

Landscape Gardening in Japan
"The House of the Seven Chimneys"
New York's Improved Tenements

Automobiles Suitable for Suburban Use
Japanese Gardens in America
Stable and Kennel

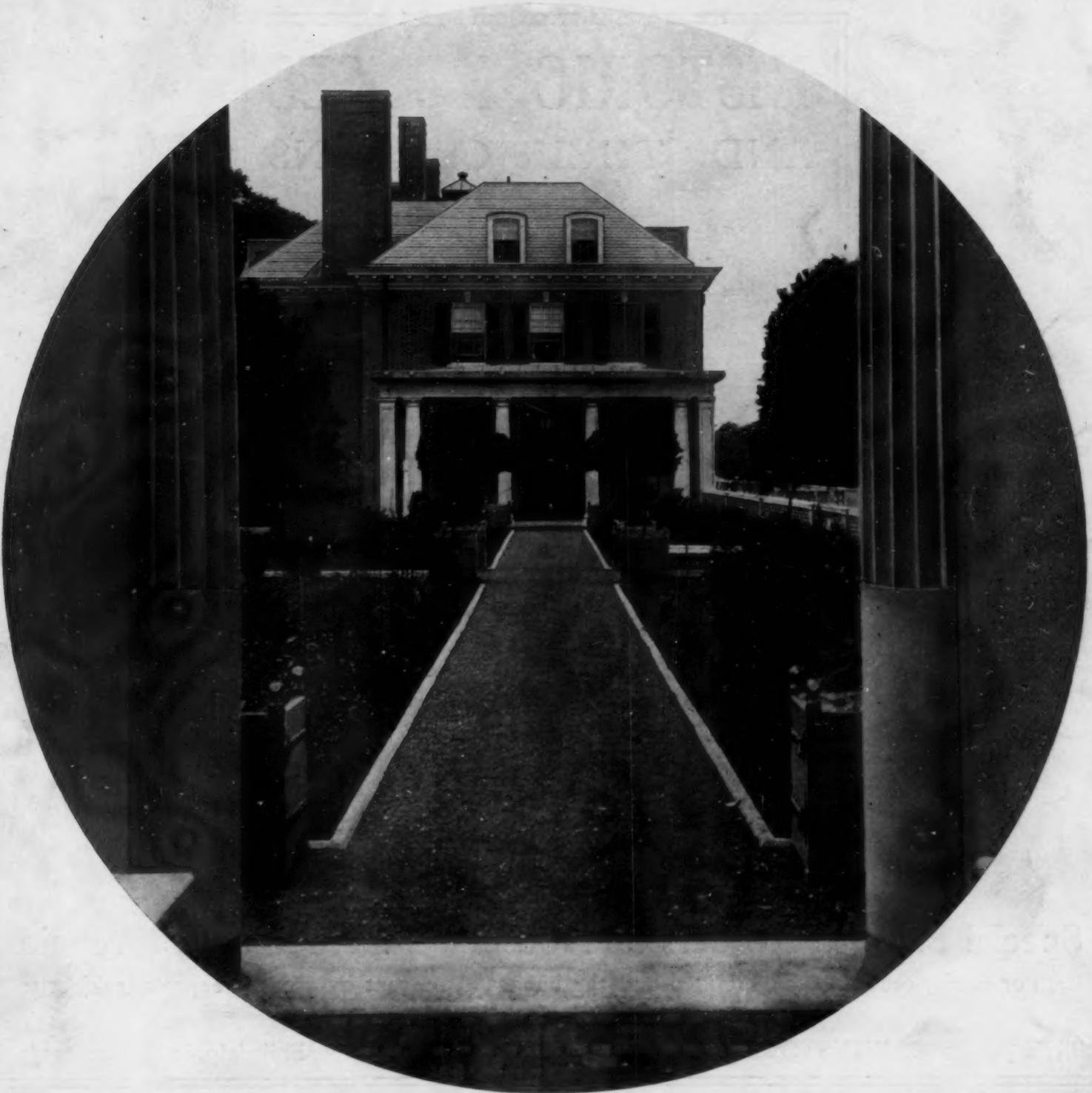
Vol. XIV

JULY, 1908

No. 1



House & Garden



\$3.00 Yearly

CHICAGO

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

TORONTO

25 Cents

A New "House and Garden Illustrated Book"

Thirty show-places in all parts of the world are interestingly described and beautifully illustrated in this handsome volume.

HISTORIC HOUSES AND THEIR GARDENS

Edited by

Charles Francis Osborne

Assistant Professor of the History of Architecture
University of Pennsylvania

Introduction by

Frank Miles Day

Past President of the American Institute of Architects

ILLUSTRATED

with plans and photographs

Bound in Cloth, Gold and Ink Stamping. Size 9 x 12 inches.
272 Pages, on Heavy Coated Paper.

PRICE SIX DOLLARS

Special Price to Readers of House and Garden \$4.75 Prepaid

Cash or money order may be remitted and the book will be sent by prepaid express, subject to return and refund of money if not satisfactory.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

STRAWBERRIES IN POTS

TO get a crop of fruit from fall planted strawberries it is necessary that the plants be well established and set with a good ball of earth. It is not difficult to obtain such plants when it is but a question of moving plants from one part of a garden to another; but for shipping a different method has to be employed, and here is where the pot plant comes in. A common way of getting pot plants is to sink pots to the level of the ground around old plants, allowing the young plants as they grow to root into them. In this way from one runner a half dozen plants can be had before the season closes.

But a better way to procure pot plants is to take the runners from the parent plants as soon as the first few white roots are visible on them. Cut off the plants, take them to a potting shed and pot them at once, placing them under cover in a greenhouse or a frame, where it will be damp and shady, and in a short time there will be pot plants ready to transplant. There is no trouble about the rooting; every plant will grow, the whole process being far more satisfactory than that of placing pots of soil around the plants outdoors.

When a variety of strawberry is new, the cutting of a runner to pot it may not be desired, as it may lessen the number of plants obtained. But as when one layer is cut off it permits of others forming from the old plants, its loss is not as great as one would suppose.—*Florists' Exchange.*

VEHEMENT CRITICISM

THERE is a rude force shown by these Englishmen that often compels admiration. Take architecture, for instance. If an old Bostonian objects to some general design or feature of detail, he writes a letter to a newspaper and in filing and polishing sentences works off his anger. Or he and other estimable gentlemen descend from their family trees for the purpose of draughting resolutions of protest which they sign with the awful dignity of names in full. But in Frogland recently, an Englishman of very ancient family, one Adam Parent—somehow the name seems tautological—discovered in a walk abroad suburban houses that displeased him mightily. Mr. Parent is fond of architecture. Men say he can recite

Plan the right heating

If you are newly building, don't discredit your property at the start by putting in old-fashioned forms of heating. Whether planning a new house or intending to move, don't overlook the great importance of a modern heating equipment. There isn't any other feature of the home which will save you so much or give you equal comfort as



AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

These outfits for Low-Pressure Steam or Hot Water will soon repay their cost

in coal savings, lessened labor, absence of repairs, and low insurance. All ash-dust, smoke, soot, and coal-gases are kept out of the living-rooms—reducing house-cleaning one-half and saving the wear on carpets, decorations, and furniture.



This small, plain, perfectly smooth Radiator is one of several thousand patterns and sizes of AMERICAN Radiation made to fit any architectural needs. It is so clean and cleanable—suited to narrow halls, bathrooms, nursery, etc.

If property is sold you get back their full value, or they attract and hold best tenants at 10% to 15% higher rental. The saving of but one ton of coal in a year will meet the interest upon \$100, and this sum will nearly cover the difference in the cost of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators as compared with a hot-air furnace for a good-size cottage.

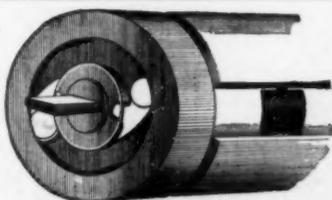
IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are annually replacing thousands of hot-air furnaces and stoves that have been found wasteful and wanting in OLD cottages, houses, stores, churches, schools, etc. Ever heard of any one going back to other forms of heating once they have tried our way? Any argument in that to you?

Please let us tell you the full *why, how,* and present *attractive price.* No tearing-up necessary—and in these less hurried months you get the services of the most skillful, quickest fitters! Ask for free valuable booklet. Inquiries cordially welcomed.

DEPT. 10

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

CHICAGO



HARTSHORN Shade Rollers

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required. **Wood Rollers Tin Rollers**



THE STRAND MAGAZINE

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1908.

ARTISTS' IDEALS OF BEAUTY SEVEN BEAUTIFUL FULL-PAGE DUOTONE ILLUSTRATIONS

These portraits, selected by well-known figure-painters as their ideals of beauty, suggest the conclusion that artists, as much as other men, differ in their preferences. Still, taking their selections as a whole, we think most people will agree that it would be difficult indeed to find seven types of feminine beauty to excel the loveliness of those whose portraits are reproduced in this number.

REMINISCENCES AND REFLECTIONS BY SIR JOHN HARE

In this—the third—instalment of his reminiscences, Sir John Hare, the famous English actor, takes us through one of the most interesting periods of his career, and tells how he started in management on his own account. The illustrations this month are of more than usual interest.

PICTURES IN MUSIC

Do you see pictures in music? When you hear a Beethoven symphony or a sonata by Schumann, do mystic figures and landscapes float before your eyes? It is by no means new or uncommon for a composer to have a distinct picture in his mind when he sets himself to create a work. Few, however, have been able to delineate their hallucinations born of music. Mendelssohn, who was no mean draughtsman, was often asked to do so, but always refused. "It is the function of music to hear, not to see," he once said. Nevertheless, it is highly interesting to see music translated in the terms of a sister art, and this is what a clever artist, Miss Pamela Colman Smith, has now done, in pictures which are here published for the first time.

SOME MUCH-DISCUSSED PUZZLES By Henry E. Dudeney

Much interest has been aroused by the puzzle articles we have lately published. Here is another which should provide many an hour's amusement for both young and old.

This number is exceptionally strong in

Dramatic Short Stories

which include:—

IN LETTERS OF FIRE.....From the French of **Gaston Leroux**
THE DEAD EYES OF LOVE.....By **Tom Gallon**
LAWLESS OF PRESIDIO.....By **C. C. Andrews**
THE RODD STREET REVOLUTION.....By **Arthur Morrison**
HER LITTLE WAY.....By **Anne Warner**

WHY I AM NOT A CRIMINAL

Pictured by **W. Heath Robinson**

This series of half a dozen drawings, by the well-known humorous artist, W. Heath Robinson, is one of the most amusing features we have ever published. The manner in which he shows that crime is no longer what it was, and how great a degree of ingenuity is now required in the departments of burglary, smuggling, kidnapping, and larceny, must be seen—and laughed over—to be believed.

MEN-SERPENTS

An article describing the remarkable feats of some famous contortionists, illustrated with striking photographs of their extraordinary poses.

W. W. JACOBS

provides a feast of humor in another long instalment of his serial story "SALTHAVEN," which is illustrated by that well-known character artist **WILL OWEN**.

"MY AFRICAN JOURNEY"

By **Winston Spencer Churchill**

Mr. Churchill—who has lately been appointed President of the Board of Trade and is now a member of the British Cabinet—this month describes in his breezy style his journey through East Africa to the Great Lake, as the Victoria Nyanza is called. As usual he illustrates his narrative with a very varied selection of photographs.

THE MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN OF FIRES

Outbreaks of fire are often most mysterious in their origin. We are frequently confronted with problems concerning the cause of fires in houses, factories, and fields that are utterly baffling and insoluble. Yet in what simple ways we may be victimized the examples given in this article afford most striking proof.

THE HOUSE OF ARDEN

Another chapter of this fascinating story for Children, by **E. NESBIT**.

CURIOSITIES

15 Cents a Copy - - \$1.50 a Year.

Of all Newsdealers and

The International News Company, 83 & 85 DUANE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

with only a few immaterial omissions the whole of the first and famous chapter of Vitruvius, and the greater part of Claude Parrault's preface to the translation dedicated to the Grand Monarch. How did Mr. Parent show his artistic horror and contempt? By spluttering in a letter to the *Times*? By going to the nearest "pub"? The enthusiast bethought him of Samson's last professional appearance, and then he walked up Frogial pushing at the brick-and-plaster capitals of the entrance piers of the houses; and these miserable objects either fell out and were broken, or else shifted out of position. As a commentator remarks, "No more impressive rebuke could have been administered to the taste which selected and the workmanship which inserted these curious parodies of Classical style.—*Boston Herald*."

A FUNGICIDE

BULLETIN 118, of the Purdue, Ind., University Station, gives the following formula for the best fungicide and directions for preparing it:

Bordeaux Mixture: This is by far the most generally useful fungicide we have. The copper sulphate of blue vitriol is the active fungicidal agent, while the lime is added to prevent the burning of the foliage, which would result from a pure copper sulphate solution. The usual formula is:

Five pounds copper sulphate.

Five pounds lime.

Fifty gallons of water.

Certain precautions must be observed in making Bordeaux, in order to obtain the most efficient mixture. The secret of success is to put together as dilute solutions as possible. The copper sulphate may be conveniently made up into a stock solution by dissolving it at the rate of one pound to one gallon of water. The amount needed at any time can then be readily obtained by stirring up the solution and measuring out as many gallons as there are pounds required. The blue-stone may be dissolved quickly in hot water, or, more slowly, in cold water by suspending near the top of the water in a burlap over night. Good stone lime should be used. Air-slaked lime is not satisfactory. If a barrel (fifty gallons) of the Bordeaux is to be made, it is easy to secure the required

(Continued on page 4.)

For the convenience of our subscribers our Subscription Department will receive subscriptions for all magazines and periodicals at publishers' rates.

House & Garden

1006 ARCH STREET,

:::

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Horses

The woman's horse, the children's pony, the coach-horse, the trotter, the donkey, the farm-horse, etc., will all have their place in the excellent series of articles on "Which Horse?" soon to appear in HOUSE AND GARDEN. These articles will stir up many an inquiry on harness, wagons, sulkies, road-carts, farm-wagons, saddles, etc.

Frequent reference will be made to the various needs for barn, stable and manger. Building plans for up-to-date stables, barns and out-buildings will be features, along with handsomely finished photos of wide-awake animals, as well as pictures of children, women and the horse-lovers generally.



Dairy

Many a proud owner of blooded stock is a regular subscriber to HOUSE AND GARDEN. We're going to make him a closer friend—make him feel more brotherly, give him some vital points on blooded milkers; and get him to correspond with us; let him criticize, etc.

Here we shall stir up new investors in dairy stock. They will need all the new and old specialties in dairy lines; Stanchions, apparatus of various kinds, books, separators, aerators, etc., etc., Photos of handsome animals, stock farms, their owners, etc., will add interest and pleasure to each article.

We shall stimulate demand by conscientious and judicious advice along all dairy lines that will benefit subscribers and advertisers.



Poultry

Hens are worth more than our gold mines. Did you know that?

Fresh eggs for the suburban and farm breakfast, as well as for the rest of mankind, make us all brothers.

The pedigreed hen is "coming to her own." Pure-bred stock will be an attraction in this new department of HOUSE AND GARDEN. How to own sanitary poultry houses, what sort of fixtures to select, how to keep down lice, how to spray and disinfect poultry quarters, will be discussed correctly by well-informed workers who have made success on their own account. How to caponize, feed chicks, prevent disease; to get eggs, pick and market table poultry—all will be discussed.

Bees

*Flowers, Fruit, Poultry, Honey, make an attractive combination—profitable, too.

This department will enlarge on the value of honey as a food; the simplicity, ease, and fascination in bee culture; the value of bees as pollenizing agents, etc. It will give directions for amateurs, how to start to supply comb honey for the table. It will recommend bee outfits: hives, books, breeds of bees, etc. This department will certainly prove a money-maker for manufacturers of apiarian supplies. Photos of model apiaries, prominent beekeepers, etc., will increase the interest of each article.

Dogs

Here is a department every one is interested in, whether the owner of a handsome collie, English bull, or a dog of "low degree." Photos of various breeds and cross-strains from the continent and in America will be features of this kennel department.

Well-informed fanciers will contribute practical articles on "How to know and purchase a good dog." They will explain their various natures and value, as watch-dogs, sheep-dogs, coach-dogs, etc.

Photos are on hand of certain types which will illustrate these talks. The *advertisers* who appear in HOUSE AND GARDEN are certain to get reasonable returns.



Kennels

NEWCASTLE KENNELS, BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pedigreed and registered Scottish Terriers and bitches; all ages. Information always cheerfully given.

GREAT DANES—These magnificent dogs are docile, sensible and obedient, but splendid watchers at night. We have some especially handsome young stock at present. Best blood extant. Ideal dogs for country place. Correspondence solicited.
DANICKA KENNELS, Geneva, N. Y.

Smooth and Wire Fox Terriers, Puppies,



rare combinations of the best prize-winning blood of England and America. The results of thousands of dollars expense and years of waiting.

At Stud. The Imported International Winner, Belvidere Adam Bede; Sire Eng. ch. Adam Bede, by Donnington, ch. Dominie, by ch. Pitcher; Dam, Asterisk, by Eng. ch. Tosse, by ch. Veracity, by ch. Visto. Fee, \$15. The noted winner Sabine Rebel, by Imp. ch. Sabine Result, ex. Imp. ch. Sabine Sunbeam. Fee, \$15. The prize-winning Norfolk Craftsman, by ch. Norfolk Richmond, ex. ch. Norfolk Handicraft. **ELBERT E. GOWEY, Braceville, Ill.**



Poultry

PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS

THE celebrated Hungarian and English Partridges and Pheasants, the large Hungarian Hares, all kinds of Deer, Quail, etc., for stocking purposes. **Fancy Pheasants, ornamental water-fowl** and live wild animals of every description.

Write for price list.

WENZ & MACKENSEN, Dept. 27,
YARDLEY, PENNSYLVANIA.

ORNAMENTAL LAND and WATER FOWL

Swans, Geese, Ducks, Cranes, Pheasants, Peafowl, Quail, Partridges and other rare birds from all parts of the world. All water fowl pinioned to prevent flying. No charge for boxing. Safe delivery of stock guaranteed.

I issue no catalogues or circulars, but would be pleased to quote prices on any birds desired.

G. D. TILLEY, Box A, Darien, Conn.

MR. R. H. RUSSELL announces that he has again personally resumed the publication of art books, fiction, enriched and limited editions, pictorial reprints, and general literature under the imprint of:

R. H. RUSSELL

He wishes particularly at this time, because of their unique value, to call your attention to seven books by

CHARLES DANA GIBSON



who has just come back to this country, reiterating the statement that he would not return to the field of his early and remarkable success in pen and ink characterization of American types and manners.

The books listed below printed on heavy plate paper and bound in Japan vellum practically cover his work:

The Social Ladder	- - - -	\$5.00
Americans	- - - -	5.00
A Widow and Her Friends	-	5.00
The Education of Mr. Pipp	-	5.00
Sketches and Cartoons	- -	5.00
Pictures of People	- - - -	5.00
People of Dickens	- - - -	5.00

JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER

His own witty satire on the *cause célèbre* which excited and diverted Europe and America, "The Baronet and the Butterfly," with the author's butterfly signature in gold on the cover. \$1.25.

More of the famous **Wolfville Stories**, by ALFRED HENRY LEWIS, entitled "The Black Lion Inn." \$1.50.

"**The Tiger and the Insect**," a sequel to "Helen's Babies," by JOHN HABBERTON. \$1.20.

Write for a list of other important publications. Every direct purchase of five dollars' worth of books will entitle you to a year's subscription to

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

The Great Monthly for the American Home

The July number contains among other striking things:

"Hypnotism and Freedom—Curative Hypnotism," by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg; "The Night Riders," an Account of the Tobacco War, by Day Allen Willey; "The Passing of the Ferries," by Jackson Cross, pictures by Alvin Langdon Coburn; "The Wedding Journey of Felice Arguello," by Charles Frederick Holder, and "The Color Line," by Lucy Pratt.

15 CENTS A COPY

\$1.50 A YEAR

R. H. RUSSELL, Publisher



Dept. G.
3 W. 29th St., New York



MR. C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

according to the *Cleveland Leader*, has written in this book, "an authoritative history of the Panama Canal from the first shovel of earth that was turned to the present time, told in plain, everyday language. It begins with Balboa and reaches to Roosevelt, and between them all that is valuable and authentic is set down."

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.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

dilution of material by the use of three vessels. Put twenty-five gallons of water in the barrel. Dilute the blue-stone solution containing five pounds to twelve and one-half gallons. Dilute five pounds slaked lime likewise, then dip it alternately from each solution into the fifty gallon barrel. Whatever the particular method employed, however, the end is the same. Put the copper sulphate and lime solutions together after diluting each as much as possible. Don't mix concentrated solutions. If this is done, with the idea of diluting to spraying strength later, the mixture curdles, and a thick, heavy precipitate is formed which settles so rapidly that it is impossible to do a good job of spraying. A precipitate in a properly made Bordeaux should stay in suspension for half an hour with almost no perceptible settling. When putting the spray mixture into the tank, always strain carefully.—*Home and Farm*.

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCT

UNCLE Sam's exports of forest products have shown higher and higher values during the last five or six years. This has been the case although reports show that there has not been a corresponding increase in volume. For instance, the quantity of sawed timber exported from this country has increased less than twelve per cent in the last four years, while the price has increased over fifty per cent. Again, the amount of rosin exported has increased but little, while the price has more than doubled.

From 1903 to 1906 the value of staves showed very little increase, but in the year 1907 there was a decrease in the number exported of about ten per cent, together with an increase in the price of about twenty per cent. This last would seem to indicate a recognition of the fact that the supply of the highest grades of white oak is rapidly diminishing. The staves exported are almost exclusively of the highest grades of white oak and form about a fifth of the annual production of white oak staves in the United States. As might be supposed, a large part—eighty per cent—of the staves went to Europe, forty per cent to France. The export trade makes a heavy drain on the supply of white oak.

