stain. A few smooches are enough to ruin wall paper while all dirt and dust can be wiped from SANITAS and leave no mark. Waterproof.

SANITAS is made on strong muslin, with oil and paints, in many beautiful patterns, with dull surface, like paper, and glazed surface, like tile. Costs no more than good cartridge paper.

Are you trying for the SANITAS *Prizes?*

We want photographs showing what SANITAS has done, and for those of the most artistic interiors we will give four prizes: 1st, $100; 2nd, $50; 3rd and 4th, $25 each.

The contest is open to all who desire to enter, without charge or consideration of any kind. Contestants need not, personally, be users of SANITAS. Photographs must be received by May 28, and to be our property. Prizes to be awarded June 27.

Send for samples of SANITAS, together with special pencil sketches of artistic and suggestive interiors. Send now.

STANDARD TABLE OIL CLOTH CO.
Dept. G., 320 Broadway, New York.

Evergreens and Conifers

for

Gardens Old and New

We have acres planted with choice and ordinary varieties of handsome and ordinary specimens, suited for every style of planting.

Our Landscape Department is equipped to assist you in the selection of Evergreens for special locations and plantings, or in other landscape problems that you may have.

See our new illustrated General Catalogue if you expect to purchase Evergreens. We invite you to visit our Nursery and personally select the stock we produce for every kind of garden.

The general supervision of private estates and public grounds a specialty.

BOBBINK & ATKINS
Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners
RUTHERFORD, N. J.

DO NOT LET ANY DEALER INSULT YOUR INTELLIGENCE

by offering you a substitute when you ask for an article you have seen advertised in this magazine. We do not accept advertisements for articles that are not worthy of your patronage. When you are convinced by one of these advertisements that the article is what you wish, insist on getting it, when you ask for it at your dealers.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES
GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

as the bier chamber. In some farmhouses a wing has been added to the original building, and in such cases it is divided into two or three small bedrooms.

"As a rule, the stable or shed for the cows forms part of the house and is separated from the living-room only by a wooden wall or partition. The door of communication is generally fitted with glass windows, so as to keep the animals under supervision. There is also a class of open farmhouses where there is no partition at all and the animals literally live with the family. Nowhere is the old-fashioned theory more firmly held than in Holland that the odor of cows is beneficial to consumptives. Indeed, sometimes those who are tuberculous will go to sleep with the cows in their manger. Over the cow sheds are the hay lofts, and sometimes these serve as sleeping places as well.

"In many of the older farms there is an open fireplace without a chimney, and the smoke finds its way out as best it can, helping in its passage to cure the hams, sausages and black puddings which depend from the beams of the ceiling. The furniture is strictly limited to chairs, tables, the linen press, which is the ornament of the chamber, and perhaps a spinning wheel or a mangle. The ornaments are probably no more than some Delft ware hung round the room, generally in racks, and a Dutch clock. The library consists of the family Bible.

"Food of the Boer class is as simple as the rest of their life. The staple dish is buckwheat porridge, but pig meat, especially in the form of hams and sausages, represents the chief article of the principal daily meal, with little or no variety. Coffee is the universal beverage, and the only intoxicant taken is one of the numerous forms of gin distilled in all parts of the country. Treacle is also largely used, while sugar is regarded as a luxury. The bread used is black or rye, but there is also a brown loaf made with treacle and mixed with raisins."—*Chicago News.*

THE CHINESE LANTERN PLANT

THIS Japanese winter cherry, botanically known as *Physalis Francheti* and commonly called the Chinese Lantern Plant, is one of our most inter-

JAP-A-LAC

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A STAIN AND VARNISH COMBINED

BE SURE IT'S JAP-A-LAC

the original stain and varnish combined. Don't accept anything but JAP-A-LAC—this caution is for your own protection, as there are inferior articles offered as substitutes for JAP-A-LAC, and claimed to be "just as good." Be sure the name JAP-A-LAC appears on the label. Some imitations have a name ending in "Lac." This is for the purpose of deception. Insist on the genuine. Our name and our trade mark appear on every can. Look for the Green Label

JAP-A-LAC is used for refinishing everything about the home from cellar to garret. It produces a beautiful, lustrous, mirror-like finish that "wears like iron." JAP-A-LAC will save you many dollars a year by its magical effect in renewing the finish on scuffed or scratched Furniture, Floors, Interior Woodwork, and all articles of wood or metal

Get JAP-A-LAC to-day. All sizes from 15c. to $2.50. For Sale by Paint, Hardware and Drug Dealers

Write for beautiful illustrated booklet, and interesting color card. FREE for the asking

If building, write for our complete Finishing Specifications. They will be mailed free. Our Architectural Green Label Varnishes are of the highest quality

The Glidden Varnish Co.

463 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

If YOUR dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name and 10c. (except for Gold, which is 25c.) to cover cost of mailing, and we will send FREE Sample (quarter pint can) to any point in the United States

A. W. LONGFELLOW, Architect, Boston

The Original Shingle Stains

First Made, First in Quality and First in the Favor of Shingle Stain Users

Cabot's Shingle Stains

have often been imitated during the last twenty years, but none of the imitations have the same depth and richness of color, the lasting qualities or the wood-preserving value of Creosote, "the best wood preservative known." **Proof on application**—being testimonials, samples on wood and full information.

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer

141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents at all Central Stations

"QUILT," the Warmest Sheathing

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Are you about to build, buy or repair a house?

You want only *one* foundation, *one* set of walls for your building. Why—during its lifetime—buy half a dozen roofs or more? That's what you'll have to do if you get a perishable roof that rusts, rots, cracks or crumbles despite frequent painting, coating or patching. *One* roof is all that's needed by owners of

Genuine Bangor Slate Roofs

They keep the repair squad away and always look sightly, for they

outlive the building without paint or repairs

Can you ask more of a roof? Can you say more?

Our Free Roof Book tells about all the roofs—the words of the tin people about tin tile, tile shingle, shingle patent, patent tar, gravel, asphalt, etc. slate people about slate

Write for it now

Genuine Bangor Slate Co.
Hood Bldg. Easton, Pa.

IT'S REAL FUN
To Dig Post Holes
WITH THE
Butcher Automatic Post Hole Digger
Do let us write you about it.
Laramy Howlett Co.,
Standish Street,
Cambridge, - Mass.
P. O. Box 42.
JAS. L. NEEFUS,
103 Reade St., New York Agt.
Or Inquire of Dealers in Hardware, etc

A SIMPLE LIVING-ROOM FOR A COUNTRY HOUSE

Being the second of a series of little talks on Interior Decoration of especial interest to readers of HOUSE AND GARDEN.

THIS month we will talk of a living-room, simple and very inexpensive both as to architectural detail and scheme of decoration. Here comfort artistic beauty and simplicity were produced at small cost. Ash is the wood used for wainscot beams and all standing woodwork. This is an inexpensive wood, but shows beautiful effects under the stains and finishes made by the Chicago Varnish Company. The soft, dull brown of old English Oak is reproduced here. The full specification of the materials used are as follows: One coat of No. 254 English Oak Wood Tint, followed by one coat of No. 20 Surfacer and one coat of Dead-Lac, the completed effect being that of natural, unstained, unvarnished wood. The rough plaster of wall and ceiling of this room is tinted a shade of cafe-au-lait, which harmonizes with the richer tones of the woodwork. The rug shows dim old reds and dull greens on a cafe-au-lait ground, drapery and upholstery being of similar coloring. Much of East India cotton has been used for window draperies and covering the loose cushions of the willow chairs. These chairs are stained with No. 315 Light Brown Wood Tint, followed by one coat of Florsatin, giving a soft polish. The Mission furniture of the room has been stained with the same stain and given a similar finish as that used on the standing woodwork. The floor of oak has been lightly stained with Pollard Oak Wood Tint and finished with Florsatin, giving an exquisite satin-like gloss. The architectural detail of steps leading up to the dining room and the attractive casement windows of that room become a decorative feature of this living-room.

On other inexpensive woods, such as chestnut, birch, pine and poplar, these stains produce effects which make them the equal of the rarest and most costly.

Through the courtesy of the Chicago Varnish Company their Consulting Decorator, Margaret Greenleaf, will advise the treatment for wood trim to obtain the best results in inexpensive as well as the most elaborate houses. If you intend using the products of the Chicago Varnish Company and will write to Miss Greenleaf explaining as fully as possible what you wish to accomplish, she will make a scheme of decoration for you without cost to you in any way, sending samples showing the treatment of woodwork advocated, the wall covering and draperies to be used, together with complete information in regard to the fitting and furnishing of your house. When writing about decorations address Margaret Greenleaf, No. 36 Vesey Street, New York. Send ten cents to cover postage and receive a copy of "The Home Ideal" and a wood panel showing our exquisite finish for floors.

Next month we will consider the hall and its relation to the other rooms of the house, illustrated by a half-tone showing an excellent treatment.

CHICAGO VARNISH COMPANY,

Department 15, 35 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
Department 15, 36 Vesey Street, New York.

esting floral novelties and yet not generally known. It is grown in the garden as easily as a geranium and flourishes like a weed. In fact, once established, it thrives perennially and is one of the heritages autumn bequeathes to spring.

Bailey's Encyclopedia states that it was first brought to England from Nippon by James H. Veitch, and first described with a name by Masters in 1894.

It is easily propagated from seed and once established requires no further attention. Its foliage has been described as beautiful, but it is rather coarse and does not commend the plant for conservatory or house decoration. I have had no experience with Physalis as a pot-plant, and therefore am unable to tell whether it would be of service in that respect. But it is recommended for the purpose by the seedsmen.

The cherry-like fruit of the Lantern Plant, calyx bent backward.

When full grown, at a height of about two feet, it produces seed pods, from the axis of each leaf, that gradually change from a light green color to an orange-red and constitute the principal feature of the plant.

As they hang suspended among the green foliage, they present a most novel and beautiful appearance. In form and color they resemble a Chinese lantern, hence the name. These pods contain a bright, shining cherry-like fruit, which is edible but not toothsome.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Seed pods and coarse leaves of the Lantern Plant

Altogether this curious plant well repays cultivation and will prove a desirable acquisition for some corner of the garden or the perennial border.

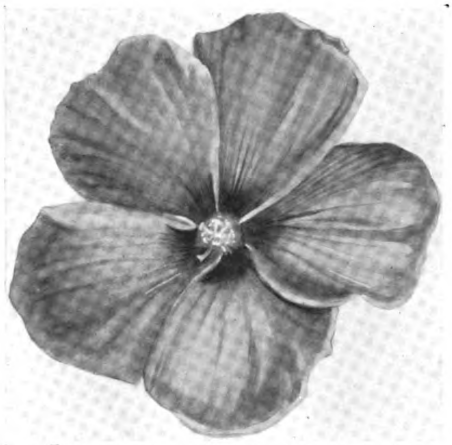
HUGO ERICHSEN

GLASS PAVEMENTS

WHEN we compress fragments of glass reduced by heat to a pasty state," says *Cosmos*, "the glass is devitrified and loses its transparency, while its hardness, infusibility and resistance to shock and to pressure are increased. It thus forms a new substance, glass-stone. Réaumur studied it for a long time about 1727. The principle discovered by him has found new applications, and, owing to perfected methods, a glass-stone is now made that is used for various purposes. Among other things, interior walls to imitate marble, granite or mosaic are made of it, as well as the floors of houses, and the pavement of sidewalks, court-yards, bath-rooms, or factories that require a stout resisting substance not attacked by acids. On the other hand, the recent use, in large quantities, of 'ceramic stone' in the Rhone factory, both in the machinery rooms and on the façade, has given the best results. The city of Geneva has experimented with glass pavement, and it gives perfect satisfaction, as well from the standpoint of looks as from that of durability and freedom from slipping. The city of Nice is also about to try this method of paving. All bits of broken glass can be

NEW CREATION IN HARDY PERENNIALS

Meehans' Mallow Marvels



A SINGLE BLOOM OF MEEHANS' MALLOW MARVELS
(One-third actual size)

Combines the brilliant blooms and striking foliage of the tropical Hibiscus with the sturdy growth and hardiness of our native mallow. Grows 7 to 8 feet high, and from July until September is a blaze of mammoth satiny crimson, red, pink or white flowers, *7 to 8 inches in diameter.* **Perfectly hardy,** entirely free from disease and insect pests. Not particular about soil or location.

Unquestionably the most brilliant achievement of scientific plant-breeding for many decades.

Meehans' Manual of Outdoor Plants

is a dependable guide to the selection of all trees, shrubs and hardy plants worth growing. Write for a copy to-day. *It is free.*

PRICES OF MEEHANS' MALLOW MARVELS

We reserve the right to refuse orders for more than 10 to any one person.

ONE-YEAR-OLD ROOTS

If given good soil will grow from 5 to 8 feet high; have two to five stems and *flower this season.*

	Each.	Per 10.
Crimson Marvel	$1.00	$9.00
White Marvel	1.00	9.00
Red Marvel	.75	6.00
Pink Marvel	.50	4.00

TWO-YEAR-OLD ROOTS

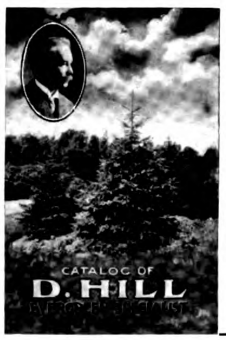
Extra strong roots which, planted in good soil, will form bushes 4 to 5 feet in diameter and *positively flower abundantly this season.*

	Each.	Per 10.
Crimson Marvel	$2.00	$15.00
Red Marvel	2.00	15.00
Pink Marvel	1.50	10.00

As it is impossible to show by photograph or engraving the wonderful brilliancy of the coloring of Meehans' Mallow Marvels, we have prepared a color-plate leaflet which we will gladly mail you.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Inc.

Box K Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.



Beautiful Hardy Evergreens

SHADE, ORNAMENTALS AND SHRUBS

We offer *Evergreens* in all sizes. Fine large specimens 2 to 10 feet tall. Thousands of hardy small trees and Seedling Evergreens, Hard Wooded trees, together with nut trees for forestry planting

SPRUCES	BEAUTIFUL PURPLE MAPLE
PINES	BLOOD-LEAF BEECHES
FIRS	LINDENS
HEMLOCKS	ELMS
CEDARS	FLOWERING SHRUBS
BEAUTIFUL, GRAFTED BLUE SPRUCE	FRUITS
	ROSES

We prepare SPECIAL PLANTING LISTS of trees and shrubs to plant complete, The City Yard, The Town Lot and especially The Suburban Home. We dig, pack and deliver to the R. R. station at prices that will surprise you. $5.00, $10.00, $25.00 per list.

Write for illustrated and descriptive catalog—it is free

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ills., Box 105

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A Peerless Region for the Tourist, Camper, Canoeist, Angler and Sportsman.

A new territory now accessible by rail and offering the best fishing and shooting in America. Scenery unexcelled, hay-fever unknown, magnificent canoe trips.

Black bass, speckled trout, lake trout, wall-eyed pike in abundance. Moose, deer, bear, partridge and other game during hunting season.

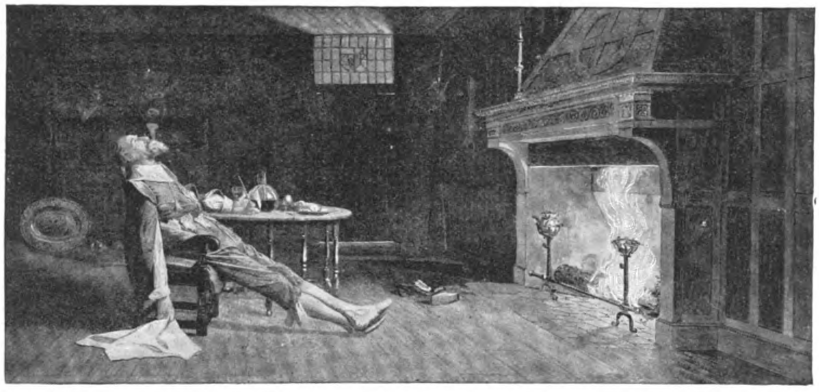
Handsomely illustrated book, telling you all about it, sent free on application to

G. T. BELL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Grand Trunk Railway System,
Montreal, Can.

JUST PUBLISHED

RUMFORD FIREPLACES AND HOW THEY ARE MADE

By G. CURTIS GILLESPIE, M. E. Arch.



"The fire that warms men's souls."

Containing Benjamin, Count Rumford's Essay on "Proper Fireplace Construction"

A Plea for a more general consideration of the form and proportion of a very much neglected feature of our homes and buildings, with nearly two hundred illustrations.

One 12mo Vol. Cloth. Price, postpaid, $2.

MODERN PLUMBING ILLUSTRATED

By R. M. STARBUCK.

The only thorough and practical work issued on the modern and most approved methods of plumbing construction.

384 large quarto pages. Fifty-five full-page plates. One large 8vo vol. Cloth. Price, $4 postpaid.

PRACTICAL DRAPERY CUTTING

By E. NOETZLI.

A handbook on cutting and fixing curtains, draperies, etc., with description and practical notes. Composed of a series of thirty plates, comprising over 160 illustrations. One quarto vol. Cloth. Price, $5.00 net.

SPECIFICATION INDEX

A form for specification writing, consisting of 555 (4x5) cards. Cardboard Box, price $6.00, net; Metal Box, price $7.75, net. Circular and sample card on request.

ARCHITECTS' DIRECTORY FOR 1907

Containing complete list of Architects, including landscape and naval, of United States and Canada. One 8vo Vol. Red Cloth, white lettering. Price, postpaid, $3.00.

A DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN ARCHITECTURE

By THOMAS DINHAM ATKINSON, Architect.

A practical book on the terms used in architecture.

265 illustrations. Cloth. Price, net, $1.50.

THE STUDENTS AND DRAUGHTSMAN'S LIBRARY CLUB. Send for Catalogue and information as to buying technical books on easy terms of payment.

WILLIAM T. COMSTOCK, PUBLISHER, 23 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

☞ General Book Catalogue and Sample Copy, "Architects & Builders Magazine" on request.

utilized by this new industry, which is taking on a large development. In France at present there are two factories one at Demi-Lune, near Lyons, the other at Bousquet-d'Orb, which is connected with the Carmaux glass-works. Besides this, two factories are being erected, one at Point St. Esprit and the other at Creil. In a few years we shall perhaps realize the dream of a glass-house, so dear to a certain philosopher but it will not be transparent if it is made of glass-stone." — *Literary Digest.*

THE AMERICAN TOAD

THAT the common toad, nocturnal, of quiet habit and appearance, is a valuable friend to farmers and gardeners in the destruction of harmful insects, has been demonstrated by many experiments according to the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

To many the worth of the toad is still unknown, while to others it is an object of disgust, if not fear. No one will insist that it is an attractive animal; on the contrary it does not possess even the sinuous beauty of some of its reptilian relatives. But judging by the standard of good works, however, it does not suffer by comparison with any of the lower animals.

The ancient savants, while doing much to establish the study of nature, had the failing of confounding fancy with fact, and the American people adopted the European traditions concerning the toad. In consequence, it has always borne the burden of ludicrous misrepresentation.

Following the early writings, there are popular superstitions, curiously interwoven, as to the toad's venomous qualities, medicinal virtues and the valuable toadstone to be found in its head. Coupled with these traditions, the ability of the toad to produce warts on the hand, to poison infants by its breath, to bring good fortune to the house in whose new made cellar it establishes its domicile, and to cause bloody milk in cows if killed by accident or otherwise, is even now heard.

But getting away from superstition and false impressions and considering the toad in its adaptability and capacity for the destruction of noxious insects, it

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

is found to accomplish an inconspicuous but effective work.

By careful examination of the contents of a sufficiently large number of stomachs collected at different dates and over diversified range of territory, it has been established that the toad feeds on noxious rather than beneficial insects. At all times it feeds on moving insects, and dead or motionless food presents no attraction, no matter how ravenous the appetite. The toad will sit motionless beside a bread crust, soaked in molasses, but when it has attracted flies, ants, beetles, etc., the work of destruction begins immediately. Ninety-eight per cent of a toad's food is of animal origin, the remaining two per cent being composed of bits of grass, leaves or gravel, evidently swept into the stomach by accident while gathering the insect food.

The destruction of cut worms is of specific importance. They feed by night and the grower only learns of their presence through the loss of his plants. During a season, examination disclosed that twenty-eight per cent of the contents of a toad's stomach was of this destructive worm. Likewise injurious beetles, of which the plum curculio is a good type, have been found to the extent of eighteen per cent. Sow bugs, myriapods, etc., especially destructive to flowers, such as orchids, violets, pansies and roses are known to have constituted thirteen per cent. Three per cent of the grasshopper, of the hay field species, has been shown.

While accomplishing a destruction of sixty-two per cent of injurious insects the toad destroys twenty-two per cent of neutrals in the consumption of ants, worms, vegetable and mineral matter. Against the toad must be charged the destruction of beneficial species to the extent of eleven per cent in ground and carrion beetles, and spiders. The five per cent unidentified has been excluded from the calculation.

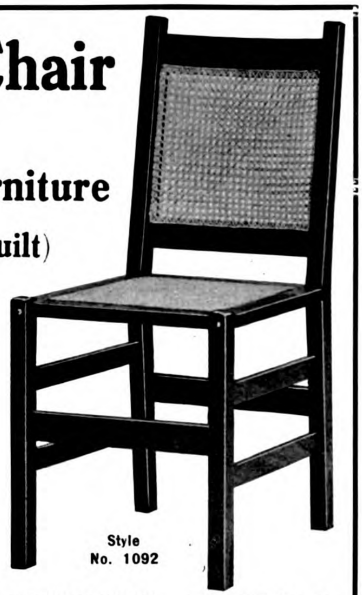
English gardeners, realizing the value of the toad often pay as high as twenty-five dollars per hundred for them for colonizing purposes. The well-known authoress, Celia Thaxter, at one time found her beautiful gardens at the Isles of Shoals overrun by insects and snails. She imported a considerable number of toads from the mainland with the result that in a short time the

Cottage Chamber Chair

(Suggestion)

Our Specialty is Cottage Furniture

(Simple in line and well built)



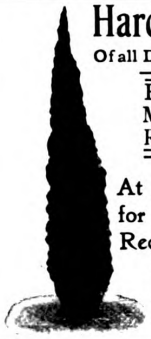
We furnish the goods finished and unfinished.
A request will bring a package of illustrations.
Visitors are requested to inspect specimen pieces displayed in our warerooms.

WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO. MANUFACTURERS 32 CANAL STREET **BOSTON**

LANDSCAPE WORK AND DESIGN

For seventeen years at the head of the Shady Hill Nursery Company of Boston, I have had most intimate and expert experience with details not only of Landscape design, but of every other phase of practical Arboriculture, Construction and Engineering in all parts of the country. I will visit any place and advise as to planting or improvements required, furnishing plans for the same. Plans for medium or small estates furnished by mail promptly, and materials selected and furnished from the best growers at first cost, with great saving to buyers. If you contemplate any planting or landscape improvement, I invite correspondence.

E. L. BEARD, 155 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.



Hardy Trees and Shrubs

Of all Descriptions, and in all Quantities

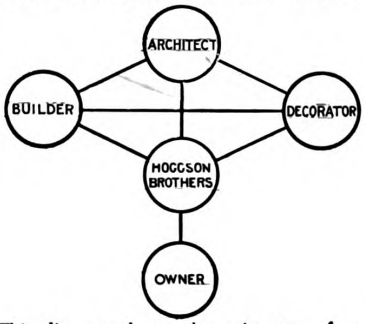
Fine Azaleas, Japanese Maples, Iron-clad Named Rhododendrons, etc., etc.

At Special Prices. Send Lists for Quotations. Catalogues on Request

Fred'k W. Kelsey

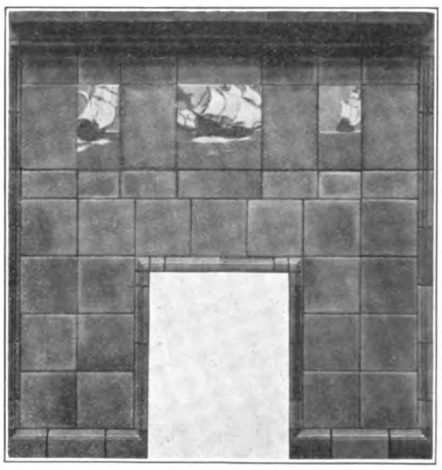
150 Broadway - - New York

A NEW BUILDING METHOD



This diagram shows the principles of our organization, which directs, co-ordinates and controls *every part of a building operation.* It includes under a single contract the services of the architect, builder, decorator and furnisher, and places the responsibility for every detail of the work on a single firm. "The Way to Build" mailed on request.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
CONTRACTING DESIGNERS OF
Residences, Banks, Clubs, Libraries
7 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK



Complete mantel in colored mat glazes

MADE BY

ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.
CINCINNATI

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

"Plants and Plans for Beautiful Surroundings"

It is full of invaluable information, illustrations of flowers and beautiful lawns. It shows how the modest as well as the most extensive grounds can easily be made charming and attractive. There is nothing more pleasing and delightful to cultured taste than artistic and properly planted grounds.

We grow and import all of the choicest hardy plants, shrubs, trees, box and bay trees for creating beautiful landscape effects in formal or natural landscape gardening. Write now, lest you forget. Write for our book

WAGNER PARK CONSERVATORIES
Box 204, Sidney, Ohio.

THE BEVERLY

Old English Garden Seats, Garden Houses, Rustic Furniture, Bay Tree Boxes. Send for catalogue.

North Shore Ferneries
BEVERLY, MASS.
Also Hardy Flowers and Ferns.

THE FAST LINE
THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAY

Free Fishing

Hundreds of Rivers and Lakes
with GAMEY TROUT and BASS in

Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

Publications giving full details
issued by INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Write for free copies to

R. W. Chipman, 306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
J. H. Burgis, 249 Clark St., Chicago, Ill., or
General Passenger Dept., Moncton, N. B.

Mention House and Garden.

pests were suppressed and the flowers preserved from harm.

The common greenhouse weevil (Fuller's beetle) can no doubt be controlled in greenhouses by the aid of toads, especially if the beetles be shaken from the bushes at occasional intervals.

JOHN W. HALL.

DECLINE OF JAPAN'S CERAMICS

THE ceramic industry of Japan, viewed from a commercial standpoint, is found to be suffering from a chronic form of decadence. The annual export does not exceed 2,000,000 yen worth, which, however, will decline to 1,600,000 yen when the value of *cloisonné* ware is deducted from the sum. Of the total export at least one-half is sent to the American market. Good customers for the Japanese ware as the American people are, Japan, however, supplies to them only four per cent of the total volume of porcelain, the remaining ninety-six per cent coming from the French, German and other potters. The reason why the demand for Japanese ware is steadily falling off in America is entirely due to the deterioration of the quality of the Japanese porcelains. And yet the Japanese ware is relatively higher in price than the German or French ware. The price being such, with nothing particularly recommendable in its workmanship, the wonder is that the export of Japanese ware does not decline even more. To what an extent the industry has been reduced may be inferred when it is remembered that in Arita, one of the principal porcelain districts of Japan, while its output was valued at above 700,000 yen worth about ten years ago, it has since declined to only one-seventh. Deterioration of the quality is at the root of the trouble. The same remark applies to Tajimi, Soto, Kyoto, and indeed to almost all the places of old famous for their porcelains. Various causes are evidently at the root of the evil. The withdrawal of the liberal patronage formerly extended to potters by fedual princes must in a large measure be responsible for the discontinuance of production of porcelain ware of such exquisite workmanship as to entitle it to be ranked among art objects. But with regard to the cheaper kinds of ware the cause must be traced to the lack of funds and of knowledge. Both

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

are defects not easy to remedy, for it is out of the question that Japanese potters could have, even in combination, command of an adequate amount of funds. The second difficulty is equally beyond immediate cure, for the artisans at present engaged in the work are in most cases men of the old school and are not qualified to be benefited by the recent progress of science. That will be possible only after the boys now being educated at the various apprentice schools shall have been turned out sufficiently equipped for the purpose, with scientific knowledge, further strengthened by practical training at the workshops. But, in regard to this question of how to promote the ceramic industry, the authorities should contribute their due share. It is necessary that greater encouragement should be accorded it, as is the case in the principal ceramic countries of the world, such as Germany and France.—*Japan Weekly Times.*

STAGE FURNITURE

TO-DAY the stage is looked upon as an educator by the serious actor or manager, who spares neither time nor trouble to develop every little detail of the setting, as well as of the acting. As a result, some of the productions are faithful in detail, and impress even the uninitiated as being true to the period represented. This state of excellence is not reached by accident, but by the most careful study. Tawdry makeshifts belong to the traveling country troupes, but in large theatres may be seen fine specimens of furniture and valuable *objets d'art.* The late Augustin Daly had many treasures, collected from all parts of the world; perhaps, like Richard Wagner, feeling the need of a beautiful environment as an aid to inspiration.

The talented actor, Mr. Faversham, has one of the most charming houses in New York, as different from the over-furnished and crowded photograph gallery atmosphere which some professionals affect as it is possible to imagine. In a quaint neighborhood filled with the spirit of old New York, stands this house, which, with its delightful furnishings exemplifies the restfulness of atmosphere attainable by carrying out the Colonial period in this clear-cut way.—*Vogue.*

What do you mean ?

Is that question ever asked you when you speak or when you write.

Is your meaning ever lost or clouded by misuse of words.

If so, you lose a distinct advantage every time it happens.

Business men have lost contracts; lawyers have lost cases; politicians have lost elections; advertisers have wasted thousands of dollars just because the words they used did not carry the force or meaning they intended.

To be Understood is the Masterful Thing To-Day

A mastery of words leads to a mastery of men, a mastery of business, a mastery that compels SUCCESS.

These Two Books are Right-Hand Helps To the Securing of such Mastery

"I consider this the greatest value I ever received for $3.00, and thank you for forwarding the books."—*C. S. REASER, Secretary, Jacoby Furniture Co., York, Pa.*

Both books are by JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D., Editor Office Standard Dictionary, etc.

English Synonyms Antonyms and Prepositions

Companion to "Connectives of English Speech."

JUST THE RIGHT WORD TO MAKE THE DESIRED MEANING CLEAR AND EXACT, TO MAKE A CONTRAST SHARP AND STRONG.

Over 7,500 classified synonyms with shades of meaning carefully discriminated. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions shown by illustrative examples. Hints and helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom and variety of utterance.

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—*Pres. Cochran,* Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

"I regard this book as the one complete and satisfactory work of the kind. In writing advertisements one needs to make his meaning very clear and to use words which exactly express his thoughts. Fernald's 'Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions' has been found of the highest value in teaching my students the masterful accomplishment of making themselves understood."—*George H. Powell,* Advertising Expert and Originator of Correspondence Instruction in Advertising Writing.

Connectives of English Speech

Companion Volume to "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions."

JUST WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS.

Giving the definitions with the correct usage of these parts of speech so far as pertains to their office as connectives in the construction of English phrases and sentences; indicating such prepositions as should be used after verbs and those concerning which questions are likely to arise; with numerous quotations sustaining the decisions as to correct or incorrect usage.

"It is the most valuable treatise of its kind in existence. It is a delight to use the work as a book of reference."—*New York Commercial.*

"Not only convenient, but necessary."—*The Evening Post,* New York.

"The work is likely to prove of great value to all writers." —*Washington Evening Star.*

"In this valuable manual the reader, the writer, and the teacher will find on the instant an admirable solution for ten thousand difficulties. The arrangement is simplicity itself, and the treatment lucid and convenient."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"It should be at the elbow of every English writer who aims to acquire a discriminating use of the little words that bind together a well-ordered sentence."—*Lawrence Cameron Hull,* A.M., Head Master Mich. Mil. Acad.

Two Practically Indispensable Desk Books

"Superior to any other treatise on the same theme, and must be regarded as indispensable to the ready-reference libraries of educators and writers."—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

"This is a book of importance and invaluable to teacher, student and speaker. The excellence of the volume is testified to by leading literary authorities in the U. S.—*N. Y. Times*

Special Offer to House and Garden Readers

These two books will be sent, carriage prepaid, to any reader of HOUSE AND GARDEN who clips out, signs, and sends us the coupon opposite. No money need be sent with order. After three days for examination of books you are to send $3.00 or return the books at our expense.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers
44-60 East Twenty-third St., New York

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York

Please send me, carriage prepaid, the two books by J. C. Fernald advertised in HOUSE AND GARDEN. If I decide to keep them I will remit $3 within three days. If not I will return the books at your expense.

Name .....

Address .....

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

VANBRUGH AND CASTLE HOWARD

THE first notice we have of Vanbrugh as an architect is in 1702, when he furnished the design for Castle Howard for the Earl of Carlisle. Why he should have been selected for such an important work cannot be divined. There was no lack of architects in those days. Wren, though seventy years of age, was in his full vigor. Talman had finished Chatsworth, Thorsley and Dyrham. Wynn was engaged on Buckingham House, and Gunnersbury, Marlborough House, Roehampton, Cliefden were all built within a few years of this period. Be this as it may, Vanbrugh here gave the first proof of his architectural genius. In endeavoring to avoid the rudeness of Gothic "magnificence," the "flutter of flying-buttresses," "the uselessness of pinnacles," "the discord of oblique lines," our architects, with the exception of Wren, had fallen into a cold, tame, flat style, making square blocks of their buildings, without decided masses, which cast bold shadows and give so much breadth. They affected horizontality, and strove as much as they could to get all the various departments of the house into one solid block. Such too, was the passion for uniformity that all sorts of expedients were resorted to to make one-half of the building exactly like the other, and false windows and doors, screen-walls and parapets, and all sorts of shams were used to "balance" the points of the design. We seem now to run into the opposite extreme, and to go out of our way to make things irregular. Windows are made of various heights, and oriels are stuck here and there without meaning or any use, except for the studied purpose of making the building irregular, or to use a common phrase, lop-sided. Vanbrugh avoided both errors. At Castle Howard he separated the subordinate buildings, and arranged them round the principal structure in a series of regular but picturesque groups. Even the laundries and breweries were not concealed, and were surmounted by domes, which served at once for ornament and the purposes of ventilation. Instead of striving to hide his chimneys, he clusters them together, and makes them, as well as his roofs, the means of breaking and enriching the sky-line. The main building is entered by a lofty portico,

BRYAN & BEVERIDGE Debates on the Problems of the People

Not since the ardent days preceding the Civil War have the people of this country been so aroused over public questions. Never since those days of national life-or-death have problems of such immediate personal concern presented themselves to the people for solution.

Every man that earns a dollar and every man that spends a dollar is interested in their settlement. Interested because his rights and his property are affected; because the problems touch both his patriotism and his pocketbook.

The READER Magazine

proposes to present to the American people in concrete, definite form, each of the questions about which everybody is now thinking and on which the next great political battle will be fought, and have them threshed out in a series of brilliant papers by the two men—President Roosevelt excepted—who have the ear and confidence of the rank and file of their respective parties. These men are William Jennings Bryan and Albert J. Beveridge.

William Jennings Bryan

is the foremost American out of office to-day. His every utterance commands the attention of millions—his ability is unquestioned, his sincerity unchallenged. Appreciating the importance and significance of these debates, the great commoner, tremendously in earnest and speaking in a clear, simple, straightforward manner, appeals to the reason of the American public.

Albert J. Beveridge

is a dominating figure in the Senate and in the progressive element of his party, distinguished by courage and ability, a student of statecraft, and a leader of hard fights for reform. Above all he is a forceful independent thinker, a trained writer, and eminently fitted to present the spirit and purpose of the administration party upon each of the living questions of the day.

Not since Webster answered Hayne or Lincoln debated with Douglas has there been such a momentous discussion of vital problems as THE READER presents in its epoch-making Bryan-Beveridge debates. With subjects of supreme importance, affecting the very peace and prosperity of the Republic, discussed by party generals and learned advocates trained in debate, The Problems of the People series is both by right and might the commanding political event of the year.

The Bryan-Beveridge Debates Are Now Running in THE READER

California Privet

An ideal hedge for lawn purposes. A quick grower. No thorns. Write for free catalog of Trees, Plants, Vines, Garden Tools, etc. Spray Pumps and Spraying Mixtures. ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Box 411, Moorestown, N. J.

THE TOWN BEAUTIFUL

If you are interested in the care of Parks, School or Home Grounds, Cemeteries, Street Trees, ornamental shrubbery, etc.,

PARK and CEMETERY and LANDSCAPE GARDENING

an illustrated monthly, will be helpful. One Year, One Dollar. Sample Copy, ten cents.

R. J. HAIGHT, Publisher, 326 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

from which we pass into a noble hall lighted by a cupola 100 feet in height, and from which lengthened corridors extend, leading to numerous suites of fine apartments. Our limits will not permit a further description. Suffice it to say, that this picturesque but at the same time symmetrical building presents a frontage of 660 feet, or 130 feet more than the entire length of Westminster Abbey, and, with the exception of Blenheim, is the noblest palace in the kingdom.—*The Architect.*

THE SIERRA SEQUOIAS

EMBOLDENED by the action of Congress in practically revoking Mr. Cleveland's forest reservation proclamations and by the attitude of the administration toward the whole subject of our Western forests, the lumbermen now controlling a large block of big-tree forest on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in California are making a determined effort to obtain from Congress authority to cut the sequoia timber in the General Grant National Park. This particular portion of the Sierra Reservation includes about fifteen hundred acres, and is covered with an exceptionally fine growth of sequoias and sugar pines, numbering among its vegetable wonders the great tree known as "the General Grant." This scheme of California lumbermen to get possession of this body of timber has been incidentally commented on in several of the papers of the Pacific States, but it is likely to remain generally unnoticed or to be forgotten until the country discovers some day that by a skillfully worded amendment to some appropriation bill it has been again robbed of a great possession for the benefit of a few speculators. It is unnecessary to remind our readers that these Sierra sequoias are marvels of the vegetable kingdom, unsurpassed in grandeur, and probably the oldest living organisms on the face of the globe. Every individual is a monument which should be sacredly preserved for the benefit of future generations. To cut down one of these trees is a crime, and it should be a matter of national humiliation that a considerable part of the sequoia forest has been allowed to pass from Government control into the hands of lumbermen. There was no excuse for this; there would

POULTRY RAISERS

Do you wish a flock of the hardiest BIRDS and Best Layers on earth? Then write to

WALTER SHERMAN

Maplepath, Newport, R. I.,

for some of his RHODE ISLAND REDS. **"Eggs to Hatch"** at 10c each or BIRDS at moderate prices. He has also Light Brahmas, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Leghorns at same price. Free circular and other information.

WINNETKA COLLIE KENNELS

Established January, 1902, since which time Collies sired by our Stud have won **158 first** and **special prizes.**

At Stud Parbold Professor - - - Fee $25.00
Ch. Winneta Christopher - Fee $15.00

Registered Stock of the best blood in the world always for sale.

Meadow Farm WINNETKA, Ill.

Imperial Pekin Ducks

That can't be beat

Utility White Wyandottes } Bred for
Barred Plymouth Rocks } Layers

Fine pure-bred birds and every one a profit producer. Just the kind of stock you need. Big, strong, hardy hens that lay eggs that hatch out husky little fellows that come with stamina enough to live and grow.

	Per Sitting	3 Sittings	Per 100	Per 1,000
PRICES Duck Eggs	$1 50		$8 00	$70 00
Hen Eggs	2 00	$5 00	6 00	50 00

S. B. & E. W. TWINING

Afton Farm YARDLEY, PA.

WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE.—Choicest lot we ever raised. Beauties. Very finest pedigree and breeding. Ideal house dogs and companions.

DANICA KENNELS, Geneva, N. Y.

VINAL & NEGUS

Landscape & Garden Architects

601 *Boylston Street, Copley Square*

Boston, Massachusetts

Bricks Without Straw

To make paint without **ZINC** is as difficult today as the Israelites of old found it to produce bricks without straw. It can be done, but when done the paint is not good paint. It may pay the manufacturer who makes it or the painter who applies it, but it doesn't pay the property owner who buys it. It loses its color and lustre early; it chalks off soon and fails to protect. Paint is a profitable investment but investment in paints not based on **OXIDE OF ZINC** is "wildcat" speculation. A suggestive pamphlet, "Paint: Why, How and When," free to property owners.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.
71 Broadway, New York

We do not grind zinc in oil. A list of manufacturers of zinc paints sent on application.

TROPICAL TRIPS ON SUMMER SEAS

By the Bee Line

$60 for 12 day round trip includes all expenses on Steamer and allows 2 days stop in Havana, or

GOOD SIX MONTHS IF DESIRED

Optional Trip en route to Jacksonville, Florida, $7.00

Every Ocean comfort, Luxurious Staterooms, Promenade Decks, Superb Cuisine, Rooms en suite with Bath.

Electric Lighted Throughout.

Semi-Monthly Sailings

Tickets, reservations and full information on request.

Address

GEO. F. TILTON
Gen. Pass. Agent
Dept. D.

Brunswick Steamship Co.
32 Broadway New York City

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE

Metropolitan

for MAY

On Sale April 15th

The Mexican War *(Continued)*

This chapter deals with the Annexation of Texas, and the first guns of the war are fired. The whole series is full of human interest and political significance.

By Dr. McELROY, of Princeton University

The Era of Inter-Continental Transportation

The United States Marine Corps

The World-at-Large

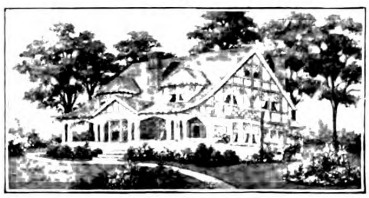
The Best Fiction of the Month

and plenty of it.

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

3 West Twenty-ninth St., - - New York

DO YOU WANT A HOME LIKE THIS?



or one equally beautiful in a different style? Then buy your plans of me. My designs are Original and Artistic.

This house is in my **New Book of Bungalows,** 1906. A unique and artistic book, containing designs for one and one and a half story Bungalows in various styles from $1,000 up. Price, by mail, $2.

Picturesque Summer Cottages, Vol. III. Designs for stone, shingle and rustic summer cottages and bungalows. Price by mail, $1.

Picturesque Suburban Houses (1907). Price by mail, $2. New, artistic and original designs for cement, stone and frame houses. Colonial, Spanish and English styles, from $3,000 up. Estimates and full descriptions.

New Picturesque Cottages, containing original and beautiful designs for suburban homes, from $2,800 to $6,000. Price by mail, $1.

E. E. HOLMAN, Architect, W-1020 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

be less excuse in allowing those portions of the Sierra forest which have already been reserved for the benefit of the people to be opened to entry. The lumber, even, is not needed by the community, which can be abundantly supplied from the redwood forests, and no one but a little group of men who expect to make money by this transaction has any interest in the success of this movement.—*Garden and Forest.*

TIBERIUS' PLEASURE GALLEY

NEWS comes from Nemi, near Albano, that by private enterprise two divers are exploring the bottom of the Lake of Nemi, where lies the pleasure galley which served as a retreat for the Emperor Tiberius during his orgies. Our Rome correspondent says: "In the fifteenth century Cardinal Colonna, owner of the Castle of Nemi, now the property of the Orsini, tried to recover the galley, but without success. At the beginning of our century, the effort was again made and some large bronze nails were brought up from the lake. The present explorers have seen the galley, called the Palace of Tiberius, at about eighty feet from the bank, and although damaged by age, it still appears much decorated with bronze and mosaics. Heads of bronze, a wolf and lion, targets adorned with inscriptions, rings for docks, and other objects of immense archæological value have already come to light."—*London Daily News.*

PRESERVING DECAYING TREES

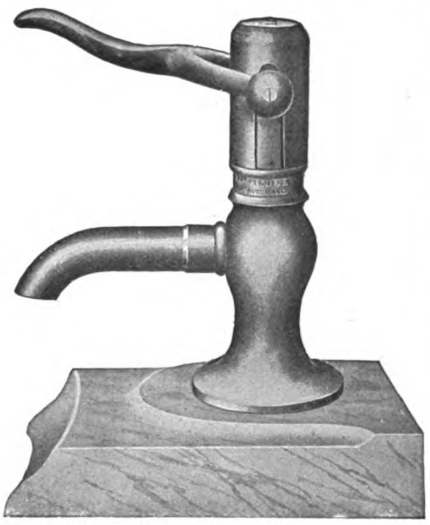
A very good practice observed of late is the filling with cement of the holes in trees caused by decay. It takes a lifetime to grow a fine tree, and it is a shame to neglect one suffering from a decaying part when filling the hole with cement would remedy it. It is air and moisture that cause decay, which, if excluded, puts an end to the trouble. The best way to proceed with cementing is to scrape away every bit of decayed wood met with, even using a chisel or scraper to do it if necessary. When all has been gotten out, wash the hole with Bordeaux mixture, to kill any fungus that may be there, then fill it with cement, solubly, until the surface of the new bark is met. When so treated and the work well done, trees will flourish and be almost as good as ever. The

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



THE BROUGHTON SELF-CLOSING BASIN COCKS HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MANY OF THE LARGEST HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE EQUIPPED WITH THESE GOODS. ::: ::: MADE IN BRASS, NICKEL OR SILVER PLATED, AND IN SOLID SILVER-METAL. ::: :::

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

Manufactured only by

E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co.

SPRINGFIELD: MASSACHUSETTS

WORKS AT BRIGHTWOOD

Bricks and Terra Cotta of such varied colors and finish making it possible to carry out the idea of any architect or owner successfully.

O. W. KETCHAM

24 S. 7th St., Philadelphia

New York. Baltimore. Washington.

Terra Cotta Works, Crum Lynne, Pa.

inner wood of trees has no life anyway, it is only the outer layers that have, but when it is firm it sustains the tree in position, preventing its blowing over; and thus we need it to preserve its inside wood as well as the outside living portion. Where it has been tried, the cementing has given satisfaction.—*Joseph Meehan in Florists' Exchange.*

A NEW DUST LAYER

WITH the coming of another automobile season many people, especially householders who live near automobile thoroughfares, as well as the automobilists themselves, will look forward with dread to the summer dust nuisance.

Many automobiles are nowadays so designed that the occupants are not bothered by the dust of their own machines, but they cannot escape that of other vehicles on the road. As for the inhabitants of the neighborhood, they suffer constantly, and the coming of the automobile in such localities has depreciated instead of increasing the value of property in many cases. Everybody has seen such roads where clouds of dust hang for many minutes in the air after the passage of a single automobile. Sprinkling is expensive, and instead of decreasing the nuisance actually increases it. The constant use of water on the road breaks up the natural bond of the top dressing so that mud is formed, which soon becomes dust again in the hot sun. Roads which are regularly sprinkled require re-surfacing much oftener than roads which can be left to themselves.

Oil for the purpose of suppression of dust has been used in many localities, especially in California where it is exceedingly cheap. It is only partially effective and develops another nuisance on account of the damage it does to vehicles and to garments.

The best of the propositions for the suppression of dust, and the one which is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, is a tar preparation of the right grade and character. This is sold by the leading manufacturers of coal tar products under the name of "Tarvia," the makers having made prolonged experiments to determine which of the various tar compounds is best adapted to the purpose.

TAPESTROLEA

NEW BURLAPS

Scotia and Empire

Suitable for High-Class

Interior Decorations

Send for Samples

RICHTER MFG. CO., Tenafly, N. J.

New York, 20 East 21st Street

Chicago, 43 E. Randolph Street.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, NEWARK, N. J.
RANKIN, KELLOGG & CRANE, ARCHITECTS

Engineering and Construction work solicited for complete Central Heating Plants, Steam and Water Warming Apparatus. Fan Systems of Heating and Ventilating. Power Equipment and Auxiliary Machinery. Fire Service and Water Supply Systems. The Keystone Vacuum System of Exhaust steam circulation for large Buildings. Estab 1879 - 5000 Plants since then.

Correspondence Solicited Estimates Furnished

PHILADELPHIA STEAM HEATING COMPANY,

1513 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

H AND C

THE FAGGED-OUT MAN—AND THE GREENHOUSE.

The plodder grinds out his work—never stops or thinks of anything else. The smart man works part time, plays part time—the time he plays clears his mind so that when he works, he works at full speed and does something worth while. To the fagged-out, weary person, the greenhouse is a most delightful kind of play—it means absolute relaxation, genuine recreation and a profitable investment besides. It yields in full measure, not for a week, a month or a season, but for each week—each month—each season for years to come. The conditions for successful plant growth are very arbitrary and must be handled skilfully; the destructive moisture and dryness play havoc with an ordinarily constructed house. We will guarantee our houses to be all that is up-to-date in growing points and with a durability that will meet your most exacting requirements. To better understand all this, send five cents in stamps for "How to Start with a Greenhouse."

HITCHINGS AND COMPANY
GREENHOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
MANUFACTURERS OF
HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS
1170 BROADWAY - - - - - - NEW YORK

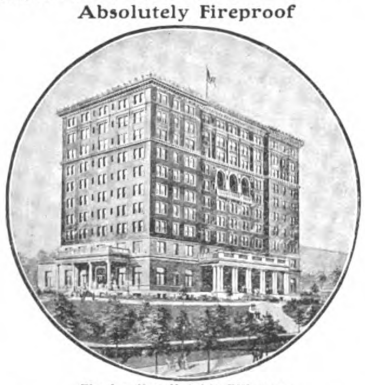
H AND C

Nature's Craftsmen
By HENRY C. McCOOK, D.D., Sc.D., LL.D.
Former President of the American Entomological Society; Vice-President of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Author of "American Spiders and their Spinning Work," "Honey and the Occident Ants," etc.

A marvelous record of fascinating facts about ants, bees, wasps, and other insects. Dr. McCook points out unsuspected marvels at our very doors. The book is written with special attention to the picturesque and unusual in insect life, and, while free from technical terms, it is thoroughly scientific in its treatment. After reading this volume and thus learning where and how to look, any one may go forth and watch the insect world at work and play with a real understanding of nature's wonders.

With Many Illustrations. Crown 8vo, Cloth. Price, $2.00 net.
Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York

PITTSBURG, PA.
HOTEL SCHENLEY
Surrounded by three acres of lawn and gardens, away from the noise and smoke.
Absolutely Fireproof



The Leading Hotel in Pittsburg
Opposite the Six Million Dollar Carnegie Institute and Library, also the Carnegie Technical Schools. Wire or write and Automobile will meet you at Union Station and take you to Hotel in ten minutes. The most attractive Hotel in Pennsylvania.
Send for Booklet
JAMES RILEY,
Proprietor and Manager.

Garden Pottery

Sun-Dials Vases
Statuary Fountains

Catalogue on application.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY
3216-3224 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

In France this material has been used since 1900, when the "League for the Suppression of Dust" first reported successful experiments with it. This league was formed to abate a dust nuisance which was rapidly making the Riviera positively unpleasant in many sections, seriously damaging property values at the great resorts of that district.

The use of "Tarvia" was so successful that it was adopted, with modifications, in all the departments of France and it is now the standard method of preserving macadam roads throughout the French Republic.

It has been found, as set forth in many American Consular reports, that the use of tar of the right kind results in economy of maintenance of upwards of 25 per cent; wear of the road is to a large degree prevented, and damage by water is altogether avoided. Roads which formerly used to be sprinkled several times a day can now be left without any sprinkling, despite heavy automobile traffic, and no dust is created. In this country successful experiments have been made by the Department of Agriculture at Jackson, Tenn., and by several of the State Engineers. Almost a million yards of park roads and automobile thoroughfares of America were treated with "Tarvia" during 1906, and the authorities of several cities have announced a decision to make use of "Tarvia" on every macadam road under their supervision.

"Tarvia" is applied hot to the macadam during a spell of warm, dry weather. It filters into the top surface of the macadam and strengthens the natural bond of the stone, giving it an appearance resembling asphalt and rendering it capable of receiving equally heavy traction without sustaining damage. An annual application of "Tarvia" is sufficient to keep a road in splendid condition, free from side washing or ravelling, and absolutely dustless.

A tarviated road can be swept with the street sweeper's brooms or flushed with a hose without damage, and on many tarviated streets this is done occasionally to alleviate the dust blown on by wind or carried on the road by regular traffic.

Wherever roads are properly maintained, especially in such places as city parks and parkways, "Tarvia" effects considerable saving.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

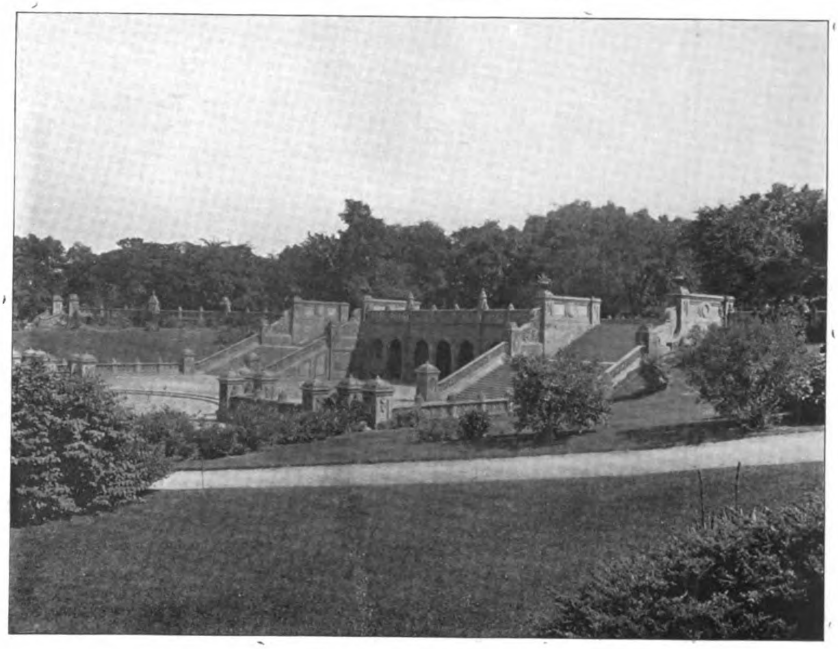
LILACS ON PRIVET STOCK

OWING to the great demand for the newer sorts of lilacs witnessed the past few years, nurserymen have very generally adopted the plan of raising them by budding them on the privet, the one called the California being used. This stock is generally satisfactory. As every bud takes, the only limit to the number raised is decided by the buds available for use. The privet stocks are set out in spring, and are to be budded in late summer. One-year-old rooted cuttings answer very well, but a two-year-old stock is better, being stronger, thus throwing more strength into the bud.

As the privet is not as strong growing as the lilac, the latter is dwarfed to some extent when on the privet. But this need not exist for any length of time. When the bud has made enough growth that the plant can be dug up for permanent planting, it can be planted deeper than it was before, deep enough that the junction of bud with stock is well below ground. In this way the privet acts merely as something to sustain the lilac until it has made roots of its own, when it then proceeds to grow and behave as a true lilac, relying on its own roots. This deep planting is more sure of good results when the budding has been done close to the ground, as is the custom with nurserymen. There are then no buds on the stock below ground to become shoots to rob the lilac of support, which will happen at times when dormant buds are below the bud inserted. When the stock is very vigorous and buds are inserted some inches above ground, and the buds happen to be of a slow growing lilac, the stock shows a reluctance to abide the growth of the lilac, and will push out its own buds, much as a manetti rose will at times when a weak-growing rose has been set on it.

The dwarfing of the lilac for a few years when on the privet stock is objected to by some; by others it is thought to be a merit, as such shrubs bloom earlier than when on their own roots.

There is this to be said, too, in favor of the privet stock, that when not deep enough to permit of the lilac growing roots of its own, there is an absence in after years of the thicket of lilacs which sometimes springs up around an old lilac bush. *Florists' Exchange.*



INDIVIDUALITY

In making garden furniture, from original designs as well as when antiques are copied, is absolutely necessary. We have the most perfect example in composition and natural stone, of Fountains, Well-heads, Seats, Sun-dials, Vases, Statues and Fonts, for the hall and garden, whether it is Italian, French, Japanese or English.

We have a new catalogue beautifully illustrated of 132 pages, a perfect fund of information to anyone who is interested in the garden

J. FRANKLIN WHITMAN COMPANY
Modelers and Scvlptvrers
12th and Noble Streets Philadelphia, Pa.

MR. C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

has been bitterly attacked because he dared, before President Roosevelt visited the isthmus, to say that our work at Panama has been well done.

The *facts* about the canal and its romantic history are ready for you in his book, just issued:

PANAMA

The Isthmus and the Canal

Cloth, 368 pp., 16 illustrations, 2 maps from latest surveys.

ONE DOLLAR NET

At all bookstores.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers, Philadelphia

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Magazine of Christian Art

Mission of the New Magazine

Believing, as we do, that Art, to regain its highest flights, must unite once more in indissoluble bonds with Religion (since in all times and everywhere this has been the source and primary impulse) we desire in the new Magazine to emphasize this fact; through forgetfulness of which so much injury has been done to Art with a consequent weakening of the work of the Church.

Its Point of View

The Magazine of Christian Art will deal with the question of Religious Art from three points of view:—the historical; the theoretical; the practical.

Its Field

It will aim to cover, as far as possible, the entire field of Art in its relation to Religion, and will treat of Architecture, Painting, Sculpture in stone and wood, Stained glass, Metal work, Goldsmiths' work, Embroidery, Printing and illuminating, Heraldry, Music and Liturgics.

Its Contents

It will contain fully illustrated papers by expert authorities on the theory of Christian Art as applied to these various fields; illustrated articles on the great works of the past in all the provinces of Art, and critical records of all, both good and bad, that may be done at the present day in these various domains.

To Whom it will Appeal

Primarily to the makers of Christian Art the new magazine will make an eloquent appeal. Architects, decorators, craftsmen in all materials that enter into the completed structure will find here the earliest and most authoritative publication. Current work wherever produced will be illustrated to a large scale. Plans, sections, elevations of projected buildings will be published as soon as the drawings are completed; while photographs of executed work in every field of art will receive an abundant exposition.

While The Magazine of Christian Art will frankly advocate, in its editorial columns, the Christian Art of the Middle Ages as the most fruitful and potent source of inspiration for contemporary development, ITS PAGES WILL ALWAYS BE OPEN TO THE FREEST EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION AND TO THE ILLUSTRATION OF THE MOST DIVERGENT TYPES.

Its Editorial Management

The general direction of The Magazine of Christian Art will be in the hands of MR. RALPH ADAMS CRAM, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the American Institute of Architects, and senior member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. The professional work of this well known firm in the direction of a restoration of sound principles in ecclesiastical art, as well as Mr. Cram's published works—*Church Building: The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain: Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts*— will serve to indicate the principles and standard the Magazine has set for itself.

The Date of Issue

The Magazine of Christian Art will be issued on the 1st of each month, printed on a special paper, with pages 8¾ inches by 12¾ inches and a type form 6½ inches by 9¾ inches. It will be richly and thoroughly illustrated in all of its departments—the editors having already received assurances of the hearty co-operation of many of the leading authorities in its various departments.

The John C. Winston Company, Publishers

1006-1016 Arch Street

Philadelphia

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

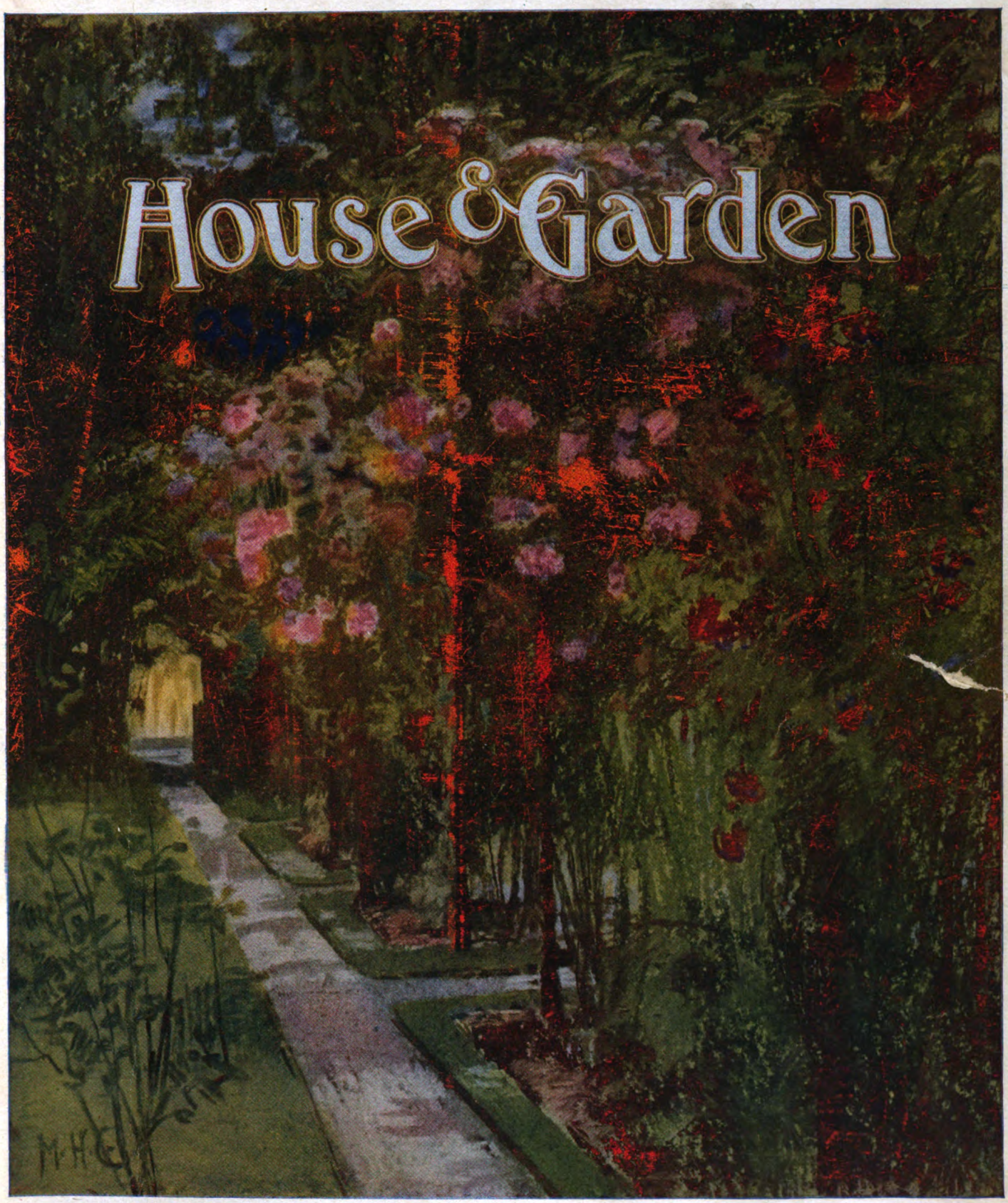
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Some American and English Gardens
An Up-to-Date Nursery
The Small House Which Is Good

Greek Motives in Historic Doorways
The Suburban Garden
Levens Hall

Vol. XI MAY, 1907 No. 5

House & Garden



$3.00 Yearly

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK TORONTO

25 Cents

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

A Nutritious Food-Drink For All Ages

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

"It's Meat And Drink To Me"

1ST "THE INFANT IN THE NURSES ARMS"

4TH "THEN THE SOLDIER SEEKING REPUTATION AT THE CANNON'S MOUTH"

2ND "THEN THE SCHOOL BOY WITH HIS SHINING MORNING FACE"

5TH "THEN THE JUSTICE FULL OF WISE SAWS"

3RD "THEN THE LOVER WITH HIS BALLAD"

7TH LAST SCENE THAT ENDS THIS EVENTFUL LIFE

6TH "WITH SPECTACLES ON NOSE"

For Shakespeare's Seven Ages

Horlick's Malted Milk

The Original and Only Genuine

For Every Member of The Family

A delicious food drink, very nutritious and digestible. It upbuilds the young, refreshes and sustains the invalid and the aged. More healthful than tea or coffee, as it assists digestion, nourishes and invigorates. Pure, rich milk, with the nutrition of select malted grains, in powder form, soluble in water. Prepared by merely dissolving in water, needing no cooking or addition of milk. A glassful, hot, upon retiring brings refreshing sleep.

Also in Lunch Tablet form, with chocolate, for a light, convenient meal.

Samples free upon request.

Ask for "Horlick's"; accept no Imitation or Substitute.

Horlick's Malted Milk Company, Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

London, England. Montreal, Canada.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

NOTES AND REVIEWS

MARKET PRICE FOR HORSERADISH SEED

Luther Burbank, the Plant Wizard of the West, Needs it in his Business, but the Supply is far Under even this Extremely Modest Demand

LUTHER Burbank, the plant wizard of the Golden West, has offered $1,000 to any man who will bring him an ounce of horseradish seed. This remarkable offer was made while Mr. Burbank was delivering a lecture on plant evolution at the Stanford University at San Francisco, Cal. He said he had spent ten years in fruitless effort to cultivate the seed.

Inquiry among some of the New York florists and plant breeders disclosed the fact that horseradish seed is an unknown quantity. Like the egg and the chick, nobody seems to know which started first, the root or the germ.

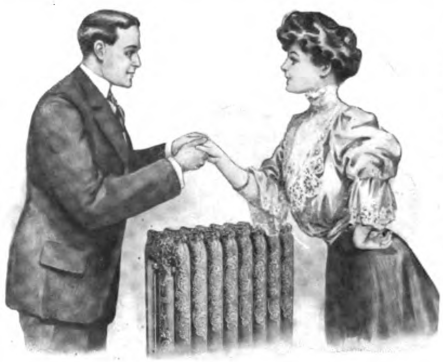
Hundreds of tons of horseradish are devoured every year by New Yorkers, and hardly one out of the countless many who use it as a relish know that if some unseen force would suddenly destroy all the horseradishes there would be no more horseradish sauce.

Mr. Burbank has spent considerable time and money in trying to cultivate the seed. He has succeeded in growing blue roses and producing apples of peculiar color and taste, with one-half red and sweet, and the other half yellow and sour, and many other strange feats in plant development, but vulgarly speaking, he is "up against it" in trying to get at the primitive source of the horseradish.

There are many hundreds of acres around New York City where horseradish is grown for market consumption. The roots are planted between the rows of cabbage or beets, as a rule, and there are two crops every season—in the early summer and late fall. The root was first brought to this country from England, where it is a native, and where it

Home Makers

"Man builds the house—woman makes the home." Yet the best woman in the world can't make a comfortable home in a half-heated house. Married life is surely made ever charming if the wife is freed from ashes, dust, grime and care of stoves, grates or hot air furnace, and the husband freed from their ills and bills.



AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

for Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water heating offer the only means of *reliably* warming the cottage, mansion, store, school, church, etc., with *least* caretaking. There is no way for dust, ashes or coal-gases to rise to the rooms above. IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators keep the temperature uniform and save enough in coal and labor to pay for the outfit. As easily put in *old* buildings as in new—city or *country*. IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators never wear out, hence are perpetual home makers—an investment, not an expense.

ADVANTAGE 5: A leading time-tested feature of IDEAL Boilers is the nipple used to connect the water heating sections. These nipples make joints as tight as a ground glass stopper in a ground glass bottle—the longer used, the tighter they become. No complaint has ever come to us from the many thousands annually sold.

IDEAL Boiler connecting Nipple, which insures the Boiler staying ever water and steam tight.

Write today for valuable catalogue (free) setting forth the full ADVANTAGES, explaining best arrangement of outfit, how to secure limit of fuel economy, etc. Now is the best time to buy and have outfit put in by best mechanics, before Fall rush. Sales Branches and Warehouses throughout America and Europe.

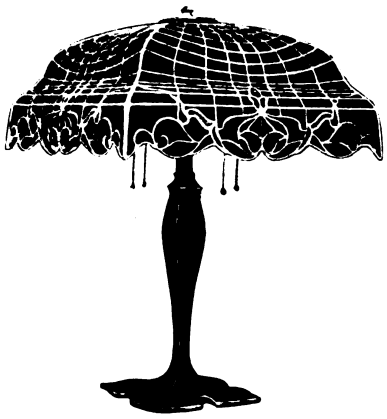
AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

DEPT. 10 CHICAGO

BOMMER SPRING HINGES (ESTABL. 1876.) ARE THE BEST

BOMMER BROTHERS, M'F'RS. 256 TO 276 CLASSON AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



The Chapman Co.

Designers and Manufacturers of

Mosaics of All Kinds, Lamps
Leaded Glass, Andirons
Fixtures, Pottery
Fire Screens Bronze-Work

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR SPECIAL WORK
Folder upon request
97 PORTLAND STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Don't you think it would pay you to go after a class of people who have fine homes, love fine homes—and always want the very best things in them? The best way to reach these people of expensive tastes and the means to gratify them is through

House & Garden

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine

Finely printed and beautifully illustrated, containing suggestive articles on home and surroundings, it appeals to people who can and will spend money to secure whatever their fancy may dictate. The reading matter instinctively makes the reader turn to the advertising pages. If your article is to be *well* advertised, you *must* use the columns of House and Garden. All information, rates, etc., gladly furnished on request.

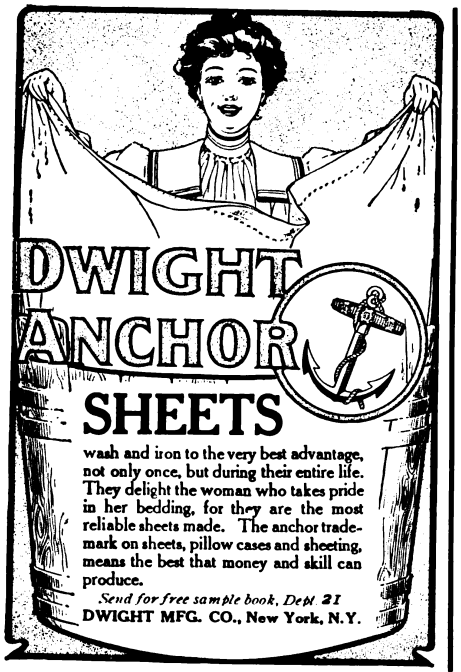
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers
1006 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOMAS W. LAWSON

with his usual shrewdness installed "Winchester" Heaters in all his farm buildings at his magnificent farm, "Dreamwold," Egypt, Mass. If there was merit enough to satisfy Mr. Lawson and his Architects, do you not think they would satisfy you? Samples may be seen at

Smith & Thayer Co's Office, 234-236 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Room 1501, Fuller (Flatiron) Building, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York

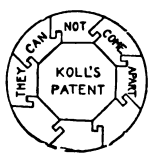


wash and iron to the very best advantage, not only once, but during their entire life. They delight the woman who takes pride in her bedding, for they are the most reliable sheets made. The anchor trade-mark on sheets, pillow cases and sheeting, means the best that money and skill can produce.

Send for free sample book, Dept. 21
DWIGHT MFG. CO., New York, N.Y.

"The Griswold," New London, Conn.
R. W. GIBSON, Architect.

—26" diam. 24'—0" long. 8—24" diam.—22'—0" long,
79—14" diam.—11'—7" long.



Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns and Ornamental Capitals were made and furnished by us for this building.

We have unusual facilities for turning out work of this character. See our special catalogue in "Sweet's Index Catalogue of Building Construction," pages 323 to 328.

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.

MT. VERNON, N.Y., U. S. A.

New York Office, 1123 BROADWAY
H. SAUNDERS CO., Elston & Webster Aves., Chicago, Ill.
A. J. KOLL PLANING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

Manufacturers of Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns for Pergolas, Porches, or Interior Use. Send for catalogue (P)

was used hundreds of years ago in stimulating the digestion of a long line of kings and queens.

The form of propagation is simple enough when it is known. When the root has grown to its marketable size it is pulled from the ground. The main root is filled with small roots and these are taken off for the purpose of planting. These rootlets are tied up in sets and stored away in sand for future use. Care has to be taken, however, to cut a notch in the top of the rootlets so they will not be planted upside down. One farmer forgot to do this once upon a time, it is said, and he spent all summer looking for his horseradishes. Investigation revealed that they had all grown the other way.

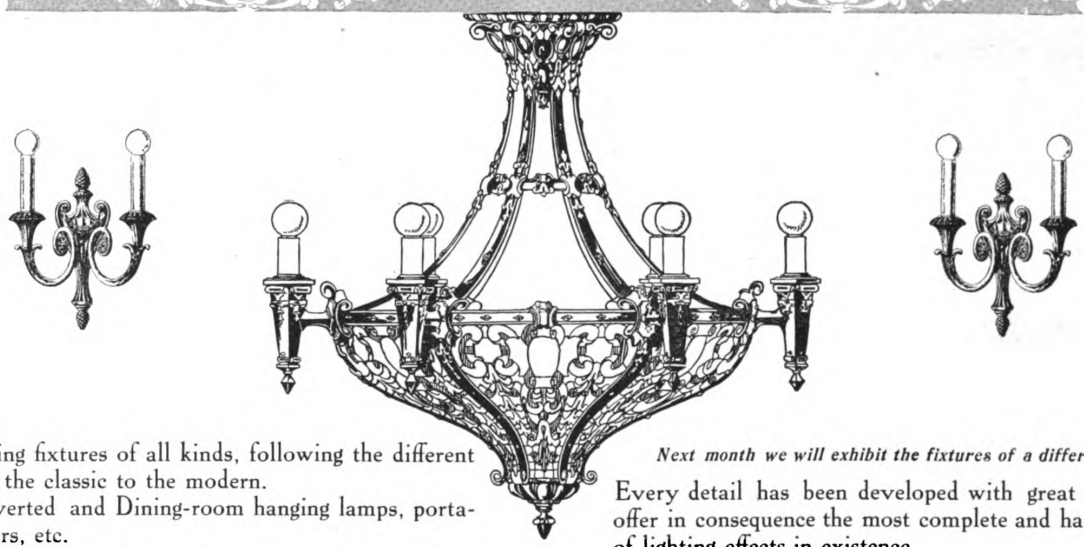
Mr. Burbank will not give up his efforts to cultivate the seed, and some day the world may be amazed to hear that the wizard has touched his wand to the radish and caused seed to fall. Of course the world may be just as startled to learn that there never was any horseradish seed, but the $1,000 is waiting the man who will produce it and produce it quick.—*New York World.*

AN ENTIRE ROMAN HOUSE DUG UP

ROME is really an inexhaustible mine to the lover of antiquity. Almost every day, new discoveries are announced while almost any spot repays excavation. Lately, in Via della Sette Sale, near the Colosseum, and next to the ruins of the Baths of Titus, while digging was being carried on at some foundations, there came to light, at the depth of twenty-six feet, an entire Roman house with black and white mosaic floors, and with some remains of the subdued polychrome decoration for which the house of Livia on the Palatine is celebrated. The walls are frescoed with garlands of flowers, with cocks in the center. It seems to be the remains of a residence of the *Præfectus urbis*, the situation of which corresponds to the locality in which the ruins have been discovered. Almost at the same time, in the vicinity of the Piazza della Carrette, near the Roman Forum, there have been unearthed, sixteen feet deep, some private baths of considerable extent, with passages paved with large pieces of basalt, similar to those of the antique Via Sacra. — *London Daily News.*

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Electric lighting fixtures of all kinds, following the different Periods from the classic to the modern.
Brackets, Inverted and Dining-room hanging lamps, portable Electroliers, etc.

The Fixtures here shown are of the Elizabethan design, in which all the imaginative force and bold poetic beauty of this Period are exhibited. Warm, rich coloring adds to the charm of the conception.

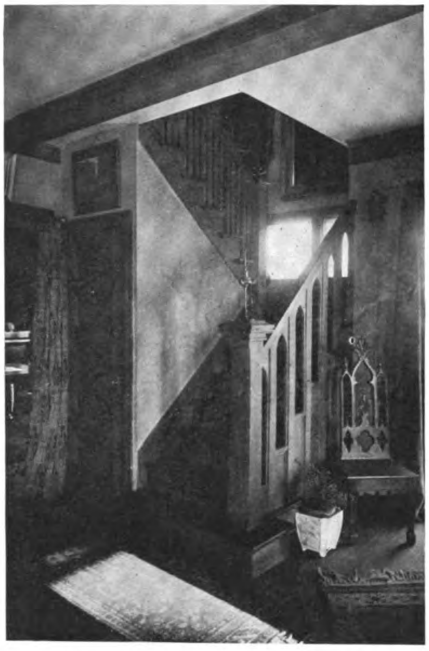
Next month we will exhibit the fixtures of a different Period.

Every detail has been developed with great care and we offer in consequence the most complete and harmonious line of lighting effects in existence.

On exhibition and sale at our show rooms, 8th floor, 11 West 32d Street, New York, and at our Agents' in the large cities.

THE DUFFNER & KIMBERLY COMPANY

Dept. H, 11 West 32d Street, New York



Decorative Cloths

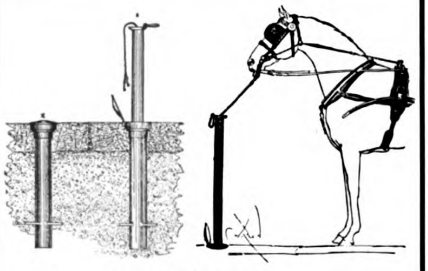
THE HOLLISTON MILLS

Used by the highest class decorators in the country and found superior to any other wall covering

NORWOOD, MASS.
U. S. A.

Absolutely sanitary—will not hold dust—colors are fast, lasting and match perfectly.

New York Office No. 67 Fifth Avenue
SEND FOR SAMPLE BOOKS



BUTCHER'S PATENT

Disappearing and Safety Hitching Post

Horse is held with absolute safety and when not in use

IS OUT OF SIGHT

so can be used in front of nice buildings, porte-cocheres or anywhere

LET US WRITE YOU ABOUT IT

LARAMY-HOWLETT CO.

Standish Street Cambridge, Mass.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THREE WASHABLE, DURABLE, SANITARY
and
HIGHLY DECORATIVE WALL COVERINGS.