Boards, deals, planks, and sawed timber, made up fifty per cent of the total value of forest product exports.

Rosin ranks next, with nearly ten per cent of the total value of these exports. Spirits of turpentine follows with about ten per cent. Four-fifths of the rosin and turpentine go to Europe.

The number of shingles exported has decreased fairly regularly since 1903. In 1907 there were shipped less than half the number that were exported four years before. More than fifty per cent of these shingles go to Mexico, while less than ten per cent were shipped to ports outside of North America. This shows how few shingles are in demand abroad. The total exports of shingles represent less than one-fifth of one per cent of the production of this class of material in the United States.

The amount of wood exported in the form of hewn or sawed timber and lumber was about seven per cent of the total lumber cut in the United States in 1907. More yellow pine is exported than any other kind of timber. The order is yellow pine, Douglas fir, and redwood. Although there are no figures which bear directly on the amount of yellow pine annually exported, it is estimated that at least thirteen per cent of the yellow pine cut finds its way to other countries. Probably a third of the Douglas fir exported went to South America.

The redwood exported forms an important item. Australia and the Orient together took forty per cent of the total and South America thirty-two per cent. The exports of redwood in 1907 were about five times what they were twelve years ago and were larger than those of any previous year. The shipments to Australia and the Orient especially have been increasing steadily during this period. The shipments to South America of redwood, as well as a number of other forest products, has increased greatly in the past two years.

**SCHEME OF DECORATION FOR THE
COURTYARD AND PAVEMENTS
OF THE CITY HALL,
PHILADELPHIA**

THE City Parks Association of Philadelphia in its endeavor to stimulate interest in the development, not only of new parks for the city of Philadelphia, but in creating public sentiment in favor of making better use of what the city already has in the way of open spaces, recently appropriated One Hundred Dollars for a prize for a

Commander Peary's Dash for the Pole

In the July number of *THE TRAVEL MAGAZINE*, Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., the famous Arctic Explorer, tells how he made the "Farthest North," and gives his plans for his forthcoming dash for the Pole. He also comments on the value of polar exploration in general.

How Will an Explorer Know When He Reaches the North Pole?

As a fit corollary to Commander Peary's article, Anthony Fiala, who led the Ziegler Polar Expedition, tells "How an Explorer will know when he reaches the North Pole."

Another important article deals with Denver, the Democratic National Convention City and its surroundings, and informs those attending the Convention how best to occupy their spare time. Other interesting articles describe a summer trip on the Thames; a trip to the Land of the Midnight Sun; Quebec and its tri-centenary, etc.

There are also profusely illustrated, fascinating and real stories concerning Summer Resorts such as the White Mountains, Yellowstone Park, Adirondacks, Catskills, New England Coast, Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, etc., etc.

The Travel Magazine Will Plan Your Summer Vacation Free of Cost

The Service Department of *THE TRAVEL MAGAZINE* will send to its readers information regarding any summer resort in the United States or Canada, free of cost. This information includes the most desirable Railroad or Steamship Line and the fare, and also the most satisfactory Hotels and their rates. You will find this data very valuable, as it will save you many dollars of expense and many hours of time and worry.

When writing, we would suggest that you let us know where you *prefer* to spend your vacation and when you *expect* to start.

This service is absolutely free to our subscribers and to those who buy *THE TRAVEL MAGAZINE* from Newsdealers.

Price, 15 Cents a Copy, at all Newsstands, or by Mail. One Dollar a Year in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Hawaii, Philippines, City of Panama and the Canal Zone, Guam, and Tutuila, Samoa. To Canada and all countries not mentioned above, Extra Postage of 50 Cents a Year.

The Travel Magazine

"It brings the Whole World to the Library Table."

347 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK



BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Lost in the Forbidden Land River and Jungle
The Hunt of the White Elephant

by Edward S. Ellis

These new books by the most popular boys' author, comprise the "Foreign Adventure Series," and are sold at \$1.00 each, or \$3.00 for the set, neatly boxed.

A Heroine of the Wilderness By Love's Sweet Rule

by Hezekiah Butterworth

by Gabrielle Emille Jackson

The story of Lincoln's mother. Price \$1.00

A touching and sympathetic story for girls. Price \$0.75

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Philadelphia
PUBLISHERS OF "INTERNATIONAL" BIBLES

GOOD NEW BOOKS FOR EVERYONE TO READ

A Charming Love Story

DULCIBEL

By HENRY PETERSON

"This is a pretty love-story, interesting and wholesome, worth reading both for the fictitious love tale and for the historical information it contains."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

12mo, cloth, 400 pages. Illustrations in color. \$1.50 postpaid.



A Beautiful Gift Book

The Philippines

Under Spanish and American Rules

By C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

"Meriting high praise from an artistic standpoint and standing as nearly perfect specimens of the bookmaker's craft."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, slip cloth covers in cloth box. 566 pages with 26 superb photogravure illustrations. \$3.00 postpaid.

Some Hymns and Hymn Writers

Representing All who Profess and Call Themselves Christians

By WILLIAM BUDD BODINE, D.D.

Short studies in the Hymnal of the Episcopal Church. "He has illuminated the whole sphere of hymnology, ancient and modern. The book is a mine of information about such things as Christians ought to know."

Large 8vo, 400 pages, on feather-weight paper, 73 illustrations. Half morocco, autographed by the author, \$5.00 net; postage 24 cents. Cloth, handsomely bound, \$3.00 net; postage 24 cents.

The Samaritans

The Earliest Jewish Sect, their History, Theology and Literature

By JAMES ALAN MONTGOMERY, Ph.D.

"This is the most full and careful presentation in existence of the facts concerning the Samaritans. It is a mine of information. The author has apparently overlooked nothing. The method and style are clear and simple, and the book deserves a place in any library."—*Biblical World, Univ. of Chicago Press*.

Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 372 pages and 29 illustrations. \$2.00 net; postage 20 cents.

A Trip to the Orient

The Story of a Mediterranean Cruise

By ROBERT URIE JACOB

The story is written in a pleasant, chatty way, which makes it very entertaining; and the style, simple and fascinating, in connection with the many illustrations, brings the scenes vividly to mind.

12mo, cloth, 392 pages. Nearly 200 excellent illustrations. \$1.50 net; postage 15 cents.

Good Form for Women

By MRS. CHARLES HARCOURT

"A neat and handy little guide to conduct and dress on all occasions. The author gives good, sensible advice. The simple, well-planned volume should well justify its commendable end and aim."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Cloth, small 12mo, uniform with "Good Form for Men." \$1.00 postpaid.

The Best New Reading for Boys and Girls

Paddle Your Own Canoe Series

By EDWARD S. ELLIS

"A book by Edward S. Ellis is always a welcome gift to a boy."—*Philadelphia Record*. "Mr. Ellis is a very safe author to put into a boy's hands, as his books are always wholesome and pure as well as interesting."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Three Volumes

The Forest Messengers The Mountain Star Queen of the Clouds

12mo, cloth. Attractively illustrated, with colored frontispieces. Each volume, \$1.00. The set, boxed, \$3.00 postpaid.

The North Pole Series

By Professor EDWIN J. HOUSTON

"Here is a work full of interest; . . . it contains matter which is strictly accurate in details as to the Polar regions. . . . Some New York boys accompanied an expedition of scientists to the North Pole and had marvelous experiences. They went part of the way by balloon or air-ship until they found the quest."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Three Volumes

The Search for the North Pole The Discovery of the North Pole Cast Away at the North Pole

12mo, cloth, handsomely bound and illustrated. Each volume, \$1.00. The set, boxed, \$3.00 postpaid.

ANDIRON TALES, by John Kendrick Bangs.

There has appeared a better book of the kind."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*. Humorously illustrated in color and line by Dwiggin. \$1.25 postpaid.

NOTE.—These books are for sale at all bookstores, or we will send any volumes desired on receipt of price as stated. Mark a cross (X) opposite any title desired and send us this list with your check or money order.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA
Publishers of "International" Bibles.

scheme of decoration for the City Hall courtyard and the pavements surrounding the building.

They appointed Mr. John F. Lewis, President of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Mr. David Knickerbacker Boyd, President of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and Mr. Milton B. Medary, Jr., President of the T Square Club, to act as a Committee and Jury of Award. The Commission associated Professor Paul P. Cret of the University of Pennsylvania, to assist them in carrying out the work.

The competition was open to any one.

The prize consisted of One Hundred Dollars, in addition to which there were four honorable mentions.

The object of the competition was to obtain a comprehensive scheme of decoration for the courtyard and pavements surrounding the City Hall, Philadelphia. The scheme should be one which could be carried out either at once or by degrees, but without losing the necessary unity of design. The advantages of such a plan at this time are apparent from the fact that the statue scheme already begun on the north pavement and the lamps on the south pavement must conflict if either is carried all the way around the curb line. Although possibly some portion of the winning scheme might be taken advantage of by the city, and utilized for a temporary decoration during the Founder's Week Celebration next autumn, it must be borne in mind that this decoration if used would be eventually of a permanent character and that it must therefore be; First, designed for durable materials; Second, so as not to interfere with the circulation, and Third, to keep the dignified aspect that is appropriate to a civic center.

The choice of motives was left to the designer, who was allowed to use any or all of the following features: Lamp-posts, balustrades, pavements, statues, fountains, masts, benches, boxes or tubs for small trees or plants, or any decorative motive that the designer might wish.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS

THE coming International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, D. C., in September, 1908, will be an unique event in the New World.

HURLBUT'S STORY OF THE BIBLE

FROM GENESIS TO REVELATION

Told in Language that Interests Both Old and Young.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL DENOMINATIONS

For its Freshness and Accuracy
For its Simplicity of Language
For its Numerous and Appropriate Illustrations
As the Best Work on the Subject

Hon. David J. Brewer—Can heartily commend it to all. Bishop Vincent—An invaluable aid to parents. Rev. Russell N. Coowell—Written by a master hand, directed by a master mind. Henry A. Butts, Pres. Drew Theological Seminary The absence of doctrinal discussion makes it acceptable to all. Mr. Marion Lawrence, Gen. Secy. International S. S. Ass'n—Best thing of the kind.

The greatest aid to Parents, Teachers and all who wish the Bible Story in a simplified narrative

Beautifully printed and bound, 762 pages, nearly 300 half-tone illustrations, 8 in colors. Price Only \$1.50.

For Sale By All Booksellers, or Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Dept. G 1006 Arch Street, Philadelphia PUBLISHERS OF THE "INTERNATIONAL" SERIES OF BIBLES.



This congress meets once in three years; it has never met in America, and after 1908 will not meet in this country for many years to come.

The congress will put the people of this country in the relation of host to the leaders of this movement in all parts of the world. It will be a real world's congress. It will carry on, for three weeks, public discussions of the tuberculosis problem, led by the most eminent authorities on this subject in this and other countries. Official delegates will be present from nearly all civilized countries. There will be a course of special lectures to which all members of the congress and the general public are invited.

The congress will be divided into seven sections, giving ample scope for participation of both scientific and lay members.

There will be a great tuberculosis exposition, in which one can see what is going on, the world around, in the campaign against tuberculosis.

There will be clinics and demonstrations throughout the whole period of three weeks, giving medical and lay delegates object lessons on the causes and prevention of tuberculosis.

There will be very valuable publications, of which the transactions will be the most important. The transactions of the last congress are published in three volumes. The proceedings of the congress will require four volumes. These are free to all members of the congress who have paid their membership fee (\$5.00).

The cost of the congress will far exceed the revenue derived from fees. This cost will be provided for by a special committee of the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, which will invest a large sum in the project.

The American membership should number ten thousand persons. There are two classes of members: active members, who pay a fee of \$5.00; and associate members, who pay a fee of \$2.00 and have all the privileges of membership, except the right to vote and to receive the printed volumes.

THE AMERICAN NURSERY COMPANY

THAT the curtailment of business resulting from the money stringency last autumn has not unfavorably affected all industrial concerns is indi-



Great American Lawyers

is to the American Bar what Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Lord Chief Justices" is to the English Bar

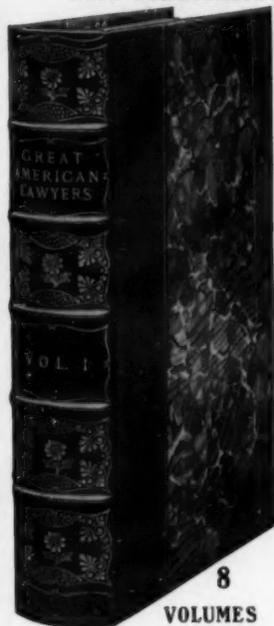
... BY ...

82 Most Notable Legal Writers

Edited by William Draper Lewis
Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School

The Most Important Legal Publication in Many Years

The only adequate work of its kind in existence. The eminent authors have set vividly before the reader the personality of these giants of the American Bar, the events of their lives, the leading influences of their times, together with much critical analysis and original historical matter of highly readable and interesting character. The complete work gives a history of the legal profession and a most illuminating insight into political and social conditions at every stage of national development.



Specimen Binding

One of the 5 styles. Three-quarter calf, with red and blue inlays, hand-tooled and hand-made throughout.

High Praise from High Places

HON. JAMES BRYCE, British Ambassador:
"The work forms an aid to American history of high worth."

HON. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State:
"It is very gratifying to have a work of this kind so well done."

HON. DAVID J. BREWER, U. S. Supreme Court:
"It is worthy of the highest commendation."

A SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF BOOK MAKING

"GREAT AMERICAN LAWYERS" will be issued in eight magnificent volumes, in a choice of several bindings to suit the taste of every purchaser. Typographically this work is perfect. The numerous illustrations are rare and beautiful, paper and print are of the finest quality and the bindings exquisite. Volumes I and II are now ready.

Special Inducement for Advance Subscribers

A very liberal arrangement is made for advance subscriptions. No advance payments are required before delivery. Send for full details of this offer. Prospectus showing specimens of binding and complete description of this work sent on application.

FULL INFORMATION FREE

Fill in the corner coupon, cut out and mail it to-day. All inquiries gladly answered without any obligation to purchase. This work can be obtained only through authorized agents or direct of the Publishers.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Philadelphia.

The John C. Winston Co.
1006-16 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me particulars and free prospectus of "Great American Lawyers" without any obligation to myself

Name

Address



PHOTO-CHROMOTYPE ENGRAVING COMPANY

Designers, Illustrators, Photo-Engravers

Three-Color Process for

MAGAZINE, BOOK AND CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATING

218-226 South 11th Street

Philadelphia



1000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA

MUSKOKA

MUSKOKA LAKES, CANADA
"The Grandest Spot in all America."
 LAKES OF BLUE SET WITH ISLES OF EMERALD
 Canoeing, Bathing, Fishing, beautiful Water Trips, Golf and Tennis.
 Modern hotel, excellent cuisine, cool verandas and homelike rooms perfumed by the fragrant pines. Hay-fever unknown.
 Less than a day's journey from principal American cities, via Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago. Solid trains from Buffalo and Toronto.
 Handsomely illustrated descriptive matter sent free on application to
G. W. VAUX, 917 Merchants Loan and Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
F. P. DWYER, 200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. H. BOYNTON, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
W. ROBINSON, 506 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. E. DAVIS, Passenger Traffic Manager, MONTREAL.
G. T. BELL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., MONTREAL.

cated by the successful business of the American Nursery Company this spring, where there has been a material increase in orders this season over the combined business last year of the different concerns constituting this company. The company's large wholesale business, at both the Bloodgood Nurseries Department, Flushing, L. I., and the F. & F. Nurseries Department, Springfield, N. J., although constantly growing does not show so large an increase; but the orders for public grounds and private estates with all of the departments have far exceeded expectations and seem to fully justify the claims made by the company in the public announcement soon after the organization early in the year. The favorable location of the sales department at No. 150 Broadway, New York, is a great convenience to the company's patrons.

HUNTING FOR STAINED GLASS IN FRANCE

In these days of universal travel and of the almost universal writing of travel-books, it is unusual to find an author whose point of view is unique or whose subject-matter is unhackneyed. But these difficult requirements seem to be met by Mr. Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, whose "Stained Glass Tours in France" (John Lane Co.) furnishes the jaded traveler with a new fad which, if it suits his taste, will at once add zest to and direct his wanderings. Mr. Sherrill states the purpose of his book tersely in his "foreword": it provides an answer to the question, "Where does one find good stained glass in France, and how can it most conveniently be seen?" Mr. Sherrill modestly adds that he is "not an authority on glass—just a lawyer on a holiday," who, having enjoyed his own "stained glass tours" thinks that a "simple touring handbook" may help other travelers to enjoy theirs. In the interests of simplicity, the glass has been divided into three groups: thirteenth century and earlier, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and sixteenth century; and for each epoch a tour has been arranged, with a map showing the most convenient order to pursue in visiting the various churches and châteaux. Mr. Sherrill's descriptions of the distinctive windows in each town are simple, non-technical, and interesting. The subject of glass

GOOD NEW BOOKS FOR EVERYONE TO READ

A Charming Love Story

DULCIBEL

By HENRY PETERSON

"This is a pretty love-story, interesting and wholesome, worth reading both for the fictitious love tale and for the historical information it contains."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

12mo, cloth, 400 pages, illustrations in color. \$1.50 postpaid.



A Beautiful Gift Book

The Philippines

Under Spanish and American Rules

By C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

"Meriting high praise from an artistic standpoint and standing as nearly perfect specimens of the bookmaker's craft."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, slip cloth covers in cloth box. 566 pages with 26 superb photogravure illustrations. \$3.00 postpaid.

THE BEST NEW READING FOR BOYS

Paddle Your Own Canoe Series

By EDWARD S. ELLIS

"A book by Edward S. Ellis is always a welcome gift to a boy."—*Philadelphia Record*. "Mr. Ellis is a very safe author to put into a boy's hands, as his books are always wholesome and pure as well as interesting."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Three Volumes—**The Forest Messengers**
The Mountain Star **Queen of the Clouds**
 12mo, cloth. Attractively illustrated, with colored frontispieces. Each volume \$1.00. The set, boxed, \$3.00 postpaid.

The North Pole Series

By Professor EDWIN J. HOUSTON

"Here's a work full of interest—it contains matter which is strictly accurate in details as to the Polar regions. Some New York boys accompanied an expedition of scientists to the North Pole and had marvelous experiences. They went part of the way by balloon or airship until they found the quest."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.
 Three Volumes—**The Search for the North Pole**; **The Discovery of the North Pole**; **Cast Away at the North Pole**. 12mo, cloth, handsomely bound and illustrated. Each volume \$1.00. The set, boxed, \$3.00 postpaid.

NOTE:—These books are for sale at all bookstores, or we will send any volumes desired on receipt of price as stated. Mark a cross (X) opposite any title desired and send us this list with your check or money order.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., PHILADELPHIA

Publishers of "International" Bibles

We are desirous of securing a number of copies of

House & Garden

for January, 1905; July, 1903; April, 1902; June, 1902, and July, 1902, and will pay 25 cents for each copy sent us in good condition.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

House & Garden

is inextricably associated with the more general one of architecture, but Mr. Sherrill displays a nice sense of proportion in making the necessary connection and yet keeping strictly to his chosen field.—*The Dial*.

BUNGALOWS, CAMPS AND MOUNTAIN HOUSES*

THE large interest taken of late years by people of even moderate means to provide for a short season's rest in the country, woodside or on lake or seashore, has called forth much effort on the part of architects in all parts of the country to provide suitable abodes for such a season of rest.

In compiling this book the aim of its editor has been to bring together the best ideas, as far as possible, of architects who have given attention to this class of work. A glance through its pages will convince even the most sceptical that for a small sum of money such a summer home may be secured, with a large share of the conveniences of life and all housed in an artistic and beautiful manner. This is true of the summer home and is even more true of those houses adapted to the warm climates of California and the Southern States.

Most of the designs are photographs of houses actually built, and in most cases the plans are given, so that the work ranks above a mere collection of fancy sketches and has the advantage of representing what has actually been erected by architects who have given this subject their attention.

Now that so much attention is being given to the summer home the book should meet with a liberal reception and will be found full of value to persons contemplating erecting such a house.

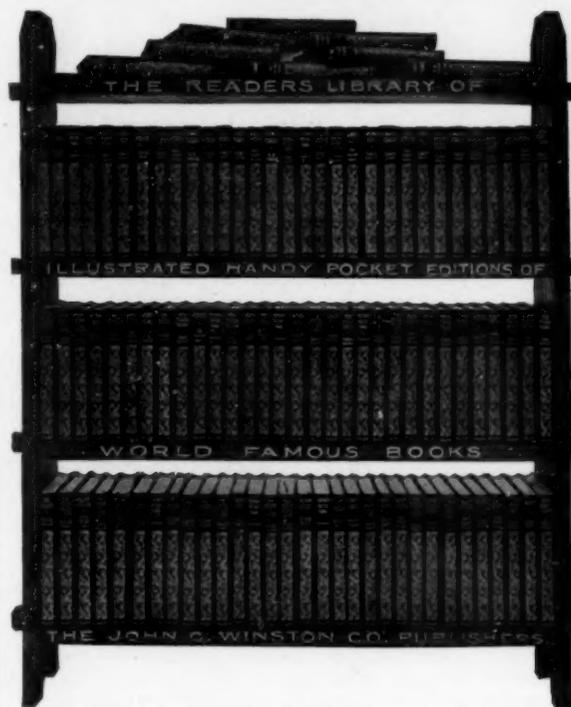
COLOR VALUE†

THE reader of this very instructive work will be convinced of the importance of the knowledge of color value and its relations to light, form, proportion and dimension; for, whatever is good in interior decoration is the result of consistent relationship between the above. Mr. Clifford says, "It is fallacy to assume that good color effects are

* Bungalows, Camps and Mountain Houses.— Selected and compiled by the editor of the Architects' and Builders' Magazine. New York: W. T. Comstock. Price, net, \$2.00.
† "Color Value," by C. R. Clifford. New York: Clifford & Lawton. Price, \$1.00.

(Continued on page 12.)

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



LIST OF TITLES

- Adam Bede.* By George Eliot.
American Notes. By Charles Dickens.
Barnaby Rudge. By Charles Dickens.
Bleak House. By Charles Dickens.
Channings, 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. By Charles 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.

BACK NUMBERS

This is a complete list of the back numbers of **House & Garden** that we can supply. These will be sent either in volumes, bound or unbound, or single copies, as desired.

DATE	VOLUME	PRINCIPAL ARTICLE WITH PLANS	PRICE
December, 1902.	2	The Gardens of the Villa Lante, Italy	\$1.00 a copy
January, 1903.	3	The Gardens of "Avonwood Court," Haverford, Pa.	" "
February, "	3	Long Island Country Places	" "
March, "	3	The Restoration of the White House	" "
August, "	4	A Novel Grouping of Greenhouses	" "
September, "	4	"El Fureidis," Montecito, California	" "
November, "	4	"Longcroft," a House and Garden at Mamaroneck, N. Y.	" "
December, "	4	Rotherfield Hall, England	" "
January, 1904.	5	Barrow Court, Somersetshire, England	\$1.00 a copy
February, "	5	The Gardens of the Villa Gamberaia, Italy	" "
March, "	5	The Garden of "Weld"	" "
April, "	5	A Small Formal Garden Near Philadelphia	" "
June, "	5	Lake Forest, the Beautiful Suburb of Chicago	" "
July, "	6	The Gardens of the Alcazar at Seville	" "
August, "	6	The Villa Palmieri, Florence, Italy	" "
September, "	6	The Villa Corsi-Salviati, Italy	" "
October, "	6	Berrydown Court, Hampshire, England	" "
November, "	6	Indian Gardens	" "
December, "	6	"Kate's Hall," a Residence at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia	" "
January, 1905.	7	The New Gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania	\$.50 a copy
February, "	7	The Borda Garden in Cuernavaca	" "
March, "	7	The Royal Garden of La Granja	" "
April, "	7	The Gardens at "Blair Eyrie"	" "
May, "	7	"La Rochelle," a Summer Home—Bar Harbor, Me.	" "
June, "	7	Some Seacoast Bungalows	" "
July, "	8	Residence of F. L. Potts, Esq., Bryn Mawr, Pa.	" "
August, "	8	Community Life in Tuxedo Park, N. Y.	" "
October, "	8	A House Costing Less than \$6,000	" "
November, "	8	A Residence in St. Louis, Mo., for Mr. J. P. Duncan	" "
December, "	8	"Kildysart," a Summer Home at Deal, N. J.	" "
January, 1906.	9	A Well-Planned Country House	\$.25 a copy
February, "	9	A Garden at "Cheltenham," Jenkintown, Pa.	" "
March, "	9	The Terraces and Landscape Work of the U. S. Capitol at Washington	" "
April, "	9	The Private Garage, its Design, Arrangement and Cost	" "
May, "	9	The House and Its Site	" "
June, "	9	Improvements to an Old House at Chestnut Hill	" "
July, "	10	Franklin Park, Boston	" "
August, "	10	An Interesting Example of Sewage Disposal	" "
September, "	10	Residence of F. E. Platt, Esq., Scranton, Pa.	" "
October, "	10	German Model Houses for Workmen	" "
November, "	10	"Fairacres," the Residence of J. W. Pepper, Esq., Jenkintown, Pa.	" "
December, "	10	How to Hang Pictures	" "
January, 1907.	11	"Airlie" the Estate of H. C. Groome, Esq.	\$.25 a copy
February, "	11	The Ellicott House near Baltimore	" "
March, "	11	A Colonial Residence at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia	" "
April, "	11	To Paint the Landscape O'er	" "
May, "	11	A House on a Sixty-foot Lot	" "
June, "	11	A New Colonial House in Salem, Mass.	" "
July, "	12	The Cost Involved in Building a House	" "
August, "	12	Bungalows, What They Really Are	" "
September, "	12	A House Built for \$4,500	" "
October, "	12	Unique Residence at Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.	" "
November, "	12	The Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.	" "
December, "	12	A Problem in House Building	" "
January, 1908.	13	A Cottage at Kansas City, Mo.	\$.25 a copy
February, "	13	"Hillside," a Country Residence at Greenwich, Conn.	" "
March, "	13	Small Houses Which Are Good	" "
April, "	13	Practical Pergolas	" "
May, "	13	A House and its Garden	" "

PRICE OF BOUND VOLUMES SENT UPON REQUEST



AN UNOSTENTATIOUS SUMMER HOME

ON one of the highest points of Sewickley Heights, the seat of the Tuxedo Colony of the Steel Metropolis, is the summer home of the widow of the late Benjamin Franklin Jones, of Pittsburg.

Setting in spacious grounds, which by reason of a happy choice of location on the hills, affords a superb panoramic view, it is yet screened from the public road by a fine old hemlock hedge, and thus secures to itself the air of privacy which is one of the greatest charms of the English country places. In its English feeling, Messrs. Rutan & Russell, the architects, have achieved a distinct triumph as well as along the lines of even and graceful proportion. Mr. H. M. Phelps presents a detailed description of the house, its layout and finish, while the several photographs which illustrate his text serve to vividly set before the reader the scheme of decoration and furnishing.

BASSE-A-LOIN

Will Larrimore Smedley, that clever artist with both brush and pen, contributes for the August number an attractive article possessing historic and romantic interest. It deals with one of the earliest settlements on the south shore of Lake Erie,—near what is now known as the Chautauqua Region,—dating from the time of La Salle, early in the seventeenth century. He gives some interesting details of the operations of the Holland Land Company of which the Hon. William H. Seward was once the agent. Several spirited drawings of views on the lake and of local landmarks are interspersed throughout the text and add much charm to an already very readable article.

A CITY HOUSE ROOF IN SUMMER

The desire to get close to nature springs perennially in the heart of the city dweller. Its accomplishment is not always easily encompassed, but "where there is a will there is a way." Miss Katherine Pope tells of her discouraged, hopeless feeling when transplanted from a beautiful island of the Pacific Ocean to an apartment in a big building in a monstrous city. But the desire for sun, for air, for the sky, was there and on the roof of the house a veritable flower garden was made, and the free air of heaven was enjoyed with keen delight.

WARMING HOMES BY WATER

In no branch of domestic economy has such strides been made in the last twenty-five years as in the improved methods of heating the private home. The ugly, cumbersome base-

burner stove has given way to the improved methods of a central plant conveying the warmed air to each room or by carrying to each room in pipes, steam or hot water, which quickly raises the temperature to any point desired. The elimination through these latter systems of all dirt and dust appeals most strongly to the housewife, while the ease with which a uniform temperature can be maintained even with sudden variations in outside conditions are recommendations which are difficult to overestimate. Mr. Ernest C. Moses writes of the water system and illustrates the principles of it so that it will appear simple even to a child.

THE CHALET IN AMERICA

A style of architecture which is making rapid headway in parts of this country, is the modified Swiss chalet. In the residence of Mrs. James A. Garfield at Pasadena, California, this type of house is exemplified. Mr. Charles Alma Byers who describes it sees in it a rival for popular favor which will soon eclipse the over-worked bungalow. Be this as it may, the truth is that the style is picturesque when properly placed. The lines are restful and the freedom from applied ornamentation is in strict accordance with the best tenets of architectural designing.

HOW TO FRAME PICTURES

Mr. M. B. George goes into this question very thoroughly and considers his subject from many points of view. Whether the picture is an etching, a print, a water-color, a photograph or an oil painting, there is a frame somewhere which will enhance its artistic value, will increase its depth of color or emphasize its salient features. A frame which attracts the eye before the picture is seen, is obviously out of place. A sunset would never look well in a bright gold frame. It would "glow" better in a dull setting. Mr. George treats his subject easily and fills his pages with pertinent illustrations of the facts he sets forth.

SUMMER DAYS ON THE HIGHWAY

As in the early days of spring the call of the stream comes to every true angler, so, when the sultry days of summer are upon us, the highways and country roads lure the motorists to fly over them to refreshing woods, beautiful fields and cool beaches. Mr. A. B. Tucker writing of this pleasure says the air stirred by the swish and rush of the car is four degrees cooler in the moving tonneau than when the car is standing still. Aside from this is that question of invigoration, a chasing of the cobweb from the brain, all due to fresh air, sunshine and the aromatic odors of the harvest fields.

Free Advice on Decoration

THE unprecedented growth of the Correspondence Department of "House and Garden" has necessitated the opening of a new Department which will be devoted to the interest of those who are building, decorating or furnishing their homes. Beginning with the new year "House and Garden" offers its readers a House Finishing, Decorating, Furnishing and Purchasing Service which is complete in detail and thoroughly practical. Full color suggestions for the exterior of the house will be supplied with recommendations of proper materials to obtain the results. For the interior, the treatment of standing woodwork and floors, the selection of tiles, hardware and fixtures will be considered and specifically recommended, with the addresses of firms from whom these goods may be obtained. Samples of wall coverings and drapery materials will be sent and selections of rugs and furniture made. When desired, the goods will be purchased and shipped to the inquirer; the lowest retail prices are quoted on all materials.

This Department of Decoration is under the direction of MARGARET GREENLEAF, whose successful work as an interior Designer and Decorator is well known.

Address all communications to Editorial Department

House & Garden

Winston Building - - Philadelphia, Pa.

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. 12 mo. 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.

dependent only upon good taste. One who attempts to make good color composition with no more reliable guide than taste, can expect to accomplish no more than he who in music possesses a good ear but no musical training." A thorough study of this little book will result in an unusual knowledge of the correct use of colors and of new combinations which are found through their relationship and affinity for each other.

Among the sub-headings treated of are Contrasts—Color Proportion—Room Combinations—Continuous Harmonies—Decorative Proportions—Period Uses of Color—Illusion Effect and Expression in the Use of Lines—Artificial Lighting—Absorption and Reflection—Illumination Color Control. These are only a few of the subjects but will give a general idea of the contents of this valuable book.

CAHOBA

THE name of Aaron Burr chancing to be mentioned in conversation with W. A. Hawley, a young lawyer of Selma, Ala., he said: "Speaking of Burr reminds me of a visit I made a few days ago to Cahoba, the old-time capital of Alabama, where Burr spent considerable time, and where he built a handsome residence, perhaps the finest in the place, unless the one owned by William L. Yancy was superior to it. When railroads began to be built Cahoba did not remain the capital of the State very long, and one by one the families that had made the place famous for fashion, hospitality and learning moved away, and when I saw it recently it was a cotton field, with here and there the remains of an old brick chimney—not a house is left standing."—*Washington Star.*

AN efficacious and economical preparation for spraying roses to rid them of insects may be made as follows: Four ounces of quassia chips boiled for ten minutes in a gallon of soft water. Strain and add four ounces of whale-oil-soap, letting it dissolve as the mixture cools. Give the plants a liberal application of the emulsion, using for the purpose an ordinary paint brush. Let this remain on the plants for ten or fifteen minutes and then wash or spray them with clear water.



Contents — July, 1908

Landscape Gardening in Japan	<i>Edmund Buckley, Ph. D.</i>	2
“The House of the Seven Chimneys”: Part II.....	<i>C. H. Claudy</i>	11
Japanese Gardens in America: I—Mr. Matthias Homer’s Garden..	<i>Phebe Westcott Humphreys</i>	17
Types of Automobiles Suitable for Suburban Use	<i>Harry Wilkin Perry</i>	22
New York’s Improved Tenements: Part I.....	<i>John W. Russell</i>	25
Suggestions for the Month.....		29
The House.....	<i>Leila Mechlin</i>	29
The Garden.....	<i>J. W. Hall</i>	30
The Editor’s Talks and Correspondence.....	<i>Margaret Greenleaf</i>	31
Decoration of Millinery Showroom	Good Reproductions in Furniture	Staining Under Wax
Garden Correspondence.....	<i>W. C. Egan</i>	32
Stable and Kennel.....	<i>John Gilmer Speed</i>	33
Influence of “Indian Chief” and “Harrison Chief” Blood in Improving Harness and Saddle Horses		
French Bulldogs	The Dog of Comedy	Mrs. Gerken’s Retirement
		Rabies in Dogs By George H. Hart

Copyright 1908 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

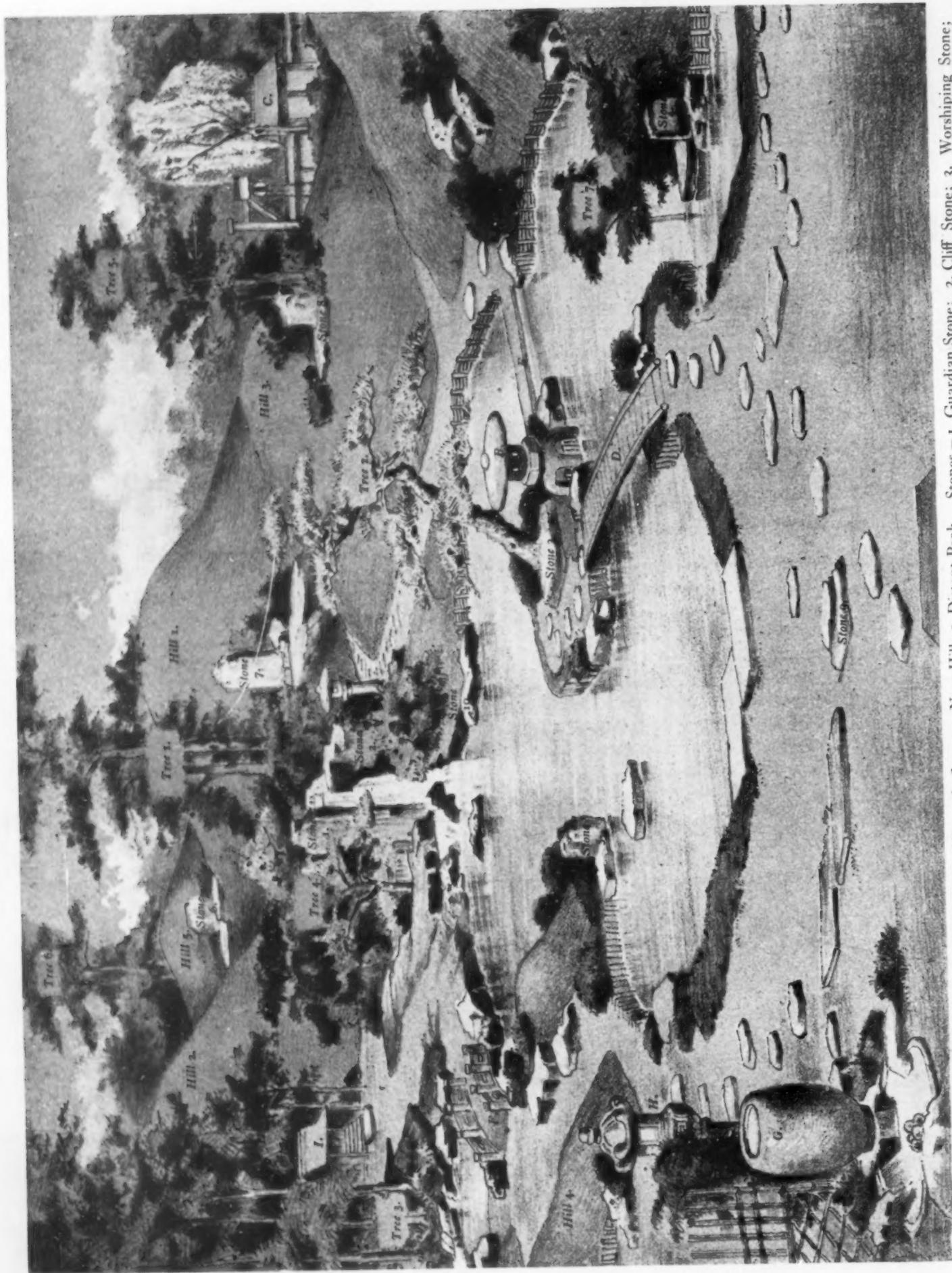
Remittances may be made by money-order or check, payable to the order of HOUSE AND GARDEN

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



Hills—1, Near Mountain; 2, Companion Mountain; 3, Mountain Spur; 4, Near Hill; 5, Distant Peak. Stones—1, Guardian Stone; 2, Cliff Stone; 3, Worshipping Stone; 4, Perfect View Stone; 5, Waiting Stone; 6, Moon Shadow Stone; 7, Cave, or Kwannon Stone; 8, Seat of Honor Stone; 9, Pedestal Stone; 10, Idling Stone. Trees—1, Principal Tree; 2, View-Perfecting Tree; 3, Tree of Solitude; 4, Cascade-Screening Tree; 5, Tree of the Setting Sun; 6, Distant Pine; 7, Stretching Pine. A, Garden Well; B, Snow View Lantern; C, Garden Gate; D, Boarded Bridge; E, Plank Bridge; F, Stone Bridge; G, Water Basin; H, Lantern; I, Garden Shrine.

House and Garden

VOL. XIV

JULY, 1908

No. 1

Landscape Gardening in Japan

By EDMUND BUCKLEY, PH. D.

THE Russo-Japanese war opened the eyes of the world to the astonishing fact that the Japanese were peers, in point of culture, with any people of the West. Open-minded observers had known this long before, but general experience was against the new judgment and it prevailed. Since the opening of Japan to foreign intercourse in 1856, the Western attitude has passed through various stages: the curious, the derisive, the instructing, the quizzical, the patronizing, and now finally stands at the fairly judicial, where it should always have been. The German military expert, Colonel Gaedke, has pronounced the Japanese infantry to be the best on earth; the English grant Japanese a rank second to themselves as seamen, and Lord Rosebery has recently urged his countrymen to seek that efficiency which characterizes the Japanese in every operation. Artists enjoy the distinction of having first discovered this efficiency, when in the decade 1857-67 enthusiasm for the new Japanese art swept over the Paris ateliers, and present-day artists will not be slow to credit further details of its excellence in the realm of gardening, a Japanese art as yet little known outside Japan, only because examples of it cannot be exported.

The Japanese garden must be classed with the naturalistic type of the West, for it is undoubtedly meant to be a representation of the country. But, in this case as elsewhere, words are mere counters and no coins, so that one must revert to the real things they represent, if he would not be deceived. What is the "country" in Japan, and how do the Japanese "represent"? Japan has been called the land of contradictions, that is of our own facts and methods, of course; and certain it is that in gardening as in numerous other respects, the conditions of nature and the procedures of man in Japan differ widely from ours. When Japanese "go into the country" (to use our phrasing for a summer trip), they do nothing of the kind, but go into the mountains; the country, that is the lowlands, being utilized to the last foot in agriculture, intensive to such a degree that rice, the staple cereal, is transplanted by hand one blade at a time! Moreover much of the time these rice fields are submerged with liquid manure and are traversed only by footpaths. These

conditions impelled the recourse to hills and mountains, which fortunately are everywhere at hand, equally for temples, palaces and summer residences or hotels, Japan being none other than a volcanic chain of mountains, only the crevices and rim of which are cultivable by man. Since streams necessarily abound on these mountains and are refreshingly cool during the summer, they also are eagerly sought for; and accordingly the Japanese idea of rusticity is expressed by the term *sansui* or "mountain and water;" and in consequence his gardens are fashioned after this type. The ethnologist will recognize this case as one more example of the principle that environment coordinates with heredity in the formation of any human culture. The reactions between Adam and Eden, to use the mythical Hebrew terms, have been constant from the first. Precisely as the Japanese hot springs, which perhaps equal in numbers all others in the world put together, taught the Japanese alone of all mankind to bathe daily in hot water; and precisely as the sag of the primitive bamboo roof taught the Mongol to curve his tile and bronze roofs concavely; so his hilly resorts taught the Japanese to fashion gardens, often even when they were located on level and dry ground on the *sansui* plan.

This consideration throws a flood of light through what must otherwise have remained an opaque fact, namely, that rocks—the invariable accompaniment of Japanese hills—positively determine the composition of the Japanese garden whereas turf is scanty and flowers few. These fixed rocks, together with transported boulders, slabs and stones, as well as constructed lanterns and water basins—both in stone—impart to our eyes somewhat the aspect of a formal garden; but geometrically shaped parterres are conspicuously absent and the simple flower-beds, properly placed only near the women's apartments, are more in the nature of a flower show than an integral part of the garden. Certainly there is no other Japanese garden than the landscape garden; it always has distance in it, considers this element chief, constructs the background first, and, failing actual construction, indicates it. Nature's arrangements are constantly studied by Japanese gardeners,

House and Garden

and sometimes actual copies of famous places such as Lake Biwa or Matsushima, are made on a reduced scale. But when not a transcript of nature, the Japanese garden will always be carefully studied from it; as, for example, required by the rule that trees or plants, however desirable as ornaments, must not be used in locations at variance with their natural habits of growth; as well as by another inexorable ruling that a garden lake must always show a logical reason for its presence, that both its source and outlet should be visible. Water lacking either of these essential features "is called dead water and is regarded with the professional contempt bestowed upon all shams and falsities in art." The rocks and boulders are also far from resembling the rockeries and grottoes of Western gardens, being located and posed with utmost regard to verisimilitude to nature.

The expression of sentiment and morality widely differentiates the Japanese garden from its Western rival, which confines itself to a purely esthetic

purpose, though unable, of course, to exclude any personal interpretation which an observer may make. But the Japanese garden could be planned to accord with the sentiments of its owner; for example, to express the solitude and self-denial of the monk or the courage of the feudal knight. Or, again, the garden might suggest, by means of natural or historical associations, such sentiments as those of peace, prosperity, connubial felicity, and longevity. Many of the subjects familiar to us solely as Japanese art motives have also an inseparable symbolism in the land of their birth. Thus, the plum signifies the renewed vigor of old age; the lotus signifies purity, perfection, and peace; and Mount Fuji, the serenity of true greatness. Such a system, like every other, has the defects incidental to its virtues, which in this case are extravagance and arbitrariness. Wherever the proper associations failed, the composer must invent a code or leave the results to chance interpretation. It is pleasant to observe, in this general ethical connection, that Japanese writers decry the introduction



Hills—1, Near Mountain; 2, Companion Mountain; 3, Mountain Spur; 4, Near Hill; 5, Distant Peak. Trees—1, Principal Tree; 2, Tree of Setting Sun; 3, Tree of Solitude; 4, Cascade Screening Tree. A, Casuga Lantern; B, Snow-scene Lantern; C, Wooden Bridge. Stones—1, Guardian Stone; 2, Cliff Stone; 3, Worshipping Stone; 4, Perfect View Stone; 5, Waiting Stone (as Basin); 6, Moon Shadow Stone; 7, Cave Stone; 8, Seat of Honor Stone; 9, Pedestal Stone; 10, Bridge-edge Stone; 11, Distance Stone; 12, 13, Cascade Stones.