LEATHEROLE--SANATILE
SANITAS

Each has a distinctive field of its own and is made to meet special conditions and requirements.

LEATHEROLE Beautifully embossed, in high and low relief. Suitable for the very finest interiors. Made in great variety of patterns, and hand decorated to exactly harmonize with color schemes or period decorations.

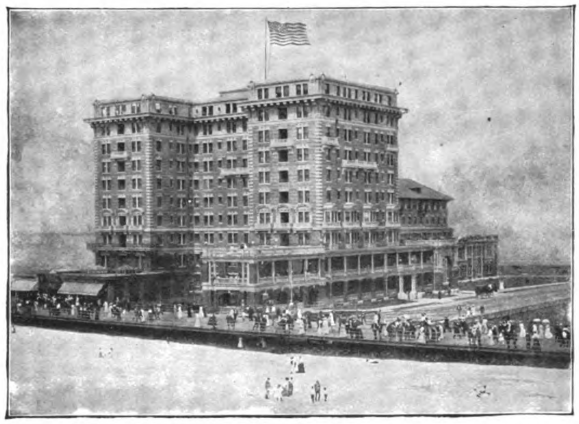
SANATILE The modern tiling. Has the same appearance as glazed tiling and costs but one-fifth as much. Made in many fine embossed designs.

SANITAS The ideal wall covering, far superior to wall paper. Fully as decorative and far more durable. Dull or glazed surface. Costs no more than good cartridge paper.

All three materials are water-proof and unaffected by dirt, dust or smoke. Made on foundations of strong fabric coated with oil colors. They cannot tear, crack, peel, fade or stain.

Samples furnished upon request.

THE LEATHEROLE COMPANY
24 East 22nd Street (near Broadway) - - - New York City



CHALFONTE

Is a new Fireproof building of the best type, located
ON THE BOARDWALK
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BETWEEN THE PIERS
THE LEEDS COMPANY
Solicits your patronage and invites you to write for Illustrated Folder and Rates
CHALFONTE---IS---ALWAYS---OPEN

RESIDENCE JOHN GRIBBEL, WYNCOTE PA.
HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT

Our **Heating Boilers** and **Radiators** are made for the home where the Architect and Owner demand uniform heat in all weather.

The efficiency of our apparatus makes this always possible.

THE H. B. SMITH CO.

728 ARCH ST., - PHILADELPHIA

Peerless Rubber Tiling

THE MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL FLOOR COVERING MADE

Beautiful Designs Effective Colorings

NOISELESS, WATERPROOF AND NON-ABSORBENT

Peerless Rubber Tiling is made in large sheets, and consequently does not have innumerable crevices through which dirt and liquids can enter. It is therefore the only perfectly sanitary rubber floor covering on the market.

Beware of hard brick-like substances purporting to be rubber tiling. The Peerless Tiling is soft and elastic, and is made from pure rubber.

Send for our booklet and prices

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

THE PEERLESS RUBBER MFG. CO.

16 Warren Street, New York

Detroit, Mich., 24 Woodward Ave.
Chicago, Ill., 202-210 S. Water St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 18 S. Capitol Av.
Louisville, Ky., Northeast cor. 2d and Washington Sts.
New Orleans, La., cor. Common and Tchoupitoulas Sts.
Omaha, Neb., 1218 Farnam St.
Richmond, Va., 1323 E. Main St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 220 S. 5th St.
Dallas, Texas, 177 Elm St.
Memphis, Tenn., 228 Front St.
St. Louis, Mo., 1213 Locust St.
Denver, Col., 1621-1639 17th St.
San Francisco, Cal., 17-23 Beale St. and 12-24 Main St.
Seattle, Wash., Railroad Way and Occidental Ave.
Kansas City, Mo., 1221-1223 Union Ave.
Waco, Tex., 709-711 Austin Ave.
Pittsburg, Pa., 634 Smithfield St.
Atlanta, Ga., 7-9 S. Broad St.
Columbus, O., cor. Long and Third Sts.
Cleveland, O., 61 Frankfort St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 43-45 Pearl St.
Boston, Mass., 110 Federal St.
Syracuse, N. Y., 212-214 S. Clinton St.
Rochester, N. Y., 55 E. Main St.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

EDITORIAL COMMENT

" ASHLAND "

THE leading article in the June Number of HOUSE AND GARDEN is from the pen of Mary Hodges. The writer deals delightfully with her subject, "ASHLAND PAST AND PRESENT," once the home of Kentucky's greatest statesman, Henry Clay, and now occupied by his direct descendants. The views of the house, as it was in the days of Mr. Clay and as it is at the present time, are extremely interesting, for to-day as in the long past, "Ashland" stands as a type of all that is best in a Kentucky blue-grass estate and home.

PLANTING AND CARE OF THE ROSE

There are few house gardens where the rose is not in pronounced evidence. Mr. John W. Hall sets forth in a brief way very explicit instructions upon their planting and care. The detail entered into by him makes success certain, if his suggestions are observed.

FURNISHING HOUSES OF MODERATE COST

The June number will contain the first of the promised series, "SUITABLE AND CHARACTERISTIC FURNISHING OF HOUSES OF MODERATE COST."

This article by Kate Greenleaf Locke deals with "FURNISHING AND DECORATING HOUSES OF MODERATE COST IN AMERICA." It will be found full of suggestions to the man or woman who is determining upon the style of architecture for the new home and the suitable decoration and furnishing of it on moderate lines.

The French House will be treated of in the July issue by one entirely familiar with the subject, and fully illustrated.

This to be followed in the succeeding number by an account of the actual fitting up of a quaint English cottage by an English lady. This will be found full of clever and attractive ideas practically executed.

SOME COUNTRY CLUBS ABOUT BOSTON

THE COUNTRY CLUBS about Boston are entertainingly talked of and illustrated in the article by Livingston Wright. The fact that Boston may claim the first Country Club in America is brought out in this article.

GARDEN PLANS

The proper placement and selection of the trees and shrubs around the detached house in the suburban town, with reference to their flowering succession, habits of growth and general characteristics, are outlined by Elizabeth H. Fairley. She presents typical plans, with lists of varieties, and schedules of the number and cost of plants to complete the schemes as laid out, which will prove useful to the home-builder who is entering upon that feature of his investment.

THE PICTURE QUALITY IN ENGLISH COTTAGES

"THE PICTURE QUALITY IN ENGLISH COTTAGES" is delightfully written of by Millicent Olmsted. The fascination of it fills one with the desire to traverse the charmingly described lanes and by-ways. The reproductions of photographs accompanying, fully illustrate the subject.

THE POSSIBILITY OF THE PLASTER CAST

"THE POSSIBILITY OF THE PLASTER CAST AS A DECORATIVE FACTOR" is interestingly handled by George B. Mitchell in a paper under that title. How to stain and finish in wax, what colors to choose for the widely differing subjects is told with practical directions for application. The uses to which Mr. Mitchell has put the quaint little gargoyles in making them seem to be a part of the wood finish of his home is an idea as new as it is clever.

QUAINT HOUSES OF THE SOUTH

Close upon the banks of the James River in that section of the country where the earliest Colonial history was made, stands the famous mansion of "WESTOVER" the manor house of the estate of Colonel Byrd.

This old house, planned and built early in the eighteenth century, is a charming example of the architecture of the period. The lines are simple, the proportions well balanced and the detail refined and dignified.

Mr. Day Allen Wil'ey in his description of the estate weaves in such historical facts as form an inseparable part of its existence, and supplies illustrations which prove that our forebears enjoyed quite as many of the luxuries of life at that early period as the majority of us do at the present time.

THE SMALL HOUSE WHICH IS GOOD

To the above series Mr. A. G. Richardson of Boston, Mass., contributes a most pleasing description of a new Colonial House he has recently completed in Salem, Mass., the home of much that has claim to relationship with the early New England Colonial period. The opportunities for comparison are therefore plentiful and his design does not suffer by such a test.

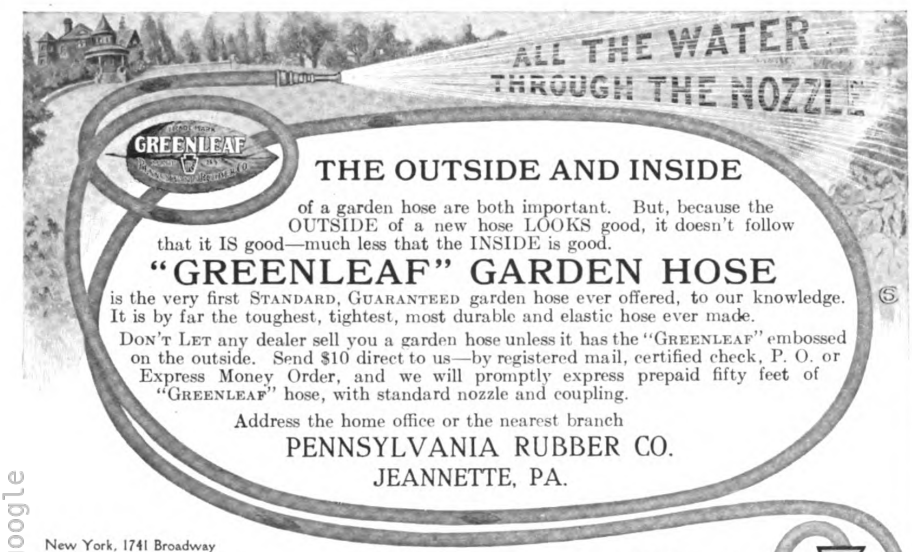
Mr. George T. Pearson of Philadelphia, Pa., shows a charming cottage built in a New Jersey village, The "home feeling" seems to be written all over it and the plans indicate a house designed for refined comfort.

MY JULY GARDEN

Under the above title May Ellis Nichols describes a garden venture, where late planting under ordinary conditions would certainly have spelled failure. By overcoming the existing drawbacks and bringing intelligence into the situation, her success was pronounced.

She attests the same with indisputable facts and figures.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



THE OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

of a garden hose are both important. But, because the OUTSIDE of a new hose LOOKS good, it doesn't follow that it IS good—much less that the INSIDE is good.

"GREENLEAF" GARDEN HOSE

is the very first STANDARD, GUARANTEED garden hose ever offered, to our knowledge. It is by far the toughest, tightest, most durable and elastic hose ever made.

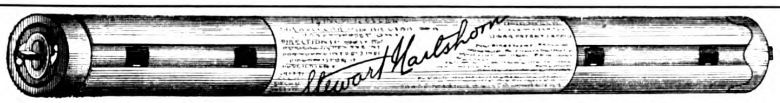
DON'T LET any dealer sell you a garden hose unless it has the "GREENLEAF" embossed on the outside. Send $10 direct to us—by registered mail, certified check, P. O. or Express Money Order, and we will promptly express prepaid fifty feet of "GREENLEAF" hose, with standard nozzle and coupling.

Address the home office or the nearest branch

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.

New York, 1741 Broadway
Chicago, 1241 Michigan Ave.
Philadelphia, 615 N. Broad Street
Atlanta, Ga., 102 N. Prior St.
Boston, 20 Park Square
Buffalo, 717 Main Street
San Francisco, 512-14 Mission St.
Detroit, 237 Jefferson Ave.
Cleveland, 2134-6 East 9th St.
London, 26 City Road

Interesting and entertaining little book—"HOSE SENSE" free for post-card request.



HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Satisfactory Usage Is The Test

"Ideal" Porcelain Oval Pattern Bathtub.
PLATE 812½ G.

Your bathtub should be a source of satisfaction. "Ideal" Porcelain bathtubs are most satisfactory, being made entirely of solid clay—there is no metal used in their construction. Imitators of "Ideal" porcelain bathtubs cannot dispute the superiority of Pottery Plumbing Fixtures. Let us send you illustrations and refer you to users of "Ideal" porcelain bathtubs in your neighborhood.

"Ideal" Porcelain Trademark — Every Piece Bears This Label

Offices and Showroom
Trenton, N. J.

The Trenton Potteries Company

Factories at
Trenton, N. J.

"The World's Largest Manufacturers of Pottery Plumbing Fixtures."

THE SMALLEST CHURCH IN ENGLAND

WHILE abroad, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbot visited the smallest church in England, at Nast Dale Head. And the parson's wife gave him some facts about the church which Dr. Abbot labels "important if true," such as that the age of the church is unknown; that its endowment fund is two shillings and a bottle of wine and a loaf of bread for the communion, which carries back the age of the church, she opines, to the year 1000 at least; that the entire population of the parish is fifty-two, men, women and children, and the average attendance fifty-two; that the vicar's wife is organist and bell-ringer, and sweeps and dusts and performs in general all the Levitical functions of the temple, which is 42 x 16 feet in size; that the vicar's salary—stipend, they call it—is £65 ($325), paid out of the missionary funds of the Established Church; that the previous vicars have been drinking men and no honor to their cloth; and that the total contributions of the worshippers in the parish amounted, for the three years of the present vicar's charge, to less than two shillings.—*New York Tribune.*

WORKMEN AS CONTRACTORS

A SYSTEM of public work that has much to commend it is that of "Co-operative Contract" in vogue in New Zealand. Under that system a public work is divided into small sections by the engineer in charge, and an estimate is made of its cost. Each section is then let out to a group of workmen, who do the work under a foreman of their own choosing, but who receives no more than his fellows. They obtain the full profit which would otherwise go to professional contractors, and they share the payment equally. Each worker is interested in seeing that his companions do their full amount of work and the sooner the job is performed the greater the return for a day's work. If any tools are needed which the men do not own, the Government supplies them at a moderate rental. The adoption of this system should provide a method whereby direct employment by the Government would be consistent with a full return for the money expended, giving to the community an advantage in the economical execution of public enterprises.—*Review of Reviews.*

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

House and Garden

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1907

Some American and English Gardens ... *Mary H. Carlisle* ... 170
Levens Hall—An Old-World Garden ... *Edward Thomas* ... 178
The Suburban Garden ... *John W. Hall* ... 182
Greek Motives in Historic Doorways ... *Myrtle Hyde Darling* ... 185
The Small House Which is Good ... 189
I.—A House on a Sixty Foot Lot ... *W. P. R. Pember, Architect* ... 189
II.—A House with Individuality ... *E. G. W. Dietrich, Architect* ... 192
What to do with the Walls ... *Leila Mechlin* ... 193
The Japanese Tree Lilac ... *W. C. Egan* ... 195
An Up-to-date Nursery ... *G. Bertrand Mitchell* ... 196
The Garden in the Temporary Home ... *Ida D. Bennett* ... 205
Talks about Hardy Perennials:—IV. ... *W. C. Egan* ... 207
The Three-Lobed Cone-Flower ... 207
The Rosy-Flowered Crown Vetch ... 208
Correspondence ... 209
Garden Correspondence ... *W. C. Egan* ... 210

NOTES AND REVIEWS

Market Price for Horseradish Seed ... 1
An Entire Roman House Dug Up ... 2
Editorial Comment ... 5
The Smallest Church in England ... 6
Workmen as Contractors ... 6
Book Review ... 9
Transplanting Rhododendrons ... 9
Profits on Vegetables under Glass ... 9
Correspondence ... 10
How to Use the Common Flowers ... 13
The Davenport Filter Plant ... 14
A Glance at the Decorative Quality in Glass ... 15
American Love of Home ... 17
Narrow Growing Hedge Plants ... 19
Japanese Morning-Glories as House Plants ... 20
The Mesa Encantada ... 20
Landscape Gardeners ... 21
Entertaining by the President ... 23
Mounds of Mystery ... 24
Chemical Perfumes ... 28
Tools of the Ancient Egyptians ... 30
Moving a Tall Chimney ... 30
Utilize the Entire Food Value of the Corn Plant ... 31
Historical "Old Red House" ... 33
Discoveries at Treves ... 34
Brazil's Jungles ... 35

Copyright 1907 by The John C. Winston Co. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Philadelphia Post Office, June 26, 1901

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBERS, 25 CENTS

Remittances may be made by money-order or check, payable to the order of HOUSE AND GARDEN

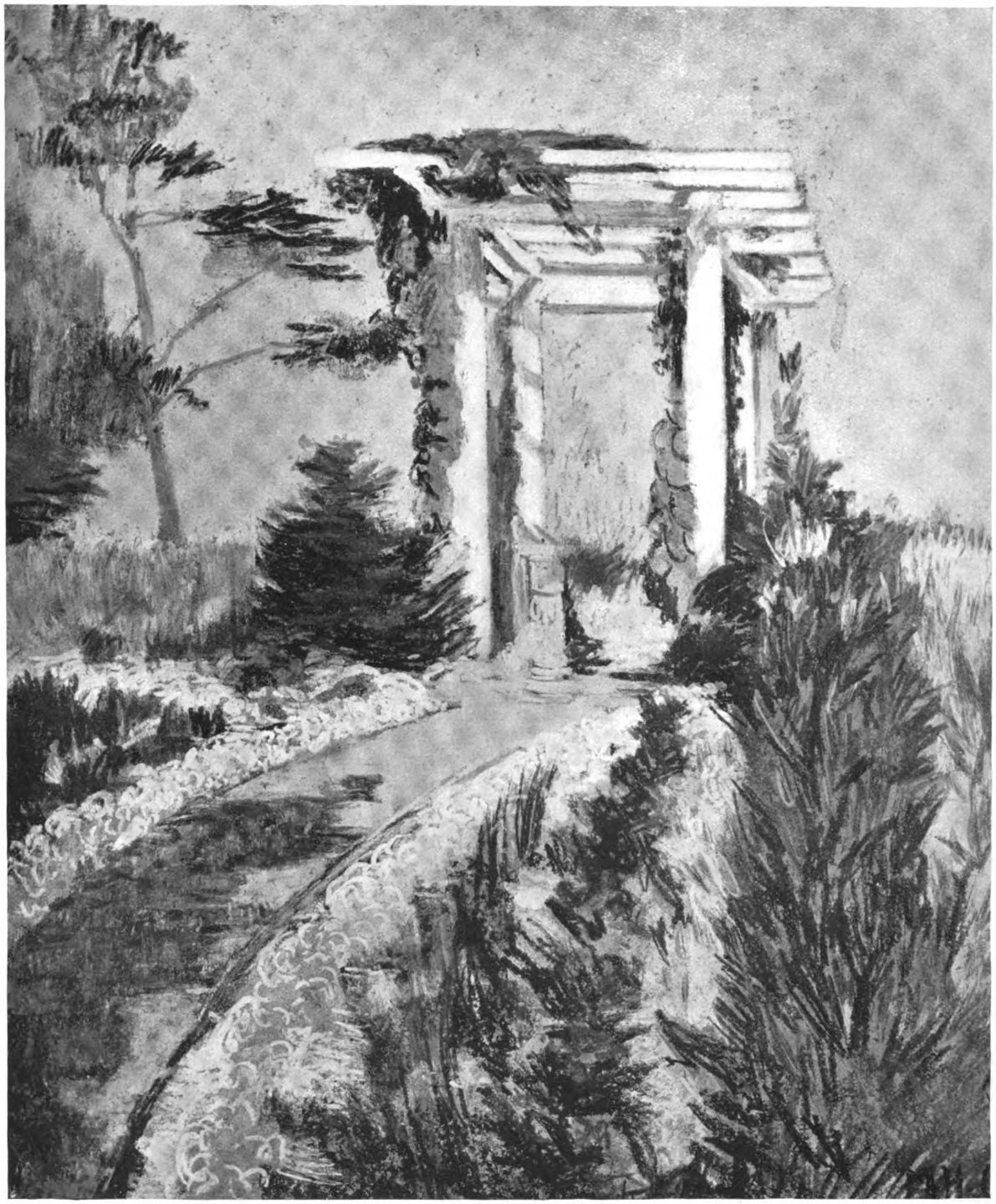
Subscribers should promptly notify the publishers of any change in address

Manuscripts and photographs suitable for publication in HOUSE AND GARDEN are solicited. Such as are not available will be returned, if postage is enclosed

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

1006-1016 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



PERGOLA AND QUEEN VICTORIA SUN-DIAL—GARDEN OF MRS. T. J. EMERY, NEWPORT

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

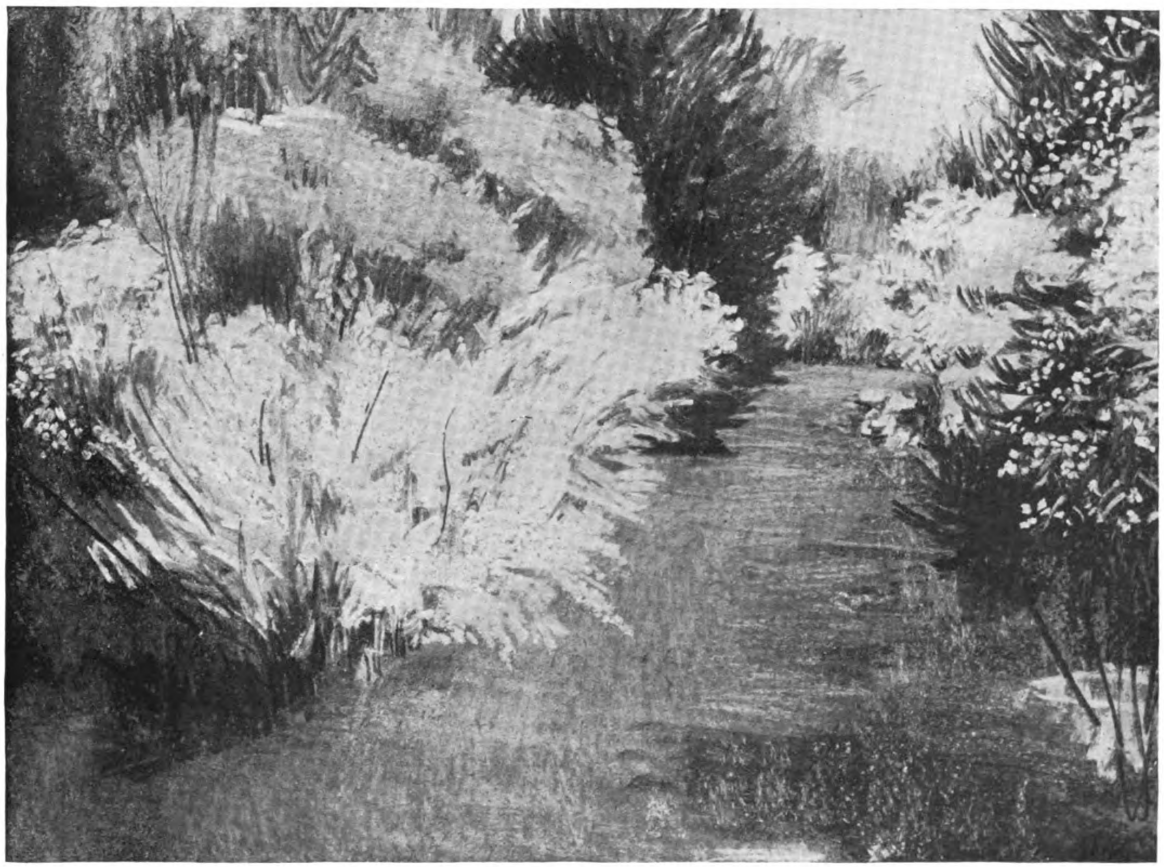
VOL. XI MAY, 1907 No. 5

Some American and English Gardens

THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN ENGLISHWOMAN

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM "GARDEN PORTRAITS" BY MARY H. CARLISLE

IT seemed to the writer after a summer spent at Newport, Rhode Island, that the question of a good succession of flowering plants was the most difficult one to handle in American gardens. The Newport climate is moist for the States, and lawns are prevalent and are of almost as vivid a green as those in the Emerald Isle. Hydrangeas do wonderfully well for the same reason, but if you comment on it, almost any resident of the place will say, "you should see my garden in June when the roses are out," and are apparently astounded when you mildly suggest that the garden should be lovely



THE ASTER WALK—GARDEN OF T. M. DAVIS, ESQ., NEWPORT

Copyright, 1907, by The John C. Winston Co.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

at every stage until the frost comes. The gardeners are often Scotch and this leads to rather a similarity of design and it is really only when the possessor knows about plants and tries experiments for him or herself that the garden carries out the English idea of being beautiful at every season. To the English mind, the fact that everything grows with such marvellous rapidity, seems a perfect delight until it is discovered that the rapidity in growth has the drawback of rapidity of maturing, as for instance, a border of Michaelmas daisies which in England would under ordinary climatic conditions remain in perfect beauty for three weeks or a month, here, is over in a week. This, of course, makes the question of proper succession much more difficult than in the older country. Also, the same rapid growth here makes an herbaceous border a hard thing to cope with as everything grows so big and it is not easy to keep things in flower near the soil; they seem to want to rush up to the sun. The most successful gardens as as I have said are those in which the owner really worked. One was a rock garden with a small pond, which, in spite of its tiny size shows a variety of nymphæa, from the lovely large Nile lotus to the little common wild water-lily, was entirely designed by the owner. Every stone and rock in the making of this miniature garden was placed in position at the owner's direction. She told me that her great difficulty was preventing the rocks from being overgrown; she was always pulling up and cutting out, the luxuriance of growth was so tremendous. This lady has a good gardener yet she finds it necessary to keep a daily eye on everything; dead branches of trees to be lopped off and the wounds cauterized or the fatal damp frost would mean a dead tree in the winter. This garden was rather near the sea and therefore the plants in it had to be guarded from the salt mists.

THE WILD GARDEN OF MRS. C. B. ALEXANDER, TUXEDO PARK

Another delightful though not a large garden is the joy of a husband and wife. Both work in it with their hands, although keeping a staff of gardeners, for, as the wife told me, every day during the rapid growth of summer, there is much that she can do herself. It was on account of their real love for their garden, that this small spot was a series of pictures all through the summer. I saw it from July to the end of October and during all that time

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ROCK AND WATER GARDEN OF MAJOR GIBBS, NEWPORT

there was a constant succession of colour; after the roses came a mass of Dubarry pink hollyhocks behind an avenue of juniper yews, alternating with bay trees in boxes; these faced two larger borders filled with phloxes of the right tones of pinky reds (this matter of colours no professional gardener seems able really to grasp) and white and yellow coreopsis mingled with the deep browny red of the

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

dear old-fashioned bee-balm of Shakespeare's day. In this case a border of dwarf pink and white begonias keeps the bloom near the ground and heliotrope, or to use the old-fashioned English name "cherry pie," coming next prevented the straggling coreopsis and other growing things from breaking the formal line; later the hollyhocks were succeeded by golden glow and scarlet salvias in rather dangerous proximity, as in this case the white daisy planted to act as a buffer and break the crudity of colour failed to appear punctually. In October, masses of pink and white Japanese anemones, growing six feet high, came to again brighten the garden and these, owing to mild weather, lasted until the end of the month.

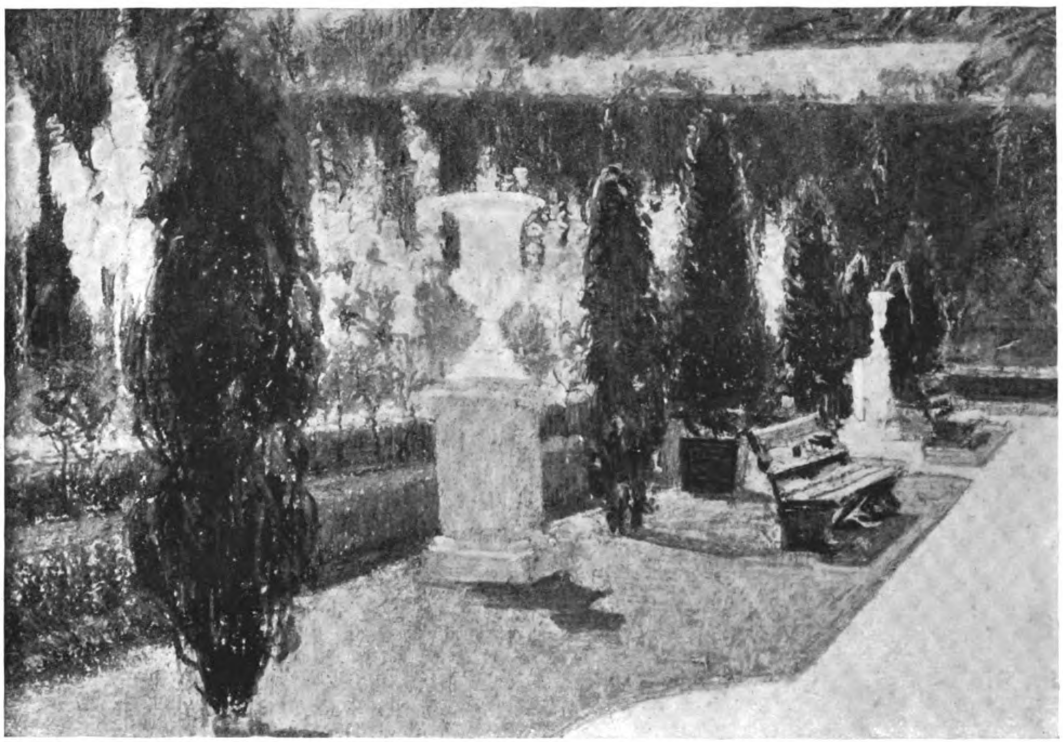
POPLAR WALK—GARDEN OF SPENCER TRASK, ESQ., SARATOGA

Another garden on a point of land jutting out into the sea and exposed to all the winds of heaven had never grown a thing until a relative of the owner suggested taking it in hand and it stood a beautiful proof of the ingenuity of a woman in overcoming the elements. This patient gardener planted rows of firs; as these grew they became windscreens and on the weather side of these she grew practically everything that her neighbors in less exposed situations had produced. Winding grass paths were used here with great effect and the unexpected glimpses of colors against the dark green of the firs made delightful pictures. In England nothing would have grown so near firs, owing to lack of sufficient sunlight. The Italian garden lends itself admirably to Newport scenery as the formal borders of yews and box being so prominent a feature of the design, possess the great advantage of looking well until late in the year. From the amateur's point of view, however, the garden growing the old-fashioned flowers is the most pleasant. There are few of these in Newport and the border where one can cut and come again exists in only a few gardens, but the resident tells the visitor that the idea is to keep the grounds surrounding the houses as park-like as possible, and certainly there is a large assortment of trees of beautiful shape, and the hydrangeas are the great feature of the place. They are most wonderful in size, colour and variety, ranging from the lovely single Japanese, a very tender bush treated with the greatest care by the few happy possessors, through the heavy blue and pink to the *Hydrangea paniculata* which here grows into a young tree and turns from a lovely creamy white into a delicious blush rose colour, ending in a deep crimson when the frost touches it. The grass borders to the roads, which in England would be left to run wild, are here often mown and watered by the owner of the adjoining property and to the stranger the notices asking one not to ride on these shaven borders seems quaint, but on the whole the quantity of lawns and lovely growing trees, and tell it not in Gath!—the climate—of Newport suggest the older country more than any other place visited by the writer in this country.

One of the interesting small gardens of England is that of the late Augustus Hare. This is at St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex, England, but it lies back

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FOUNTAIN AT "THE ELMS"—GARDEN OF E. J. BERWIND, ESQ., NEWPORT

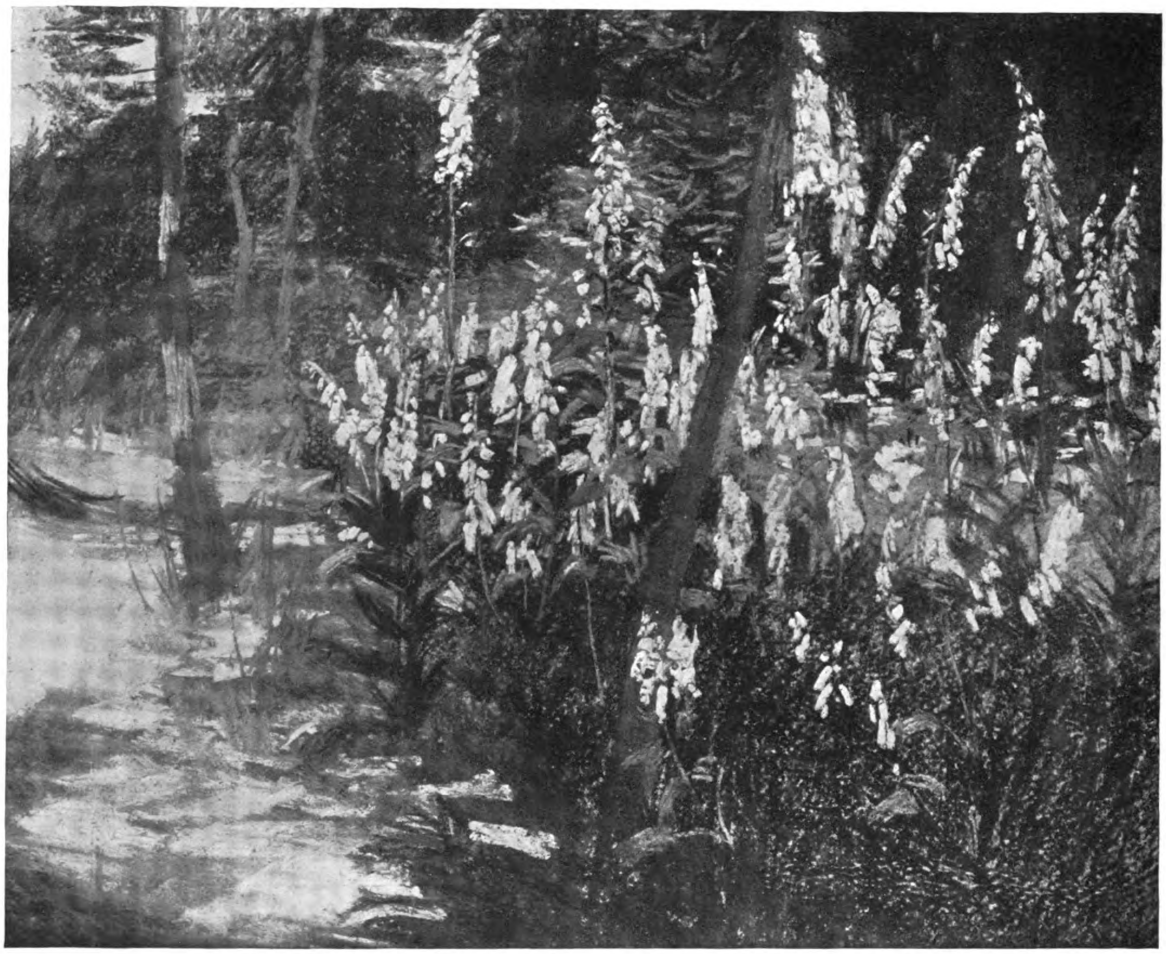


THE YEW WALK—GARDEN OF DE LANCEY KANE, ESQ., NEWPORT

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

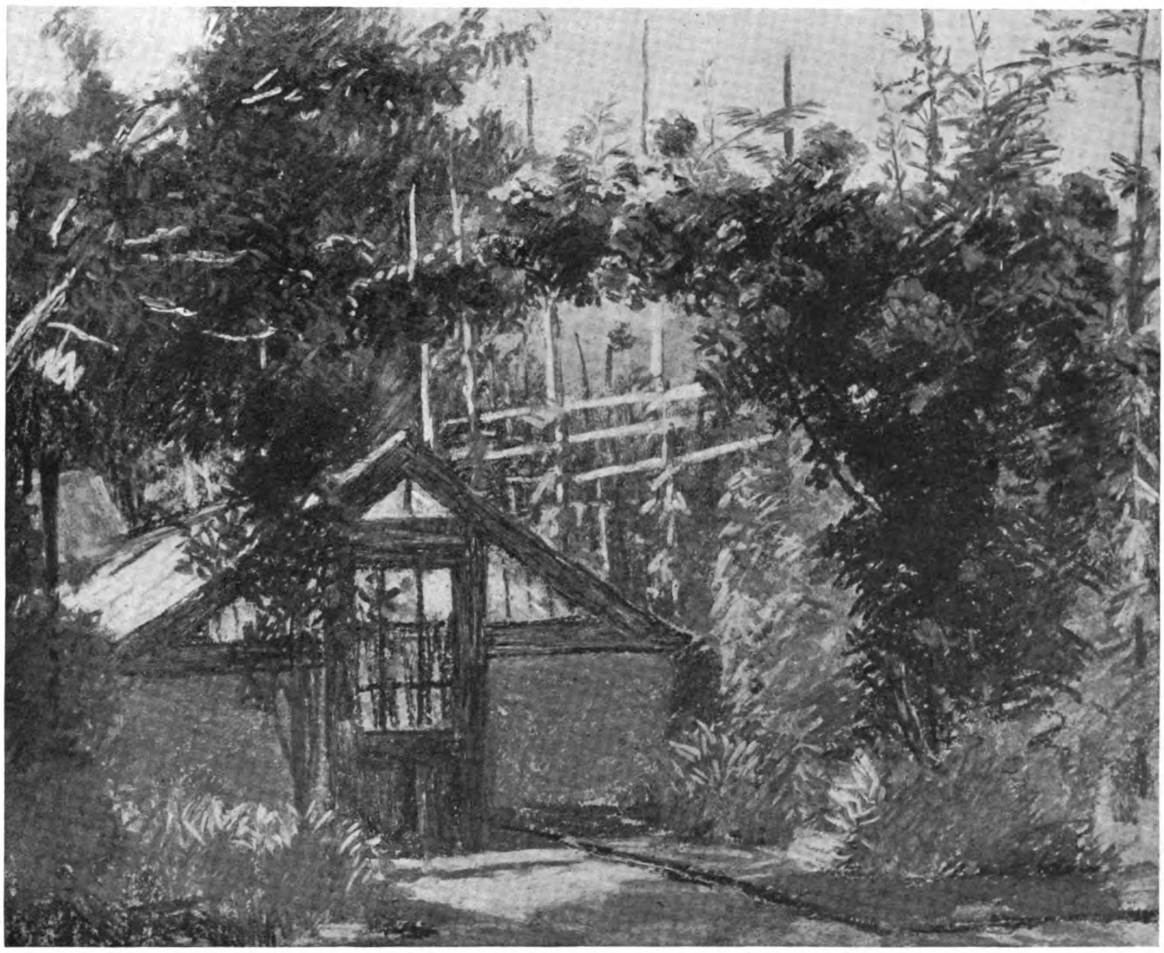
from the sea of which only a glimpse is caught over parks and the town. Mr. Hare was a bachelor and fond of all kinds of gardens. As he grew old and infirm he was unable to leave the house very much and he devised a miniature Italian garden which he could see and enjoy from his study window. It was built on a terrace sixty feet in length and twenty-five in width and consisted of yellow pebble paths, in the center of these stood a small, rather high fountain of carved stone, grey with age. The water from this overflowed into a larger basin raised a foot from the ground. In the basin were placed a few favorite water plants set in baskets so that they could be easily lifted and weeded. There were six beds for flowers, each surrounded by a coping of grey stone eight inches in height and varying slightly in proportion, but keeping to straight lines; contrary to the usual idea of Italian gardens these beds were a mass of colour, but only dwarf plants were used with the exception of Madonna lilies which, planted in clumps and deliciously fragrant, gave the white note so necessary and beautiful. At the corners of the beds, to give the dark accent of colour, also characteristic of these gardens, were planted small conical juniper yews and box bushes against the low balustrade of the terrace, the colour effect of this was most beautiful. The garden faced south and was the pet of its owner, who was so often unable to go beyond its small borders. He had brought all the stone pieces from Italy at different intervals and there were charming memories connected with each fragment of old coping and each small bust or figure. From the center of the south side a flight of twelve stone steps, wide and easy, and graduating outwards, led into the park. These steps had been quarried and carved on the estate and were in keeping, except in colour, with the old carving of the terrace itself.

From the west end of this sunny spot one wandered down into the Elizabethan garden; this was a great



FOXGLOVES—GARDEN OF MRS. HERBERT PELL, TUXEDO PARK

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSES—GARDEN OF MRS. JAMES L. KERNOCHAN, NEWPORT

contrast and consisted of narrow winding paths under shady trees leading to a tiny pond. The borders here were entirely herbaceous and quite without formality except that some effort was made to keep the smaller plants near the edges of the paths. Here grew every herb known in the time of Queen Bess.

This was essentially a period when the use of herbs was considered a necessity and new ones were constantly being brought to the country. This little garden was an especial delight on a very hot day when the plants seemed to be pouring forth their scents and the drowsy bees lingered among the clumps of lavender and blue borage, and small rays of sunlight filtered through the green branches of the old apple and pear trees which made the shade in this old-fashioned place. It was interesting to find one's favorite among the many scented things, the insistent clove-pink, with ragged petals, the most conspicuous, then rosemary, rue, bee-balm, fennel, and borage, this latter planted in the sunniest spots.

There was not much colour in this garden and one realized that in the way of flower culture we have learnt much since the seventeenth century, but the quiet green and blues, with here and there the dull red of the bee-balm, were very peaceful and it was a favorite retreat of many visitors to the house and an ideal spot in which to laze away a morning with a book. Mr. Hare was very fond of birds and in spite of the protests of his gardener encouraged them to build in his grounds by every means in his power.

It is not fancy that a garden shows the individuality of the owner. One can tell at once if the place is used and enjoyed by the possessor or if it is left to others. We all know the chill experienced on entering a room which is opened on formal occasions only. The same feeling is quite as definite with gardens. There must be something more intimate, a daily knowledge, a feeling of regret at leaving, of joy on returning, to make the garden a joy forever.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

LEVENS HALL—MAIN WALK FROM THE BARRISTER'S WIG

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LEVENS HALL

AN OLD-WORLD GARDEN

By EDWARD THOMAS

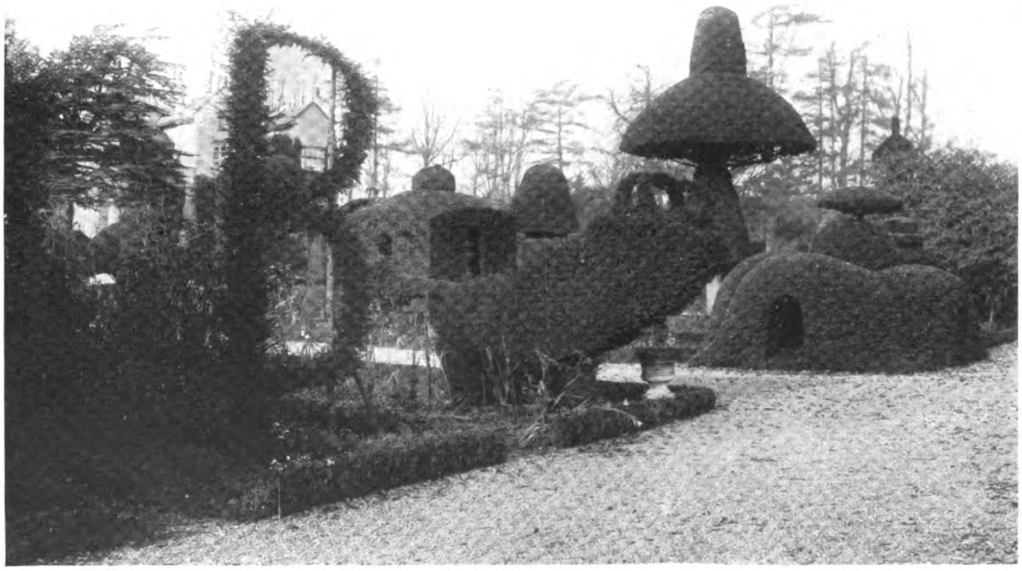
IN the southern edge of the Western Marches, whose condition in the Middle Ages has been so graphically described by Crockett in his "Raiders" and "Men of the Moss Hagg," stands Levens Hall celebrated far and wide for its notable gardens. The river Kent flows past the Hall and through the park and five miles higher up the river is Kendal, a quaint old border town famous as the home of Kendal green in which Robin Hood and his men were clad. In Kendal castle was born Catherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII. Eight miles beyond Kendal is Windermere, a famous summer resort of the lake district; twenty miles to the south lies the city of Lancaster, whose history dates from the time of the Roman occupation. Forty miles beyond Lancaster is Liverpool. Though the face of the country has been much changed in the course of centuries, the neighborhood of Levens Hall is so picturesque and romantic that it is still well worth a visit. The Hall itself forms an important link with the past for portions of the building clearly date from Saxon times, though the first recorded mention of it is found in the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror. This portion of the building, which forms the nucleus of the later structure, was at that time probably a small pele or stronghold against the Scottish raiders. Remodeled at various times its present form dates from the time of Elizabeth. The gardens are more recent, having been laid out in the year 1701 by Beaumont, the court gardener, who designed those at Hampton Court as well.

The gardens at Levens are beyond question the finest surviving example of the topiary work which became so fashionable in Europe with the spread of learning, first introduced at Florence by the Medici family in the early years of the sixteenth century. The fashion spread rapidly through Western Europe

THE BOX AND YEW GARDENS

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE WALK SEPARATING THE ORCHARD AND THE TOPIARY GARDEN



THE BAGOT "B" A MODERN EXAMPLE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE HOUSE FROM THE GARDEN

and soon the best examples equaled, if they did not surpass, the famous garden of Pliny of which we have a minute description by the hand of that celebrated author, and in imitation of which these topiary gardens were designed. The accompanying illustrations will give a far better idea of the effect of this work in general, and of the Levens Gardens in particular, than can any amount of description however detailed. The various trees are usually surrounded by flowers set out in neat beds with an edge of clipped box for the border. Walking along the well-kept gravel paths, the visitor first notices among the more striking forms a peacock of box only slightly larger than life, again a lion with a crown on his head, and further along a figure of the king also crowned. In another corner stands the queen with her arms akimbo, while near by is a colossal helmet and an umbrella. Sometimes the paths pass beneath box archways. Opening vistas are forms interesting for their picturesque fantasy rather than because they are copies of any natural objects. To many visitors the "judge's wig" is most amusing; a graphic though gigantic copy of the official, and to American eyes, half grotesque, wig worn by the English judges while on the bench. This particular wig stands some six feet high beside the walk, and many a cup of afternoon tea has been served under its shelter, even in rainy weather, for the thick interlacing branches of the clipped yew afford ample protection from the wet. Tradition has laid here the scene of many a courtship, but, unfortunately, there are two concealed entrances from the back, which, if the legend may be believed, have more than once caused serious interruption by an eavesdropper. The dark foliage of the yew, unfortunately, makes it difficult to bring out the best characteristics of this popular piece of scenic gardening. Beyond the topiary gardens are the fruit gardens and bowling-green, both enclosed by thick hedges of clipped beech more than twelve feet high and so dense that they afford as much shelter and protection as a stone wall. The bowling-green is especially attractive with its splendid turf and high smooth walls of green. From here a path across the grass leads between high walls of greenery to a circular space, itself sheltered with hedges, from which smaller walks radiate in all directions.

To the visiting foreigner, the house is of exceeding interest. One tower has on it a clock with a single hand to tell the time, and within are rich windows, tapestries, embossed leather and other decorations from every period of English art, all combined together to make a very harmonious effect well worthy of careful study. On the stable wall is an ancient sun-dial, and against high stone walls are everywhere trained fruit trees or roses after the English fashion. The gardens contain about seven

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

acres and have nine miles of box hedges along the beds. In the seclusion there is a most delightful feeling of restfulness and shelter from the turmoil without.

Just a few steps up the main road from Levens gate is Levens bridge, a survival of the old days when all traffic was carried on by pack-horses. Those who will take the trouble to walk along the bank below the bridge can easily see where the width has been more than doubled to accommodate the wagons of to-day, though to an American eye it still seems far too narrow. Above and below the bridge on both sides of the road stretches Levens park, one of the oldest deer parks in England, enclosed in a yew fence, dating certainly since 1360 and still preserving its original limits. In it there are beautiful stretches of woodland, and green pastures, a combination so unusual.

The gardens harmonize well with the Hall, the interior of which is extremely interesting. The carved woodwork is very elaborate, the south drawing-room in particular being exceedingly rich. Three of Lely's best portraits hang in the house, the entrance hall has a fine collection of armor and one of the rooms is hung with some splendid pieces of tapestry after the Italian manner. Taken altogether, Levens represents the best attainments of domestic life among the well-to-do English. The letter "B" noticed in one of the photographs of the garden is the initial of Captain Bagot, the owner of Levens park whose courteous attention in throwing open his grounds to the people of the neighborhood is most heartily appreciated, not only by them, but by all travelers as well.

We are indebted to Mr. Hogg, photographer, for the photographs which are here reproduced.

THE SUBURBAN GARDEN

By JOHN W. HALL

NOTHING can produce a more bountiful source of quiet pleasure to the suburban dweller than a little garden. The suburban home is usually built upon a plot ranging in size from one-half to an acre. In either instance there is ample space for a home garden where practically all the lighter vegetables can be grown in sufficient quantities for the use of a family of ordinary size. Besides supplying the table with absolutely fresh vegetables, gathered while crisp with the morning dew, an hour, in the late afternoon, spent among the plants by the business or professional man is more conducive to health and real enjoyment than most any other diversion.

Supposing that there is available for garden purposes on the suburban home lot the quarter or the half of an acre, the question of primary importance as how best to prepare and make it, on an economical and practical basis, is presented.

The size and place of the garden having been determined, it should be enclosed with a fence made of wire netting and of sufficient height to prevent depredation by chickens or otherwise.

HOW TO PREPARE THE GROUND

The soil should be broken fine as deep as the plant roots may be expected to grow. This is from fifteen to twenty inches, and more effective results are obtained by spading than by plowing on a limited area. The earth is left fine, loose, and mellow far down, so the tender roots may grow through it freely. It then holds moisture and lies close to the roots, so as to supply them readily with food. After the ground is thoroughly broken it should be fertilized and harrowed or rolled. Where the harrow or roller is not at hand, good work can be done with a heavy rake. Let the soil be well prepared before planting; neglect of this will be felt all through the season. After the plants are growing it is too late to attempt to work the ground beneath them. It is also of the greatest importance that in preparing the soil it should be in proper condition to be worked. What the proper condition is can be easily determined by squeezing a little of the soil in the hand. If it makes a ball, and sticks to the hand, it is too wet; if it breaks hard, it is too dry. To work well it should crumble easily and finely, and leave very little dirt on the hands.

FERTILIZING

Too much care cannot be given to the supply of the necessary plant food, of which the chief essentials are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Any fertilizer used to supply these elements should be thoroughly distributed through all the soil to be reached by the roots of the plants, and this distribution must be made before planting. Turning and re-turning the ground, and harrowing or raking, are useful for this purpose. There is no rule by which a wise selection of fertilizer can be made. It is often

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

found that a sandy soil is deficient in the essentials of plant food; that a clayey soil contains them in abundance, and a limestone soil is likely to contain a considerable proportion of phosphoric acid. Therefore, what is a good fertilizer on a given soil for one crop may be very unsatisfactory for another; the matter of fertilization must after all be very largely a matter of experience from observing results.

As a general rule lime may be applied to a soil with good results. It corrects acidity, makes clay soil more friable and holds sand closer together. Nor is it possible to go far wrong in the application of humus, a name applied to any thoroughly rotted vegetable or animal matter. Humus forms the richness of nearly all good land, and rarely is there too much of it. In close-grained, sticky soils, which have a tendency to bake, the humus produces a looser texture and a better balance in the retention of moisture. On a loose and leachy soil it brings the grains closer together and promotes chemical activity and at the same time supplies plant food.

Leaves, garden refuse, and barnyard manure made into a compost and allowed to decay make good humus. Wood ashes are a common and ready source of potash, and in addition improve the mechanical condition of most soils. The lime in them tends to correct sourness and to promote the important chemical process of nitrification. Ashes are usually found to render light, sandy soils more moist. Cotton-hull ashes are also very useful, furnishing potash and phosphoric acid. In the use of commerical fertilizers care must be taken that a wrong use is not made of them. Chemical fertilizers may be applied much nearer the time at which they are to be used by the plant. A French authority says for deep rooted plants, fertilizers should be put on before breaking the ground; for shallow rooted plants, after breaking.

SEED AND TIME OF PLANTING

The ground prepared and fertilized, then comes the selection of seed and planting.

It is usually considered enough to buy seed of some reputable dealer and depend upon him for quality. But it is so important to have good seed, and mistakes are so easy, that careful examination of the seed some time before planting is advisable. Large, heavy seeds produce stronger plants than do small, light seed. It is a mistake to plant old seed.

The time for planting in any locality is only known by experience, if early vegetables in the open air are sought. The blooming of the peach is assigned as a time for seeds that will germinate in a cold soil and resist a slight frost. Among these are peas, spinach, and onion. When the oak leaf breaks from the bud is suggested for beets, turnips, corn and tomato. Seeds that thrive only in warmer soil, as beans, cucumber, cantaloupe, watermelon, squash, and okra, may be planted when the blackberry is in bloom. The planting must be made, of course, with due consideration of the date when the vegetable is expected to be ready for use, and if a continuous supply is desired through the season, several plantings at different dates must be made. These are known as successional plantings.

MAKING THE ROWS

Wheel tools will be found of great advantage in cultivation and for this reason the rows should be long and continuous. If enough of one kind of vegetable to make a row across the garden is not wanted, several kinds may be put in the same row.

Let the rows run east and west when practicable, so as to obtain the best sun effects. A line should be used to keep the rows straight and parallel to each other. But little extra time will be consumed in using the line and the better results, aside from the appearance, will more than repay the additional trouble.

CONDITION OF THE SOIL

The soil should be moist when the seed are put in. The earth should be firmed above the seed by patting it lightly with a hoe. This is to make sure that the soil is brought close against the seed. Small, weak seeds must not be put in ground that is not thoroughly prepared. It is well to sow some large seed of vigorous growth, such as radish or turnip, with celery and other small, weak seeds. The added seed come up, breaking any crust which may have formed. The radish or turnips must be pulled out as soon as the other plants appear. Sow the seed much thicker than the plants can be successfully grown and when the first true leaves appear, thin to the proper distance and avoid loosening the roots of plants that are left.

DEPTH OF PLANTING

The depth of cover depends upon the size and strength of the seed, its habits of germination and early growth, the soil, and the season of planting. Planting too deep is frequently a cause of failure to come up. Warmth, air and moisture are necessary to germination. In the early spring moisture is usually abundant, while warmth is lacking. The soil is warmest near the surface, hence the cover should be shallower than in summer, when warmth is abundant and moisture is lacking in the surface soil. Weak seeds should have less cover than vigorous seeds. As a general rule the depth of planting is indicated on the original package by the seedsman, and it is safe to follow his directions in that respect.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

TRANSPLANTING

Plants from the hotbed or cold frame should be transplanted soon after the formation of the first true leaves. The ground into which the plants are to be set should be in the best of condition and the weather cloudy. The earth should be pressed closely about the roots of the plants in their new place. In removing plants from place to place preserve as near unbroken as possible the mass of dirt about the roots. If the leaves of the young plants are clipped off about half-way back from the tips, the evaporation from them will be lessened that much and the roots will have an opportunity to establish connection with the soil and secure ample moisture before the full demand from the leaves is renewed. By this process the plants' chances for living will be materially increased.

CULTIVATION

The chief purposes of cultivation are to keep down the weeds and to maintain in the soil a supply of air and moisture favorable to plant growth. The moisture in the soil about a vigorous plant is rapidly carried away by evaporation from the leaves. As long as the ground contains an ordinary water supply for several feet below the surface a steady flow of moisture goes upward through the minute spaces between the soil grains. The upper layers of soil are kept from becoming dry by this flow. But when the rainfall is scant the moisture in the lower soil also becomes exhausted and the plant curls up and dwindles. The gardener must provide against the occurrence of this condition. It is not enough to remedy it; he must prevent it. One of the most efficient means is a mulch, which is most conveniently made of the surface soil.

TIME FOR THE SOIL MULCH

Usually as soon as a rain is over the atmosphere is free of moisture, and evaporation from the soil sets in. The water that has just soaked in comes up through the little pores between the soil grains and passes off from the surface of the soil into the air.

The gardener's aim with the mulch is to save this moisture and send it through his plants. If the little pipes or tubes formed by the pores of the soil are broken, the flow through them is checked and evaporation from the ground is much lessened. It is only necessary then in order to save the moisture for the plants, to break up the surface of the soil with a rake or other implement.

It is a serious mistake to suppose that so long as the surface remains moist the soil below is well supplied with water. A damp surface may mean only that moisture is rapidly evaporating into the air. As often as the surface becomes solid it should be stirred with a rake or hoe. As a rain or even a shower compacts the soil at the surface, the common notion that it renders raking or shallow plowing less necessary is precisely contrary to the fact. It is then especially that the surface should be broken. The same is true after irrigation. The raking or plowing should be done as soon as the soil will not cake when squeezed in the hand.

IRRIGATION

Frequently dry weather continues so long that it is impossible to preserve sufficient moisture by tillage or any sort of mulching. It then becomes necessary to water the garden. Where there is connection with city water works the supply is ample and easily reached. In other locations various forms of cisterns and reservoirs are employed.

In watering, the earth should be thoroughly wet, so that the moisture will get to the lower and outer roots of the plants. In order to check evaporation after sprinkling, the surface should be broken as soon as dry enough to work. The watering should be repeated when it is evident, upon careful watching, that more moisture is necessary. It must be remembered that the small, active roots, which take up moisture and plant food, are most numerous at the extremities of the large roots and at a distance from the stem.

The water must be so given as to reach these small roots. Water at any time when the plants need it, and water thoroughly. It may be well to keep in mind, however, that in the spring the best results are obtained by watering in the middle of the day, because the mornings and evenings are cool; in the summer, at evening because the days are hot and a great part of the water given would be evaporated immediately.

CONCLUSION

There doesn't appear to be any reason why the suburban dweller should not have a home garden affording at once both healthful exercise and profit. An instance is in mind where a quarter acre garden in a suburb of Washington City was made to supply a family of six persons with fresh vegetables all through the season, and in addition to which was sold to neighbors, at current market prices, vegetables to the approximate amount of sixty dollars. The amount received from the sales alone more than doubled the cost of the work hired done, the fertilizers, and seed used in making the garden.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Greek Motives in Historic Doorways

By MYRTLE HYDE DARLING

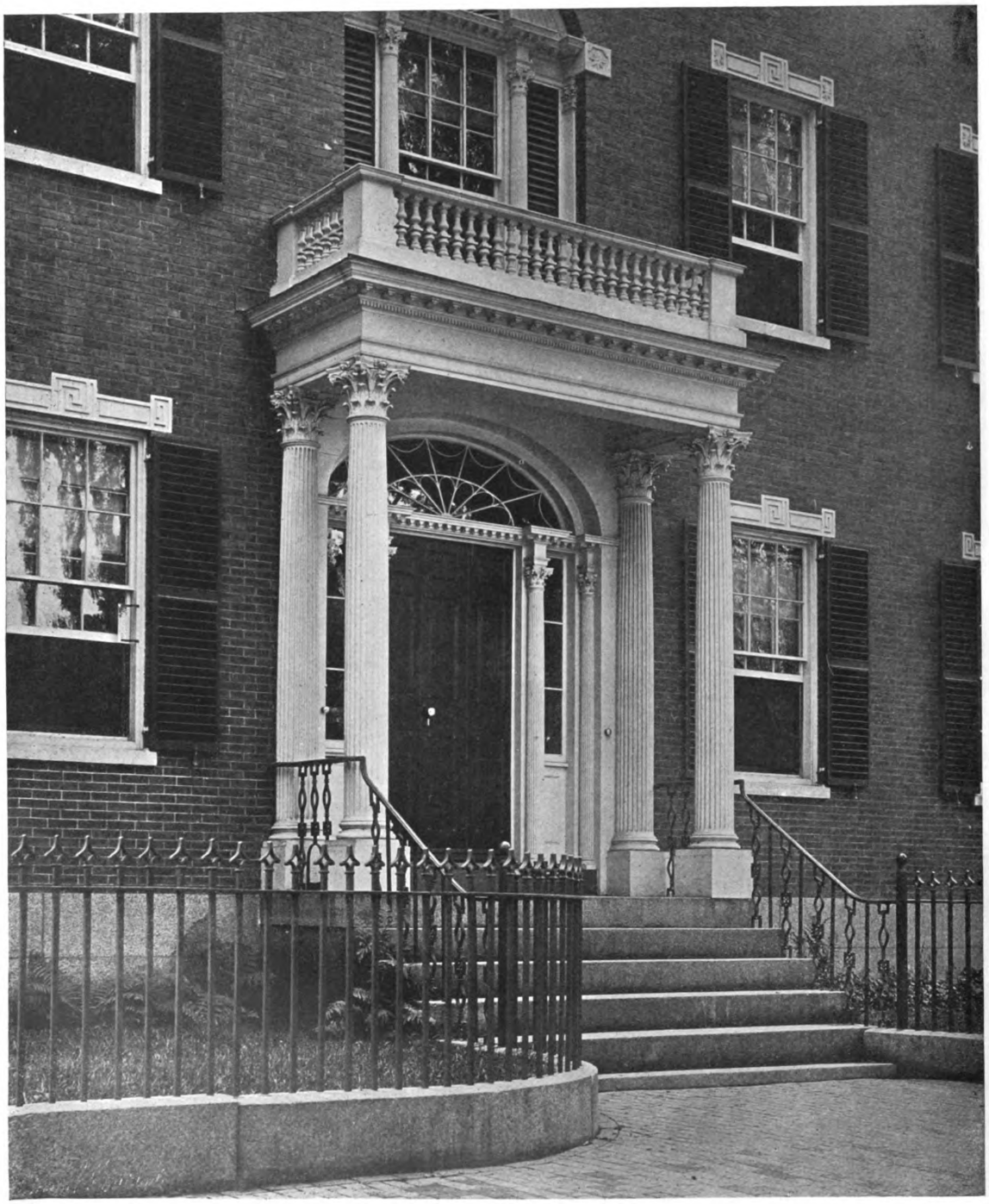
GREEK architectural details have been scattered widely through modern house-building. We are so accustomed to the Greek form that a difficulty arises in realizing its presence. The Greek methods in use in our period date from the later eighteenth century, and were not known to be copied before then. While their art was free and spontaneous, modern copies are generally formal, rigid, and correct. Some old New England cities and towns have many dwellings which show some motive from the Greek as decoration. Style is character, and while the people of the Middle Ages never thought of it as such in adapting the beautiful and simple lines of their columns and temples, they had one, the purest and most interesting type of architecture, which now enters in modified form into the Colonial, (or eighteenth century Renaissance) and modern Colonial buildings. The most interesting survivals of Greek detail are seen in the old dwelling-houses in the Eastern States, where the Grecian influence is often limited to the treatment of a porch, a doorway, or a façade. The buildings of these times were honest and intelligent, and the classic detail well adapted to use in wood, because of its simplicity, beauty and power.

There seems to be in the ordinary modern house as little character, real character, in the entrance and doorway, as there is beauty in that feature of the human face, the nose. Most doorways are ugly things at best, and a really beautiful entrance is rare. There was once a precise New England lady who asserted she could place any family by the look of its hallway, and if most of us are to be judged by our doorways, we should be found sadly lacking, at least in good taste.

PICKMAN-LORING-EMERTON HOUSE, SALEM, MASS.
Erected 1818

In the quaint old city of Salem, Massachusetts, are some of the most fascinating doorways, all of them doubly interesting in that they belong to houses of historic association and ownership. That of the Cabot-Endicott house, erected in 1745, shows a remnant of the surmounting gable-roof form of the Greek temple, underlaid with carving, and the depressed or simulated Doric column. This is the earliest of the Greek designs. The shaft of the columns had no base but rose directly from the smooth pavement or stylobate, and the Doric capital was plain. The glass in the door is protected by extraordinarily beautiful wrought iron panels. Some of the romantic historic points of interest connected with the house is that of the famous Cabot garden of Colonial days, and its collection of seven hundred varieties of tulips, when a grand reception was held to exhibit the flowers in bloom. Later it was owned by the Honorable William Endicott, Secretary of War during the Cleveland administration, a descendant of that stern Puritan, Governor Endicott. In this house was born Mary Endicott, who married the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain. The house has now passed into other

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



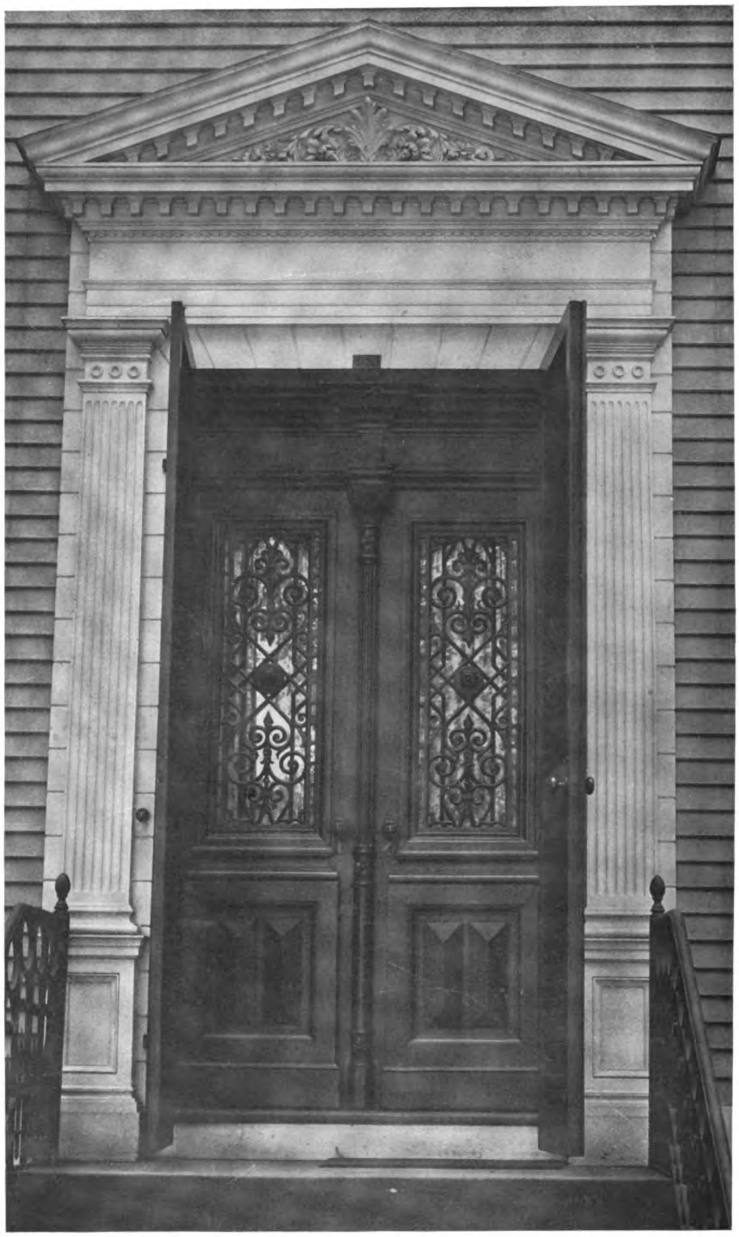
SHREVE HOUSE—ERECTED 1814
Doorway Considered One of the Best Architectural Effects in Salem

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PICKMAN-SHREVE-LITTLE HOUSE—ERECTED 1814
One of the Finest Architectural Doorways in Salem

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

hands, but the doorway is preserved in its pristine condition. The mansion known as the Pickman-Loring-Emerton house is a brick structure of typical form, but possessing much exquisite detail. It was formerly owned by Mr. George B. Loring. It was built in 1818, and remodeled by Little & Brown, architects, in 1885. The detail of the pillars is Ionic. The Ionic order lengthens the shaft, and possesses some degree of ornament, yet preserves much simplicity. The volutes, or double scrolls of the capital, are said to have been copied from ringlets of hair, or perhaps from the horns of Jupiter Ammon. The cornice shows a row of dentils or square teeth. The designs of the leaded glass lights on each side and above the door, and in the beautiful depressed window over the door, are the most exquisite patterns known in modern house building. So far their effect has never been equaled. This house, like the Cabot-Endicott-Low house, is on Essex Street, the main thoroughfare running through the length of the city.



CABOT-ENDICOTT-LOW HOUSE—ERECTED 1745

Chestnut Street in Salem shows some of the most delightful and stately houses, and amongst its beautiful doorways are two especially noteworthy, known as the Shreve doorways. That of Dr. O. B. Shreve, built in 1814, shows exquisite Corinthian columns, and is classed among the best architectural effects there. The Corinthian is the lightest and most highly decorated of the Greek patterns. The base of the column resembles the Ionic, but is more complicated. The capital is shaped like an inverted bell, covered on the outside by two rows of acanthus leaves, and above them, eight small volutes. It is said to have been suggested to the mind of Callimachus, the celebrated sculptor, by seeing a basket covered with a tile and overgrown with the leaves of the acanthus. Under the cornices were a row of oblong projections bearing a leaf, or scroll, called modillions. Like the Emerton house, this has a depressed window above the doorway, with Corinthian column details. The other Shreve doorway, belonging to what is known as the Pickman-Shreve-Little house, which was built of brick laid in Flemish bond, in 1814, also shows Corinthian columns. The glass lights about the door are in simple, beautiful and impressive Colonial design. The small decorative columns on each side of the front door and the window above are very dainty and interesting.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Small House Which is Good

I. A HOUSE ON A SIXTY FOOT LOT

W. P. R. PEMBER, Architect

IN very many of our American cities the beauty of the residential sections is marred by the huddling together of the houses on narrow lots, 30 feet, 35 feet, 40 feet wide. While this condition is undesirable, in many cases it seems unavoidable owing to inflation of land values and so must be accepted as a condition of city building.

In a dwelling of this class the difficulties of the problem are doubled by the fact that light can be relied on only from the front and rear, as rooms lighted from the sides with neighbors but a few feet away are at best in a sort of semi-darkness and certainly lack every element of privacy. It is the object of this article to show that a house can be built economically on a lot 60 feet wide and 150 feet deep, taking the maximum advantage of both front and rear light and securing airiness, convenience and privacy to the occupant. In brief, to accomplish this end a house has been designed that gives to all the living-rooms of the house either a back or a front exposure and does not allow the kitchen, pantry and sheds to monopolize all the rear light, often the best attainable in the house. There are no important windows in either side in any of the larger rooms.

The house is located well back from the street and about centrally between the side lines of the lot. A straight path leads from the sidewalk to the entrance porch in the corner between the main house and the kitchen wing and from it one steps into a commodious vestibule. On the left is a passage leading to the kitchen, also to a toilet and to the cellar stairs. This passage allows the maid to answer the door directly without passing through any other room.

From the vestibule also opens the hall. To the left is the staircase, to the right the living-room and ahead is a glimpse across the veranda and right down the garden.

The living-room is large and comfortable, with windows on the sides affording cross ventilation and coolness in summer. A generous fireplace is opposite the entrance, flanked on either side by built-in bookcases. Towards the street is a convenient window seat, while on the garden side a French window opens from the room out to the veranda.

Across from the living-room is the dining-room, also large and airy, with bay windows for flowers at one end and a French window opening onto the veranda. On one side of the fireplace is a built-in china closet, on the other a door leads through the pantry to the kitchen. The range, sink and table are all compactly arranged; while a nook of the kitchen with a casement window opening towards the street affords cross ventilation and a pleasant sitting place for the maid—a place seldom found in houses where there is no servants' room down-stairs. Connected with the kitchen is a rear hall containing space for a refrigerator and leading to a lattice enclosed rear porch. On the opposite side access is also gained to the stairs, thus avoiding the expense of second stair.

Up-stairs are four bedrooms, bath and dressing-room, all with ample closets and two of the rooms with fireplaces, On the third floor are two servants' rooms and ample storage.

The veranda is an intimate part of the house, connecting for summer use dining-room, hall, and living-room and forming an outdoor sitting and dining-room for summer; the table may be set here and meals served through the dining-room.

From the veranda stretches the garden joined to the house by a low terrace. This garden is designed to make the rear portion of the lot appear at its very largest. The central feature is a long simple panel of turf centering on the veranda and entirely surrounded by a panel walk. To right and left of the panel are generous flower borders for annuals and perennials, while at the end is a simple pergola with plastered posts and hewn beams supporting a trellis for grapes, clematis, wistaria, etc. This pergola is semicircular in plan and surrounds a simple little pool for *aquatica*. Backing up the flower borders and the pergola is a border of hardy shrubs, massed to give pleasing effects in bloom and foliage and interspersed with a row of Bolleana poplars or Norway maples, which form a background to the garden and cut off the unpleasant features of neighboring backyards without giving undue shade. Space is arranged at the side for a bed for cut flowers and a laundry yard, and at the extreme rear for vegetables and cold frames.

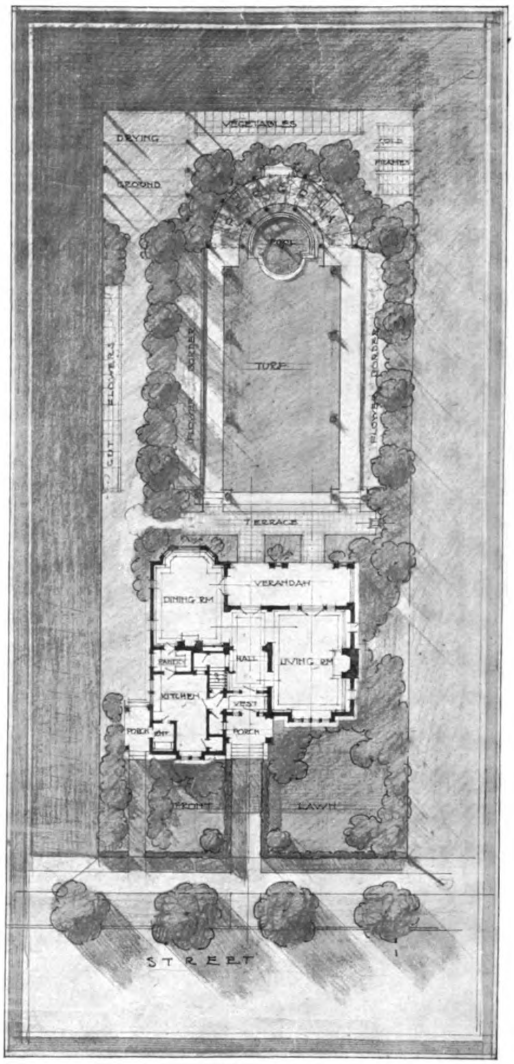
The house is designed to be executed in a warm gray plaster with all trim painted white, the roof of shingles stained a dark moss green, all chimneys plastered on the brick, blinds painted a dark olive green.

In the interior all finish is very simple: of white wood painted, the floors of No. 1 maple, stairs of oak with cherry rail, simple brick and tile fireplaces and hearths.

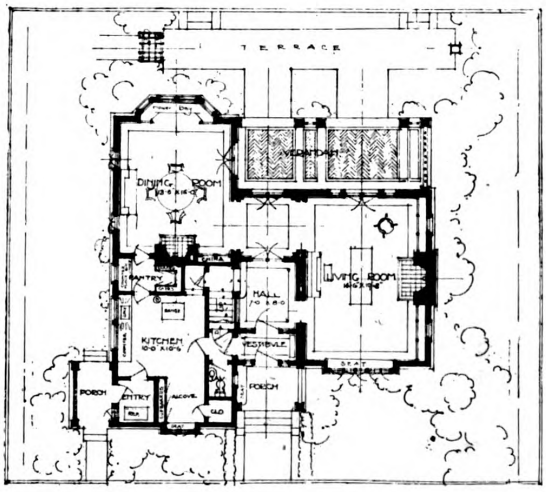
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FRONT PERSPECTIVE

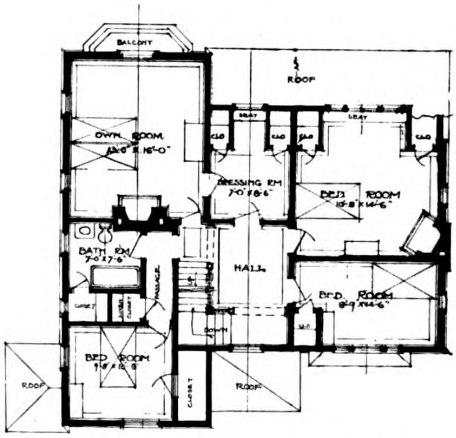
REAR PERSPECTIVE



PLOT PLAN



First Floor Plan

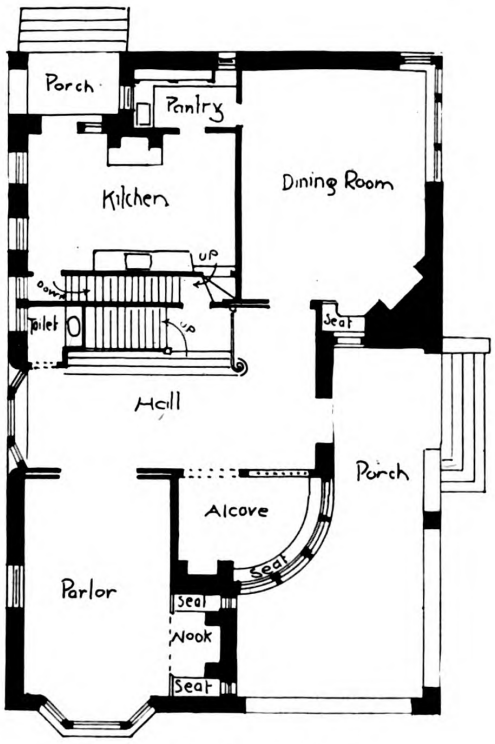


Second Floor Plan

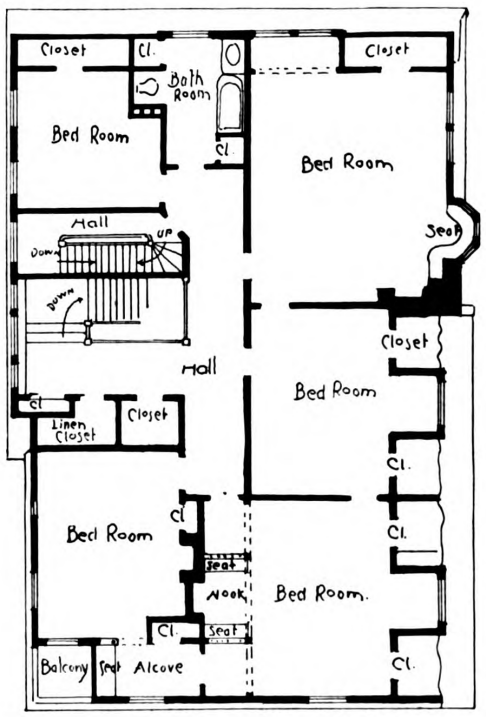
A HOUSE ON A SIXTY FOOT LOT

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A HOUSE WITH INDIVIDUALITY
E. G. W. DIETRICH, *Architect*



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The following is an estimate of the cost of the house on a sixty foot lot:

Excavation	$62 40	
Foundation	277 50	
Cement floor	30 00	
Cut stone	82 00	
Brick pavement(veranda)	31 20	
Frame	854 00	
Boarding	316 50	
Shingles	45 00	
Exterior plaster	560 00	
Frames, sash and exterior finish	635 00	
Glazing	50 00	
Flashing	75 00	
Interior plaster	310 00	
Brick work	265 00	
Flue linings	46 00	
Inside finish	410 00	
Floors	260 00	
Painting	210 00	
Hardware	320 00	
Plumbing	260 00	
Heating	310 00	
		$5409 60
Garden:		
Plowing and clearing	$10 00	
Rough grading	20 00	
Good soil and manure	87 50	
Spreading soil and manure	24 00	
Seeding, rolling, raking	50 00	
Sodding borders	10 00	
Shrubs	45 00	
Hedge around front of lot	12 00	
Perennials for flower borders	20 00	
Trees	30 00	
Shipping and planting stock	25 00	
		$333 50
Walks, etc.:		
Cinders (6 inches deep)	$ 6 00	
Gravel (4 inches deep)	8 80	
Spading and rolling	2 50	
Granolithic	26 50	
		43 80
Pool:		
Excavation	$ 5 00	
Concrete foundations	33 00	
Cement basin	20 00	
Coping	50 00	
Plumbing	25 00	
		133 00
Steps to terrace:		
Excavation and brick work	$20 00	
Foundation	16 50	
		36 50
Trellis at end of terrace:		15 00
Pergola:		
Excavation and foundation	$6 00	
Carpentry	75 00	
Plaster	20 00	
Stain	10 00	
		111 00
		$672 80
Total house		$5409 60
Total garden		672 80
		$6082 40

II. A House With Individuality

E. G. W. DIETRICH, Architect

A HOUSE possessing in emphatic measure charming individuality is the residence of Mr. W. H. Clark at Jamestown, N. Y.