Landscape Gardening in Japan

of very rare rocks or plants, however beautiful, as vulgar in itself and distracting from the appreciation of ordinary objects. Another sentiment, equally sound and democratic, forbade the owner of finely flowering trees to close his gates to the passer-by. The strong predilection for antique forms of all the worked stone objects in a garden is one of the numerous expressions of the Japanese reverence for ancestors, while the regard for moss on them or elsewhere is also furthered by its indication of undisturbed rusticity.

Turf grows most sparsely on the steep volcanic mountains and hills of Japan, and was consequently little used in ancient gardens, though it has recently been introduced in imitation of foreign models and as an economy in garden making and tending. In a standard garden, the plain earth, beaten hard, weeded and swept, is usually retained for surfaces not otherwise used. This is kept damp at all times and is freely wetted in summer, in order to promote the general freshness and coolness of the garden. Less commonly such surfaces are spread with sand neatly

raked into decorative patterns. It is to protect such soft surfaces from the Japanese wooden clogs, as well as to keep the latter clean, that the stepping stones, which form so prominent and picturesque an element in the foreground of the garden, are provided. They are sometimes called flying stones on account of the supposed resemblance in their formation to the order taken by a flight of birds.

Of course, cascades are common in a land where innumerable streams tumble down countless hills, and it follows that in landscape gardening the cascade will form a well-nigh indispensable feature of the lake and river varieties; and that in others, where water is not available, its location will be indicated by means of the rocks appropriate to its fall. Where the lake also is lacking, a sunken stretch of bare beaten earth or of raked sand, with isolated boulders to match islands and jutting rocks, will be provided to indicate it. Similarly a stream can be simulated by a meandering bed, spread with pebbles and crossed by a small bridge or stepping stones, and supplied with water-plants and water-worn boulders along its



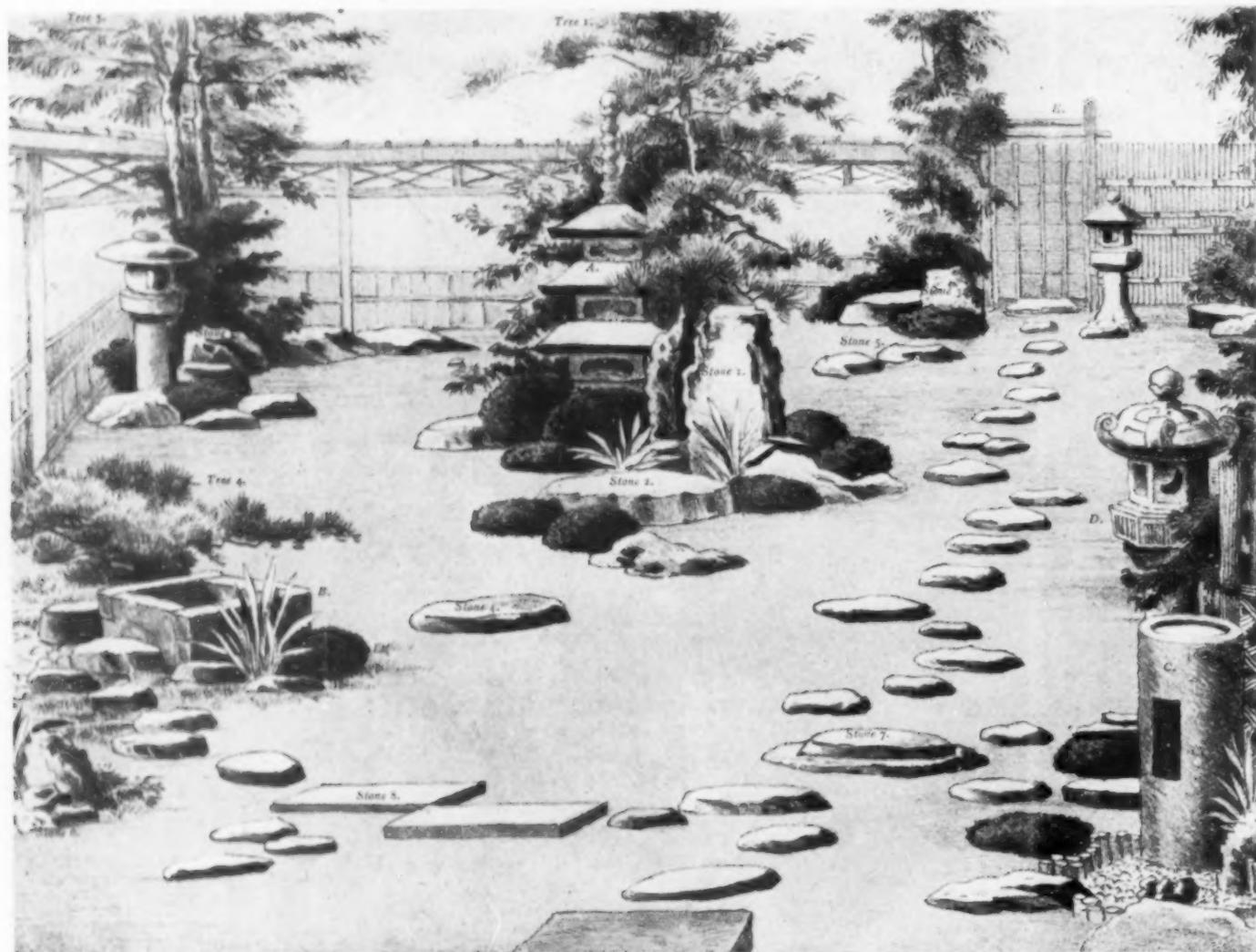
Stones — 1, Guardian Stone; 2, Cliff Stone; 3, Hill Stone; 4, Peak Stone; 5, Worshipping Stone; 6, Perfect View Stone; 7, Island Stone; 8, Moon Shadow Stone; 9, Evening Sun Stone; 10, Two Gods Stone; 11, Pedestal Stone; 12, Label Stone. Trees — 1, Principal (central) Tree; 2, Tree of the Evening Sun; 3, Tree of Solitude. A, Water Basin; B, Stone Lantern; C, Well Frame; D, Distant Lantern; E, Well Drain.

House and Garden

banks. Where every other indication of water fails, at least a well or a water-basin will supply or suggest that water which is indispensable to keeping a garden cool and refreshing in the summer time. Occasionally a lake is destined to represent the open sea; and in that case, islands, pebbly beach, and sea rocks support the illusion. The stone lantern, the more moss-covered the better, is admitted as congruous with these natural elements; but not, of course, a bronze

west even more so, because the fierce glare of its low afternoon sun enters every opening.

So much for the country which the Japanese landscape garden must represent; but now for its second characteristic in the method of the Japanese representation, which is not one whit less distinct from our own than is the country. This method is seen also in the creations of the Japanese landscape painter, who declines such complete and precise realism as land-



Stones—1, Guardian Stone; 2, Seat of Honor Stone; 3, Moon Shadow Stone; 4, Worshipping Stone; 5, Stone of the Setting Sun; 6, Stone of the Two Gods; 7, Pedestal Stone; 8, Label Stone. Trees—1, Principal Tree; 2, Tree of Evening Sun; 3, Tree of Solitude; 4, Stretching Pine. A, Stone Pagoda; B, Well; C, Water Basin; D, Stone Lantern; E, Garden Gate.

lantern, except where the less consistent foreign resident has installed one.

Conformity of the house aspect to climatic conditions is an obvious economy, and in Japan this indicates an openness to the south or southeast with a shrubby bank or lofty trees to the north and west. Summer breezes blow mostly from the southward, and the height of the sun when in this quarter prevents its glare from penetrating the eave-shaded chambers. The eastern aspect is second favorite, because it receives the mild and healthful morning sunshine. But the cold north is disliked, and the

scape art has lately achieved in the West, in favor of a careful selection and modification of the material before him. The Japanese believes that by long and careful observation he has discovered the artistic tendencies of Nature's operations, the essential traits of its products, and he has attempted to formulate these equally in his pictorial and gardening arts. Thus, practically every form and combination derived from natural life has been given an accepted rendering in the pervasive decorative arts of Japan, and this has become in turn the standard by which nature itself is viewed and judged. For example, the

Landscape Gardening in Japan

pine tree has been observed to group its fuscated leaves into arched masses and is often trimmed in to this shape where it would grow less regularly. Also the favorite type of pine is not the commonplace member of a grove, but the solitary member contorted by stress of storm into heroic shape. Mr. Josiah Conder and Captain F. Brinkley agree that this accenting has sometimes led to an exaggeration on the verge of the grotesque; and the latter authority

Landscape gardening in Japan has been partly determined by other considerations than the artistic; and, in consequence, before the latter can be fairly appreciated, the religious, scientific, ethical, and other external influences should be briefly disposed of, with the premise, however, that these have mostly run parallel with the artistic, a result which will surprise no one acquainted with John Ruskin's views on art. The whole account will contribute to the refutation

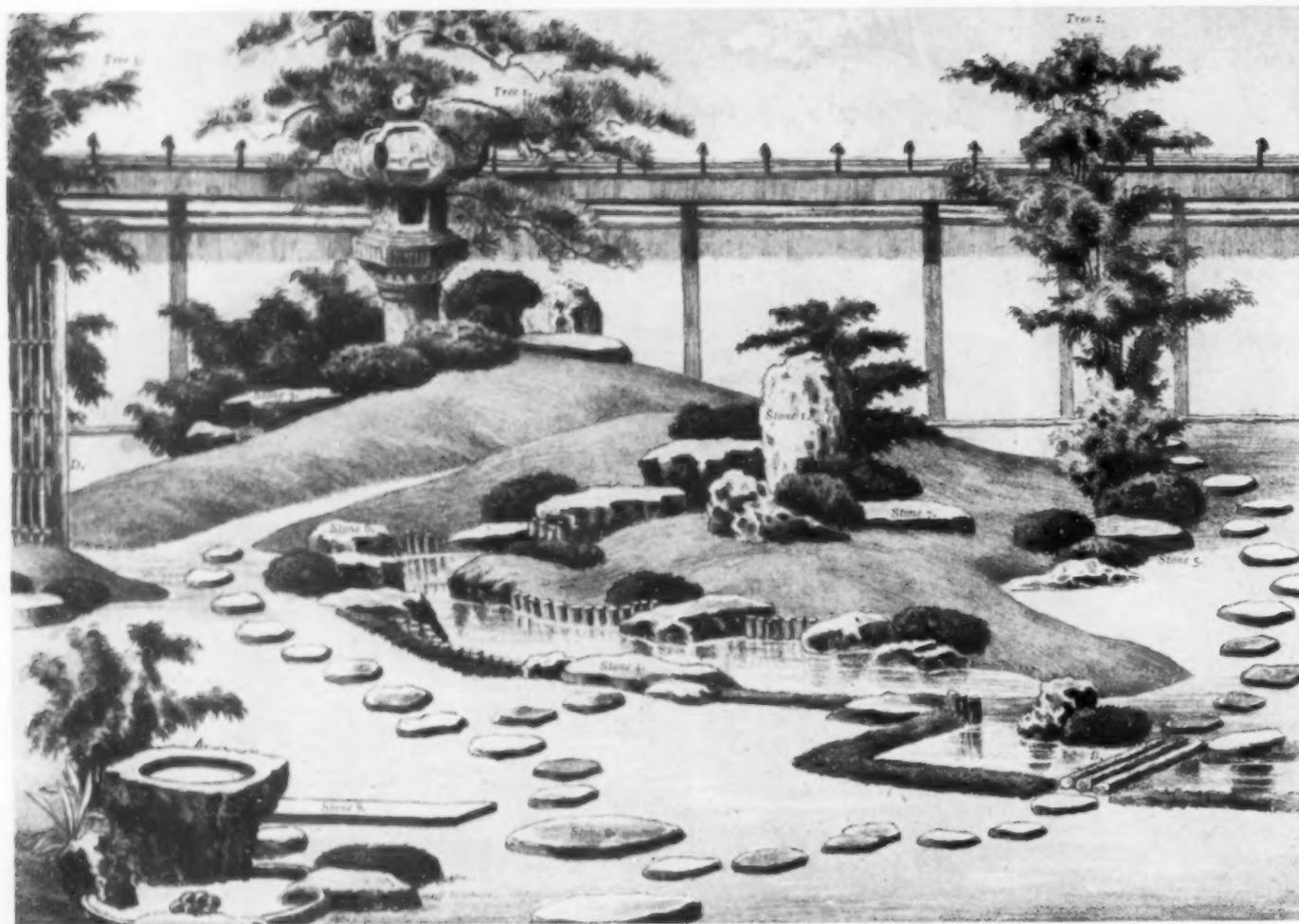


Stones—1, Guardian Stone; 2, Worshipping Stone; 3, Stone of Evening Sun; 4, Stone of the Two Gods. A, Snow-scene Lantern; B, Water Basin; C, Garden Gate; D, Well Frame.

notices also that "by the elaboration of his terminology and the minuteness of his codes the Japanese seems to have lost himself in profusion while striving after selection," as where he distinguishes one hundred and thirty-eight principal stones in a complete garden. Such mannerisms make on the Western mind an impression of fantastic unreality, while conversely our creations seem to the Japanese mind weak and insipid. It must never be overlooked, however, that these are the infirmities of an art-sense noble and cultivated to a degree not pervasively enjoyed by any other people, and that they can readily be restrained in future practice.

of those wiseacres that have charged the Japanese with lack of imagination and of ideals, an error inevitable to foreigners who demanded that Japanese ideals should coincide with their own; as where, for example, both Shintoism, the native faith, and Buddhism, the imported one, were declared not to be religions at all. Both these faiths contributed their quota to gardening from the earliest times, and the first gardens were those before the palace of the divinely descended Mikado and the monastery of the divinely ascending monks. While rocks form the structural basis of a garden, the chief and the indispensable of all rocks is the so-called guardian stone,

House and Garden



Stones—1, Guardian Stone; 2, Moon Shadow Stone; 3, Hill Stone; 4, Worshipping Stone; 5, Seat of Honor Stone; 6, Waiting Stone; 7, Evening Sun Stone; 8, Label Stone; 9, Pedestal Stone. Trees—1, Principal Tree; 2, Tree of Evening Sun; 3, Tree of Solitude. A, Water Basin; B, Log Bridge; C, Stone Lantern; D, Screen Fence.

which represents the presiding spirit or genius of the garden, an idea included in the animism of the native faith. This stone sometimes shows on its surface a rough relief or on its crown a small image of the Buddhist deity, Fudo; but in other cases, Fudo has a separate stone apportioned him. This accords with the general practice of Buddhism in overlying and thus dominating the simple faith it found in possession of the people. A miniature shrine of either religion may likewise be found in a completely equipped garden. Next in importance among the rocks is the "water-receiving stone," which is regarded as the sexual mate of the "guardian stone," stands on the opposite side of the cascade from it, has a lower stature, a flattish top, and arches over towards the current. This sexual implication of animism turns up in every early religion; and has, moreover, a more explicit manifestation, known as phallicism, which also sometimes had its realistic stone phallus in the Japanese garden, just as Priapos was found in the Greek and Roman ones. Fudo has the same implication, being really a Buddhist version of the Hindu deity, Shiva, god of reproduction as of destruction, and here bearing the sexual symbols of sword

and noded rope. The third most important stone continues the religious idea, since it marks the oratory and is accordingly called the worshipping stone. Finally, two stones stand near the entrance, and they both perform the guarding function and bear the name—two king stones—of the large images that flank the gate of a Buddhist temple.

This sexual idea was construed by the Chinese mind into a pseudo-scientific theory of the universe, known as yin-yang, and this theory came with systematic gardening from China to Japan about the sixth century, A. D. It was applied equally to rocks, trees, falls, etc.; and, since it coincided with esthetic laws of contrast and balance, did much to promote beauty. Other views comprehended under the Chinese geomancy, called fangshui, were more arbitrary, as, for example, the rule that streams must flow westward, that gates must have a certain cardinal position, and the building a certain aspect.

The technical beauties of Japanese landscape gardening, common to it, of course, with all other forms of decorative art, may now claim attention. In actual size a garden may range from fifty or sixty square yards to several acres, and everything it contains is scaled to

Landscape Gardening in Japan



Showing the Arrangement of Garden Arbors in Landscape Gardens

a general accord therewith. Rocks and boulders are first determined, immense blocks being provided for extensive grounds; and these in turn govern the size of trees, shrubs, lanterns, basins, etc. grouped with them. The number likewise varies, of course, with the size of the garden. There may be as many as one hundred and thirty-eight principal rocks and stones in an extensive garden, whereas as few as five might suffice for a small garden in the rough style. The size of a garden, together with its mental character, determines whether it shall be treated in the finished, rough, or intermediate style. The scale of the garden may be large and yet the style finished, or small and yet rough. Very lofty trees are sparingly employed even for extensive grounds. A clump of trees may be placed to obscure the setting sun but never the rising moon, and trees should never endanger free access of light and air. In order to scale with the grounds, the pagoda, pavilion, and bridge are often constructed in miniature; but lantern and water basin would simply be reduced in scale. Especially admirable are the devices used to enlarge the apparent size of the various objects in the garden as well as the actual extent of the garden as a whole. Thus, the boundaries of the lake are obscured here and there by trees or shrubs, and the cascade must be partly hidden by both the "water-receiving stone" and a shrub or tree called the "cascade-screening." The whole garden gains illusive increase, as well as harmony with its neighborhood, by placing within it boulders and trees similar to those visible beyond, or

such objects, similar to those within, may be placed in the region around. Also the "distant pine" is placed on the further slope of a distant hill in the garden and is thus partly hidden from view, in order to suggest a remote grove. Finally, a background is considered the most important part of the garden, is treated most carefully, and thus draws attention to the remote parts of the composition. Exami-

nation of the prints accompanying this article will show how well the various objects are grouped into grand masses instead of being rendered ineffective by scattering.

In the matter of lines, the significant "guardian stone" forms the center equally of interest and of the composition, and with it are grouped its mated stone and the cascade or other form of water indispensable to the *sansui* motive. The principal tree, which should be a fine large pine or oak, is likewise placed behind or beside this center, while other objects, of necessity, fall into some sort of balance, but never of symmetry, to the right and left. The composition is made to afford its best view from the residence; or, when the composition is predetermined by nature, the residence may be built in straggling fashion—even in parts connected by galleries—to secure varied views from its living and reception chambers. Much skill is exercised in combining such varied views into an accordant whole. The view-point next in importance is chosen for the "worshiping stone," and the next one for the "perfect view stone." The arbor likewise should command a good view of the residence grounds and especially of the region beyond them; but the view of the residence as one approaches it has no interest for the Japanese, since the house or a dead wall stands flush with the road, while the best rooms lie in the rear, whence alone the garden can be seen. Foreign wise-acres cite, as a clear case of Japanese topsyturvydom, that the front of their houses stands at the back!

House and Garden

Counterplay of line is sought in the rule that each vertical stone must be accompanied by one or more horizontal ones; and contrast of line is made the chief aim (as it is the exclusive aim in floral arrangement) in grouping rocks with trees and shrubs, or trees and shrubs with each other. Thus, the contorted and ragged pine is contrasted with the spreading cherry tree or the drooping willow. The acme of line treatment is reached in the "view-perfecting tree," which ranks second to the "principal tree," occupies a prominent location more to the foreground, and is usually solitary. Its lines are contrasted with those of the "principal tree;" but trunk and branches are studiously harmonized with any adjacent stone objects. Lest it obscure anything important at its rear, a tree of light, open foliage is preferred here. Of course, the evenly curved contours of objects worked from stone, such as lanterns and water-basins, contrast delightfully with the irregular boundaries of trees and shrubs. This appeals with especial force to the Japanese eye, when the white snow develops line contrast between overshadowing tree and the "snow-scene" lantern, which is very broad in proportion to its height and is furnished with an umbrella-like cap. Boulders are critically chosen for their contours rounded by the action of water or fire, and for their surface markings: veined, vermiculate, or honeycombed. Choice stones are transported from remote localities and are highly valued. Shrubs are often trimmed into hemispherical shape and arranged one above the other on sloping ground, in order to impart an appearance of green hillocks.

The yellow of the beaten earth and the sand, and the red, blue, green, gray, white, and black of the various rocks afford a pleasing color contrast with the green of the vegetation, which is not found in naturalistic gardens of the West, while rocks still remain strictly within the limit of natural things. Japanese hold that, for the sake of the winter view, four-fifths of the trees and shrubs in a garden should be evergreen; and in fact the only deciduous trees introduced are certain species of the oak, ash, and maple, which are prized for their warm colors in spring and autumn, together with a few flowering trees, notably the plum and the cherry. The flowering shrubs employed are the camellia, azalea, rhododendron, peony, daphne, and hydrangea. These flowering trees and shrubs are sparingly scattered in the background between evergreens, by which means they find a foil when in bloom and make no perceptible bareness between seasons. The groves of plum and cherry trees, so prized for the springtime "flower viewing," occur mostly on public grounds; and, in case they are introduced into a large garden, stand apart from the general composition. Flowering plants likewise are little employed in the main garden, with the chief exceptions of the iris, planted near water, and the lotus, grown in some lakes. Chrysan-

themums and peonies, the prime floral beauties of the country, are restricted to beds on level areas, generally near the ladies' apartments. Other plants are held suitable for planting in front of fences, others for the bases of rocks, and the like. The best known of these flowers are the aster, carnation, lily, gentian, jonquil, anemone, and orchid. Various creeping plants, large-leaved plants, grasses, turfs, and mosses are also in use.

Readers familiar with the *notan* or dark-and-light of Japanese pictorial art will expect to find it regarded in their landscape gardening, and so it is, appearing in many of the cases already noted as examples of line; for example, the broad and smooth surfaces of lanterns and basins contrast with the broken play of light in neighboring shrubs and trees, as well as with the rough surfaces of boulders; and it was for this artistic purpose that lanterns were introduced and not to shed light, which they do very faintly, and this purposely obscured by foliage. So again, trees are placed here to throw shade, there to give reflection in water, and there again to break the rays of the setting sun. The cascade, located beside the guardian stone and therefore central in the composition, affords the high light, which may be repeated by the lake and stream. On the whole, it will seem to the Western eye that the broad, light spaces are too much intersected with islands, bridges and stepping stones; but the Japanese is lavish with his work, and he never really crowds the field.

It remains only to state that all these varied works are executed with a precision of technic excelled nowhere and rivaled in few places, a quality of art which, of course, is indispensable to the effectiveness of all the others.

Is it to be understood, however, that Westerners have anything to learn from this landscape gardening of Japan? Such is certainly the plain implication of the foregoing account; and, moreover, the implication has been seen and followed with the most brilliant success in England, where no less a person than his Majesty King Edward VII. has allowed Mr. A. B. Mitford to transform the grounds at Balmoral, Sandringham, Buckingham, and even historic Windsor in accordance with Japanese principles, with the result that, not only has the apparent size of these gardens been vastly increased, but their beauty and interest greatly enhanced. The royal pleasure in the transformation was so marked that its author, Mr. A. B. Mitford, was exalted to the peerage with the title of Lord Redesdale. Both such modifications as the above named and landscape gardens wrought entirely in the Japanese style could be introduced with advantage to America; where, above all countries, such restful and charming outdoor delights are needed to woo people from their mad chase for money followed by the vulgar expenditure of it.



A View of the House Showing its Greatest Length

“The House of the Seven Chimneys”

By C. H. CLAUDY

PART II

AND so it went. Carpenters, masons and workmen of all kinds, worked by the day. A builder put his foremen over them and bossed the job under Mr. Davis' direction for a stated sum for the work. He, like the plumber, had no interest in the work except to make a good job of it. He profited nothing, he lost nothing, by the purchase of materials, by the strikes, by weather, by expired contract time. Mr. Davis bought and stored his own material, when he could buy cheaper than the builder; when the builder could get better prices, he bought, and Mr. Davis paid the bill. The house was begun as an entirety in 1904 and is not entirely completed yet. It is finished entirely in white, inside, white paint over white pine, in the Colonial style. All the woodwork design is Mr. Davis' own, and it is all hand made. “All the lines are flowing lines” he says. “There isn't a machine made straight line in any moulding or carving in the house.” That the result is beautiful goes without saying,—that any other finish would be incongruous with the exterior and the low ceilings, can be seen at a glance.

It is difficult to pick out particular rooms for detailed description, and, obviously, to attempt to describe them all would be impossible. The Studio is better shown in the photographs than by any words of mine. The dining-room, a large, low ceiling apartment (as indeed are all the rooms) with its open fireplace is at once cheerful, homelike and appetizing. The library, next to and opening into the dining-room with its white, Colonial built-in book

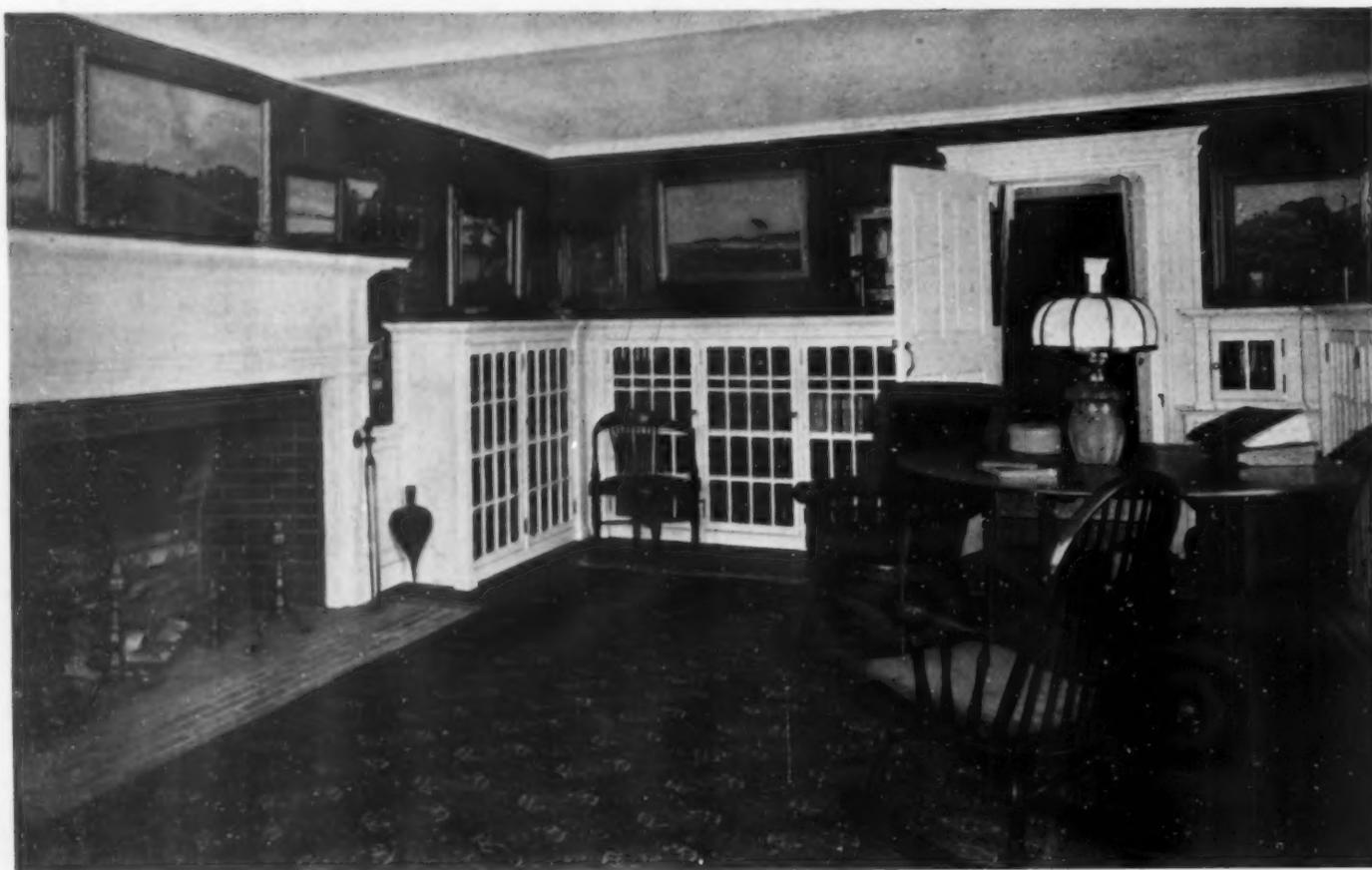
cases, invites both the student and the time-passer, just as the bath-rooms attract and beg for use, even he who is fresh from the water. In the Old House, the green painted, white splashed floors, typical of the Cape, have been preserved most carefully, a quaint and curious feature.

The furnishings? They must be left for some other pen than mine, and for an understanding pen as well, for the house is filled with the old and the curious, the beautiful and the unique in furniture and furnishings. One curiosity particularly worthy of mention is a portrait of Washington, apparently a steel engraving, but actually woven on silk; one of the first products of the Jacquard loom, dating back to 1830.

Almost all the furniture has been chosen by Francis H. Bigelow of Cambridge, whose name is known wherever old furniture is known and loved. The value of the furnishings of “The House of the Seven Chimneys” is hardly to be expressed in figures, some of it being priceless. But, as an example, an offer of nine hundred dollars for twelve quaint old-fashioned dining-room chairs was indignantly refused, and a single old Dutch chest of drawers, in the bedroom of one of the ladies of Mr. Davis' household, could not be purchased for five hundred dollars.

There is, too, an old-fashioned clock, hanging in the entrance hall, not intrinsically of great value, but priceless to the owner. It was the anonymous gift of the workmen who built the house, and hangs yet,

House and Garden



THE LIBRARY



THE SITTING-ROOM IN OLD HOUSE, LOOKING INTO THE ENTRANCE HALL

"The House of the Seven Chimneys"



THE DINING-ROOM, SHOWING THE FIREPLACE



THE DINING-ROOM, SHOWING CHARMING WINDOW EFFECTS

House and Garden

and always will hang, where they put it.

The house contains much antique furniture which came from the private collection of Mr. Bigelow, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Davis.

Among the pieces is a very handsome block front, claw and ball foot, desk originally belonging to Dr. John Snelling Popkin, who was Greek professor at Harvard College in 1832. It undoubtedly came to him from his father, Colonel Popkin, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The maple highboy is also an interesting piece, it having belonged to Mr. Bigelow's great-grandfather, who was "Deacon Badger" in Mrs. Stowe's "Old Town Folks."

The dining chairs are Hepplewhite in design and are unusually fine, as well as the dining table and the sideboard.

There are various other pieces of interesting furni-



AN INVITING CORNER



THE ENTRANCE HALL

The clock is the gift of the workmen and is where they hung it

ture in the house which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

With all the wealth of facts at command, it seems impossible to pick and choose the most interesting—everything about the place is interesting! Space forbids a minute and particular mention of every point about this quite ideal country estate, yet some things must not be omitted.

The house stands on a spacious lawn, with a clean sweep to the sea. "Over There" is a bungalow, the quotation marks enclosing its name. It has two fireplaces of its own and large plate glass windows overlooking the river and the sound. "Down There" is the house where the crews of Mr. Davis' numerous boats live; another picturesque place, also with its own fireproof chimney and fireplace, for warmth and comfort. "The Work House," an immense and commodious boat house, with the inevitable fireplace and huge brick chimney, is a great office where Mr. Davis and a large force, work summer and sometimes winter in his business, or businesses, to be exact. Stables there are none. Mr. Davis' boats are his horses, his greatest pleasure being salt water in large quantities, taken at speed, preferably in a race from the deck of the finest boat of her class he can get built. These three buildings are the principal out-buildings, but more, save a few sheds, paint houses, pump houses, etc. are not needed with so large a house.

Some minor points of construction of "The House of the Seven Chimneys" may be of interest as showing

"The House of the Seven Chimneys"



THE FIREPLACE AND FOUR OF THE ELEVEN CLOSETS IN THE OWNER'S BEDROOM

the forethought for detail which characterizes the entire work. All the screens in the house (and all the windows and doors are screened in summer) are of copper. Copper does not rust. All the fixtures are of brass; door pulls, latches, locks, hooks, even the pipes, are brass. Brass does not corrode with sea air. All flashings are of copper. The cellar, excavated under the entire house, is roomy where room is needed, but at least fifty per cent of excavation was saved by leaving earth in place where no room was wanted, and surfacing it with an inch of cement. Of course there is a three foot air space under the whole house, and passage-way runs through the cement-faced earth to the cellar windows. This treatment gives the cellars their name of "The South Yarmouth Subway," something that every one sees and laughs over. But speaking of laughs, perhaps the most oft-told tale of this house of tales, is that of the gentleman who came, unexpectedly, to call while the owner was away. He wandered disconsolately from each to each of the seventeen doors, seeking that which he could recognize as the front one. Finally he ended up at the kitchen.

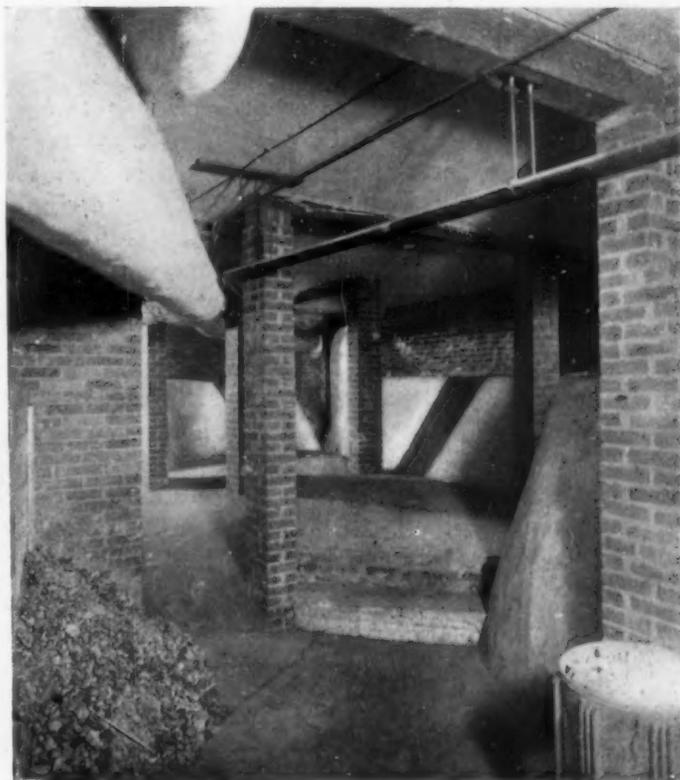
"Could you tell me," he inquired politely of the domestic who answered his knock, "where I can find the front door?"

"I'm very sorry, sir," came the answer, "I've only been here a week and haven't had time to learn!"

And it *is* bewildering. The present scribe, on his first visit, was told to come to the front door, if he could find it,—if not, to any other door, or a window.

Confident that he could locate it, he yet entered through the most backward of all the doors, if any can have right to such a title. Put shortly, all doors are front doors, although one of course, is a main entrance; there is no back yard, if one excepts a copper screened enclosure for laundry purposes, covered with Crimson Rambler. Crimson Ramblers are all about, forming the exterior scheme of decoration, with the gray shingle walls and roofs, just as the white Colonial woodwork and the blue lined white tiling of the bathrooms, form the predominating motifs of cheerfulness within doors.

Of the domestic arrangements, nothing but praise can be said. A very large kitchen, with a clean sweep of breeze through it from north to south, with a hotel range, opens, through a pantry, and by means of a revolving



THE SOUTH YARMOUTH SUBWAY
The cellar runs the whole length of the house

House and Garden



MR. DAVIS' OFFICE

waiter, to the butler's pantry off the dining-room. There are two doors between the kitchen and the rest of the house, and these, like all the other doors intended to stay shut at all times, have no latches but are closed by pistons. In the kitchen are no closets. As a result, nothing can be stowed away out of sight. Everything can be seen at a glance, and cleanliness on the part of cooks is insured. A large laundry takes care of the linen, and a comfortable servants' hall is provided for the domestics. Strange though it may seem to those who crave what is modern because it *is* modern, no built-in ice chest serves "The House of the Seven Chimneys." Two chests, a large and a small, with multitudinous traps and breaks in the drainage to the cellar,—not the sewage line,—in a room of their own, keep things cool. "Saves ice," says Mr. Davis. "Big family, both chests. Little family, small chest. Built-in chest must be kept full all the time, or it does not refrigerate. Wouldn't have it!" And there you are!

Four beautiful servants' rooms (besides the nurse's room off the night nursery) all but one of which has a double outlook, are provided, opening into a common hall, and with a common bath-room. It is characteristic that the closets and the chests of drawers built-in, and the plumbing of the bath-room, are as carefully made and provided, as those the master of the house provides for himself and his guests.

But there is no heat in the servants' rooms. "If they don't want to be cold, they must open their doors into the hall, or their ventilating hall windows," explains Mr. Davis. "They must let in the heat from the hall, where there is plenty of it, or go without. Thus I automatically prevent my domestics from shutting themselves up at night in an air-tight room, as domestics love to do, to come down the next morning, good-for-nothing, with a headache, due to bad air."

The writer has an uneasy feeling that he has done but scant justice to the beauty of the whole, in his eagerness to tell of the comfort and the cleverness of "The House of the Seven Chimneys," and the way in which it was made. But while, from the standpoint of the architectural worshiper of Grecian, Roman or other distinct style of building, the house, as a whole, has no individualized beauty, to the eye, its rambling sky-line, the way it spreads over the landscape at its own sweet will, and the general air of mystery which pervades any house so much of a mystic maze as this one is, are charming.

Is there any better way of closing, than to emphasize the statement made in beginning this story—and which is, after all, the greatest of "The House of the Seven Chimneys'" many charms; although an expensive house, and the house of a man of plenty of means, it is, above everything else, and before all else, a comfortable and a beautiful home.

Japanese Gardens in America

I. MR. MATTHIAS HOMER'S GARDEN

By PHEBE WESTCOTT HUMPHREYS

TO Mr. Matthias Homer should be given the credit of being one of the first to introduce a novelty in garden decoration, in the form of a typical Japanese landscape, endowed with the mystery and symbolic charm that characterizes the landscape gardening of "the land of the plum and the cherry blossom." It is true that Japanesque features in quaint gardening have been displayed from time to time in ornamenting the grounds of celebrated country seats; and there are Japanese flower gardens, so-called, with unique specimens of twisted and knotted old cherry trees, and plum trees dwarfed in model Oriental fashion, found in connection with steeply arched bridges, lotus ponds, wistaria arbors, and bamboo decorated tea-rooms; until the traveled owners declare that their novel possessions are realistic reproductions of Japanese gardens which they have personally viewed and admired in the far East. But only the gardens "built" by genuine landscape artists, who thoroughly understand the religious significance and traditions permeating their craft, can be considered and studied as typical reproductions.

Mr. Homer was favored not only in the manner of securing his garden material, but also in securing the services of the Japanese craftsmen, S. Furukawa and A. Kimura, for constructing the miniature landscape and endowing it with the symbolisms of their national traditions. Though small in area—being somewhat less than a hundred feet in

length, and varying in width from twenty-eight to forty-two feet—there have been placed in the most exacting proportions within this space, not only the indispensable "mountain" and lake, dwarfed trees and flowering shrubbery, bridges and lanterns and stepping stones, but also what is of still greater interest—the correct placing of the "guardian stone," the "worshiping stone," the "stone of the two deities," etc., etc. It is the presence of these character-giving objects, and the perfect accord of the whole, that makes this particular garden so "real."

I had heard Mr. Homer's interesting account of how an intense desire for a Japanese garden of his own first took possession of him on visiting the once famous Japanese tea garden at Atlantic City. Of

how, when the attractions of that well planned garden proved too Oriental to appeal to sufficient numbers of that popular resort, and difficulties and failure finally overtook it, he determined to secure the material used in its construction when the garden passed out of existence.

Of how he was not only fortunate in getting this varied material at low prices, but also in gaining the confidence of the two Japanese artists who had participated in its original building, and in persuading them to reconstruct it, on a smaller scale, on his home grounds.

Having learned of its interesting origin, and realizing that for this reason it would present additional attractions, it was with delightful anticipations that I accepted an



RUGGED STAIRWAYS OF WOOD AND STONE LEAD UP THE MOUNTAINSIDE

House and Garden



THE TALL JAPANESE GATEWAY WITH ORNAMENTAL ROOF AND SIDE PANELS

invitation to visit this charming spot. After noting the pleasing suburban home, of stone and shingle construction, the broad sweep of lawn in front, the clumps of rhododendrons and other hardy flowering shrubbery on the left, and a glimpse of greenhouse and gorgeous beds of blooming plants at the back, one's attention is immediately riveted upon the unique garden that occupies the central space on the right on approaching the home. Here, in view from the street, is the tall Japanese gateway with its ornamental roof and side panels, and typical fences of twigs and bamboo enclosing one of the most complete Japanese landscapes in miniature that can well be imagined.

The mountain in the distance, and the slope leading down to the lake, show a profusion of dwarf pines, and well arranged trees and

shrubs, all of Japanese varieties; while the broad sweep of lake, which is well stocked with gold fish, displays quantities of the favorite plant of the "land of the lotus," and many other aquatics. Rugged stairways of wood and stone lead up the mountainside, to where a quaint *ishi-doro* or stone lantern near the top, has been placed—apparently for lighting the visitor over the tortuous mountain paths. Sturdy old pine trees, masculine and gruff in their gnarled branches, numbering their years by nearly a century, and yet scarcely more than two or three feet in height, decorate the mountain slope; and the rustic bridges crossing the lake produce the same indisputable evidence of having been fashioned by the crude tools of the Japanese, with tireless painstaking care, to achieve Oriental ideas of beauty.

Both stone and wooden lanterns are found in this ideal garden; and the approach to the lake is of particular charm because of the picturesque combination of stepping stones; close clustering shrubbery, a stone lantern close beside the pathway; the famous "guardian stone" at the right, with a clump of minor stones about it; a tall wooden lantern still further along the path; characteristic Japanese foliage closely encircling both lanterns; and a sharp turn in the pathway leading to a bridge over the lake. There are several distinct types of stone lanterns in this garden. There is the low, quaint form set in the midst of shrubbery, with inscriptions on the base, probably extolling the virtues of some particularly attractive bloomer or curiously trained specimen plant. The tall forms along the garden paths and on the mountain are representative of those found in the old temple yards, and there is the *yukimi gata*, or



THE ORNAMENTAL BRIDGE RAILING ASSUMES THE FORM OF TORTUOUS PINE TREE BRANCHES

Japanese Gardens in America

snow-view lantern, so called because the flat circular roof holds the heaped up snow better than any other form.