The Dutch Colonial style has been followed with marked success. The first story is laid up with a gray sandstone of coursed ashlar, while the gables and second story are shingled, and stained. The setting of the house among trees and beautiful lawns completes a very satisfying picture.

Reference to the plans will show on the first floor: a central hall, large and airy, with a delightful inglenook and fireplace. Wide low seats are built in under the windows in the arc of the bay. The parlor and dining-room, each with generous fireplaces and built-in seats, are located on either side of the central hall and give the effect of even greater spaciousness when opened up.

The kitchen department and butler's pantry are complete in all respects.

The wood finish in the central hall and stairway is painted white except the hand rail which is of mahogany.

The floors throughout the house are of hard woods, finished natural, on which well-selected rugs are used.

On the second floor five sleeping rooms and bath are provided, also linen closet and housemaid's closet. Additional space is available in the attic for servants' rooms and storage.

In the decoration of the rooms the architect has used simple color effects in harmonious shades.

In the rugs and hangings a certain freshness of tone has been secured, with broad spaces of wall surfaces of colors, best suited for displaying pictures with proper effect. There has been no effort in this house to elaborate the decorations, but on the contrary, natural wood finishes have been applied—producing in the woodwork beautiful tones of color, harmonizing with the color scheme of walls and furnishings.

Extreme care and good taste have been displayed in the selection of the furniture and each piece seems as if made for the place it occupies and to be particularly happy in fulfilling the use for which it was intended.

We have all heard of the artist who obtained his best effects by erasures. So in this instance it seems that a process of elimination had been inaugurated at the outset by restricting any desire for that which was not truly and consistently artistic.

The household gods are few, but very choice, and make no demand for a troop of slaves to labor in their service.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

What to Do With the Walls

SOME HINTS ON INTERIOR DECORATION

By LEILA MECHLIN

ONE of the most vexing questions of interior decoration is what to do with the walls—how to treat them, what to put on them. The prevailing impression seems to be that they are racks upon which pictures and all manner of flat objects can be hung, either as a matter of convenience or for the purpose of exhibition; but this is all wrong. Walls are primarily the background of the room and should be treated accordingly. They must be considered a part of a single composition, not as an independent unit. They should supplement the furnishings but never intrude upon them. As in a picture, the background should never be most noticeable, so in a room the walls should never be conspicuous. If one is furnishing as well as decorating, the problem is comparatively simple, for then a scheme of color can be determined upon and carried out with consistency, but in the other event it is sometimes necessary to call a compromise. There are certain hard and fast rules, however, which will be found applicable to all conditions, chief among which is the axiom of simplicity—the common use of plain, low-toned colors. For north rooms with little or no sunshine warm tints should be employed, the varying shades of pink and red, of buff and yellow; whereas, in south rooms, flooded with light, cool colors, such as blues, greens and grays, are best suited. These must be selected with reference to the woodwork. It is as incongruous to combine red wall covering with cherry or mahogany doors and window frames, as to trim a crimson gown with terra-cotta velvet; and yet this is something which few decorators seem to comprehend, though one, who was reasoned with once, was known to declare that he himself did prefer "'armony to contrast."

As to the kinds of wall covering there is an endless variety, from silk tapestry down to fifteen cent paper. Japanese grass-cloth, decorative linen crash and burlap are being much used to-day and in many cases with excellent effect, and common calcimine, or water-color wash, is not to be despised. These, unless the ceilings are high, can be put on without a border, being finished by a moulding like the standing woodwork, the ceiling tint being carried to this mould. Cartridge paper of course is good, and some excellent effects can be produced with two-toned papers. Figured patterns are not bad for bedrooms, but great care should be exercised in the choice of these; spotted devices should be eschewed and conventional rather than naturalistic arrangements chosen. A very awful effect in wall covering is a paper simulating a bright colored tapestry, hanging in folds. It was a clever imitation and the result is, that upon inspection the entire room takes on an undulating motion which in time proves very disconcerting. Small bedrooms papered with large flaring peony, chrysanthemum and rose designs are also apt to prove extremely annoying. These sometimes in combination with plain papers, used as a deep border, have been made effective in rooms remittently occupied; such, for example, as a guest's chamber, but even they conflict with the use of pictures or other decorations.

An interesting effect is produced by the use of a plain paper with a cut-out, figured border. A charming bedroom, for instance, was made by placing as a finish to pearl gray walls a festooned border, a foot in width, of roses and green-gray garlands cut out along the lower margin. A dining-room in another tasteful home gave equally pleasing effect in green walls with a foliage border treated after the same manner.

Rooms with little furniture, or for use on gala occasions, will stand more elaborate decoration than living-rooms, commonly well filled; and likewise the choice and arrangement of pictures should be made with a view to their environment making qualities.

All pictures to be agreeable companions should have a decorative motive; they should adapt themselves or be adaptable to the general scheme of decoration and not be individually insistent. This is a day when pictures—good pictures—can be had very cheaply; when excellent reproductions of the world's masterpieces are within the reach of the most humble. These in photographs and half-tone prints, neatly framed and tastefully hung, are infinitely preferable to the more costly, highly colored, commercial products. It is reported that millionaire Blank paid $75,000 for a painting by Rembrandt; that Tompkins, the railroad magnate, purchased a Romney for two thirds that sum; but it is not noted that John Smith, the lumber dealer, bought a clever little landscape by a local painter, which will bring him lasting pleasure, for $75; or that architect Jones was lucky enough to possess himself of an admirable little water-color, made by a brother artist, during his summer holiday, for a crisp twenty dollar note. Rembrandts and Rubens and Romneys are undoubtedly enviable possessions, but the present

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

day painters produce much work which is, through its merit, very satisfactory to live with. Good things are not always the most expensive; a twenty dollar water-color may be as good of its kind as a thousand dollar oil; just as a piece of lawn is as commendable as the same length of silk or velvet. It is not the price but the intrinsic merit, and its suitability to its surroundings.

A picture to be a lasting pleasure should have something more than superficial charm. It should be something more than a copy; it should not always tell the same story, or repeat its story with too much insistence. A rabbit and a game bag on a barn door, so lifelike that the eye at first is deceived, will grow very tiresome unless it has something more than its realism to commend it; as will also a ballet girl gracefully balanced on the tip of a dainty foot. Alma Tadema is said to have grown so weary of one of his own paintings once, that he invited his friends to his studio and induced them to jump through it, himself leading the way; and there are many pictures which after considerable acquaintance give rise to the same inclination. A landscape true to nature, atmospheric, luminous, low-toned or colorful will, however, wear well, as will also a portrait, or a genre wherein the values are successfully sustained and the pigment made subservient to the thought, or theme. As one would not care to remain long in the room with a self-playing musical instrument, or an endless talker, neither does one ceaselessly enjoy flagrant color, or extravagant technique.

But very different pictures are suitable for different rooms. One excellent arrangement that I call to mind was in a home where high keyed, decorative water-colors were placed in the drawing-room; etchings in the music-room; and rich, colorful oils in library and living-rooms. If pictures are hung at all in a hallway, they should be of a much more formal order than those in other parts of the house—architectural compositions, decorative schemes and the like.

A wall should never be overcrowded with pictures. Too many are worse so far as general effect goes than too few. Each should be given a fair space and as good a light as possible. This matter of space is often most vexing as nothing is more awkward than an unbalanced arrangement—a heavy picture in a small space. There was a time when everything came in pairs; when the mantel had a vase at each end; an identical frame on either side. That was overdoing the balance principle; but at present the pendulum has swung too far the other way, and many walls and mantels look as though the pictures and ornaments had been thrown at them indiscriminately. As always there is a happy medium, but it must be discovered by the householders' own judgment and sense of proportion.

The framing of pictures is another all important question, and one too often overlooked. While a conspicuous frame is exceedingly objectionable, a handsome and appropriate one greatly adds to the charm of a meritorious work. Gilt is good, but it should be of a subdued tone rather than freshly shining. Wood for etchings and engravings is very suitable and more durable than gilt. A picture should never be overweighted by its frame, and even for a large oil painting a four inch moulding is usually sufficient. For small works one or two inches will be found enough. Water-colors are sometimes framed without mats, but in most cases a border of gold, gray or green adds to their attractiveness. Etchings and engravings should almost invariably be matted in white. Plain frames are in better taste than ornate ones and at the same time less costly; and flat ones commonly more effective than those that flare. So also the pictures should be hung from eye screws near the top of the frame and not allowed to swing sharply forward, though a slight slant is not always objectionable.

There are other things besides pictures which make excellent wall decorations, such for example as Japanese embroideries, pieces of tapestry, decorative pieces of china, plaster casts, and mosaics. Mirrors may be used but only where a vista is to be specially desired, and never where they will continually confront the occupants of the room with their own reflections. The Japanese keep, customarily, their pictures in cases, and display upon the walls of a room but one at a time and the idea in the abstract is not a bad one. Familiarity not only sometimes "breeds contempt" but often produces psychic blindness. We rarely note those things which continually surround us, and for this reason a change is often profitable as well as pleasant. An old picture in a new light is often a fresh revelation of merit. This is, of course, most applicable to living-rooms, and to those who possess many pictures.

The danger of overcrowding the walls is always to be regarded; the possibility of forming unbalanced and inharmonious arrangements ever to be feared. Remembering, however, the background theory, conforming the walls and their decorations to a single scheme, and restricting the choice to simple, substantial colors, materials and objects, even these will be readily avoided, and the most difficult problems prove easily solved.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Japanese Tree Lilac

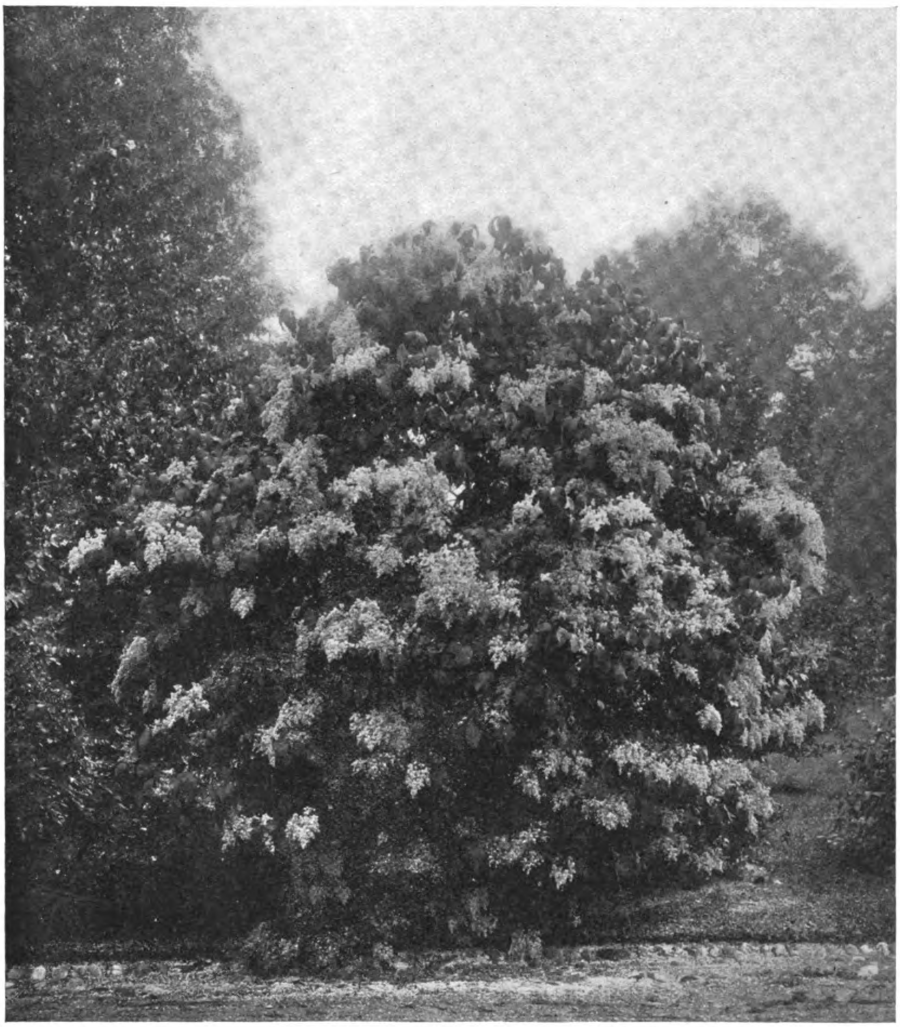
(*Syringa Japonica*)

By W. C. EGAN

IN the nomenclature of our gardens many confusing names appear, and often many plants of varied genera bear the same common name.

The name daisy is applied to over eleven distinct plants, all of different genera, but all bearing a daisy-like flower.

The queerest mix up, however, in common names is that the well-known mock orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) has for one of its common names the word syringa, which in reality is the botanical name of the lilac. It is also singular, when one takes into consideration the world-wide cultivation of the lilac since it was introduced to cultivation from Hungary and Persia in 1597, that it possesses so few common names. Where the word lilac sprang from, or what it means, I have been unable to ascertain, but the one additional name, pipe tree, comes from the fact that its long straight stems filled with medulla are easily converted into pipe stems, in fact the generic term *syringa* means a pipe.



THE JAPANESE TREE LILAC

Up to within a comparatively few years we had to content ourselves with the old-fashioned lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*, and the Persian form; but of late many new forms of *Syringa vulgaris*, in various tints, have appeared, as well as many new species.

One of the best of the latter is *Syringa Japonica*, the Japanese tree lilac.

The common lilac may be grown in tree form by proper manipulation, but this species grows naturally, forming a low spreading tree eventually reaching a height of thirty feet, bearing in late summer creamy white panicles often a foot long and as broad.

In buying new varieties of the common form get them "on their own roots," as then the natural increase by suckers will be true to name. They are often grafted on the common lilac or the privet.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

An Up-to-Date Nursery

LATEST PRODUCTS AND METHODS OF RAISING SHRUBS AND FLOWERING PLANTS

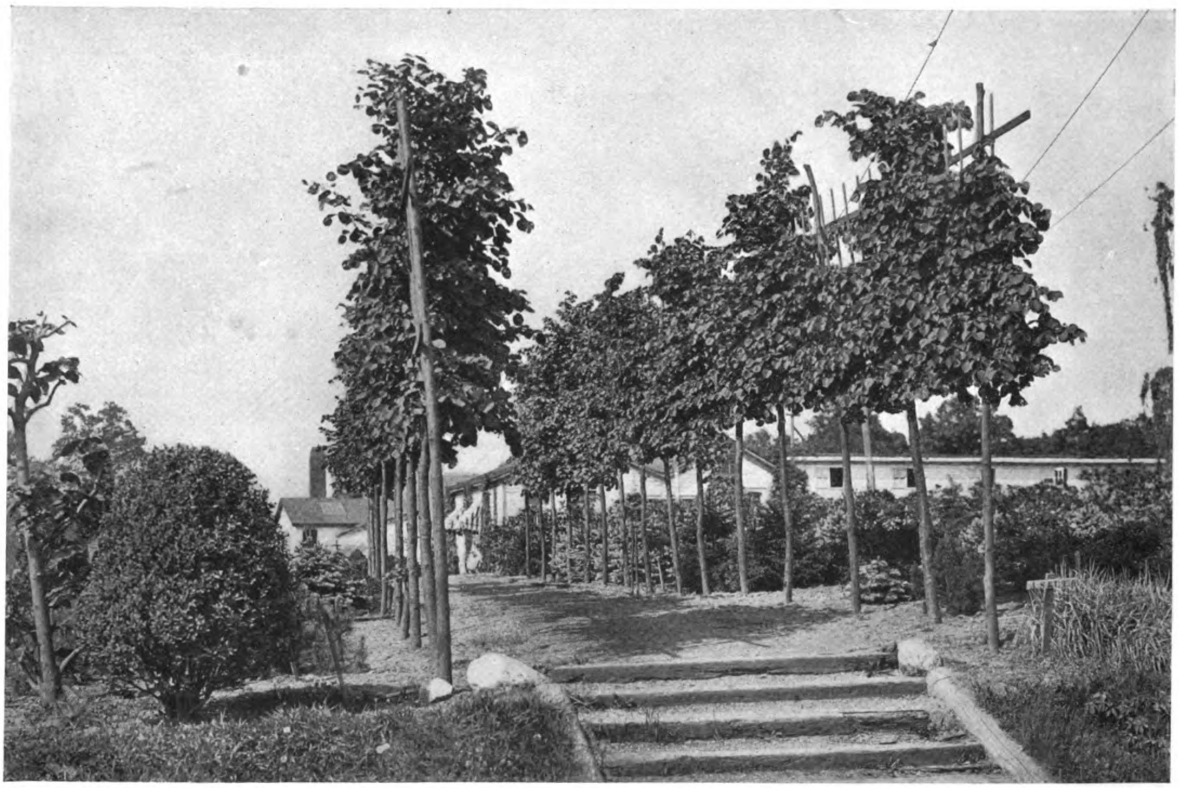
By G. BERTRAND MITCHELL

THE traveler who has journeyed at this season of the year along the old brick paved road which winds itself from Leyden to Haarlem, will never forget the gorgeous stretches of hyacinths, tulips, anemones, crocuses and lilies that line the roadway on either side. These fields, really nothing more than countless small enclosed gardens, are the famous nurseries of Holland, where, centuries ago, capitalists and merchants traded in bulbs and plants, making and losing fortunes in a single day.

Yet, within eight miles of New York's City Hall, across the North River, on the New Jersey side, one single firm has to-day almost as great an area devoted to the cultivation of shrubs and flowering plants.

Characteristic of American enterprise, this vast business, established only as many years as it is miles distant from the metropolis, has grown as rapidly, aye, far more rapidly, than many a wonderful plant which the casual visitor may notice here, that has been nurtured and forced by modern methods of cultivation. These nurseries lie along the historic old Plank Road and are at all times of the year an objective point for excursionists and local visitors.

From the first day of its incorporation it has been the policy of this concern to have, not an output for the spring and summer alone, but for the four seasons of the year. "We plan for 365 days in the year, barring Sundays if you will," said one of the men. "This enables us to employ our experienced gardeners with no possibility of their being laid off for lack of business and in consequence not to be found when needed on some unexpected order, one



TRAINED LINDEN TREES

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

An Up-to-Date Nursery

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF BAY TREES

of the great detriments to many of our competing nurseries."

The main entrance from the street leads up a broad flight of steps to a wide avenue that is lined with shapely linden trees whose branches grow close to a latticed frame work, and form two unbroken rows of green as perfectly aligned as the ranks of a regiment on dress parade.

Each of these unusual trees, imported from a European nursery, has been so pruned and trained that its limbs evenly balance, and bear a striking resemblance to the seven branched candelabra of the Hebrews.

Between the tree trunks to the left one catches glimpses of long lines of dwarf evergreens and other choice ornamental stock, while to the right extend parallel rows of plants in blossom, and shade and fruit trees.

At the end of the avenue are the office buildings. A graveled roadway leads past numerous storehouses where several trucks are unloading a consignment of tall shrubs, all with their roots and leaves carefully wrapped, and which have been lightered around to the nearest dock from some trans-Atlantic steamship.

A modest farmhouse that nestles under a gigantic weeping willow at the turn of the road, seems to belie the actual age of this establishment.

The broad, green velvety lawn in front with its semi-formal arrangement, with potted bay trees of round and pyramidal shape, causes one to feel that it is the growth of a century at least.

Of course the house and willow tree stood here long before the nurseries were opened, and the line of beautiful pyramidal bays that extends on the other side toward a grove in the rear, has long since passed the age of voting. These trees, which are thirty years old and until recently owed their allegiance to Holland, are worth three hundred dollars a pair, an attendant tells you.

Not far distant are many long rows of the standard bay tree, a semi-hardy plant, graceful in shape, rich green in color, now used extensively for house decoration in the winter and for formal and Italian garden features through the warmer months.

This magnificent collection of 1500 trees includes some of the largest specimens that have ever been imported. The smaller trees, worth in the market ten years ago about $100 apiece, may today—because of the immense shipments received by this concern—be purchased for about one-tenth of that price.

In marked contrast to many American business concerns, one encounters here only courteous and obliging employees. The managers encourage inspection by visitors and are ready to give full and complete information about the care and growth of the various plants. There are no secrets to be carefully guarded from the public and those owning

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

A HOTHOUSE FILLED WITH AZALEAS

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

even the smallest plots of land, can learn here much that may be utilized.

"Very little care, if any, is needed for hardy herbaceous plants," a gardener explains. "By these we mean such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground. Of course the foliage dies down each fall, but comes forth again each spring. A fairly good soil to begin with, occasional enrichings, a little cultivation to eradicate the weeds, the cutting down of the old dead tops and a slight covering for a few of the varieties in choice collections are all that is necessary.

"Naturally some judgment is required in the planning of effective borders or beds. The low growing varieties should be selected for planting near the edge and the taller sorts graded up toward the center or back. One may also increase the stocks in various groups and beds by lifting up the plants and dividing the roots."

To get at the master minds of this institution, one is ushered through a series of offices, arranged for the corps of assistants, stenographers, topographical draftsmen, and landscape gardeners, to the private office, a room far from being small in actual proportions, and yet with desks, tables and shelves so piled with papers and correspondence as to suggest the editorial rooms of a city newspaper on the night of a close election.

The senior member, small in stature, swarthy of skin, active, keen, alert, traces a long line of ancestors devoted to Dutch horticulture. The junior partner, in direct contrast, stalwart, broad shouldered, of florid complexion, sandy hair and moustache, remembers with pride a youth spent on a great English estate of which his father was superintendent.

We are told by horticulturists that the grafting, or hybridization of heterogeneous plant life, produces more perfect specimens, choicer fruits, and more hardy varieties. Even the most unenlightened layman realizes the effect of this grafting or union of Teuton and Anglo-Saxon intellect. Photographs hanging on the office walls show great quantities of shrubs, plants and trees which adorn the beautiful country places of Newport, Tuxedo, Lakewood and elsewhere, telling graphically of the estimation in which these experts are held by many of the leading financiers, professional and business men of the country. One group of six photographs shows several hundred magnificent bay trees alone, that have been purchased for the approaches of the National Capitol.

Under the guidance of the junior partner, we first visit the evergreen section, conceded to be the most magnificent collection ever made in America. This section, devoted to hardy evergreens and conifers, comprises many acres of land. It is astonishing to note the number of shades of green among the 150 varieties planted here: golden, bronze, bright tones, dull tones, blue greens, gray greens, orange greens, and greens so dark as to seem almost black. Beautiful specimens of the hemlock, juniper, cypress,

PYRAMIDAL BAY TREES FOURTEEN FEET HIGH

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

English yew, retinospora, a Japanese cedar, the thuya or arbor-vitæ, and hosts of others too numerous to mention. We are told that the Japanese dwarf evergreen is one of the most valuable decorative plants, because it can be used where others would grow too large in a few years, and so destroy the original effect planned when they were set out.

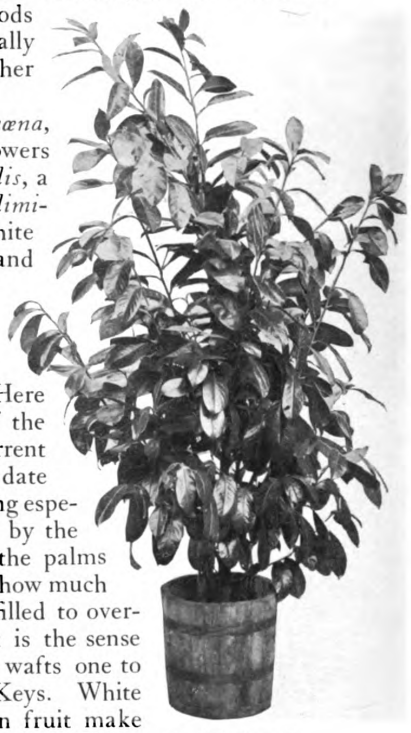
Amongst the conifer family are varieties of the Abies, (both spruce and hemlock,) the Picea, or silver firs, and the pines, several of the latter being of the dwarf variety, while others are broad and compact. All these trees are constantly trimmed and are transplanted several times a year.

A collection of 3,500 beautiful Colorado blue spruce trees, demands attention as much for their remarkable grayish blue green color as for their healthy appearance and thrifty growth. These are worth from two and a half to twenty-five dollars apiece, according to their size and perfection.

Next we visit the rhododendrons, classed under large leaf and hardy evergreen shrubs, so our guide informs us. In a delightfully romantic spot, beneath a beautiful grove of stately trees that covers several acres, are planted thousands of these plants, both of the hybrid or English and the maximum or American varieties, their flowers varying from pure white to delicate pink.

Thousands of the hybrid variety are imported each year and these rhododendrons, both foreign and domestic, are shipped by the carload to every part of the United States.

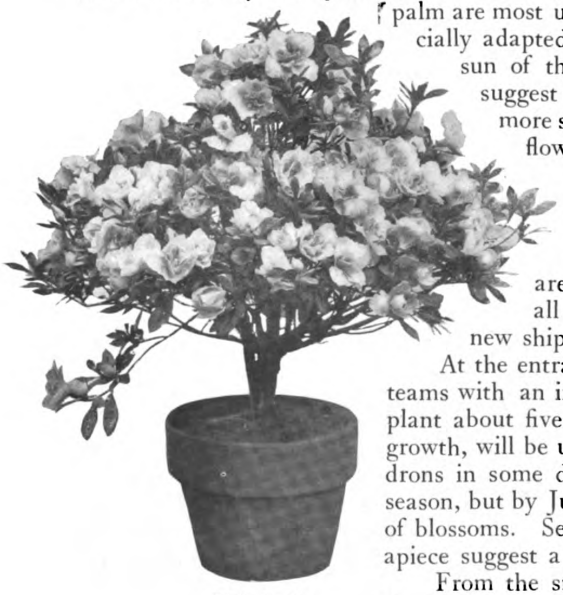
Two entire hothouses, 165 x 25 feet in dimensions, were given up to "tender" azaleas, for the Christmas and Easter trade, thirty-five thousand plants in all, forced by artificial methods to flower at the proper time. A loss of some 1,500 plants, that were accidentally killed by frost during the holiday season, enough to cripple many another concern, scarcely affected the output of this place.



English Laurel

One may procure many varieties of the hardy azalea: the *Azalea amœna*, a superb low growing evergreen shrub, with foliage of a bronze tint and flowers that blossom in a bright rosy purple mass in May; the exquisite *Azalea mollis*, a Chinese hybrid, which can be forced for an indoor plant; the *Baccharis halimifolia*, which grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes, giving forth white fluffy clusters of seed vessels and lasting from September until after frost; and several Japanese dwarf plants, notably the *Azalea amœna* of the scarlet variety, the *Indica alba* with its pure white flower, the *Indica rosea* and the *Indica rosea, flore pleno*, the latter a double flowered form. All are the product of years of careful nurture and are unexcelled for border decoration.

The hothouses devoted to ferns and palms now invite inspection. Here are thousands of beautiful tropical plants. As we enter, the frail stalks of the palms gently sway and the clusters of long leaves rustle softly in the current of air caused by the opened door. Of these, the Kentia and the Phœnix or date palm are most used for decoration, the latter being especially adapted for lawns as it is not affected by the sun of the northern latitudes. But if the palms suggest tropical islands and azure skies, how much more suggestive is the next enclosure filled to overflowing with orange trees! Now it is the sense of smell as well as vision that wafts one to the Indies and the Florida Keys. White waxy blossoms and ripe golden fruit make the air heavy with their perfume. These are all of the dwarf variety. Another year and all these several thousands of trees will be replaced by an entirely new shipment.



Pink Azalea

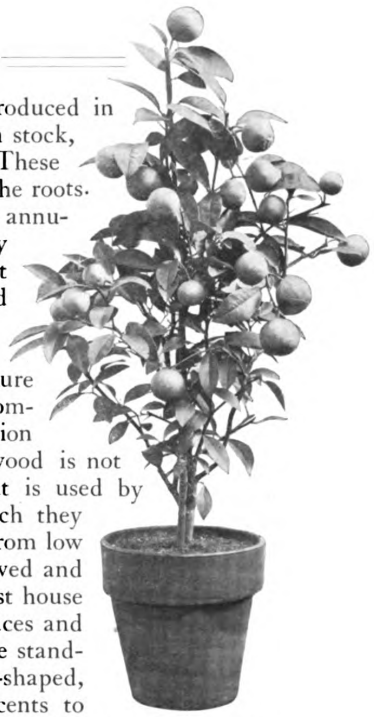
At the entrance to one storehouse, a group of truckmen are loading their teams with an immense consignment of the kalmia, or mountain laurel, each plant about five feet high, the leaves broad, glossy green. These, all of native growth, will be used for lawns, and probably associated with the rhododendrons in some decorative scheme. It is somewhat too early for their flowering season, but by June they will be covered with large, wonderfully tinted clusters of blossoms. Several carloads of these plants at from five to seven dollars apiece suggest a problem in multiplication that will run into several figures.

From the small holly trees, still laden with their scarlet berries, we go to the boxwoods. There is a greatly increased demand for this old-fashioned shrub

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

brought over first by the early Dutch settlers. It is claimed that it was introduced in some way from Japan into Europe centuries ago. Of twenty-five varieties in stock, only three have been so perfected as to be practical for commercial purposes. These are planted in imported wicker baskets, that when dug up encase and protect the roots.

But here let us take a glance at the cooper shop, from which are turned out annually many thousand strong wooden tubs. Every fine plant, especially of the bay tree variety, that is sent away to grace the vestibules and dining-rooms of great city hotels, or the approaches or salons of a beautiful residence, is carefully potted in an iron-bound tub of plain or ornamental shape, and made from the heart of cypress. These are then painted a dark green or red. The management here believe that it is as essential to have a shrub properly potted as to procure an appropriate frame for a good picture. They decry what they claim is very commonly done, even where the surroundings are costly and luxurious, the utilization for this purpose of butter tubs and cut-down whiskey barrels. The boxwood is not only a factor employed here in the decorative scheme of a formal garden, but is used by landscape gardeners in the reproductions of old-fashioned gardens for which they find a constantly increasing demand. The different species vary in size from low bushes to medium sized trees. All boxwoods are long lived and may be used for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs to be placed on terraces and porches. Like the bay tree, we find them in the standard, pyramid and bush form, as well as globe-shaped, and they may be purchased from twenty-five cents to fifteen dollars apiece, according to size and condition.



Dwarf Orange Tree

Oriental Spruce

Close at hand are several acres devoted to old-fashioned flowers. One may see here just such a scene as one's memory holds of childhood days on some old farm or estate. A straggling patch of phlox, next, tall hollyhocks, tiger lilies, white lilies, clove pinks, then a bed of peonies, rows of geraniums, asters, pansies, lilies-of-the-valley and many other old and new varieties of the hardy perennials. With a slight knowledge of plants and their requirements, here is material for the humblest plot of land.

How often we see in the arrangement of flower beds in the cottage garden a total disregard for color harmony, an assemblage of plants placed together haphazard, or if there is any apparent intention, it is the arrangement of the most violent contrasts! And yet competent, helpful advice may be had for the mere asking.

Undoubtedly, the most beautiful sight that meets one's vision here is an immense stretch of white lilies in full bloom, a dazzling field of white, offset by the dense green of the woodland background. Certainly, Bermuda could never have offered a greater inducement to the seeker of natural beauty than her fields of lilies. Since the great scourge that has practically destroyed this pride of the Western isles, these nurseries send out from their hothouses for the Easter trade countless numbers of this exquisite plant. Other varieties there are here of many sorts and colors, and sold in bulb form or potted plant to be used as a shrub border, for a wild garden, or for interior decoration.

But what shall we say about the great section devoted to roses? At every short turn we have come upon new storehouses, new hothouses, new sections planted with almost every plant that is grown.

Roses, in hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas, Bengal, Polyantha and climbing varieties are seen by the tens of thousands. During the spring season, more than 100,000 bushes of every known variety are sent out. Each year 100 new species, or hybrids, are produced here or are received from sources the world over.

Ninety-five per cent of these roses are handled in a dormant condition, but for the accommodation of those who have waited until too late to set out dormant plants, several thousand are potted and placed in the hothouses as early as the middle of January. These will be disposed of to retail customers principally after the first or middle of May. The rose gardeners claim that large quantities of the roses shipped away in a perfectly healthy condition are destroyed through unintentional negligence of course, but the blame falls on the nurserymen. The trouble comes from the fact that the roots which are extremely sensitive to exposure to the air, have been allowed to become dry and shriveled at the stem.

The packing moss should be retained about the roots, and kept moist until such time as one is prepared to plant, and then one plant exposed at a time and dipped in water just before it is put in the

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

A FIELD OF WHITE LILIES

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Standard Bay Tree

ground. One form of rose bush particularly strikes the visitor as being worthy of mention, a product of the experimental departments here. It is the standard or rose tree. Of the hybrid, there are 100 varieties alone.

Originally, rose trees were grafted on the English briar, but were extremely susceptible to frost. The standard rose is grafted on the *Rosa rugosa* and cinnamon stalk, is cut back to four or five eyes, and is perpetual.

Trained linden trees were mentioned as forming the decorative feature of the shaded avenue through which we entered from the street. The trees we find in stock, trained specially for forming arched avenues, natural pergolas, gateways or formal garden effects, the idea being introduced and copied from old European estates. No extra skill seems to be necessary in keeping them in the original shape. The trained fruit trees, however, form the great bulk of the unusual output. One remembers with delight the curious little gardens in France and Belgium, where the most luscious apples, plums and pears were grown on trees which were outstretched so closely to the white plastered stone walls, with their red tile copings, that it seemed as if their limbs must have been flattened out by some gigantic press.

Plucked for the *premier déjeuner* by a rosy cheeked maid, the fruit from these quaint gardens, where every tree had been so planted that the sun's warm rays could reach every twig and leaf, was far finer in flower, far sweeter to the taste than the fruit procured in the village market. This arrangement called a *cordon* can be seen here as well as the *palmette* horizontal and *palmette* double branched forms of pear and apple trees.

Then, too, for limited space, here is the globe, dwarf and the pyramidal form. Apples, apricots, cherries, figs, nectarines, plums, quinces, peach trees in pots for forcing, in fact every kind of fruit that can be grown. Of the pears, there are varieties, which bear fruit, a variety for each month of the year.

Passing down a rustic bridle path, lined with evergreens and many plants in bloom, we come upon a long line of laborers, who, under the guidance of superintendents, are cultivating long rows of various plants. From here we see on the western limits of the nursery grounds, the attractive roomy residences, side by side, of the firm members, surrounded by evergreens and plants that have been nurtured by their own hands. Pleasant indeed to live amidst one's life-work, especially when it is the sort that brings one so close to nature.

BLUE SPRUCE IN NURSERY ROWS

Neither time nor space can be given to visiting and enumerating the other beds of plants or the hothouses where the less hardy varieties are confined.

One can but imagine the chromatic display when the great beds of peonies bloom forth in all their glory.

There are also the beds of hardy iris of which the *Iris Kæmpferi* is considered the most beautiful of all the summer flowering plants, the beds of stately golden glow, hybrid pansies, chrysanthemums for the late fall, and the poppies of which there are alone twenty varieties.

Outside of the trained fruit and shade trees already mentioned, the importation of which amounts to many thousand dollars a year, there are fifteen acres devoted to common shade trees. These are allowed to grow until the trunks are from two to three and a half inches in diameter. They undergo several transplantings when they are carefully pruned so as to cause more fibrous roots to break out, thus ensuring their future success when planted amid new scenes and new surroundings.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

In conclusion, let us say that what most impresses the visitor at these nurseries is the great care displayed in the handling of all the shrubs and plants. Every shrub dug has a ball of earth, to which the roots are attached. Of the two orders that we noted being made up for shipment, one was for Southern Louisiana and the other for California. One would naturally wonder what condition live plants would be in after days spent in transportation.

"When these consignments are received," said the junior partner, "all these shrubs will be found to be in perfect condition, but no time should be lost in unpacking, unless they arrive in a wind storm. In that case they should be covered from the wind until it moderates so as not to let the roots dry out. At the time they are planted the dimension of the hole dug should be from three to four times larger than the ball, and eight inches to a foot deeper, so as to allow the soil for a foot around the plant to be loosened or cultivated.

THE STANDARD OR TREE ROSE

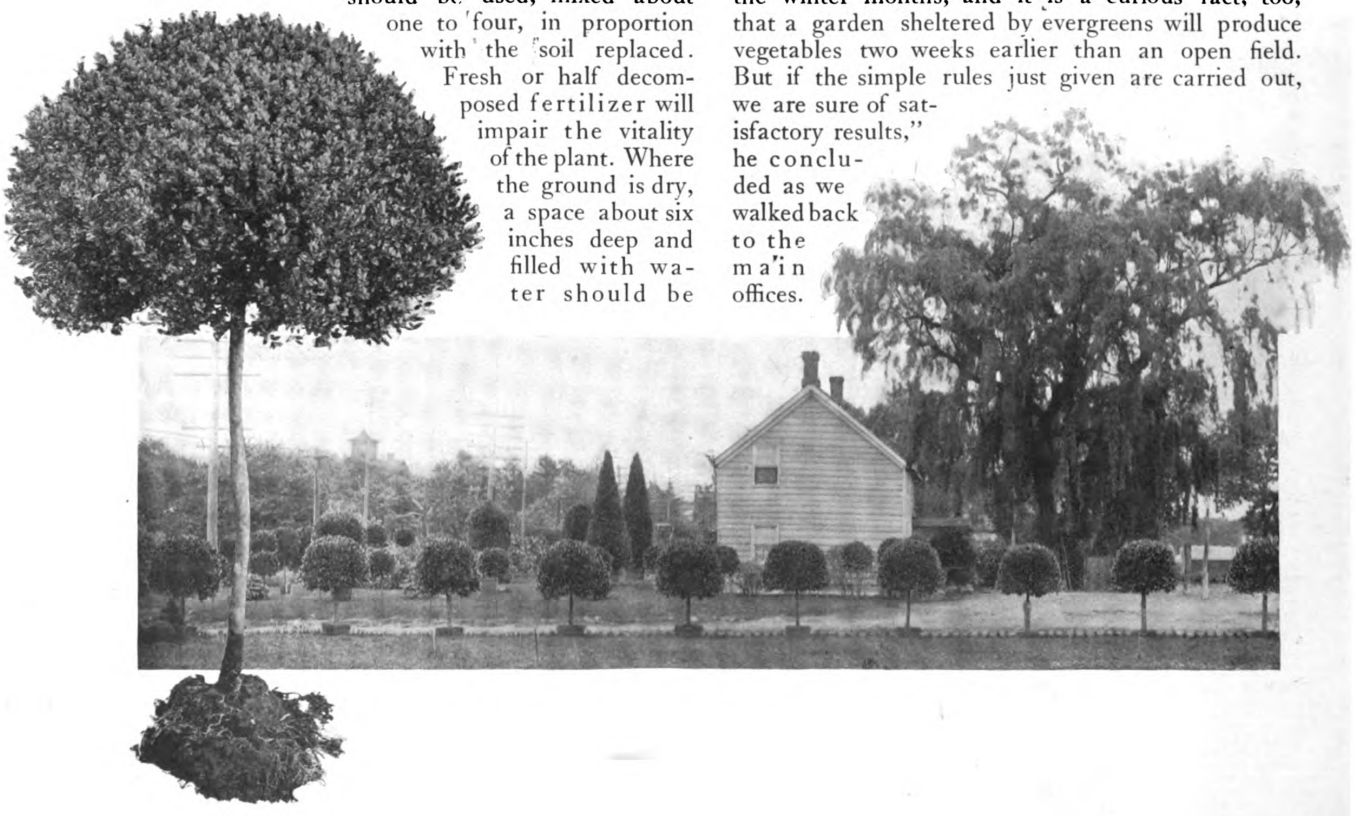
"If the soil is poor, clay or well decayed manure should be used, mixed about one to four, in proportion with the soil replaced. Fresh or half decomposed fertilizer will impair the vitality of the plant. Where the ground is dry, a space about six inches deep and filled with water should be allowed to remain until the following day, when the remaining soil can be filled in. When planting, do not forget the importance of pressing the soil down firmly around the boll of earth so that the plant will be solid in the ground and not easily blown over by any sudden wind. One should also spray the trees every evening until the roots begin to work, which will be indicated by a new growth on the tops of every branch.

"The individual beauty and perfection of form of each evergreen may be maintained by a slight clipping early in the spring before the new growth commences.

"The junipers, retinosporas, and the arbor-vitæ require a heavier trimming which can be done with absolute safety as late as early summer.

"During protracted periods of drought a slight spraying of the surface will not be sufficient to retain the freshness of transplanted shrubs, there must then be a thorough soaking of the roots.

"We are able to plant successfully any of our productions in this line in mid-summer or during the winter months, and it is a curious fact, too, that a garden sheltered by evergreens will produce vegetables two weeks earlier than an open field. But if the simple rules just given are carried out, we are sure of satisfactory results," he concluded as we walked back to the main offices.



Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Garden in the Temporary Home

By IDA D. BENNETT

WHILE the hardy perennial garden is admirable in itself and appeals to us along the lines of utility and sentiment, it loses its peculiar attractiveness when viewed from the standpoint of the temporary dweller in a summer home whose future movements may be uncertain. Naturally, when confronted by the possibility of change one hesitates to invest largely of money, time or strength in a garden which requires more than the present year to come to its best estate and which another summer may see sadly divorced from our interests.

Under these circumstances one seeks for those plants which yield quick returns and pass with the passing of summer. Fortunately, the floral calendar is rich in flowers suitable for the temporary home and includes both annuals, which come into bloom from spring sown seeds early in the summer, and those bulbs which may be started either in the house or open ground and planted out when danger of frost is past and lifted again in the fall and stored for future planting, either in the same garden or in some distant home. And so much beauty is possible from a garden arranged from these sources that one need not regret the more permanent forms of gardens.

For effective sub-tropical gardening there is nothing better than the canna, tritoma and ricinus. These give both color and foliage effect and are of the easiest culture. The ricinus, of which there are many varieties with rich colored leaves, should be started in the house by planting seed in pots placed in a warm, sunny window early in April and transplanting to the open ground when all danger of frost is past. Cannas, too, may be easily grown from seed if the precaution is taken to sandpaper the seed on one side until the white shows and then soak in hot water for twenty-four hours before sowing; treated thus they will germinate in about three days, while unsandpapered and unsoaked they will remain in the ground two or three weeks before germination takes place.

Seeds of the best of the large flowered orchid varieties may now be obtained of most seedsmen and these with the tall ornamental kinds will give excellent results for so small a sum that one may leave them in the ground with a clear conscience when frost or moving time comes, a thing we hesitate to do with the high priced florist's stock.

Beautiful dahlias may be grown from seed and will give better results than plants grown from tubers, blooming much earlier and more freely as a general thing. Seeds of most of the best varieties may now be procured of the seedsmen including the show and cactus dahlias, but for cut flowers the single ones are far more effective.

It is a question if there is a more popular bedding plant than the scarlet salvia; this, also, is an easily grown plant, coming quickly from seed and blooming from early in July until cut down by frost. It combines beautifully with the *Nicotiana sylvestris* and *N. affinis*, and a bed composed of these is a sight worth seeing. *Nicotiana sylvestris* grows some six feet high, has great tropical looking leaves and is crowned all summer and long after the early frosts with a wealth of snow white flowers which, unlike *N. affinis*, remain open all day. It should be grown in the center of a bed of scarlet salvia and the salvias may have a border of *Arctotis grandis*, another thrifty annual with daisy-like flowers of white with a blue eye, which stands much frost and is a sure and persistent bloomer.

The dwarf *Phlox Drummondii* are admirable for bordering beds of other flowers and if the seeds are kept off will bloom as persistently as those already cited. They should be sown early in hotbed or window-box and set out when large enough to handle, setting the plants four or six inches apart each way.

These are the more ornamental of the annuals or those plants which may be grown as annuals and may be given a conspicuous place on the lawn if desired and will be effective from early summer to late fall. They each require practically the same culture, good soil, well enriched with old manure, which should be kept well cultivated and free from weeds and given an abundance of water during the growing season.

Among the summer flowering bulbs the gladioli will always be one of the most popular. Its cheapness, freedom of bloom and ease of culture are attributes that appeal to the amateur gardener. Of late years the size and color of the flowers have been greatly improved and immense blossoms, five and six inches in diameter, are by no means uncommon, and strange, weird shades of gray, blue and smoke are mingled with the scarlets and pinks and reds so long familiar. Their culture is the simplest,—good soil and an occasional watering is about all they require. If the bulbs are planted deep enough, about nine inches, the plants will require no staking.

There is a long list of bulbous plants not usually seen in the summer garden that should be extensively cultivated. Among these the most beautiful by far is the snowy Ismene with its curiously fringed petals,

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

green throat and delightful fragrance. It is easily grown by starting the bulbs in pots of soil in March or April and planting out in the open ground late in May or early in June; they come into flower very soon after planting out and challenge the admiration of all who behold them.

Tigridias are other worthy summer flowering bulbous plants of curious shape and striking colors. They should be planted in masses for best effect and the large flowered California hybrids will be a good selection and cost somewhat less than the named sorts; these, too, should be started indoors and planted out when the weather is warm, or if the ground is warm enough they may be planted at once in the open ground.

Then there are many flowering bulbs of the great amaryllis family, among them *Amaryllis Formosissima*, and the Belladonna lily, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, and the various zephyranthes or fairy lilies. *Milla biflora*, *Bessera elegans* and *Cooperia Drummondii* are charming bulbs for summer planting. They should be planted in quantities, and may be used to border beds of the larger bulbs.

Vines will be needed for the temporary garden and those of quick growth should be selected. For this purpose there is nothing better than the *Cobæa scandens;* this is a rapid grower, quickly producing a dense mass of foliage, which from early summer until late fall is covered with its beautiful gloxinia-like flowers of various shades of mauve. The flowers, when first opened, are a greenish white but change from day to day from delicate shades of lavender through all the shades of purple and deepest wine, the commingling of shades on the vines at one time producing a beautiful effect.

Another desirable vine for immediate effect is the lophospermum. This also makes a quick and vigorous growth; the foliage is not as fine as that of the *Cobæa scandens*, being somewhat coarse and fuzzy, but it is a good and effective vine and is covered with large, gloxinia-like flowers of a soft rose color. It blooms very freely and its culture is easy. Start seed in hotbed or flat and transplant when all danger of frost is passed. The cobæa is also raised from seed, the seed requiring rather more care as they decay easily and for this reason they should be placed on edge when planting them; they require two weeks or more to germinate, but grow on rapidly when once up. The tips of the leaf sprays are supplied with tendrils which cling to any object with which they come in contact, making them self-supporting and for this reason may be grown on rough stone or brick walls or on dead trees. They like a warm situation and plenty of water, but will do well in almost any position.

The wild cucumber is valuable for quick effects and will grow in any position and with any treatment. The Japanese morning-glory at its best is a joy to the flower lover. To really enjoy it, it should be planted on the west side of the house that the blooms may remain open as long as possible. It must have abundance of water during its blooming season; this is imperative if the blooms are to be of fine size. I do not know of any vine or plants the quality of whose flowers depends so greatly upon the water supply as do these. Let them be only moderately moist and the flowers will be little better than the common morning-glory, but soak them in water and liquid manure night and day and the plant will reward you with blossoms five and six inches in diameter and of colors that are marvelous.

Of course, one will wish for pansies and asters and sweet peas, stock and verbenas and all the common garden treasures which may be achieved in one short summer. Roses, too, may not be unattainable now that so many teas and hybrid teas suitable for summer bedding are offered by the florists at so reasonable a price. I have found that the small mail order sizes really respond more readily to culture in the open ground the first summer than the older plants and they may be planted with confidence by the dweller in the temporary home.

Where the yard space or absence of any yard at all makes futile the idea of an outdoor garden, the window and porch box affords opportunity for no small amount of plant culture and one may gratify his taste for many of the low growing summer annuals, verbenas, phlox, ageratums, candytuft, antirrhinums, geraniums, fuchsias, ferns, begonias, tea roses and a host of other plants too numerous to mention. Nasturtiums, Alleghania vine, maurandia, thunbergias, wild cucumber and many other annual vines, as well as the more ornamental greenhouse vines, may be grown here, and the Japanese morning-glory will often prove at its best when entrusted to the intensive culture of the window-box. The *Cobæa scandens* when grown in the window-garden, if given a string or netting to run on, will quickly climb to the second story window and blossom every step of the way.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Talks About Hardy Perennials

IV. THE THREE-LOBED CONE-FLOWER

By W. C. EGAN

THE common Black-eyed-Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*, of our fields, is far surpassed as a garden plant by *Rudbeckia triloba*, the three-lobed cone-flower. I know of but one common name applied to it, not a very elegant one at that, viz: "nigger heads." It is a biennial, but self-sows itself freely. Seed sown in June produce stronger plants than those found around the parent. It is one of my favorites, not only on account of its decorative and lasting qualities when cut, but I consider it one of the most cheerful appearing flowers in the garden. A few moments' view of the group will cure the worst case of blues extant.

Last summer when decorating for an entertainment at the Exmoor Golf Club I took up a well-developed plant, roots and all, and placed the roots in a tub of water, where it remained over an hour. Then a hose was played upon the roots to rinse off the soil and it was carried in an open surrey to the club house, some three quarters of a mile distant, where sun and wind is apt to induce a plant to wilt, and then placed in water in a vase. Not a leaf wilted and it remained in good condition for a week. No human hand could have arranged the flower as Dame Nature had and the bouquet was extremely graceful and imposing.

Canterbury bells and the annual asters may be taken up when in bloom, potted, set in the shade and away from drafts for a day or so, and remain in good condition, but this was my first experience in freeing the roots from soil and immersing them in water.

In full sun, and room to develop, this Rudbeckia makes a very symmetrical plant three to four feet tall and about three wide, carrying thousands of blooms, each held well to view. The flower is somewhat smaller than that of the Black-eyed-Susan, but vastly more numerous, the ray-florets, being eight in number, are a rich deep yellow and the disk a blackish purple. It is one of the most accommodating plants I know of, growing almost anywhere. It may be used to advantage under standard shrubs, or any open place in the shrubbery, even if there is overhanging foliage, provided, however, that there is head room for them. They are splendid as a border to a large bed of hybrid delphiniums, as the latter will tower over them when in bloom, and be hidden by the Rudbeckias when cut down after flowering.

Just ten years ago, Rudbeckia Golden Glow made

"RUDBECKIA TRILOBA"

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"CORONILLA VARIA"

its debut, and marked an epoch in plant introduction. It is a double form of *R. laciniata.* There is probably no plant so universally grown, both here and abroad, and when one stops to think that the millions of plants now in cultivation are the offshoots of a single plant all produced within a decade he is apt to be dumfounded.

In all probability the original plant appeared on the prairies west of Chicago, was observed and transplanted to some plant-lover's garden. And while its beauties were appreciated the importance of the find was not. Once in a while nature changes its usual method of procedure and produces what would be called a "freak" in animals and termed a "sport" in plants, being a departure from the type.

In the cone flowers, as also in the sun-flower and many of the composites, the ray-florets are what produce the dominating tone of color, but the true flowers, those being perfect and capable of reproduction, are minute and are situated in the Rudbeckias in the cone. The golden glow is a case where the true flowers in the cone have been changed into ray-florets, and hence a double flower, generally not capable of producing seed.

An authentic history from the time of discovery to its introduction to the public does not exist.

In "Gardening," April 15, 1895, Mr. William Falconer, then its editor, under the heading "A New Double Sun-flower," calls attention to it, saying, "It is a new double sun-flower, or rather a Rudbeckia —whence it came no one knows." The florist having it stated that "somebody sent it, but who sent it or where it came from we haven't the least recollection." The following spring, 1896, it was sent out as a novelty under the name of golden glow. In the fall of 1895 Mr. James Jensen, superintendent of one of the West Side Parks at Chicago, sent me three plants saying that they were a double form of *Rudbeckia laciniata* that he had found growing in a German garden on the west side. I heeled them in over winter.

In the spring John Lewis Childs brought out his novelty, golden glow. I obtained three plants from him, and being satisfied these plants and those sent me by Mr. Jensen were identical in species, I planted the six in one group and in the September 15, 1896, issue of "Gardening" I illustrated the group and as a prophecy said: "I imagine this flower will become as popular as the dahlia sun-flower (*Helianthus multiflorus plenus*). This Rudbeckia likes good soil and plenty of moisture and should be taken up and replanted every second year.

The Rosy-Flowered Crown Vetch

THE illustration shows a group of this rampant, hardy trailer, *Coronilla varia*, that has been growing in a most trying situation for over ten years and been replanted but once. Immediately behind the bed is a deep ravine, which, in addition to the fact that the bed is full of the feeding roots of neighboring trees, causes the situation to be an unusually dry one. It is seldom artificially watered. The flowers and foliage are handsome, the flowers being pink and white in umbels containing from sixteen to twenty flowers of pea-shaped form, arranged in the manner of a crown. It is a long bloomer, especially in half shade, my plants being in bloom from June almost to frost. It is a good ground cover for hard, dry situations where hardly anything else would grow, but is too rampant a grower to place among the general run of perennials.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

CORRESPONDENCE

REDECORATING A COUNTRY HOUSE

Mrs. W. W. G., writes: This spring we are to move into an old-fashioned country house to be entirely redecorated and so appeal to you for assistance in ideas. The ceilings are all very low, will hardly permit of any frieze work, although I feel I must have it in the dining-room which is a very long room facing south and west with a large southern bay window; the furniture is of the Mission and can use either a red or green rug. Would this mean either red or green paper and what color stain for wood finish? Would like plate shelf and very narrow strip for paneling. Hall is nine feet wide and extends from front to rear doors; have grass furniture and think plain green cartridge paper with woodwork painted white; have plain green carpet for hall and stairs; hall extends through center of house. Living-room faces west and north with four windows; furniture all mahogany. I have old rose velour draperies I would like to use, colors of rug in harmony with same. How would old rose cartridge or figured paper do with either mahogany finish wood or painted plain white, or what do you suggest? Den or library with a great many books. This room faces north and east, has two or three windows, furniture of leather and Mission, with rugs; floors all to be stained a dark mahogany. This room has a double doorway to the living-room with tapestry lining of velour drapery facing this room; what do you think of plain green cartridge paper? We have many Christy, Remington, etc., pictures for this room and hall and think they look better hung over the plain red or green papers. Any ideas or suggestions you may give me through your paper would be very much appreciated I assure you.

Answer: There are many possibilities for good treatment in the old-fashioned country house you describe. To begin with I would advise your using an ivory enamel for the finish of woodwork throughout. You will find it quite a simple matter to have an effective frieze and yet keep an unbroken wall surface, making your angle mold serve as picture rail. Taking your rooms as you give them in your letter, I would say in regard to the dining-room that you would obtain an excellent effect by using the stag frieze about your upper wall, covering the lower wall with the soft green cartridge paper or with paper showing a two-tone stripe. This will harmonize well with the ivory woodwork and also be in keeping with your rug as described. Since your ceilings are very low, your plate shelf could be set at the joining of frieze and wall covering. For your hall I would suggest a tan paper showing two tones in stripe effect. Here you will not require any effect of frieze. The woodwork to be treated with the ivory white enamel. Your green carpet for stair and hall will look well with the paper suggested. For your living-room facing west and north, I would suggest an English paper, showing a large conventional design in poppies in pale shades of old rose and green leaves. This paper cuts out admirably giving an attractive edge, which can lap over the paper on lower wall. For this lower wall, I recommend a soft green paper of solid color. This will make a good setting for your mahogany furniture and harmonize with your drapery and rugs. The price of the English block paper is eighty cents per roll of eight yards; the lower wall-paper is fifty cents per roll of eight yards. For the library it would be perhaps an attractive variety to stain the standing woodwork. You have not mentioned, however, the character of the wood, therefore I am unable to suggest a definite treatment. If this is cleansed of its present finish I would suggest that you treat it with a rich brown stain, finished with a dull surface. Cover your wall with yellow tan paper, choosing a shade to harmonize with the hall covering. Since the room is of northern and eastern exposure this will be preferable to the green you suggest. The ceiling tint should be of the yellow. This scheme of decoration will make a good setting for the Mission furniture. I would advise you against staining your floors mahogany, as it is quite impossible to get good service from a floor so treated. A rich brown stain would be preferable, finished with a good floor finish. If you had mentioned the coloring of your tapestry, I could have helped you more advantageously in the decoration of this room. You will find that the yellow-tan background will be effective for your Christy and Remington pictures. These should be framed in flat, dark wood frames, matching the finish of the woodwork, if you use a stain here. However, even if the woodwork is of white, these frames must be dark.

FIXTURES AND HARDWARE

B. says: In planning my house, I feel that the fixtures and hardware are a very important part of the decorative scheme. Will you furnish me with some information in regard to where I can send for cuts and prices? I live in a small town and am out of line with this sort of thing.

Answer: If you will send a self-addressed envelope, I will forward you the name and addresses of firms who will supply you with information that you desire. You are quite right in your thought that fixtures and hardware are important items in the decorative scheme of a room.

JAPANESE FURNISHINGS

Mrs. L. of New Orleans, writes: I always read your answers and enjoy them; they have helped me out of many problems, so I come to you personally with some questions. First, would you send me the address of the firms carrying the Japanese furnishings and where could I get a soft cover for a Japanese couch; it has puzzled me so much to know what kind of material to use?

My living-room and dining-room are papered in the shade of yellow I enclose and the furniture I have is all old Mission in the weathered oak, and I want to ask you about the color of my curtains. My dining-room has one window on the side, and three leaded high windows at the end with china closet built below; now I have some pretty cream curtain material (see sample enclosed) which I had thought of using and appliqueing brown designs on the hem in Arts and Crafts figures (could you tell me where I could get any, or of what material to use) and then at the high windows use peacock blue in raw silk. My living-room has a casement window, a side window and a double front door with two

(*Continued on page 10, Advertising Section*)

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Garden Correspondence

CONDUCTED BY W. C. EGAN

VINES FOR TABLE DECORATION

I spend my summers in the country and often give entertainments to my friends. As I am a lover of flowers and grow quite a quantity, I find pleasure in decorating the table and rooms myself with material from my garden, but I often find occasions where some vines would be of great help. Would you kindly give me a list of those most suitable for the purpose, and their special requirements, if any. I. C. H.

If you are willing to go to a little trouble in preparing the proper trellis or frame on which to grow it, you will find the cinnamon vine, *Dioscorea batatas*, one of the most useful vines to be found for the purpose, that can be grown out-of-doors in a northern climate. The tubers are inexpensive and may be obtained of any seedsman. The vines will grow from fifteen to eighteen feet and in order to obtain "good strings" the tubers should be planted eighteen inches to two feet apart. Discarded telephone poles, long enough to allow cross-bars placed say twenty feet high, should be set firmly in the ground. Plant the tubers in a line immediately under the bars and run a strong, but thin string from each plant to the cross-bar. The string may be fastened at the ground end to a forked peg, brick, or an old piece of gas-pipe may be laid along the row and take all the strings. Young vines, while not growing as tall as older ones, are best as they are more symmetrical and the foliage glossier, the older ones throwing out laterals and producing seed. The flowers, which are sweet scented, are inconspicuous.

It is the lustrous, heart-shaped foliage that is attractive. When wanted, cut the vine at the bottom, and with a knife fastened to a long pole cut the string above the vine. The vine hides all the string except near the top where it is readily removed. It is good, if there is time for the vine to dry off before wanted, to lay it on the grass and sprinkle it, as wetting closes the evaporating valves on the under sides of the leaves and thus lessens the tendency to wilt. I have known this vine to remain fresh for two days after being cut, although its stems were not in water. A situation where there is a strong draft, such as the opening to a chimney will wilt plants more quickly than when placed in corners of a room. It is a good plan to keep the room darkened after being decorated, until wanted, as the evaporating pores above referred to close in the dark and the natural moisture is somewhat retained.

Melothria punctata, a tuberous plant, easily grown from seed in a hotbed will grow fifteen or more feet in a season if well watered, and may be grown in a similar manner as above described, but a very effective way is to grow it for a special decoration where a canopy, table cover, or a starry green curtain is desired. Take an old fish-net twelve feet square and fasten it to a wooden frame set up against a wall or house, the object being to cause each leaf and flower to turn one way for light. Plant the vines one foot apart in rich, rather light soil and if an occasional dose of manure water is given it so much the better. During the summer numerous sweet scented, minute star shaped flowers appear in charming confusion. This is the time to use it, cut the vine at the bottom and the string or net at the sides and top and you can take out a handsome green rug, curtain, or canopy. This will last in fair condition for two days at least. If used as a canopy over a table, it can be fastened to the chandelier at the center and at each corner fasten a cinnamon vine and carry them to the corners of the room. The flowers will look like small stars and their scent fill the room. It is a singular thing that plants raised from seed, produce seed, while those raised from cuttings do not, at least do not during the season of growth allowed in northern climates.

The flowering sprays of most of the Polygonums, especially *Polygonum multiflorum*, are fine if used within a few hours of cutting, but it is well to remove their foliage and depend upon some other green. Branches of *Hamamelis Virginiana*, the common witch-hazel, is splendid to use for decorative purposes and to furnish green for the Polygonums, *Clematis paniculata*, or any plant where it is best to defoliate it. Any time after the leaves are well matured, say from the first of August on, especially when cut from open spaces, the foliage of the witch-hazel will stand without wilting a long time. Its flat, spreading manner of growth makes it an admirable plant for decorative purposes, as it will lie flat against a wall and not look stiff.

Asparagus verticillatus, is a hardy climbing form attaining a height of twelve to fifteen feet and while not as slender and graceful as the tender greenhouse forms, may be used to advantage. It keeps in good condition for a week after being cut. I have two plants growing side by side which form a curtain four by twelve feet, very decorative when in berry.

A SCREEN FOR UNSIGHTLY BUILDINGS

How can I hide some unsightly outbuildings from a lawn view? A narrow roadway passes within ten feet of them, thus preventing the use of ordinary trees and I do not care for vines.

M. F. A.

Populus Bolleana, a variety from Turkestan of *Populus alba*, may be grown in the ten feet allowed and not intrude upon the roadway. It is a rapid grower, fastigiate in habit, being an improvement upon the Lombardy poplar, which it somewhat resembles. For a shield, plant them six feet apart.

A HARDY ROSE FOR CUTTING

What rose can I plant that is fairly hardy that will give me plenty of bloom for cutting? W.

The rather dwarf Bourbon rose "Hermosa," a bright pink, will bloom all summer long, and while it lacks fragrance, is considered one of the best bedding roses in cultivation.

While reasonably hardy, it is best, if your winters are severe, to grow them in rows in a situation where, about the middle of November, they may be bent over, tied down, and earth ridged over them. They will winter safely, but should be cut back severely in the spring.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NOTES AND REVIEWS

MY GARDEN RECORD

UNDOUBTEDLY one learns more from his experience in working his own ground and watering his own plants than from reading of many books devoted to such subjects.

But it is hard to remember from one season to another just what was successful and why it was found to be so; what experimental treatment (culture, fertilizer, fungicide) was satisfactory and what was otherwise.

"My Garden Record,"* just issued, is intended to be a help to the memory and supplies a form in which to record the successes and failures of the past. It should meet with popular favor.

TRANSPLANTING RHODODENDRONS

F. MAUDE SMITH

THERE is no reason why any person who has the opportunity should not transplant rhododendrons from their mountain strongholds to his or her own lawn. Yet, those who dwell near the mountains wherein flourish these splendid members of the heath family and most magnificent of our native shrubs, are the first to inform would-be "transplanters" that it cannot be done. This is unfortunate since there are many who have the opportunity (every year in many instances), if not the ability, to collect these splendid shrubs. And it is all the more deplorable when it deters such persons as depend upon economical means for planting their grounds. Of course when a landscape gardener is given carte blanche no instructions are necessary.

Even such persons as live within sight of the mountainsides upon which these flourish, and on which they form gloriously rosy visions in June and July (that is the time in the Pennsylvania Alleghanies) never think of transplanting them.

They have tried it, and they have failed. Therefore it cannot be done. Such was the invariable attitude, till officials of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, approached various persons with an idea of collecting directly these plants for the Botanic Garden and campus. Naturally the idea was scouted. All that had been tried in vain over and over again, yet, the rhododendrons were transplanted from the regions round Tamaqua, and they all lived. Who that has visited Hamilton Walk or the Botanic Garden of the University of Pennsylvania will forget the rich evergreen masses that are even healthier now than when planted, or rather transplanted, seven years ago.

Here is the secret—disturb none of the roots. Simply set the rhododendron on the well prepared surface. Do not "plant it."

The average person makes the mistake of digging deep and taking up a weighty mass of soil, more or less globe-shaped (some experts have actually advised this), quite ignorant of the fact that the broad-spreading roots of the rhododendron do not penetrate far into the ground. For the first move the "transplanter" goes around the plant with a garden fork, and then feels for the roots. Once the tip ends are located, the soil that holds them is loosened up with the fingers. After going all around the roots of the plant thus, the same cautious tactics are persevered in until the whole network has been freed from Mother Earth. The entire mass must be moved with as little disturbance of the roots as possible.

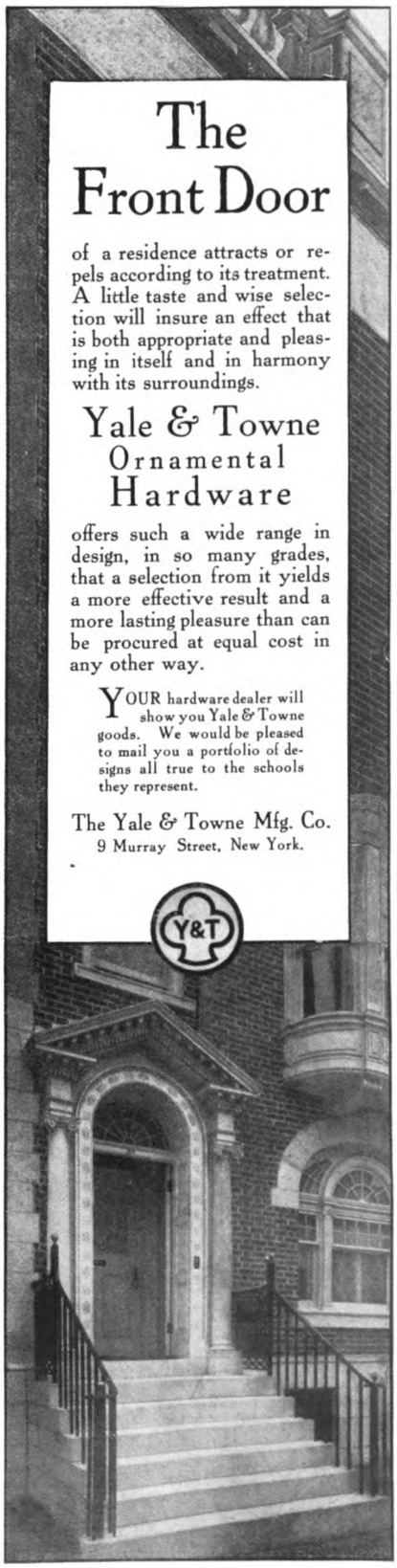
Little preparation is required for their future home. The ground should be dug up, then pressed down, and over, and raked when it is ready to receive the homesick mountaineer, which should be placed carefully on the prepared surface—not sunk into a hole. The edges of the mass only should be covered with earth, and that slightly.

The time to transplant rhododendrons is the moment the frost leaves the ground. As a rule, in the Tamaqua region, this is in the third or fourth week in April. Though that is "the" time, such transplanting has been successfully accomplished up to the third week of May. The fact that the rhododendron is in bud matters not. It is nearly always in bud or blossom, as the buds that will burst into bloom in June are set in the preceding August.

PROFITS ON VEGETABLES UNDER GLASS

GREENHOUSE work, particularly when confined to vegetable raising, is a good deal of a mystery to the uninitiated. The fancy prices which hothouse fruits always bring naturally

* Dodd, Mead & Co., 372 Fifth Ave., New York, Publishers. $1.00, net.



Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

suggest large profits. The cost of maintaining a greenhouse, providing for its heating and care, consume a large proportion of the gross returns.

Just what can be accomplished with one or two crops which, however, are not the most profitable, has been disclosed by the state horticulturist of New Jersey. This authority vouches for the correctness of the figures given below. He places the cost of maintaining a greenhouse 100 feet by twenty feet about $300 a year. When planted in tomatoes the average marketable yield of fruit, based on an experience of some six years, has been about thirty-two ounces per square foot. This fruit, coming on the market at a time when supplies cannot be brought from the South, and are not available from outdoor crops, brings a very good price, some of it higher and some of it lower, but averaging, say twenty-four cents a pound. Carrying the calculation through on this basis, shows a net profit for a house having 2,000 square feet of about $428 per annum.—*Florists' Exchange.*

CORRESPONDENCE

(*Continued from Page* 209)

JAPANESE FURNISHINGS

plain glass panels; what would you use in this room? I have enough of the curtain material for this room also; would you carry out the brown in this room, as they open into each other?

Answer: I regret that the great number of letters ahead of yours has prevented sending you the required information earlier.

Your rooms, as described, sound very attractive and I thoroughly concur with your ideas. If you will write the firms whose addresses I send, they will furnish you with prices and cuts of Japanese furniture. For the couch cover in your room I would recommend a cotton velvet. While this is not Japanese, the color is excellent and would harmonise with the furnishing of your room. Since the Japanese do not use couches at all, there could be no objection to this further inconsistency. Wherever Japanese furnishing is adapted to our homes, it is necessary to modify it to make it livable. The paper shows good color, and I would suggest that the scrim curtains be worked with dull blue and brown wool in cross stitch, choosing some very conventional design. The work should be rapid and will be much more decorative than the stencil could be. This for your dining-room. Over-draperies of raw silk in a shade of dull greenish blue in preference to the peacock blue, may be used. These curtains should be hung on either side of the window trim, outlining the scrim draperies. At your small upper window, the silk could be used alone. All curtains should extend to the sill only and should be run by a casing on small brass rods.

The Standard for Excellence

IN BUILDERS'

FINE

HARDWARE

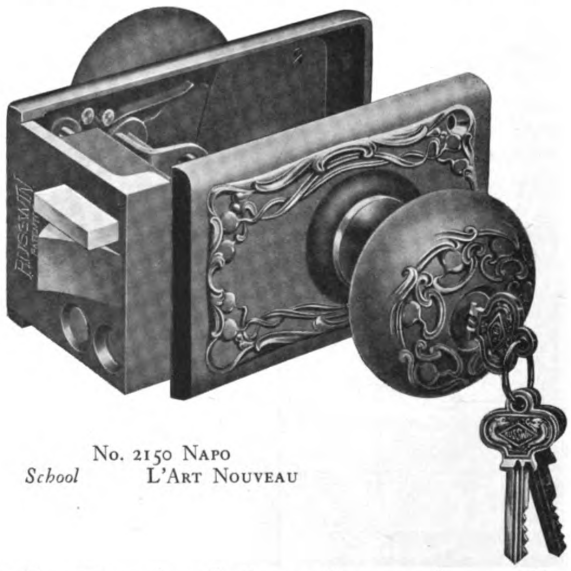
With Correct Designs in all the Leading Schools of Art is found in the productions of

P. & F. CORBIN

N. W. Corner
Eighth and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA

FACTORIES
New Britain, Conn.

THE RUSSWIN UNIT LOCK SET



No. 2150 NAPO
School L'ART NOUVEAU

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
26 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York
FACTORIES AT NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

I send you sample of the velveteen I recommend, also sample of arras cloth which is very decorative and much used in Arts and Crafts furnishings. My own choice, however, would be for the velveteen.

For your living-room use the scrim curtains decorated with the wool embroidery with overdraperies of the linen taffeta, of which I send you sample. This is very artistic, showing quaint conventional design on a self colored ground, the design being in shades of rose, blue, yellow-tan (matching your wall covering) and brown. This will make an excellent setting for your Mission oak furniture. Use the scrim curtains without the embroidery at the glass panels of your front door. Run these on small brass rods set at top and bottom of window and draw tautly in place. The price of the linen taffeta is $2.35 per yard, fifty inches wide.

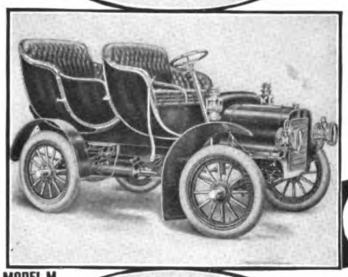
I am very glad indeed to give you the suggestions and forward you the requested addresses.

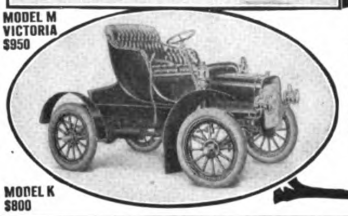
DECORATING A RECEPTION-ROOM

Mrs. W. J. P. of Nebraska, writes: I am a new subscriber, having received my first copy of your magazine yesterday. I am sure I am going to enjoy it immensely, and am writing for your help the first thing. I send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, asking a personal reply. We want you to tell us how to decorate our reception-room. It really is two rooms, a hall and a reception-room, but they are only separated by eight-inch pillars, so we want to decorate them alike. The reception-room has two windows facing east, and one south, all three on the porch; it is a room about fourteen feet square, the hall is on the north of this room, the library opens from this room (that is from reception-room) with big folding doors on the west.

The library is decorated in dark green and browns, dark green predominating; in all the other rooms on the first floor either dark green or brown predominates and they all have cream moire ceilings. The hall is about six and one-half feet wide including staircase which is three and one-half feet wide, so you see the hall is not wide, the stairway starts with two steps facing south, then a landing; over this landing is a small ground-glass window; then the steps go to the west to another landing then turn south. The newels are all perfectly round, six-inch post; I think they are a trifle larger at bottom than top; they set on square bases; at top of stairs is a column which runs to the ceiling from second floor; this column is exactly like those between hall and reception-room. The staircase is all paneled, as is also the wall by the stairs, all the way up, it is paneled in rectangles. The west end of hall is also paneled, the piano will set there; above the stairs on the north is a large window eight and one-half feet by about seven and one-half composed of three windows; this is as near as I can picture them; the doors are in the east end of hall and are the old-fashioned double doors.

The woodwork, posts, panels, floors are all in yellow pine, but of very pretty grain. We do not want to stain or change the woodwork or floors; the furniture for these two rooms is all mahogany, with the exception of one *Verne-Martin* chair. The electric fixtures in these rooms consist of a large chandelier of brush brass; it is a large ball from which droops six opalescent balls,—a side wall light in brush brass over the piano, a newel





The "Strong and Steady—Always Ready" Kind

Strong—but neat, at every point and joint—
Powerful enough to go wherever a wheel will turn—
So *Steady* in service that it knows no hitch nor balk, whatever the road or load—
Always Ready, without tinkering and without trouble, to perform tasks greater than you could reasonably expect of it—
These are the virtues that make the 10-horse power

Single Cylinder

CADILLAC

the most popular and most thoroughly dependable motor car ever made.