According to Bunkio Matsuki, who is an authority on the legends and traditions of this feature of garden decoration, "there is, of course, a story of the origin of the stone lantern. It appears that Prince Iruhiko, son of the Emperor Suijin (20 B. C.) acted at one time as village chief of Kawachi, near Sayama. In this capacity he had had dug an ornamental pond for his village, as had long been the fashion in China and Japan. But at night robbers infested the neighborhood, and Iruhiko, to make his pond safe for his villagers, caused his brother, Ishitsukuri, who had become famous as a sculptor, to make a lantern of stone to light up its banks. This first of stone lanterns he solemnly christened—if we may use the expression—with a name as long as a princess—'Ishi-wakengo, jin-wo kudakazu, hi-wa yo yami-wo tasuku;' meaning 'The stone, eternal, never oppresses benevolence; the fire, energetic, enlightens the darkness.' This lantern, still existing in the garden of a Buddhist temple, is about eight feet high, square in form, with a round pillar, the fire globe is cracked and has been bound with a copper belt.

"Stone lanterns are now common all over Japan. Every little dooryard even in crowded cities has its miniature landscape garden and, if the owner can, by hook or crook accomplish it, a stone lantern as well. It is often the most important element in the landscape composition. It is seen gleaming at night above the reeds and lily pads of a little pond; it occupies a corner by the well, a few stalks of iris



PURELY JAPANESE BOTH IN LANTERNS
AND DECORATIVE FOLIAGE

planted between; it is placed on a stone bridge across a little stream which goes winding on among flat rocks and grassy spaces; it illumines dark pine branches and snowy cherry blossoms; it stands close to the garden gate of pleated bamboo, or is perched above the garden wall to light the highway as well as the little private demesne. Usually it is placed where its light will be reflected in the running or still water."

The most picturesque of the stone lanterns in the Homer garden is in the latter position. A ledge of overhanging rock on the margin of the lake supports an attractive *yukimi gata*, or snow-view lantern, set so close to the margin that it is clearly reflected in the pool, while good types of the time-honored wooden lanterns stand guard at either end of a rustic bridge leading over the lake.



THE SNOW-VIEW LANTERN IS WELL PLACED ON A LEDGE OF ROCK
OVERHANGING THE LAKE

House and Garden

Just beyond the lake there are rocky ledges on the side of the little mountain, on which are set in summer, jardinières containing choice specimens of imported pines, which are not sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigors of our winters. There are other imported specimens scattered about the garden, which must be removed to the greenhouse during the cold weather; but the majority of the dwarf trees ornamenting the mountain-side are perfectly hardy; and Mr. Furukawa gave months of care (while the garden was in progress of construction) to the twisting and training and stunting of the tiny, hardy trees. The "stone of the two deities" has been given special prominence, and Mr.

Homer will explain while pointing it out with pardonable pride, of how the Japanese consider the water the life of the garden, and of how this legendary stone is invariably found in its divided form with the water flowing over it, and a sparkling water-fall flowing through the separated portions at the center. The fences, too, are of emblematic construction; the boundary on one side being of bamboo, while on another is a thick fence of twigs. These are two of the popular types of the garden enclosures found in Japan,



SOME GOOD TYPES OF JAPANESE DWARF PLANTS KEPT IN THE GREENHOUSE DURING THE WINTER

where there is a great diversity of quaint fencing. Indeed, according to Professor Morse, "the variety in design and structure of these fences seems almost inexhaustible. Many of them are solid and durable structures, others of the lightest possible description—the one made with solid frame and heavy stakes, the other with wisps of rush, and sticks of bamboo; and between these two is an infinite variety of intermediate forms. A great diversity of material enters into the structure of these fences—heavy timbers,

light boards, sticks of red-pine, bamboo, reed, twigs and fagots. Bundles of rush and indeed almost every kind of plant that can be bound into bundles or sustain its own weight are brought into requisition in the composition of these boundary partitions. The fences have special names either derived from their form, or the substances from which they are made; thus a little ornamental fence that juts out from the side of a house or wall is called a *sode-gaki*; *sode* meaning sleeve, and *gaki* fence; the form of the fence having a fanciful resemblance to the curious long sleeve of a Japanese dress. A fence made out of bamboo is called a *ma-gaki*; while a fence made



A BAMBOO GARDEN ENCLOSURE. A FAVORITE FENCE IN HAKONE VILLAGE

Japanese Gardens in America



A PICTURESQUE COMBINATION OF STEPPING STONES, DWARF TREES, LANTERNS AND GUARDIAN STONE

out of the perfumed wood from which the toothpicks are made is called *kuro-moji-gaki*, and so on.

"Fences bordering the gardens are built in a variety of decorative ways, a favorite of Hakone village is a very strong and durable fence. The posts are natural trunks of trees, and braces of the same material fastened by stout wooden pins are secured to one side. The rail consists of similar tree trunks partially hewn, while the fence partition consists of small bamboo interwoven in the cross ties."

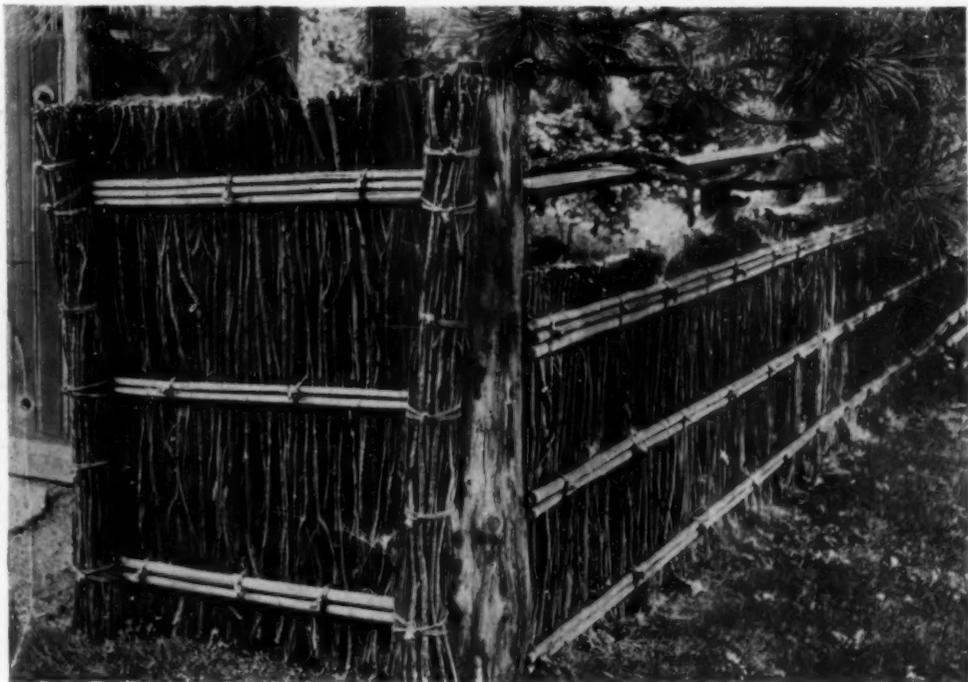
Another fence of a more ornamental character is a favorite in Tokio. In this the lower part is filled with a mass of twigs, held in place by slender cross-pieces, and the upper panels consist of sticks of the red-pine with a slender vine interwoven, making a simple trellis. In the popular rush fences cylindrical bundles of rush are bound together by a black fibred root, and held together by bamboo pieces; while little bundles of fagots, tied to each column, forms an odd feature of decoration.

The twig fence of the Homer garden is an excellent type of the Tokio favorite, the thick mass of twigs being held in place by three strips of bamboo near the top, two near the

ground, and two strips extending along the center of the fence. The bamboo fence on the northern border of the garden is built on the order of those of the Hakone village, and it is interesting to note the position of the upright bamboo strips in this instance, as they are fastened to the braces on the same side as the rough supporting posts. The heavily roofed gateway is also a characteristic feature carefully fashioned under the supervision of Mr. Furukawa, after a Tokio model, where wide overhanging roofs and decorative side panels are found on the majority of garden gates.

The bridges of this ideal garden display the same painstaking care in keeping them purely Japanese in form. In

fact every detail on the Homer garden is not only fashioned after characteristic types of old Japan, but also with special care in carrying out mythological and symbolistic features. Other Japanese gardens in this country too frequently display a discordant note in the introduction of some feature not in keeping with the whole; but Mr. Homer, and his competent advisers have carefully eliminated every possible discord, until this little plot displays one of the best forms of a miniature Japanese landscape in America.



THE THICK TWIG FENCE OF THE HOMER GARDEN IS AN EXCELLENT TYPE OF THE TOKIO FAVORITE



Types of Automobiles Suitable for Suburban Use

By HARRY WILKIN PERRY

THERE are certain special requirements that should be fulfilled by the ideal suburban automobile and it is well to consider carefully the work that the car will be called upon to do before deciding upon the machine to be purchased.

The person of wealth can of course have a special style of car for every purpose, and many rich men have half a dozen or more machines of different sizes and styles in their private garages—a closed opera 'bus, a limousine or landaulet for shopping, a small open runabout for miscellaneous errands about town, a high-powered runabout, more properly called cross country car, for hurried trips through the country and a powerful seven-passenger touring car for family journeys of a week or more to the summer mountain or lake resorts.

Such a vehicular array is not for the suburbanite of ordinary means who must study his requirements and decide upon one style of car that will be a

compromise and be most suitable for the varied work which it will be called upon to do. Special types of machines stand idle in the garage during the greater part of the year merely eating up interest on the money invested in them and rapidly depreciating in value through the constantly changing mechanical features and body designs of motor cars rather than from wear and tear of use.

During nine or ten months in the year the suburban dweller of moderate means will do no touring; in the

summer most of his country driving will consist in week-end runs to points within one hundred miles of his home, usually with his wife and children or a friend. Greatest use for the car will be in the village, especially during the winter and spring months. Its greatest utility will be in taking the owner from his house in the morning to the railroad station for the trip to his office, meeting him at the train in the evening, taking



Taking the owner from his house in the morning to the railroad station for the trip to his office

Types of Automobiles Suitable for Suburban Use



The folding top and storm curtains of the small touring car afford protection from wind and bad weather

the mistress for her marketing expedition to the village stores, on her visiting rounds among neighbors and occasionally into the city on shopping tours of the big stores.

It is clear that a large touring car with its seats for seven persons is not appropriate for such uses, and that the roomy and luxurious limousine is equally unsuitable. A car of moderate power and medium size is most fitting for the requirements. The light runabout is used extensively for suburban work and has many points in its favor. It is small and "handy," is fitted with a simple engine of eight to fifteen horsepower, has a speed capacity of fifteen to twenty-five miles an hour and can be operated by the owner or his wife or son.

The purchase price is low—from \$600 to \$1,200, the most popular makes selling for \$650 to \$850—and operating and maintenance expenses are light, since the minimum of fuel and lubricating oil is consumed and the cost of tires and tire repairs is small. The light runabout is started and stopped with the least expenditure of



The small car is a safe machine to put into the hands of your wife or boys

energy, responds quickly to the steering wheel and consequently is least liable to collision with other vehicles and pedestrians. It is as safe a machine as one can put into the hands of his wife or boys or of a handy man who is hired to take care of the premises and drive the car. The small runabout is capable of making long runs into the country—has even made several transcontinental trips between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts—and despite its low power, can often get through stretches of bad road on account of its light weight that would stall a heavy touring car.

Granting its undoubted popularity and its many advantages as a handy vehicle, the runabout falls short of being an ideal suburban car. Its limitations begin with its small seating capacity; there are many times when it is quite necessary that four or five persons be accommodated, as when going for an evening drive or a holiday run into the country. Again, it is a fair weather machine and is ill-suited for comfortable driving in disagreeable or very cold weather, so that on the days when walking to the station is least



The light runabout is used extensively for suburban work and has many points in its favor

House and Garden

pleasant the car would offer little advantage save in shortening the distance. A folding top and storm curtains can of course be fitted, but the interior is deficient in comfortable roominess and there is seating accommodation for but one person besides the driver.

All things considered, a car of medium size is much better suited to the requirements of the suburban family. Such a car has a running gear fitted with a sixteen to thirty horse-power engine and weighs from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. Up to within the last two years the body was almost universally of the open touring car type, seating four or five persons, and for want of a more specialized style this became a general utility vehicle, serving all of the purposes of the light runabout and also being used for runs and tours in the country. It has, in fact, nearly all of the characteristics to be desired in a suburban car, and is also well suited for summer use in the city and in the country as well. Its adaptability has made it the standard type that is still manufactured in greater numbers than any other style of automobile.

There has been developed within the last year a style of car having special merits as a suburban and city car. It is the landaulet and is commonly designated the town car because of its peculiar suitability for urban work. It differs from the small touring car almost solely in the style of body, the chassis of the two styles being almost identical in size, power, weight and mechanical features. The landaulet has the great advantage that it can be converted in a

minute or two from an entirely open car into a vehicle having a completely closed rear portion that is as weather tight as a limousine or brougham. The heavy leather top with its cloth or leather lining and stiff arched roof can be raised, the hinged door frames and window frames elevated and latched into position, and the wide front window and door windows pulled up from their places of concealment in the lower part of the body and doors. Passengers on the rear seat are then as well sheltered from driving rain or blizzard as if in a coupe. A speaking tube communicates with the driver on the front seat, a small electric dome lamp in the roof illuminates the interior at night, there is a small clock directly before the eyes, and within convenient reach are small cases for calling cards, purse, mirror, cigars, and matches, and pockets for memorandum book and papers. Many landaulets have one or two small folding seats arranged *vis-à-vis* with the rear seat, which can be used by children or by one or two adults with crowding.

A car of this style really requires the employment of a man to drive it, as the operator is perforce exposed to the weather at all times and so occupies a menial position; but the operation is so simple that a high-priced chauffeur is not at all necessary, and the man who takes care of the lawn, garden and furnace can be put in charge of the machine to drive, clean, and oil it and refill its tank and radiator.

Such a car has ample strength and power for making twenty miles an hour over ordinary roads and

(Continued on page 15, Advertising Section.)



The cabriolet is a new style town car that is meeting with great favor for suburban use, having a comfortable low body and Victoria top

New York's Improved Tenements

By JOHN W. RUSSELL

PART I

THE Exhibit of Congestion of Population in New York, which was held in the American Museum of Natural History during March 9-23, brought forcibly to the attention of thousands of visitors many aspects of the housing problem that escape the ordinary observer. If one has not actually seen the depressing conditions under which the poorer classes of tenement dwellers live, imaginative sympathy can do something toward realizing what they endure; but the slumming expeditions of those who are little more than academically interested, or even the careful examinations made by practical philanthropists, have not thus far awakened a proper sense of the evils of congested population. The exhibit at the American Museum was an excellent popular introduction of the question. "How the Other Half Lives" was there seen in a striking way that illustrated the close relation between overcrowded areas and a degraded, dangerous citizenship. The nurseries of beggary and crime were exposed in the places of their economic origin, and to people of any foresight at all glimpses of consequences commonly called immoral were plainly revealed. This, too, in the greatest city of opportunity in the New World, where some housing conditions are worse than in the older cities of Europe. The word tenement is here used to designate the dwellings in which families of city wage-earners of moderate or small means are housed. They are usually five or six stories—sometimes seven—in height, and many of them were built before the tenement house law of 1901 was passed, on lots twenty-five feet wide by one hundred feet deep and contained three or four families on each floor. The apartment house, though included in the legal definition of a tenement, holds itself aloof from its humbler brother. It knows nothing of the crowded misery and constant friction in which the people of the tenement live. It is associated rather with the ease, security and culture which, in the upbringing of youthful persons happily disposed, ordinarily result in positions of comfort and usefulness. To vary a remark once made by Professor Felix Adler, from the point of view of economic opportunity it

offers the children of its occupants the freedom of the city, while the tenement house has too frequently offered the freedom of the streets.

If the problem of housing city wage-earners is older in Europe, so also are the solutions more varied and ingenious. New York's position in this respect is much less favorable than the optimistic American thinks. Tenement conditions here are more urgent on account of the immense immigration and the unexampled pressure of population upon space. In London the chief difficulty is overcrowding in individual rooms; in New York, overcrowding of masses of population in limited areas. On the east side, below Fourteenth Street, are blocks which show a greater number of dwellers in proportion to space than any other similar areas in the world. It should be recalled that, according to the report of the Tenement House Commission of 1900, New York has the unenviable distinction of having invented the "double-decker" or "dumb-bell" tenements, a

class of building not found elsewhere, and for 20 years the prevailing type of tenement house in the metropolis until the law of

1901 brought about a better state of things. In the east side the congestion of population resulting from this kind of tenement house is even now greater than in any other urban district in the world. For example, one section in that district contains 1,000 persons to the acre, while the most congested spot in Bombay has only 759, Prague 485, Paris 434, London 365 and Glasgow 350. In 1900, according to the census of that year, of the city population of 3,434,202, about 2,275,000 lived in tenement houses; and although apartment houses were included, the tall tenement housed the great majority of those classed as the wage-earning population. Not only the immense numbers, but also the racial differences of the immigrants who remain in the city accentuate the difficulties encountered. In two model tenements on the upper west side containing 370 persons nineteen nationalities

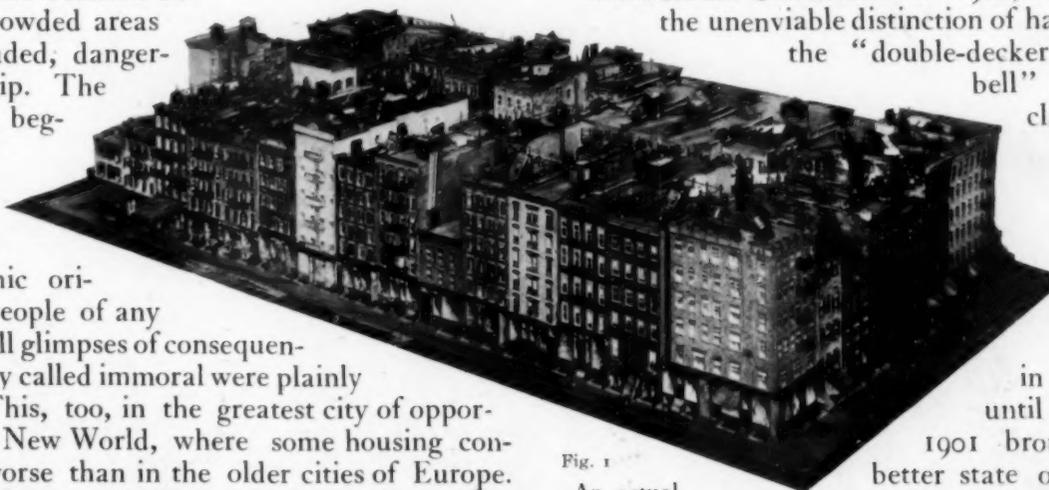
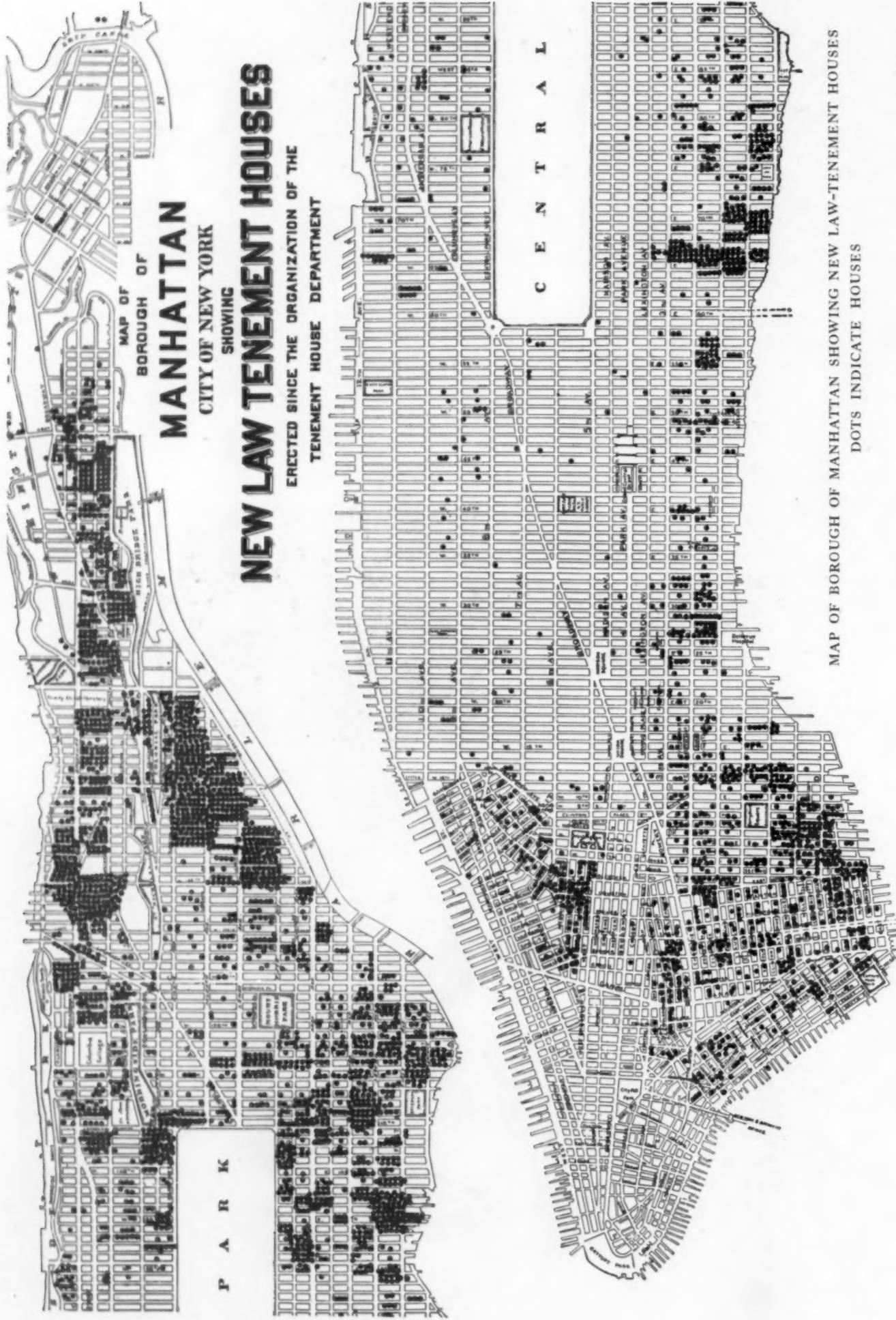


Fig. 1
An actual block of tenements on the east side, as it stood on January 1, 1900



MANHATTAN

CITY OF NEW YORK

NEW LAW TENEMENT HOUSES

ERECTED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT

MAP OF BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN SHOWING NEW LAW-TENEMENT HOUSES
DOTS INDICATE HOUSES

New York's Improved Tenements

are represented; in others on First Avenue, containing 789 tenants, there are representatives of twenty nationalities. In tenements on the lower east side the mingling of foreigners is even more marked. The friction that would wear terribly upon the health and convenience even of a homogeneous mass of occupants is heightened in these cases by diversities in speech, modes of thought, ideas of family life and social obligation that seem almost disintegrating in their natural results. If domestic privacy is the birthright of every decent American family it is much more necessary that the mixed aggregations of people housed in tenements should be taught to respect the obligation of conforming to the American standard in this respect.

The year 1901 is the most noticeable point of departure in the history of tenement house improvement in New York. In that year a law was passed remedying, so far as legislative intervention could, evils which had become intolerable under the old system.

These were, according to the report of the Tenement House Commission of 1900, insufficiency of light and air due to narrow courts or air shafts, undue height of buildings and the occupation by the building or by the adjacent buildings of too great proportion of the lot area; danger from fire; lack of separate toilet and washing facilities; overcrowding; foul cellars and courts and other like evils. The law also directed that certain defects of insufficient light and sanitation in improperly constructed tenements already existing should be done away with, and a city tenement house department was created for the enforcement of the act. These notable results were due chiefly to the zeal and expert knowledge of members of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, among whom are such men as Robert W. DeForest, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Henry Phipps, Jacob A. Riis, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Lawrence Veiller and Alfred T. White, the last named being the pioneer in model tenement construction in the United States. The committee has been engaged since 1898 in active effort for the betterment of living conditions among the working population, and, not content with the appointment of the Tenement House Commission of 1900 and the passage of the Tenement House Act of 1901, maintains its vigilant oversight of existing conditions. It aims not only to secure a strict enforcement of the law in New York as provided by the Tenement House Department of the city government, but to advocate such changes as its trained

observation of the working of the law deems advisable. Still more important is its work as the watchdog of tenement house reform in the interest of the tenants and public and as against interested cliques whose friends at Albany would pass deteriorating amendments of the act.

As illustrations of conditions before and after 1901, representations are given from models exhibited by the Tenement House Committee, of a block on the east side, as it stood on January 1, 1900; of a block of typical "dumb-bell" tenement buildings, as such a block would be if built up entirely of houses erected in accordance with the laws in force prior to 1901; and of a block of new-law tenement houses.

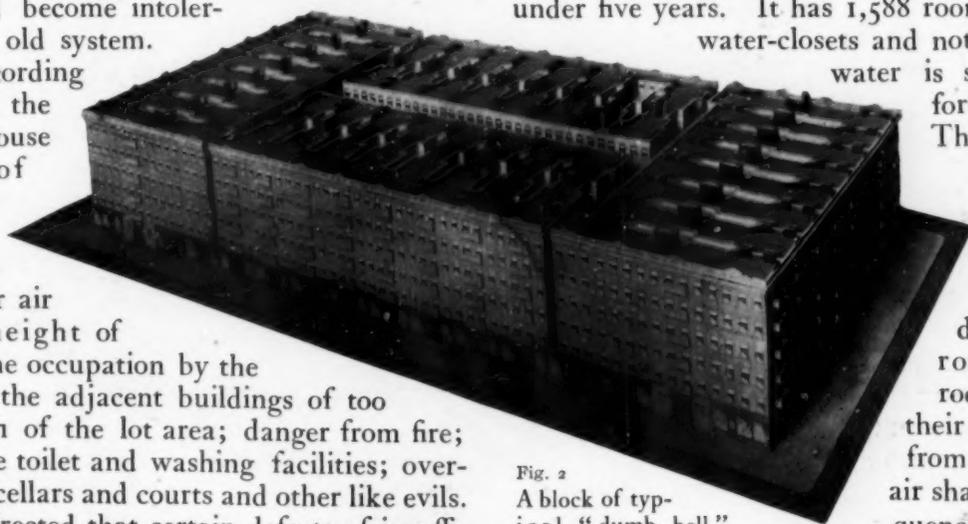
In the first case (Fig. 1) the block included thirty-nine tenement houses, was bounded by Chrystie, Forsyth, Canal and Bayard Streets, and contained 605 different apartments, occupied by 2,781 persons, of whom 2,315 were over five years of age and 466 under five years. It has 1,588 rooms, but only 264

water-closets and not one bath. Hot water is supplied to only forty apartments.

There are 441 dark rooms, with no ventilation by the outer air and no light or air except that derived from other rooms; and 635 rooms obtaining their sole light and air from dark and narrow air shafts. The consequences of lack of light and of bad sanitation were as follows: in five years thirty-two cases of tuberculosis were recorded from this block, and in one year thirteen cases of diphtheria. In five years there were 665 applications for charitable relief. The gross rentals amounted to \$113,964 a year. This block is by no means one of the worst of its kind, but under the new law the erection of another like it would be impossible.

Fig. 2
A block of typical "dumb-bell" tenement houses as it could be if built according to the laws in force in 1900

The "dumb-bell" block (Fig. 2), so-called because the buildings roughly resemble the form of a dumb-bell, is perhaps the worst type of tenement ever allowed in a modern enlightened community, and was actually adopted, though under strong protest from some quarters, after several competitive designs had been submitted. The halls and ten out of the fourteen rooms on each floor are dark and ill-ventilated, dependent for light and air solely upon narrow air shafts, which give little or no light below the top floors. Each tenement house in the block accommodates four families on each floor in fourteen rooms,



House and Garden

making twenty-two families in each building, and two stores. If each building were used entirely for dwellers, it would contain twenty-four families, and the block would contain 768 families, or, estimating five persons to a family, 3,840 persons. "In the San Juan Hill" district in New York City there is a block very like this model. The law forbids construction of any more buildings of this kind.

The benefits of the law of 1901 will be clearly evident on considering the construction of the new authorized type of tenement (Fig. 3). It has no dark rooms or narrow air shafts. In place of the latter, the space required is an interior court. Seventy, instead of seventy-five per cent, of the lot area is occupied by each building. The court and yard spaces are large enough to give light on every floor, fire escapes (the old vertical ladders will not be allowed in future tenements) are provided in the form of stairs with metal railings, and each apartment has good individual sanitary accommodations. If the block were used exclusively for dwellers it would house 600 families, or 3,000 persons. Note the important reductions in congestion and the better provisions for safety and sound construction. As compared with the "dumb-bell" tenement the density is lessened by 840 persons to the block, a reduction of twenty-two per cent. Besides, the "dumb-bell" tenement in 1900 was often seven stories high, whereas a tenement house since the new law went into effect is practically limited to six stories by the requirement that buildings exceeding this height must be fireproof throughout. The difference between the number accommodated in a block of seven-story "dumb-bells" and in a six-story "new-law" block of the same size is 1,480 persons to a block. This means a reduction of congestion by thirty-three per cent.

Notwithstanding the opposition made by certain building interests to the new law, a large number are enthusiastically supporting it, having found that in the long run it is more economical than the old law. Strict enforcement of its provisions is obtained by a rigid system of inspection that makes it exceedingly difficult for the dishonest builder or landlord to get tenants until the law is complied with. It has proved to be an incalculable blessing, and has undoubtedly prevented much sickness and crime by compelling healthy surroundings and by imposing needed obligations upon tenants too ignorant to appreciate and builders too selfish voluntarily to concede. Since

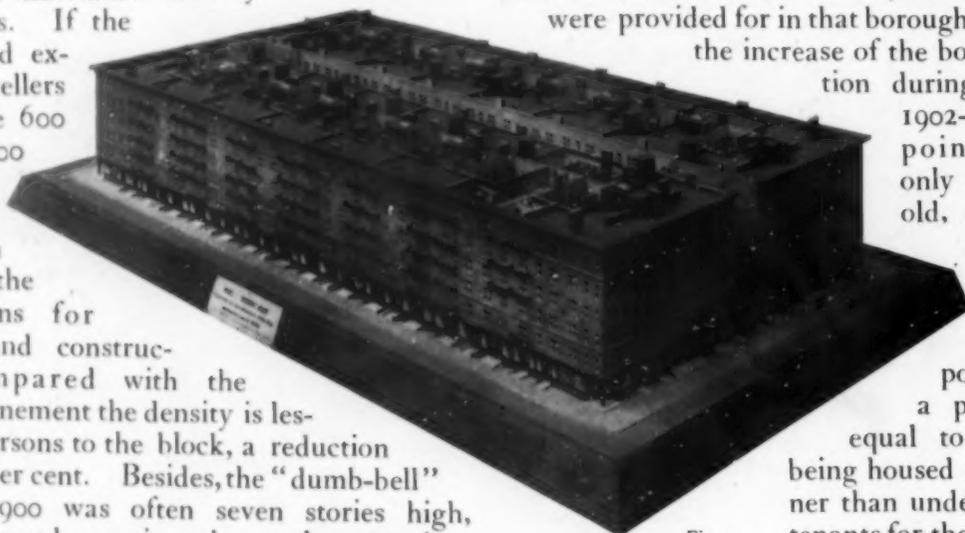


Fig. 3
A block of
"new-law"
tenement houses

the Tenement House Act of 1901 building has gone on apace under its provisions. It is worth while to summarize from the last report of Hon. Edmond J. Butler, Tenement House Commissioner of the city of New York, the chief features of progress under the act. From the time when the act went into effect on January 1, 1902, to the last week in December, 1907, plans were filed for the erection of 19,739 buildings, capable of containing 230,036 families, or over 1,000,000 people. The accompanying map giving the position of all tenements erected in Manhattan since January, 1902, indicates the localities where building has been most active. Of the total number of buildings erected in that time 4,250, or about twenty-two per cent, were planned for Manhattan, and 10,706 buildings, or about fifty-four per cent, for Brooklyn. Owing, however, to the greater size of the buildings erected in Manhattan, in which the number of apartments amounted to 108,001, or one half of the total number, about 486,000 people were provided for in that borough, or nearly double

the increase of the borough in population during the six years

1902-08. Mr. Butler points out that not only is the evil of the old, unimproved, unsanitary tenement kept from spreading with the increase in population, but that a population nearly equal to the increase is being housed in a better manner than under the old way, the tenants for the most part leaving tenements of the old type, which were subsequently demolished, for tenements of the new type affording adequate light and ventilation. The following brief summary of buildings by localities may serve to show the significance of the map in more detail.

	Number.		Per cent.	
	East Side.	West Side.	East Side.	West Side.
Below 14th St.	699	168	16	4
14th to 59th	218	62	5	1
59th to 72d.....	156	36	4	1
72d to 110th.....	525	234	12	6
110th to 155th	448	1,310	11	31
Above 155th	(Bronx)	378	0	9
Total	2,046	2,188	48	52

A glance at the map will show that the greatest amount of building has been on the upper west side and the least on the lower west side, while the distribution on the east side is more even and the total somewhat less than for the west side. It is

Suggestions for the Month

also noted in the report that the typical Manhattan tenement under the new law has changed from the old twenty-five foot unit, which was a constant temptation to the building of long, narrow, dark, ill-ventilated, courtless houses, to a lot unit of thirty-seven and a half or fifty feet frontage, which indicates an improvement in general conditions. Since 1905 only about five per cent of the houses for which plans have been filed in Manhattan have employed a lot unit of twenty-five feet or under.

The chief difficulty in enforcing the new law is that of making necessary alterations in the objectionable tenements that were built before January 1, 1902. This is being done slowly and steadily, and meets with much opposition from landlords

who have some show of reason in objecting to be put to expense for alterations not legally called for under the former law. The Tenement House Act of 1901 is, however, mandatory, and the city department charged with its enforcement is faithfully carrying out its provisions. In 1907, for example, over 13,000 dark interior rooms have been provided with windows giving admission to light and air, and nearly 6,500 doors have been provided with glass panels to give light to dark hallways. Many other improvements have also been made. In the next article the progress of model tenement house construction will be considered, since the pioneers in this work have been the main promoters of the improved conditions brought about in 1901.

(To be continued in the September issue.)



THE HOUSE

JULY is essentially a holiday month and if the householder has been expeditious he too can indulge in a vacation. But sometimes it is easier to do the little things as they come along than to hurry at the start and rest later. Some duties in fact will not be put aside and others at this particular time court favor.

It is well in midsummer to have the plumbing overhauled and to see that all the drains are in perfect order. If trees stand near the house it may be wise to see that the roof gutters have not been cluttered with blossoms and pods in such a way that the down spouts are obstructed. And the sanitation of the cellar also requires attention, dampness and heat often creating mischief. Whitewash is a splendid cleanser and borax scattered freely an excellent prevention of insect pests. Swinging shelves in a cool cellar are a great convenience, and a preserve closet specially constructed for the purpose where there is neither dampness nor excessive heat will be found well worth the cost.

Now is the time to fit up and use the summer kitchen. To have the cooking as well as the laundry work done away from the house is a wonderful saving in heat and discomfort. If this is not possible, however, use a gas range instead of the coal stove and

send the bed and table linen to a laundry. But arrange to have a water-back attached either to the gas range or a stove so that hot water can be obtained at any time with the minimum delay. No matter how warm the weather may be this is a commodity which should always be on hand—one of the indispensable modern conveniences.

If the city house is closed at this time care should be taken that the water is turned off and no risk of fire incurred by loose matches left lying around or greasy rags put in a closet. If in putting away carpets and rugs gasoline is used as a prevention against moths it should be handled with great caution. It is, however, excellent for this purpose and should one desire to leave a carpet down all summer a liberal sprinkling will almost insure it from damage.

The floors in summer are a continual care but the experienced housekeeper does not find them a difficult problem. To freshen matting wipe it up with a little salt in the water, and to keep the hard wood floors in good condition keep them well rubbed and polished. A flannel cloth wrapped around a broom makes a good floor duster and polisher, though for the latter purpose, a weighted brush is better.

As some rainy days will come in July as well as in April it is good at this time to give some thought to the children's playroom in order that there may be

House and Garden

contentment indoors even when it storms without. A good rule to bear in mind is that of simplicity—not too much furniture or ornamentation. Have a few good pictures on the walls—something in color if possible—a book case filled with the right kind of reading; strong, plain furniture, a low table, some chairs which can be converted either into prancing steeds or railroad coaches. Have some place where the toys can be put away, a cupboard or closet, and let the appearance of the room be inviting.

The guest's room too, if it is a country or suburban house which is under consideration, may also well be looked after and some extra comforts added or a little daintiness applied felicitously. This is a good time to do any repainting that is required for in hot weather paint dries quickly and the odor is soon dispelled. An old set of furniture treated to a fresh coat of enamel will commonly reward the labor spent upon it, and chairs which have worn shabby can be rejuvenated by paint, stain, or varnish.

Once a month in summer have the outside shutters taken down and washed as dust accumulates freely and can in no other way be entirely removed.

An outdoor dining-room is a great luxury and is not always difficult to arrange. A portion of the piazza which is secluded should be screened off and enclosed in wire mesh. In most sections of the country this is necessary to comfort on account of flies, though in olden days in the South a small colored boy with a long peacock feather brush was considered a satisfactory substitute. A round rustic table which will look well at all times and be useful for other purposes and simple piazza chairs are the only essential furnishings.

In order to insure privacy a natural screen of vines is attractive, or one of Japanese matting which will roll like a shade may be used. Doilies instead of a cloth should be used on the table and a bowl of fresh flowers should always stand in the center.

An ice box built into the house, if it is well built, is a great comfort, but any refrigerator requires constant attention. It should be washed out frequently with strong soda water and the utmost care should be taken that its drain does not become clogged or its waste pipe obstructed. If it is an ice chest or box which stands on a wooden floor it should be moved semi-occasionally to prevent mildew, as the waste pan is bound to overflow at times and the boards become water soaked.

It is advisable also at this time to have the lightning rods examined and put in order. They should be pointed at the top, well insulated, as nearly straight as possible, and properly grounded. To be properly grounded it is essential that the earth surrounding the plate should be always damp. If possible they should end in a cistern or well but if not, and damp earth is not available, a hole should be dug and filled with coke around the base of the

plate at the end of the rod. A poorly grounded lightning rod is more dangerous than none at all, and it should be remembered that one rod will only protect an area as great as a circle inscribed with the height of the rod above the roof as a radius. It is also desirable to see that the electric light and telephone wires are properly insulated. This is the season of thunder storms and an ounce of prevention is always cheap.

THE GARDEN

ANNUAL asters should be fed with wood ashes at least twice during the summer. Sprinkle them on the surface and work into the soil in the cultivation.

For continued bloom during the summer, sweet peas require nourishment which is readily available. They will respond to fertilization which acts quickly and conveys food directly to the roots. Liquid manure is best for this purpose.

Cut back coreopsis after each successive bloom and flowers till frost will be assured. This suggestion is applicable to a great many flowers. Do not let the blooms fade on the shrub or plant. Not always, but often sweet william can be coaxed to give a second bloom if cut back after the first blooming.

Sow the seed of biennials now. In the fall they can be transferred to a cold frame. When ready for setting out next spring, the plants will be large and vigorous. If this method is followed beautiful flowering will be had a year hence.

Pulverized sheep manure is a most nutritious food for plants. It is fine for mixing with potting soil, and there is nothing better for the lawn or vegetable garden. For making liquid manure, or for any purpose where quick assimilation and results are desired, it is unsurpassed.

Remember that chrysanthemums do best where they get plenty of sun, and even close to a wall or board fence where the warmth is reflected. Full growth of the plants must be obtained within the next sixty days and frequent cultivation and fertilization is necessary. Use well pulverized manure worked in the soil around the plants or else use the manure in liquid form. To get the largest and best blooms it is often necessary to sacrifice many branches. If bushy plants are desired the tops should be pinched off.

Poppies require a great deal of moisture. If there is a damp place about the yard they would do

(Continued on page 16, Advertising Section.)

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.

THE following letter has been received by this department during the past month and while the writer has been supplied with the requested information, it covers questions asked by so many of our readers that we have decided it is of sufficient general interest to use as a text for the advice given in regard to the mantels of the house, also we would say that *HOUSE AND GARDEN* has arranged to publish an article in the September number which will take up this question of appropriate mantels for the various rooms in the house. The article will be fully illustrated and will be found full of good suggestions to those who are building or whose plans are in the making.

This letter comes from a town in North Dakota and the blue prints of the house show a building of good proportion and excellent planning.

"Can you give me some ideas as a guide in the selection of mantels for my new home. I know there are good mantels made ready to set in place but as yet I have not been able to find anything I like. We are willing to pay good prices to procure the right thing. I have a den to consider in which I felt I could use a brick mantel if this meets with your approval. A large living-hall in which I would like to have a stone mantel or rough tile. The reception-room, parlor and dining-room you will see by the plan have the Colonial idea brought out in the architectural detail of the standing woodwork.

In parlor and reception-hall the standing woodwork will be finished in ivory enamel. In the dining-room we are using mahogany which will be stained a dark shade.

I do not like the mantels which have been suggested to me. I would like your ideas on the subject. In the bedrooms I had thought I might use brick mantels throughout or would that be correct? As you will see by the plan there are two family rooms, a nursery, two men's rooms and one for a young girl. I would greatly appreciate your advice for as you see, I am far from the center of things and do not feel competent to decide these points for myself. If you

could have some of the manufacturers send me their booklets or cuts I would appreciate it. Any suggestions that you can make for the betterment of the house I will gladly act upon."

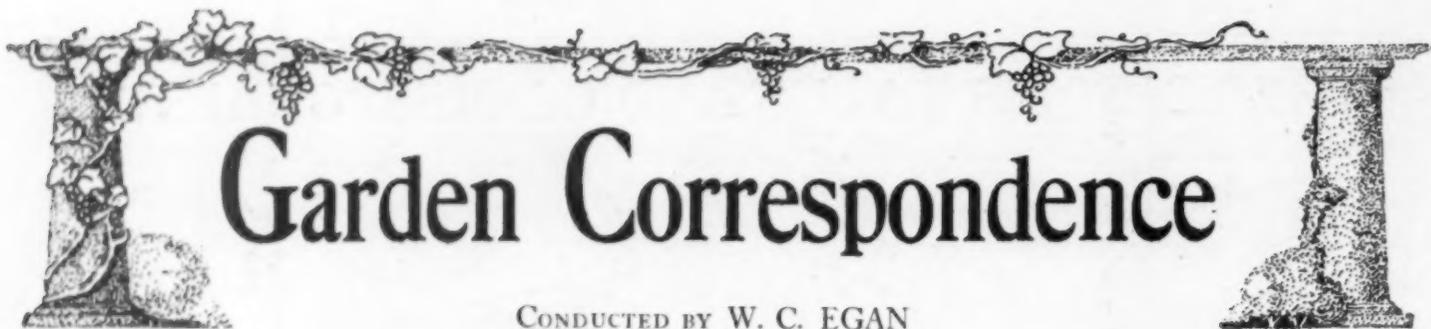
Answer:—The plans you send are attractive and should make a very livable house. While there are but few changes we would suggest, it would seem advisable to abandon the idea of fancy grilles over your doors and over the bay window in the dining-room. You will find the rooms more dignified and beautiful without these.

For your living-hall, as well as the den you would be wise to choose a mantel of brick or rough tile. If the latter is chosen the tile should be six inches square and show a rough surface with under-glaze. The woodwork in this latter I note is oak. If you would stain it in a dull shade of brown with a greenish tinge and select tile or brick, yellow brown or deep ecru, in color, tinting the ceiling between the beams the same shade, you would have an excellent color effect. I am sending you two cuts of mantels either of which I would suggest for use in this hall.