There are several types—all of which have special advantages which your nearest dealer will show you. Arrange for a demonstration.

Model M—10 h. p. 4-passenger Car (Straight Line or Victoria Body): $950 (Catalog M AK)
Model M Coupe—10 h. p.: $1,350 (Catalog M AK)
Model K—10 h. p. Runabout: $800 (Catalog M AK)
Model G—20 h. p. 4-Cyl. Touring Car: $2,000 (Catalog G AK)
Model H—30 h. p. 4-Cyl. Touring Car: $2,500 (Catalog H AK)

F. O. B. Detroit; lamps not included.

Send for Special Catalog of car in which you are interested.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich. Member A.L.A.M.

PONDS EXTRACT

A FRIEND NECESSARY TO EVERY HOME

For cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, swellings, etc., **Pond's Extract** is the greatest household remedy ever produced.

FREE—Interesting booklet, "First Aid to the Injured."

Lamont, Corliss & Co., Agents Dept. 62 78 Hudson St., N.Y.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

Poultry

You must advertise, if you want to do so profitably, in a magazine which circulates among people who own their own homes, and who are in consequence, interested in everything that goes to make the home a success; and as we publish only practical articles on this subject, every issue of HOUSE AND GARDEN will be bought by *possible customers of yours.* Our special heading for our Poultry Department will make your advertisement attract attention. Special rates on request.

House & Garden

Poultry Department,

1006 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SPEAR'S

New Cooking Range — New Warm Air Distributors
Open Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal
Special Stoves for Laundry, Stable, Greenhouse, etc.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Systems

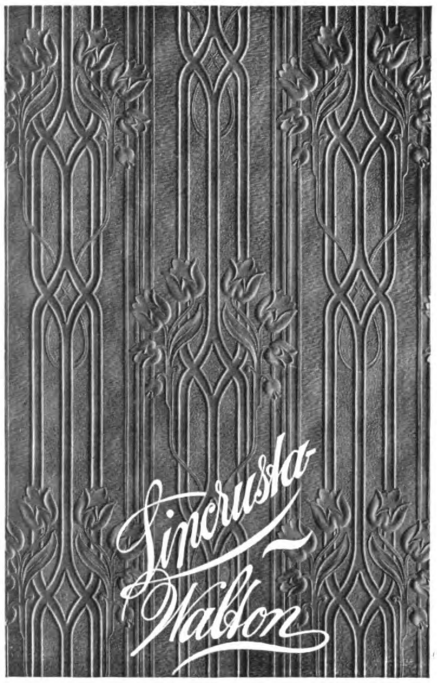
There are many reasons why you should have only Spear's Heating and Cooking appliances—the most modern, efficient, and economical—**In Your Country Home**

Write to-day for further information and estimates — Hotels and Institutions receive special attention

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.

1014-16 Market Street — **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



RELIEF DECORATION FOR ALL DECORATIVE PURPOSES

Variety of Designs

Manufactured Solely by

FR. BECK & CO.

Philadelphia, - 1524 Chestnut Street

NEW YORK
7th Ave. and 29th Street

BOSTON
152 Washington Street

The
Gorton System of Heating

is the ideal system. It embodies all the advantages of the Vapor, the Vacuum and Hot Water Systems with none of their disadvantages or defects.

The Gorton System costs less to install complete than the ordinary Hot Water System, and it can be put in by any Steam Fitter.

We will be pleased to send catalogue and give further information on application.

Gorton & Lidgerwood Co.

No. 96 Liberty St. New York, N. Y.

light which is a statue in bronze with a vine twined about it, studded with small frosted lights. Now please give me an entire scheme of decorating; lace curtains, over-draperies, rugs, upholstering, and most especially I am anxious to know how to decorate the walls. Would you advise cove ceilings? We are thinking quite seriously of using relief paper, perhaps in panels with the tinted decorative cloth. I had thought of a color scheme of cream and gold with a suggestion of delicate green. I will be so grateful if you will plan it all out for me. We desire to have these rooms form a dainty reception-room, as we have a library, sitting-room and den, for ordinary uses.

Answer: Your letter has been given careful consideration, and bearing in mind the browns and greens you have used, I feel that your best choice would be a very soft yellow grass-cloth for the hall wall covering, with the formal green drawing-room paper showing conventional design with small yellow roses and bow knots. This is an English paper and particularly attractive so used. I am sending for window draperies to be used over lace or white net curtains at your reception room windows, Yame Mai silk. The price of this is $2.50 per yard, thirty-two inches wide. The green mohair velour is suggested for door curtains or furniture covering, if you require such. Price of this is $4.50 per yard, fifty inches wide. You will find the yellow tones of these wall coverings will harmonize with the yellow pine, and I think you will like it better than the covering you suggest as this relief work is rather out of date. I regret that I have been unable to give this earlier attention.

FURNISHING A NEW HOUSE

Mr. F. of Tifton, Ga., writes: As a subscriber to HOUSE AND GARDEN I would like some information regarding the furnishing of a new house; you will find a pencil sketch, in the rough, showing the rooms to be furnished. House fronts west, long living-room across the front with dining-room back of it on north side; the two rooms will be connected by sliding glass doors, floors continuous from one room to the other and of hard wood oiled; both rooms will have brick mantels, red in living-room, buff in dining-room, chimney in living-room will show to ceiling; living-room to be used for combination library, sitting-room and music-room. Living-room has paneled wainscot two feet high with beamed ceiling and an imaginary division with columns in center; dining-room has six foot paneled wainscot with plate rack at top and four folding glass doors opening on to side porch which will be enclosed with screen in summer and glass in winter. Our idea is to furnish both rooms with "Crafters" inlaid Mission furniture and have window seats made by the same people to match; wainscot beamed ceiling and all woodwork to be finished dark green dull Mission finish. Would like your ideas regarding this way of furnishing also wall finish, electric light fixtures, rugs, curtains, etc. Will be very glad to hear from you if you can consistently go into detail.

Answer: The rooms you describe are interesting and will allow of most attractive treatment. I am sending you some samples of wall covering and drapery materials which I would recommend for use, also the ceiling tint. For your woodwork, I recommend a green stain such as shown on the panel I send. The scheme embodied will make an excellent setting for the "Crafters" furniture, which you desire to use. For the living-room I recommend the light golden brown Japanese grass-cloth, door curtains and upholstery material to be of the tapestry which shows conventional figures in tans, greens, old red, and dull blue. This will harmonize with the red brick of your fireplace. For window draperies, the dull green raw silk is recommended. These curtains should be run on small brass rods by a casing at the top and hang straight, reaching only to the window sill. The same window treatment is recommended for the dining-room windows, save that golden brown raw silk be used here. The wall from wainscot to ceiling line to be covered with the trellis pattern paper showing soft green leaves against golden bronze ground. The ceiling tint is attached. Plain golden brown velour should be used for the door curtain.

For electric light fixtures, I would recommend the bronze finish, showing greenish shades. The rugs to be two-tone Saxony or Wilton. You could, however, use Oriental rugs of soft rich colors if you desire.

A MODERN SYSTEM OF STEAM HEATING

THE greatest advantage to be secured in a heating system is the perfect control of the heat supplied. In the Gorton System of Heating the amount of heat in each individual radiator can be absolutely controlled, independently of the rest of the system.

The apparatus is governed by an automatic drainage valve on the return end of each radiator and an automatic relief valve connected to the steam and return mains in the cellar. By simply graduating the opening of the radiator valve the radiator can be heated in any proportion desired, from one or two loops to its fullest capacity.

When the steam is admitted to the radiator it will produce a slight pressure on the automatic drainage valve, which will then be opened sufficiently to allow the air, displaced by the steam, and the water of condensation, to pass through it, down through the return mains to the relief valve, by which valve the air is removed from the system, and the water returned to the boiler. This relief valve is connected to both the steam and return mains and is operated by the difference in pressure in these two mains.

It remains closed until the air, which is displaced in the radiator by the steam admitted, passes down through the return main and reaches the valve, increasing the pressure and opening the valve.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

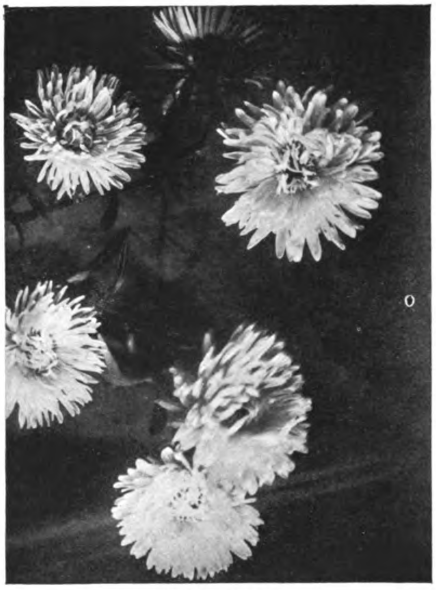
It remains open long enough to equalize the pressure between the two pipes and then closes.

This system gives absolute control of the heat furnished in any room by the occupant of that room; does away with all air valves; can be installed by any steam fitter, and at a cost less than the ordinary hot water system.

HOW TO USE THE COMMON FLOWERS

I. M. ANGELL

IT is important to choose the right spot when transplanting the annuals to their permanent places, and to arrange them so the colors will not be inharmonious.



China Asters

Annual Phlox.—Good for a ribbon bed. Giving early and brilliant bloom; also fine to light up a sober background.

Annual Larkspur.—For a spot where it can be left to sow its own seed for next year's bloom.

Mignonette.—For a spot near the windows, where its perfume can be enjoyed.

Annual Chrysanthemum.—Excellent for a long-season showy bedding plant; colors mixed.

Sweet Sultan.—A beautiful member of the corn-flower tribe. Sow in a spot where it can remain, too delicate to stand transplanting.

Coreopsis.—For cut flowers. They show gorgeous shades of yellow, red and brown.

"BECK-IDEN"

Send us Your Name

and address, so we can write you about

THE PERFECT LIGHT for the SUMMER HOME

When people live pretty much out of doors, the question of artificial light might seem of minor importance, were it not for three facts:

1. Everyone uses some form of light.
2. Most artificial illuminants are more or less dangerous.
3. Most summer homes are built of quick-burning materials.

THE BECK-IDEN is a handsome, portable, bronze lamp, burning its own gas, which it makes only as fast as needed. It is clean, odorless and smokeless. It has no wick, chimney, oil or mantel.

AND NO DANGERS like oil lamps, crossed wires, or leaky pipes. Nothing to "burn out" or attract lightning in thunder storms.

GIVES TWELVE TIMES MORE LIGHT than city gas, at about half the cost. Its tiny white flame does not perceptibly heat, nor does it burn the oxygen out of the air. You can hold your hand over the lamp six inches above the flame and not feel it.

We also make a PORTABLE OUTDOOR LIGHT useful for illuminating lawns, drives, stables, etc. Easily moved from place to place, as desired.

Don't live in the dark about The Perfect Light.

Write today, asking for Booklet 38

Address

ACETYLENE LAMP CO.

50 University Place, New York City

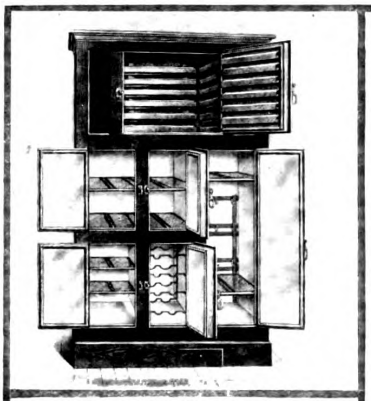
For Golf and Tennis Grounds

There is no roller made that will give the genuine satisfaction on golf or tennis grounds that a Buch Roller will. Of course there are reasons for this and while we cannot detail them here we can point out some features which have put

Buch's Lawn, Road and Golf Rollers

ahead of all others. First, they are made of the best material, by careful, skillful workmen and beautifully finished in aluminum. They are fitted with interchangeable bearings, a point of unusual merit and saving to the buyer. Can be used by hand or horse. Extra weights can be added giving a wide range of adaptability. Made in many sizes. Send for free booklet and learn all the reasons why they are the best to buy; gives sizes, prices, full information.

A. Buch's Sons Co.,
106 Walnut Street,
Elizabethtown, Pa.



Built to order for Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Chicago, Ill.

McCray Refrigerators

Opal Glass—Porcelain Tile and White Wood Lined Are Built to Order

For Fine Residences

Clubs, Hotels, Hospitals, Public Institutions, Grocers, Markets, Florists, etc.

They are without question the most perfect refrigerators built, and are used and endorsed by thousands of architects, physicians, sanitary experts, prominent people, clubs, hotels, etc.

The McCray Patent System of Refrigeration

is admitted to be the best system of refrigeration ever invented, and insures a perfect circulation of absolutely pure, cold, dry air—so perfect that salt and matches can be kept in a McCray Refrigerator without becoming damp. There is never the faintest suspicion of a foul odor about the McCray Refrigerator. They can be iced from outdoors, are always clean, sweet, dry and sanitary, and keep food in perfect condition.

SEND US YOUR ADDRESS TO-DAY, and let us send you the valuable book "*How to Use a Refrigerator.*"

Catalogues and Estimates Are Sent Free

Catalogue No. 81 for Residences; No. 46 for Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Public Institutions, etc.; No. 57 for Meat Markets; No. 64 for Grocers; No. 71 for Florists.

McCray Refrigerator Co., 593 Mill Street, Kendallville, Indiana

Branches in all principal cities

The man who buys any other Typewriter always HOPES it will be as good as the

Remington

Remington Typewriter Company

110 S. NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Send for U-BAR GREENHOUSE CATALOG

It tells how they are different

Why they are "Sunshine Shops"

PIERSON U-BAR CO.

1 Madison Avenue, New York

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Horses

Wealthy people, the kind that subscribe to House & Garden, living in the suburban districts of our large cities, must have horses for driving and station work. Your advertisement published, as we will publish it, will attract the attention of buyers. Special rates and several other inducements will be sent upon request.

A New Remarkable Carolina Mountain Plant

Stenanthium robustum (Mountain Feather Fleece)

This remarkable hardy perennial is our best new introduction, and is among the showiest of all herbaceous plants. The unfolding buds of light green tinge, gradually becoming whiter, until at last they burst forth into a veritable snowbank of drooping, fleecy bloom of purest white, the panicles often 2 to 3 feet long. In September the flowers turn to shades of pink and purple. A vigorous perennial 5 to 8 feet and absolutely hardy. Of easy cultivation. Rich soil and ordinary border location. Illustration inadequately conveys beauty of the delicate, feathered, drooping flowers. When known, will be planted by thousands.

Prices, mail or ex., prepaid,	EACH	10	100
Size 1, Largest Size	60	$5.00	$26.00
Size 2, Strong Plants	40	3.00	16.00
Size 3, Small Strong Plants	25	2.00	11.00

The most beautiful **American Gardens** have acquired their distinctiveness and charm through proper use of our exquisite

Native American Plants

In no other way may the harmony and unity of American landscape be preserved and enhanced, while

A Too Large Use of Exotics

however choice, results in harsh effects and clashes of color and form, in other words, "plants out of place"

HIGHLANDS NURSERY

in North Carolina, is the home of the gorgeous and rare Azaleas of the Carolina mountains. 3800 feet elevation

Kelsey's Hardy American Plant Catalog, the finest published, is FREE

Harlan P. Kelsey, Owner, Salem, Mass.

VISIT THE BEAUTIFUL LAND OF EVANGELINE

NOVA SCOTIA

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY LINE

BOSTON TO YARMOUTH

HALIFAX - ST. JOHN

THE main highway of travel from Boston to all points in the Maritime Provinces is via Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Daily service from Long Wharf (foot State Street) (except Saturday) in effect June 23, the magnificent steamers "Prince George," "Prince Arthur," and "Boston," in commission. Meantime, sailings Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M. For all information, rates, folders, tours, etc., particularly illustrated booklets, "Summer Homes in Nova Scotia" and "Vacation Days in Nova Scotia," write to

R. U. PARKER, Acting G. P. A.
Kentville, Nova Scotia

J. F. MASTERS, New England Supt.
LONG WHARF, BOSTON, MASS.

THE BEST SASH CORD MADE

EVERY FOOT IS STAMPED IN RED

SILVER LAKE "A"

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Graduate School of Applied Science and The Lawrence Scientific School

offer graduate and undergraduate courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Architecture, **Landscape Architecture, Forestry,** Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Geology.

For further information, address W. C. SABINE, 15 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

SAMSON SPOT CORD

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS
Boston, Mass.

Monarch Sash Chains

THE BEST CHAIN MADE
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY

Bridgeport Chain Co., BRIDGEPORT CONN.

Scabiosa.—For the cutting bed. Graceful flowers on very long stems.

Canna.—For masses where a tropical looking plant is needed.

Petunias.—For beds, window-boxes or hanging baskets. Can stand a drought and will give a very long season of bloom. Especially good for succession.

Marigolds.—To lighten up a dull spot. They give a blaze of yellow and orange which will last late into the season.

Dahlias.—For a spot where tall showy plants are wanted. Single flowers sometimes six inches across and with very long stems.

China Asters.—For succession planting for fall bloom. They do not mind the first slight frosts.

Wallflowers. — For late bloom or a cold spot where the more tender flowers will not thrive.

Castor Bean.—For an inexpensive, quick-growing hedge. Grows to greater size if not transplanted.

Verbena. — For a spot where low-growing and bright blooming plants are desired.

Salvia.—For a display of brilliant red in the fall.

Sweet Peas.—To sow in September for early bloom the next season.

THE DAVENPORT FILTER-PLANT

WHAT is described as the best filter-plant in the world is that which was put in operation at Davenport, Iowa, about nine years ago. The conditions to be met required exceptional service. Mississippi water is used, and that in its natural condition is about one-fourth mud, with an unknown but large proportion of microbes. With the filtering-plant 7,500,000 gallons of this muddy fluid is daily made as clear and as sparkling as spring water. At the point of the river from which the water is drawn, the Mississippi has a current of about five miles an hour, and dashes over the Rock Island rapids, giving it complete aeration, oxidation and dilution, all of which tend to its purification. The sand used in the filters is brought from Horn Island in the Gulf of Mexico. The peculiar nature of this sand is that each grain is of almost equal texture and a perfect crystal. This is a very costly departure. The ordinary sand that is used for filtering purposes is porous, and therefore does not in all respects

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

answer the requirements, as it permits lodgments in its pores for the microbes. The sediment and all the microbes that the unfiltered water yields necessarily remain on top of the sand in the filters. It is in the economical and certain removal of this impure matter that the chief excellence of this great plant lies. The process of cleansing the sand is not unlike that operative in hydraulic mining. Thousands of fine, powerful jets of water are applied directly to the place where the impurities are located. At the same time the sand is washed by forcing the water upward through the bed of sand, instead of allowing the water to penetrate from the top to the bottom. Each separate particle of the filter's contents is turned around and ground until it has practically been scoured. Then, when all the impure matter has been collected and floats in the water at the top of the sand used for filtration purposes, it is forced back into the river again through a drain that is constructed especially for that purpose. The success of the Davenport plant is regarded as a solution of the water-supply question for nearly all Western cities.—*New York Evening Post.*

A GLANCE AT THE DECORATIVE QUALITY IN GLASS

THE origin of glass-making is shrouded in mystery. Egypt, as usual in artistic research, furnishes us with the earliest positive evidence of its practice—in representations on monuments, dating back over 4,000 years, of glass bottles containing red wine; while paintings in tombs picture a process of glass-blowing remarkably like the method used to-day. And the oldest glass left to us is Egyptian, of a dusky green color, in a very good state of preservation, probably due to the dryness of the climate.

The next in date is the greenish glass found at Nineveh, and supposed to date back to 722 B. C. It is curious to note that even in these early examples we find an appreciation of the decorative value of the material, since the glass found at Nineveh is described as bearing lions and other characters, and again also the names of the rulers at that time. But more plentiful and accessible to us who live on this outer edge of the art world is the glass found at Pompeii and

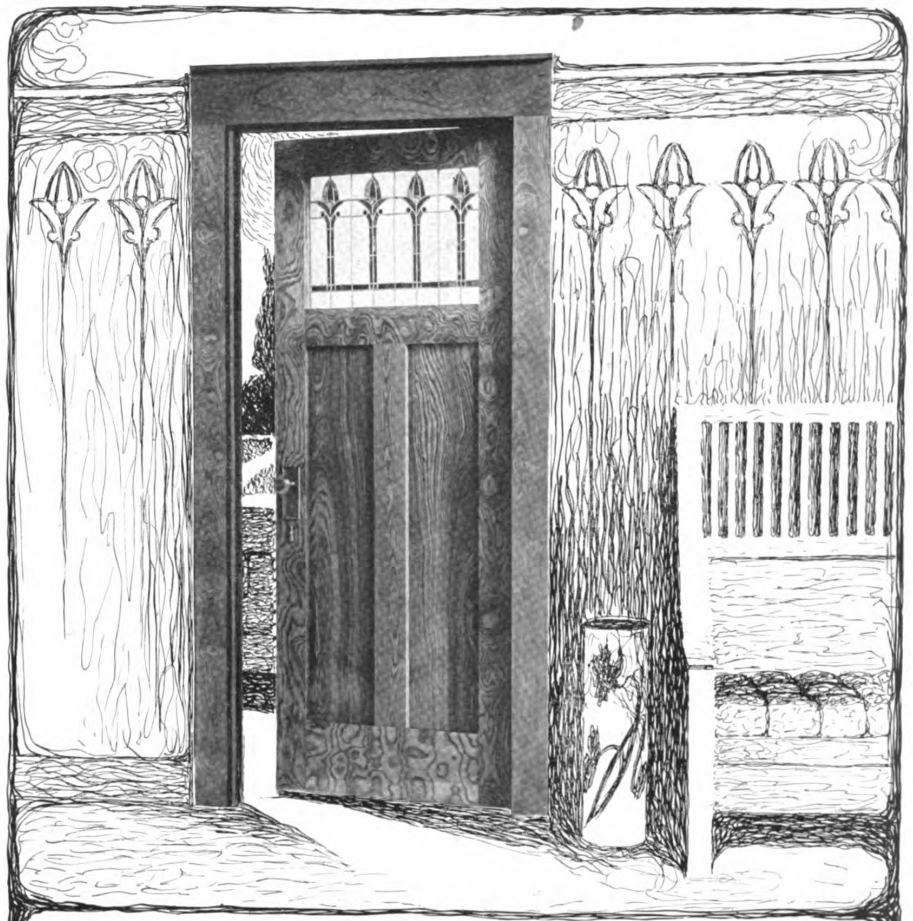
Hill's Famous Clothes Dryers

Out of Sight After the Wash

Fold it up, put it away. No disfiguring clothes posts to mar the lawn. Holds 150 feet of line. **The sensible clothes dryer for particular people,** at prices within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for Catalog 72.

HILL DRYER CO., 398 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass. **Also Balcony Dryers**



Doors of Distinction

The character of the door plays a most important part in carrying out the architectural motif of any building. It should, of itself, give that artistic appearance of complete harmony with the treatment of the general exterior or interior style of architecture.

Morgan Doors

meet every architectural requirement and lend a touch of genuine refinement and quiet good taste. They become a permanent part of the building, making it more desirable as a dwelling and materially adding to its value. Morgan Doors are identical with all that is correct in design, finish and construction and are sold under an agreement that is an unconditional guarantee of satisfactory service.

Write for our handsome illustrated book, "The Door Beautiful," showing more of the detail of the beauty and design of the Morgan Door.

Morgan Company, 6th Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Distributed By—Morgan Sash & Door Company, Chicago, Ill.; Morgan Company, Oshkosh, Wis.; Morgan Company, Baltimore, Md.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LANDSCAPE DESIGNING

Success in the treatment of your grounds means that each tree and shrub must be properly placed as well as perfectly grown. Our trees and shrubs are perfect when they leave the nursery. We like to help you place them through our LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

We offer suggestions from your own sketch or take entire charge from the topographical survey to the personal selection and placing of the stock from a wealth of Native and Imported Shrubs and Trees in our Nurseries.

New Nursery Book—beautifully illustrated, brimming with things that will interest all lovers of Trees, Shrubs and Herbaceous Plants—just out. A post card to the following address will bring you one free.

COTTAGE GARDENS CO.
Room 4 Queens, Long Island

Landscape Department Offices: Rooms 9094-95 Metropolitan Life Bldg., New York, N. Y.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

Maytime Flowers

are not more welcome, after Winter's cold and snows, than is **Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder** to the tender raw skin, roughened by the wind of early Spring, of the woman who values a **good** complexion, and to the man who shaves. In the nursery Mennen's **comes first**—the purest and safest of healing and soothing toilet powders.

Put up in **non-refillable boxes**, for your protection. If Mennen's face is on the cover, it's **genuine** and a **guarantee of purity**. Delightful after shaving. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1542.

Sample Free

Gerhard Mennen Co.
Newark, N. J.

Try **Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Powder**. It has the scent of fresh cut Parma Violets.

IVES

PATENT WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER

PREVENTS DRAFTS, DUST AND WINDOW RATTLING.

IVES' PATENT Window Stop Adjuster.

PATENTED.

The only Stop Adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid ribs and heavy bed that will not cup, turn or bend in tightening the screw. Manufactured only by **The H. B. IVES CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.** (Fifty-page Catalogue Mailed Free.)

Whiting Papers
Are the Standard

Fine Writing Papers for Social Correspondence, the Club, the Boudoir, the Den, the Office, the Hotel and general business Use. They set the fashion and have led the trade for forty years. Make forty tons a day of Standard Fine Writing Papers, including the famous

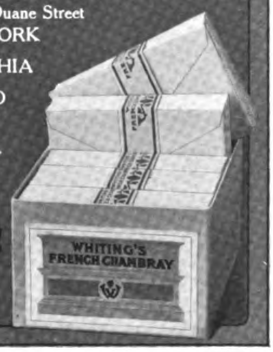
French Chambray

French Organdie, Organdie Glacé and other specialties in Woven Linen and Bond Papers.

Awarded the Grand Prize at the last Paris World's Exposition. The only first prize ever given American papers. Sold by leading stationers everywhere.

Whiting Paper Company

148-150-152 Duane Street
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
Mills at
Holyoke, Mass.



50 Calling Cards for 50c.

One hundred for 75 cents. Perfect style, best quality, correct sizes for women or men. Street address line, 25 cents additional for each 50.

BUREAU PRESS, 68 Devonshire St., Boston

MEXICAN PALM LEAF HAT 50c.

Hand woven by Mexicans in Mexico from palm fiber. Double weave, durable and light weight, with colored design in brim. Retails at $1. Postpaid for 50c., 2 for 90c., to introduce our Mexican hats and drawnwork. Same hat, plain, 40c.; both for 75c. Large, medium and small sizes. Fine for fishing, outings and gardening. Art catalog of Mexican Sombreros FREE.

THE FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. B X 5, Mesilla Park, N. M.
Largest Retailers Indian-Mexican Handicraft in World

at Herculaneum, in Roman and Cypriote tombs. Before these splendid specimens of iridescence we stand in baffled wonder, conscious of the utter failure of language to describe their beauty.

And yet all their charm is but decay; it is the song of the dying swan, the glow of a closing day, the falling of the autumn leaf, the passing away of a lovely spirit. Much controversy as to the method of obtaining such effects, and much bewailing a "lost art," was caused on the first discovery of these iridescent vessels, until it was proved beyond a doubt that their peculiar property was really the prismatic breaking of the light by minute scales on the surface of the glass caused by the action of time and the elements. This is a fact which any one can establish for himself by dipping a specimen in water, when the spaces between the scales will be filled and the iridescence will disappear, to return when the water has evaporated.

Another form of decorative glass, of Roman make, was the so-called mosaic cane. The Romans had many colors of glass, and in these canes many colored threads of glass were tied together so as to make a design in their end view or sectional face, when welded together by heat. These canes were then broken into slices, which were fused with other glass into vessels of various forms. The canes were made of large threads, and by drawing them out the mosaic could be reduced in fineness to any degree.

Still another method of decoration was the cameo glass, usually a figure cut out of white glass, with a blue ground all or partly exposed. Of this the celebrated Barberini or Portland vase is the most noted example existing, a style which evidently suggested the modern "Wedgwood" ware in pottery; in fact, Wedgwood was commissioned to reproduce the Portland vase. Many smaller pieces and fragments in this method are to be seen in museums, and are even now being discovered. Enameled glass was also well known among the Romans but more especially among a few of the Eastern nations. Still, Oriental specimens are extremely rare—which reminds one that to the present day the Eastern people in general have hardly anything to show in glass work.

[*From an Address by Mr. Otto Heinigke before the Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn.*]

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

AMERICAN LOVE OF HOME

APROPOS of the peripatetic habits of the well-to-do American, "an Idler" tells the following stories in the "New York Evening Post":

"I was taken through a very large and handsome residence lately, with the thoroughness that only the owner of a new house has the cruelty to inflict on his defenceless victims. One is not allowed to pass a closet or an electric-bell without having its particular use and convenience explained, is forced to look up coal-slides and down air-shafts, and every secret place, from the cellar to the fire-escape, is revealed to him. I noticed that a certain arrangement of the rooms seemed to repeat itself on each floor, and even several times on a floor.

"I remarked this to my host. 'You notice it,' he said, with a blush of pride, 'it is my wife's idea. The truth is, my daughters are of a marrying age, and my sons are starting out for themselves, and as this house is a great deal too big for us two old people to live in alone, we have planned it so that at any time it can be changed into an apartment house, at a nominal expense. It is even wired, and plumbed with that in view.'

"This answer positively took my breath away. I looked at my host in amazement. It was hard to believe that a man past middle age, who after years of the hardest toil could afford to put half a million into a house for himself and his children, and store it with costly and beautiful things, could have the courage to look so far into the future as to see all his work undone, his home turned into another use, and himself and his wife afloat in the world without a roof over their wealthy old heads. Surely this was the 'Spirit of the Age' in its purest expression, the more strikingly so that he seemed to feel rather pride than anything else in his ingenious combination. He liked the city well enough now, but nothing proved to him that he would like it in ten years. He and his wife had lived in twenty cities since they began their brave fight with fortune, far away in a little Eastern town. They had since changed their skin with each ascending rung of the ladder of success, and beyond a faded daguerreotype of two of 'the children' and a few modest pieces of jewelry stored away with the wedding-ring, it is doubtful if they

Going to Build
Buy or repair a house?
Remember this:

A poor roof is like a mortgage on your house. Regular as interest days, repair bills will come due. Like the mortgage you'll have to redeem (renew) your roof. And you have nothing to show for the money spent except perhaps cracked ceilings, cracked walls, damaged furniture, sickness, heart-burnings, inconvenience and annoyance.

Genuine Bangor Slate Roofs
outlive the building without paint or repairs.

Can you say more of a roof? Or ask more?

Our Free Roof Book gives the word of { the tin people on tin roofs. " shingle " " shingle " " tile " " tile " } All the facts about all the roofs. { the patent people on patent roofs. (tar, gravel, asphalt, flint, etc.) the slate people on slate roofs. } Write for it now!

Genuine Bangor Slate Co., Hood Bldg., Easton, Pa.

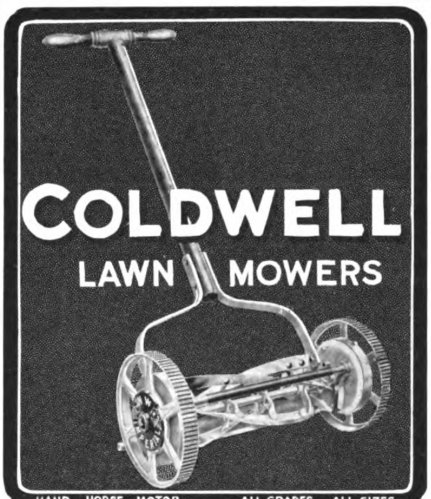
MR. C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

has been bitterly attacked because he dared, before President Roosevelt visited the isthmus, to say that our work at Panama has been well done.

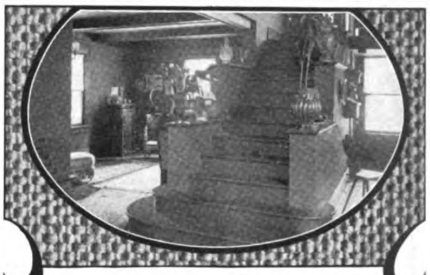
The *facts* about the canal and its romantic history are ready for you in his book, just issued:

PANAMA
The Isthmus and the Canal

Cloth, 368 pp., 16 illustrations, 2 maps from latest surveys.
ONE DOLLAR NET
At all bookstores.
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers, Philadelphia



On the parks of Greater New York are more than 600 Coldwell Horse and Hand Lawn Mowers that have been used constantly during the cutting season for the last seven years.
This speaks for itself.
COLDWELL LAWN MOWER CO.,
10 Coldwell Street. NEWBURGH, N. Y.



Beautiful Interiors

Artistic wall coverings will enhance the decorative effect of any apartment.

FAB-RI-KO-NA
TRADE MARK
WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

are made in exquisite shades and tints that blend perfectly with color schemes of woodwork and furnishings, thus producing the most artistic and beautiful interiors.
Our experts will devise a color scheme suited to your needs, showing *actual samples* of FAB-RI-KO-NA in natural shades.
Write for full information about this special and valuable service.
H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.,
14 Arch Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

Water-Reducing Valve

When the water pressure is too high it causes splashing at the spigots, hammering in the pipes and sometimes bursting of the plumbing apparatus.
This valve will insure against these annoyances.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
WATSON & McDANIEL CO.
137 N. Seventh Street Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1844
PEERLESS
MORTAR COLORS
BLACK RED BROWN BUFF
NEW COLORS: Moss Green, Royal Purple, French Gray, Pompeian Buff, Colonial Drab.
The original and standard colors for interior and exterior mortar.
SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SANITAS

THE WASHABLE WALL COVERING

WALLS COVERED WITH SANITAS LAST YEAR

have been easily cleaned every day since—for SANITAS is the washable wall covering.

It has become incidental to the housemaid's work to quickly clean every soiled spot—to wipe away all dust and dirt. This Spring the walls are as good as new.

Not clean *only*—but fresh and bright—for *SANITAS colors will not fade*. Pictures can now be rearranged at will—no difference in colors behind and around them.

CONTRAST THIS WITH WALL PAPER!

Cleansing impossible. Fading inevitable—doubly evident the moment a picture is moved.

Use SANITAS this Spring, instead of wall paper

SANITAS has all the beauty of wall paper, but is made on strong muslin with oil colors. Many new patterns—dull or glazed surface. Costs no more than good cartridge paper.

$200 IN PRIZES

For photographs of the most artistic interiors showing how SANITAS has been used, we will give four prizes: 1st, $100; 2d, $50; 3d and 4th, $25 each. Photographs must be received by May 28th and to be our property. Prizes awarded June 27th. Contest open to all who desire to enter, without charge or consideration of any kind. Contestants need not personally be users of SANITAS.

Send for sample of SANITAS, together with special pencil sketches of artistic and suggestive interiors. Send now.

Standard Table Oil Cloth Co. Dept. 9 **320 Broadway, New York**

Evergreens and Conifers

for

Gardens Old and New

We have acres planted with choice and ordinary varieties of handsome and ordinary specimens, suited for every style of planting.

Our Landscape Department is equipped to assist you in the selection of Evergreens for special locations and plantings, or in other landscape problems that you may have.

See our new illustrated General Catalogue if you expect to purchase Evergreens. We invite you to visit our Nursery and personally select the stock we produce for every kind of garden.

The general supervision of private estates and public grounds a specialty.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

IMITATIONS PAY THE DEALER A LARGER PROFIT,

otherwise you would never be offered a substitute, when you ask for an advertised article. Imitations are not advertised because they are not permanent. For every genuine article there are many imitations. The imitator has no reputation to sustain—the advertiser has. It stands to reason that the advertised article is the best, otherwise the public would not buy it and the advertising could not be continued. When you ask for an advertised article, see that you get it.

REFUSE

IMITATIONS.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

owned a single object belonging to their early life.

"Another case occurs to me. Near the village where I pass my summers there lived an elderly, childless couple on a splendid estate, combining everything a fastidious taste could demand. One fine morning this place was sold, the important library divided between the village and their native city, the furniture sold or given away, even the bric-a-brac; everything went, and at the end the things no one wanted were made into a bonfire and burned. A neighbor, asking why all this was being done, was told by the lady, 'We are tired of it all, and have decided to be Bohemians for the rest of our lives.'

This couple are now wandering about Europe, and half-a-dozen trunks contain their belongings."

NARROW GROWING HEDGE PLANTS

THERE are times when something of a deciduous or evergreen nature and of a narrow growth is wanted for screening or division purposes and where there is no room for anything that spreads. Should it be an evergreen that is wanted there is a choice between the American and the Chinese arbor-vitæ, the *Euonymus Japonicus* and, perhaps, some of the retinisporas. For the Northern States all are hardy excepting the euonymus, which cannot be depended on where winters are severe. It does well in the States South of Pennsylvania; and the Chinese arbor-vitæ, although quite hardy in the Middle States, does much better South than North.

When something of a deciduous nature is in mind there is nothing better than the good old althæa, the rose of Sharon, as it is called, but the tamarisk is also a very good shrub to use.

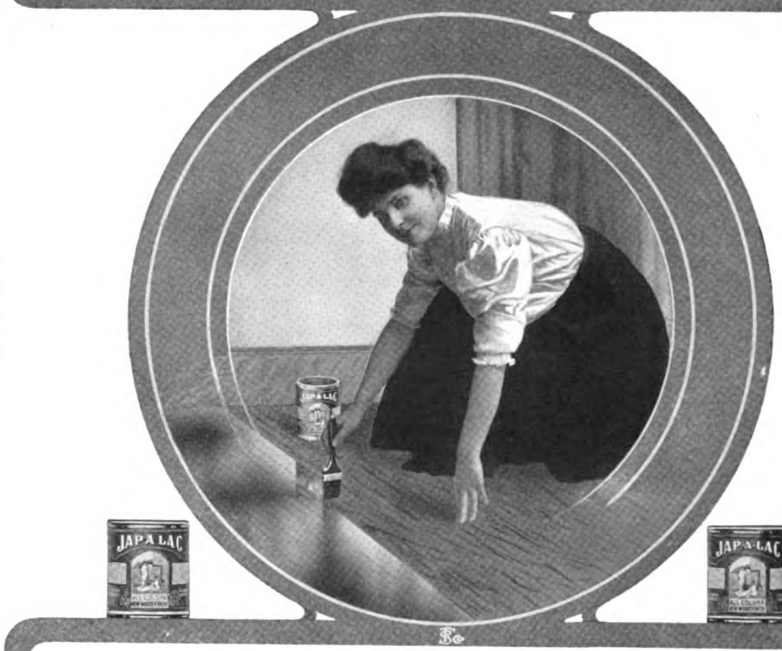
For tall, slender growth, nothing equals the American arbor-vitæ and this can be recommended with confidence. It will grow in a narrow space, requiring only head room, and its height may be circumscribed if necessary by heading back the plants. It still leads all other sorts for use in the way described. The Chinese arbor-vitæ is also good, but it does not make such a bushy growth as the other.

In the way of making height and requiring but little room for side growth, the althæa is a counterpart of the arbor-

JAP-A-LAC

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A STAIN AND VARNISH COMBINED



JAP-A-LAC produces the finest finish on old or new FLOORS.

With JAP-A-LAC you can renew the finish on any floor, in a short space of time, and at a trifling cost. The surface will be as hard as flint, and as smooth as glass. JAP-A-LAC "wears like iron." Heel prints will not mar it, nor show white on it. A JAP-A-LAC-ED floor is easily kept clean.

Besides Natural (clear) JAP-A-LAC, there are fifteen beautiful colors, for refinishing everything about the house from cellar to garret; Interior Woodwork, Furniture, and all things of wood or metal.

For Sale by Paint, Hardware and Drug Dealers. All sizes from 15c to $2.50.

A WARNING AGAINST THE DEALER WHO TRIES TO SUBSTITUTE.

Some dealers will not buy JAP-A-LAC so long as they can substitute something else on which THEY MAKE MORE PROFIT. If your dealer offers you a substitute, decline it. He will get JAP-A-LAC for you if you insist on it.

Write for beautiful illustrated booklet, and interesting color card. Free for the asking.

If building, write for our complete Finishing Specifications. They will be mailed free. Our Architectural Green Label Varnishes are of the highest quality.

The Glidden Varnish Co.
563 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland.

If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name and 10c (except for Gold which is 25c) to cover cost of mailing, and we will send FREE Sample, (quarter pint can) to any point in the United States.

Preserve and Beautify Your Shingles

by staining them with

Cabot's Shingle Stains

Clark & Russell, Architects, Boston

They are made of Creosote ("the best wood preservative known"), pure linseed oil, and the best pigments, and give soft, velvety coloring effects (moss-greens, bark-browns, silver-grays, etc.) that look better and wear better than any others. **50%** cheaper than paint.

Send for stained wood samples and catalogue

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer

141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents at all Central Points

Cabot's Sheathing "Quilt" makes warm houses

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE COLONIAL HALL

Being one of a series of little talks on Interior Decoration of especial interest to readers of HOUSE AND GARDEN

THE hall shown here, while wholly Colonial in design and treatment, is entirely suitable to embody in a house of modified Colonial style.

The standing woodwork has been treated with *Ivory Eggshel-White Enamel,* which harmoniously combines with the birch hand rail and treads of the stair which have been stained with one coat of Chicago Varnish Company *Mahogany Stain.* The treatment here has been one coat of stain, one coat of *Orange Shellac,* and one coat of *Eggshel-Lac.* In this case, the last coat has been lightly rubbed to give the effect of the rubbed wax finish used in the old Colonial houses.

In the old days labor was cheap, and a semi-weekly waxing and rubbing of mahogany was part of the routine of the housework. In these present days of the strenuous life, there is no time for this, and gladly the housewife welcomes the finish for woodwork and furniture which, once properly applied, requires no further care other than the regular cleaning. *Eggshel-Lac* does not spot with water, and is a durable and beautiful finish.

The *Ivory Eggshel* and *Eggshel-White Enamel* have been fully discussed in a previous paper. Sample panels showing *Mahogany stain* and *Eggshel-Lac* finish on birch will be sent upon request, together with sample panel showing *Ivory Eggshel-White Enamel.*

The walls in this hall are covered with paper of true Colonial design in two tones of yellow. Yellow raw silk over-draperies hang at the windows, reaching only to the sill; next the glass, white net curtains are set. The ceiling is ivory white, matching the woodwork.

A bedroom will be the topic for next month, and should prove very interesting.

It will be noticed that each month we are endeavoring to give our readers some good, practical information. These "Little Talks" by Margaret Greenleaf, the Consulting Decorator, must necessarily be somewhat brief, so arrangements have been made whereby anyone wishing to obtain suggestions for the decoration of their homes or special rooms may receive same by writing to Miss Greenleaf, at 32 Vesey Street, New York, and she will, without charge of any kind, work out a plan for you, giving full details of just what you should do, sending samples of the various wood finishes, papers anl draperies.

Write to-day for copy of "The Home Ideal," by Margaret Greenleaf, also wood panel showing floor finish. Send ten cents to cover postage.

CHICAGO VARNISH COMPANY,
31 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
32 Vesey Street, New York.

vitæ. These can be set out of various colors one color after the other in regular order, but see to it that they are all equally good growers as there are some varieties that do not keep pace with others in growth and when used the uniformity of the hedge is broken. The very late period in spring that the althæa bursts into leaf is a great advantage to those who wish to plant it late.—*Joseph Meehan, in Florists' Exchange.*

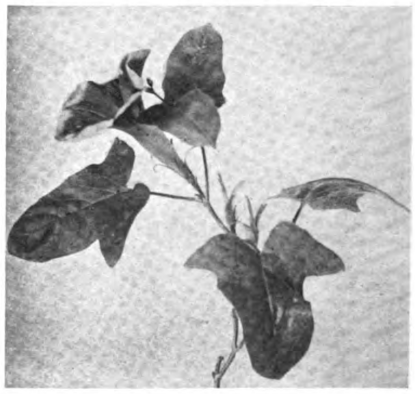
JAPANESE MORNING-GLORIES AS HOUSE PLANTS

CLARENCE M. WEED

COMPARATIVELY few annual plants can be brought into blossom successfully from seed sown in pots or window-boxes. Of these few the Japanese or Imperial morning-glories are among the most interesting and beautiful as well as among the easiest to grow. As is well known these are the most attractive of all the morning-glories. They were introduced from Japan a few years ago and have become popular for outdoor planting on account of their ease of culture and the size and beauty of their blossoms. The latter vary greatly in their form and color and are among the most gorgeous of all garden flowers.

The commonest reason for failure with these flowers is due to the fact that the outer covering of the seed is very hard. In order to insure germination a corner of the seed-coat should be notched with a file that the moisture of the soil may get access to the interior and enable the miniature seedling to break through the surrounding wall. I have found it worth while to notch the seeds and then place them in a shallow dish holding a little water. As fast as the seeds became swollen I took them out and planted them.

For growing these plants indoors window-boxes have some advantages over single flower pots. They hold the moisture better, are more even in temperature and give more room for root growths in proportion to the space occupied. I have had good success in growing them in zinc window-boxes, containing good garden soil, about four inches deep and five inches wide, the box running the length of a good sized window. The seeds were planted about four inches apart and came up quickly. The plants were vigorous and began



Japanese Imperial Morning-Glory

blossoming within a few weeks, when only six or eight inches high. They continued to grow and blossom throughout the spring making a very attractive display.

The only pests that attacked them were the ever-present plant-lice or green-flies. These may be discouraged by frequent sprayings with some insecticide, soap-suds or some tobacco solution, such as may be obtained at the florists' shops.

THE MESA ENCANTADA

F. W. HODGE, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, has recently returned from an expedition to the Enchanted Mesa of New Mexico, which has excited the interest of scientists and the daring of exploring parties. It was brought into prominence a few months ago by the expedition of Professor William Libbey, of Princeton University, who took rope-throwing mortars, huge kites, balloons, and tons of apparatus to scale this hitherto inaccessible table-land.

Professor Libbey reported no evidences of early occupancy. Mr. Hodge's explorations have brought different results, however, for after scaling the mesa he spent some time on the summit, found a number of fragments of pottery, shell bracelets, and stone axes, establishing conclusively that the top of the mesa was at one time inhabited.

Mr. Hodge was sent by the Bureau of Ethnology to examine a series of ruins in Western New Mexico and to attend the "snake dance" of the Moki Indians. This done, he was directed to proceed to the Mesa Encantada and scale its precipitous walls in any way he saw fit.

He procured an extension ladder

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

comprising six sections of six feet each, together with an ample supply of rope, and proceeded to the mesa on September 3d, accompanied by Major George H. Pradt, Deputy United States Surveyor at Laguna, New Mexico, who is familiar with that section, A. C. Vroman of Pasadena, Cal., who acted as photographer of the expedition, Mr. H. C. Hayt of Chicago, and two Laguna Indians.

The mesa was determined to be 431 feet from the western plain to the top of the highest pinnacle above the cleft, and the talus at the base of the cleft 224 feet above the plain. The climb was without any serious difficulty, until the party reached a great sand stone. The ladders were hauled section by section to this point by means of the ropes, then fitted together and raised against the cliff. Mr. Hodge ascended to the top and climbing over the slope immediately above succeeded in lashing the top of the ladder to a huge boulder that had fallen from above and lodged on the terrace some twenty feet from the summit. The ladder was then ascended by the remainder of the party and the top easily reached. The ascent to the summit took exactly two hours and a quarter.

The explorers had not been on the summit of the mesa five minutes before Major Pradt picked up a fragment of ancient pottery.

During the afternoon and the next day Mr. Hodge examined the ground critically, while Major Pradt made a survey of the mesa and Mr. Vroman secured a number of photographs. Two potsherds, two stone axes (broken), a fragment of a shell bracelet, and a stone arrow-point were the chief evidences of former occupancy found on the narrow storm-swept crest; but abundant potsherds, etc., were found in the talus swept down from the summit. All vestiges of the ancient trail ascending the talus and continued thence to the summit by hand and footholds in the solid rock have been obliterated, but some traces of the holes remain. This verification of an Indian tradition notable for inherent evidence of accuracy is peculiarly gratifying to the students of anthropology.

Professor Libbey's ladder was discovered still lashed in place above the cleft.

Mr. Hodge's researches will arouse great interest among American ethnologists and archæologists, inasmuch as they are said to show that Indian tradition should not be dismissed as merely mythical after only casual exploration.—*New York Times.*

INDIVIDUALITY

In making garden furniture, from original designs as well as when antiques are copied, is absolutely necessary. We have the most perfect example in composition and natural stone, of Fountains, Well-heads, Seats, Sundials, Vases, Statues and Fonts, for the hall and garden, whether it is Italian, French, Japanese or English.

We have a new catalogue beautifully illustrated of 132 pages, a perfect fund of information to anyone who is interested in the garden.

J. FRANKLIN WHITMAN COMPANY

Modelers and Sculptors

Twelfth and Noble Streets

Philadelphia, Pa.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

W. C. Egan

THERE has been considerable discussion lately in some of the horticultural trade papers about a proceeding that may be of interest to your readers.

It appears that last spring a gentleman who had built a house in a suburban village was called upon by a man claiming to be a landscape gardener. This man offered to plan and lay out the grounds free of charge, provided the owner bought the material from him, he claiming that he could buy at wholesale prices and that the difference between and what the owner would have to pay compensated him for his trouble. He agreed to furnish plans and a list, which he did, the list embracing 350 plants. In the meantime the owner called in a friend who was familiar with laying out plans and requested him to furnish a list of what would be required to properly plant the place. This was done and the list included only forty plants. Fortunately, he was in time to prevent this pseudo landscape gardener from cluttering up the grounds with an undue number of shrubs. The scheme was readily apparent—the more plants he could force upon his unsuspecting customer, the larger his commissions.

The art of landscape gardening is obtainable only after a long and expensive preparation and is as much of an art as that of medicine, architecture or any in the list, and the ability to conceive and prepare plans is as much a part of that art as the diagnosis of a case of illness is to the physician and no landscape gardener of any reputation would any sooner think of donating that part of his services than a physician would agree to diagnose a case free of charge if you would pay him to prescribe for it. There are tricks in all trades and rogues in all professions and one should be on the lookout for them. The art of landscaping requires a special training and the more naturally fitted the man is for the calling the more proficient he becomes. Some men are born artists,

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Country Clubs

A series of illustrated articles of the leading Country Clubs throughout the United States and England. The history of each club will be embodied in the descriptive text, and much that is characteristic and individual of the environment and climatic conditions will be illustrated. The architecture, beautiful landscape effects, and the different methods of indoor arrangements shown in this series will be invaluable to those who intend to remodel their own clubs, or to erect others, and particularly to every member of the clubs illustrated. New and beautiful photographs of the interior and grounds of each club will illustrate the articles. This series is the only one in existence which has ever taken up seriously the country club, its beauty and its usefulness.

Each member should have an especial pride and interest in the article which describes his own club and should have a copy to preserve it. The first club illustrated in this series was the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, March, 1907. Subscribe for the year and obtain the entire series. Yearly subscription $3; single number 25 cents.

House & Garden

Real Estate

An advertisement of City, Country, Suburban, Sea Shore and Mountain property can be advertised to great advantage in our Real Estate Department.

Our entire circulation is among People of wealth and who are keenly interested. Your Advertisement will be published under a specially designed heading, and will attract attention. Special rates on request.

House & Garden

Real Estate Department,

1006 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

and if they follow the profession and augment their natural abilities with due study they become the artists of history and so it is with those who paint with the colors of the shrubs and trees.

On most all places and all of any size, the services of a landscape gardener is as necessary as that of the architect, for the laying out of the grounds should be right at the start. Changes afterwards cause unnecessary cost and loss of time.

A man may be a good carpenter but a poor architect. So, also, a man may be a good gardener but not a landscape one. It is sometimes well to call in the services of a landscape gardener even before the purchase of a site, as there may be a choice of location offered, both of equal attraction, as far as the owner can see, but one capable of making the more attractive home and at less expense in the grading and preparation. The skilled landscape gardener can tell at a glance the capabilities of a place and often save the purchaser a considerable sum of money.

The same care however must be observed in choosing your adviser as in selecting an architect.

While avoiding the would-be landscape gardener who offers his services free beware, also, of the itinerant tree peddlers who go to nurseries and buy the left overs, the culls that reputable nurserymen would not sell to their customers. These are packed in bundles and shipped to several points along a railroad. The peddler then visits these stations and engages a laborer to dig holes and by plausible arguments induces his victims to buy his discarded stock at fancy prices, he agreeing to plant them "for nothing."

I know one instance where a lady was sold a crippled maiden-hair tree for fifteen dollars. She could have obtained a healthy specimen from any reputable nurseryman and planted it at a cost less than three dollars. Choose the most available nurserymen of reputation and buy of them. They will give you what is right as it is to their interest to do so.

A late blooming perennial plant of great value is the *Helianthus Maximiliana*. It makes a strong stock like a hollyhock, clothed with yellow flowers. It blooms in October.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Cottage Bench

A Suggestion

Our specialty is Cottage Furniture

Simple in Line and Well Built

Style No. 2001

Adapted for shore and country houses. Can be stained by us to match interiors or furnished unfinished. A package containing over 200 suggestions for cottage furnishings mailed free upon request. Visitors are invited to our warerooms to inspect specimen pieces

WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO. MANUFACTURERS 32 CANAL STREET **BOSTON**

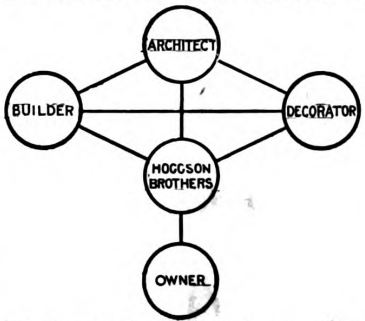
WILLOW FURNITURE

The proper thing for a summer home. We will deliver this chair to you for $6.50 (freight prepaid). A catalog showing an extensive line of other patterns will be mailed to you upon receipt of **25 cents** in stamps.

THE WILLOWCRAFT SHOPS

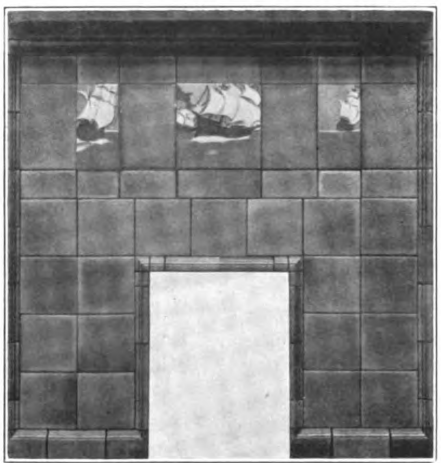
Box C. **North Cambridge, Mass.**

A NEW BUILDING METHOD



This diagram shows the principles of our organization, which directs, co-ordinates and controls *every part of a building operation.* It includes under a single contract the services of the architect, builder, decorator and furnisher, and places the responsibility for every detail of the work on a single firm. "The Way to Build" mailed on request.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
CONTRACTING DESIGNERS OF
Residences, Banks, Clubs, Libraries
7 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK



Complete mantel in colored mat glazes

MADE BY

ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.

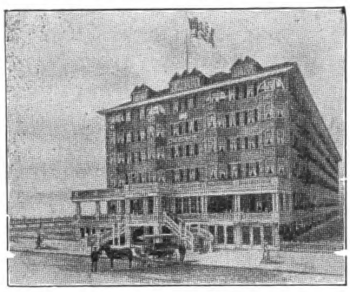
CINCINNATI

ENTERTAINING BY THE PRESIDENT

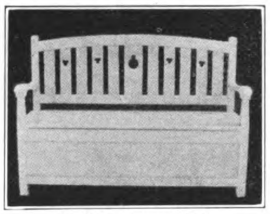
UP to the present time our Presidents have been content to be modest gentlemen, entirely democratic in their manners and methods of life and in no degree aping those to which the rulers of European countries have been wonted. This is partly due to personal characteristics but still more to the laws and traditions directly established by the early holders of the office. It seems, now, that we may look for a change in presidential behavior, not because of the "expansion" that is going on but because of the elimination of one of the obstacles which lay in the way of our early Presidents and by its existence gave being, in part, to the tradition which prevented them from visiting foreign countries during their term of office. It was of course very doubtful what sort of a welcome would be accorded to a President of the United States who should attempt to visit a foreign potentate, and it was not felt proper that our chief magistrate should be subjected to such affront to his real power and dignity as would be implied in having to yield the *pas* to some petty German princeling at any court or public function. No laws of etiquette had been established in the foreign courts and so our Presidents have remained at home. Now, however, the matter has been definitely settled. The Czar has received the President of the French Republic as a ruler of the first class with all due honor, and the Pope, in his even more particular court, has extended like welcome to the president of one of the South American republics. The ice therefore is broken, and we may before long see our Presidents taking part in person in some important gathering where the rulers of the world are met in council. But we are as a people nothing if not hospitable, and if a President once consents to play the part of guest he must hold himself ready to act the host with grace and dignity; and how can he do this when the nation has no place wherein its honored guest can be properly housed and entertained? To send him to a hotel and have his bills paid by the Treasurer of the United States is all that could be done now, and this course would be rather more democratic than properly dignified. It would seem not improper that the Government should now provide at Washington a building, suitable in size and character,

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

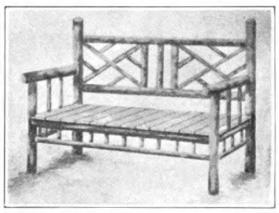
ATLANTIC CITY
The Wiltshire
Ocean End of Virginia Avenue



Convenient to all Piers, Attractions, Amusements and Bathing Grounds.
The Cuisine is Unsurpassed.
Wide Porches, Large Public Rooms, Ladies' Writing Room, Ladies' Parlor. New Cafe, Barber Shop.
AN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
Local and Long-Distance Telephone in Rooms
American and European Plan.
Our Motto—"SERVICE AND COMFORT."
Send for Booklet and Rates
S. S. PHOEBUS, Prop.



Seat for Croquet Set
Old English and other Garden Seats
Rustic Furniture
Hardy Flowers and Ferns
North Shore Ferneries
BEVERLY, MASS.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE



Free Copies Timetable of Canada's Famous Train,

"The Maritime Express"

with descriptive notes of route traversed through Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

"Fishing and Hunting"

Descriptive of the Fishing and Hunting Resorts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

"Tours to Summer Haunts"

An illustrated booklet describing the summer resorts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It also includes railway fares and hotel rates.

"Week in the Canaan Woods"

An illustrated folder interesting to hunters of big game in New Brunswick.

"Hunting Grounds of the Micmacs"

Briefly telling of some Indian historic lore of the north shore of New Brunswick and also its present possibilities. Issued by

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
CANADA

Can be obtained by writing to
J. H. BURGIS, 249 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,
R. W. CHIPMAN, 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
or, GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Monckton, N. B.

of which a certain portion could be placed at the disposal of any one who visits the city as the nation's guest. As visitors of this class of the highest rank are rare, it would not perhaps be advisable to erect a building solely for this purpose, since it would generally stand tenantless, but it seems to us that a building could be easily arranged to give accommodation in palatial suites in its upper portion—a small suite for a distinguished civilian, a more generous series of rooms for a well-known noble or prince traveling *incognito*, while the whole establishment could be placed at the service of a chief magistrate should such a personage ever visit Washington. Meanwhile and at all times the lower story could be arranged in suites of offices and assigned to the various foreign embassies for the transaction of their official business. It would be quite a feature of the decoration of the city to encounter a grand building whose dozen or two of individual doorways were distinguished by the blazonries and banners of the nations whose ambassadorial offices could be found therein.—*American Architect and Building News.*

MOUNDS OF MYSTERY

The Legacy Left by the Ancient Tribes of New Mexico

A PUZZLING enigma for scientists is the "hundred mile city of the dead," with its haunted ruins, peopled with skeletons. Much has been written of the cliff dwellers; vast volumes have been compiled concerning the ancient tribes of Anahuac, the Toltecs, the vanished descendants of "the fair god" of ancient Mexico, and all the long gone tribes of the great Southwest have had their place in fictitious and historic narrative. But who has heard of the mysterious "lost Atlantis" of New Mexico, the vanished people of the mound, whose tribes were once as the autumn leaves and who perished—not individually, but as a race—at one fell swoop, as from the avenging wrath of God?

The attention of the archæologist has been centered upon the hazy history of the cliff dwellers, upon their homes and their habits, forgetting that there exists in peculiar proximity a field of more attractive mystery. The cliff dwellers have drawn our attention because they

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

left us their homes. The vanished race of Socorro county, N. M., has failed to interest us for the reason that it left us nothing — nothing, not even a wall intact or a ruin unplundered. Yet stay! Have you ever been along the Tule Rosa in the wild piñon clad regions of the San Francisco mountains? Are you familiar with that "hundred mile city of the dead," so strangely like the lost city of Quivera, yet far, far larger and more wonderful? Have you ever entered the great excavation of the prehistoric pueblo to the south of Luna, east of the barren peaks of the Elk mountains?

The *ruinas encantadas* or "haunted ruins," as we would call them in English, are but a few miles north of San Francisco, not the San Francisco of California, but the San Francisco of Socorro county, N. M., a Mexican and Indian pueblo older than the quaint village of Acoma, "the citadel of the clouds," which was young when the Spanish priests and explorers first ventured into that desert wilderness, to be slaughtered as they attempted the daring ascent to the summit of the great Acoma mesa.

The pueblo of San Francisco was crumbling into decay when Acoma—so called "oldest city in America"—was young and flourishing with the blanket weaving hosts of the Aztec. Her quaint adobe "house of penates" was fast disintegrating when Montezuma in his youth looked down in all his pride and semi-savage hauteur from the gorgeous but barbaric palace of Chapultepec. So say the people of the present pueblo, whose generations have lived and perished within its narrow boundaries.

The "haunted ruins," they tell us, are peopled yet with grim and ghostly gods of other days and with specters that still stride threateningly along the subterranean corridors. But we of today are too enlightened to accept this savage superstition, so we will look at the *ruinas encantadas* only as they are. There is but little left of them.

In 1867 the first white man, whose name was Smith, ventured into the forbidding fastnesses of the land of Tule Rosa.

Smith, then in the prime of life, arrived at Magdalena in quest of newer fields of gold—in quest of fortune, pleasure and adventure. A Yankee in every sense, there was no danger in the wilds

The New Ocean House

Swampscott, Mass.
right by the ocean.

Is delightfully and conveniently situated on the famous North Shore near Boston, where New England's most popular and beautiful summer resorts are located.
¶ The New Ocean House enjoys an unrivaled reputation, its patrons returning to it season after season.
¶ Less than thirty minutes by train from Boston, the New Ocean House is an ideal spot of recreation for the tired man of business and his family.
¶ Every care and facility is offered for the comfort, delight, and safety of its four hundred guests.
¶ The New Ocean House has many large and luxuriously appointed rooms arranged en suite with bath and modern improvements.
¶ The beach, opposite Hotel, is smooth and sandy where safe surf bathing may be enjoyed — no undertow.
¶ No day seems long enough while there to fully appreciate the lavish hospitality, the health-giving charm, of the out-door life — tennis, driving, sailing, fishing, well-managed garage, spacious stable, picturesque shaded walks and the broad, smooth roads are acceded to be the finest in America for driving and automobiling.
¶ The appointments of the hotel are perfect — unequalled cuisine, electric lights, elevator, cool, broad verandas, beautiful ballroom, and an orchestra of highest standard. ¶ Until June first write for descriptive Booklet to

Ainslie & Grabow, Proprietors
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

¶ After June first, care of New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

A CHARMING ADDITION TO YOUR HOUSE

is one of our conservatories, opening somewhat like this one does, from the reception hall. Not alone a sort of hospital to give vigor to your plants but a place in which to sit and be surrounded by beautiful growing life. Then there's our greenhouses; they enhance the attractiveness of your grounds and give of their goodness in cut flowers and vegetables all the year around. If these are the kind of things you want, write us sending along five cents in stamps for our booklet "How to Get Started."

HITCHINGS AND COMPANY
Greenhouse Designers and Builders
1170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

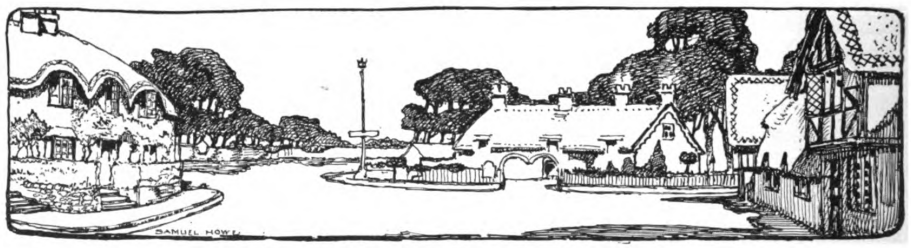
of the "hundred mile city of the dead" which Smith would fear. Geronimo nor the Apache Kid was yet in his reign of terror, but the Apaches were out for blood, and the country was a formidable one. But Smith pressed on. A hundred miles beyond the village of Magdalena, beyond the famous Horse springs, later the scene of two never-to-be-forgotten massacres—beyond the old, historic Turkey mountain and the land of piñons, where the silvery Tule Rosa winds and has wound its way for centuries untold—this valiant pioneer of the West ventured with his burro train and trusty knife and rifle.

Smith, whom the author had the pleasure of meeting shortly before his death, was by nature intended as an archæologist, for his love of the rare and curious, the mysterious and antique, was directly responsible for his final determination to reside in that land of ruins and relics. Until the day of his death he never left the "hundred mile city of the dead," but remained for over thirty years to explore its mounds and caverns.

To the tireless efforts of this sturdy pioneer the Smithsonian Institution owes some of its most valuable New Mexican antiquities. It was he who excavated the *ruinas encantadas;* he who first brought to light the many mysteries of its grim and ghostly grottoes.

Shortly before Smith died he took me through an excavated mound not far from the "Mound of Mystery." In its several apartments, arranged on crude piñon-limb shelves, I viewed hundreds of the relics and skulls of the vanished people. There were arrows, quoits, beads, meal grinders, bowls, burned and figured pottery, strange shapes of earthenware, stone tablets covered with indecipherable hieroglyphics, implements of agriculture, a great granite plow, ducks, birds, earthen penates and weird idols, bones, skulls, vases and countless little trinkets whose names I could not guess. There were lumps of copper, zinc, iron and lead, all of which possessed no tangible shape, but which revealed the knowledge of minerals that had been acquired by the vanished people.

The "Mound of Mystery" is undoubtedly all that its name implies. No explorer of that land of ruins, no archæologist familiar with the "hundred



A LARGE HOUSE For Sale,

VERY CHEAP.

A COUNTRY HOUSE AT MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

NEVER OCCUPIED. MANY ROOMS AND BATHROOMS. DOUBLE BRICK WALLS, AIRSPACE BETWEEN. ENGLISH EFFECT. FIREPLACES, RADIATORS, ELECTRIC LIGHT. FORTY FOOT LIVING ROOM. BROOK ALONGSIDE. EVERYTHING VERY COMPLETE. ADDRESS

DAY McBIRNEY Owner 1736 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ills.

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.

SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE

Two hours from Boston; 7 hours from New York on Old Colony Division N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R.; 800 yards from W. Falmouth Station; 50 yards from Harbor with water frontage and ¼ mile from surf beach. Abundant fresh water and good provision service.

House contains large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, pantries, workshop and two toilets on ground floor; seven (7) masters' rooms with three bath-rooms, besides two toilet dressing-rooms; rooms for three servants, all on second floor; large attics. Large first and second story porches. A modern comfortable house easily kept.

Neighborhood is very desirable, with good bathing, fishing and yachting; and fine roads for carriages or automobiles. House and 1½ acres land for sale. Address

E. M. SCULL,

1008 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

California Privet

An ideal hedge for lawn purposes. A quick grower. No thorns. Write for free catalog of Trees, Plants, Vines, Garden Tools, etc. Spray Pumps and Spraying Mixtures. ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Box 411, Moorestown, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED

We want a bright active agent to represent HOUSE AND GARDEN permanently in every city and town in the United States. We have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals, by which a permanent and profitable business can be established with little work. Experience not necessary. Write for our *Special Offer.*

Subscription Department

House & Garden

1006 Arch Street Philadelphia

Pottery For Sale

Fully equipped with kilns, molds, grinders, etc., 35 miles from Boston. Suitable clay in abundance close at hand. Plenty of land. Roomy buildings.

Manufactures pottery for house and garden. The ware has been approved and exhibited by Arts and Crafts Societies in many cities in the United States. Stock of finished pieces on hand ready for marketing.

A sacrifice will be made. Great opportunity. Full particulars and reasons for selling given on application to L. Gordon, 79 Milk St., Boston.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

mile city," has ever been able satisfactorily to explain its secrets. But it is a mound rich in antiquities.

Externally, before its excavation, the "Mound of Mystery" appeared but a huge pile of rocks and debris not different from the thousands of other crumbled abodes of the prehistoric people. But the spade and pick of the explorer brought forth developments of a startling nature.

There are many apartments and narrow corridors in the "Mound of Mystery." The latter are less than five feet wide; the former are spacious and paved thoroughly with cement. This cement, strange as it may seem, is of a quality not surpassed by modern manufacturers. Despite the countless ages that have elapsed since the occupants of that house of death met their tragic end, the floor paving and the walls are still practically intact. Blocks of the cement which I tested show it to be almost of adamant hardness.

In one of the larger rooms of the haunted ruins, or "Mound of Mystery," as Smith designated it, were found over seventy human skeletons—men, women and three infants. Most of these skeletons were unearthed in sitting postures, leaning against the walls, as if their death had been simultaneous and the "blighting breath of God" had smitten them as they sat—instantly, inexorably, thoroughly. One body, crouched in a corner, was strangely decorated. A large earthen bowl covered the head, as a skullcap. Across the thigh bones rested another, but a smaller one. In this bowl were many stringless, colorless bone beads. Here, there, everywhere, upon the floor, lay thousands of bones, taken one at a time from the mass of sand and rock that had filled the chambers. Their weapons, their utensils, their gods, all, everything, still lay about the premises, covered by the wreckage of the roof and the drifting sands from the desert edge.

The "Mound of Mystery" is not the only one in Socorro county which contains such things, but is more rife with treasures than the rest. Scarcely a mound in all that "hundred mile city of the dead" is without its skull, its pottery or penates. But the "Mound of Mystery" is like a palace among huts, a great labyrinth of grottoes among the lesser cells.

POULTRY RAISERS

Do you wish a flock of the hardiest BIRDS and Best Layers on earth? Then write to

WALTER SHERMAN

Maplepath, Newport, R. I.,

for some of his RHODE ISLAND REDS. **"Eggs to Hatch"** at 10c each or BIRDS at moderate prices. He has also Light Brahmas, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Leghorns at same price. Free circular and other information.

Imperial Pekin Ducks

That can't be beat

Utility White Wyandottes } Bred for
Barred Plymouth Rocks } Layers

Fine pure-bred birds and every one a profit producer. Just the kind of stock you need. Big, strong, hardy hens that lay eggs that hatch out husky little fellows that come with stamina enough to live and grow.

PRICES	Per Sitting	3 Sittings	Per 100	Per 1,000
Duck Eggs	$1 50		$8 00	$70 00
Hen Eggs	2 00	$5 00	6 00	50 00

S. B. & E. W. TWINING

Alton Farm YARDLEY, PA.

VINAL & NEGUS

Landscape and Garden Architects

COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

Design, construction and planting of large and small country estates, suburban places, home grounds and city yards; formal and naturalesque gardens; public and private parks, resorts and other areas. Landscape forestry. Designs for garden accessories.

Bricks Without Straw

To make paint without **ZINC** is as difficult today as the Israelites of old found it to produce bricks without straw. It can be done, but when done the paint is not good paint. It may pay the manufacturer who makes it or the painter who applies it, but it doesn't pay the property owner who buys it. It loses its color and lustre early; it chalks off soon and fails to protect. Paint is a profitable investment but investment in paints not based on **OXIDE OF ZINC** is "wildcat" speculation. A suggestive pamphlet, "Paint: Why, How and When," free to property owners.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.
71 Broadway, New York

We do not grind zinc in oil. A list of manufacturers of zinc paints sent on application.

EDGBASTON BAR-NONE,
E. K. C. S. B. 1547 H.; A. K. C. S. B. 89,377.

Fordhook Scotch Collies

We have now some choice and *extra choice* male and female puppies ready for immediate shipment. Prices and particulars on application.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA

WINNETKA COLLIE KENNELS

Established January, 1902, since which time Collies sired by our Stud have won **158 first and special prizes.**

At Stud Parbold Professor - - - Fee $25.00
Ch. Winneta Christopher - Fee $15.00

Registered Stock of the best blood in the world always for sale.

Meadow Farm WINNETKA, Ill.

WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE.—Choicest lot we ever raised. Beauties. Very finest pedigree and breeding. Ideal house dogs and companions.
DANICA KENNELS, Geneva, N. Y.

Kennels

Dogs for the country are as necessary as the garden. If you advertise in our Kennel Department, the advertisement will be seen and read by people living in the suburban districts, and what is more, by people who own their own homes and are financially able and willing to take advantage of any offer that you may have to make them. Special rates will be sent on request.

House & Garden

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE

Metropolitan

for JUNE

On Sale May 15th

Should We Keep Cuba?
By ROBERT HOWARD RUSSELL

The Empire of Larger Hope
By AGNES DEAN CAMERON

The Mexican War (*Continued*)
By Dr. McELROY, of Princeton University
The Beginning of the War itself. The Advance of Taylor and his handful into Mexico.

Fresh-water Game-Fish that Leap
By LOUIS RHEAD

Seven Fascinating Stories
By WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS

Color Plates
By FRANK TENNEY JOHNSON and MARY FRATZ

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

Subscription Price, $1.50 per Year — Single Copy, 15 Cents

3 West Twenty-ninth Street, - - New York

DO YOU WANT A HOME LIKE THIS?

or one equally beautiful in a different style? Then buy your plans of me. My designs are Original and Artistic.

New Book of Bungalows, 1906. A unique and artistic book, containing designs for one and one and a half story Bungalows in various styles from $1,000 up. Price, by mail, $2.

Picturesque Summer Cottages, Vol. III. Designs for stone, shingle and rustic summer cottages and bungalows. Price by mail, $1.

Picturesque Suburban Houses (1907). Price by mail, $2. New, artistic and original designs for cement, stone and frame houses. Colonial, Spanish and English styles, from $3,000 up. Estimates and full descriptions.

New Picturesque Cottages, containing original and beautiful designs for suburban homes, from $2,800 to $6,000. Price by mail, $1.

E. E. HOLMAN, Architect, W-1020 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

An examination of the skulls in the *ruinas encantadas* shows that if they were Indians they were far from like the Indians of to-day. The flat forehead, the prominent nose, the narrow vertebræ and other Indian characteristics are not to be found in the skulls as they exist in this one big catacomb. The forehead is rounded, the temples full, the cheeks low and receding, the chin square, the nose small. Who, then, were the strange inhabitants of that ruin? Can it be that they were related to the Toltecs—those enlightened predecessors of the hosts of Montezuma—and that it was from this land that Anahuac first was populated?

History tells us that the tribes of Chichimec "came down from the North," and it is known that to the North went the victim gatherers for the sacrifices of Huitzilopochtli. From the North, too, according to Prescott, came Quetzalcoatl and the later Aztecs.

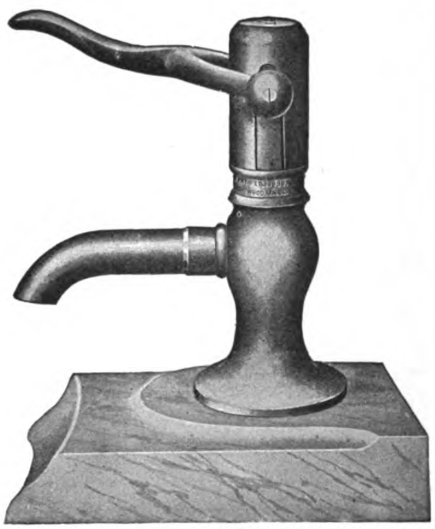
The mystery of the haunted ruin can never be positively dispelled. Neither will we ever know the cause of the terrible and far sweeping death that came so simultaneously upon that people of the "hundred mile city" of Socorro county.

Scientists still speculate. Archæologists are offering us many and conflicting explanations, but the "Mound of Mystery" still stands there, grim with its grinning skulls and ancient, storyless relics—its grottoes somber with its gloom and stillness of the centuries—its walls frowning down upon the silvery waters of the Tule Rosa, at the edge of the sandy desert waste, like a sphinx of the great Southwest Sahara.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

CHEMICAL PERFUMES

PROF. R. K. DUNCAN gives an account of the natural and the artificial production of perfumes for commerce in Harper's Magazine. It includes, also, a description of the chemical production of natural perfumes. An extract of coal tar produces at one-tenth the cost a substance which is identical, physically and chemically, with the essential constituent of oil of bitter almonds. The essence of wintergreen is methyl salicylate. The essence of coumarin, which is the basis of the delicate and tenacious odor of "new-mown hay," is derived from the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



THE BROUGHTON SELF-CLOSING BASIN COCKS HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MANY OF THE LARGEST HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE EQUIPPED WITH THESE GOODS. ::: ::: MADE IN BRASS, NICKEL OR SILVER PLATED, AND IN SOLID SILVER-METAL. ::: :::

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

Manufactured only by

E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co.

SPRINGFIELD: MASSACHUSETTS

WORKS AT BRIGHTWOOD

Bricks and Terra Cotta of such varied colors and finish making it possible to carry out the idea of any architect or owner successfully.

O. W. KETCHAM

24 S. 7th St., Philadelphia

New York. Baltimore. Washington.

Terra Cotta Works, Crum Lynne, Pa.

"deer-tongue," an herb flourishing in Virginia, Florida, and Carolina; but it is also produced chemically in Germany. Vanilla is got out of benzoin, asafœtida, beet-sugar, asparagus, pine resin, and a score of other substances, including potato peel, and it is extracted from oil of cloves. Veritable camphor and natural nicotine are chemically produced.

Many perfumes are simulated. There is artificial musk, bearing no chemical relation to the secretion of the musk-deer. "White heliotrope" is an extraction from pepper, sassafras, or camphor, combined with vanillin. From the oil of turpentine "white lilac" is derived, and is used especially by soap manufacturers because it resists the action of alkali. The characteristic odor of "fresh" violets is produced by an extreme dilution of a constituent part of the oil of lemon and lemon-grass. An artificial "carnations" perfume is taken from benzyl alcohol, while from other alcohols and ethers come synthetically hawthorn, hyacinth, rose, jasmine, ylang-ylang, and neroli scents.

Yet there has been an enormous extension of violet cultivation, Prof. Duncan says, since the advent of the chemical equivalent of that perfume, and in no single case has a "synthetic" perfume injured the market of the natural product.

The reason is, first, that most of the "synthetic" oils are themselves derived from plant sources; moreover, they require blending in greater or less degree with the distilled natural perfumes, which contain minute substances that are of value. Then, with cheapened cost of production, there is a widened and more profitable market. The annual flower harvest in the village of Grasse, near Cannes, illustrates the vast proportions of the business of raising natural perfumes. About 900,000 pounds of violets, 35,000 pounds of jonquils, 3,300,000 pounds of roses, 4,500,000 pounds of orange flowers, 1,320,000 pounds of jasmine, 176,000 pounds of lavender, and prodigious quantities of thyme, myrtle, rosemary, aspic, red geranium, and cassia-flowers, aid in swelling the total of twelve billion pounds of flowers annually gathered for distillation in the neighborhood of this town. Something like five billion jasmine flowers are each year picked by hand near Grasse; of distilled rose

TAPESTROLEA

NEW BURLAPS

Scotia and Empire

Suitable for High-Class

Interior Decorations

Send for Samples

RICHTER MFG. CO., Tenafly, N. J.

New York, 20 East 21st Street

Chicago, 43 E. Randolph Street.

U. S. P. O., WASHINGTON, D. C.

We equipped the entire mechanical plant, including heating, ventilating and power.

Engineering and Construction work solicited for complete Central Heating Plants, Steam and Water Warming Apparatus. Fan Systems of Heating and Ventilating. Power Equipment and Auxiliary Machinery. Fire Service and Water Supply Systems. The "Keystone" Vacuum System of Exhaust steam circulation for large Buildings. Estab. 1879 - 5000 Plants since then.

Correspondence Solicited Estimates Furnished

PHILADELPHIA STEAM HEATING COMPANY.

1513 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Social and Scenic Center of the White Mountains

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages

OPEN FROM JULY TO OCTOBER

Excellent Cuisine and Service — Milk and Vegetables from Maplewood Farm
Symphony Orchestra morning and evening — All the accessories of a first-class summer resort
Pure Mountain Spring Water — Dry and Invigorating Air — No Hay Fever — High Altitude
Private Cottages to Rent — Booklets Forwarded on Request

18-HOLE GOLF COURSE, HAVING A RANGE OF 5,300 YARDS — UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE STATE — FINE TENNIS COURTS AND BASEBALL
AMPLE GARAGE, GASOLINE AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—REPAIRS

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL CASINO—Reading-Room, Writing-Room, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Billiard and Pool Rooms, Fine Bowling Alleys, Souvenir Store, Beautiful Ball Room and Theatre, Open Fireplaces, Wide Balconies Overlooking Golf Links.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE Nearly opposite. Open June 5 to October 15 Accommodates 150. Terms Moderate

LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, No. 8 Beacon Street, Room 55, Boston, Mass., to May 10th, later Maplewood, N. H.

PITTSBURG, PA.

HOTEL SCHENLEY

Surrounded by three acres of lawn and gardens, away from the noise and smoke.

Absolutely Fireproof

The Leading Hotel in Pittsburg

Opposite the Six Million Dollar Carnegie Institute and Library, also the Carnegie Technical Schools. Wire or write and Automobile will meet you at Union Station and take you to Hotel in ten minutes. The most attractive Hotel in Pennsylvania.

Send for Booklet

JAMES RILEY.
Proprietor and Manager.

Garden Pottery

Sun-Dials Vases
Statuary Fountains

Catalogue on application.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY
3216-3224 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

water, jasmine water, and orange-flowe water are produced 4,000,000 quart which would comfortably float a frigat

TOOLS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN

A TWO years' study of Gizeh has con vinced Flinders Petrie that th Egyptian stone-workers of 4,000 yea ago had a surprising acquaintance wit what have been considered moder tools. Among the many tools used b the Pyramid builders were both soli and tubular drills, and straight and cir cular saws. The drills, like those o to-day, were set with jewels (probabl corundum, as the diamond was ver scarce,) and even lathe tools had such cutting edges. So remarkable was the quality of the tubular drills and the skill of the workmen that the cutting marks in hard granite gave no indication of wear of the tool, while a cut of a tenth of an inch was made in the hardest rock at each revolution, and a hole through both the hardest and softest material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform throughout. Of the material and method of making the tools nothing is known.—*Invention.*

MOVING A TALL CHIMNEY

A TALL steel chimney-stack of the Meriden Curtain-Fixing Company, at Meriden, Conn., which had been thrown nearly a foot out of plumb by the settlement of its base, was recently not only restored to a vertical position but removed bodily a distance of fifteen feet horizontally. The stack was of riveted steel three-eighths of an inch thick, and 100 feet high. It stood sixteen feet above the ground, on a pair of seventy-two inch horizontal boilers with an eight inch wall between them, under the center of the stack. In planning for the straightening and removal, ten braces were first riveted to the base-plate and the stack and the boiler which had settled was blocked on four jack-screws. Two pairs of steel girders, twenty-eight feet long, were placed underneath the base-plate and the stack was brought to a vertical position by jacks under each end of the girders. The girders extended from a wall about two feet outside of the boilers to a new brick foundation, five and one-half feet square and sixteen feet high, the intermediate distance being filled-in with

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Harper's New Publications

Through the Eye of the Needle — By W. D. Howells
A delightful story of love among peculiar conditions, done in this great master's most pleasing style. **Price $1.50**

The Mystics — By Katherine Cecil Thurston
An exciting and mysterious London tale by the author of *The Masquerader* **Illustrated. Price $1.25**

The Cruise of the "Shining Light" — By Norman Duncan
A powerful novel, by the author of *Dr. Luke of the Labrador*, that holds one like the great old-time novels. **Price $1.50**

The Invader — By Margaret L. Woods
A unique story of dual personality and its outcome in the life of a singularly engaging heroine. **Price $1.50**

The Giant's Strength — By Basil King
An intensely dramatic novel of to-day—the day of giant monopolies and vast fortunes. **Price $1.50**

The Princess — By Margaret Potter
A daring and original story of love and intrigue in present-day Russia. **Price $1.50**

Katherine — By E. Temple Thurston
The story of a strong man and a strong woman. **Price $1.50**

Tiberius Smith — By Hugh Pendexter
A book of rollicking humor, clever and irresistible, and funny beyond words. **With Frontispiece. Price $1.50**

Sampson Rock of Wall Street — By Edwin Lefèvre
The first true picture of Wall Street ever presented in fiction. **Illustrated. Price $1.50**

The Long Trail — By Hamlin Garland
A boy's adventures while traveling overland to the Klondike gold-fields. Replete with action. **Price $1.25**

Christian Science — By Mark Twain
The keenest and most searching exposition of Christian Science that has yet been written. **Illustrated. Price $1.75**

Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York

The Care of Trees

The beauty of country estates is largely dependent upon the trees. Trees are everywhere sadly neglected. Let us send you a squad of expert men to put them in perfect condition and on a par with other pleasing features of your grounds.

Scientific Tree Work of All Descriptions

Graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College

PRUNING *SPRAYING* *CONSULTING* — *Forestry* *Arboriculture* *Entomology* — *TREE SURGERY* *REMOVING DEADWOOD* *FERTILIZATION*

Write for Catalogue "The Care of Trees."

MUNSON-WHITAKER COMPANY

HOME OFFICE: 621 Tremont Bldg., Boston

Flatiron Building, New York *Albany, N. Y.* *Harrisburg, Pa.*

false work to prevent springing while the stack was passing. Two yellow pine shoes, five and one-half feet long were inserted between them and the base-plate of the stack. The top of each shoe was bevelled at the ends in a peculiar manner. At one side of each end the bevel began eighteen inches from the end and on the other side twenty-four inches, so that when the two shoes were properly arranged they could take bearing only under the edge of the stack and strains on the thin outer edges of the base-plate were thus avoided. Iron brackets were clamped to the tops of the girders to serve as reaction pieces, and jack-screws were set horizontally between them and the ends of the wooden shoes and base-plate to push the stack along on the girders, which were lubricated with oil and soft soap. Each jack was worked by two men, who advanced the stack one-eighth of an inch at every stroke and moved it to the new position in three hours. The guys that were already attached to the stack were considered too weak to be relied on and no use was made of them in the moving, the base being kept so level that the stack was never more than six inches out of plumb. The work of removal was accomplished by five men in two days.—*Providence Journal.*

UTILIZE THE ENTIRE FOOD VALUE OF THE CORN PLANT

IN the principal corn-growing regions of the United States, as a rule only the grain is harvested, the stalks being left in the field to be eaten by live stock, or raked and burned. It is estimated that in this way nearly one-half the food value of the corn plant is wasted.

The United States Department of Agriculture, has just issued Bulletin 173, "The evolution of corn-harvesting machinery," by C. J. Zintheo. This bulletin describes the various machines which have been developed for harvesting the corn plant and preparing it for stock feed. It gives statements of cost, the length of service which may be expected under ordinary conditions, and the work which can be done with the various machines.

Application for this bulletin should be made to the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Magazine of Christian Art

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to current Church Building, American and Foreign, and the allied ecclesiological arts, with expert discussions of all topics relating to Christian Archaeology

ITS POINT OF VIEW

THE MAGAZINE OF CHRISTIAN ART will deal with the question of Religious Art from three points of view: the historical, the theoretical, the practical.

ITS FIELD

It will aim to cover, as far as possible, the entire field of Art in its relation to Religion, and will treat of Architecture, Painting, Sculpture in Stone and Wood, Stained Glass, Metal Work, Goldsmiths' Work, Embroidery, Printing and Illuminating, Heraldry, Music and Liturgics.

ITS CONTENTS

It will contain fully illustrated papers by expert authorities on the theory of Christian Art as applied to these various fields; illustrated articles on the great works of the past in all the provinces of Art, and critical records of all, both good and bad, that may be done at the present day in these various domains.

TO WHOM IT WILL APPEAL

Primarily to the makers of Christian Art the new magazine will make an eloquent appeal. Architects, decorators, craftsmen in all materials that enter into the completed structure will find here the earliest and most authoritative publication. Current work wherever produced will be illustrated to a large scale. Plans, sections, elevations of projected buildings will be published as soon as the drawings are completed; while photographs of executed work in every field of art will receive an abundant exposition.

ITS EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT

Editor-in-Chief, RALPH ADAMS CRAM, F.A.I.A., F.R.G.S.
Managing Editor, CHARLES FRANCIS OSBORNE
Consulting Editor, For Great Britain and Europe, } Rev. PETER HAMPSON DITCHFIELD, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.A., F.R.H.S., etc.

DATE OF ISSUE

THE MAGAZINE OF CHRISTIAN ART will be issued on the first of each month, richly and thoroughly illustrated in all its departments, and printed on a special paper.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Five Dollars / One Guinea } PER YEAR SINGLE COPY { Fifty Cents / Two Shillings

For sale at all Book Shops throughout the United States and Great Britain. Subscriptions can be sent to any dealer or News Company, or direct to the Publishers, THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

HISTORICAL "OLD RED HOUSE" BUILT ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY YEARS AGO, TO BE A MUSEUM

Structure that has Stood Since 1735, after Remarkable Life in the Colton Family, may be given to Longmeadow. Long Life of Owners

FOR 171 years the "Old Red House" has remained in the Colton family of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, a reminder not only of Revolutionary days but of events forty years previous to that time. Now the house has been sold to T. W. Leete, a prominent business man of Springfield, but who lives in Longmeadow, having purchased it to preserve it for the town. It is very likely that it will eventually become a museum for the town and that interesting mementoes several centuries old will be given to start a historical collection. Just what Mr. Leete's plans are have not been made public, but it is very likely that the Historical Society will be given rooms in the old house.

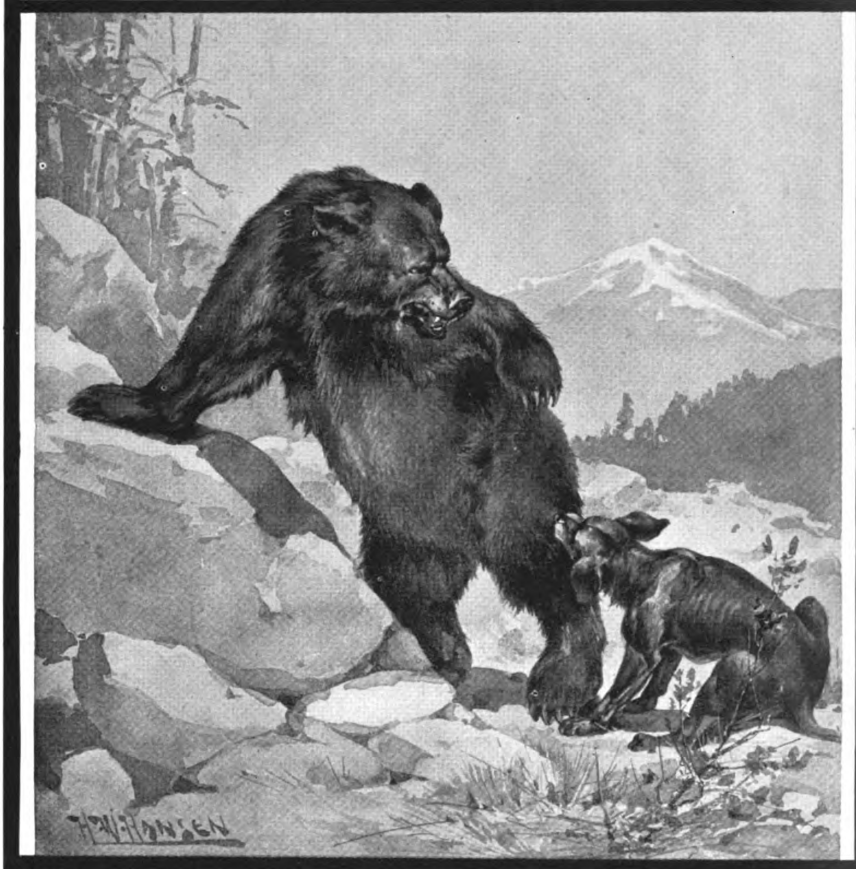
The house is the oldest in town preserved in its entirety. There are several other houses with small sections which antedate the "Old Red House," but these houses have been so changed and added to that they can hardly be classed with the Colton homestead.

The "Old Red House" was built by Captain Simon Colton in 1735. He was a prominent man in the affairs of the place and was a soldier in the French and Indian wars that preceded the Revolution. He kept the house as a tavern before and during the Revolution, and the old tin lantern, perforated with holes, which Captain Colton swung nightly from the elm tree overshadowing the house to direct the travellers is still in existence and highly prized.

Captain Colton lived in the house sixty-one years, dying in 1796. He left the property to his fourth son, Major Luther Colton, who was also a man of importance in the community and had served in the revolutionary war. The Major was married twice, his second wife being a widow, Mrs. Mehitable Deming, of Wethersfield, Conn. She was a remarkable woman, and after Major Colton died, in 1803, she lived on in the house for fifty-three years, dying at the age of ninety-three. She was known as "the Widow Major."

A granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker Colton, cared for "the Widow

Road of a Thousand Wonders



SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Through California & Oregon

Good hunting, fine fishing, all the way from Los Angeles to Portland. The leaping tuna, giant sea bass, King Salmon and a score more game fish swarm its ocean bays and channels. Mountain streams are alive with gamy rainbow, cutthroat, steelhead and other trout. Unnumbered are mountain and valley quails, wild ducks and geese, China pheasants and grouse; and in many fastnesses are deer, mountain lion and bear. Low excursion rates from the East in May and June. For book of over a hundred beautiful pictures in vivid colors of this great out-of-doors-resort land, with its great trees, fine beaches, and high mountains, and a copy of April Sunset, magazine describing San Francisco one year after, send 15 cents to Chas. S. Fee, Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Co., Dept. "A B," Flood Building, San Francisco, California.

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLES

Last a life-time without repairs. Made of prime tin plates, galvanized after embossing, which prevents cracking and scaling. Handsome—fire-proof—inexpensive.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

OCTAGON SHINGLE

EASTLAKE SHINGLE

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLE CO. CAMDEN, N.J.

JUST PUBLISHED

Country Homes and Gardens of Moderate Cost

PRICE, - - - - $1.50 Per Volume

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers

1016 Arch Street, - - - Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

We Want You to Know the New Broadway Magazine

BECAUSE it is furnishing, **every month,** vivid, clear, fascinating accounts of just exactly these New York affairs which are of such national moment that no American who hopes to keep well-informed can get along without knowing about them.

Because it is so thoroughly readable, from frontispiece to finish, that we believe it is precisely the magazine you have been yearning for.

Because with its indispensable information, sparkling stories and brilliant pictures, you are so sure to **read it all through** that it is the finest available investment of your reading-money and your **reading-time.**

We will gladly send you a sample copy free on request.

Just see what a treasure-house the May number of the New Broadway Magazine is!

$161,000,000 For Water
The story of New York's undertaking that is greater than the Panama Canal

Christian Science in New York!
a straightforward, unbiased account of the actual work of this movement in the Metropolis; facts never before published.

Is New York City Bankrupt?
Startling facts about New York's vast indebtedness that every voter should know.

The Most Beautiful Woman in New York
The fascinating romance of a woman whose beauty is the gift of famous generations; illustrated with exquisite and rare photographs.

The Child and the City
How the little lives are lived in cramped quarters—an article for every American mother and father.

SHORT STORIES by such masters as O. Henry, Seumas MacManus; Edward Clark Marsh, Owen Oliver, John Kendrick Bangs, Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, Jeanette Cooper, and others.

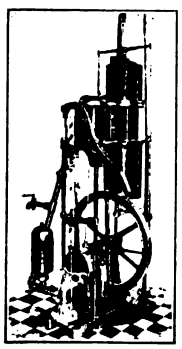
For the Magazine Treat of the year, get the

THE NEW **BROADWAY MAGAZINE** FOR MAY

Six Great Articles **Nine Sparkling Stories**
The Plays of the Month **Prominent People Paragraphed**
Humor—Verse—Magnificent Illustrations

All News-stands **15c.** *$1.50 a Year*

BROADWAY MAGAZINE, INC., 3-5-7 West 22d Street. New York



The Caloric Automatic PUMPING ENGINE

Best Power for Pumping Water
No Explosion, No Noise, No Attention
Inexpensive, Durable and Always Reliable
ANYONE CAN OPERATE IT

The Middlefield Mf'g Company
MIDDLEFIELD, OHIO

Major" for many years, and after the latter died stayed in the house until her own death in 1898, having lived in the house seventy-five years. Captain Simon B. Parker, a direct descendant, has lived in the house for sixty years and still occupies a portion of it. He was one of the heirs who sold it to Mr. Leete.

Eight years ago Captain Parker put the house in good repair. He painted it the original color, according to a board found in the house, and kept all the original features, only adding a veranda on the south side. The old elm which has guarded the house since it was first built is thought to be not less than four hundred years old.—*New York Herald.*

DISCOVERIES AT TREVES

THE excavations that have been going on for months past on a plot of ground belonging to Herr Schabb, a manufacturer at Treves, have resulted in the discovery of a Roman private house, which will excite the interest of antiquaries almost as much as the famous public buildings at Augusta Trevirorum. The front of the house lies parallel with the principal street of the old Roman city. A number of blocks which served as pedestals for the wooden or stone pillars of a portico still remain. The entrance is distinctly recognizable between two buttresses and an immense heap of stones. A long entrance hall running right through the house, from front to back, is intersected by another corridor, so that the gigantic building is divided into four parts. Side corridors lead into the rooms. Of these the marble tessellated bath-rooms for hot and cold water and warm air lie side by side, and deserve special mention. The two latter were supplied with warm air through subterranean passages. The escape of the smoke was effected by means of hollow tiles laid on one another. The southwestern rooms have cellars under them. In a light court in the same part of the house there is a well-preserved window, the first ever found in a Roman building. The most interesting thing, however, is the magnificent and richly colored mosaic floor, a rarity of the first order. Experts assign the building to the first half of the fourth century, when Augusta Trevirorum attained the zenith of its splendor under Constantine and his sons.—*Berlin Despatch to London Standard.*

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING

MUCH of the credit for the enormous increase in popularity of Interlocking Rubber Tiling is due to the Pennsylvania Rubber Company of Jeannette, Pa., who entered this field with a new and simplified arrangement of interlocking rubber tiles a few years ago. Appreciation of the wide variety of uses to which this material could be successfully applied, led the company to exploit its product vigorously, with the result that at present there is scarcely any class of building in which it is not found.

Some idea of the scope of its usefulness may be gathered from the fact that it may be seen upon the floor of one of the finest cathedrals in the country, and in one of the largest of the public art galleries, and at the same time in many kitchens, vestibules and bath-rooms of the well-to-do.

The advantages claimed for this interlocking rubber tiling are so many and general that space does not permit their enumeration, but it is said to outwear even marble, to form an absolutely waterproof surface, and to be so easily applied that any workman of ordinary skill can lay it successfully, though he may be previously inexperienced with it.

Ocean liners, lake steamers, ferryboats and yachts are large users of this tiling because of its non-slippery character, and the fact that it remains unaffected by constant wrenching strains. As flooring for elevators it is also popular for the same reasons.

BRAZIL'S JUNGLES

THE jungles of Central America and Brazil are masses of vegetation so dense that it is practically impossible to penetrate them. Swain and his party when crossing the isthmus of Darien labored hard with their hatchets and machetes the whole of one day and achieved but half a mile. In many parts of Central America the undergrowth renews itself so rapidly that it is almost impossible to keep a road open through it. In one instance in Honduras a road sixteen feet wide was made by engineers and laborers through a jungle, the underbrush and vines being cut away even with the ground. Two weeks later, returning to complete the work by laying stones on the roadbed, they could not find the road, vines having completely filled the vacant space.

A Lifetime Without Repairs

Asbestos "Century" Shingles will Outlive the Building without either Paint or Repairs

Illustrating a Concrete Block House of Dr. H. C. Howard, Champaign, Illinois, Prof. F. M. White, Architect, roofed with Asbestos "Century" Shingles, laid French Method.

Exposed to the action of the atmosphere and elements for a short period, the hydration and subsequent crystallization which takes place, converts Asbestos "Century" Shingles into absolutely impermeable roof coverings, which, as such, defy all changes of climates, and thus become greatly superior to other forms of roofings.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are 5 cents per square foot at Ambler, Pa.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles. Reinforced Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

FACTORS:

The KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., AMBLER, PA.

A REPUTATION Built on QUALITY alone

PORCELITE

Has no competitor where the best ENAMEL FINISH is required.

For specifications see Sweet's Index, Page 744, or get the Porcelite Book. Section E.

THE THOMSON WOOD FINISHING CO.
Makers of Enamels and Varnishes - Philadelphia

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges

Nothing equals them for hanging doors either in

Big Public Buildings or Private Dwellings

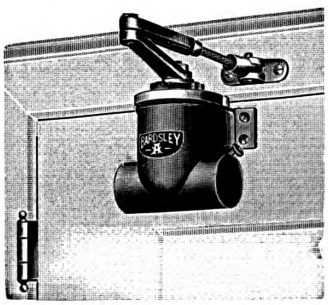
Two will frequently take the place of three ordinary hinges, and their action is noiseless and perfect. ¶ Made in Wrought Bronze and Steel

THE STANLEY WORKS

Myrtle Street, New Britain, Conn.
New York Office: 79 Chambers Street

THE BARDSLEY

Improved 1904 Pattern

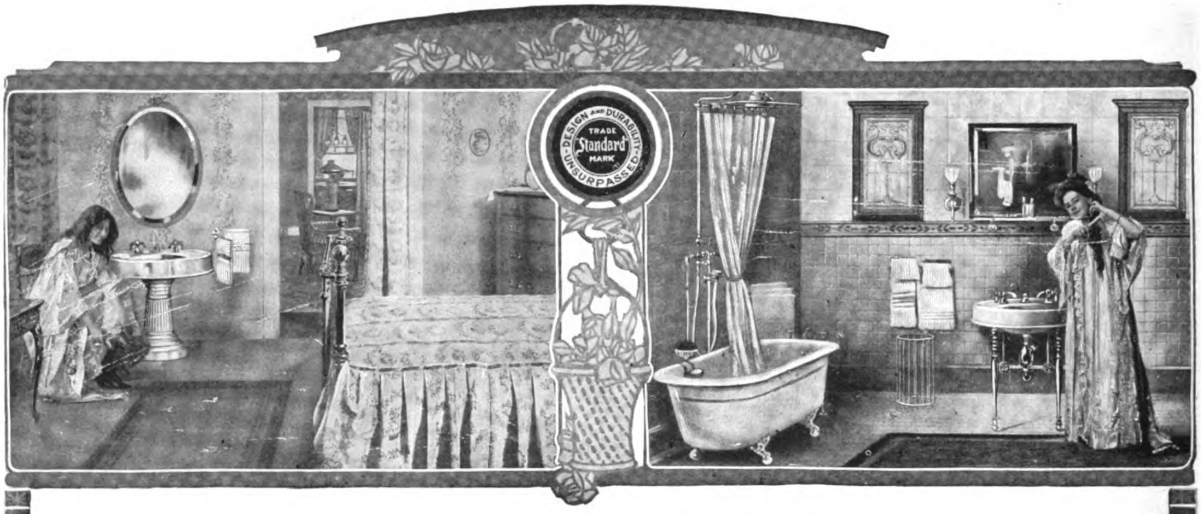


Can be applied to either a right-hand or left-hand door, or either side of a door without any change whatever. It has a coiled wire spring, the most durable form of spring known, and is the easiest of Door Checks to apply.

JOSEPH BARDSLEY, 147 to 151 Baxter St., New York City

Boston, 19 Pearl St. Chicago, 86 Lake St. St. Louis, 404 Security Bldg.
Cincinnati, 3135 Epworth Avenue San Francisco, 519 Mission Street

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



THE PRIDE OF THE CLEAN

is inspired by snow-white bath-room, kitchen and laundry fixtures.

"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware

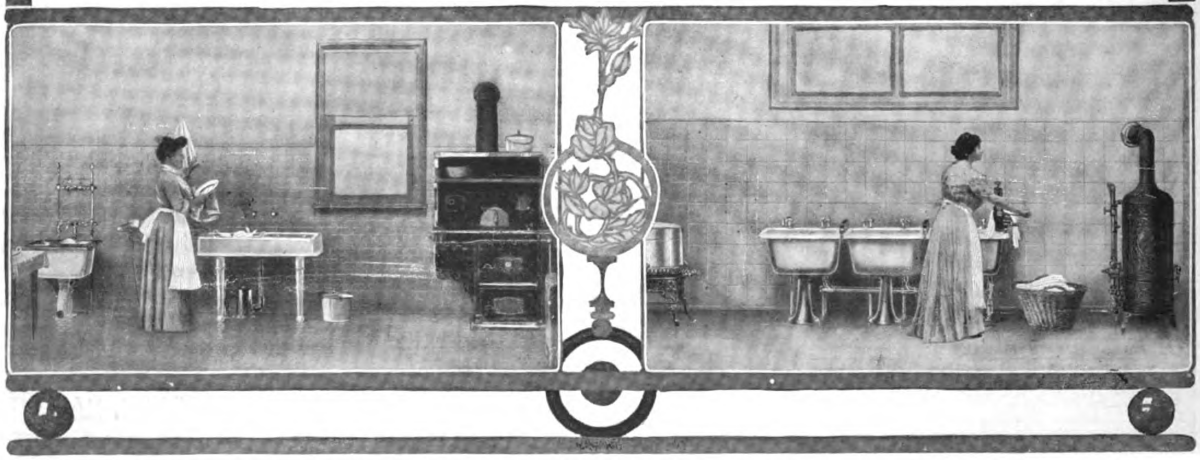
is an assurance of beauty, comfort, convenience, perfect sanitation and domestic health. It is the most economical equipment to instal, whether in a modest or luxurious home.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

CAUTION: Every piece of **"Standard"** *Wear bears our* **"Standard"** *"GREEN and GOLD" guarantee label and has our trade-mark* **"Standard"** *cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not* **"Standard"** *Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word* **"Standard"** *is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.*

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.,**
Dept. S Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans, Cor. Baronne and St. Joseph Streets
Louisville, 325-329 West Main St. Pittsburgh Showroom, 949 Penn Ave. Cleveland, 208-210 Huron St.

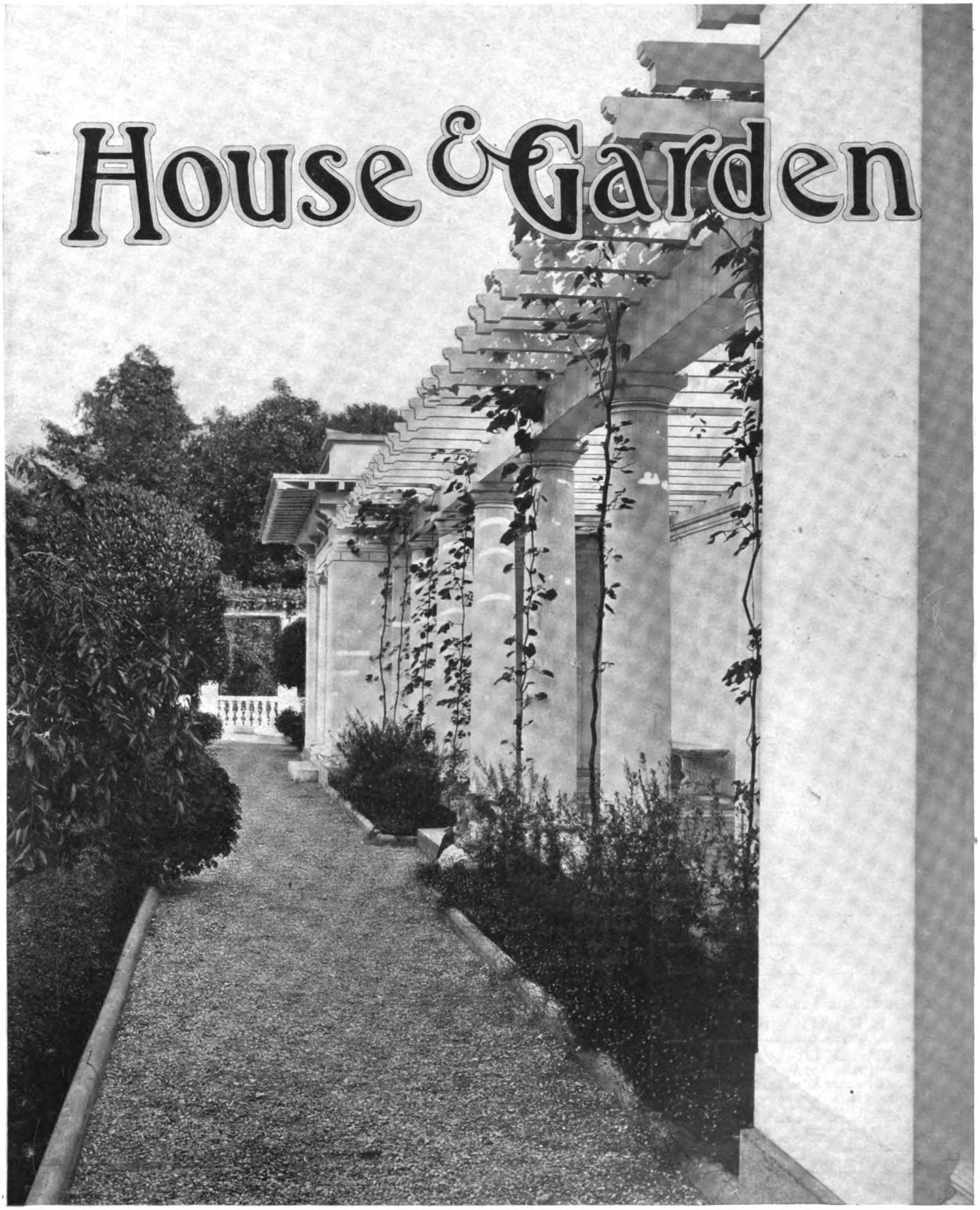


Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Furnishing and Decorating Houses of Moderate Cost
Some Country Clubs about Boston
"Westover," an Historic Virginia Mansion
Ashland
The Small House which is Good
Three Garden Plans

Vol. XI JUNE, 1907 No. 6

House & Garden



$3.00 Yearly

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK TORONTO

25 Cents

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

DWIGHT ANCHOR

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

insure the sweet, balmy sleep of a child. They cannot irritate even the most sensitive person, for they are made from high-grade materials in the best manner, and finished under hygienic conditions.

It pays to buy *Dwight Anchor* Sheets, Sheetings and Pillow Cases, because they have been the standard for over fifty years.

Insist on seeing the anchor trade-mark.

Send for free sample book to Dept. 21.

DWIGHT MFG. CO.
New York, N. Y.

NIAGARA TO THE SEA

The grandest trip in America for health and pleasure. The Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, Quebec and the famed Saguenay River, with its stupendous Capes "Trinity" and "Eternity."

Send 6c. postage for illustrated guide to THOS. HENRY, Traffic Manager, Montreal, Can.

"The Griswold," New London, Conn.
R. W. GIBSON, Architect.
—26" diam. 21'—0" long. 8—21" diam.—22'—0" long,
79—14" diam.—11'—7" long.

Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns and Ornamental Capitals were made and furnished by us for this building.

We have unusual facilities for turning out work of this character. See our special catalogue in "Sweet's Index Catalogue of Building Construction," pages 323 to 328.

Hartmann Bros. Mfg. Co.

MT. VERNON, N.Y., U. S. A.

New York Office, 1123 BROADWAY

H. SAUNDERS CO., Elston & Webster Aves., Chicago, Ill.

A. J. KOLL PLANING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

Manufacturers of Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns for Pergolas, Porches, or Interior Use. Send for catalogue (P)

THE BEST SASH CORD MADE

EVERY FOOT IS STAMPED IN RED
SILVER LAKE "A"

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Graduate School of Applied Science and The Lawrence Scientific School

offer graduate and undergraduate courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Forestry, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Geology.

For further information, address W. C. SALINE, 15 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Interior view of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in which we laid 30,000 feet of Interlocking Rubber Tiling, in a solid color, to harmonize with the stone finish.

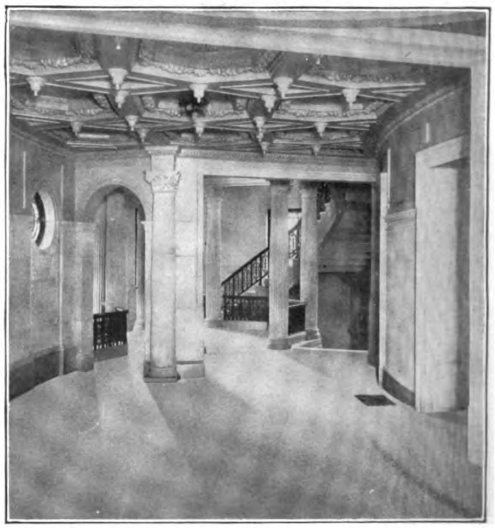
Interlocking Rubber Tiling

Noiseless, non-slippery, restful to the feet, sanitary, extraordinarily durable. The finest floor for use in public buildings, banks, offices, theatres, hospitals, libraries, kitchens, laundries, billiard rooms, bath rooms, stairways, etc., etc.

Samples, estimates, and special designs furnished upon application.

Beware of infringers. Patented.

Manufactured solely by



Foyer of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

New York Belting and Packing Company, Ltd.

91 and 93 Chambers Street, New York

CHICAGO: 150 Lake Street.
ST. LOUIS, 218-220 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, 118-120 N. 8th St.
SAN FRANCISCO: OAKLAND: E. 11th St. and 3d Ave. } CAL.
BOSTON: 232 Summer Street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: 229 South Meridian St.
BALTIMORE: 114 West Baltimore Street.
BUFFALO, 600 Prudential Building.
PITTSBURGH, 913-915 Liberty Ave.
SPOKANE, WASH., 163 S. Lincoln St.
Sole European Depot, Anglo-American Rubber Co., Ltd., 58 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E. C.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

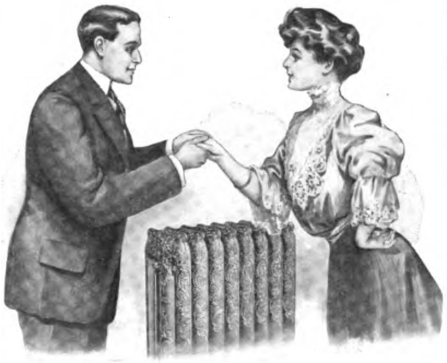
NOTES AND REVIEWS

RUSSIAN ARCHITECTURE

NOTICE the peculiarities of the architecture, the most salient features of which, aside from gilded domes, is its bigness. Indeed, the houses could not be bigger had they been designed by an American pork millionaire. For example, I saw one whole street, every house of which occupied an entire block, while a little further on the Admiralty building, extending half a mile in length, recalled the boldness of the architects of Nineveh. It is, however, a successful experiment, and the grace of its symmetry and proportion relieves it of all awkwardness. In style the Classic Renaissance is everywhere steadily adhered to, although its purity is occasionally impaired by the introduction of Gothic vegetable forms in decoration; but the true splendor and magnificence of Russian architecture must be sought for in the interiors. This I discovered a little later while dining with a young officer of the Imperial Guard, whose dining-room may be taken as a convenient standard. One end of this apartment was occupied entirely by a porphyry fish-pond, the contents having been brought from the Volga. While eating our soup we pointed out the most desirable fish, and this was immediately caught by a tall "mujik," and in a few minutes lay smoking on the table. This luxury was not peculiar to my particular Slavic Lucullus, as every one who has visited Russia well knows, but I must confess my occidental imagination received a slight shock as, glancing up from the mosaic floor, my eyes encountered the legendary history of the family in sculptured bas-relief worthy of Thorwaldsen, extending the entire length of the room, and punctuated by pilasters of malachite 20 feet high, the capitals of gold supporting a ceiling by Makowski, while the ribs enclosing the frescos and forming a groin were also of the precious metal. The rest of the

Home Makers

"Man builds the house—woman makes the home." Yet the best woman in the world can't make a comfortable home in a half-heated house. Married life is surely made ever charming if the wife is freed from ashes, dust, grime and care of stoves, grates or hot air furnace, and the husband freed from their ills and bills.



AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

for Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water heating offer the only means of *reliably* warming the cottage, mansion, store, school, church, etc., with *least* caretaking. There is no way for dust, ashes or coal-gases to rise to the rooms above. IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators keep the temperature uniform and save enough in coal and labor to pay for the outfit. As easily put in *old* buildings as in new—city or *country*. IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators never wear out, hence are perpetual home makers—an investment, not an expense.

ADVANTAGE 5: A leading time-tested feature of IDEAL Boilers is the nipple used to connect the water heating sections. These nipples make joints as tight as a ground glass stopper in a ground glass bottle—the longer used, the tighter they become. No complaint has ever come to us from the many thousands annually sold.

IDEAL Boiler connecting Nipple, which insures the Boiler staying ever water and steam tight.

Write today for valuable catalogue (free) setting forth the full ADVANTAGES, explaining best arrangement of outfit, how to secure limit of fuel economy, etc. Now is the best time to buy and have outfit put in by best mechanics, before Fall rush. Sales Branches and Warehouses throughout America and Europe.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

DEPT. 10 CHICAGO

BOMMER SPRING HINGES (ESTABL. 1876.) ARE THE BEST

BOMMER BROTHERS, M'F'RS. 256 TO 276 CLASSON AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

No. 121
CLEMATIS
LAMP

The Chapman Co.

Designers and Manufacturers of
Mosaics of All Kinds, Lamps
Leaded Glass, Andirons
Fixtures, Pottery
Fire Screens Bronze-Work
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR SPECIAL WORK
Folder upon request
97 PORTLAND STREET BOSTON, MASS.

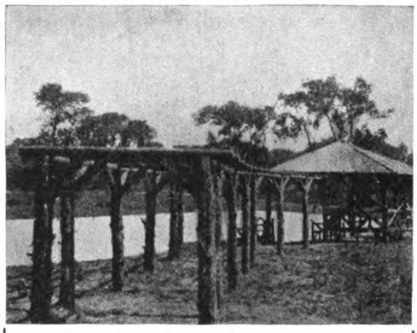
Don't you think it would pay you to go after a class of people who have fine homes, love fine homes—and always want the very best things in them? The best way to reach these people of expensive tastes and the means to gratify them is through

House & Garden

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine

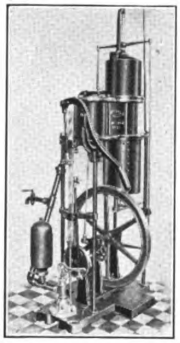
Finely printed and beautifully illustrated, containing suggestive articles on home and surroundings, it appeals to people who can and will spend money to secure whatever their fancy may dictate. The reading matter instinctively makes the reader turn to the advertising pages. If your article is to be *well* advertised, you *must* use the columns of House and Garden. All information, rates, etc., gladly furnished on request.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers
1006 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PERGOLAS AND SUMMER HOUSES
RUSTIC SEATS, VASES AND BASKETS
RED CEDAR SEATS BUILT TO ORDER
PORTABLE SUMMER HOUSES
At $50.00 and upwards
Estimates given on Rustic Parks and Gardens
Send for Illustrated Catalogue

LOVESY RUSTIC MFG. CO.
63 FALMOUTH ST. BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone, Back Bay 22094



The Geauga Giant
Caloric Pumping Engine

WILL PUMP 300 GALLONS OF WATER AN HOUR AT A COST OF 1½ CTS. PER HOUR

NOISELESS, NON-EXPLOSIVE AND GUARANTEED
the surest and cheapest pumping engine on earth
Anyone can operate it

THE MIDDLEFIELD MF'G CO.
MIDDLEFIELD, OHIO

GURNEY HEATERS
FOR HEATING ANY DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING BY STEAM OR HOT WATER
THEY GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION · SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
GURNEY HEATER MANUFACTURING CO.
NEW YORK OFFICE 12 E 42ND ST. 188-200 FRANKLIN ST. BOSTON.

appointments were as costly and magnificent in their way, but these would come under the head of decorative art rather than architecture. All this splendor seems less pretentious and more natural when one bears in mind the average wealth of a Russian noble, 50,000 acres of cultivated land not being considered particularly opulent; indeed my genial host, after the requisite amount of hesitation exacted by modesty and good taste, informed me that he possessed 250,000 acres. And yet private expenditure is as nothing compared to ecclesiastical, as in the case of the old Church of Kazan, where are jasper columns and an altar of solid silver, weighing seven tons.—*Boston Herald.*

A NEW HITCHING POST

A VALUABLE and useful new device for hitching horses is Butcher's Safety and Disappearing Hitching Post. This hitching post is made of two wrought iron cylinders, one sliding inside the other. The inner one, the post, is fitted with a stop near the bottom which, when pulled up, drops into a groove formed in the upper part of the outside cylinder thus holding the post securely in place. The post is about three feet six inches high.

When through with the post, by taking hold of the handle and turning it around, until certain marks on the side of the post and the edge of the box are opposite each other, the post will drop out of sight. The hitching chain is curled around in a box in the top of the post, which is capped with a self-fastening cover.

The hitching chain, which passes through a hole in the top of the post, is attached to a collar holding a strong spiral spring and is equipped with two snaps, one for each ring of the bit. If the horse gives a sudden start the spring prevents any part of the bridle breaking and the horse finding he is held firmly, but not rigidly, quickly gets over his fright and calms down.

The posts can be used in the middle of driveways, porte cocheres, at the edge of the sidewalk or anywhere, as when not in use and the self-locking cover down they are entirely out of sight.

A valuable perennial plant, blooming late in autumn, is the *Aster tartaricus*. It makes strong shoots of three to four feet, bearing loose heads of lilac blue flowers.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

BOXWOOD

For Gardens Old and New

We have BUSH, PYRAMIDAL, STANDARD and CLIPPED forms. We will be glad to quote prices or have you visit our Nurseries to inspect the plants.

BAY TREES

We have a grand collection in standard and Pyramidal form. Ask for prices.

EVERGREENS and CONIFERS

Our collection is now well known throughout the entire country. A very select list of varieties is described in our general catalogue.

BLUE SPRUCE

Five thousand specimens, including several hundred weeping specimens; the finest collection in existence.

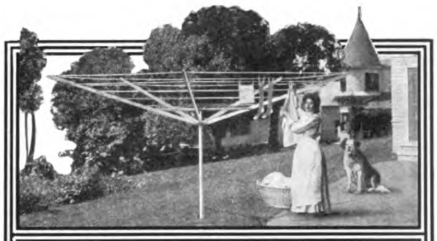
The general supervision of private estates and public grounds a specialty

Ask for Catalogue **Visitors Invited**

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners

RUTHERFORD, N. J.



Out of Sight after the Wash

Fold it up; put it away. No disfiguring clothes-posts to mar the lawn. Holds 150 feet of line. The sensible clothes dryers for particular people—at prices within reach of all.

Write for Catalog 72. Do it now.

HILL DRYER COMPANY

398 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

Also Balcony Dryers

Decorative Cloths

THE HOLLISTON MILLS

Used by the highest class decorators in the country and found superior to any other wall covering

NORWOOD, MASS.

U. S. A.

Absolutely sanitary—will not hold dust—colors are fast, lasting and match perfectly.

New York Office No. 67 Fifth Avenue

SEND FOR SAMPLE BOOKS

Photo of Dilapidated Tree on Connecticut Estate before Treatment

The Care of Trees

The beauty of country estates is largely dependent upon the trees. Trees are everywhere sadly neglected. Let us send you a squad of expert men to put them in perfect condition and on a par with other pleasing features of your grounds.

Scientific Tree Work of all Descriptions

Graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College

Pruning	*Forestry*	*Tree Surgery*
Spraying	*Arboriculture*	*Removing Deadwood*
Consulting	*Entomology*	*Fertilization*

Write for Catalogue, "The Care of Trees."

MUNSON-WHITAKER COMPANY

HOME OFFICE: - - 621 Tremont Bldg., Boston

Flatiron Bldg., New York Albany, N. Y. Harrisburg, Pa.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Sanatile

The Modern Wall Tiling

Not a substitute for, but an improvement upon, ordinary glazed tiling. Not only does it possess all of the beauty and advantages of glazed tiling, but it costs only one-fifth as much.

SANATILE is made in relief on strong fabric with a heavy fibre backing. It is very highly enameled in both plain white and non-fading tints, and there is a wide range of artistic patterns. It is made in strips and can be hung by any good workman following instructions furnished with the material.

SANATILE is absolutely waterproof and is so tough and elastic that it cannot crack, tear or chip from accident.

Representatives wanted in the wall paper and tiling trades to whom we can refer orders and inquiries received by us from their locality.

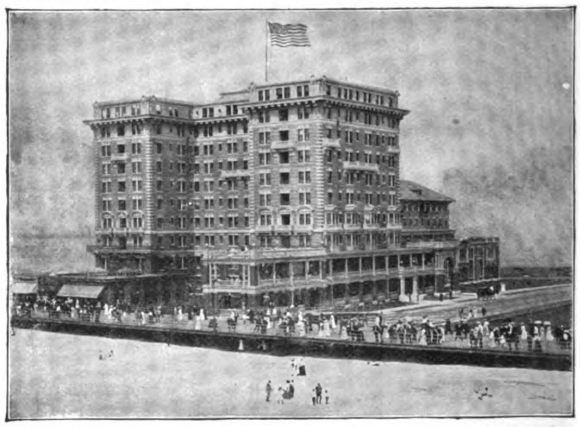
Leatherole

An embossed, highly decorative, and washable wall covering, suitable for the very finest interiors and in use in many notable structures throughout the country. Can be furnished in colors to harmonize with any scheme of decoration.

Illustrated descriptive literature and prices, both of SANATILE and LEATHEROLE, will be furnished on request

The Leatherole Co.

24 E. Twenty-second St.
Near Broadway New York



CHALFONTE

Is a new Fireproof building of the best type, located

ON THE BOARDWALK

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BETWEEN THE PIERS

THE LEEDS COMPANY

Solicits your patronage and invites you to write for Illustrated Folder and Rates

CHALFONTE---IS---ALWAYS---OPEN

RESIDENCE JOHN GRIBBEL, WYNCOTE, PA.
HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT

Our **Heating Boilers** and **Radiators** are made for the home where the Architect and Owner demand uniform heat in all weather.

The efficiency of our apparatus makes this always possible.

THE H. B. SMITH CO.

728 ARCH ST., - PHILADELPHIA

Peerless Rubber Tiling

THE MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL FLOOR COVERING MADE

Beautiful Designs Effective Colorings

NOISELESS, WATERPROOF AND NON-ABSORBENT

Peerless Rubber Tiling is made in large sheets, and consequently does not have innumerable crevices through which dirt and liquids can enter. It is therefore the only perfectly sanitary rubber floor covering on the market.

Beware of hard brick-like substances purporting to be rubber tiling. The Peerless Tiling is soft and elastic, and is made from pure rubber.

Send for our booklet and prices

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

THE PEERLESS RUBBER MFG. CO.

16 Warren Street, New York

Detroit, Mich., 24 Woodward Ave.
Chicago, Ill., 202-210 S. Water St.
Indianapolis, Ind., 18 S. Capitol Av.
Louisville, Ky., Northeast cor. 2d and Washington Sts.
New Orleans, La., cor. Common and Tchoupitoulas Sts.
Omaha, Neb., 1218 Farnam St.
Richmond, Va., 1323 E. Main St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 220 S. 5th St.
Dallas, Texas, 177 Elm St.
Memphis, Tenn., 228 Front St.
St. Louis, Mo., 1213 Locust St.
Denver, Col., 1621-1639 17th St.
San Francisco, Cal., 17-23 Beale St. and 12-24 Main St.
Seattle, Wash., Railroad Way and Occidental Ave.
Kansas City, Mo., 1221-1223 Union Ave.
Waco, Tex., 709-711 Austin Ave.
Pittsburg, Pa., 634 Smithfield St.
Atlanta, Ga., 7-9 S. Broad St.
Columbus, O., cor. Long and Third Sts.
Cleveland, O., 61 Frankfort St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 43-45 Pearl St.
Boston, Mass., 110 Federal St.
Syracuse, N. Y., 212-214 S. Clinton St.
Rochester, N. Y., 55 E. Main St.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR JULY

THE SWISS CHALET—THE IDEAL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

THE leading article for the July number is from the pen of William Ellis Scull, and furnishes a detailed description of "THE SWISS CHALET" as it appears in its proper setting of Alpine mountains. Alpine architecture has retained its own marked characteristics through all the ages, uninfluenced by the surrounding countries. The writer says: "As we find it to-day, so it has ever been, for here there has been no Renaissance."

A BIT OF THE MAINE COAST

"ISLESBORO, A BIT OF THE MAINE COAST," is charmingly written of by Elizabeth Prescott Lawrence, the article being fully illustrated from photographs. Miss Lawrence knows her shore and sea, and fills one with a desire to look for oneself upon the original of the word-picture so fascinatingly described. Among the illustrations, are shown the homes of many well-known people who summer there.

THE HOME OF A NOTED AUTHOR IN CALIFORNIA

The rose embowered home of Charles Frederick Holder is delightfully described and pictured in an article by Seymour Coates. The real feeling of Southern California pervades the whole and one sees the man and his home in the fascinating environment of the country which claims him, and where most of his work has been done. That the *dolcé far niente* of the country has not staid his busy pen is owing, we presume, to his long line of New England ancestors.

THE SMALL HOUSE WHICH IS GOOD

In the fourth number of the above series, Mr. Geo. T. Pearson describes and supplies plans and illustrations of a successful Colonial house, designed by him, and erected under his supervision at Germantown, Pa., for Mr. H. R. Gummey. It is charming in its simplicity of design and the interior detail shows refined treatment throughout.

In the same number the residence of Mr. John Williams, near Hartford, Conn., is described by Mr. E. G. W. Dietrich, the architect. This is a very attractive suburban house, having a shingled exterior, with a background of trees and flanked by an old-fashioned garden. From these two houses persons contemplating building may secure many ideas, or by consulting the architects, secure such modifications of these plans as will fit more closely their particular requirements.

THE COST INVOLVED IN BUILDING A HOUSE

In a most convincing way, Mr. Henry Atterbury Smith presents statements which should tend to bring about a more thorough understanding between the architect and his client. He makes clear many obscure points which are often raised when the summing up of a building proposition is finally reached. Intelligent study of the whole situation *before* embarking on active building operations may save in the end not only many dollars but, also, much worry and many heartaches.

HOW THEY FURNISH TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES IN FRANCE

In this article Marion Sanderson Nall opens for us the doors of town and country houses in France. Together with the interesting and satisfactory descriptions of the decoration of these houses, we obtain a glimpse of the life of the occupants. This paper is the second of the series. The third, treating of English house furnishings, will appear in the September number of HOUSE AND GARDEN.

AMERICAN COUNTRY CLUBS

The fourth of the series of "AMERICAN COUNTRY CLUB" articles by Mabel Tuke Priestman pictures and describes the "PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB." This is an extremely interesting club and was the home of the first of the golfing organizations in this country. The club was founded in 1890. The best amateur records for men and women made on these links are given, together with much interesting data.

QUAINT HOUSES OF THE SOUTH

The third article under the above caption is contributed by Edith Dabney, who takes for her theme the great country place on the Eastern shore of Maryland,—"WYE HOUSE,"—for generations the home of the Maryland Lloyds. The description of the mansion, of the miniature park, the old sun-dial, the remaining cabins in the old slave quarters, the majestic sweep of lawns fading away into the flowing river in the distance, all tell between the lines of wealth and luxury. The old family graveyard, surrounded by heavy brick walls and still well preserved, shows many well-known armorial bearings and queer epitaphs. The writer in summing up, says: "From a view-point of beauty and sentiment, of history and romance, "Wye House" stands proudly first and foremost among the wonderful old places left to tell the tale of what life used to be."

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

House Plans
By Famous Architects For All

Building a house without properly executed working drawings is like running a locomotive without tracks:

IT MEANS TROUBLE AHEAD!

THERE is a series of designs for country and suburban houses now running in the Home-builders' Supplement to **Country Life in America**—a series on a different basis from anything yet issued so far as the reputation of the architects is concerned. Houses designed to cost from $5000 to $10,000 are therein illustrated by means of floor plans and perspective views. For every design that appears, the publishers are prepared to furnish complete sets of the working drawings and specifications at a price that is merely nominal as compared with what the drawings would cost if made to order.

If you are going to build now, or next year, or in ten years, it will pay you to watch this series of designs. Some of the country's greatest architects are putting forth their best efforts in these houses. If you want your house to combine in a perfect manner STABILITY, UTILITY and BEAUTY, here is your chance to get that result.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY - 135 East 16th Street, New York City

Satisfactory Usage Is The Test

"Ideal" Porcelain Oval Pattern Bathtub.
PLATE 812½ G.

Your bathtub should be a source of satisfaction. "Ideal" Porcelain bathtubs are most satisfactory, being made entirely of solid clay—there is no metal used in their construction. Imitators of "Ideal" porcelain bathtubs cannot dispute the superiority of Pottery Plumbing Fixtures. Let us send you illustrations and refer you to users of "Ideal" porcelain bathtubs in your neighborhood.

"Ideal" Porcelain Trademark **Every Piece Bears This Label**

Offices and Showroom Trenton, N. J.

The Trenton Potteries Company

Factories at Trenton, N. J.

"The World's Largest Manufacturers of Pottery Plumbing Fixtures."

THE PORCELAIN TOWER AT NANKIN

IN 1430 A. D., after nineteen years of ceaseless labor and an expenditure of about $4,000,000, the Chinese government finished the wonderful porcelain tower at Nankin, which stood for nearly four and a quarter centuries, until 1856, the most marvelous building ever erected by human hands. It was of octagonal form, 260 feet in height, with nine stories, each having a cornice and gallery without. The name of Porcelain tower was applied to this unique structure on account of the fact that the whole of the outside work was covered with porcelain slabs of various sizes and colors, but principally of red, white, yellow and green. At every one of its nine stories the projecting roof of the gallery was covered with green tiles, each corner being provided with a bell varying in weight from 300 to 1,000 pounds. There were 152 bells in all, each so nicely balanced as to rock back and forth as they were swayed by the breezes, giving out a continuous strain of beautiful but weird music. Ranged in rows between the bells were 128 brass, bronze and silver lamps, which were lighted every night in the year. The apex of the tower starting from its base at the 250-foot level and extending upwards for a height of ten feet, was a monster gilded pine-apple, surmounted by a copper ball about two feet in diameter. A spiral stairway of over 300 steps led from the base to the summit. The building was constructed as a gift to an empress, and was always kept in repair by the government. Lightning struck it in 1801 and tore down the three top stories. The injury was repaired as soon as possible. It would probably be standing to this day had not the Taiping rebels imagined its lights and bells disastrous to their cause.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

BORING THROUGH A MOUNTAIN

THE officials of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, the Moffatt road, say that a tunnel boring machine is being constructed in Denver, which, if it accomplishes the results promised by the inventor, will bore a tunnel through the main range at the foot of James Peak, three miles long, in eighty-eight days. No work will be done on the proposed tunnel until spring. It will cost more than $3,000,000.—*New York Tribune.*

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1907

"Ashland" ... *Mary Hodges* ... 212
The Planting and Care of Roses ... *John W. Hall* ... 218
Furnishing and Decorating Houses of Moderate Cost ... *Kate Greenleaf Locke* ... 219
American Country Clubs: II—Some Country Clubs about Boston ... *Livingston Wright* ... 224
The Small House Which is Good ... 227
I.—A New Colonial House in Salem ... *A. C. Richardson, Architect* ... 227
II.—A Cottage in a New Jersey Village ... *George T. Pearson, Architect* ... 227
Quaint Houses of the South:—"Westover," ... *Day Allen Willey* ... 230
My July Garden ... *May Ellis Nichols* ... 236
The Picture Quality of English Village Cottages ... *Millicent Olmsted* ... 237
Three Garden Plans ... *Elizabeth H. Fairley* ... 241
The Possibility of the Plaster Cast as a Decorative Factor ... *George B. Mitchell* ... 245
Talks about Hardy Perennials:—V ... *W. C. Egan* ... 248
The White Giant Tobacco Plant ... 248
The White Crane's Bill ... 249
The Editor's Talks and Correspondence ... 250
Garden Correspondence ... *W. C. Egan* ... 252

NOTES AND REVIEWS

Russian Architecture ... 1
Porcelain Tower at Nankin; Boring through a Mountain ... 6
Origin of Gargoyles ... 7
The Fifteenth National Irrigation Congress ... 8
Correspondence ... 8
Garden Correspondence ... 9
Changes of Style in Architecture, Decoration and Furniture ... 10
Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's Work ... 12
The Double Chair ... 18
A Home for Old Horses ... 20
Tablet at M'Gown's Pass ... 21
The Little Garden ... 22
Big Carnations of Shakespeare's Time ... 23
Magnificent and Costly Beds of Monarchs ... 23
Large Yield of Fruit in Idaho; Incineration of Garbage ... 24
William Morris a Non-practising Socialist ... 25
The First Elevators; A Fox Hunt Fence ... 26
Ten Acres Enough; A Reasonable Appeal to Millionaires ... 27
Another Wren Building in Peril ... 28
The Pantheon at Guanajuato; A Costly Operating Room ... 29
Lord Leighton's House; Tobacco Grown in Canada; Plants that Take Pills ... 30
Mica; Thomas Hardy as an Architect ... 31

Copyright 1907 by The John C. Winston Co. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Philadelphia Post Office, June 26, 1901

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBERS, 25 CENTS

Remittances may be made by money-order or check, payable to the order of HOUSE AND GARDEN

Subscribers should promptly notify the publishers of any change in address

Manuscripts and photographs suitable for publication in HOUSE AND GARDEN are solicited. Such as are not available will be returned, if postage is enclosed

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

1006–1016 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

"ASHLAND" AS IT IS TO-DAY

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

House and Garden

VOL. XI JUNE, 1907 No. 6

"ASHLAND"

BY MARY HODGES

IN the blue-grass of Kentucky at the extreme eastern end of Lexington, where the old Richmond road broadens into the new Boulevard, lies "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay, and for that reason perhaps, the most interesting of the many charming homes of that well-known country.

Built in 1809, in a veritable land of ash trees, the old house possessed a charm—a savor of another century—not found in the present house, ivy-covered and charming though it be.

In 1854 such serious defects were found in the masonry of the house that rebuilding was necessary; the same materials were used, however, and the original plan of architecture adhered to. The architect, Major Lewinski, a Polish refugee, was a man of great intellect and ability.

For a time "Ashland" passed out of the hands of the Clay family, being sold to the Kentucky University, but was purchased by the late Henry C. McDowell, whose wife is a granddaughter of Henry Clay. Since coming again into their possession, it has assumed once more its former prestige. The present owner of "Ashland" uses it for the breeding of blooded stock, and the distinguished visitor of to-day may be taken out to examine some newly imported breed or an especially fine animal as in the days of the great Commoner when utmost simplicity was the key-note of its hospitality.

"The Old House Possessed a Charm, a Savor of Another Century"

Throughout Mr. Clay's correspondence with his friend Governor Brooke, is a recurring reference to his fondness for his home and agricultural pursuits, and an inventory of the stock at that time, much of which was imported from England and Spain, shows a knowledge and love of things pastoral.

To the same friend Mr. Clay writes, "I assure you most sincerely that I feel myself more and more weaned from public affairs. My attachment to rural occupation every day acquires more and more strength, and if it continues to increase another year as it has in the last, I shall be fully prepared to renounce forever the strifes of public life."

Very pretty stories are told of Henry Clay's love for home and domestic life. A neighbor upon being asked how Mr. Clay stood as a farmer, replied: "Oh! none rank higher, unless, indeed, it be Mrs. Clay."

In 1850 when Clay returned for the last time from Washington, he was met on the outskirts of the town by admiring constituents who took the horses from the carriage and

Copyright, 1907, by The John C. Winston Co.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

with eager hands carried the statesman to the Phoenix Hotel, then Postlethwaite's Tavern. The crowd in the street clamored impatiently for a speech and the traveler appeared on the balcony to comply with their wishes. After thanking them briefly, he said, "And now, I must ask you to excuse me, for strange as it may seem to you, there is an old lady at 'Ashland' whom I would rather see than all of you."

In approaching "Ashland," with its sloping park of blue-grass, its well-kept drives and winding foot-paths of tan-bark, bordered with periwinkle and canopied by interlacing walnut and ash trees, one feels a sense of restful seclusion and well-appointed comfort, and that this was its atmosphere in olden days is plainly written in all one reads of the domestic life there.

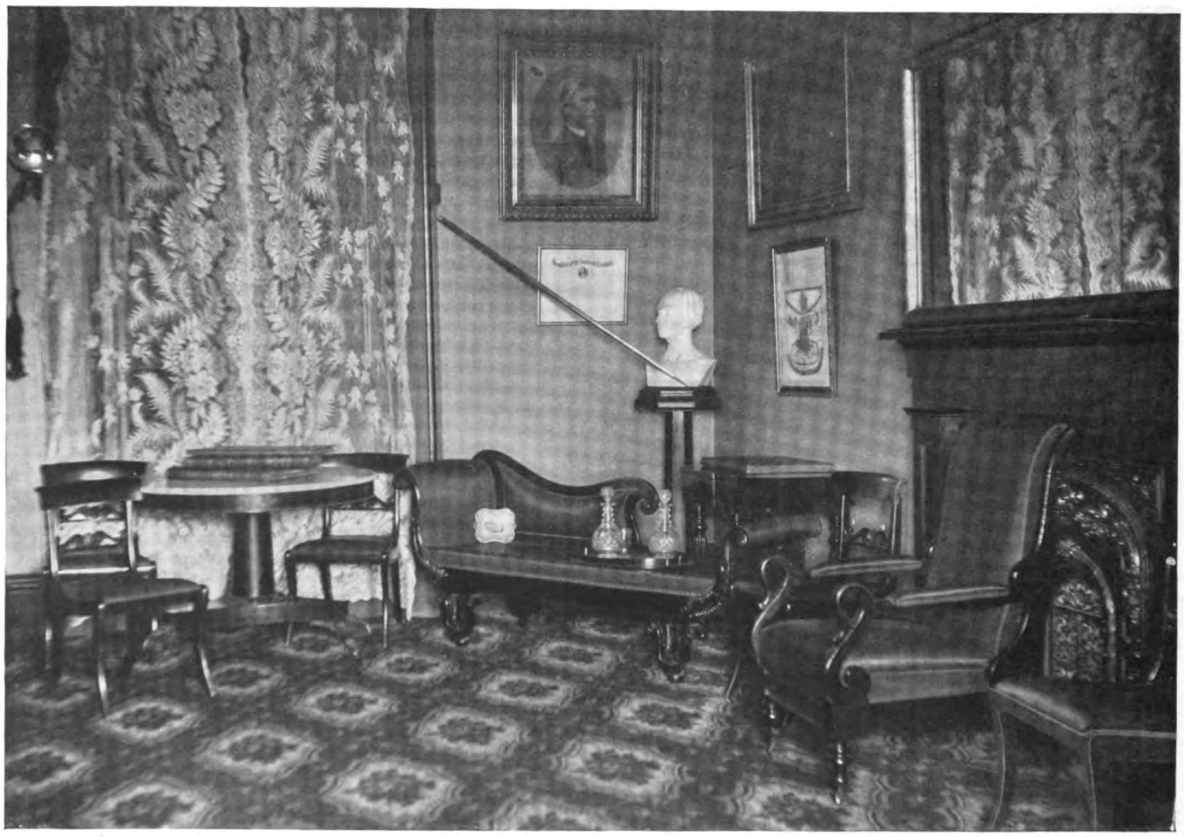
The front door with its Doric columns and semi-circular transom of white glass opens into a square hall which has been greatly modified by the present owners.

The arrangement of the house is not an unusual one in houses of that period, and is quite convenient and attractive. To the left of the front door is a small room used by Mr. Clay as an office; this room in rebuilding was very carefully modeled after the original. On the right is the stairway which is entirely modern, the old stairway being a narrow, awkward affair, intersecting doors and windows as it wound close to the front wall of the hallway. Directly opposite the front entrance are doors leading into the drawing-room and dining-room; these apartments open by French windows into the conservatory.

In the north wing, through which runs a narrow hall, are the library, billiard-room and sleeping apartments. The south wing is entirely devoted to domestic uses. Throughout the woodwork is of beautifully finished ash.

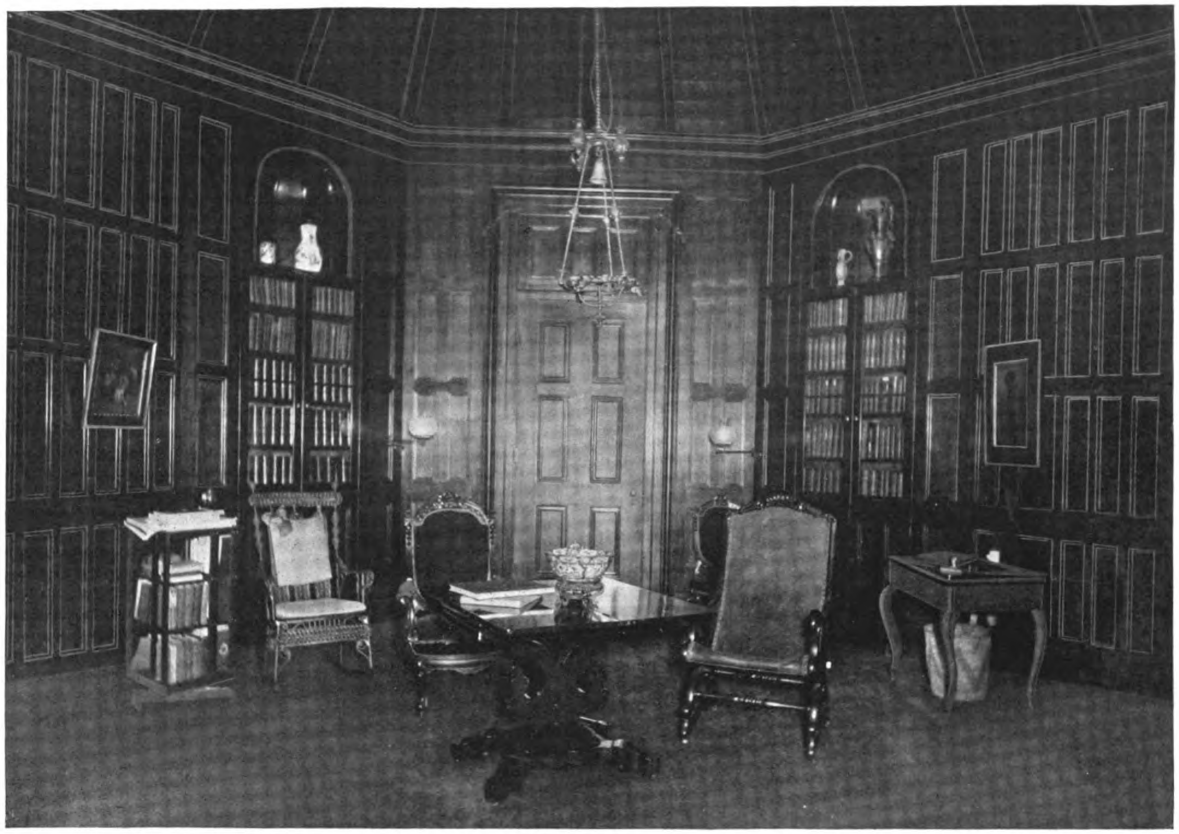
In the dining-room are found many interesting pieces of furniture; two serving tables, one of which shows in the photograph, were brought over the Alleghany Mountains one hundred and fifty years ago by the McDowell ancestors. The heavy claw feet show an Empire feeling in the winged effect and applied brass; the dining-table is equally interesting and is also an heirloom.

Over the safe in this room hangs the portrait (painted by Jouett) of James B. Clay, the hero of Buena Vista, and beneath it the sword he used. The



THE LIVING-ROOM

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



THE LIBRARY—AN OCTAGONAL ROOM, PANELED IN ASH CUT ON THE ESTATE

Sheffield plate and silver at "Ashland," are charming examples of the best art.

Beyond the drawing-room—in the north wing—is the library, which is a small octagonal room, paneled with ash cut from the estate. The book-cases built in the wall are finished at the top by deep lunette embrasures, in one of which is a bust of Henry Clay. The high vaulted ceiling gives dignity and proportion to this room which might otherwise be insignificant. The table and chair—which is done in buffed leather—are heirlooms of those early days; the inkstand on the small desk is the one Mr. Clay used.

Much of the furniture which belonged to "Ashland" is now in the possession of Mrs. John M. Clay, who lives on an adjoining estate. The charming old four-post bed with a tester, done so simply in a thin figured silk, is the one Henry Clay slept in at "Ashland." The group of furniture, wearing still the black haircloth covering it wore in those early days, is strong and symmetrical—the swan arm-chair being particularly fine.

This sofa recalls one in the famous portrait of Madame Récamier by David, which hangs in the Louvre; some of its lines are distinctly those of the *chaise longue*, though its counterpart almost, appears in Lockwood's "Colonial Furniture in America" as an "Empire sofa." The bust of Mr. Clay is by his famous sculptor friend, Joel T. Hart.

In the hall over the drawing-room door is a portrait of Henry Clay done when he was forty-three years old. This portrait is also the work of the Kentucky artist, Matthew H. Jouett; latterly these portraits by Jouett are much appreciated; this one, being a particularly pleasing likeness, has been often photographed.

The view from "Ashland"—commanding as it does a wide sweep of undulating blue-grass meadows and surrounded as it is by splendid forest trees—is one of great beauty.

The pathway of tan-bark, where Mr. Clay's biographers love to picture him walking with bowed head deeply engrossed in affairs of state, is left intact. It wanders off to the left of the house, an enticing avenue with the periwinkle growing saucily over the edges, and the sun peeping through the pines and cedars, with here and there a redbud or flowering dogwood.

The garden and dairy which were Mrs. Clay's especial care, ranked in those days among the best,

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

THE DINING-ROOM

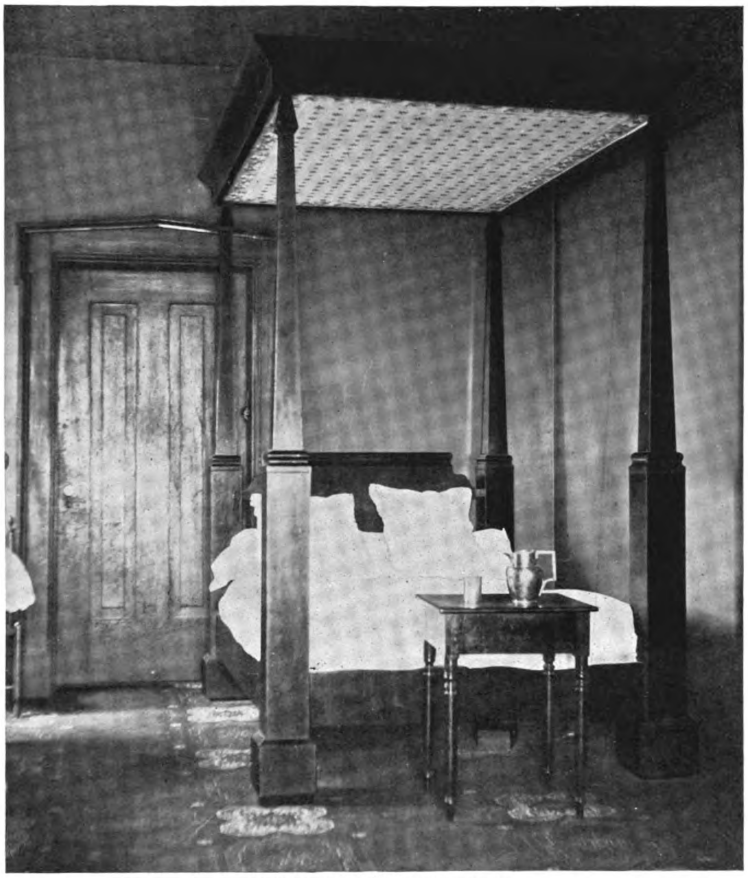
THE HALL

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

in a land too, where such a high standard exists in these matters.

Near the south wing of the house is the kitchen garden, where the daffodils and snowdrops, which tentatively thrust out their early blossoms to greet the first warm day of spring, are those planted by Mrs. Clay's own hands.

Now, as nearly a century ago, "Ashland" receives many distinguished visitors who are welcomed with a simplicity and elegance for which it is as conspicuous now, as it was then. Lafayette, with whom Mr. Clay maintained an unbroken correspondence for many years, was once a guest there. Daniel Webster, Captain Marryat, Harriet Martineau, His Excellency Baron de Marechal, at one time Austrian Minister at Washington, and many others were numbered among its honored guests.



HENRY CLAY'S BEDSTEAD

One fancies, even though it be only a fancy perhaps, that there still lingers in these historic environs an influence of the extraordinary magnetism of its founder. The personality of the man who built and made "Ashland" famous is of no little interest. That the genius of success is still the genius of labor, is an observation that is always apparent in reading the lives of great men.

Born in 1777 in a place in Hanover County, Virginia, called the "Slashes"—one of seven children—Henry Clay's early life was not one of luxury. His widowed mother was a hard working woman whose high courage and energy colored his whole life.

Carl Schurz writes of Mr. Clay: "Few public characters in American history have been the subject of more heated controversy. There was no measure of detraction and obloquy to which during his lifetime his opponents would not resort, and there seemed to be no limit to the admiration and attachment of his friends. The animosities against him have naturally long ago disappeared, but even now we may hear old men, who knew him in the days of his strength, speak of him with an enthusiasm and affection so warm and fresh as to convince us that the recollection of having followed his leadership is among the dearest treasures of their memory. The remarkable fascination he exercised seemed to have reached even beyond his living existence."

In 1828, when Mr. Clay was defeated for the Presidency, Horace Greeley wrote of him: "Men shed tears at his defeat and women went to bed sick from pure sympathy with his disappointment."

Mr. Clay then retired to private life, and of his journey from Washington to "Ashland" he wrote: "My progress has been marked by every token of attachment and heartfelt demonstrations. I never experienced more testimonies of respect and confidence, nor more enthusiasm —dinners, suppers, balls, etc. I have had literally a free passage—taverns, stages, toll gates have been literally thrown open to me."