For the den the mantel with the cupboard topping it is advised. For the reception-room and parlor I send two or three designs showing simple Colonial mantels. With these dull tile of appropriate plain color should be used. In the two upper rooms which you say will be occupied by men, you might use the brick mantel. In all other bedrooms, however, I would suggest a simple Colonial design as this will be more in touch with the general planning of the rooms and the architectural detail of the woodwork. Ivory enamel is the best finish for the standing woodwork in these rooms. Stain could be used in the bedrooms where dark mantels are desired. The cuts I send you are from various manufacturers. The names and addresses will be found on each and you can communicate directly with them.

Where a room is of craftsman design or its architectural detail is suggestive of the mission, a simple

(Continued on page 18, Advertising Section.)



Garden Correspondence

CONDUCTED BY W. C. EGAN

NEW CREATIONS IN PLANT LIFE

IN "New Creations in Plant Life" by W. S. Harwood, second edition, devoted to the achievements in plant life of Mr. Luther Burbank, on page 79, occurs the following statement:

"Something of the remarkable character of the work which Mr. Burbank does is seen in his ability to take a single one of these new seed-capsules, divide it into four sections and by pollinating each section produce from one section an annual plant, from another a perennial, from the third quarter crimson poppies, and from the fourth, white ones." Is this possible?

W. C. M.

Mr. Burbank is undoubtedly the foremost worker in plant life of the century, and is entitled to the financial aid extended him by the trustees of the Carnegie Institution at Washington for his experimental work, and to the gold medal presented him by The San Francisco Academy of Science in 1903, "For Meritorious Work in Developing New Forms of Plant Life." Unfortunately for us of the North, the products of his skill and patience, so far, are in the main suitable only for cultivation under glass, or in a climate similar to that of the Pacific Coast. It is natural that where one has done as much in a creative line, as he has, that unthinking writers have drawn upon their imagination and given him supernatural powers quite beyond man's limitation. The statement that he can pollinate the *seed capsule* of a poppy, is a wild flight of fancy. The capsule is the case containing seed. Kellerman in his "Plant Analysis" states that "A capsule, or pod, is the general name for any dry pod which has spontaneous dehiscence." A seed is the perfected consequence of the active powers of a plant in the reproduction of its species, which took place during the life of the flower. It is a matured ovule, and its character, as to what it will produce if germinated, is fixed and unchangeable.

The active principle of life lies within the hardened case of the seed shell, which is further protected by the capsule, or outer casing.

To pollinate is to convey pollen from the anthers to the stigma, and that can only be done during the life of the flower when the anthers and stigma are in existence.

When they have performed their duty, they and

the flower petals die and drop off, and the seed capsules are formed, and their contents beyond any change in character.

Statements like the above detract from the actual great work Mr. Burbank is doing and his time is too valuable to attempt to correct them. Had Mr. Harwood said that Mr. Burbank could take these seed, sow them in four separate plots of ground, and by pollination and selection, he could, in time, produce four distinct varieties, he would have come nearer the truth.

STAKING PERENNIAL PLANTS

I have never staked my perennial plants and often after heavy storms I find them sprawling on the ground. My interest in my garden is increasing and I want to improve its looks. Please give me some instructions as to what kind of stakes to get and any hints as to the proper methods of procedure. P. A. G.

Your desire is commendable. When one grows plants like perennials, that occupy the ground a whole year, requiring a certain amount of care for two thirds of that time, mainly for the effect of a blooming period of two to three weeks, and then allow them, at that time, to lie sprawling on the ground, he pursues a foolish course. Some say, "I haven't time to attend to all my plants." If so, grow a less number, but care properly for those you do grow. Plants, like our native asters, for instance, do not need staking in their habitat, because their growth is somewhat stunted in comparison to that when in the borders in richer soils. In the latter case their growth is taller and the flower heads larger and heavier and they need some artificial support to hold them up.

The best stakes to use, though comparatively expensive at the start, but less so in the end, are made of heavy telegraph wire, the shortest being thirty inches long ending at the top with a turned over loop, which not only forms an eye to run a string through but removes any danger of injury to a person bending over and coming in contact with a point. At a point eighteen inches from the bottom the wire stake is so manipulated as to form an eye or loop, being bent once over on itself—thus a finished thirty inch stake has two loops for string, one

(Continued on page 21, Advertising Section.)



EDITED BY JOHN GILMER SPEED

The purpose of this department is to give advice to those who have country or suburban places as to the purchase, keep and treatment of horses, cows, dogs, poultry, etc. Careful attention will be given each inquiry, the letter and answer being published in due time for the benefit of other readers. Where an early reply is desired if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed the answer will be sent. No charge is made for advice given.

Influence of "Indian Chief" and "Harrison Chief" Blood in Improving Harness and Saddle Horses

THIS is a very long title but as I shall treat a very important subject quite briefly I trust I shall be pardoned; indeed I think the prolixity in the beginning will be compensated for by the conciseness of the conclusion. Among the horses not thoroughbreds, that is, racing horses, no horses in Kentucky have ever been more famous than "Indian Chief" and "Harrison Chief" and their progeny. They are the great show horses of the great show states and a strain of the blood of either of these prepotent sires whether in a harness horse or

a saddle horse is esteemed by breeders of intelligence and experience as of the very highest value as it gives at once substance, finish, quality and a certain indescribable style which removes a horse possessing it into the very first class.

Several gentlemen, notable among them Mr. Jacob Perkins, of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. J. Gano Johnson, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, are uniting the blood of these two great families in the hope of achieving something finer than seen before.

Both have achieved results that are most encouraging though Mr. Perkins is using a strain of the



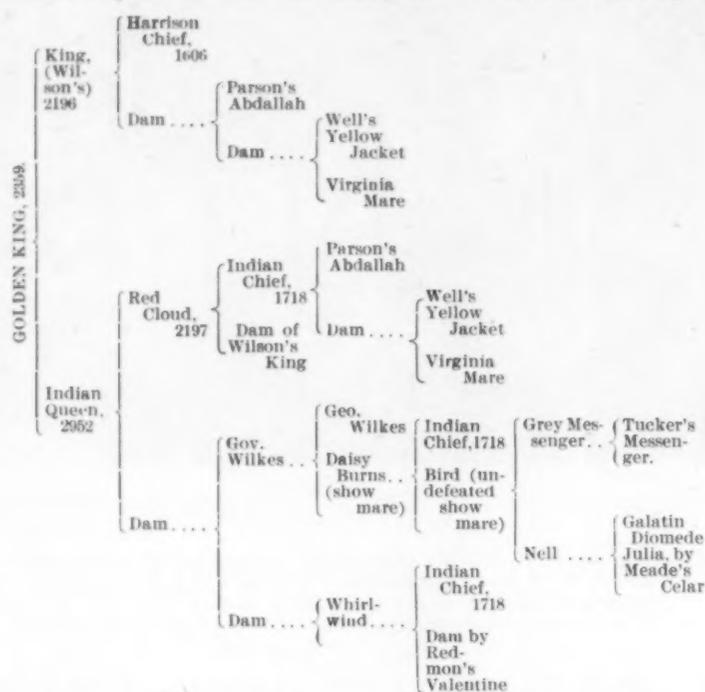
Portrait by Geo. Ford Morris, New York
Stallion "Golden King," in whom the "Indian Chief" and "Harrison Chief" blood is united. Bred and owned by Mr. J. Gano Johnson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Denmark blood in the horses of his breeding. This Mr. Johnson is not doing because he fears the Denmarks have defective sight. This idea of Mr. Johnson's is news to me, and to pretty nearly all the other Kentuckians to whom I have spoken on the subject. While I do not believe the Denmark strain will add anything to the value of "Harrison Chief" and "Indian Chief" colts as harness horses I do believe most sincerely that it is of priceless value to the horses bred for the saddle. It gives lightness of gait without detracting from the substance; but the Denmark breeders have probably done harm to their type in the effort to get park hacks.

As a result of Mr. Johnson's breeding we present a picture of "Golden King," 15 hands 3 inches in height a sorrel stallion of beautiful shade, flaxen mane, star and snip and one white hind foot. Mr. Mat S. Cohen of Lexington, says of him: "Absolutely without a peer in conformation, action and breeding." And if Mr. Cohen does not know I should like to know who does.

The tabulation is not carried out far enough to show "Indian Chief's" breeding. He was a Morgan, being sired by Blood's "Black Hawk" a great grandson of "Justin Morgan" through "Sherman Morgan" and Vermont "Black Hawk." In the pedigree of "Indian Queen," "Golden King's" dam, it will be

noticed that there is a Hambletonian cross. I do not object to this instance as it comes through



"George Wilkes" whose dam in all likelihood was a "Clay" or a "Morgan." The above is "Golden King's" breeding.

Mrs. Gerken's Retirement

THE horse shows in the large Eastern cities will lose in Mrs. John Gerken's retirement from the game one of their chief attractions. Early in May Mrs. Gerken sold all of her show horses at auction and they brought prices that were not at all commensurate with their value and achievements on the tan-bark; indeed some of them may be said to have been given away. It is quite true that horses "keyed-up" to horse show form are not admirable for road use and are likely in ordinary work to lose much of the style which made them successful in the ring. Why Mrs. Gerken retires I do not know. It has been whispered that she has become infatuated with auto-

mobiling and has lost her interest in horses. I do not believe all of that statement. That she may like automobiling is quite possible; but that she should no longer care for horses seems preposterous. If this

preposterous suggestion be founded in fact then this is the saddest blow the horse has received from the bad smelling devil wagon.

Mrs. Gerken has long been acknowledged as the most accomplished whip and rider among American women;

indeed she is in a class by herself. In the show ring she has won more than one thousand ribbons. Among these have been included about everything worth having. My idea is that she is giving up the game because there are no more worlds to conquer.



Mrs. John Gerken's Famous Team "Newsboy" and "Shopgirl." Now the property of Mr. Richard P. McGrann, Lancaster, Pa.



Group of prize winning dachshunds exhibited at Youngstown, Ohio, by the Dalmore Kennels, Port Allegany, Pa.

The Dog of Comedy

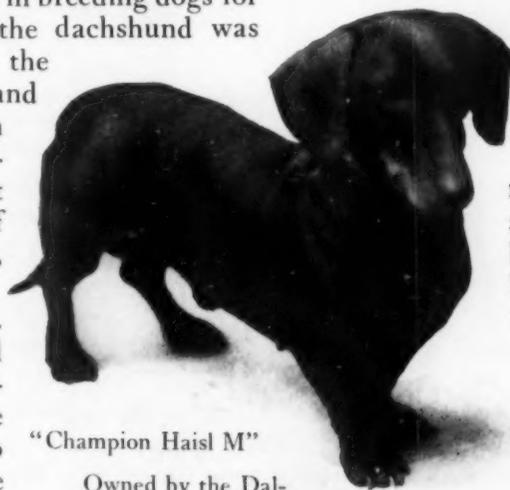
WHENEVER or pretty nearly whenever a German caricaturist wishes to be as funny as he can he puts an exaggerated dachshund in his drawing. This charming little dog is, it seems to me, exaggerated enough in his conformation without taking any further liberties with his very short legs and very long body. This type of dogs, by the way, is a particularly interesting achievement in breeding dogs for a special purpose. Of course the dachshund was created to be able to go under the ground in burrows after vermin and game. I have never seen him so used and I doubt if in America he is to any great extent trained to fulfil the purpose of his creation; that is not the case, however, in Germany. There he is put to practical service. Here he is used as a pet and companion and as he is intelligent and affectionate he is quite worth while; but he needs to be thoroughly broken, otherwise he is wilful and disobedient.

The remarkable group of dachshunds that we print was exhibited at the Youngstown, Ohio, show and the photograph was taken in the bench there. They are owned by the Dalmore Kennels, Port Allegany, Pa. In this group are "Champion Alarich von Weinerwold" (a champion both in Austria and America) and three of his get, all champions, "Fifi" from Cleveland, "Waldman" of Dalmore, and "Hinda," of Dalmore. Also in the group are two more famous

winners and champions—"Haisl M" and "Hardy M." The last two have won first wherever shown. So as to afford a good view of a fine specimen of dachshund standing we print a portrait of "Champion Haisl M."

I do not think this is a dog of great antiquity even in Germany and some writers go so far as to assert that the type is the perpetuation of a freak or a deformity. However this may be he is highly esteemed in Germany and Austria and is used to hunt rabbits as well as for burrowing. Burrowing is his real work, however, and he is rather a terrier than a hound. Misapprehension in England to the meaning of the German word *hund* had an influence on the breeding of the type in Great Britain, the breeders seeking for a hound head rather than terrier head and when a class was first made for the type at the English Bench Shows the dogs were catalogued as "German badger hounds."

The dachshunds were not brought to America until about 1870 and it cannot be said even now that they are very extensively bred by others than Germans who find in them something that reminds them forcibly of the beloved fatherland. "The German Bench Show Standard" says that in general appearance "the dogs should be dwarfed, short legged, elongated, but stiff of figure and muscular."



"Champion Haisl M"

Owned by the Dalmore Kennels, Port Allegany, Pa.

French Bulldogs

THE French bulldog is a comparatively new-comer in this country and his importation and breeding in America is no doubt greatly due to the effort to secure novelties for the popular bench shows that are held through the length and breadth of the land. But they are growing in popularity. They are miniature English bulldogs with bat ears and in disposition they have all the amiable fidelity and courageous loyalty that characterizes the English

bulldog himself. The pictures we are permitted to print are from the kennels of Mr. Arthur P. Bender of Rutherford, N. J. "Countess Posie" is a particularly fine specimen and has won prizes wherever shown and she has been on the bench at such places as Hackensack, Jersey City and New York. She weighs eighteen pounds and was sired by the miniature French bull "Honk's Son," an importation from England.



Prize Winning French Bulldog, "Countess Posie"



French Bulldog, "Golden Beauty"

Owned and Bred by Arthur P. Bender, Rutherford, New Jersey

Rabies in Dogs

By GEORGE H. HART

Pathologist, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

IN the category of infectious diseases rabies stands at the head of those about which the ideas of the general public are most at variance with the actual facts. It is commonly believed that a person bitten by a dog in perfect health is liable to become affected with hydrophobia should the dog develop rabies at any subsequent period, however long afterwards. Consequently believers in this theory are particularly anxious to have the dog killed at once before he has had an opportunity to go mad. Nothing could be more fallacious and at variance with our knowledge of all infectious diseases, and the killing of the dog should always be discouraged.

Until recently it was considered that the dog's saliva

became virulent only three days before the appearance of symptoms of rabies. According to some recent experiments by Nicolas it has been found that the saliva may become virulent six or even eight days before the symptoms develop. Therefore in case the animal remains healthy for ten days after it has bitten the person or animal, no danger need be apprehended from that bite even though the dog develop rabies within the next few weeks.

The curative value of the madstone is still devoutly believed in by a great many people in certain sections of the country. Within the last few years a madstone was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture the owner stating that it had prevented several

cases of rabies and he was anxious for it to be tried by the Bureau. Some of these madstones, properly called hair balls, are obtained from the stomachs of various wild and domestic animals. They are in some cases composed of matted hair which the animal has licked from its body and swallowed; but in the majority of cases they consist of masses of vegetable fiber, such as the awns of clover and beards of grain, which have gradually collected over a considerable period of time and are formed into a spherical shape by the contraction of the gastric walls. Gallstones, intestinal calculi, and in fact any porous stones may be used as madstones.

After a person has been bitten the madstone is applied to the wound, and it is believed that the longer it adheres the more sure it is of preventing the disease. Whether it will stick or not depends entirely on the amount of hemorrhage or discharge from the wound. Where this is profuse the blood infiltrates the meshes of the madstone, soon coagulates or dries, and tends to hold it in place, and it adheres for a considerable time under such circumstances. In these cases the virus is supposed to be removed and the treatment is heralded a success. On the other hand, where the wound is small and the discharge slight there is nothing to hold the stone in place and it immediately falls off. Certain of these madstones have been held in families for three or four generations and are guarded as carefully as any heirloom. Cases have been known where people have made long journeys and paid large sums of money to have a madstone applied. Its specific value against rabies is no greater than that of a piece of blotting paper applied in the same manner. The application of madstones gives the unenlightened public a false sense of security, and their use should be discouraged by all possible means.

It is commonly believed that mad dogs will not go near water, and in case such an animal is seen to ford a creek or lake it is taken as proof that he did not have rabies. This fear of water is a symptom usually marked in human cases, but is never present in the dog at any stage of the disease. Animals in the early stages when running about the country will cross bodies of water without the slightest fear. Even after the throat becomes completely paralyzed

\$19.08 Per Year Buys

\$1000 of Life Insurance

in the

New Low Cost Policy

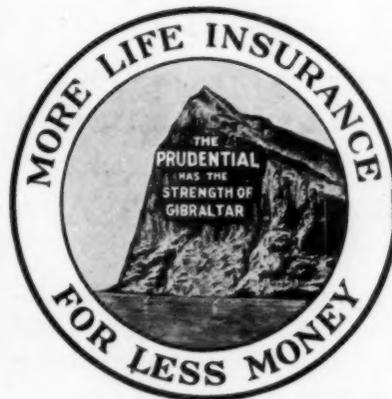
of The

Prudential

at Age 30.

Write today for Rates at Your Age and Specimen Policy.

State Occupation.



80 Million Dollars
New Ordinary Insurance
Sold in 40 Weeks.

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN,
President.

Home Office:
Dept. 25 NEWARK, N. J.



Wilson B. Parker, Architect, Indianapolis

DEXTER BROTHERS'
ENGLISH SHINGLE STAINS

are cheaper than paint, for use on roofs and shingled surfaces, and will outwear paint or any other stain. Paint is bad for shingles for the reason that in drying it forms a skin coat at the base of the shingle which retains the water, thereby causing the shingle to rot from the under or unprotected side. Write for samples.

DEXTER BROTHERS COMPANY

209 Broad Street, - - Boston

AGENTS: H. M. Hooker Co., 128 W. Washington St., Chicago; W. S. Hueston, 22 E. 23d St., New York; John D. S. Potts, 218 Race St., Philadelphia; F. H. McDonald, 619 The Gilbert, Grand Rapids; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; Klatt-Hirsch & Co., 113 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

All Fires Out—But

—an abundance of hot water at every hot water faucet in the house. That's the great advantage of having a Ruud Water Heater—the heater that automatically operates itself. All you have to do is simply turn any hot water faucet for as much or as little hot water as you want. Think of it! The results of the

RUUD Automatic Gas Water Heater

are simply marvelous. There's no heater in the world like it. The faucet starts the water flowing—the water starts the heater—the heater heats the water—the hot water reaches you in ten seconds and flows hot continuously while the faucet is open. Closing the faucet shuts off the gas, and your expense for fuel ceases.

Easy to attach in your basement to pipes already installed.

Our free book explains it all. Write for it to-day, and for names of persons in your town using the Ruud.

RUUD MFG. COMPANY,
Dept. F,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Branches everywhere)

the animal will often constantly attempt to drink water from a pail or bucket if placed within its reach, but, owing to the paralysis of the throat muscles, swallowing is impossible.

The idea is prevalent with many people that dogs are particularly liable to go mad during the so-called "dog days," which extend from the first of July to the middle of August. These days are called "dog days" because they cover the period of time when the dog star Sirius is above the horizon with the sun; they have no connection with the dog. On account of the clemency of the weather dogs probably travel about during this season more than in winter, and hence are slightly more liable to infection. Statistics, however, as well as our own experience about this section of the country, show that the disease is present throughout the year, and seasons have very little if any influence.

STABLE AND KENNEL CORRESPONDENCE

TRAINING GAITED SADDLE HORSES

Orofino, Idaho

CAN you give me the title of a good book on gaiting the saddle horse, i. e., teaching him to walk, single foot, fox trot, canter, etc.?

If there is no book published giving such instructions, can you not give us some instructions in your very interesting and instructive magazine?

JOHN W. GIVENS.

There is no good book on the subject, nor have I ever seen an article on the subject that was lucid and enlightening. It has been so long since I owned or rode a gaited saddle horse, that is a horse trained in the five gaits, that I do not feel competent to formulate the instruction myself. But I have been fortunate in securing the promise of Mr. Mat. S. Cohen of Lexington, Ky., that he will send me an article on the subject. I hope to have this article for an early number of HOUSE AND GARDEN.

KENNEL PLANS

Milwaukee, Wis.

I am a reader of your publication HOUSE AND GARDEN and the thought occurred to me that perhaps you were in a position to give me a little information regarding dog kennels.

What I desire are kennels for five

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—FREE

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.

House and Garden

or six dogs, large and small, and if you have any cuts or sketches of such a kennel, I would appreciate it if you would forward same to me.

If you are not in position to give me any information regarding same, can you refer me to someone who is?

I thank you in advance for your prompt reply and enclose stamped return envelope for the purpose

L. J. MUELLER, JR.

In a general way I should say that any building constructed for kennel use should be quite simple and very easy to keep clean. None but toy dogs should be coddled and kept in a place artificially heated. The best simple single kennels I have used have been water-tight barrels, placed on a board flooring with the entrance through one head. In a forthcoming number we shall treat on this subject in detail.

STABLE PLANS

Faribault, Minn.

Can you tell me of any architects' publication giving plans of stables? I do not know to whom to write for this, and as you have a Stable and Kennel Department in your magazine, you may be able to give me the desired information.

E. WHIPPLE.

We printed plans of stables in the December, 1907, number of HOUSE AND GARDEN. There are several books on the subject but probably that of Byng Giraud, an English publication, would be most useful. "The Architectural Review" of Boston published a special edition devoted to "Stables and Farm Buildings" some time ago, but we fear it is out of print.

AUTOMOBILES

(Continued from page 24.)

will not be racked by long drives in the country, although it is unsuited for anything in the nature of touring. It is perfectly feasible for the mistress to drive ten or fifteen miles into the city in it, make a shopping excursion among the big stores and return home in an afternoon. It is an ideal car for taking the small children to and from school in stormy weather, and when open is as comfortable as a victoria for long evening

Perfect Water Supply Service for your Country or