It has been said that in the last thirty years of his life Henry Clay could not travel, but only make progresses.

When he left his home the public seized him and bore him along over the land, the committee of one State passing him along to another, and the cheers of one town dying away as those of the next caught his ear.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Planting and Care of Roses

By JOHN W. HALL

THE gardener who has at command only limited space on which to grow roses is at once concerned as to how to get the best results in quantity and quality of blooms.

It is of primary importance that the ground where rose bushes are to be set should be well prepared, spaded and carefully pulverized to a depth of from twelve to twenty inches, and mixed with well-rotted compost, to which has been added, while in the heap, a small quantity of air-slacked lime. Roses require a rich soil and if the ground is not naturally fertile, the quality lacking must be supplied.

Rose bushes should not be set where the ground is low or the drainage bad, but if this cannot be avoided place a layer of broken brick, cinders or similar material at the bottom of the bed to act as a sub-drain.

Having the ground in good condition set the rose bushes just as near as possible to the way they stood in the nursery; i.e., spread out the roots naturally and put the bush in the ground a depth sufficient to bring a dark line which will be shown on the stem, even with the surface. Fill in around the plant with fine soil, mixed with sand if convenient, and press it down firmly with the hand or foot; keep well watered, and shade if the weather is warm or sunny. Budded and grafted bushes should be set so that the junction of stock and graft is two inches below the surface of the soil. Let the habit of growth of the rose determine the distance at which they are set. A distance of three feet is not too much for strong growers.

Equally important with the preparation of the soil and the planting of the bushes is the care and cultivation of them. At the time of planting all roses should be cut back. If the bushes are already established they should be pruned during the first spring month. Cut out weak and decayed parts and such growth as crowds the plant and prevents light and air from having free access.

A safe rule is to prune growing, delicate plants severely, and for strong plants shorten the branches but little, but thin them out well. Prune for shapeliness of plant and promotion of bloom buds. To cause hybrid perpetuals to bloom twice in summer, give them a second pruning after the first bloom in June.

Stir the soil about the roots of the roses frequently, and do not plant annuals among them. To do their best, the plants should have all the nourishment the soil can furnish. Avoid an excessive blooming during the first year of the plant; rather let them take strength into the root and stem for the second season when results will be much more satisfactory. Vigilance is the price of healthy plants and fine blooms. In the autumn mulch heavily with manure and in the winter provide some protection by wrapping or covering; evergreen boughs make a good covering, and may be stacked about tall bushes which is better than bending them. During the summer make an application of a light straw manure. This will prevent the soil from drying out too rapidly, and at the same time the rains will wash its nutriment to the roots of the plants.

By liberal fertilization and thorough cultivation the plants may be kept healthy and in good growing condition. Such roses are not likely to be attacked by insects, or if attacked not easily injured. If insects appear apply the proper remedies promptly and vigorously and keep the ground stirred about the bushes. As a rule a strong stream of water from a hose applied once a day will keep the roses free from insects. But if this is not effective, insecticides must be resorted to.

The rose bug is at times very troublesome as well as destructive to the buds. It can be effectively disposed of by a kerosene emulsion made and applied as follows: Shave up one fourth pound of hard laundry soap and dissolve in two quarts of boiling water; add one pint of kerosene oil and stir briskly for four or five minutes, until thoroughly mixed. Dilute to twice its bulk with water and sprinkle it on the bushes with a spraying syringe or a whisk broom. Repeat as often as required to keep the plants clear of the bugs.

About the time the leaves are fairly well developed, there usually appears the rose caterpillar. It glues the leaves together to form a shelter and its presence cannot be mistaken. The only effective remedy is to go over the bushes and remove and destroy the leaves inhabited, thereby destroying the pests.

Saw-fly larva, and other insects appear at a later season than do caterpillars, unless prevented by an occasional spraying. If they should, however, make their appearance destroy and dispose of them by sprinkling the plants lavishly with powdered white hellebore. It is well to moisten the bushes before applying the hellebore as the moisture will cause it to stick to the foliage.

Mildew on the plants is best cured by an application of sulphur or soot. As with the application of hellebore, the bushes should be first sprinkled.

The observance of these suggestions will in practically every instance insure healthy plants and blooms of the greatest perfection.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Furnishing and Decorating Houses of Moderate Cost

By KATE GREENLEAF LOCKE

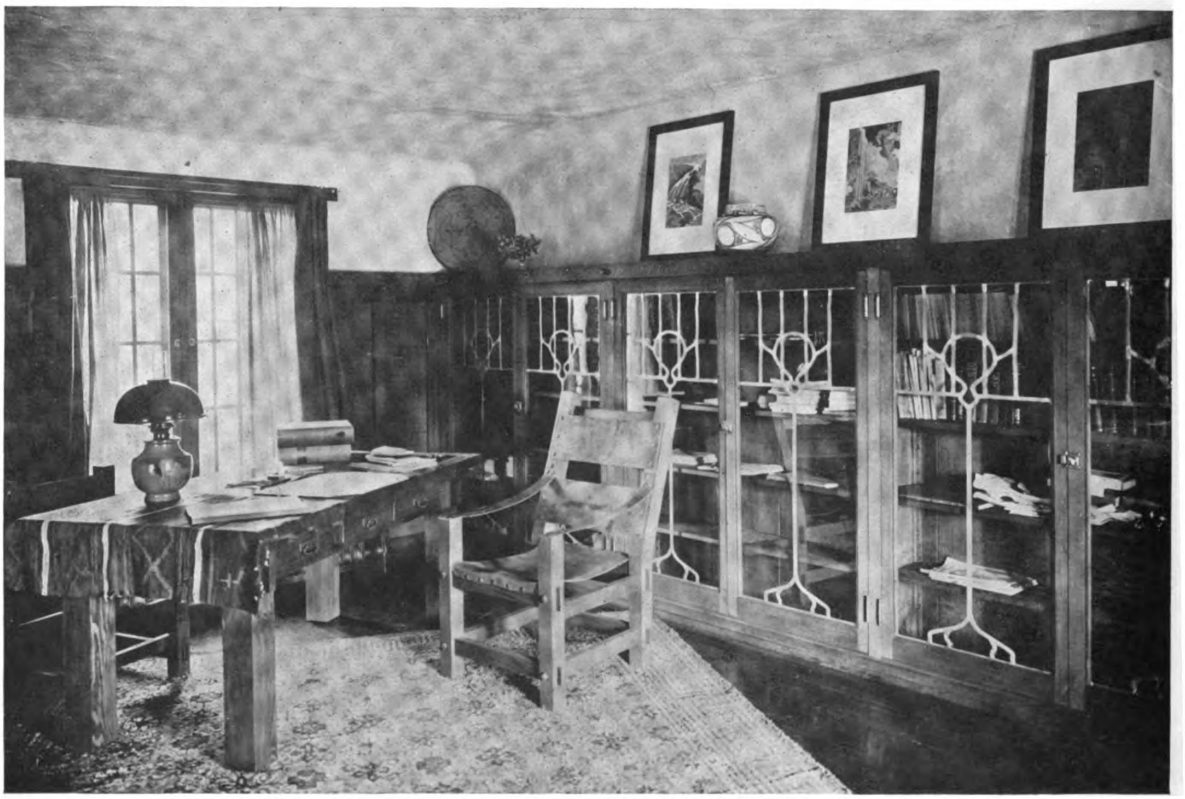
As the typical American is the man of moderate means so the typical American home is the one which strikes the happy mean between that which is artificially gorgeous and showy and the one in which the limitations of embarrassed circumstances prevent an attempt at decorative effects or any distinct line of furnishing. The home which is designed for the enjoyment of living, which is created to minister to the individual tastes of its occupants, is the one which is to be described in this article; fortunately this class of building is growing in popularity and spreading far afield in its exemplifications. Its ofttimes quaint simplicity and undoubted artistic completeness attracts the rich man who is tired of living for show, and he builds a house of modest pretensions simply because it appeals to his artistic instincts and because of its "home" suggestion. On the other hand, there are also recruits from the poorer classes as very few men or women are, in these prosperous days, too poor to cherish ideals in the matter of home-building and furnishing. Thus it is that the house of this class (that is the house of moderate cost) has come to represent the typical dwelling of the majority of the American people.

Out of this concrete desire among people of culture to express themselves artistically in building, has sprung some distinct types of architecture and with the architect a style of furnishing which befits it. When we would classify the types of furnishing among those which are purely American we begin with the Colonial. Formed of a selection from the English, French and Flemish furniture of the period when the European colonists settled and became communities in this country, it represented the taste of those communities rather than of individuals. So well was the selection made that we have never improved upon it, and to-day the "Colonial" stands for the best and most refined taste in furnishing and decorating a house as well as in its architectural construction. Colonial architecture, as well as Colonial furniture, has been so thoroughly exploited since we have returned (after a lapse of threescore years) to a sincere appreciation of it, that it would be superfluous to describe it here and yet it would be impossible to enumerate the types of houses and furnishing which have grown out of the needs and tastes of America without alluding to it. There are two styles of Colonial houses in the United States—the Northern

THE EDDY BUNGALOW AT PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE LIVING-ROOM OF THE EDDY BUNGALOW—DINING-ROOM AT END CAN BE SEPARATED BY CURTAINS



THE LIBRARY IN THE EDDY BUNGALOW

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

AN EXTERIOR COVERED WITH "SHAKES"

and Southern; they differ simply through the fact that the South in Colonial days was more generally settled by a wealthy class of English and French people than was New England and that they were, aside from the consideration of means, less frugal in their style of living. Hence, in the furniture as in the houses, there is less that is prim and Puritanic, more that is French and fanciful. The markets on which we draw for the richest and most elaborate Colonial furniture today are in Charleston, Natchez and New Orleans; the ones which furnish us with the purest and most exquisite of the simpler Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite pieces are in New England. The Colonial house in the South spreads over more ground than it does in the North. As has been said of this type of house, "it may upon occasion be made to spread its wings and porticos over much ground, but it never rambles, and it should always show a front elevation of imposing height; a squat Colonial house is as monstrous as a three-storied bungalow." Also the grace and dignity of classic simplicity should invest it, it should be cheerful and spacious, its front entrance offering welcome to a spacious hall and its porches, porticos and balconies removing effectually every touch of stiffness from an outline singularly pure and unworried with trifling details. Again, it has been said that New England offers in her typical architecture an analogy to the Puritan maiden of early days who did not wear frills upon her frock nor carry her heart upon her sleeve.

THE DINING-ROOM IN THE EDDY BUNGALOW

In the wall-papers which are fit for use in a Colonial house there is sufficient variety to render it an interesting matter to select that which best carries out the idea of the room itself.

Stripes are always appropriate, as are large, flowered designs. Tiny Dresden sprigs of flowers and bunches of buds are particularly effective in Colonial bedrooms where Sheraton furniture is used, while with the four-post bedstead and heavy Chippendale chairs, sprawling flowers and glazed chintzes are fascinating. A Colonial hall may be arched and pillared, or

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

it may be merely a wide passageway through the house, in either case it is a most important feature of a Colonial house and must in all instances show a fine stairway.

The characteristic points which mark a Colonial stairway are: the broad and easy "treads," these may be painted white and carpeted or of polished mahogany—the mahogany hand-rail with white spindles; the "goose-neck" turn of the baluster; the graceful spiral at the foot, replacing the heavy "newel" of the English stairway. In many of the oldest and handsomest houses in America spiral stairways are to be seen and for airy grace and perfection of finish it would be hard to find an analogy in the building of our modern houses.

AN ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE STAIRWAY

The Colonial house which is properly furnished and decorated must in resultant effect be cool, clean and airy. In tone and quality it may be exquisitely dainty and if so desired, enormously expensive, but it must be an expensive simplicity. How very costly such simplicity may be is known only to the collector of antique mahogany.

Therefore we may safely say that the Colonial house while purely a product of American taste should not be classed as the characteristic style which predominates, and this is simply because it does not easily fall within the reach of all classes. There is, however, a style of building and furnishing which fits snugly into the small purse and yet permits a scope artistically, and this is the "bungalow," so called, which has recently appeared amongst us. That it has come to stay is proved by the fact that where ten years ago one bungalow stood alone an object of curiosity and a subject of jests and much derision, hundreds, nay thousands of houses which are slight variations on this original theme, are now to be seen.

A COTTAGE DINING-ROOM WITH SOME COLONIAL FURNITURE

This bungalow was built in Pasadena, California, and cost eight

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

hundred dollars. The bungalow which is illustrated in this article stands also in Pasadena and is said to have cost fifteen thousand dollars. As it is finished inside with costly woods, and as it is as spacious within as many an imposing mansion which has cost fifty thousand dollars, this may well be believed; on the other hand, that first little bungalow with all its modesty and lack of pretension set the fashion which has been so widely followed. True, its foundations were but redwood mudsills laid on the surface of the ground, its walls were of perpendicular boards, and its roof laid with "shakes." There was no plaster in the building, the paper being hung on muslin which was carefully stretched and tacked on the walls and ceilings. There were no open fireplaces, but a hot-air furnace in the cellar kept the entire house comfortable. Its windows and doors were quaint and nothing was lacking in artistic beauty or in one single comfort and convenience of living. Thus it will be seen that this style of architecture covers easily a wider field than any other. In the matter of furnishing, a bungalow permits more license than any other kind of house—it calls for nothing arbitrarily.

You may put everything into it in the way of rich and luxurious furnishings or you may leave nearly everything out, and if you go to either of these extremes with taste and discrimination your house remains unspoiled and still suggestive of all things artistic.

It is my belief that this adaptiveness accounts largely for its popularity. A bungalow which holds Oriental rugs, chairs richly covered with glowing brocades, whose walls are hung with priceless Chinese and Japanese embroideries, and which is filled with teak-wood, ebony or mahogany furniture may be made to appear appropriately furnished, and one which has grass mats on the floor, rustic furniture, Navajo blankets in its doorways and cheesecloth at the windows may be made delightfully attractive.

It would be difficult to devise a scheme for putting fifteen thousand dollars to better use than in the building of the house shown in the illustration and it is a beautiful exposition of a style of architecture and finishing which though it has come to us but recently has already fitted itself into our necessities and tastes. It appeals to a wide circle and several classes because when it is furnished luxuriously and used conventionally there is yet in its atmosphere a delightful flavor of Bohemianism and the liberty and originality that camp life and studio life permits, and yet when it is furnished with extreme simplicity it may (if sufficiently artistic in its treatment) outrank the most expensive conventional house.

The house which is built of "shakes," the elongated shingles of the West, is another outgrowth of the artistic and practical needs of California life. The effect of these long, overlapping shingles on the roof and the side walls of a house is not unlike the "thatch" of an English cottage or the palm houses of tropical countries.

It is picturesque in the extreme, and this style of cottage is also setting the fashion. For summer homes at the seashore or in the mountains these two styles are being followed and adopted throughout the United States.

As the illustrations of these two latter types of houses show, plain walls are preferred to those hung with figured papers—and when these walls have a sand-finish and are calcimined in dull tones of strong colors they are most effective. Pale, elusive tints are always to be avoided in the bungalow or rustic cottage, and wainscoting and heavily beamed ceilings are appropriate. The bedchambers are sometimes papered with flowered effects but the woodwork should always remain unpainted and looks best when stained.

THE EDDY BUNGALOW AT PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, FROM THE NORTHEAST

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

American Country Clubs

II. SOME COUNTRY CLUBS ABOUT BOSTON

By LIVINGSTON WRIGHT

OUT at Brookline, over toward the Dedham line, but within six miles of the State House and Beacon Hill, in a location to be reached by drives over as fine boulevards and highways as are to be found anywhere in the world, the Brookline Country Club was established in 1882. The innovation was largely due to the determination of Mr. J. Murray Forbes, a gentleman widely known for his interest in riding and driving, to create a permanent headquarters for the Boston residents who were able and disposed to back high-class out-of-doors recreation, especially those amusements in which the horse was a feature. The estate originally taken has been enlarged, until now over one hundred acres of picturesque and attractive field, woodland and dale belong to the Country Club. The old mansion that became the club house has been repeatedly altered and added to until the present convenient and tasteful structure stands as practically ideal for the purpose for which it is used. Prior to the inception of the Country Club, its elder rival, the Myopia Hunt, used to hold steeplechase meets on the grounds which are now a part of the former's property. The club house stands in a picturesque location and from its veranda the guests may look off over the broad lawns to the race course and the sporting field. The track is a half mile and in the center is a splendid polo field. The essential arrangements and facilities for driving exhibitions, coaching meets and parades, polo, pony racing, steeplechases, drag hounds and the horsey sports generally have been added to by the laying out of golf links, and the making of tennis courts.

There is a shooting box where experts at trap shooting are wont to test their skill; a toboggan slide has furnished its peculiar winter delights and in the club house, aside from the rooms and conveniences for members who may wish to stop at the place for a somewhat extended length of time, there are dining-rooms, a ballroom, and in brief, all the facilities for recreation and comfort. Besides, the constant use of the club house and grounds for members who drive over for a brief rest and a luncheon, or the private parties that are given, keep the Country Club gay and well filled. The members, of whom there are now some eight hundred, arrange early each autumn a week's carnival of sport. The occasion is a great event of society, and lovers of horsemanship are over in force from New York and Philadelphia. During this festal celebration the four or five days of races, exhibitions and parades bring out thousands of spectators. The coaching parade, the exhibition of fine carriage horses and

THE BROOKLINE COUNTRY CLUB—ONE OF THE FIRST COUNTRY CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE DEDHAM COUNTRY CLUB—HOUNDS GOING TO THE MEET

THE MYOPIA HUNT CLUB—HOUNDS AFIELD

THE MYOPIA HUNT CLUB—HOUNDS IN KENNEL

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

skilled driving, the steeplechase, pony racing and polo, fill the programme with interesting events. This kind of enterprise has spread the fame of the Brookline Country Club. Winter's approach does not witness any decline in the gaiety and popularity of the club house. Sleighing parties frequent it, and the Country Club's informal dances have their especial devotees.

The tremendous development of the North Shore as a place of residence, particularly summer headquarters for society people, has caused genuine enthusiasm among real estate speculators. The jagged and picturesque shore-line that skirts the coast north of Boston has attracted during the past few years throngs of fashionable settlers and as a monument to country life amid this combination of beauty and wealth, we find at Hamilton the famed Myopia Hunt Club, noted for dignity of years, as well as aristocracy of membership.

At Manchester-by-the-Sea is located the Essex County Club. Each institution has its generous estate and its spacious club house. Many of the members make their summer residence at the club headquarters and thus derive the full benefit of its advantages.

South of Boston, out Dedham way, are the noted Norfolk Hunt Club, the Dedham Country Club and the Dedham Polo Club. In fact, suburban to Boston, turn where you will you find important hunt or country clubs. In Watertown is the Bay State Driving Club, occupying a $90,000 mansion house on School Street, possessing a fine estate and a membership of seven hundred and fifty. One of the newest of such organizations, it is already one of the most popular. Westward toward Worcester is the Worcester County Club. Swinging into the northeast, we find the Middlesex Hunt Club, which gives successful horse shows and carnivals each year on the Middlesex meadows near Lincoln.

One of the newest, the Commonwealth Country Club, is located at Chestnut Hill and overlooks a beautiful view of the Brookline "Reservoir" region.

While the Myopia has been the pioneer in Boston Country Club life and has sought to most influentially and enthusiastically follow out the edict conveyed in its name, it must be confessed that Bostonians have actually to do most of their cross countrying in quest of the anise-seed-bag rather than that of the strategic fox. This same is true with reference to other noted hunt clubs of this country.

As many of the members are busy men, it means much for the Boston business man to be able to remain at his office until two o'clock and yet get his afternoon of cross-country riding. It is a matter of pride to the Bostonian that the first Country Club of America was established there.

THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRY CLUB

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Small House Which is Good

I. A New Colonial House in Salem—A. C. Richardson, *Architect*

II. A Cottage in a New Jersey Village—Geo. T. Pearson, *Architect*

A New Colonial House in Salem

THE accompanying illustrations, etc., show a house recently erected at Salem, Mass., the ancient Puritanical city so well known the world over for its past history and especially for its many fine examples of Colonial architecture.

Probably no city in the country has better representative types of the Colonial period than the city in which Hawthorne was born. For its refinement of mouldings, delicacy of detail, proportions, etc., it stands distinctively apart.

Thoroughly appreciating the beauty of the old and realizing that any new work should conform to the spirit of the past and be harmonious with the surroundings, the architect has followed throughout, both outside and inside the detail, proportions, etc., abounding in the city.

The house is fortunate in being placed on a large and beautifully located lot, overlooking the harbor from which many a ship and bark has sailed in times past to the remote corners of the earth bringing back cargoes, the value of which made possible the erection of the many fine mansions.

It is set back about one hundred and seventy-five feet from the street named in honor of General Lafayette after his visit and entertainment at the home of one of the old Salem families.

The exterior is of wood and the walls are clapboarded excepting the front, the central portion of which is of plain matched sheathing and on each side there is rusticated sheathing with a sinkage, not beveled, but at right angles.

The columns are square instead of round and the balustrades are of an exceptionally interesting design; the roof balustrade has the old time blind or fan ornament in the center.

The front entrance is enriched by the sidelights of leaded glass painted white, as is the entire house; the pilaster caps have been carefully modeled after an old example, having a partially opened rosebud in place of the common rosette, etc.

Entrance to the house is through a vestibule (at each side of which are coat closets) into the living-room, off of which opens the library with its book-cases, seat and fireplace; between living and dining-room there is a sun and flower bay, a large built-in elliptical settle opposite a fireplace of red brick with wide white mortar joints; a wooden grille fills in space between the columns at ends of settle.

A side entrance leads to hall and back stairs, cellar stairs are most accessible both from kitchen and main hall; both butler's and kitchen pantry are conveniently located between kitchen and dining-room, and the latter is provided with a buffet with glazed doors, shelves, drawers, etc.

The main staircase goes to a landing from which entrance is obtained to the loggia; the second floor has five chambers all of which have ample and roomy closets. Owners' bath has bay for sun baths as an additional feature. A sewing-room fitted up with flap shelves, drawers, etc., is also provided for. The attic has space for four bedrooms.

The interior, excepting the service portion, is finished entirely in white with mahogany doors and is simple but effective; the floors are of hardwood throughout. The landscape plan shows the scheme for beautifying the grounds about the house to the best advantage.

A Cottage in a New Jersey Village

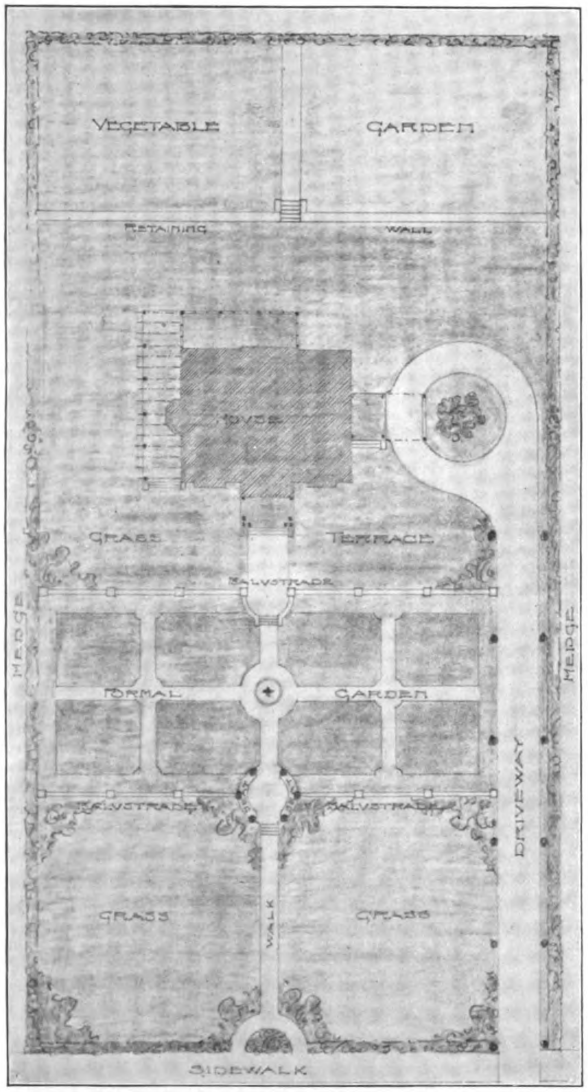
THE result sought in the plan of this cottage—which has been built in a southern New Jersey village—was the arrangement, within the limits of a small rectangle, of an effect somewhat rambling, with attractive nooks, to utilize every square foot of space to advantage, and to give an interior of apparently greater scope than the size would indicate. To this end, vistas through the house are lengthened by placing windows and doors on axial lines so that the view is continuous to some point of interest from the main rooms.

The walls are of plain and header bricks first story, with second story of frame, white pebble-dashed between timbering, the roof of shingles, and a cellar is under the entire house.

The third story has two bedrooms, and trunk closets. Main hall has chestnut wood finish, in silver gray stain, and the remaining rooms painted wood finish. Simple and appropriate detail marks the designs of mantels, stairway, arch to hall alcove and china closets. The floors throughout are of narrow boards, oil finished; the construction of all portions substantial, and the utilities of the house such as plumbing, heating and cooking appliances all of the best class. When built the cost was $5,700, but under existing conditions of labor, etc., would represent a value of about $6,500 complete in a suburb not dominated by city prices.

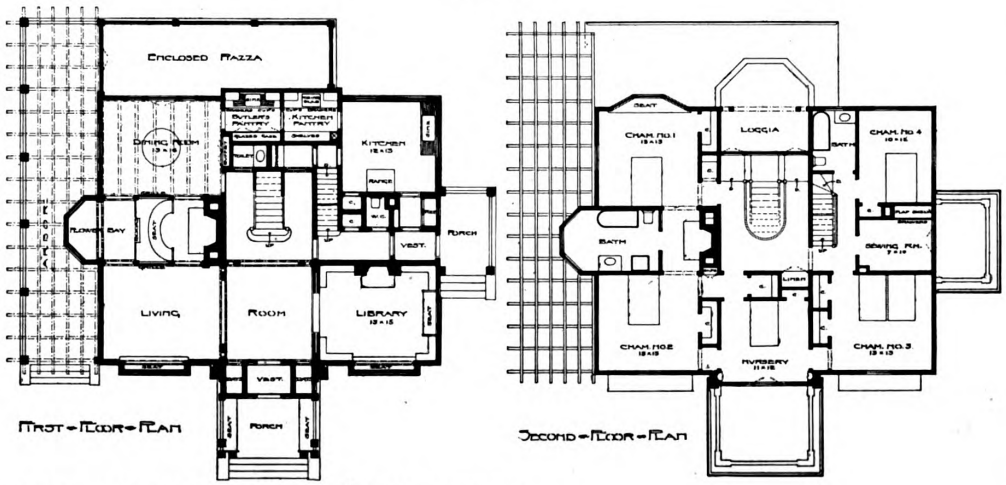
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



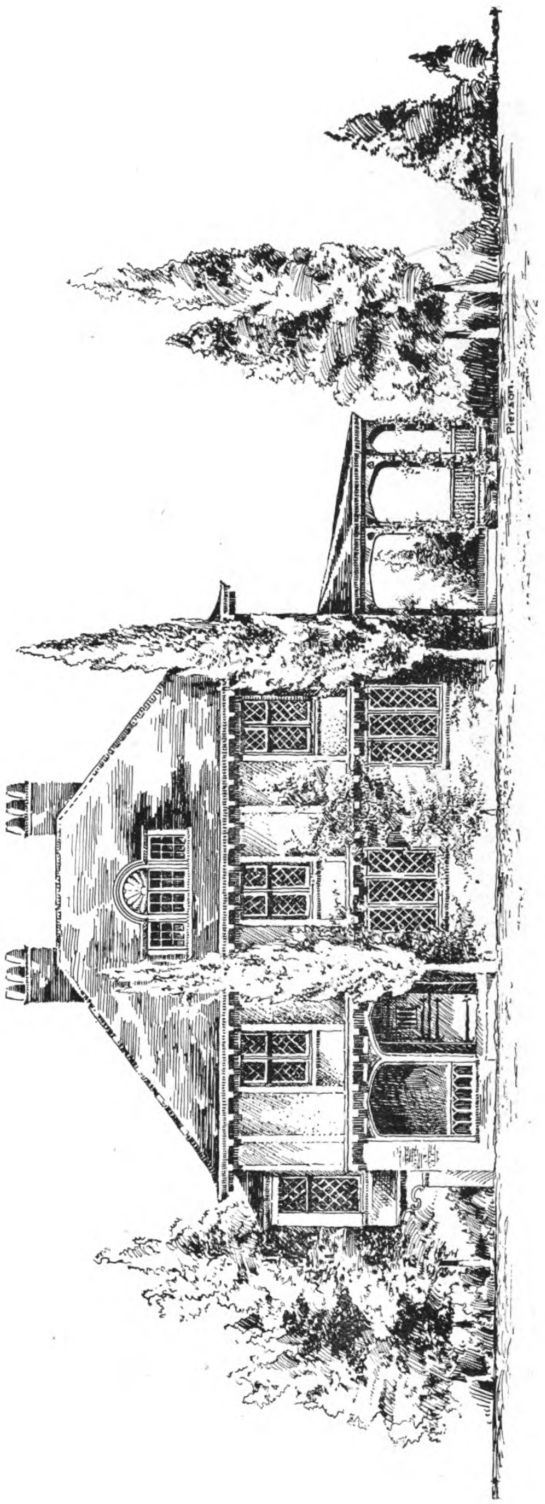
Plan of House Lot

THE HOUSE

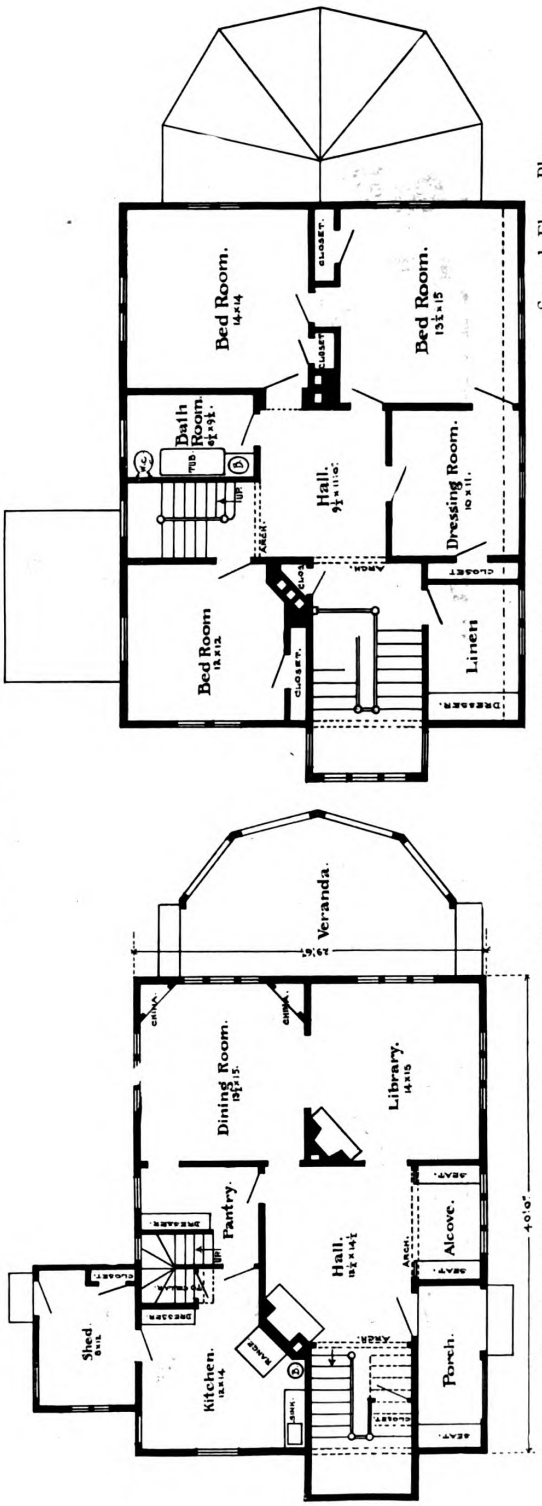


A NEW COLONIAL HOUSE IN OLD SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

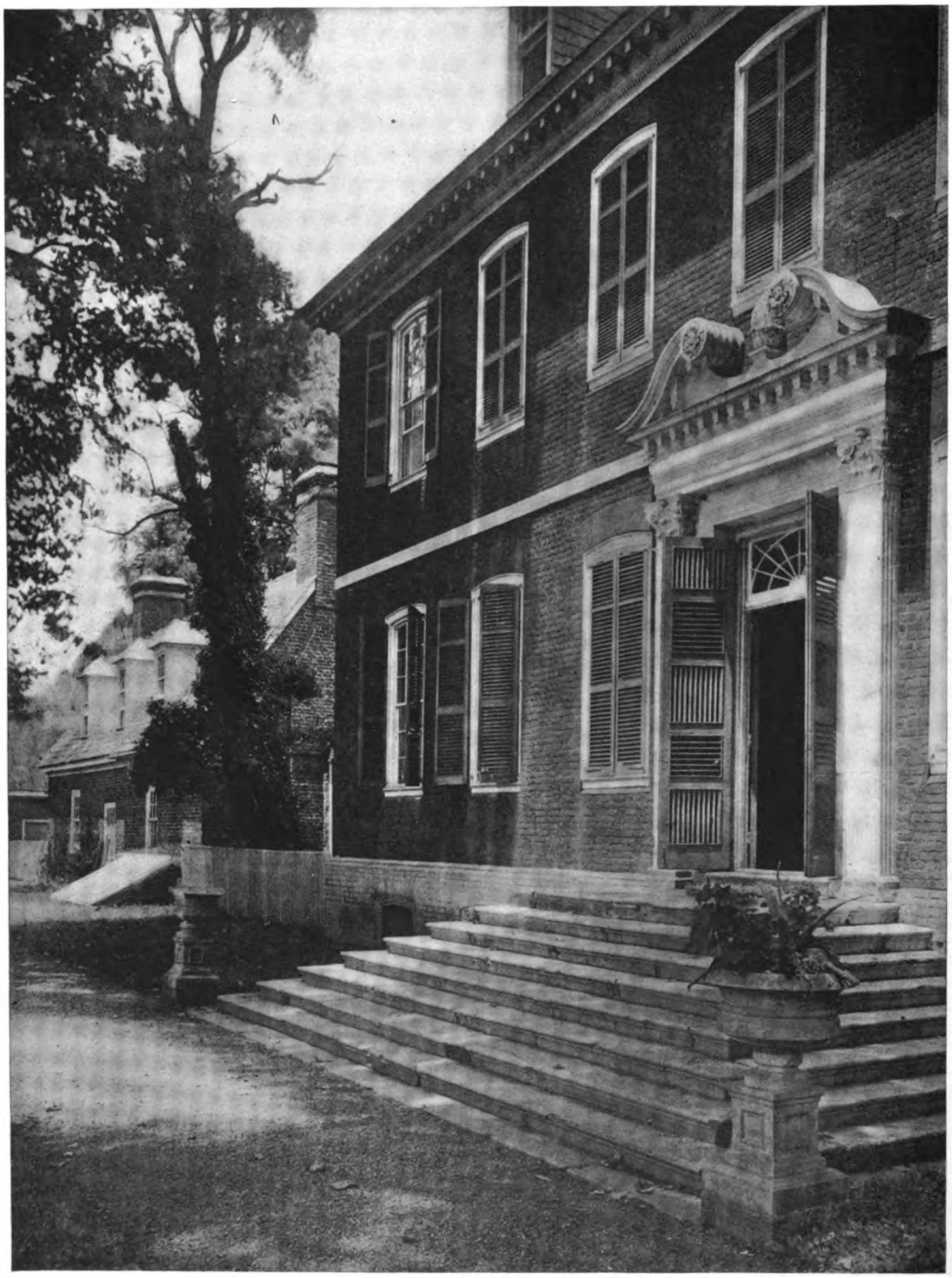


A FRONT VIEW OF THE COTTAGE



A COTTAGE IN A NEW JERSEY VILLAGE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



THE DOORWAY OF "WESTOVER," ON THE JAMES RIVER

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Quaint Houses of the South

"WESTOVER"

An Historic Virginia Mansion

By DAY ALLEN WILLEY

WHEN we think of Virginia we associate this State with the many homes of Colonial days which fortunately are still preserved to such an extent that the architecture of the houses and to a certain degree the original arrangement of the gardens and lawns surrounding, can be studied. Of the interesting manor-houses, however, "Westover" house is perhaps the most interesting because it is not only so well preserved to-day but because of its great historic interest and the fact that it was owned by a man who not only had the wealth but the ability to make it a center of culture.

Upon the shores of the James river still stand a number of mansions which were built in the eighteenth century. Among them all, however, "Westover" is conspicuous both for its size and design. A mere glance at the exterior of the house impresses the visitor with its generous proportions—generous for the times when it was built, as the bricks and so much of the material composing it were brought from the Old World. The main building, three stories in height, is surmounted by one of the familiar steep hipped roofs which is relieved by a row of dormer windows. This portion of the building seems modern in contrast with the lower portion with its picturesque entrance reached by a series of three-sided stone steps. The remarkably broad façade of red brick is especially noticeable as well as the excellent condition of the exterior of the main building. The same may be said, however, of the wings which are connected by colonnades with the house proper.

Stepping inside the main entrance, attention is first attracted to the spacious hallway which was elaborately carved and paneled by the builder even for the Colonial period when this form of decoration was so popular. The hall is about ten feet in width and is further adorned with very wide and ornamental cornices. At the left of the hall are the library and dining-room, each of which still contains the decorations of walls and ceiling with which they were originally ornamented. It may be said here that the Library at "Westover" originally contained the finest and largest private collection of books owned in America, at the time aggregating nearly four thousand volumes. Some of the furniture of the last century also remains in these rooms as well as excellent examples of Colonial chairs and tables in the parlor which is, of course, located opposite.

The elaborate stairway, reaching from the front hall to the upper portion of the house, is also worthy of mention. It can truly be called artistic in its design and finish. Divided into two sections these are joined at nearly right angles. While the staircase is of remarkable width, considering the period when it was constructed, its twisted balusters carved out of solid mahogany arouse the admiration of the visitor who appreciates the quality of its material and workmanship. The chambers above are finished and decorated with the same elegance and refinement which marks the interior of the lower rooms.

"WESTOVER" FROM THE NORTH

Possibly the most notable feature of the interior of the building is the mantel in the drawing-room. The owner secured this in Italy, paying an equivalent of twenty-five hundred dollars in American money for it, a very large

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

sum for the time when it was carved. The pediment and borders of the mantel are of very fine white marble, of exquisitely wrought design. The background of the mantel is of black veined marble, which forms a striking contrast to the white framework in which it is set.

A very conspicuous object on the grounds surrounding the building is the splendid oak which stands in front of the main entrance near enough to afford shade to the building, but the tulip poplars about the lawn are also Nature's contribution to the century ago, are in such condition that they have needed little or no repair. The statuary with which the grounds were adorned was supported by strong capped buttresses some of which are still to be seen. The estate, however, passed through several wars, the Civil War being waged in this part of Virginia with great destruction to its property. On several occasions soldiers camped at "Westover" and the left corridor and wing were destroyed during the sixties. Fortunately, the balance of the buildings was left intact. But the history of "Westover" dates away

THE MAIN HALL

landscape which should not be omitted in such a description. Even when merely in leaf they are beautiful, but when in flower their beauty is almost indescribable. The extensive lawn in front of the house is of proportions in keeping with the size of the building itself. Fortunately, the estate has fallen into hands that have carefully preserved, as far as possible, its natural surroundings and the lawn is kept in as good condition as when it was the pride of its owner. Sloping down to the water's edge, it is protected from the encroachment of the river by massive walls of masonry which, although they were built over a back to the time when hostile Indians descended upon it in the seventeenth century and massacred no less than thirty-three of the white people who were upon the estate.

Running here and there beneath the even sod of the lawn are underground passages, all of them large enough to admit a man and some are lined with masonry. When and why these were built has been a subject for discussion among investigators, but a passage in the history of Virginia refers to places made for concealment from enemies. It is believed that some of these passages were built for a refuge

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

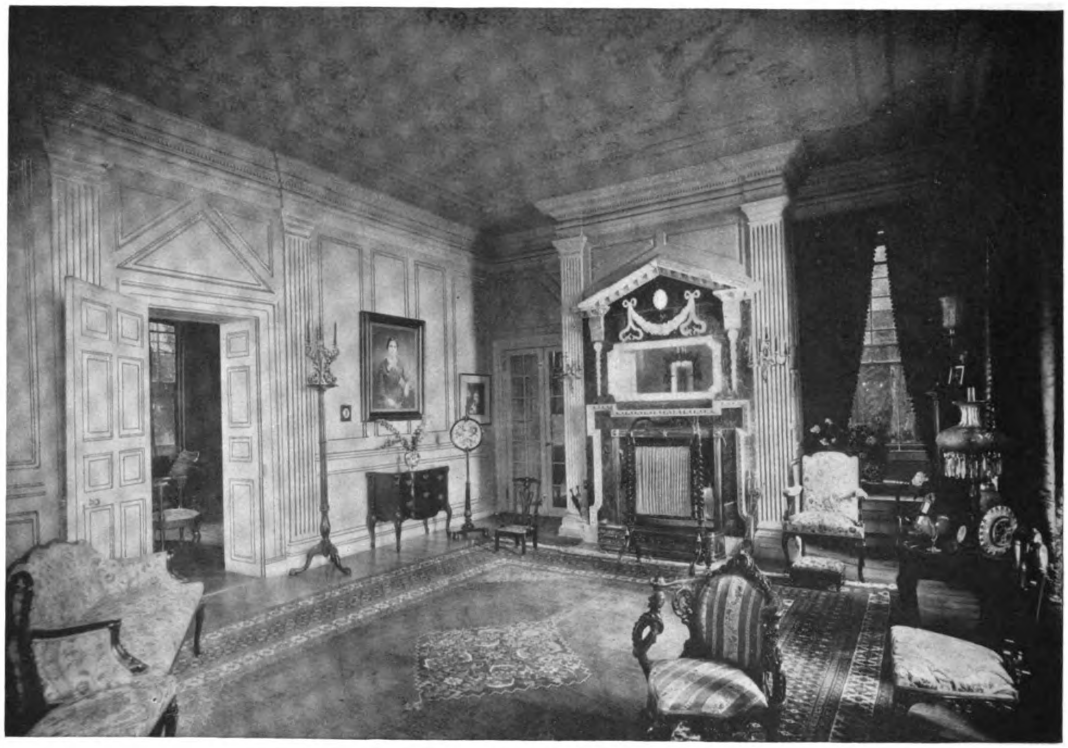
after the massacre referred to and that they date back to the early days of "Westover." The house grounds are entered through a pair of gates which are among the best examples of hammered iron work of this kind to be found in the United States. An excellent view of this gateway is to be seen from the main hallway of the house as it has been placed directly in front of it. The gates, which were made in England, are supported by two massive stone pillars still in good condition. These pillars have been surmounted by eagles made out of lead. The gates themselves are ornamented with the crest of the Byrd family which represents the martlet.

It may be needless to say that the deeply interesting history of "Westover" is brought to mind wherever the visitor treads, either in-doors or out-of-doors, the massive walls of the house bringing to mind the home of the founder of the Byrd family who at "Belvidere" resided in a literal stronghold with his wife and children, guarded by a garrison of fifty men from the attacks of the savages. "Belvidere" was located in what is now the suburbs of the city of Richmond. While he built the original house at "Westover," it remained for his second son to make of it what was at that time probably the most noted home of the Colonies, since it was not only a *salon* where gathered the gentry and beauty of the South, but was a model for the agriculturist while it was a resort of the gentleman and sportsman as well as the patron of art and literature and had among its guests the most noted statesmen of the day. Spacious as was the house and ample as were its grounds, "Westover" was not too large for the brilliant company which so frequently gathered beneath its roof.

THE DINING-ROOM

While the younger Byrd spent his childhood in Virginia, his education was completed in England and on the Continent both in school and by travel. When the death of his father in 1704 placed him in possession of "Westover," Colonel Byrd, though but thirty years old, had that education and refinement which justly gained for him the title of "William Byrd, Gentleman," which clung to him until his death in 1744. During the forty years which he was the master of "Westover," he gratified his tastes by collecting objects of art, not only for the decoration of his home but for beautifying the grounds.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



THE DRAWING-ROOM

THE MAIN STAIRWAY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

It was one of the first estates in America to be adorned with statuary. Having a fondness for flowers and the means to gratify it, the owner of "Westover" had elaborate conservatories, traces of which are still to be seen. He built drives and walks both from the interior highways and from the river, marking the entrance to the grounds with ornamental gates such as we have mentioned. His ideas were far broader than those of the usual country gentleman, but that he was very practical in his views was shown by his success in the various branches of agriculture, since his fields formed an object-lesson to the settlers of the country round about.

It is also interesting to recall that he really founded the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, selecting these sites in the belief that they were the proper locations for important communities.

The pathetic romance of "Westover" through the life and death of the beautiful Evelyn Byrd, one of the owner's daughters, is familiar to readers of history. But her father's plans for making the old mansion an ideal home from the standpoint of art and beauty as well as in other respects, undoubtedly had her cordial assistance. Educated also in England, where she acquired all of the accomplishments of the polished gentlewoman, her taste and ideas were displayed in various ways both in and out of the house.

Consequently, the tombs of the master of "Westover" and his favorite daughter, which are located but a short distance from the house, form objects of melancholy interest to the visitor. It may be added that five years after Colonel Byrd's death the house was partly destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt according to the original design and of the same proportions, so that the "Westover" house of to-day is but little changed in appearance since the eighteenth century. Until 1814 it was held by descendants of Colonel Byrd, but after that date passed out of the family.

THE NORTH GATE

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

My July Garden

By MAY ELLIS NICHOLS

WE did not go to the country last year till almost the middle of July—the tenth, to be definite—and every one said it was entirely too late to plant a garden. So, indeed, it seemed to me, but the difficulty of catering for a family table with the nearest green grocer more than a mile away tempted me to give the doubt the benefit.

There was plenty of land,—sod—with such a luxuriant growth of clover that there could be no doubt of its fertility. A plot thirty by forty feet was plowed and harrowed, three loads of barn-yard fertilizer were added and all was ready for the seed.

I repaired to a local seed store, but here discouragement awaited me. The stock of seed was depleted, indeed some kinds quite exhausted. After much opening of drawers, emptying of envelopes, discussion and delay, I departed with five cents worth each of the following seeds:

Spinach, improved, thick leaves; radishes, early long scarlet; parsley, fine triple curled; beets, Crosby's Egyptian; lettuce, Ferry's early prize head; cucumbers, white spine; beans, golden wax; corn, country gentleman. To these I afterward added ten anemic tomato plants, derelicts of the stock raised for the spring planting. I tried to get onion "sets," also, but these were not to be found at all.

On the advice of the farmer, who plowed the land for me, the garden was planted in rows three feet apart so that it could be tilled by a horse cultivator; this was never done, however. On the twelfth of July, 1906, at noon, the last seed was covered, the last tomato plant set, and the period of waiting began.

It was hot and dry, and I so feared that my seeds would not germinate that for three nights I carried water and thoroughly moistened them. On the fifth day, however, my fears were set at rest. A filmy green line penciled the whole length of the lettuce row, and the radishes were also above the ground; while in less than a week the tiny red stems of the beets were visible. In the meantime the tomato plants were feasting on the rich soil and holding themselves straight and strong. The parsley was the last thing to come up and the only thing—to anticipate a little—that we had no use of in any way.

Four or five days after the garden was planted there was abundant rain and after that there were almost daily showers, so that the goddess who helps the brave this time seemed to include the presumptuous in her favors. The conditions were ideal, and such as could not, of course, be counted on, but the results were ideal too. How that garden grew! What a thing of beauty it was! Three weeks from the day it was planted the lettuce, crisp, juicy, perfect was on our table; and from that time till we reluctantly left it on the eighth of September, we picked all we could use beside distributing it generously to our friends. On the same day that we began to use the lettuce, August 2d, I pulled a radish five inches long and as large around as my thumb, a pearl of its kind. The radishes, too, lasted for several weeks, providing a relish, not only for our own table, but for the lunch of the workmen who were building a near-by summer cottage.

The third vegetable ready for use was the beet, in the form of greens. These were picked August 14th and the spinach was ready August 21st. The cucumbers were tasted first August 23d, though they might have been used some time before; and August 24th we ate delicious butter beans from our own garden. None of the tomatoes ripened till the first week in September, but we had fried the green ones and made chow-chow and pickles for a week or two previous. From about the 20th of August we were independent of the green grocer, except for potatoes and things we bought to make a variety. We did not stay late enough in September to get the benefit of the corn. Beside the vegetables we used on the table, I put up my winter supply of pickles, both tomato and cucumber, extravagantly using the tiny little cucumbers, 200 of which I once picked in three days.

As some one is likely to insist that I "count the cost," the items of my garden are as follows:

Work with team—plowing, etc	$3 15
Three loads of fertilizer at 25 cents per load	75
Seven and one-half hours raking and planting	1 11
Seeds	40
Tomato Plants	20
Total	$5 61

So much for the debit side. In return we had all the vegetables we could use for more than three weeks and might have had for six, could we have stayed to enjoy them. I was relieved of the anxiety of making sure of our supply from the grocer, and had, in addition, my winter's store of pickles. If the debit side still seems to weigh up the credit, put in the other side of the balance all the delight of really owning a garden and seeing it grow; the satisfaction of viewing the discomfiture of the skeptics; the summer's experience; add this and who will not agree with me that the experiment was a success—that my garden really paid.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Picture Quality of English Village Cottages

By MILLICENT OLMSTED

(*Photographs by Martha Olmsted Winsor.*)

THE picture quality of the English village is not equaled by anything in our own country. There is nothing that clings more persistently and pleasantly to the memory after a trip through England, no matter how hurried, than this incontrovertible charm of the English villages. One needs not the artistic bias to perceive, to recognize and to love their quaint loveliness. They are so homely, so domestic, so peaceful, so holy-seeming, the culminating point ever being the Gothic tower or modern spire of God's house brooding gently over the blessed acre of the dead.

To analyze the component parts of this acknowledged charm is like pulling to pieces the sweet scented blossom. We may see its color and shape and count its petals and stamens, but its perfume we cannot find and it perishes on the air as we investigate.

Naturally, their most conspicuous quality has been and will be yet for decades, age. Time has rubbed off the angles and hard lines of youth and crudity, and left the soft tones, the delicate shadows, the tempered strength of deep experience, so that the merest passer-by is impressed by the romance and history manifolded upon the ancient, ivy grown walls.

Does ever ivy grow so luxuriantly as up their old stone or brick faces? Do moss and lichen ever cling more tenaciously than to their thick gray tiles or their brown straw thatches?

A TYPICAL VILLAGE POST OFFICE

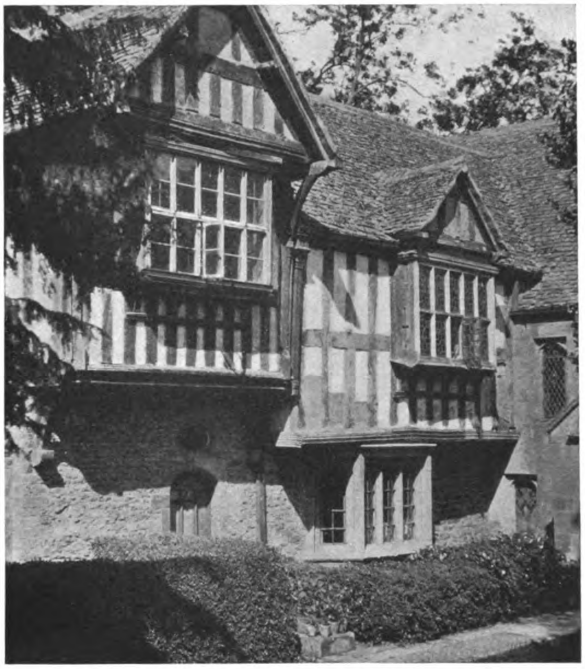
No Americans attempt to deny the picturesque charm for them in the thatch. However plain a house, a thatch lends to it a physiognomy, a character. Whether it be straggly and thin, or smooth and thick, patched and weather stained or adorned with splotches of green and yellow moss, it always pleases. Find the little windows pushed up under its overhanging fringe! See the roses wandering over its springy surface!

"A THATCH LENDS A PHYSIOGNOMY"

The thatches are rapidly disappearing, modern building methods and hygienic laws having read their death sentence. Thank fortune, that we who have seen them have that joy to remember, even if when we go again square, hard-edged tiles are set where the thick thatch used to cast its shadow!

Then there is the whimsicality of arrangement that excites the imagination of the stranger. Why, why, why, we wonder. Up on a knoll, down in the dell stand the cottages, immutable, while straight on, diagonally, round the corner skirmish the roads, and little lanes and by-paths

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



CHARMING SPECIMENS OF TIMBER AND PLASTER

smile invitingly and unexpectedly at us when we are least looking for them. We can trace every small impetus or growth by these queer, cranky little arrangements that have no relation apparently to one another and yet make up a whole more fascinating in its degree than is the great metropolis.

And the roads! Saw we ever such smooth, clean kept parkways? Wouldn't their yellow or gray ribbons of crushed stone, bordered with grass and shrubs, hedges or stone walls, make even a little treeless, frame cottage town fairly paradisiacal?

After all, it is the cottages themselves that make the village. There are those of the gray sandstone that on exposure to the air turn a soft ochre yellow. There are also the red brick ones that have little rustic archways, overrun with roses over the doors and bits of gables over the windows. They all beam with love. Love for you or me or for themselves? Well, perhaps reflexively for us all, but chiefly love for flowers.

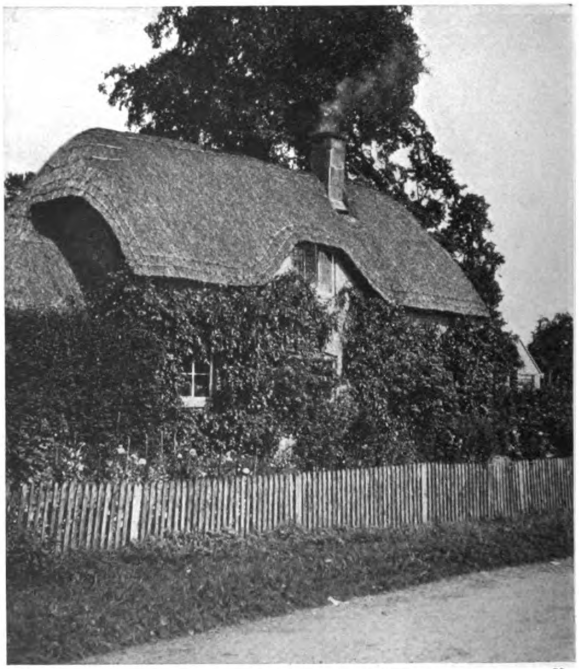
The small patch of front garden as big as a counterpane or less, throws out color and blossoms that would shame the tropics. The procession of flowers starts before apple blossom time with the snow-drops, tulips, narcissi and hyacinths and never halts through the brave detachments of iris, peonies, alyssum, phlox, dahlias and gladioli until the arrival of the asters and the Michaelmas daisies. And all this time over the doorway and up the walls clamber the roses, huge yellow-gold balls, or pink puffs of blossoms or those of mad crimson.

The poorest cottagers have their gardens. If their street door opens on the sidewalk, behold, close to our noses, as we pass the tiny window with its Nottingham lace sash curtains, eight or ten inches deep, are gay red geraniums and pot plants rare and luxuriant. Can we manage to steal a peep into the back garden as well? Through this dim, brick-paved passage, at the far end, in a square of sunlight lies the garden where tall spikes of hollyhocks, poppies and vetches mingle with the gray-green pomp of the lordly cabbage.

The perennials live all winter in the ground untouched by frosts, and when spring comes and summer, with their bountiful soft rains, what can the plants do but make haste and bloom in their utmost profusion for all the blessings so abundantly bestowed upon them?

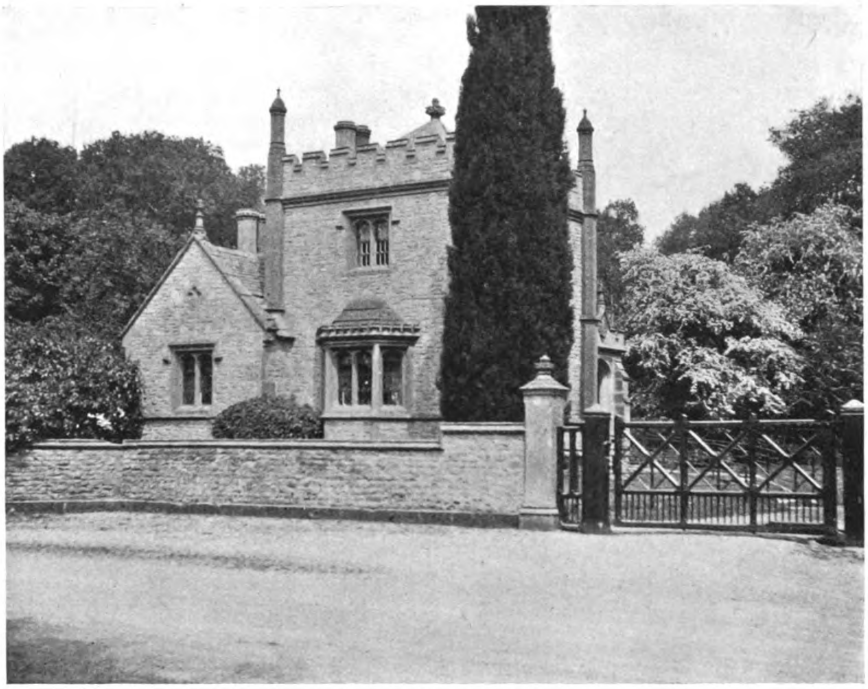
According to most of the prevailing building laws in England, dwellings, barns and stables are chiefly constructed of non-combustible materials, stone, brick or cement. Thanks to these laws, the buildings do not go up in smoke every quarter century or so and the plain little stone or brick houses are much prettier than similar plain little frame houses such as we build over here.

The old row of cottages in Warwick at the foot of Mill Street, now dedicated to tourists' teas and artists' studios, is a good example of what is left of the past. Even the modern cottages in the villages are blessed with a certain dignified grace of conception unlike our ugly little barn-like homes. The double cottage shown here with its inset porch, latticed windows and group chimneys is a sightly and



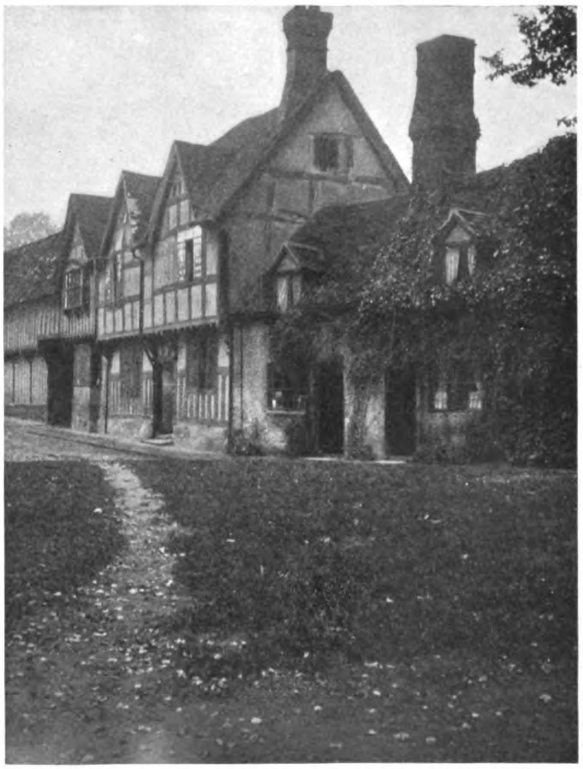
"THE POOREST COTTAGERS HAVE THEIR GARDENS"

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



"MOLLY'S LODGE"

A PICTURESQUE TURN IN THE ROAD



COTTAGES AT THE FOOT OF MILL STREET, WARWICK

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

pretty pair of modest residences. Their gardens are found at the back.

A characteristic example of the lodges of large estates that add to the beauty of rural England is "Molly's Lodge," with its stately sentinel larch and hawthorn trees in pink and white bloom about it.

A SIGHTLY PAIR OF HOMES

Dividing honors with the stone and thatch cottages are the enchanting specimens of timber and plaster still existing. We are adapting it ourselves for somewhat pretentious dwellings, but who thinks of using it for the poor? Hard as architects endeavor to obtain the real old English look in these half-timbered structures, no modern combination can yet equal the dark bands of timber filled in with cream-white plaster that still remain in many parts of England for the artistic rapture of the traveler.

Many ideas might practically be adopted from the English village architecture for village buildings here at home, if to substantial and simple effects were sacrificed some speed and many gimcracks, and expense put into material rather than size. When we read 1571, 1626, 1750 on tablets over the doors of these well-built English cottages, we realize that a solid sense of economy always has been an especially underlying feature of this picturesque beauty. Oak beams, stone, brick and slate are exceedingly slow to deteriorate when compared with pine, lath, plaster and shingles.

"ROUND THE CORNER SKIRMISH THE ROADS"

THE SPRING AND PILLAR BOX

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Three Garden Plans

Suggestions for Selecting Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees, and the Laying Out of Small Suburban Lots

By ELIZABETH H. FAIRLEY

PLAN NO. I

THIS lot of moderate dimensions does not permit of a wide or varied landscape effect, but by careful grouping and selection, a variety of color effects can be obtained throughout the year.

The trees are chosen for their handsome foliage, flowers and brilliant autumn coloring. Shrubs and hardy plants in the boundaries will give flowers during the spring, summer and autumn months, and the various colored evergreens will enliven the garden in winter.

The flower beds at the back of the house are for annuals which will supply cut flowers and give a cheerful aspect to the back of the house.

Plant along the fence between the two shrubberies crimson rambler roses and the small flowering *Clematis paniculata*. They will transform the picket or iron fence into a thing of beauty.

The fruit and kitchen gardens will supply an ordinary family if the most is made of the allotted space by planting successive crops throughout the season.

The fruits I have mentioned are only a guide to selection. They embrace early, mid-season, and late varieties. Individual taste will no doubt suggest other varieties. The prices quoted for stock will be found the ruling ones at the leading nurseries.

PLAN NO. II

Plan the grounds of the suburban or country home, with the object of having pleasure from them at all seasons of the year. In substituting small evergreens, borders of flowering shrubs and hardy plants, for the flower beds of geraniums and coleus so often seen, you will have something permanently beautiful which will increase in value with age. In the border gardens sow seeds of the annuals named, or others equally good which will not destroy the harmony of color, to fill in during the first season, until the hardy plants get established. The prices given are for large plants; one large clump of phlox will make a much better display than several small ones. When possible, plant in the autumn, September or October; which gives the plants a chance to get established before winter, and they will come up in the spring more vigorously than if they had just been planted.

Have the posts for the rose arches made of red cedar with bark left on. They will look more artistic than a wire trellis, or iron posts. In the country they can be bought from some farmer who generally has a quantity of cedars growing on his land. The laundry yard has been placed where it will be least conspicuous and screened with the privet hedge and bush honeysuckles.

Instead of giving up part of the kitchen garden to small fruits it may all be devoted to growing vegetables.

PLAN NO. III

This small plot has been planned to give as much lawn as possible surrounding the house.

The shrubs are grouped at the end of the lawn and so form a screen for the vegetable garden—as well as being ornamental to the lawn.

The fence is to be covered with the small flowering white clematis, and the Virginia creeper which grows rapidly and its brilliant autumn coloring makes it very welcome during the days when the flowers are becoming few and far between.

Hardy plants are to occupy the border at the side of the house. Sow seeds of mignonette and sweet alyssum between the plants to fill in during the first season, until the permanent plants have become stocky.

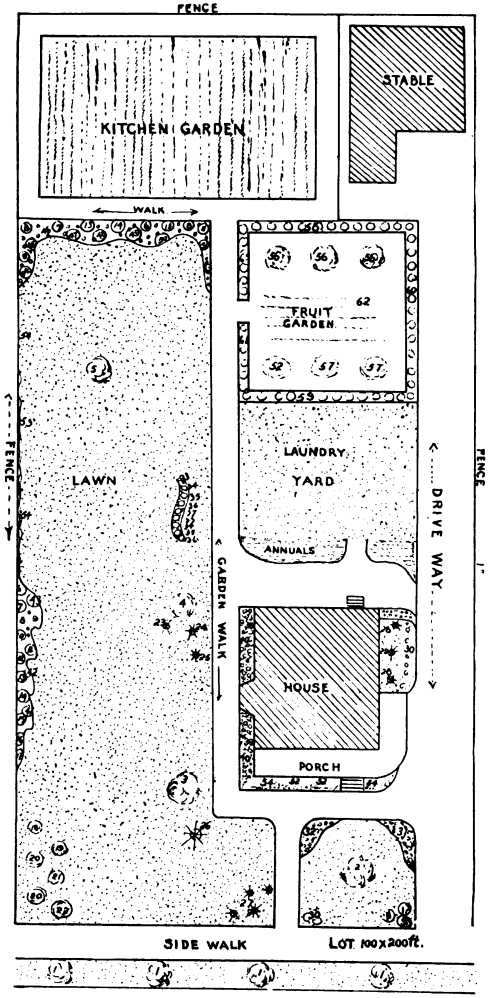
The above mentioned annuals will not destroy the harmony of color.

The grape arbor, after the vines have covered it with their leaves, will afford a cool retreat on hot summer days.

The kitchen garden, and laundry yard, are necessities to all suburban homes. In the vegetable garden have the walks wide enough to allow a man with a wheelbarrow to pass freely around.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



PLAN I.

Planting List of Plan I.

NO.	QUAN.	BOTANICAL NAME.	COMMON NAME.	COLOR OF FLOWERS OR FOLIAGE.	HEIGHT.	PRICE.
1	4	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple		12-14 ft.	$8 00
2	1	*Cornus florida*	Dogwood	White flowers, leaves brilliant, Fall	10-12 ft.	2 00
3	1	*Aesculus Hippocastanum alba plena*	Horse-Chestnut	White flowers	8 ft.	2 50
4	1	*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*	Schwedler's Norway Maple	Purple foliage	8-10 ft.	1 75
5	1	*Quercus coccinea*	Scarlet Oak	Brilliant in Autumn	9-10 ft.	2 00
6	2	*Kerria Japonica*	Corchorus	Yellow flowers	1½-2 ft.	50
7	2	*Spiræa prunifolia*	Bridal Wreath	White flowers, leaves brilliant, Fall	2½-3 ft.	50
8	3	*Hydrangea paniculata grandfl*	Hydrangea	White flowers	3 ft.	1 05
9	3	*Tamarix Africana*	Tamarisk	Pink flowers	2-3 ft.	75
10	2	*Forsythia Fortunei*	Golden Bell	Yellow flowers	3-4 ft.	50
11	3	*Spiræa arguta*	Spirea	White flowers	2-3 ft.	1 05
12	1	*Weigelia Eva Rathke*	Weigelia	Carmine flowers	2-3 ft.	35
13	3	*Rosa rugosa alba*	Japanese Rose	White flowers	2 ft.	1 05
14	2	*Deutzia crenata*	Deutzia	Pink flowers	3-4 ft.	70
15	2	*Cydonia Japonica*	Japan Quince	Scarlet flowers	2 ft.	70
16	1	*Philadelphus coronaria*	Mock Orange	White flowers	3-4 ft.	25
17	1	*Clethra alnifolia*	Sweet Pepper Bush	White flowers	3-4 ft.	35
18	1	*Rhus typhina* var. *laciniata*	Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach	Leaves brilliant, Autumn	2-3 ft.	50
19	1	*Lonicera Tatarica*	Bush Honeysuckle	Pink flowers	2-3 ft.	35
20	2	*Philadelphus grandiflorus*	Mock Orange	White flowers	3-4 ft.	35
21	1	*Deutzia gracilis rosea*	Deutzia	Pink flowers	2 ft.	25
22	1	*Weigelia florida rosea*	Weigelia	Pink flowers	2-2½ ft.	35
23	1	*Thuya occidentalis lutea*	Golden Arbor-Vitæ	Yellow foliage	1-1½ ft.	1 00
24	1	*Juniperus Virginiana glaucus*	Blue Virginia Cedar	Foliage blue and green	2 ft.	1 00
25	1	*Thuya occidentalis globosa*	Globe Arbor-Vitæ	Green foliage	1½-2 ft.	75
26	1	*Picea alba*	White Spruce	Light green foliage	4 ft.	4 00
27	4	*Kalmia latifolia*	Mountain Laurel	Pink flowers	1 ft.	2 00
28	2	*Thuya occidentalis Siberica*	Siberian Arbor-Vitæ	Green foliage	2 ft.	1 50
29	1	*Thuya occidentalis lutea*	Peabody's Golden Arbor-Vitæ	Yellow foliage	1½ ft.	1 00
30	8	*Yucca filamentosa*	Spanish Bayonet	White	4-5 ft.	1 20
31	10	*Phlox decussata* var. *pink beauty*	Hardy Phlox	Pink	2-3 ft.	1 50
32	10	*Papaver nudicaule*	Iceland Poppies	White, yellow, scarlet	1-1½ ft.	1 50
33	2	*Pæonia* var. *festiva maxima*	Peony	White	2-2½ ft.	1 00
34	6	*Lilum speciosum album*	Lily	White	3 ft.	1 20
35	6	*Lilum auratum*	Japanese golden-banded Lily	White, yellow stripe	3-4 ft.	1 20
36	2	*Pæonia*, var. *Mme Muyssart*	Peony	Pink	2-2½ ft.	60
37	6	*Lilium speciosum rubrum*	Lily	White, crimson spots	3-4 ft.	1 20
38	10	*Gaillardia grandiflora*	Blanket Flower	Yellow and reddish brown	1½-2 ft.	1 50
39	10	*Chrysanthemum pompons*	Hardy Chrysanthemums	Assorted	2-3 ft.	1 50
40	20	*Salvia splendens*	Scarlet Sage	Scarlet	1½-2 ft.	1 00
41	10	*Primula vulgaris*	English Primrose	Yellow	6 inches.	1 00
42	5	*Iris Kæmpferi*	Japanese Iris	Assorted	2½ ft.	1 00
43	5	*Iris Germanica*	German Iris	Various	2 ft.	1 00
44	5	*Delphinium formosum*	Larkspur	Blue	3-4 ft.	75
45	5	*Boltonia asteroides*	Boltonia	White	4-5 ft.	75
46	5	*Anemone Japonica* var. *Queen Charlotte*	Wind Flower	Pink	2-3 ft.	75
47	5	*Dianthus plumarius delicata*	Scotch Pink	Pink	1 ft.	60
48	5	*Dianthus barbatus*	Sweet William	Various	1-1½ ft.	60
49	5	*Digitalis grandiflora*	Foxglove	Yellow	3-4 ft.	1 50
50	5	*Campanula Medium*	Canterbury Bells	White	1½-2 ft.	75
51	5	*Phlox decussata*, var. *Lothair*	Hardy Phlox	Salmon-pink	2-3 ft.	75
52	5	*Phlox decussata* var. *Marie Stuart*	" "	White	2-3 ft.	75

VINES FOR PORCH AND FENCE.

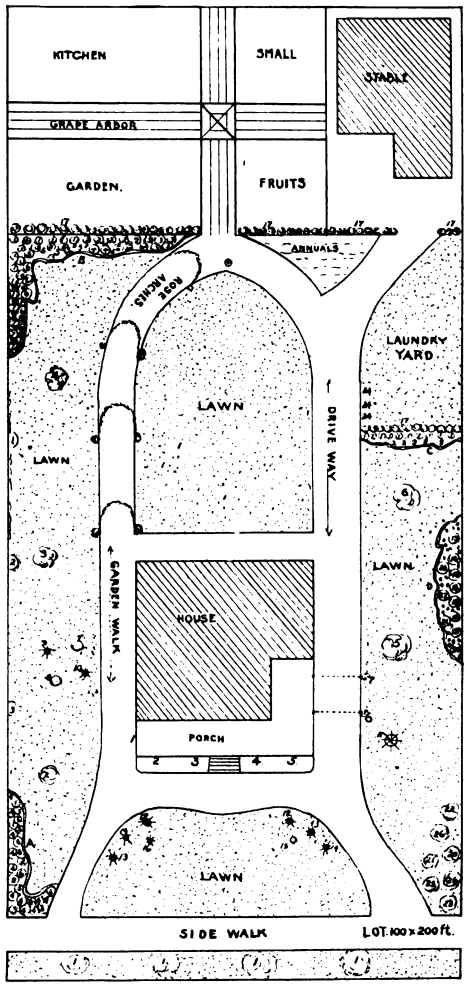
53	2	*Rosa*, var. *Crimson Rambler*	Rose, Crimson Rambler	Crimson		70
54	4	*Clematis paniculata*	Virgin's Bower	White	3 years old	1 40
55	1	*Bignonia grandiflora*	Trumpet Vine	Scarlet		35

FRUITS

56	3	Apples	Varieties, Red Astrachan, Fall Pippin, Baldwin		6-7 ft.	1 50
57	3	Pears	" Bartlett, Howell, Kieffer		6-7 ft.	2 25
58	12	Blackberries	" Eldorado, Agawam, Snyder			60
59	12	Raspberries	" Miller's Red, Cuthbert, Shaffer's Colossal			60
60	12	Gooseberries	" Chautauqua, Industry			1 75
61	12	Currants	" Versailles, Fay's Prolific, White Grape			1 30
62	150	Strawberries	" Excelsior, Bubach, Gandy			1 50
						$72 60

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



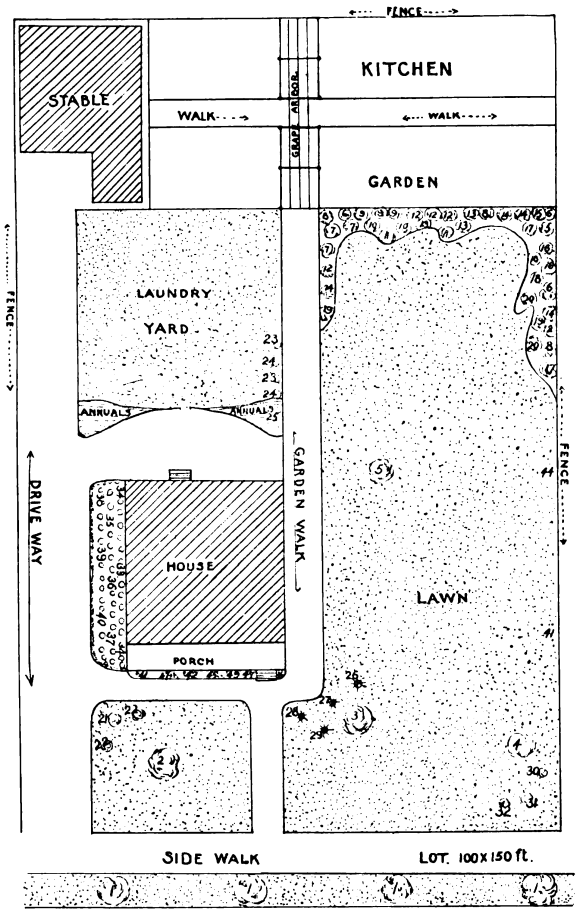
PLAN II.

Planting List of Plan II.

NO.	QUAN.	BOTANICAL NAME.	COMMON NAME.	COLOR OF FOLIAGE OR FLOWERS.	HEIGHT.	PRICE.
1	4	*Tilia Americana*	American Linden	Green leaves	12 ft.	$8 00
2	1	*Fagus sylvatica*, var. *purpurea*	Purple or Copper Beech	Purplish leaves	4–6 ft.	1 50
3	1	*Cornus florida*	White-flowering Dogwood	Crimson, Autumn	10–12 ft.	2 00
4	1	*Fraxinus ornus*	Flowering Ash	Gray green leaves	10–12 ft.	1 50
5	1	*Acer saccharinum*	Sugar Maple	Brilliant in Autumn	12–14 ft.	2 00
6	1	*Fraxinus viridus*	American green Ash	Green leaves	12–14 ft.	2 00
7	1	*Acer polymorphum sanguineum*	Japanese Maple	Red leaves	2 ft.	1 50
8	1	*Acer polymorphum aureum*	Japanese Maple	Yellow leaves	2 ft.	1 50
9	1	*Juniperus communis Hibernica*	Irish Juniper	Glaucous green foliage	2 ft.	50
10	1	*Picea pungens glauca*	Colorado Blue Spruce	Blue green foliage	1½ ft.	50
11	1	*Picea pungens glauca*	Colorado Blue Spruce	Blue green foliage	5 ft.	6 00
12	2	*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*	Virginia Blue Cedar	Blue green foliage	2 ft.	2 00
13	2	*Thuya occidentalis globosa*	Globe Arbor Vitæ	Green foliage	1½-2 ft.	1 50
14	2	*Juniperus Canadensis aurea*	Golden Canadian Juniper	Yellow foliage	1 ft.	1 00
15	1	*Pinus Koraiensis*	Korean Pine	Blue foliage	1–1½ ft	1 50
16	1	*Pinus montana*, var. *Mughus*	Mugho or Dwarf Mountain Pine	Dark green foliage	1x1 ft.	1 00
17	50	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*	California Privet	White flowers	2½-3 ft.	4 00
18	5	*Spiræa prunifolia*, var. *flore pleno*	Bridal Wreath	White flowers	3 ft.	1 25
19	2	*Forsythia Fortunei*	Golden Bell	Yellow flowers	3 ft.	50
20	3	*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*	Hydrangea	White flowers	3 ft.	1 05
21	2	*Deutzia gracilis rosea*	Deutzia	Pink flowers	2 ft.	70
22	1	*Cercis Japonica*	Japanese Judas	Pink flowers	2 ft.	35
23	1	*Berberis Thunbergii*	Japanese Barberry	Green leaves, red berries	1½-2 ft.	30
24	3	*Lonicera fragrantissima*	Bush Honeysuckle	White flowers	4-5 ft.	1 05
25	1	*Azalea Vaseyi*	Southern Azalea	Pink flowers	1-1½ ft.	40
		VINES AROUND PORCH.				
1	1	*Lonicera Halleana*	Hall's Honeysuckle	White changing to yellow	3 ft.	25
2	1	*Rosa*	Rose, Dorothy Perkins	Pink flowers	4 ft.	40
3	1	*Lonicera sempervirens*	Coral Honeysuckle	Red flowers	3 ft.	35
4	1	*Clematis paniculata*	Clematis, Virgin's Bower	White	3 yrs.	35
5	1	*Clematis Jackmani alba*	Clematis, Large flowering	White	2 yrs.	50
6	1	*Wistaria Chinensis*	Chinese Wistaria	Lilac	2 yrs.	35
7	1	*Wistaria Chinensis alba*	" "	White	2 yrs.	35
		VINES FOR ROSE ARCHES.				
1	2	*Rosa*, var. *climbing*	Rose, Dorothy Perkins	Pink		70
2	2	*Rosa*	Psyche	White shading to pink		70
3	2	*Rosa*	Gardenia	Yellow		70
4	2	*Rosa*	Dawson	Pink		70
		BORDER GARDEN A.				
1	2	*Pæonia sinensis*	Peony, The Bride	White	2–2½ ft.	80
2	2	*Pæonia*	" Mme Muyssart	Pink	2–2½ ft.	80
3	2	*Pæonia*	" Edouard Andre	Dark crimson	2–2½ ft.	80
4	10	*Chrysanthemum rompons*	Hardy Chrysanthemum	Various	2–3 ft.	1 50
5	5	*Coreopsis lanceolata*	Coreopsis	Yellow	1½-2 ft.	75
6	5	*Platycodon grandiflora*	Bellflower	Blue	2–3 ft.	75
		BORDER B.				
1	10	*Althæa rosea*	Hollyhocks	Various	5–6 ft.	1 50
2	5	*Digitalis grandiflora*	Foxgloves	Yellow	3–4 ft.	75
3	5	*Phlox decussata*	Hardy Phlox	White, Lavender eye	3–4 ft.	75
4	5	*Eupatorium ageratoides*	Snakeroot	White	3 ft.	75
5	5	*Lilium auratum*	Japanese Golden banded Lily	White, yellow stripes	3–4 ft.	1 00
6	5	*Delphinium formosum*	Larkspur	Blue	3 ft.	75
7	5	*Boltonia asteroides*	Boltonia	White	4–5 ft.	60
8	5	*Papaver orientale*	Oriental Poppy	Scarlet	2–3 ft.	75
9	5	*Onoclea struthiopteris*	Ostrich Fern		3–4 ft.	75
10	5	*Chrysanthemum pompons*	Hardy Chrysanthemum	Various	2–3 ft.	75
11	1 oz.	*Reseda odorata*	Mignonette	Various	½-1 ft.	15
12	¼ oz.	*Papaver* annual varieties	Poppies, Shirley etc.	Various	2–3 ft.	15
13	2 oz.	*Tropæolum nanum*	Tom Thumb Nasturtiums	Various	6–8 in.	30
		BORDER C.				
1	10	*Yucca filamentosa*	Spanish Bayonet	White	4–5 ft.	1 25
2	5	*Papaver orientale*	Oriental Poppy	Scarlet	3–4 ft.	75
3	2 pkt.	*Cosmos*	Cosmos	White and Pink	4–5 ft.	10
4	¼ oz.	*Alyssum maritimum compactum*	Alyssum Little Gem	White	6 in.	15
		BORDER D.				
1	100	*Narcissus poeticus*	Pheasant's Eye	White, orange cup		75
2	100	*Tulips*, early	Tulips	Various		1 50
3	250	*Crocus*	Crocus	Various		1 50
						$69 30

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



PLAN III.

Planting List of Plan III

NO.	QUAN.	BOTANICAL NAME.	COMMON NAME.	COLOR OF FOLIAGE OR FLOWERS.	HEIGHT.	PRICE.
1	4	*Acer platanoides*	Norway Maple	Foliage colors well in Fall	12–14 ft.	$8 00
2	2	*Tilia argentea*	Silver, or White Linden	Foliage green	10 ft.	1 50
3	1	*Salisburia adiantifolia*	Ginkgo or Maiden Hair	Foliage golden in Fall	10–12 ft.	1 75
4	1	*Quercus coccinea*	Scarlet Oak	Brilliant Fall coloring	8 ft.	1 50
5	1	*Cornus florida*	Dogwood	White flowers, leaves crimson, Fall	10–12 ft.	2 00
6	3	*Philadelphus grandiflora*	Mock Orange	White flowers	3–4 ft.	75
7	3	*Spiræa arguta*	Spirea	White flowers	2–3 ft.	1 05
8	3	*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*	Hydrangea	White flowers	3 ft.	1 05
9	3	*Forsythia Fortunei*	Golden Bell	Yellow flowers	3 ft.	75
10	2	*Deutzia gracilis rosea*	Deutzia	Pink flowers	2 ft.	50
11	2	*Deutzia gracilis campanulata*	Deutzia	White flowers	2 ft.	
12	5	*Spiræa Van Houttei*	Spirea	White flowers	2 ft.	1 25
13	2	*Weigelia Eva Rathke*	Weigelia	Carmine flowers	2–3 ft.	70
14	4	*Lonicera Morrovi*	Japanese Bush Honeysuckle	White flowers	2–3 ft.	1 40
15	2	*Cydonia Japonica*	Japanese Quince	Scarlet flowers	2 ft.	70
16	2	*Spiræa prunifolia*	Bridal Wreath	White flowers	2½–3 ft.	50
17	2	*Clethra alnifolia*	Sweet Pepper Bush	White flowers	3–4 ft.	70
18	3	*Azalea Vaseyi* (Rhododendron)	Southern Azalea	Pink flowers	1–1½ ft.	1 20
19	2	*Berberis Thunbergii*	Japanese Barberry	Foliage brilliant, Autumn	2 ft.	50
20	2	*Kalmia latifolia*	Mountain Laurel	White and Pink flowers	2 ft.	1 00
21	1	*Magnolia Soulangeana*	Soulange's Magnolia	Pink	3 ft.	1 50
22	2	*Daphne cneorum*	Daphne (evergreen)	Pink flowers	1½ ft.	1 00
23	2	*Viburnum Opulus sterile*	Guelder Rose, Snowball	White flowers	3 ft.	70
24	2	*Syringa vulgaris* var. *alba*	Lilac	White flowers	3 ft.	70
25	1	*Viburnum Lantana*	Snowball	White flowers, red fruits	3 ft.	35
26	1	*Juniperus communis Hibernica*	Irish Juniper (evergreen)	Glaucous green foliage	2 ft.	50
27	1	*Thuya occidentalis globosa*	Globe Arbor-Vitæ "	Green foliage	1½–2 ft.	75
28	1	*Juniperus Canadensis aurea*	Golden prostrate Juniper "	Golden foliage	1 ft.	50
29	1	*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*	Virginia Blue Cedar "	Blue green foliage	2 ft.	1 00
30	1	*Mahonia Aquifolium*		Yellow flowers	1½ ft.	1 00
31	1	*Kalmia latifolia*	Mountain Laurel	Pink and White flowers	1 ft.	50
32	1	*Rhododendron maximum*	Native Rhododendron	Pink and White flowers	2 ft.	75

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

33	10	*Chrysanthemum compons*	Hardy Chrysanthemum	Various	2½–3 ft.	1 50
34	10	*Gypsophila paniculata*	Baby's Breath	White	2–3 ft.	1 25
35	5	*Gaillardia grandiflora*	Blanket Flower	Yellow and reddish brown	2 ft.	75
36	5	*Dianthus barbatus*	Sweet William	Various	1–2 ft.	75
37	5	*Iris Kæmpferi*	Japanese Iris	Various	2 ft.	1 25
38	5	*Platycodon Mariesi*	Bellflower	Blue and white	1–2 ft.	75
39	5	*Funkia subcordata*	Day Lily	White	1½ ft.	1 00
40	5	*Papaver nudicaule*	Iceland Poppy	White, yellow and scarlet	1 ft.	1 25

VINES FOR PORCH AND FENCE.

41	2	*Clematis paniculata*	Virgin's Bower	White	70
42	1	*Lonicera Halleana*	Hall's Honeysuckle	White and yellow	25
43	1	*Wistaria Chinensis*	Chinese Wistaria	Lilac	35
44	1	*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*	Virginia Creeper	Brilliant, Autumn	25

HARDY FERNS FOR OPEN BORDER.

45	2	*Dicksonia punctilobula*	Gossamer Fern	Fronds pale green	1–2 ft.	20
46	2	*Asplenium Filix-foemina*	Lady Fern		2–3 ft.	30
47	4	*Botrychium ternatum*	Moonwort	Fronds evergreen	6 in. 1 ft.	60

GRAPE VINES.

48	12	Grapes	Varieties, Niagara, Worden, Concord, Agawam		2 yrs. old	2 50

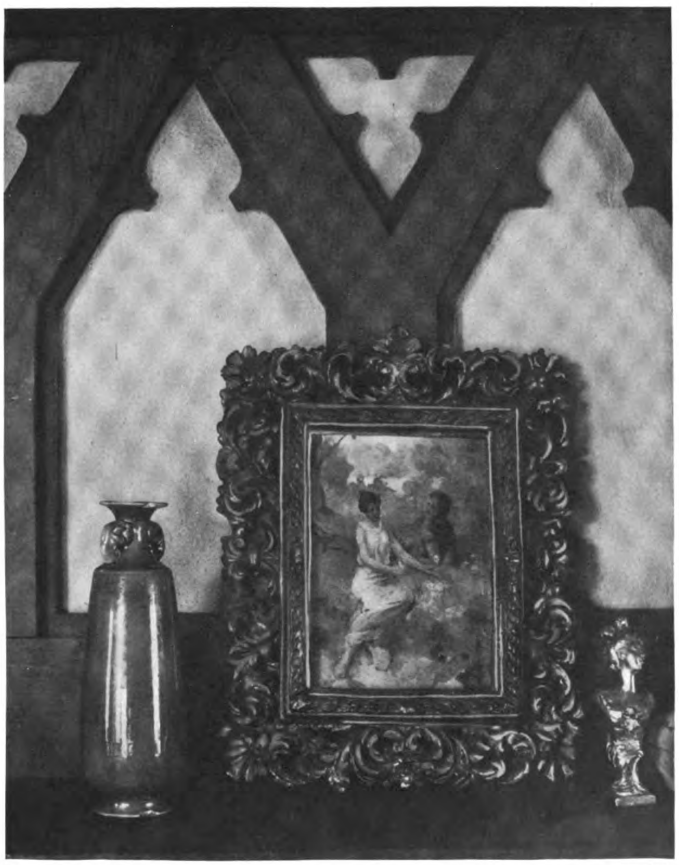
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Possibility of the Plaster Cast as a Decorative Factor

By GEORGE B. MITCHELL

WHILE the beauty of the plaster cast when considered alone appeals to every one as a decorative feature, it is found difficult to reconcile it to its surroundings when placed in a room, because it is so glaringly white and lifeless.

In visiting art stores and plaster shops one often finds remarkable reproductions from famous sculpture in European museums and bits of architectural detail, the originals of which adorn the façades and portals of various cathedrals and palaces. It is interesting, however, to the amateur decorator to realize that any of these pieces which he may fancy for beauty of line or detail, may be treated in a way to harmonize perfectly with any setting, as they are as easily stained and waxed as a wood-carving. For instance, the head of the "Unknown Woman," that beautiful example of Italian sculpture whose subtle charm has ever baffled the crayon of the "antique class" student, can be stained a soft ivory that is almost yellow, or a delicate gray green. This treatment, however, would unquestionably be bad taste for the bust of Wagner or of Mozart. Discretion, therefore, must be used in the selection of tint and finish. A preparation of oil and paraffin applied with a cloth will transform the cold white of the cast to the soft mellow tone of ivory and greatly enhance its beauty. The well known reproduction of the Venus de Milo when treated in this way, allowing the oil to settle well into the folds of drapery and indentations of the figure, has all the quality of an antique marble. Raised semi-modeled figures, such as the "Three Cherub Heads," lend themselves charmingly to this treatment. Bas-reliefs may be used most effectively for wall panels or to fill a frame space over a wood or marble mantel. Also an exceedingly pleasing effect may be obtained by framing such casts as the St. Cecilia and the Madonna by Donatello, or the "Choir Boys" by della Robbia. For the frames, natural wood should be used stained a rich dark brown, or mahogany.



Cast of a Florentine frame treated with gold bronze and green and rich enough for the daintiest sketch

In order to meet the increasing demand for bas-reliefs, a New York firm has recently produced in plaster the Triumphal Entry

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

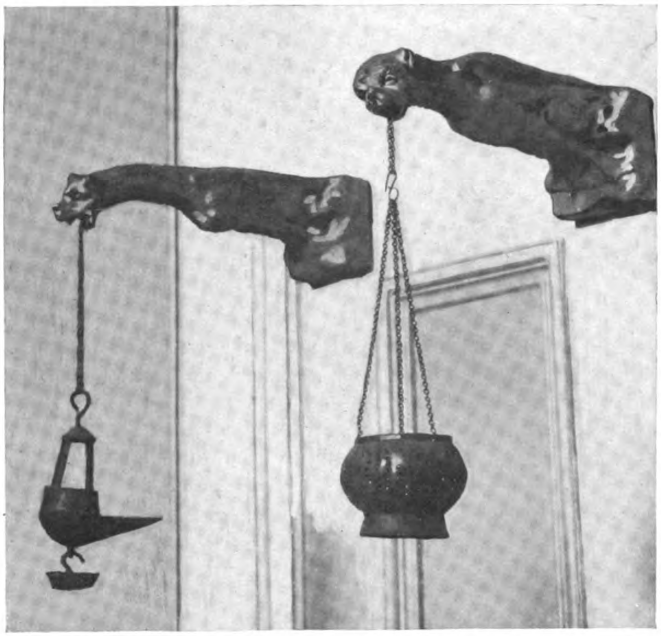
of Alexander into Babylon. This famous masterpiece, executed by Thorwaldsen and originally intended for Napoleon's summer residence in the Quirinal, Rome, was placed in the villa of the Count of Sommariva, on the Lake of Como. In 1829 the sculptor repeated the frieze in marble for the royal palace at Copenhagen.

There are twenty-two slabs in the new reproduction, twenty-four inches in height, and they vary from twenty-seven inches to sixty-three and a half inches in length. Many of these slabs are admirably adapted for wall decoration.

The beautiful pastoral scene, including two of the slabs in this series, would form a panel twenty-four inches by ninety-six inches for the space over a mantel. The composition is a shepherd and flock of sheep. In the background are the walls of Babylon, overshadowed by palms and cypress trees. At the right is a group of women and a warrior that balances the figure of the shepherd on the extreme left. The last group of warriors and horses in the reproduction is a superb composition, five feet, three and a half inches in length, and well adapted for an ivory tone or an effect in bronze.

There are two reliefs, one a band of youthful musicians, the other a group of Babylonian maidens strewing flowers and wreaths on the path of the *triumphator*, that are suitable for a music room or space over a piano.

The complete series is eighty feet in length and if used as a frieze, they would require a room of large proportions, but the effect obtained would be exceedingly rich and would cost about one hundred dollars. Mr. William Dodge, a successful mural decorator, made use several years ago of the reproduction of the Parthenon groups for a panel effect on the gallery leading into his study located in the rue Vaugirard, Paris. These famous groups are reproduced on small slabs and so arranged that they form a long line of Grecian warriors, horses, chariots, vestal virgins, priests, and musicians extending completely around the room. Set just above the wainscot, they were held in place by a molding covering the upper edge. When stained with a preparation made from permanent green or other tube color mixed with turpentine, these little plaster figures become the most fascinating antique bronzes. A bit of gold bronze applied with a brush and allowed to show here and there after the color was partly wiped from the figures, completed the effect of metal.



Gargoyles give a certain dignity and accent to the architectural lines of a room

A reproduction is presented here of a Florentine frame, an imitation plaster from some beautiful wood-carving. Twenty-five cents purchased the cast, a coat of gold paint was applied with a brush and a little green brushed into the recesses of the scrolls. The result was delightfully effective. Among the most charming reproductions of architectural detail are the casts in miniature of Gothic niches with the enclosed figure of some saint or holy personage. These may be stained with artists' colors (using burnt umber, Vandyke brown, a little white to make the stain opaque, and mixed with turpentine) so as to closely resemble old worm-eaten wood. After the surface coat is applied and wiped to get the weathered wood tone, the grain of the wood is easily indicated by drawing faint uneven lines in a slightly darker color with a small sable-hair brush. The lines must run up and down with the length of the Gothic ornament and figure. White mixed with ivory black and a little yellow ochre will give the effect of stone.

A miniature plaster bas-relief treated so as to resemble old ivory

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

A reproduction of an old Gothic ornament stained to resemble weathered wood

But the most curious casts are those of the gargoyles from the Notre Dame de Paris. These quaint waterspouts which project from the eaves of Gothic churches and whose name originated from the gurgling sound of the water that issued from their ungainly throats, assumed, to quote a writer in the "Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," "strange grotesque shapes reflecting as it were some of the dark and terrible beliefs of the time in demons half-animal, half-human, forever hovering about ready to assault the unwary soul." These uncouth conceptions first originated in the minds of pious monks and were depicted by them on the illuminated margins of missals and hour books.

As an example a pair of gargoyles is shown used as a decorative feature over a mantel and hanging suspended from their open mouths by chains small lamps and incense burners. These casts were toned to represent stone, but may be successfully stained any color to correspond with the woodwork. It is claimed that much of the vigor of Gothic buildings is concentrated in these hideous beasts. Gargoyles used as a part of the decoration of a fireplace or suspended close to the ceiling on a plain wall, give a certain dignity and accent to the architectural lines of a room.

A droll little figure reproduced commonly in this country from the celebrated Lincoln cathedral, England, makes a decorative acquisition in a library or study, though bizarre and diabolical as is this little "Lincoln Imp" in appearance.

The story goes that through the misadvertence of one of the workmen, the original block of stone which was to have been carved into a good little angel, like the host of other little angels that decorate the cathedral, became a wicked imp.

Frequently in the construction of an inexpensive house, false beams or rafters are introduced, and these should be carefully made and finished to obtain the excellent and decorative effect which is to be expected of them. In a certain house, however, just outside of New York, through the carelessness or avarice of the contractor, these beams were not properly finished but had been carried across the ceiling and the ends had been cut too short to reach the plaster. The effect was incomplete; the room seemed unfinished and the beams apparently lacked support. The owner, an artist by profession, not caring to go to the expense of having woodwork fitted in almost at the ends of the rafters, selected a plaster bracket of scroll design in one of the little Italian plaster shops. He ordered at fifteen cents apiece the number of brackets necessary; then he stained them a dark oak color to match the woodwork and nailed them to the wall directly under the awkward rafters' ends. As he stepped away to view the result, the transformation astonished him. Immediately the room had assumed the stately appearance of an English manor-hall. The brackets were to all appearance the work of a skilful wood-carver, and had they been actually carved in wood would have represented an outlay of several hundred dollars.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Talks About Hardy Perennials

V. THE WHITE GIANT TOBACCO PLANT

By W. C. EGAN

IN the early part of the sixteenth century John Nicot, French Ambassador to Portugal, introduced the tobacco plant into his native country and also widely declaimed its virtues as a narcotic. For these services the plant received his name and was called Nicotiana.

The species cultivated for commercial purposes is *Nicotiana tabacum*, a native.

The species most grown for ornamental purposes is *N. alala* better known as *N. affinis*, bearing a long tubular shaped white flower, sweet scented towards evening. A few years ago an allied form, but bearing red flowers, came much heralded under the name of *N. Sanderæ*, which caused much dissatisfaction on account of not understanding its requirements.

When grown in full sun the colors of the flowers were weak and on hot sunshiny days they closed and wilted and looked unhappy, but where planted in open, semi-shady situations they stood up well and were quite attractive. Since this introduction hybrids of it have appeared but in all I have seen, the colors are weak and unattractive.

The more robust species *N. glauca*, *N. tomentosa*, and *N. tabacum*, are often grown for sub-tropical effect. *N. mirabilis alba*, here illustrated, is certainly a very handsome plant, easily raised from seed, in fact self-sown plants often bloom the same season, but are comparatively small in stature. They should be started in a hotbed and transplanted when danger of frost is passed. In good soil (wood-ashes is a good stimulant) they will attain a height of six to seven feet with large light green leaves occupying a diameter of three or more feet. The illustration shows them in a situation that does not do them justice, they being used temporarily to fill up some gaps in a peony bed. It may be interesting to intending planters if I state how I intend growing them next season.

I have chosen a bay of the lawn bounded on the closed in sides by a wooded ravine. The ravine trees will form the background and the bed will receive full sun up to noon. The bay is much broader than deep, and is flanked on both sides, on the border of the ravine, with plantings of spring flowering bulbs and the early blooming wood phlox, *P. divaricata*. I shall use a dozen plants of *Mirabilis alba*, planted three feet apart and border them on the lawn side with *Rudbeckia triloba*, also placed three feet apart. At the back of the bed, but coming out also in between the tobacco plants I have planted sixty Virginian cowslips, *Mertensia Virginica*, that handsome, early blooming, blue-flowered beauty. A space one foot in diameter is left for each tobacco plant and the Mertensia is then planted in between them and about one foot apart. Then in front of them and running in between the spaces left and between the Rudbeckias are planted eight hundred chionodoxas. About on the same line with the chionodoxas, to the right, and near the ravine edge is a group of some thirty plants of the handsome dwarf blue columbine, *Aquilegia Helenæ*. On the corresponding side, at the left is a group of the wood phlox above mentioned. All of these are planted in irregular groups, as informal as possible, but continuous so as to form mass effect. The Rudbeckias

THE WHITE GIANT TOBACCO PLANT

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

are planted, but the tobacco plants will not be set out until June.

Now here is what I expect to obtain. Early in the spring, just as the blue-birds come, over eight hundred sprays of the lovely blue chionodoxas will herald the coming spring and remain in bloom until the Mertensias take up the refrain, and about the time they commence to fade the exquisite blue of the columbines will appear and before they are gone the wood phlox sends out its lilac blue flowers. This carries the bloom well into July and for the last month the ripening, disappearing foliage of the chionodoxas and the Mertensias present rather a ragged appearance, but by this time the foliage of a bed of peonies, situated some fifteen feet in front of the group, hides from the general view all of this short period of untidiness.

Before the growth of the peonies and when the bulbs were in their prime, the view was unobstructed. About the middle of June the tobacco plants will be set out and by the time the peonies have done flowering, both the Rudbeckias and tobaccos will be in bloom and remain in flower until frost cuts them down. This group makes a garden in itself, flowering from early spring almost uninterruptedly until frost.

"GERANIUM SANGUINEUM, VAR. ALBA"

THE WHITE CRANE'S BILL

GERANIUMS are represented by over one hundred species distributed over the temperate regions of the whole world, but few of them being worthy of cultivation. The name is an old one used by Dioscorides, derived from *geranos*, a crane, referring to the long beak which terminates the carpels. This same feature suggested the only common name the plant seems to possess, viz., crane's bill.

The geraniums used by florists for bedding out and for porch boxes, etc., are not geraniums, but properly speaking, Pelargoniums, and are not included in this article. One of the best known is *Geranium sanguineum*, a native of Europe, growing some eighteen inches high but rather spreading and decumbent in its habit, bearing single crimson-purple flowers about an inch in diameter, flowering for a long period. Its white form, here illustrated, is one of the most charming of our garden friends, especially when planted on a slight elevation and allowed to spread over and drop down from a rock.

The only variety I grow in addition to the above is our native *G. maculatum*, that grows so freely in slightly moist open places in the woods. When collected, brought into one's grounds and massed it produces a much admired effect.

A splendid companion to the white geranium above mentioned, for rock work or dry banks, is *Stellaria Holostea*, reveling in a host of common names, among them being all bone, bird's tongue, breakbones, Easter bell, great star-wort, and snap-stalk.

It is a British hedge plant belonging to the chickweed family, blooming early and profusely. Flowers white, star-shaped, three quarters of an inch in diameter. The foliage is light and airy and decumbent in habit, a hardy perennial well able to take care of itself, even in dry banks.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE EDITOR'S TALKS AND CORRESPONDENCE

The editor wishes to extend a personal invitation to all readers of House and Garden to send to the Correspondence Department, inquiries on any matter pertaining to house finishing and furnishing. Careful consideration is given each inquiry, the letter and answer being published in due time as matters of interest to other readers. Where an early reply is desired if a stamp and self-addressed envelope are enclosed, the answer will be sent. No charge whatever is made for any advice given.

MANY of the letters received by the Editor of HOUSE AND GARDEN are made up of inquiries as to the best way to obtain satisfactory results in building a house at comparatively small cost. Many others refer to houses already erected which have proven disappointments to their owners, the exterior color is not what they expected it would be, the finish of standing woodwork and floors is not wearing well, or does not harmonize with the furniture; the tiles, the hardware, the fixtures, the heating and the plumbing of the house are one or all unsatisfactory. In these latter cases either the owner must make up his mind to do his work over again at great expense and trouble, or live with incongruous and unpleasing effects about him. It is intended that in these papers which will appear from month to month, the question of harmonious color for the exterior and interior of the houses be fully treated, and full and practical advice given on the choice of the various materials which go to make the interior complete and livable. The suggestive help offered will be applicable to houses of all styles and prices.

Suggestive is a word advisedly chosen, as there are probably few who will wish to follow in its entirety, the interior finishing and decorating of the houses as described. We hold, and have practical experience to back the statement, that it is not essential to spend a great deal of money to obtain attractive as well as comfortable results in house building. The house chosen to describe in this first talk cost but $3,000 and while this particular house has been built for summer occupancy, it could readily be adapted to the needs of a small family for all-the-year-round uses. The plans are from the boards of a young architect to whom each success however small, counts for much. The woman who planned it says she gives her architect full credit for carrying out her ideas exactly, and also, with the generosity which is somewhat unusual with the woman who "plans" her home, admitted that many of his ideas were good, in truth there was no bed space in any of the bedrooms as her drawing showed it, so anxious was she for windows and closets. The little drawing-room could only be reached through the dining-room, and the kitchen had no place for a stove! These, however, were mere details which the patient architect set right. The square house was shingled and clapboarded and held a central living-room which answered for a hall and drawing-room as well, a dining-room, two chambers, and a bath, good pantries and kitchen. The space above was lighted from an eyebrow window and was utilized for trunks and general storage,—the stairway leading up from the kitchen. Back of the kitchen was the maid's room with a door opening on the side porch. Simple indeed, but wholly practical, compact and livable. The exterior of the house in color showed two shades of soft brown, a difference in tone produced by the stain on rough shingles, and the smooth paint of the clapboarding. The trim, including the railing and columns (the latter supporting the extending eaves of the roof), was deep ivory in tone.

In selecting the exterior color, the site and surroundings are of extreme importance; whether these be houses, trees or arid plains, they must point the decision. To make the best of unpromising settings, to have complete color harmony with the neighboring houses, and fit easily into the picture are the requisites for success. I have seen on the desert of Arizona a little four room cottage near the railroad track, made to appear inviting and cool. The house was built of adobe, the sun-baked bricks of the country; the exterior walls had been treated to a wash of soft green and in the deep recesses of the windows were set window-boxes in which were green things growing. Over each window an awning was stretched protecting the plants from the fierce rays of the sun.

The awnings were made of split bamboo and painted a darker shade of green than the house. The gray tiles of the roof completed the exquisitely restful color scheme of this little home in the desert. Some distance in the rear of the house stood a row of tall gray-green cacti like great sentinels against the line of sand-red foot-hills which were sharply outlined, and over all the wonderful blue sky.

A more perfect object lesson could scarcely be found than by comparing this little house with others to be seen along the same road, the rough frame structures which house the section hands and also the yellow-brown houses of the native Indian, which latter, while picturesque, are most uninviting to live in.

Where the cottage to be built is one of several in the shady street, the colors of the neighboring buildings must be considered. The brown stain previously referred to is always good, as are shades of moss and dark green picked out by the deep cream used for the trim. A soft yellow is often found effective, particularly when the simple lines of the house suggest the Colonial even in a very modified degree. There are conditions and surroundings in the real country which make a white painted house attractive and inviting, particularly where green shutters and much lattice work is part of the scheme.

Every detail of the color of the exterior must be given careful consideration. If the foundation is of stone or brick or concrete, its color must be entirely harmonious, not only with the walls which rise from it, but also with the roof and trim. The choice of color for the paint of the porch floor and the finish of the ceiled roof are equally important. The hardware used on the front door, and the style and finish of the door itself are factors in the completed beauty of the house.

All of the colors to be used should be tried together to insure the absence of any jarring note. There are excellent shingle stains now on the market and a request to the manufacturer will bring a

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

supply of sample shingles. A reliable paint house will send samples from which to select a harmonious shade for clapboarding and porch as well as trim. Extremely effective doors can be purchased ready to be used if one so desires and hardware may be selected from cuts if one is unable to find something suitable in their own town. Even before the foundation is started, the entire color scheme for the exterior of the house may be settled and all who have noted the jarring and unpleasant color effects one so often finds in the small house, will realize the advantage of settling these points for themselves in the beginning.

FURNITURE MATCHING WOODWORK

R. D. writes: Where can I have furniture made to match the wood trim in the rooms of my house? I want something unique in design and also absolutely simple. Do you approve of the long narrow dining-tables, which one sees occasionally with benches instead of chairs?

Answer: If you will send me a self-addressed envelope I will send you the addresses of firms from whom you can obtain the desired furniture. In regard to the long dining-table and benches for seats, these can only be successfully used in rooms where the architectural detail is entirely in keeping with this. Sometime in the near future HOUSE AND GARDEN will contain an article on the refectories of some old-world monasteries. In the illustrations, these tables will be seen in their proper settings.

REMODELING A LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM

W. A. R., writes: We are thinking of doing over the library and dining-room of our old-fashioned square house, the hall running through and dividing the drawing-rooms from the library and dining-room, and we are looking for pretty and suitable designs. My idea of an effective dining-room is one with a very high wainscot and beamed or coffered ceiling, the three feet of the side-walls covered with imitation of leather or tapestry. The room is quite large. My idea of a library is one that is severely plain but rich, with low bookcases, hardwood floor, rugs, etc. Woodwork of oak except in drawing-rooms.

Answer: Your ideas in regard to effective treatment for dining-room and library are very good, and the suggestions I offer you will be on these lines. I note that your hall divides the drawing-rooms from library and dining-room; also that the woodwork, except in drawing-rooms, is of oak. In these latter rooms I imagine you will use an ivory enamel, as this will give you the most elegant effect. The hall should have the oak woodwork stained with weathered oak, which is rather gray in tone. Cover the side walls with Japanese grass-cloth in a shade of gray-green, which will harmonize perfectly with the weathered oak. Use tapestries against this as wall decoration, and door curtains of rich velour in dull Gobelin blue. The drawing-rooms should have the walls covered in a brocaded silk, showing French Colonial design of baskets of flowers in two tones, a pale shade of yellow would be effective. Drape your windows with Brussels lace curtains with over-draperies of brocade, the ground work to be the same as the wall covering, but the garlands and bow-knots to be in pastel colors of the natural flowers. The rugs should be Oriental in this room, the furniture, Italian walnut, the seats and backs of chairs of gilded wicker, some with loose cushions. For your dining-room with the high wainscot, a rich brown stain, like old English oak, is suggested. The side wall from wainscot to ceiling line to be covered in a tapestry fabric, showing a suggestion of foliage against a blue gray ground. The tint of the rough plaster between the heavy beams in this room should be taken from the background of this tapestry. Door curtains and over-draperies should be of this same tapestry. Next the glass, curtains of Arabian net and lace should hang. The furniture should match the wood finish and be heavily carved. The upholstered chairs should have high backs, the seats and backs covered with the tapestry. A Wilton velvet rug in shades of dull blue, brown and gray, should be used on the floor. For the library a gilded burlap is suggested for the wall covering, this to be finished by a frieze, showing a stag hunt, with dogs and stags, and trees against a gold sky line. This is hand-blocked and very beautiful, its price being one dollar per yard. The draperies should match the green of the foliage in the frieze, the same color to be carried out in rugs, lamp shades, cushions, etc.

SAMPLES OF MATERIALS

R. L. asks: Is it out of order for me to ask the favor of some samples of material. I am refurnishing my library and wish to retain my portières. I need new window draperies to go with these. The portières are red and dull green in color and of cut velour.

Answer: If you will send me a sample of your door curtain and a self-addressed envelope, I will forward you samples of fabric suitable for window curtains. It is quite in order to ask this service of this department.

REDECORATING A SITTING-ROOM

Mrs. J. L. writes: Being a subscriber to your paper I feel very much interested in the correspondence on remodeling a residence. I enclose a plan of my room and a self-addressed envelope; kindly help me to make a pretty room. The room at present has a paper of delft blue ground with large white embossed figures on it; the carpet is a white ground with large blue designs; the woodwork, which is very handsome, is cherry; the room is extremely sunny, having the sun all day and on account of the bay window it is a very handsome, light room, but all the above things are faded and I would like to ask what you would advise me. The house is three story and basement and this is the second floor front room which I would like to use as a sitting-room. I don't want a hard wood floor, I have several already, and would get a carpet and draperies to match the decoration.

In the rear of this room is my bedroom, at present in two-tone yellow with cherry wood. The sun never shines in this room; what would you advise for the wall covering. I have a very handsome red velvet carpet in here and would want to use it again.

Also, could you tell me in what manner to decorate a room for a boy of seven, a hall room; what color would look best; the room is very sunny. If I have asked too much kindly pardon me, but the answers in the April number are so fascinating that I thought I would ask you before I consulted any one else.

I like blue very much and if you think you could use it in the front room, you can let me know. The present blue is very deep, but everything fades in that room; perhaps we could try something else.

Answer: If you desire a decided change in your sitting-room, I would advise a dull, silvery green lower wall of Japanese grass-cloth which sells for eighty-five cents a square yard; or of fibre paper in similar color, which costs $1.00 a roll of eight yards. The upper third of wall to ceiling line to be covered with a figured paper showing dull and light mahogany colored conventionalized poppies on a dull green ground formed of the leaves in tapestry effect. This will look well with your cherry woodwork. The carpet could be in several tones of green, or show a very small pattern in dull reds and black on a green ground. Use ecru net at your windows with over draperies of green raw silk, the latter costs $1.50 per yard, thirty-six inches wide. Door curtains, if required, should be of cut velour, matching the wall covering in color; this material costs $2.35 a yard and is fifty inches wide.

For your own room of northern exposure, the yellow walls should give you an effect of brightness. With cherry woodwork and crimson carpet it would be impossible to achieve a satisfactory

(*Continued on page 8, Advertising Section*)

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Garden Correspondence

A TREE ARBOR

I want a tree arbor or something of its character, on a point of land that commands a fair view. I do not want a formally constructed summer-house as I do not think it would look well there, but I want something that will cast a shade under which I can place a rustic seat. I. C. H.

The Camperdown elm, grafted six to eight feet high would do, provided the situation is favorable to its growth. In a dry, hilly location it would not grow luxuriously enough unless it received unusual care and cultivation.

The weeping ash also makes a good arbor but it does not do well in all sections.

The Norway maple would in time form a broad spreading head, giving a dense shade.

If you could secure from the woods a selected specimen of a quite common native thorn, *Cratægus punctata*, you would probably get just what you want. This species is easily recognized by its fruit, which is either a dull red or a yellow, each apple being minutely dotted or specked, hence its specific name, *punctata*. This small tree forms a low, flat-topped head, its branches arranged in a stratified manner standing out at almost right angles from the main trunk. It makes an ideal arbor and is very effective standing on a point or knoll where its striated foliage may be silhouetted against the sky or water. It would be necessary to obtain a tree of considerable age, but one yet vigorous in growth to allow considerable thinning out among the branches. In cutting back of the branches of most all trees, to compensate for loss of roots by removal, the extremities are cut back and new growth soon obliterates the disfigurement, but the thorns that are of any age are permanently disfigured by cutting the extremities of their branches to any great length, especially this species.

The proper way is first to cut out all interfering branches; those that cut and rub against each other—all those that run up straight through the head—endeavoring all the time to maintain a well balanced head and to preserve the striated character of growth. The amount to be removed depends somewhat upon how much the roots have been mutilated or disturbed. If you think more should come out, see if you can't spare some of the main branches where they may be too thick, cutting them back to the main trunk. The tree should be moved with a frozen ball. I know of several treated in this way that were five to six inches in diameter, a foot from the ground, which did not seem to feel the shock of removal.

SCALE ON PALMS

There seems to be a scaly insect or something on the stems and leaves of some palms in my window. Will they injure them? How can I get rid of them? L. B. W.

Your plants are infected with scale, which will injure them in time if allowed to remain.

The only way to eradicate them is a mechanical one. Use a strong soapy water and a stiff tooth brush and scrub stems and foliage. Also have a small pointed stick which will dislodge any that stick tight to the ribs of the leaves. Repeated washings will eventually get rid of them. Kerosene emulsion, fire-tree oil, and other decoctions are all right but liable to do damage.

GROWING ROSES AGAINST THE HOUSE

I want to grow some roses against the wooden wall at the rear end of my house. Heretofore I have used wooden trellises, but they rot in a few years. What is the best method to employ, not expensive, yet lasting in its structure? W. A. M.

If there is a brick basement causing a wooden water table to project at some distance above the ground, drive staples into water table six inches apart. Then at the top of the wall, under the eaves, if a single story, spike into the wall a piece of 2 x 4 edgeways, painting it the color of the house; put staples into it, as below, and run galvanized wire—the grade used for clothes-lines—from staple to staple. Don't run any cross wires unless one or two to stiffen them, because when taking the rose down for winter protection or painting the house, the long vines get caught in the cross wires and are hard to untangle. Tie the vine to the upright wires.

LARGE BLOOMS ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

How do the florists get such large blooms of chrysanthemums that one sees in their windows? E. O.

It is the result of cultivation. The plants are propagated from cuttings in the spring, planted in rich soil and only one stem to each plant allowed to develop. When the bloom buds show themselves all but one, generally, but not always, the terminal one, are pinched off. Thus the whole strength of one plant is concentrated in one bloom instead of a dozen or more if allowed to grow naturally.

BLACK BLISTER-BEETLE ON CLEMATIS VINES

Can you tell me how to destroy the long black beetle that is such a deadly enemy to my clematis vines? I have three kinds, the common wild clematis, always a lovely vine, the kind that produces fringed seed pods that are ornamental, and the beautiful *Clematis paniculata*. Just at the time when they are covered with beautiful starry blooms and long sprays of buds, this abominable pest comes and eats every flower, bud, and leaf. I have a wire trellis about one hundred feet long, and they eat all but stems. I will indeed be obliged if you can tell me how to kill them.
Mrs. N. A. S.

The insect you mention is most probably the black blister-beetle, *Epicauta Pennsylvanica* (De Geer) which, with its allied form, the striped blister-beetle, will defoliate a clematis vine in short order. In some sections they are very destructive to the China aster. Hand picking or "dropping" is the most effective remedy. This should be done when first noticed, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the laying of eggs and hatching of a second crop. Early in the morning when they are apt to be sluggish, take a pan eight

(*Continued on page 9, Advertising Section*)

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

NOTES AND REVIEWS

ORIGIN OF GARGOYLES

Stone Effigy Used as Roof Spout on Cathedral of Rouen

ONE of the earliest of the more elaborate attempts to transform roof spouts seems to have been at the Cathedral of Rouen, where the figure of a great dragon was adopted for one of them, though whether it was intended as an object of terror to the hobgoblin fraternity of the seventh century or a symbol of the Church's triumph over a public foe can only be conjectured.

This fearsome wild fowl terrorized both banks of the Seine and terribly ravaged the city of Rouen until he was gallantly slain by St. Rominus, Bishop of the Cathedral there. Probably in sheer jubilation of spirits and in compliment to the valorous Bishop the carcass of the mischievous beast was embodied in stone and set up aloft as a warning to all depredators and any evil spirits by which they might be actuated, says the "London Globe." The name given to this unlucky animal is said to have been *gargouille*, and hence the name given to his effigy, according to some authorities,

Others, however, derived the appellation from *gargoille* the weazand of the throat, or from *gargale* a disease to which swine are liable, and which causes a gurgling sound in the throat, like that which water makes in passing through a pipe. We are all at liberty to choose a derivation, since nobody can speak with authority.

If *gargouille* really was the name given to some more or less fabulous beast whose carcass was imitated by some fanciful sculptor in the making of an ornamental spout, then the probability is that we have here the origin not only of "gargoyle" but of the French word for the weazand, as well as of the English words "guggle" and "gargle."

One ugly creature having been adopted for a stone effigy on so famous a church as that at Rouen in the seventh century, may easily be conceived to have set the fashion for other churches, and the superfluous hideousness of so many of these objects certainly supports the notion that in part their sculptors were actuated by the idea of frightening the uncanny folk from the sacred edifices and the worshippers.

Thus on many of the finest churches in Christendom we find not only almost every kind of bird and beast real and legendary, but everything uncanny and diabolical, in human form. It must be allowed that it showed an exceptional originality and an uncommon power of good nature in the nineteenth century sculptor who, in the course of the restoration of Chester Cathedral about the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, capped this long series of ecclesiastical embellishment with a caricature headpiece of Mr. Gladstone.

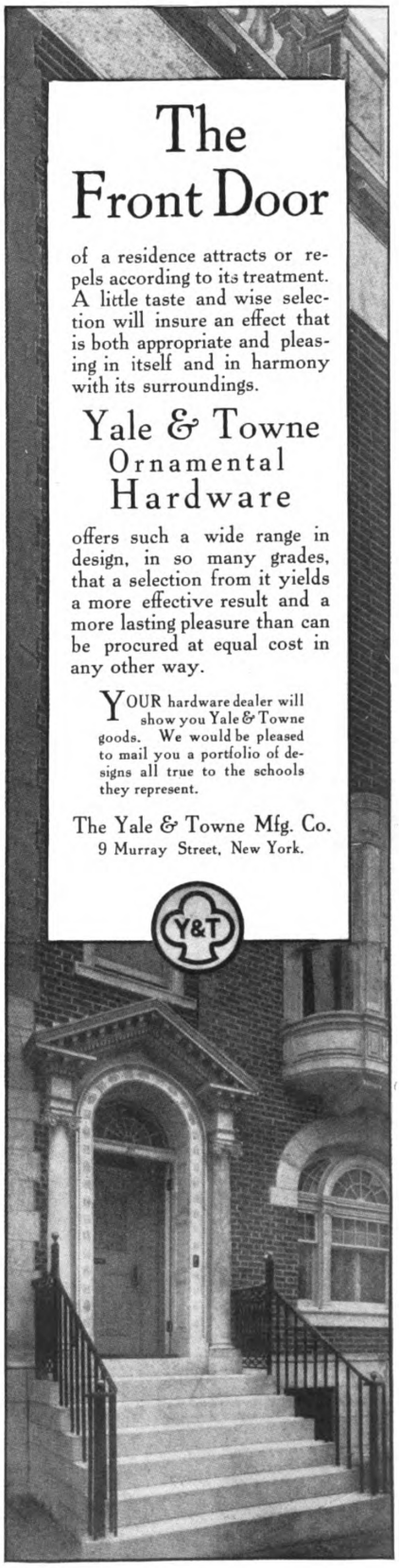
APPLE growers in the Wenatchee valley, west of Spokane, have adopted a plan which probably could be followed with a profit by orchardists all over the United States. It is to raise apples for the Australian market, where the top prices in the world are paid for red fruit.

One grower, who recently disposed of a shipment of 3,100 forty-pound boxes of Central Washington apples in the land of the Kangaroo, where he discovered the market, declares the following varieties are good shippers and command high prices on the Australian market: Spitzenburg, Winesap, Rome Beauties and Missouri Pippins. The Jonathan apple is not wanted, he declared recently on his return from Sydney, adding: "The people want red apples and they are ready and willing to pay top prices.

I did not have the least trouble in selling the red varieties, but they would not take the white ones as gifts. That is a 'tip' to growers all over the United States."

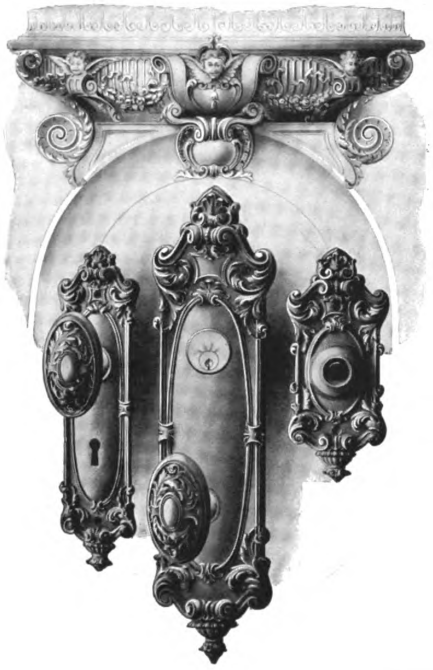
THE United States department of agriculture has sent a new variety of oranges to Kennewick, southwest of Spokane, Washington, for experiment purposes.

The trees are cold-resisting citranges recently developed by the department, and it is believed by experienced orchardists that they will thrive in the Kennewick country which has a mild winter climate and early spring. Growers all over the State are watching the outcome with interest and if the tests are successful more trees will be planted next year.



Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Standard for Excellence



IN BUILDERS'

FINE

HARDWARE

With Correct Designs in all the Leading Schools of Art is found in the productions of

P. & F.
CORBIN

N. W. Corner
Eighth and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA

FACTORIES
New Britain, Conn.

THE RUSSWIN UNIT LOCK SET

No. 2150 NAPO
School L'ART NOUVEAU

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
26 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York
FACTORIES AT NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

THE FIFTEENTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS

THE Fifteenth National Irrigation Congress which will be held in Sacramento, California, September 2–7 next, will be a very important and valuable session.

The plans for the event include an Interstate Exposition of irrigated-land products and forestry in which all States having irrigation and forestry interests have been invited to participate. It is announced that handsome trophies and prizes will be offered for State and individual exhibits of all kinds of irrigated products, also for exhibits of forest products and minerals.

The purpose of the Irrigation Congress is to promote the development of wise and beneficial national irrigation and forestry policies, as well as to provide for discussions of practical details of irrigation and forestry. Great and valuable results have followed the work of the Congress in the past, and with the growing importance of, and increasing interest in, national irrigation and national forestry still greater importance attaches to each succeeding session.

CORRESPONDENCE

(*Continued from Page* 251)

REDECORATING A SITTING-ROOM

room. Remove the varnish from the standing woodwork and treat with a good ivory enamel, of which I will send you the name. Use a paper showing crimson roses against a deep cream ground to cover the side walls, the ceiling to be tinted the same shade of background and extend to the picture rail. Muslin curtains of ecru with rose silk over-draperies should complete an attractive room, always provided the shade of rose harmonizes with the color of your carpet. I send you samples of all goods hoping this will be of service to you.

In the small boy's room, you might carry out the blue and white idea. I send you a sample of paper showing Japanese trees in blue on a white ground. Cover the upper third of wall with this, and use the blue fabric paper for lower wall. White muslin curtains with blue dots are advised for window drapery.

A HOUSE OF MODERATE COST

A man writing: I am about to build a house of ten rooms. I wish it practical, comfortable and if possible, pleasing in its exterior and interior. It must not exceed in cost $7,000. I am still undetermined as to style, whether brick, concrete, or frame. I want a square house with nice large rooms, nothing fancy. Could you recommend a book on the subject of such houses to me. I note you are kind in giving full answers to questions and offer help in all directions. Now I wish to ask if when, with your kind assistance, I have selected

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

my plans, you will fill in the specifications for interior finish for me. This seems to be a large favor but with your knowledge of the best to recommend in the way of materials, (this to include wood finish, tiles, plumbing, fixtures,) you could help me greatly. I enclose self-addressed envelope. You see, I live in Iowa and am somewhat out of touch with what is best. Don't hesitate to tell me if I have overstepped in asking this.

Answer. This department is entirely at the service of its correspondents and takes pleasure in giving practical help. We are sending you the address of a firm who have gotten out a book on concrete houses, showing plans, and fully illustrated. You may find this exactly what you want. Also we send the address of firms from whom you can obtain several architectural books which may help you. When you are ready for the specifications we will take pleasure in having these properly filled in for you, and will serve you in any other way you may desire.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

Kansas City says: I am most desirous of your kind assistance in the selection of proper lighting fixtures for my new home. The house is well under way and will cost, exclusive of fixtures and mantels, $12,000. Also would you help me on deciding the kind of mantels I should use. I will need four styles,—one for large hall; one for drawing-room; one for dining-room; one for bedrooms. I enclose addressed and stamped envelope for reply.

Answer: We will be glad to assist you in selecting the fixtures and mantels for your house, and if you will send the plans of same with detail of interior, we can help you practically, as of course, the selections made must be in perfect harmony with the architectural styles of the rooms for which they are chosen.

GARDEN CORRESPONDENCE

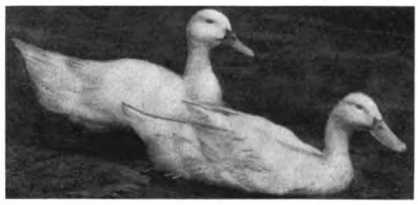
(*Continued from Page* 252)

BLACK BLISTER-BEETLE ON CLEMATIS VINES

or ten inches in diameter partially filled with water, having kerosene oil added, and which will float on top. Hold this under portions of the vine containing beetles and shake the vine, or touch it with your hand, and the beetles will drop into the oil. Try this several times a day and for several days, as fresh numbers may arrive. I employ this method with success. If, in your vicinity they are so numerous as to defoliate a hundred feet of vine, this method would not do, but you can save your vines by first spraying them thoroughly with water using so fine a spray and force as not to wash off the insects, the object being to get them wet—then with a "powder gun" dust them well with fresh Dalmatian insect powder. When spraying with water, also wet the ground underneath and powder it also.

FERNS INFESTED WITH SCALE

I am enclosing you two leaves of my ferns. There is some kind of a bug on them. It seems only to infest the leaves where the seed is. I have kept them down though I just found these on two of my large ferns. I work with them always, and



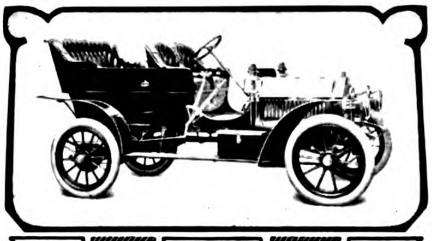
Poultry

You must advertise, if you want to do so profitably, in a magazine which circulates among people who own their own homes, and who are in consequence, interested in everything that goes to make the home a success; and as we publish only practical articles on this subject, every issue of HOUSE AND GARDEN will be bought by *possible customers of yours.* Our special heading for our Poultry Department will make your advertisement attract attention. Special rates on request.

House & Garden

Poultry Department,

1006 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



4 Cylinder—20 Horse Power

Model G
$2,000
CADILLAC
—the Car of the hour

No other automobile in America is so talked about as the season opens to its widest swing. Placed at once on the plane of the *very expensive* American and foreign cars—meeting all the requirements of those who desire the highest grade four-cylinder smoothness

With the Cadillac Staying Power

In appearance, finish, comfort and going power, Model G classes with automobiles of twice the price.

An ideal town car—a sturdy country car, full of thoroughbred dash. Motor designed and finished with the technical perfection resulting from the largest automobile business in the world.

Shaft drive; selective type sliding-gear transmission of new design; high speed with no gears in mesh.

All models demonstrated by nearest dealer.

Model G—20 h. p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,000 (Catalog GAK).
Model H—30 h. p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,500 (Catalog HAK).
Model M—10 h. p. Four passenger Car; $950 (Catalog MAK).
Model K—10 h. p. Runabout; $800 (Catalog MAK).
F. O. B. Detroit; Lamps not included.

Send for Catalog of car in which you are interested.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
Detroit, Mich.
Member Association Licensed Automobile Mfrs.

SPEAR'S

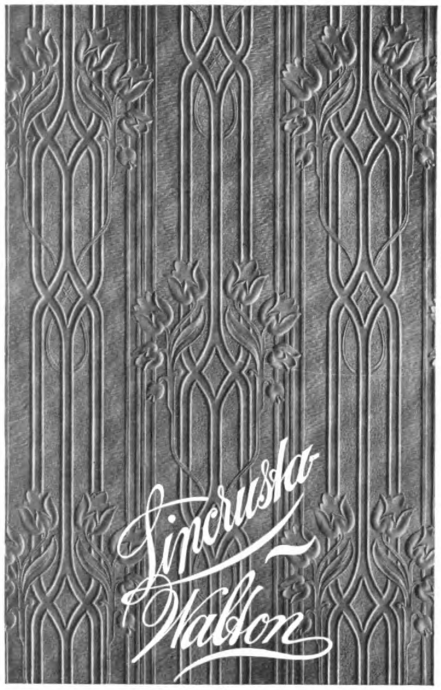
New Cooking Range **New Warm Air Distributors**
Open Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal
Special Stoves for Laundry, Stable, Greenhouse, etc.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Systems

There are many reasons why you should have only Spear's Heating and Cooking appliances—the most modern, efficient, and economical—**In Your Country Home**

Write to-day for further information and estimates **Hotels and Institutions receive special attention**

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.
1014-16 Market Street **Philadelphia, Pa.**

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



RELIEF DECORATION FOR ALL DECORATIVE PURPOSES

Variety of Designs

Manufactured Solely by

FR. BECK & CO.

Philadelphia, - 1524 Chestnut Street

NEW YORK
7th Ave. and 29th Street

BOSTON
152 Washington Street

The Gorton System of Heating

With the Gorton System, the heat can be controlled in each individual radiator and the radiator heated as desired, from one or two loops up to its fullest capacity. Thus, each room is heated to exactly the temperature desired, to suit the occupant, regardless of the changes in the weather. This means a great saving in coal.

The Gorton System costs less to install complete than the ordinary Hot Water System, and it can be put in by any steam fitter.

We shall be pleased to send catalog and give further information on application.

Gorton & Lidgerwood Company

96 Liberty Street New York, N. Y.

cannot understand how they got on my ferns. The plants are fine and healthy looking. Will you please advise me where to get the Japanese Lilac, described in the May HOUSE AND GARDEN; also the Standard Snowball illustrated on page 35 of the January number? Would either one of the above plants grow in a large tub?

Mrs. W. H. G.

Your fern is infested with "scale." The minute insects protected by this scale suck the juices of the plant and thus weaken it. If your plants are badly infected, cut them back to the ground, saving however the new growth, which is rarely affected. Examine carefully the plant at the base and remove all scales. Shake out the soil at the roots and repot, using fresh soil. Spring is the best time to repot ferns. If not badly infested, brush off the scales using a stiff tooth brush or a wooden tooth pick.

The Standard Lilac and Snowball may be obtained at any leading nursery, but I doubt if either of them may be grown in boxes with any success. The *Syringa Japonica* seldom blooms until of large size, and would eventually be too large for tub use.

CHANGES OF STYLE IN ARCHITECTURE, DECORATION AND FURNITURE

SOME interesting observations on the changes of style in architecture, and, particularly, in decoration and furniture, are made by *La Construction Moderne*. Every architect must have noticed how rapidly fashions succeed each other, in respect to these last matters, at least. Even a tolerably young man can remember the "Eastlake" movement, the abandonment of "shaped" furniture for combinations of boards and bits of joist; the substitution of stopped chamfers for mouldings, and the appearance of tenons and pins on the outside of chairs and sofas. This was accompanied by a revolution in the ethics of furnishing which, as it was supposed, put away veneering and glue forever; and the person who owned a dining-table weighing a quarter of a ton, and supported by timbers with the corners simply bevelled, thought that his soul was in a much more satisfactory condition than that of his neighbors. Notwithstanding the spiritual advantages of stopped chamfers and visible tenons, the regenerate style of woodwork lost its popularity with astonishing rapidity, and the seeker after moral furniture must now look for his specimens mainly in the kindling-wood pile. Next followed the craze for "Chippendale" and other furniture in the style of the last century, which also died away in a few

THE COLONIAL BEDROOM

Being one of a series of little talks on Interior Decoration of special interest to readers of House and Garden

THE Colonial bedroom presented this month is an excellent type of the period. The tester bed with its linen taffeta draperies and bed cover, is a feature of the room. On the self-colored ground, formal bouquets of softly toned flowers are shown together with bow knots and palm leaves. The wall covering and ceiling paper are the same, showing small roses and green leaves of similar coloring to those on the fabric.

One realizes in examining the picture that this room is in a modified Colonial house as the mantel is not strictly in accordance with the period. The beautiful Oriental rug of palm leaf pattern in rich mulberry reds, ivory and blue harmonizes with the draperies and wall covering.

The woodwork is of mahogany in a tone exactly matching the really old mahogany furniture, and which shows the decidedly rich color seen only in old pieces. To obtain the exact tint of the furniture and wood work, the Chicago Varnish Company's *Dark Mahogany Stain* is used, followed by one coat of *Orange Shellac* and two coats of *Hyperion* varnish, the last coat lightly rubbed with pumice and oil. The effect obtained by the use of these finishes closely resembles the rubbed wax of our grandmothers' day, but differs widely, in that it is very easy to care for, is much more durable and does not necessitate the constant polishing of the old finish.

The hardwood floor has been stained with *Dark Brown Wood Tint* and given a finishing coat of *Florsatin*, which also has the effect of the rubbed wax; but like the finish of the woodwork, it is easy to apply and care for and is much more durable than any other finish. Having the effect of wax, it is not slippery and does not spot with water. Where gloss finish is desired, *Supremis* should be used; three coats over the natural wood, or two coats over a stain, give the best results. *Supremis* is a hard, durable varnish, and it is a matter of interest that this is the first floor finish ever made in America, while, as a gloss finish, still ranks at the head.

If you are building, or contemplate building, send us a rough draft of your floor plan, if you have not yet working drawings. You will receive most careful and competent advice, and this service is entirely without charge to *all who use the products of the Chicago Varnish Company*. Advice is given on all the finishes and furnishings of the house. This includes hardware, tiles, fixtures, furniture, as well as wall covering, draperies and rugs. Send your plan to-day, with ten cents to cover cost of postage; likewise be as specific as possible in your description of what you want to know. When writing about decorations address Margaret Greenleaf, 32 Vesey Street, New York. Included with the suggestions will be sent a sample wood panel and a copy of the "Home Ideal."

CHICAGO VARNISH COMPANY
32 Vesey Street, New York
31 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

years, to be succeeded by the "Empire" style. This last had a capacity for development, and an appropriateness to modern needs, which seemed to promise a long and brilliant career, but it went out of fashion as quickly as it came in, and its place was taken by the so-called "Dutch" marquetry. The cycle has been completed and once more appear the tenons and pins, Arts and Crafts designs, Mission furniture and the like, which for several years have held sway. The return to simple forms and to natural grained woods stained to enhance their beauty must exert a marked influence for good, upon the taste of a large class of the public. That this will also be superseded by something else is certain, but no one can pretend to guess what the next style will be, although it is, at least, not likely to be derived from Oriental sources.

This curious succession of fancies in furniture, which has had its parallel in architectural fashions, leads M. Planat to remark that the rapidity with which fashions in such things change is probably due to the increased use of machinery, and the invention of labor-saving processes, by which almost any sort of work can be approximately imitated at small cost. In consequence of this industrial development, the rich amateur who sets the fashion by purchasing, or having made for him, a set of furniture, let us say, of buhl work, glowing with delicate inlays of gilded brass on a ground of tortoise-shell, soon sees in the windows of the cheap furniture stores glaring imitations of his treasures, covered with coarse, jig-sawed brass ornaments on a ground of celluloid, or of horn, stained with nitrate of silver, and marked at prices representing a small fraction of the cost of his own furniture. Some of his acquaintances fit up their rooms with articles of this kind, which, as they assure him, are indistinguishable from his genuine pieces, and, before long, disgusted with what he has been innocently instrumental in bringing about, he and others like him take up another fancy, with a similar result. In this way, the community is successively surfeited with coarsely cast Empire ormolu, Colonial "mahogany" made out of stained whitewood, and Brobdignagian marquetry in glaring colors, and will, apparently, be sickened in the same

For Golf and Tennis Grounds

There is no roller made that will give the genuine satisfaction on golf or tennis grounds that a Buch Roller will. Of course there are reasons for this and while we cannot detail them here we can point out some features which have put

Buch's Lawn, Road and Golf Rollers

ahead of all others. First, they are made of the best material, by careful, skillful workmen and beautifully finished in aluminum. They are fitted with interchangeable bearings, a point of unusual merit and saving to the buyer. Can be used by hand or horse. Extra weights can be added giving a wide range of adaptability. Made in many sizes. Send for free booklet and learn all the reasons why they are the best to buy; gives sizes, prices, full information.

A. Buch's Sons Co.,
106 Walnut Street,
Elizabethtown, Pa.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

YOUR LITTLE ROSEBUD
needs **Mennen's Powder**---a sure relief for **Prickly Heat, Chafing, Sunburn,** etc. Put up in **non-refillable box** bearing Mennen's face. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. **Sample Free.** Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906---Serial No. 1542.
Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

The man who buys any other Typewriter always HOPES it will be as good as the **Remington**

Remington Typewriter Company
110 S. NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Horses

Wealthy people, the kind that subscribe to House & Garden, living in the suburban districts of our large cities, must have horses for driving and station work. Your advertisement published, as we will publish it, will attract the attention of buyers. Special rates and several other inducements will be sent upon request.

$500 IN PRIZES

The editors of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, in order to help readers whose problem of living in the country lies in making both ends meet, desire to profit by the experiences of others, and want brief, illustrated articles on how a family lives in the country on $2,500 a year or less. If your scheme of living comes under this head, and if you have worked out a successful method for regulating expenses, you are eligible for the contest.

The contest will close July 1st. Full particulars will be found on page 639 of the April number of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, and on page 37 of the May number.

Address, The Editors,

Country Life in America

133 East 16th Street. New York City

SAMSON SPOT CORD

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS
Boston, Mass.

Monarch Sash Chains
THE BEST CHAIN MADE
GREATEST TENSILE STRENGTH
MANUFACTURED BY
Bridgeport Chain Co., BRIDGEPORT CONN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Uncle Remus's Magazine *for June*

Six Big Features: ***Just Out—Get It***

Editorials by Joel Chandler Harris — Mr. Billy Sanders discusses, in his inimitable manner, the art of making a magazine. "On Knowing Your Neighbors"—concerning the practical application of a Biblical text.

The Bishop, The Boogerman and The Right of Way. By Joel Chandler Harris — The first instalment of a delightful serial which tells about a "little Truly-girl," who grew up; her mysterious Companion; her crabbed old Uncle; the Whish-whish woods; a very civil Engineer and Mr. Billy Sanders, the Sage of Shady Dale. *Pictures by Charlotte Harding.*

Letters from Henry Clay to Mme. Le Vert. By Mrs. Thaddeus Horton — Octavia Walton Le Vert was a Southern woman whose friendship was an inspiration to many of America's most famous men. These hitherto unpublished letters to her from Henry Clay, written at the height of his political fame, throw a new light on the personality of the man.

The Schooner Mary E. Foster: Guardian. By John Fleming Wilson — The absorbing tale of a sea mystery and how it was solved by a secret agent of Lloyd's. It will prove to be one of the most notable short stories written in the last decade. *Pictures in color by James M. Preston.*

The Divine, the Avenger! By Maarten Maartens — A charmingly fantastic story of the supernatural. The tale develops from the purchase, by an American millionaire, of the art treasure of a little Dutch town. *Pictures by R. F. James.*

How Brer Rabbit saved Brer B'ar. By Joel Chandler Harris — The first of a series of new Uncle Remus stories, told in the old way. *Pictures by J. M. Conde.*

And There Are A Dozen More

If you can't get it at the news stand, address

Uncle Remus's Magazine

ATLANTA, GA.

10 Cents the Copy **$1.00 by the Year**

IVES

PATENT WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER

PREVENTS DRAFTS, DUST AND WINDOW RATTLING.

PATENTED.

The only Stop Adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid ribs and heavy bed that will not cup, turn or bend in tightening the screw. Manufactured only by **The H. B. IVES CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.** (Fifty-page Catalogue Mailed Free.)

50 Calling Cards for 50c.

One hundred for 75 cents. Perfect style, best quality, correct sizes for women or men. Street address line, 25 cents additional for each 50.

BUREAU PRESS, 68 Devonshire St., Boston

MEXICAN PALM LEAF HAT 50c.

Hand woven by Mexicans in Mexico from palm fiber. Double weave, durable and light weight, with colored design in brim. Retails at $1. Postpaid for 50c., 2 for 90c., to introduce our Mexican hats and drawnwork. Same hat, plain, 40c.; both for 75c. Large, medium and small sizes. Fine for fishing, outings and gardening. Art catalog of Mexican Sombreros FREE.

THE FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. B X 5, Mesilla Park, N. M.
Largest Retailers Indian-Mexican Handicraft in World

way of every fashion that it takes up. M. Planat thinks that there is no remedy for this condition of things, or for the similar situation in architectural matters; but there is, as least, a possibility that when all the known styles have been exhausted, a refuge may be found in a return to nature, through the medium of sculpture and painting. No matter how much machinery may be perfected, it can never produce satisfactory carving or painting; and no builder would ever be able to make a cheap imitation of the Parthenon, or the Monument of Lysicrates, which would impose on his least-cultivated customers.

Of course, by a return to nature we do not mean the adornment of our architecture with cast iron rose bushes, or the imitation of tree trunks in our columns, or even the abandonment of the architectural forms which twenty centuries have perfected; but it may be well to remember occasionally that the best architecture was invented—not copied—by the men who understood and represented the human form better than any others that ever lived, and that every great architectural period has been one of remarkable success in the representation of nature in sculpture and painting while the greatest architects have generally been skilled in one or both of the representative arts.

SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF LUTHER BURBANK'S WORK

THE practical side of Burbank's work has received considerable attention of late from practical men who have studied the result of that work from the utilitarian or esthetic point of view, and the opinions expressed thereon have not, in the main, been altogether eulogistic or encouraging. Now the scientific aspect is being inquired into, and the latest effusion on the subject which has come under our observation is an article by Vernon L. Kellogg, professor of entomology at the Stanford University, California, appearing in the Popular Science Monthly for October, 1906, which has been issued in pamphlet form. It may interest our readers to be informed of some of the Professor's conclusions—the views of one engaged in the study of insect life on the work of a man devoting his time and

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

attention to plant life. Professor Kellogg says:

"Mr. Burbank has so far not formulated any new or additional laws of species-change, nor do his observations and results justify any such formulation, and we may rest in the belief that he has no new fundamental laws to reveal. He has indeed the right to formulate, if he cares to, some valuable and significant special conclusions touching certain already recognized evolution factors, in particular the influence on variability of the two long-known variation-producing factors of hybridization and modification of environment. His reliance on the marked increase in variability to be got after a crossing in the second and third generations over that obvious in the first will come as a surprise to most men first getting acquainted with his work. He has got more starts for his new things from these generations than in any other way. He is wholly clear and convinced in his own mind as to the inheritance of acquired characters; 'acquired characters are inherited or I know nothing of plant life,' he says; and also convinced that the only unit in organic nature is the individual not the species; that the so-called species are wholly mutable and dependent for their apparent fixity solely on the length of time through which their so-called phyletic characters have been ontogenetically repeated. He does not agree at all with De Vries that mutations in plants occur only at certain periodic times in the history of the species, but rather that, if they occur at all, they do so whenever the special stimulus derived from unusual nutrition or general environment can be brought to bear on them. He finds in his breeding work no prepotency of either sex as such in inheritance, though any character or group of characters may be prepotent in either sex. He believes that no sharp line can be drawn between the fluctuating or so-called Darwinian variations and those less usual, large, discontinuous ones called sports. Ordinary fluctuation variation goes on under ordinary conditions of nutrition, but with extraordinary environmental conditions come about extraordinary variation results, namely discontinuous sport or mutational variation. These variations are the effects of past environment also, having remained latent until opportunity for their development occurs. Starvation causes

(*Continued on Page 15*)

The Only Real Stains

If you have only seen the crude and tawdry colors of the thinned-paint imitations of

Cabot's Shingle Stains

you have no idea of the beautiful coloring effects of the true Stains. They are soft and deep, like velvet, but transparent, bringing out the beauty of the wood grain. Half as expensive as paint, twice as handsome, and the only Stains made of Creosote, "the best wood preservative known."

Samples on wood and Catalogue sent free on request

SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer

141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents at all Central Points

A. S. Bell, Arch't, New York City

"Quilt" the warmest sheathing paper

Doors of Distinction

The character of the door plays a most important part in carrying out the architectural motif of any building. It should, of itself, give that artistic appearance of complete harmony with the treatment of the general exterior or interior style of architecture.

Morgan Doors

meet every architectural requirement and lend a touch of genuine refinement and quiet good taste. They become a permanent part of the building, making it more desirable as a dwelling and materially adding to its value. Morgan Doors are identical with all that is correct in design, finish and construction and are sold under an agreement that is an unconditional guarantee of satisfactory service.

Write for our handsome illustrated book, "The Door Beautiful," showing more of the detail of the beauty and design of the Morgan Door.

Morgan Company, 6th Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Distributed By—Morgan Sash & Door Company, Chicago, Ill.; Morgan Company, Oshkosh, Wis.; Morgan Company, Baltimore, Md.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Useful and Informing Books

NATURE'S CRAFTSMEN.

By Henry C. McCook, D.D., Sc.D., LL.D.

A marvelous record of fascinating facts about ants, bees, wasps, and other insects. Dr. McCook points out unsuspected marvels at our very doors. The book is written with special attention to the picturesque and unusual in insect life, and, while free from technical terms, it is thoroughly scientific in its treatment. Among other things the author shows ants at work and play, doing sentinel duty, going on outings, milking the "ant-cow," capturing prisoners to make slaves, etc., etc.

With many illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth. Price, $2.00 net.

THE FRIENDLY STARS. By Martha Evans Martin.

This story brings the stars into friendly and familiar acquaintance. How to learn, with the naked eye, all that is most interesting about the stars, is what the book points out. Their rising and setting, their numbers, colors, distances, movements, and distinguishing characteristics are recounted in an untechnical manner, and with no demand for preliminary knowledge on the part of the reader. It proves how readily an intelligent and delightful acquaintance with the stars can be acquired. A sympathetic story of the stars. Professor Jacoby, of Columbia University, writes the introduction.

With many simple diagrams. Post 8vo, cloth. Price, $1.25 net.

MANNERS AND SOCIAL USAGES.

This is a revised new edition of the book that for years has held unquestioned supremacy as the one authoritative standard in regard to social customs, good manners, and taste. It properly answers the myriad of perplexing questions as to what to do and what not to do in social affairs, and how to act with social propriety.

It tells not only what is proper in New York, but what is correct in the smaller cities of the West and South. It is not only written by authority, but the customs of various states are revised by ladies who know—ladies socially prominent in a score of different cities in different states. And it tells what is correct for men as well as women—and what is correct *now—to-day.*

New edition. Illustrated. Post 8vo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

OUR HOME PETS. By Olive Thorne Miller.

An interesting and helpful book, which gives sensible advice on the care that should be given birds, dogs, cats, monkeys, and a few strange pets as well. A book teaching kindness to animals.

Illustrated. 273 pages. Price, $1.25.

THE EXPERT MAID-SERVANT.

By Christine Terhune Herrick.

The various duties of the maid are treated in a thoroughly clear and practical manner by this well-known authority on domestic problems. The book is intended chiefly for housekeepers of moderate means.

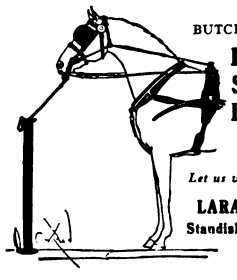
16mo, cloth. Price, $1.00 net.

THE EXPERT WAITRESS. By Anne Frances Springsteed.

Admirably clear and precise directions as to the whole duty of a waitress at breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, dinner, and supper, with instructions in regard to the household work pertaining to the dining-room and pantry.

Cloth. Price, $1.00.

Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York



BUTCHERS PATENT

DISAPPEARING SAFETY HITCHING POST

Is out of sight when not in use

Let us write you about it

LARAMY HOWLETT CO.

Standish St., Cambridge, Mass.

P. O. Box 42

Kennels

Dogs for the country are as necessary as the garden. If you advertise in our Kennel Department, the advertisement will be seen and read by people living in the suburban districts, and what is more, by people who own their own homes and are financially able and willing to take advantage of any offer that you may have to make them. Special rates will be sent on request.

House & Garden

You Would Not Accept Counterfeit ∴ Money ∴ Why Accept Counterfeit ∴ Goods ∴

?

GOOD MONEY is made by the government in which you have implicit confidence. Good goods are made by manufacturers who are willing to stake their reputations on the quality of the material offered to you through the medium of their advertisements in this magazine. Counterfeit goods are not advertised. The reason for it is, they will not bear the close scrutiny to which genuine advertised goods are subjected. Counterfeit money pays more profit to the counterfeiter Counterfeit goods are offered to you for the same reason.

Insist on the Genuine
Reject the Counterfeit

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

reversions, but reversions can also be produced by unusually rich nutrition. New variations are developed most often, as far as environmental influences go, by rich soil and generally favorable conditions. So-called new qualities are usually, if not always (the fact may sometimes not be obvious) simply new combinations of old qualities, both latent and obvious. To get a new and pleasing odor it may often be sufficient simply to lose one bad element in an old odor. So one might go on for some pages with specific conclusions or deductions reached by Burbank on a basis of experience. But it is true that he has at his command the knowledge of no new fundamental scientific principles to give him advantage over us. And yet none of us has done what Burbank has been able to do, although many of us have tried. What then is it that Burbank brings to his work of modifying organisms swiftly and extremely and definitely that others do not?

"To answer this it will be advisable to analyze, in general terms, at least, the various processes which either singly, or in combinations of two or three, or all together, are used by Mr. Burbank in his work. We may roughly classify these processes and means. First, there is the importation from foreign countries, through many correspondents, of a host of various kinds of plants, some of economic value in their native land and some not, any of which grown under different conditions here may prove specially vigorous or prolific or hardy, or show other desirable changes or new qualities. Among these importations are often special kinds particularly sought for by Burbank to use in his multiple hybridizations; kinds closely related to our native or to already cultivated races which, despite many worthless characteristics, may possess one or more particularly valuable ones needed to be added to a race already useful to make it more useful. Such an addition makes a new race.

"Second, the production of variations, abundant and extreme, by various methods, as (a) the growing under new and, usually, more favorable environment (food supply, water, temperature, light, space, etc.) of various wild or cultivated forms, and (b) by hybridizations between forms closely related, less closely related and, finally, as dissimilar as may be (not producing sterility), this

JAP-A-LAC

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A STAIN AND VARNISH COMBINED

JAP-A-LAC—THE HOME BEAUTIFIER

JAP-A-LAC is a stain and varnish combined; the original article of the kind made. It "Wears like Iron"

You can use JAP-A-LAC on everything of wood or metal, from cellar to garret

A JAP-A-LAC home is always a bright, beautiful home

You can do your own refinishing of scratched or scuffed furniture, and produce a beautiful, lustrous finish, as hard as flint, and as smooth as glass. A few cents will cover the cost

Try JAP-A-LAC to-day Be sure to get the genuine, in a can like the illustration, Look for the Green Label **For Sale by Paint, Hardware and Drug Dealers. All sizes from 15c to $2.50**

A WARNING AGAINST THE DEALER WHO TRIES TO SUBSTITUTE

If your dealer offers you a substitute, say to him: "No, thank you: I want what I asked for. Good-bye." Trade with the dealer who gives you what you ask for. That's JAP-A-LAC

Write for beautiful illustrated booklet, and interesting color card. FREE for the asking

If building, write for our complete Finishing Specifications. They will be mailed free. Our Architectural Green Label Varnishes are of the highest quality.

The Glidden Varnish Co.
663 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland.

If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name and 10c (except for Gold which is 25c) to cover cost of mailing, and we will send FREE Sample, (quarter pint can) to any point in the United States.

Water-Reducing Valve

When the water pressure is too high it causes splashing at the spigots, hammering in the pipes and sometimes bursting of the plumbing apparatus.

This valve will insure against these annoyances.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WATSON & McDANIEL CO.
137 N. Seventh Street Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1844

PEERLESS
MORTAR COLORS

BLACK RED BROWN BUFF

NEW COLORS: Moss Green, Royal Purple, French Gray, Pompeian Buff, Colonial Drab.

The original and standard colors for interior and exterior mortar.

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

TEMAGAMI

"Half an Hour's Catch — Lady Evelyn Lake"

A Land of Lakes and Rivers

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

A Peerless Region for the Tourist, Camper, Canoeist, Angler and Sportsman.

A new territory now accessible by rail and offering the best fishing and shooting in America. Scenery unexcelled, hay-fever unknown, magnificent canoe trips.

Black bass, speckled trout, lake trout, wall-eyed pike in abundance. Moose, deer, bear, partridge and other game during hunting season.

Handsomely illustrated book, telling you all about it, sent free on application to

G. T. BELL,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Grand Trunk Railway System,
Montreal, Can.

"A String of Beauties — Granite Lake"

Country Clubs

A series of illustrated articles of the leading Country Clubs throughout the United States and England. The history of each club will be embodied in the descriptive text, and much that is characteristic and individual of the environment and climatic conditions will be illustrated. The architecture, beautiful landscape effects, and the different methods of indoor arrangements shown in this series will be invaluable to those who intend to remodel their own clubs, or to erect others, and particularly to every member of the clubs illustrated. New and beautiful photographs of the interior and grounds of each club will illustrate the articles. This series is the only one in existence which has ever taken up seriously the country club, its beauty and its usefulness.

Each member should have an especial pride and interest in the article which describes his own club and should have a copy to preserve it. The first club illustrated in this series was the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, March, 1907. Subscribe for the year and obtain the entire series. Yearly subscription $3; single number 25 cents.

House & Garden

Real Estate

An advertisement of City, Country, Suburban, Sea Shore and Mountain property can be advertised to great advantage in our Real Estate Department.

Our entire circulation is among People of wealth and who are keenly interested. Your Advertisement will be published under a specially designed heading, and will attract attention. Special rates on request.

House & Garden

Real Estate Department,

1006 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

hybridizing being often immensely complicated by multiplying crosses, i e., the offspring from one cross being immediately crossed with a third form, and the offspring of this with still another form and so on. These hybridizations are made sometimes with very little reference to the actual useful or non-useful characteristics of the crossed parents, with the primary intention of producing an unsettling or instability in the heredity, of causing, as Burbank sometimes says, 'perturbations' in the plants, so as to get just as wide and as large variation as possible.

"Third, there is always immediately following the unusual production of variations the recognition of desirable modifications and the intelligent and effective selection of them, i. e., the saving of those plants to produce seed or cuttings which show the desirable variations and the discarding of all the others. In Burbank's gardens the few tenderly cared for little potted plants or carefully grafted seedlings represent the surviving fittest, and the great bonfires of scores of thousands of uprooted others, the unfit, in this close mimicry of Darwin and Spencer's struggle and survival in nature.

"It is precisely in this double process of the recognition and selection of desirable variations that Burbank's genius comes into particular play. Right here he brings something to bear on his work that few other men have been able to do. It is the extraordinary keenness of perception, the delicacy of recognition of desirable variations in their (usually) small and to most men imperceptible beginnings.

"Now this recognition, this knowledge of correlations in plant structure, born of the exercise of a genius for perceiving through thirty years of opportunity for testing and perfecting it, is perhaps the most important single thing which Burbank brings to his work that other men do not (at least in such unusual degree of reliability). Enormous industry, utter concentration and single-mindedness, deftness in manipulation, fertility in practical resource, has Burbank—and so have numerous other breeders and experimenters. But in his perception of variability in its forming, his recognition of its possibilities of outcome, and in his scientific knowledge of correlations, a knowledge that is real, for it is one that is relied on and built on, and is at the very foundation of his

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Style 2037

Dutch Writing Table

(Suggestion)

Our Specialty is Cottage Furniture

(Simple in line and well built)

Adapted to Shore and Country Houses.
Can be furnished unfinished or stained to match interior decorations. A request will bring 200 distinctive patterns. Visitors are invited to inspect specimen pieces displayed in our warerooms.

WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO. MANUFACTURERS 32 CANAL STREET **BOSTON**

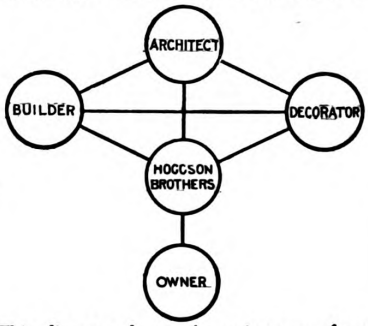
WILLOW FURNITURE

Our 1907 catalogue of artistic patterns will be mailed to you upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps. This amount will be refunded when we receive your order for one or more pieces of furniture.

THE WILLOWCRAFT SHOPS

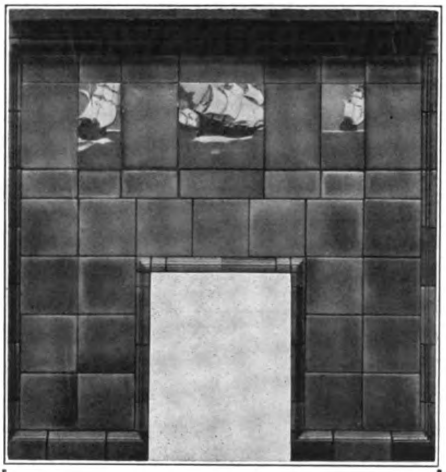
Box C. North Cambridge, Mass.

A NEW BUILDING METHOD



This diagram shows the principles of our organization, which directs, co-ordinates and controls *every part of a building operation.* It includes under a single contract the services of the architect, builder, decorator and furnisher, and places the responsibility for every detail of the work on a single firm. "The Way to Build" mailed on request.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
CONTRACTING DESIGNERS OF
Residences, Banks, Clubs, Libraries
7 EAST 44th STREET, NEW YORK



Complete mantel in colored mat glazes

MADE BY

ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.

CINCINNATI

success, Burbank has an advantage of true scientific character over his fellow workers, and in it he makes a genuine contribution to scientific knowledge of plant biology, albeit this knowledge is so far only proved to be attainable and to exist. It is not yet exposed in its details and may never be, however unselfish be the owner of it. For the going to oblivion of scientific data of an extent and value equivalent, I may estimate roughly, to those now issuing from any half dozen experimental laboratories of variation and heredity, is the crying regret of all evolution students acquainted with the situation. The recently assumed relations of Mr. Burbank to the Carnegie Institution are our present chief hope for at least a lessening of this loss. * * *

"Another of Burbank's open secrets of success is the great range of his experimentation—nothing is too bold for him to attempt, the chances of failure are never too great to frighten him. And another secret is the great extent, as regards material used, of each experiment. His beds of seedlings contain hundreds, often thousands, of individuals where other men are content with hundreds. Another element in his work is his prodigality of time. Experiments begun twenty years ago are actually still under way.

"Let us, in a paragraph, simply sum up the essential things in the scientific aspects of Burbank's work. No new revelations to science of an overturning character; but the revelation of the possibilities of accomplishment, based on general principles already known, by an unusual man. No new laws of evolution but new facts, new data, new canons for special cases. No new principle or process to substitute for selection, but a new proof of the possibilities of the effectiveness of the old principle. No new categories of variations, but an illuminating demonstration of the possibilities of stimulating variability and of the reality of this general variability as the fundamental and transforming factor. No new evidence either to help the Darwinian factors to their death-bed or to strengthen their lease on life; for the 'man' factor in all the selecting phenomena in Burbank's gardens excludes all 'natural' factors.

"Finally, in any summation of the scientific aspects of Burbank's work must be mentioned the hosts of immensely valuable data regarding the inheritance of characteristics, the influence of

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Real Recreation
En route between
Detroit and Buffalo

The D. & B. Line steamers leave Detroit week days at 5:00 p. m., Sundays at 4 p. m. (central time) and from Buffalo daily at 5:30 p. m. (eastern time) reaching their destination the next morning. Direct connections with early morning trains. Superior service and lowest rates between eastern and western states.

Rail Tickets Available on Steamers

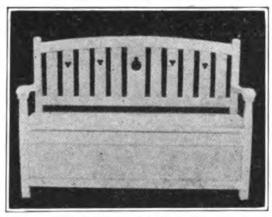
All classes of tickets sold reading via Michigan Central, Wabash and Grand Trunk railways between Detroit and Buffalo in either direction will be accepted for transportation on D. & B. Line Steamers.

Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet and map of Great Lakes. Address,

L. G. Lewis. G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

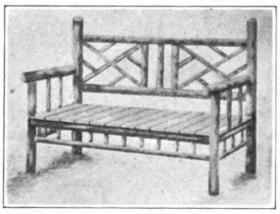
Detroit & Buffalo Steamboat Co.

Philip H. McMillan, Vice-Pres. A. A. Schantz, Gen. Mgr.



Seat for Croquet Set
Old English and other Garden Seats
Rustic Furniture
Hardy Flowers and Ferns

North Shore Ferneries
BEVERLY, MASS.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE



OVER **100** TOURS TO **SUMMER RESORTS**

IN

QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
NEWFOUNDLAND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

VIA

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
CANADA

are described in

"TOURS TO SUMMER HAUNTS"

Write for Free Copy to

J. H. BURGIS, 249 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
R. W. CHIPMAN, 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
or, GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Moncton, N. B.

epigenetic factors in development, the possibilities of plant variability, and what not else important to evolution students, mostly going unrecorded, except as they are added in mass to the already too heavy burden carried by the master of the laboratory, and as they are summed up in those actual results which the world gratefully knows as Burbank's 'new creations.'"—*Florists' Exchange.*

THE DOUBLE CHAIR

IN the eighteenth century, the stuffed chair was generally, though not always, known as the French chair, and the open-back chair as the English. With the exception of elaborately handsome houses, where gilt, painted, and japanned (lacquered), rosewood, satinwood, carved and painted furniture adorned the luxurious drawing-rooms, the mahogany, or walnut open back and carved chair was the one chosen to furnish the living-rooms of English and Colonial homes.

The chair with the open splat seems to have been introduced in the time of William and Mary. Its characteristics consist of the cabriole leg, with or without stretchers, the hoof or club-foot, and the solid, curved, and unornamented splat, which frequently has the shape of a jar. The next novelty was the claw-and-ball foot, with and without stretchers, and both with and without carving on the knee. The back of the chair passed through many changes, from the round crown shape to the embowed; and the splat, or central panel, starting as a simple jar, unpierced and uncarved, finally showed a great variety of Gothic tracery, interlaced strap-work, Chinese frets, and other devices, such as scrolls; ribbons twisted into bows and loops; cords and tassels; lyres; foliage; banisters; bars; swags of drapery; urns; feathers, etc.

A set of open-backed chairs generally included, as most sets do, two sofas, or settees, and during this long period these were in the form of double chairs.

The double-chair was not a novelty. The visible framework was of oak, painted black, and consisted of four short legs in front, with projecting scrolled knees and feet, joined by carved and pierced rails. The back was very high, and had a wavy curve that outlined the two separate chairs. The arms curved downward freely, somewhat in the shape

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

of wings. The covering was frequently of tapestry.

A double chair of the Queen Anne period, had plain jar-shaped splats, curved arms, and cabriole legs with hoof feet. It is interesting to note that this piece stood on six legs, the back ones being continuations of the side rails. The legs were connected by straining rails; the lower one placed in the center, and the back one nearer the seat. These chairs were often covered with cut velvet.

Another double chair was of mahogany, dating from the middle of the eighteenth century. The backs were finished with a wavy top, carved with leaf ornaments, and the sides were straight and fluted. The central splats were graceful arrangements of interlaced strap work, lightly carved. The back legs were continuations of the sides, while the front legs were slender cabriole, ending in the claw-and-ball foot, the claw, in this case, that of a bird. A little leaf carving similar to that on the top of the arm, appeared at the spring of the knee, and the arm also ended in the claw-and-ball. The seat was stuffed and covered with green figured velvet, finished with fringe, put on with small brass-headed nails.

A Sheraton piece, with four turned legs and stuffed seat, was made of satinwood, and had floral designs painted on the oval backs, which were open and of which the central splats had a pattern which suggested the old oval fish-scale model. This piece dates from about 1800.

The set of chairs was sometimes accompanied by a settee that had four backs instead of two, as in a handsome specimen attributed to Chippendale. In this the backs of four chairs were easily seen.

The top rail was wavy, and the four panels were pierced and carved with knotted or interlacing bands, ornamented with rosettes and scrolls of tiny eagles' heads. The elbow rests were hollowed, with scroll ends and curved supports; the two back legs were terminations of the side rails, and the front legs were cabriole, carved with the acanthus leaf on the knee and ending in the claw-and-ball.

Heppelwhite called his sofas of this variety "bar back," and informs us that this kind of sofa is of "modern invention."

He says: "The lightness of its appearance has procured it a favorable

The New Ocean House

Swampscott, Mass.
right by the ocean.

Is delightfully and conveniently situated on the famous North Shore near Boston, where New England's most popular and beautiful summer resorts are located.

¶ The New Ocean House enjoys an unrivaled reputation, its patrons returning to it season after season.

¶ Less than thirty minutes by train from Boston, the New Ocean House is an ideal spot of recreation for the tired man of business and his family.

¶ Every care and facility is offered for the comfort, delight, and safety of its four hundred guests.

¶ The New Ocean House has many large and luxuriously appointed rooms arranged en suite with bath and modern improvements.

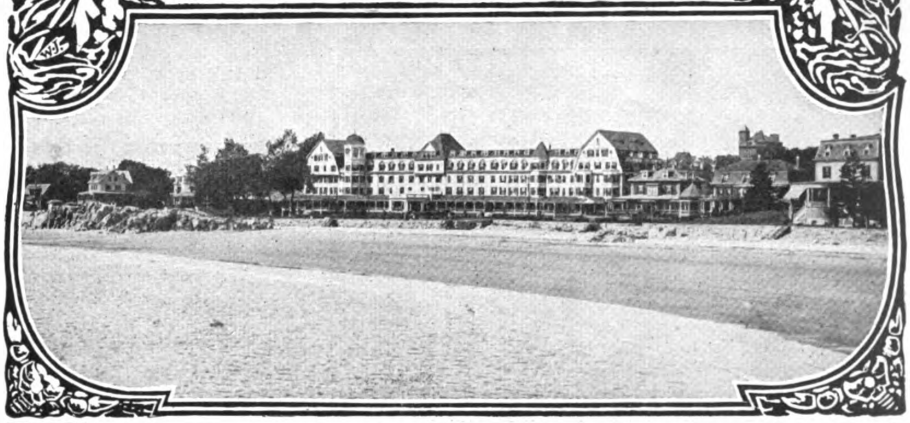
¶ The beach, opposite Hotel, is smooth and sandy where safe surf bathing may be enjoyed — no undertow.

¶ No day seems long enough while there to fully appreciate the lavish hospitality, the health-giving charm, of the out-door life — tennis, driving, sailing, fishing, well-managed garage, spacious stable, picturesque shaded walks and the broad, smooth roads are acceded to be the finest in America for driving and automobiling.

¶ The appointments of the hotel are perfect — unequalled cuisine, electric lights, elevator, cool, broad verandas, beautiful ballroom, and an orchestra of highest standard. ¶ Until June first write for descriptive Booklet to

Ainslie & Grabow, Proprietors
270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

¶ After June first, care of New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.



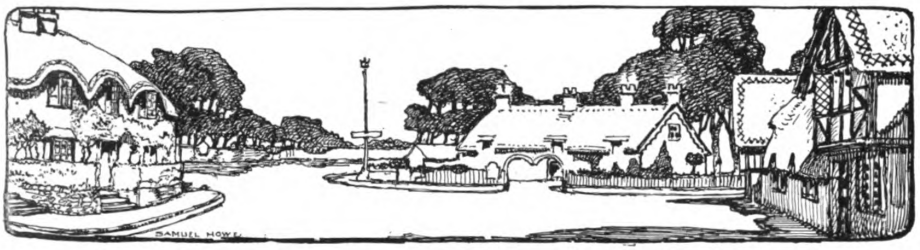
WHAT KIND OF A GREENHOUSE

do you want? A 50 foot proposition with two compartments for two temperatures, in which either roses or carnations can be successfully grown along with other plants suited to like conditions? Or had you in mind something more pretentious, with a palm house, cut flower houses, vegetable compartments and graperies? In either case we can give you the house you want—one that embodies all there is in up-to-dateness and durability, and you will have pleasant dealing.

HITCHINGS AND COMPANY
Greenhouse Designers and Builders
1170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Real Estate



A LARGE HOUSE For Sale, VERY CHEAP.

A COUNTRY HOUSE AT MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

NEVER OCCUPIED. MANY ROOMS AND BATHROOMS. DOUBLE BRICK WALLS, AIRSPACE BETWEEN. ENGLISH EFFECT. FIREPLACES, RADIATORS, ELECTRIC LIGHT. FORTY FOOT LIVING ROOM. BROOK ALONGSIDE. EVERYTHING VERY COMPLETE. ADDRESS

DAY McBIRNEY Owner 1736 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ills.

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.

SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE

Two hours from Boston; 7 hours from New York on Old Colony Division N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R.; 800 yards from W. Falmouth Station; 50 yards from Harbor with water frontage and ¼ mile from surf beach. Abundant fresh water and good provision service.

House contains large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, pantries, workshop and two toilets on ground floor; seven (7) masters' rooms with three bath-rooms, besides two toilet dressing-rooms; rooms for three servants, all on second floor; large attics. Large first and second story porches. A modern comfortable house easily kept.

Neighborhood is very desirable, with good bathing, fishing and yachting; and fine roads for carriages or automobiles. House and 1½ acres land for sale. Address

E. M. SCULL,

1008 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

We want a bright active agent to represent HOUSE AND GARDEN permanently in every city and town in the United States. We have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals, by which a permanent and profitable business can be established with little work. Experience not necessary. Write for our *Special Offer*.

Subscription Department

House & Garden

1006 Arch Street Philadelphia

VIRGINIA VIRGINIA VIRGINIA

(1) Magnificent estate, 1,000 acres, gently rolling, productive in grass and grain. Historic Colonial style buildings. Glorious views. Close to city, in a beautiful country. $100,000

(2) Genuine blue-grass farm, 1,654 acres, nearly all in sod. Easy reach of Washington. In the horse, cattle and sheep region. $53,000

(3) Grazing farm of distinction in Southwest Virginia, 1,000 acres, 700 now in Kentucky blue-grass sod. A money-making proposition. $35,000

(4) Tidewater home of beauty, 600 acres, improved by Colonial dwelling; 130 feet long, 18 rooms, in excellent condition. Lawn 8 acres, handsomely shaded. Six acres of orchard. Property overlooks Chesapeake Bay. Good bathing, boating and hunting. Oysters in abundance. Price $35,000

Register of 150 farms free. Ten hunting preserves.

H. W. HILLEARY & CO., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

reception in the first circles of fashion," and adds that "the pattern of the back must match the chairs, and these also will regulate the sort of framework and covering.—*Esther Singleton, author of "The Furniture of our Forefathers," in Vogue.*

A HOME FOR OLD HORSES

Red Acre Farm at Stow, Mass.—Humane Work of the Institution

YEARS ago a little girl, filled with a great love for animals, and especially for horses, saddened frequently by the sight of cruelty to old and disabled horses, made up her mind to establish some day a home for worn-out or sick horses where they could be treated with kindness and consideration, and where they could spend their last years in peace and comfort. A beautiful thought for a child to originate, and remarkably realized about three years ago in the now famous Red Acre Farm at Stow.

The history of the establishing of the place and its subsequent development, as told by Miss Harriet J. Bird, the originator and founder of the plan, who with her mother lives there and personally superintends the work, is so full of tender interest that her Boston audience the other day was frequently moved to tears. The life of the average horse is a tragedy toward the last. How little we realize what the down-hill process means until the end is reached and the willing feet can travel no more.

How many owners of a horse when he reaches the stage where his pace is unsatisfactory or he begins to show signs of age, think of sending him to an "old horses' home," where for a trifling sum he can be boarded and taken care of for the rest of his life, or from where he can be loaned to responsible people who will give him enough light work to keep him well, to be returned to the home when his usefulness is over? That is what Red Acre Farm represents—a home for old horses. There are a few faithful and honored pensioners at Red Acre, notably among whom is a horse from the Boston Fire Department, remarkably intelligent and much beloved. But the most pitiful tales were those of the rescued—horses bought from peddlers for $1 or more, found in the most

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

abject misery, beaten, starved, emaciated, almost at the end of their endurance—these are the ones that Red Acre ministers to and delights in reclaiming. Those that are hopeless are mercifully killed, but many recover marvelously.—*Boston Transcript.*

TABLET AT M'GOWN'S PASS

Marks the Spot Occupied by the British Troops in 1776

A BRONZE tablet was unveiled November 24th last at Fort Clinton, McGown's Pass, in Central Park near East 106th Street, New York City. It bears this inscription:

This Eminence Commanding
McGown's Pass
Was occupied by British Troops Sept.
15, 1776, and Evacuated
Nov. 21, 1783.
Here, Beginning Aug. 18, 1814, the Citizens of New York Built Fort Clinton
to Protect the City in the Second War
With Great Britain. This Tablet is
Erected by the Children of the City
History Club of New York, A.D. 1906.

The tablet was bought with the contributions of 30,000 school children, members of the City History Club of New York. It is placed on the stone pedestal supporting the historic cannon which have been neglected for many years on the site of Fort Clinton.

The unveiling was under the auspices of the Department of Parks, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and the City History Club. Mr. Jefferson Seligman presided and gave a brief address of welcome. Bishop Potter read the invocation, and Edward H. Hall, secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, delivered a short historical address.

Mrs. Robert Abbe, president of the City History Club, made the presentation address, and Master Henry D. McGown and Miss Dorothy Joyce McGown performed the unveiling ceremony. The tablet was accepted in the name of the city by Moses Herrman, president of the Park Commission. The ceremony closed with prayer by the Rev. William K. McGown, rector of Grace Emmanuel Church, Harlem. —*New York Sun.*

POULTRY RAISERS

Do you wish a flock of the hardiest BIRDS and Best Layers on earth? Then write to

WALTER SHERMAN
Maplepath, Newport, R. I.,

for some of his RHODE ISLAND REDS. **"Eggs to Hatch"** at 10c each or BIRDS at moderate prices. He has also Light Brahmas, White, Silver, Golden and Buff Wyandottes; Brown, Buff and White Leghorns; Barred, White, Buff and Black Rocks; Black Minorcas and Javas. Free circular and other information.

AFTON FARM
IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS

Bred for size, quick growth, egg production and beauty. They will add beauty to your estate and pay a profit at the same time. Write for particulars.

S. B. & E. W. TWINING
Afton Farm Yardley, Pa.

VINAL & NEGUS
Landscape and Garden Architects
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

Design, construction and planting of large and small country estates, suburban places, home grounds and city yards; formal and naturalesque gardens; public and private parks, resorts and other areas. Landscape forestry. Designs for garden accessories.

WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE.—Choicest lot we ever raised. Beauties. Very finest pedigree and breeding Ideal house dogs and companions.
DANICA KENNELS, Geneva, N. Y.

The Decay of Wood

Is due to bacteria—just as cholera and smallpox and other ills that vex our flesh are due to bacteria. So long as the bacteria are excluded, wood cannot decay. Good paint excludes the bacteria that produce decay. So long as a building is properly protected by good paint, it will remain sound and firm. Paints that protect longest and most thoroughly are based on OXIDE OF ZINC. See that your paint is that kind. Our pamphlet, "Paint: Why, How and When," (free to property owners) explains the matter.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.
71 Broadway, New York

We do not grind zinc in oil. A list of manufacturers of zinc paints sent on application.

EDGBASTON BAR-NONE.
E. K. C. S. B. 1547 H.; A. K. C. S. B. 89,377.

Fordhook Scotch Collies

We have now some choice and *extra choice* male and female puppies ready for immediate shipment. Prices and particulars on application.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA

WINNETKA COLLIE KENNELS
Established January, 1902, since which time Collies sired by our Stud have won **158 first and special prizes.**

At Stud Parbold Professor - - - Fee $25.00
Ch. Winneta Christopher - Fee $15.00

Registered Stock of the best blood in the world always for sale.
Meadow Farm WINNETKA, Ill.

A HAMMOCK THAT'S RIGHT
NO DOUBLE UP

The only hammock made that combines Quality, Durability, and Beauty with Comfort. Can be used indoors or out. For further particulars write

QUEEN HAMMOCK CO.
177 West North St. Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLES

Beauty, strength and cheapness combine to make these shingles ideal for country homes. Last a life-time without attention. Galvanized after embossing, which prevents cracking and scaling.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLE CO. CAMDEN, N.J.

DO YOU WANT A HOME LIKE THIS?

or one equally beautiful in a different style? Then buy your plans of me. My designs are Original and Artistic.

New Book of Bungalows, 1906. A unique and artistic book, containing designs for one and one and a half story Bungalows in various styles from $1,000 up. Price, by mail, $2.

Picturesque Summer Cottages, Vol. III. Revised Edition. Designs for stone, shingle and rustic summer cottages and bungalows. Price by mail, $1.

Picturesque Suburban Houses (1907). Price by mail, $2. New, artistic and original designs for cement, stone and frame houses. Colonial, Spanish and English styles, from $3,000 up. Estimates and full descriptions.

New Picturesque Cottages, containing original and beautiful designs for suburban homes, from $2,800 to $6,000. Price by mail, $1.

E. E. HOLMAN, Architect, W-1020 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE

Metropolitan

for JULY

On Sale June 15th

The Milk Supply of Our Large Cities By CARRINGTON PHELPS

The Growth of the Trolley By ALEXANDER HUME FORD

The Mexican War (*Continued*) By Dr. R. M. McELROY, of Princeton University

The Close of Taylor's Campaign
The Conquest of the Southwest
The Battle of Buena Vista

Anders Zorn: The Master of Moro By FITZROY CARRINGTON

"There She Blows!" Present Day Whaling By C. R. PATTERSON

Among other Splendid Stories

The Silver Flask By **A. E. W. Mason**

Wicks Waterloo By **Arthur Morrison**

Subscription Price, $1.50 per Year — Single Copy, 15 Cents

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

3 West Twenty-ninth Street, - - New York

THE LITTLE GARDEN

Within the secret gates of Paradise,
That stand between the sunset and the dawn,
In visions I have passed, not once nor twice,
And seen the happy souls, from earth withdrawn,
Quiescent there,
In the pure langour of the expectant air.

The place is all a garden, as you know,
Greenness and graciousness and color and scent;
Blossoming trees of gold and fire and snow,
To blossoming earth with their dear burden bent;
And filmy spray
Of fountains chiming in the shadows gray;

And flowers whose very splendor cries aloud,
And flowers in dark recesses burning deep,—
And lesser loveliness in starry crowd,
Head laid to head like little ones asleep,—
And vistas dim,
Of branches pencilled on the horizon's rim.

But in a region by the westward wall,
In sunny ways and less frequented lands,
There I have found some gardens, very small,
Tended, for sure, by small and artless hands:
Quaint plots that lie
All disarranged in sweet asymmetry.

There weeds and seeds are held in equal worth,
The tall herbs and the groundlings grow together,
Rising, like Ilium, to such music-mirth
As brooklets babble in the blue May weather;
And round each border
Are pebbles set in careless careful order.

For they that do each childish garden till,
With serious eyes waiting an outcome fit,
The little exquisite folk, they have no skill
To dig and sow, to prune and water it.
They do their best,
With toil pathetic; chance supplies the rest.

And none there is to hinder or to aid:
Birds of a feather, all these doves take flight,
Through the still sunshine or the tranquil shade,
Fluttering around their gardens of delight;
They kneel, they bend,
They labor gayly till the day's rose-end.

And I have heard the baby footsteps run,—
Along the pathways they have pattered by,—
That sound which whoso hears, henceforth has done
With all that earth can proffer or deny,—
Whose echo veers
Down the void loneliness of silent years.

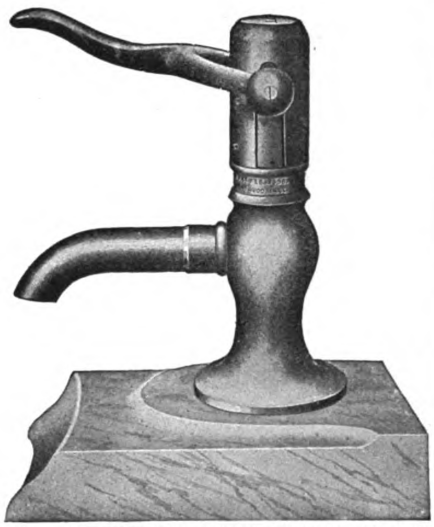
And I have seen your tiny fingers touch,
Heart of my heart! each slim and dainty stem;
Those puny flowers whereof you make so much,
O God, how I have looked and envied them!
Watching your smile,
That only they have known, this long, long while.

Now when the friendly gates for me unfold,
I shall forget the boughs of snow and fire;
For recompense of all mine anguish old,
Give me the gladness of fulfilled desire,—
Let me but go,
Good Father! where the Little Gardens grow.—

May Byron, in the London Spectator.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



THE BROUGHTON SELF-CLOSING BASIN COCKS HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MANY OF THE LARGEST HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE EQUIPPED WITH THESE GOODS. ::: ::: MADE IN BRASS, NICKEL OR SILVER PLATED, AND IN SOLID SILVER-METAL. ::: :::

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

Manufactured only by

E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co.

SPRINGFIELD: MASSACHUSETTS

WORKS AT BRIGHTWOOD

"Where gates should open or where walls should compass."

Bricks and Terra Cotta of such varied colors and finish making it possible to carry out the idea of any architect or owner successfully.

O. W. KETCHAM

24 S. 7th St., Philadelphia

New York. Baltimore. Washington.

Terra Cotta Works, Crum Lynne, Pa.

BIG CARNATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE'S TIME

AN Olive street florist says that we pride ourselves nowadays on the size of our carnations, but the florists of 300 years ago grew carnations three to four inches across, as large as any that we see, and thought nothing of it.

All through Spain, Southern France and Italy, the carnation is the favorite flower and has been for hundreds of years, but along the Mediterranean there are few glass houses, for in protected situations and on southern slopes of hills even delicate flowers grow outdoors all winter long and bloom as freely at Christmas as in July.

The big carnations, however, were not grown in Spain or Italy, but in England, outdoors, during the summer time and before glass houses were known. They may have grown just as large carnation flowers in Spain as in England at that time, but in England there was record made of the fact and also of the size, while in Spain there was not. Shakespeare mentions carnations and gilly flowers, or July flowers, together as blooming at the same season, which shows that the carnation was then a summer flower, whereas in our greenhouses it is now a winter bloomer. The carnations of Shakespeare's day must have had very short stems, for they grew out of doors. How the florists of those days treated the plants to obtain blooms of such size nobody knows, for old-time florists grew flowers instead of writing books about them; so all we know is that they had very large carnations in Queen Elizabeth's time, without knowing how they were grown.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY

Beds of Monarchs that were Worth Enough to Enrich Ordinary Mortals

WHILE a certain New York hotel boasts a bed costing $10,000 this is by no means the record holder, for there are instances of beds far more costly, states the "Herald" of that city.

The most magnificent of all was that presented the then czar of Russia by the shah of Persia some 70 years ago. Possibly appreciating the application to the Russian ruler of the quotation that "Uneasy lies the head that wears

TAPESTROLEA

NEW BURLAPS

Scotia and Empire

Suitable for High-Class

Interior Decorations

Send for Samples

RICHTER MFG. CO., Tenafly, N. J.

New York, 20 East 21st Street

Chicago, 43 E. Randolph Street.

Arcade Bld'g, Phila.

Furness, Evans & Co., Architects.

Engineering and Construction work solicited for complete Central Heating Plants, Steam and Water Warming Apparatus. Fan Systems of Heating and Ventilating. Power Equipment and Auxiliary Machinery. Fire Service and Water Supply Systems. The Keystone Vacuum System of Exhaust steam circulation for large Buildings. Estab 1879 - 5000 Plants since then.

Correspondence Solicited Estimates Furnished

PHILADELPHIA STEAM HEATING COMPANY

1513 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Social and Scenic Center of the White Mountains

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages

OPEN FROM JULY TO OCTOBER

Excellent Cuisine and Service — Milk and Vegetables from Maplewood Farm
Symphony Orchestra morning and evening — All the accessories of a first-class summer resort
Pure Mountain Spring Water — Dry and Invigorating Air — No Hay Fever — High Altitude
Private Cottages to Rent — Booklets Forwarded on Request

18-HOLE GOLF COURSE, HAVING A RANGE OF 5,300 YARDS — UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE STATE — FINE TENNIS COURTS AND BASEBALL
AMPLE GARAGE, GASOLINE AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—REPAIRS

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL CASINO—Reading-Room, Writing-Room, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Billiard and Pool Rooms, Fine Bowling Alleys, Souvenir Store, Beautiful Ball Room and Theatre, Open Fireplaces, Wide Balconies Overlooking Golf Links.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE — Nearly opposite. Open June 5 to October 15 Accommodates 150. Terms Moderate

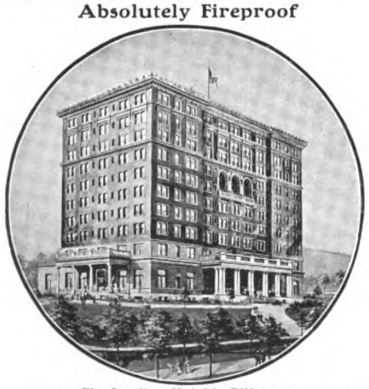
LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, No. 8 Beacon Street, Room 55, Boston, Mass., to May 10th, later Maplewood, N. H.

PITTSBURG, PA.

HOTEL SCHENLEY

Surrounded by three acres of lawn and gardens, away from the noise and smoke.

Absolutely Fireproof



The Leading Hotel in Pittsburg

Opposite the Six Million Dollar Carnegie Institute and Library, also the Carnegie Technical Schools. Wire or write and Automobile will meet you at Union Station and take you to Hotel in ten minutes. The most attractive Hotel in Pennsylvania.

Send for Booklet

JAMES RILEY,
Proprietor and Manager

Garden Pottery

Sun-Dials Vases
Statuary Fountains

Catalogue on application.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY
3216-3224 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

a crown." the shah presented a bed made of crystal, ornamented with silver. It was cut from a solid block, and in addition to being provided with steps of blue glass, was furnished with a fountain, that through the night threw streams of scented water into the air.

Not so costly was one built in Bombay for a native ruler some years ago, and which is still in use. At the four corners were full-size figures of Grecian maidens, the ones at the top holding stringed instruments, while those at the foot bore in their hands huge fans.

Extending the full length of the bed was a music box capable of playing for half an hour.

The weight of the body set this music box in motion, while at the same time the figures at the head of the bed fingered the strings of their instruments, while those at the foot waved their fans, a concealed motor furnishing the power that kept the fans going all night long.

LARGE YIELD OF FRUIT IN IDAHO

EIGHT hundred cars of fruit, according to expert orchardists, will be shipped out of the Lewiston (Idaho) valley this season, a yield unprecedented in the section. Seven hundred cars of this amount will be peaches, while the remaining hundred cars will be divided among the famous Vineland cherries, apricots, apples and the smaller fruits. Much of this fruit has been sold in advance by the growers, and the only difficulty now confronting them, the danger of frost having passed, lies in the fact that pickers are scarce.

INCINERATION OF GARBAGE

WHEN garbage is incinerated, for the sole purpose of destroying it as quickly as possible, it is usual to throw it by regulated quantities into a very hot furnace, which burns it so quickly that there is little of the nuisance incident to the slow stewing of such substances by a feeble fire; and the main object of the operation—to get rid of an offensive material with as little inconvenience and danger as possible—is satisfactorily accomplished. There is an idea, which is by no means well founded, that the ashes of the burnt garbage are valuable as a fertilizer. If the work is properly done, such ashes would not be worth carting away.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

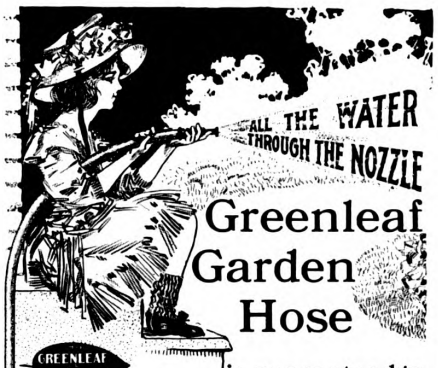
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

It should not be forgotten that to utilize garbage, and to incinerate it, are two different processes. For preparing fertilizer from such matters, they are first treated cold, with naphtha, which extracts the grease, and the residue is then dried and ground. The garbage, without separating the grease, would not do for a fertilizer, while the grease itself is used by soap-makers; so that the separation of the two products increases the value of both; and the pulverized "tankage," or residue from the tanks in which the grease is extracted, is always in demand, at good prices. In fact, utilization is, in many cases, a profitable operation, and incineration, which involves simply expense, without any return in the way of salable product, is desirable only where the character of the garbage is such as to unfit it for economical utilization.

American Architect.

WILLIAM MORRIS A NON-PRACTISING SOCIALIST

WILLIAM MORRIS left a personal estate that has been officially valued at £55,069. His will, which was made less than a month before the poet's death, appointed as executors, Mrs. Morris, Sydney Carlyle Cockerell and Frederick Startridge Ellis. To the latter Morris bequeathed the manuscripts of his published works, and the trustees are to hold and retain as a part of the estate, all copyrights and other interests in books, manuscripts, and things of a like nature. Not a penny of the fortune goes to charity or to any association for furthering Morris's socialistic doctrines, but all of it, will be divided ultimately between the poet's two daughters. This is a continuation of the singular inconsistency which many observers thought they saw in Morris's whole life. Himself a capitalist and an employer of labor on strictly business principles, he preached in the streets, or anywhere else that he could find an audience, the iniquity of private ownership, and with bitterness and vehemence attacked the class of which, by birth and practice, he was a typical representative. And, dying, he has provided, so far as he could, for the continuance of the system he denounced. Yet, of Morris's absolute sincerity probably no one had any doubt at all.—*New York Times.*



Greenleaf Garden Hose

GREENLEAF TRADE MARK

is guaranteed to be superior to any other brand of hose you can buy.

In "GREENLEAF" all points of weakness—such as develop pin-hole leaks, cracking, peeling and rot in other hose within a few months—are absolutely absent.

It is so tough and strong that it does not even expand under pressures that burst ordinary hose. It is extremely light and flexible.

Ask your dealer for "GREENLEAF" hose. If he hasn't it, *take no other.* Send $10 to us direct and we will express prepaid 50 feet Greenleaf Hose, complete with standard nozzle and coupling.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.

Send post-card request for our interesting little book—"HOSE SENSE"—containing "inside" facts.

NEW YORK, 1741 Broadway
CHICAGO, 1241 Michigan Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 615 N. Broad Street
ATLANTA, GA., 102 N. Pryor Street
BOSTON, 20 Park Square
BUFFALO, 717 Main Street
DETROIT, 237 Jefferson Avenue
CLEVELAND, 2134-6 East Ninth Street
SAN FRANCISCO, 512-14 Mission Street
LONDON, 26 City Road

INDIVIDUALITY

In making garden furniture, from original designs as well as when antiques are copied, is absolutely necessary. We have the most perfect example in composition and natural stone, of Fountains, Well-heads, Seats, Sundials, Vases, Statues and Fonts, for the hall and garden, whether it is Italian, French, Japanese or English.

We have a new catalogue beautifully illustrated of 132 pages, a perfect fund of information to anyone who is interested in the garden.

J. FRANKLIN WHITMAN COMPANY
Modelers and Sculptors
Twelfth and Noble Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

MR. C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

has been bitterly attacked because he dared, before President Roosevelt visited the isthmus, to say that our work at Panama has been well done.

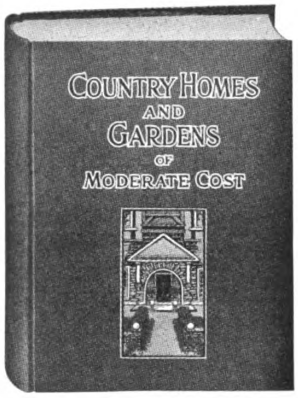
The *facts* about the canal and its romantic history are ready for you in his book, just issued:

PANAMA
The Isthmus and the Canal

Cloth, 368 pp., 16 illustrations, 2 maps from latest surveys.
ONE DOLLAR NET
At all bookstores.
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers, Philadelphia

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

A New House and Garden Book



Country Homes and Gardens of Moderate Cost

Edited by CHARLES FRANCIS OSBORNE

Professor in the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania

Free with a new subscription to "House and Garden"

THE WORK OF THE BEST ARCHITECTS

This is not a book of stock plans such as are advertised for sale. Each design is the work of an architect of established reputation and the photographs were taken after the house was built. Some of the contributors bear such well-known names as Cope & Stewardson, Frank Mead, Wilson Eyre, Elmer Gray, Charles Barton Keen, William L. Price, Ellicott & Emmart, Frank Miles Day, Grosvenor Atterbury, Margaret Greenleaf Willis Polk and W. C. Eagan.

PRACTICAL CHAPTERS ON HOUSE-BUILDING

The illustrated chapters of this book contain much valuable information for those about to build, for those who desire to alter or improve their homes, and for all to whom an attractive and comfortable house and garden at moderate expense is a matter of interest. The reader of this book will be able to talk to his architect intelligently on matters of style and design, can better judge the possibilities and value of a piece of land, can advise his builder, and can select his furnishings and decorations with more than ordinary taste, or use those he has to better advantage. And the delights of a garden, big or little, are brought nearer his reach.

200 INTERESTING PLANS AND PICTURES

The houses illustrated range in cost from $800 to $6000. Floor plans, plans of houses and their gardens, exterior and interior photographs and suggestive views of planted lawns and gardens in all their luxuriance make this book a constant delight. Suburban homes on limited ground, seashore and mountain cottages, inviting bungalows and inexpensively remodeled farm-houses are some of the types presented in plan and picture, with detailed notes explaining the illustrations. "COUNTRY HOMES AND GARDENS OF MODERATE COST" contains 200 superb half-tone engravings and line-plans, with text and descriptive notes, printed on the finest heavy coated paper, tastefully bound in substantial cloth. The book measures 9 x 12 inches, contains 128 pages and weighs about 2 pounds.

PRICES

To persons who do not subscribe to "HOUSE AND GARDEN" . .	postpaid, $2.00
To Old Subscribers to "HOUSE AND GARDEN"	postpaid, 1.50
To New Subscribers to "HOUSE AND GARDEN"	postpaid, FREE

FREE WITH ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION

Send us $3.00 for one new subscription to "House and Garden," stating at the same time that you wish a copy of "Country Homes and Gardens of Moderate Cost." We will enter the subscription for a year and send the book at once, prepaid. If you are already a subscriber to "House and Garden" you can renew your subscription from the date it expires by accepting this offer now.

The John C. Winston Co., 1006 Arch St., Phila. I enclose $3.00 for which enter my subscription to "House and Garden" for one year and send me prepaid one copy "Country Homes and Gardens of Moderate Cost."

Name.....

Address.....

H&G June '07

PUBLISHERS

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

1006-1016 ARCH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE FIRST ELEVATORS

ELEVATORS, or lifts, as they are called in England are now considered indispensable in high buildings, but on the European Continent they are but seldom found, even in the better hotels.

This is the more surprising since the invention originated in Central Europe. The earliest mention of the elevator is made in a letter of Napoleon I, addressed to his wife, the Archduchess Maria Louisa. He writes to her that, when in Schoenbrunn, then the summer residence of the Austrian Emperor, near Vienna, he used the *chaise volante* (flying chair) in that castle, which had been constructed for Empress Maria Theresa, to save her the annoyance of climbing up the long flight of stairs. It consisted of a small room, sumptuously furnished with hangings of red silk, and suspended by strong ropes, with counterweights, so that it could be pulled up or let down with great ease in a shaft built for the purpose about 1760. The great Corsican mentions that when he first entered the "flying chair" he was asked for his weight and that of his two companions, probably in order to employ the proper counterweights, since it was difficult for the operator to stop at the right point unless weights were about even. A similar elevator was built in the castle of Duke Charles of Lorraine about the same time, but this one was simpler, consisting only of a chair on a platform. —*Philadelphia Record.*

A FOX-HUNT FENCE

WHEN on Alleghany Street, Roxbury, recently I was rooted to the spot as I chanced to turn my head and saw seven hunting dogs racing up over a rise of land after one poor fox. In a moment I saw that the race begun was never done. Years ago when Thomas Thacher built his great Colonial house on Alleghany Street it was one of the grandest houses in town. At that time he was president of one of the railroads and was connected with the Fulton Iron Foundry in South Boston. Mr. Thacher thought it would be a fine idea to have a continual fox-hunt on his grounds and he conceived the idea of having the fence running up over the terrace in front of the conservatory represent the chase. One of the men at the foundry followed out his suggestion, and the result was the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

most unique fence in the world. The fence is of iron painted in natural colors and consists of low running vines and branches which just brush the backs of seven hunters racing for dear life up the hill. The dogs are about five feet apart. The last dog is still a little distance from the fox, which has looked back for a moment to see how near his enemies are. *Boston Advertiser.*

TEN ACRES ENOUGH

MANY a man who has gone into business with the notion that he must have an extensive plant in order to succeed has found that he has undertaken too much. This was the experience of an Arkansas farmer, who for many years fitfully tilled a farm of 200 acres without making at any time a comfortable living. At last he sold the land to five Italian families, who took forty acres each. A Northern traveler who passed that way and was attracted by the neatness and evident prosperity of the small farms entered into conversation with one of the proprietors.

"How much land have you?" he asked.

"Forty acres," said the Italian.

"Is it all in tillage?"

"No, indeed!" exclaimed the farmer. "Ten acres are all one man can attend to. I bought the rest for my sons."

Ten acres may seem like a small farm to most Americans, but carefully cultivated it produced for the Italian more revenue than 200 had for the previous owner.—*Youth's Companion.*

A REASONABLE APPEAL TO MILLIONAIRES

AT a recent meeting of Walworth workingmen the following address to the millionaires of England was carried unanimously: "We, workingmen of Walworth, beg to address the millionaires of England. We have heard of the sudden death of Baron Hirsch. We have been reminded of his immense wealth. We have heard of the way in which he placed millions at the service of his poor and suffering fellowmen, and especially of his compatriots, the Jews. We beg to appeal to you as Englishmen whether you also will not use your millions for the elevation of your poor fellow-Englishmen. Many of you have acquired or increased your

Doing a Week's Washing in 6 Minutes—Read the Proof

THIS woman is using a 1900 Gravity Washer. All she has to do is keep the washer going.

A little push starts it one way—a little pull brings it back—the washer does the rest.

The clothes stay still—the water rushes through and around them—and the dirt is taken out.

In six minutes your tubful of clothes is clean.

This machine will wash anything—from lace curtains to carpets, and get them absolutely, spotlessly, specklessly clean.

There isn't anything about a 1900 Gravity Washer to wear out your clothes.

You can wash the finest linen, lawn and lace without breaking a thread.

"Tub rips" and "wash tears" are unknown.

Your clothes last twice as long.

You save time—labor—and money.

You wash quicker—easier—more economically.

Prove all this at my expense and risk.

I let you use a 1900 Gravity Washer a full month FREE.

Send for my New Washer Book.

Read particulars of my offer.

Say you are willing to test a 1900 Gravity Washer.

I will send one to any responsible party, freight prepaid.

I can ship promptly at any time—so you get your washer at once.

Take it home and use it a month. Do all your washings with it.

And, if you don't find the machine all I claim—if it doesn't save you time and work—if it doesn't wash your clothes cleaner and better—don't keep it.

I agree to accept your decision without any back talk—and I will.

If you want to keep the washer—as you surely will when you see how much time, and work, and money it will save you—you can take plenty of time to pay for it.

Pay so much a week—or so much a month—as suits you best.

Pay for the washer as it saves for you.

I make you this offer because I want you to find out for yourself what a 1900 Gravity Washer will do.

I am willing to trust you, because you can probably get trusted at home. And if your credit is good in your own town, it is just as good with me.

It takes a big factory—the largest washer factory in the world—to keep up with my orders.

So far as I know, my factory is the only one ever devoted exclusively to making washers.

Over half a million of my washers are in use.

Over half a million pleased women can tell you what my washers will do.

But you don't have to take even their say-so. You can test a 1900 Gravity Washer yourself. Then you will know positively.

Write for my book to-day. It is FREE.

Your name and address on a post card mailed to me at once, gets you my book by return mail.

You are welcome to the book whether you want to buy a washer now or not.

It is a big illustrated book, printed on heavy enameled paper, and has pictures showing exactly how my Washers work.

You will be pleased with this book. It is the finest even I have ever put out. Write me at once.

Find out just how a 1900 Gravity Washer saves your time and strength—preserves your health—and protects your pocketbook.

Write now—Address—R. F. Bieber, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 553 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. Or, if you live in Canada, write to my Canadian Branch, 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED

We want a bright active agent to represent HOUSE AND GARDEN permanently in every city and town in the United States. We have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals, by which a permanent and profitable business can be established with little work. Experience not necessary. Write for our *Special Offer.*

Subscription Department

HOUSE AND GARDEN

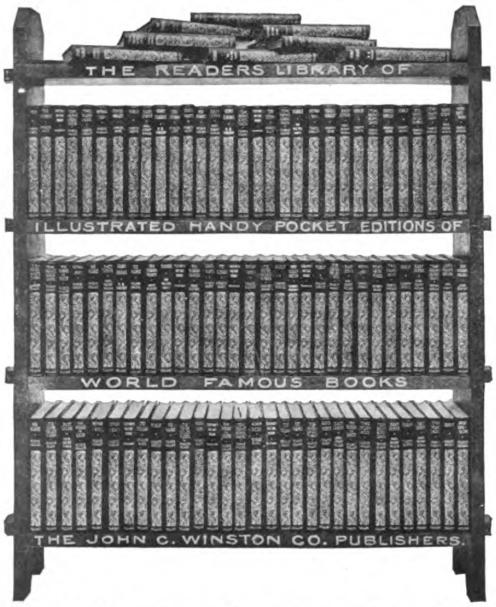
1006 Arch Street Philadelphia

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

The Readers' Library

Of Illustrated Handy Pocket Editions of

World Famous Books



1. The Type is as large and as clear as the type used in the usual large volumes of Standard Authors.

2. Unabridged. Each work is complete in one volume.

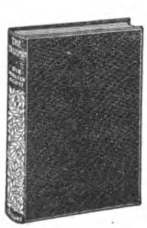
3. The Illustrations are an important feature. Each volume contains from eight to sixteen beautiful illustrations. These illustrations are not the rehashed old fashioned pictures usually found in standard works but are new and drawn by prominent artists and interpret the stories with great fidelity.

4. The Paper is strong and opaque. In the volumes with a great number of pages imported Bible paper is used. This paper is far superior to India paper because it makes the print clearer and blacker, and the discouraging difficulty of turning the leaves of an India paper book is entirely eliminated.

5. The Binding. The volumes are bound uniformly in flexible leather, with gold stamping on back, and each volume has the **author's autograph signature** stamped in gold on the side of the book; they have gilt tops and ribbon markers.

6. For the bookcase. The small size of the volumes, the rich binding, the desirable titles, all insure these books a welcome in every library.

Price per volume, postpaid, - - $1.00



NEW STYLE
Handy volume, thin paper, large clear type. Size 4x6 ins. Weight about 8 oz.

OLD STYLE
Big book. Size 5¾x8¼ ins. Weight 1½ lbs

LIST OF TITLES

Adam Bede. By George Eliot.
American Notes. By Charles Dickens.
Barnaby Rudge. By Charles Dickens.
Bleak House. By Charles Dickens.
Chaunings, The. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
Charles O'Malley. By Charles Lever.
Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens.
Christmas Books. By Charles Dickens.
Cloister and the Hearth. By Charles Reade.
Danesbury House. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
David Copperfield. By Charles Dickens.
Dombey and Son. By Charles Dickens.
East Lynne. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
Great Expectations. By Charles Dickens.
Hard Times. By Charles Dickens.
Henry Esmond. By W. M. Thackeray.
House of the Seven Gables. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Ivanhoe. By Sir Walter Scott.
Jane Eyre. By Charlotte Bronte.
John Halifax, Gentleman. By Miss Muloch.
Kenilworth. By Sir Walter Scott.
Last of the Barons. By Lord Lytton.
Little Dorrit. By Charles Dickens.
Master Humphrey's Clock. By Charles Dickens.
Mill on the Floss. By George Eliot.
Martin Chuzzlewit. By Charles Dickens.
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
Never too Late to Mend. ByCharles Reade.
Nicholas Nickleby. By Charles Dickens.
No Name. By Wilkie Collins.
Old Curiosity Shop. By Charles Dickens.
Oliver Twist. By Charles Dickens.
Pickwick Papers. By Charles Dickens.
Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan.
Reprinted Pieces. By Charles Dickens.
Scarlet Letter. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Scenes of Clerical Life. By George Eliot.
Shirley. By Charlotte Bronte.
Silas Marner. By George Eliot.
Sketches by Boz. By Charles Dickens.
Stories and Sketches. By Charles Dickens.
Tale of Two Cities. By Charles Dickens.
Talisman. By Sir Walter Scott.
Tennyson's Poetical Works.
Tom Brown's School Days. By Thomas Hughes.
Two Years Ago. By Charles Kingsley.
Westward Ho. By Charles Kingsley.
Woman in White. By Wilkie Collins.
Wuthering Heights. By Emily Bronte.

OTHER TITLES IN PREPARATION

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.

wealth in the metropolis of the world. We want to ask you whether you would not use your great resources in transforming and beautifying the poorest districts of London. We wish, for example, to remind you that this parish of St. Mary's, Newington, contains on an area of less than one square mile a population of more than 115,000. On this small patch of English soil are crowded together as many people as would form the population of many a great provincial town. And this densely crowded district is wholly without park or public space of any kind, except a small disused graveyard. We appeal to you whether the purchase of the requisite land and the gift of a public park to this poverty-stricken neighborhood would not be a fitting object for your public spirit on the lookout (as we wish it to be) for means of enriching your fellowmen. The suddenness of Baron Hirsch's end reminds you that your life, like his, is in the hands of a power which may as unexpectedly recall it in your case. Before that dread moment arrives we beg of you to make such use of your wealth as shall then afford you a solid satisfaction."—*London Standard.*

ANOTHER WREN BUILDING IN PERIL

IT is gratifying to the archæological instinct to find that the proposals of the Trinity Brethren to pull down a fine Wren building in the East End has become one of the leading topics of the day for the London press. The London spirit is not always so vigilant or so wisely conservative as in this instance. This time it has proclaimed itself at the eleventh hour, but still when there is a chance of stopping the ruinous work. The building condemned by the Trinity Brethren has been in use as a hospital for pensioned seamen and their wives since the days of James II. It is a beautiful and most characteristic bit of architecture, yet the Trinity House thinks it may very well make way for a brewery which covets the site.

The plea of the Brethren is childish. It is that the London County Council requires that the drains shall be put in order, and that they have no funds with which to do the work. This was at first understood to mean that the building was in a thoroughly insanitary condition, and that the only practical way

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

of dealing with it was to pull it down. It turns out, however, that the inspectors' demands go no farther than the expenditure of £150. If the impecunious brethren cannot find that sum out of their £300,000 a year, it is to be presented to them by public subscription.
—*The Scotsman.*

THE PANTHEON AT GUANAJUATO

GUANAJUATO is a city of Mexico built in a hollow where three gorges dip and meet. It is noted for the Pantheon and its fine buildings, built with variegated stone which seem to have all the colors of the rainbow. The Pantheon covers over ten acres of grounds, which are inclosed by walls perhaps ten feet high, and there bodies are laid in chambers, as in the vaults of other cemeteries. Below is an immense sub-cemetery, where the bones are carried at the expiration of the chamber leases, or when nothing remains of the dead but whitened bones. A winding stairway descends into this great charnel-house, which is nearly 900 feet long, twenty feet wide and more than twenty feet high. The bones and skulls of over 30,000 Mexicans are piled up at either end of this "storehouse," indiscriminately without reference to ownership. The Pantheon was at one time said by archæologists to contain the tombs of kings, but without doubt the notion of burial in caverns was taken from the historical facts surrounding the catacombs beneath the basilicas in Rome, the city of traditions and noble men.—*Providence Journal.*

A COSTLY OPERATING ROOM

THERE is probably no costlier operating room in the world than that of the hospital recently opened in London. The room is made of marble, so as to prevent any accumulation of dust. It has a tessellated floor of Terazzo marble, and the walls are lined with Sicilian marble. Electric heating makes it possible to obtain any desired temperature, and noiseless fans provide ventilation. That the patient may not be frightened by the instruments used in the operation and the presence of so many physicians and medical students there is an anteroom to the operating hall where the patient is put under the anæsthetic.—*New York Tribune.*

A NEW BOOK

For tourists who have visited or who hope to visit the Mediterranean ports

A Trip to the Orient

The Story of a Mediterranean Cruise

With nearly 200 Unique Illustrations

Price, $1.50 net **Postage, 16 cents**

A TRIP TO THE ORIENT, THE STORY OF A MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE, by Robert Urie Jacob, has been written at the request of fellow travelers, who did not have time to take notes by the way.

One said, "Do not write a guide book nor a love story, but a simple narrative that will recall the incidents and delightful experiences of the tour." Following these suggestions the author has undertaken the work.

An interesting feature of the book is the large number of illustrations made from artistic photographs, all of which have been contributed by amateur photographers. It contains nearly 200 illustrations of views or incidents in Funchal, Granada, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Cairo, Luxor, Naples, and Nice, reproduced from unpublished photographs. They enable the reader to see not only the historic places and ruins, the wonders of these Oriental lands, but also the people themselves in their various pursuits, giving to the book the very atmosphere of the countries described.

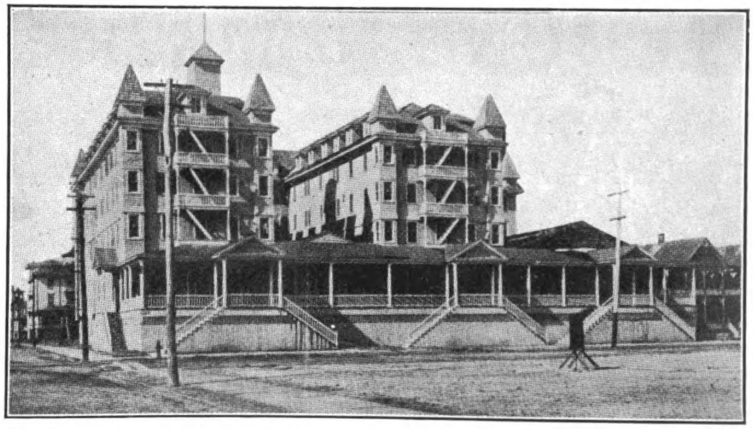
The story was intended specially for voyagers who have visited the same places, but it should be equally interesting to those who are planning a similar trip. And those who must stay at home may in these pages be able to look through another's eyes at the places described.

The book comprises 392 pages, printed on enamel finished paper, and contains nearly 200 illustrations. Size, 5½ x 8 inches. Bound in extra cloth—gold stamping.

The John C. Winston Co., Publishers 1006-1016 Arch St., Philadelphia

Hotel Cumberland

OCEAN CITY, N. J.,
P. H. S. CAKE, Owner & Prop.



70 Minutes from Philadelphia, 5 Express Trains Daily. 30 Minutes from Atlantic City by Hourly Trolleys.

Hotel faces directly on the Ocean, with unobstructed view; own electric light, refrigerating and ice plants, and artesian water.

The town has miles of beautiful graveled drives, a 3-mile boardwalk 40 feet wide, amusement piers and theater, public music pavilion and the usual boardwalk attractions.

It is patronized by the best element of quiet and refined people, and is an ideal place for persons desiring such surroundings, and yet near enough to Atlantic City to command that resort's excitement when desired.

Rates from $12.50 per week up, according to location of rooms; special rates made for lengthy stay, or by the week.

For Information and Booklet, write P. H. S. Cake, Hotel Normandie, Washington, D. C., or E. K. Cake, Penn Mutual Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

In one year The New Broadway Magazine won place among the highest-grade Magazines of America

The NEW Broadway Magazine now stands where its publishers determined it should stand when they changed its policy just a year ago, and made it The NEW Broadway Magazine—right at the top of the magazine ladder, among the very best of high class publications for the live, thinking, energetic, wholesome progressive American home.

Broadway's publishers have made The NEW Broadway a splendid success because they realized what a multitude of magazines were covering the news stands, and foresaw just what would have to be done to build up a new magazine which should take rank with the leaders.

A **glance** at what the June number offers will show you why Broadway's circulation has been jumping ahead by the thousands month after month.

A **reading** of the June number will make you feel how thoroughly indispensable Broadway is.

"The Menace of the Racetrack" is a striking article, clearly portraying the sway that racing holds over thousands, how the bettors violate the law, the big men and women in the game and the woe that follows in its wake.

"The Luxury of the Modern Hotel" pictures and describes the public places that have made our metropolis the amazement of the world's travelers.

"What's the Matter with Wall Street?" shows you as plainly as if you'd lost a million dollars why it is simply impossible to come out ahead of "The Street."

Then there are two charming articles on art and society—the one describing **the work of a famous painter,** with reproductions of his art, the other giving a glowing account of the **brilliant society colony at Tuxedo Park,** with many beautiful portraits of society's leaders.

Add to these articles eight splendidly sparkling stories by such favorites as Eleanor Gates, Mary Wilhelmina Hastings, John Kendrick Bangs, Edith J. Hulbert, Edwin L. Sabin and others, with **The Plays of the Past Season—Prominent People Paragraphed—Verse and Magnificent Illustrations,** and you will get an idea of The NEW Broadway's top-notch quality.

The JUNE NUMBER is Convincing Proof

15 Cents—All News Stands—$1.50 a Year

If your dealer hasn't BROADWAY MAGAZINE send his name and we will mail you a sample copy

THE BROADWAY MAGAZINE, 3-5-7 W. 22d St., New York

SOME USEFUL BOOKS FOR YOU

KITCHEN GARDENING. By Thomas Bridgman. This work comprises 152 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - 50c.

FRUIT GARDENING. By Thomas Bridgman. Liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 50c.

FLOWER GARDENING. The work comprises 166 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50c.

MY TEN ROD FARM, OR HOW I BECAME A FLORIST. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40c.

THE STRAWBERRY GARDEN: HOW IT WAS PLANTED. WHAT IT COST. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - - - - - - 40c.

FARMING BY INCHES; OR, WITH BRAINS, SIR. By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cl., 40c.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Publishers, Philadelphia.

ANY OF THESE VOLUMES MAILED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

LORD LEIGHTON'S HOUSE

THERE is thought to be some probability that the house of the late Lord Leighton in Holland Park Road, London, will pass into the control of the Kensington Vestry and be preserved as a permanent art center. The special committee appointed by the local authority consider that it might easily form the center of a school of art in the widest sense. Students of form and composition would have a collection of the work and methods of Lord Leighton for their careful examination, and the large studio might be used for art lectures, musical performances, or dramatic studies.—*New York Evening Post.*

TOBACCO GROWN IN CANADA

"SOUNDS funny to hear of tobacco being grown in Canada, doesn't it?" said W. J. Clancy of Toronto. "Not so much perhaps to Wisconsin people, who know that it is grown in this State, where the mercury frequently goes out of sight, but the average American thinks of the waving palms of the tropics as soon as tobacco culture is mentioned. It is a fact, however, that the weed is now grown with great success in Ontario and other provinces in the eastern part of the Dominion. So great have been the returns in fact that many farmers are giving up wheat growing and are planting tobacco in their fields."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

PLANTS THAT TAKE PILLS

A VERY large and sturdy orange tree was growing in a small pot. "If that tree," said the florist, "didn't take pills it would require a pot as big as a bathtub to grow in. But it takes pills like a hypochondriac. Chemists, agricultural experts, make plant pills—pills no bigger than chestnuts that contain sustenance for six months, a kind of tabloid food. These chemists analyze a plant's ash and make pills of the constituent salts. The pills, inclosed in a metal cover, are buried in the earth at the plant's roots, and the salts gradually dissolve and diffuse through the metal, giving the plants day by day the sustenance that they require. Pills are also applied to weak, sickly plants, which they help wonderfully."

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Newton Boulevard, near Boston, made dustless with "Tarvia." Results after the first winter showing smooth hard surface free from loose stone or dust.

MICA

THE 300 mica-mines situated in the locality of Hazaribagh, Gaya, and Monghyr, in India, furnish more than one-half the amount of this substance that is used by the world. It is known as Behar mica, and the available supply is said to be practically inexhaustible. In the neighborhood of 2,000,000 pounds were mined last year, of which the greater part was exported from Calcutta, chiefly to Great Britain and America. The use of mica in electrical industries is constantly increasing, and wherever a mine is discovered its paying properties are being investigated.—*New York Evening Post.*

THOMAS HARDY AS AN ARCHITECT

MR. THOMAS HARDY, we are told, early achieved some distinction in his first profession of architect. The Royal Institute of British Architects gave him its silver medal in 1863 for an essay on "The Application of Coloured Bricks and Terra-Cotta to Modern Architecture." An English commentator says of him in that period:

"Mr. Hardy appears in his early days to have assisted in the restoration of several churches in his native county, of which he has repented in later years, if we may judge from his writings. His novel 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' (1873) deals with the mischievous effects of the 'craze for indiscriminate church restoration' which was then at its height; and in one of his Wessex poems, 'The Levelled Churchyard,' he prays:

"From restorations of Thy fane,
From smoothings of Thy sward,
From zealous Churchmen's pick and plane,
Deliver us, O Lord! Amen!"

—*New York Tribune.*

A Lifetime Without Repairs

Asbestos "Century" Shingles will Outlive the Building without either Paint or Repairs

Illustrating a Concrete Block House of Dr. H. C. Howard, Champaign, Illinois, Prof. F. M. White, Architect, roofed with Asbestos "Century" Shingles, laid French Method.

Exposed to the action of the atmosphere and elements for a short period, the hydration and subsequent crystallization which takes place, converts Asbestos "Century" Shingles into absolutely impermeable roof coverings, which, as such, defy all changes of climates, and thus become greatly superior to other forms of roofings.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are 5 cents per square foot at Ambler, Pa.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles. Reinforced Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing

FACTORS:

The KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., AMBLER, PA.

PORCELITE

A REPUTATION Built on QUALITY alone

Has no competitor where the best ENAMEL FINISH is required.

For specifications see Sweet's Index, Page 744, or get the Porcelite Book. Section E.

THE THOMSON WOOD FINISHING CO.
Makers of Enamels and Varnishes - Philadelphia

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges

Nothing equals them for hanging doors either in

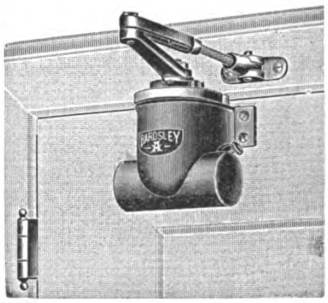
Big Public Buildings or Private Dwellings

Two will frequently take the place of three ordinary hinges, and their action is noiseless and perfect. ¶ Made in Wrought Bronze and Steel

THE STANLEY WORKS
Myrtle Street, New Britain, Conn.
New York Office: 79 Chambers Street

THE BARDSLEY

Improved 1904 Pattern



Can be applied to either a right-hand or left-hand door, or either side of a door without any change whatever. It has a coiled wire spring, the most durable form of spring known, and is the easiest of Door Checks to apply.

JOSEPH BARDSLEY, 147 to 151 Baxter St., New York City

Boston, 19 Pearl St. Chicago, 86 Lake St. St. Louis, 404 Security Bldg.
Cincinnati, 3135 Epworth Avenue San Francisco, 519 Mission Street

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Good Paint is Life In

Copper Brown

Fashion means civilization. Only civilized peoples have fashions in dress or in paints. For house painting this year, fashion (that is civilization) decrees COPPER BROWN and COPPER VERDE, with or without a third harmonizing color.

Look at the picture, shut your eyes and "try on" this dress for your own house. If you paint or repaint this year, use **Copper Brown** and **Copper Verde.** They are made to look well and last long.

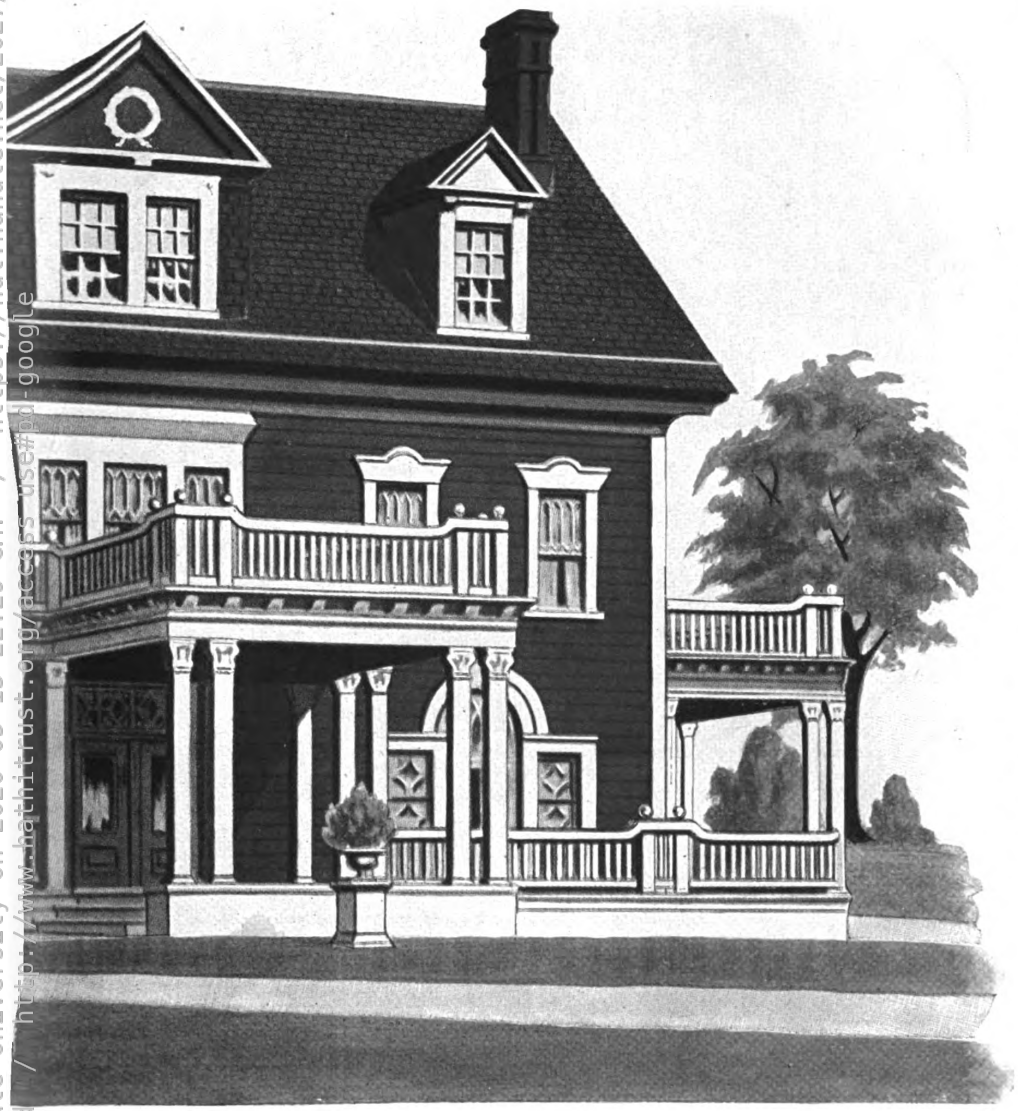
There are two kinds of paint: The kind that is mixed by hand, with a paddle, in a paint pot, and The kind that is made from selected materials, under expert supervision, by special machinery and sold **in sealed cans only.**

The first kind, commonly called "lead and oil," is the kind your grandfather used in the days when tallow dips illumined the night while the watchman called the hours.

Address PAINT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATI

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

urance for Buildings



Copper Verde

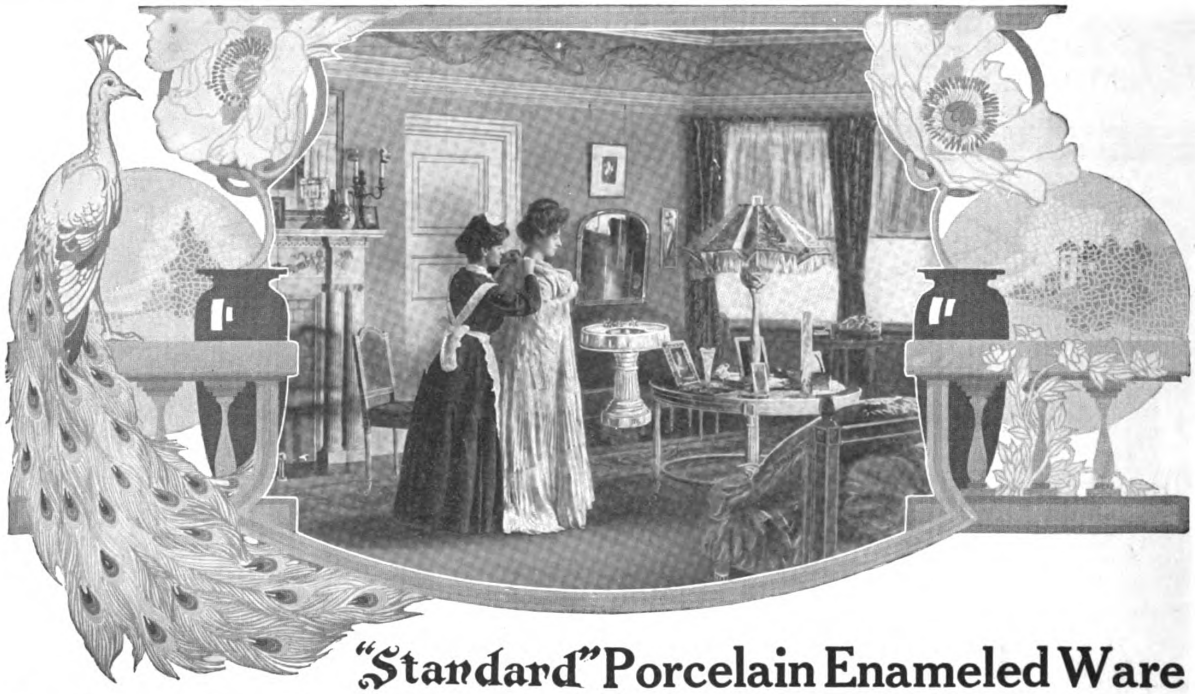
Paint and Progress are twins. Much paint inevitably means advanced progress. Unprogressive peoples and persons consume little paint. Americans are in the forefront as paint users. America is the home of Scientifically Prepared Paints—the good up-to-date kind that comes **in sealed cans only**—the epitome of paint convenience, economy and worth. Up-to-date Americans—those who know—use up-to-date paint.

The second is the Twentieth Century expression in paint of modern progress and achievement. There are many good reasons why the modern man should use the modern paint—and most of these reasons concern his pocket-book.

All these reasons are pat, pertinent and convincing to a convincible mind. They have been set forth in a neat booklet—**Prepared vs. Paddled**—which is yours for the asking.

OF THE U. S., 636 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware

in the modern home adds the final touch of perfection to the domestic appointments and its absolute sanitation affords a constant safeguard of family health for many years to come.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Wear bears our "Standard" "GREEN and GOLD" guarantee label and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.,** Dept. 40, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Pittsburgh Showroom, 949 Penn Ave.

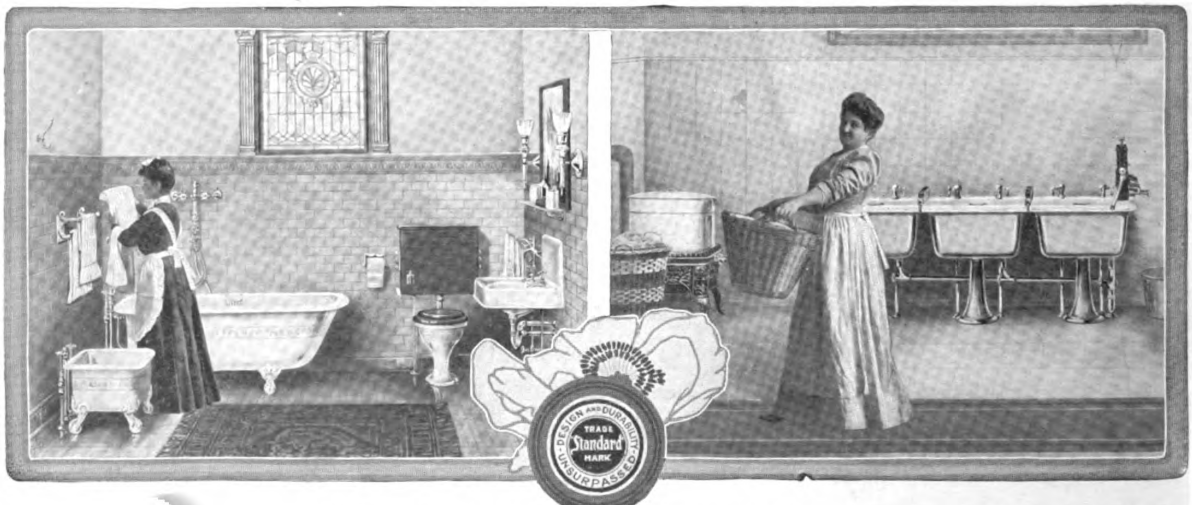
Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street

London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.

New Orleans, Cor. Baronne and St. Joseph Streets

Louisville, 325-329 West Main St.

Cleveland, 208-210 Huron St.



In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

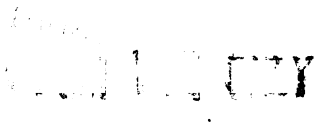
Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google



Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MICHIGAN STATE UNIV. LIBRARIES
31293017818836

Generated at North Carolina State University on 2020-05-13 22:29 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/msu.31293017818836
Public Domain, Google-digitized / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY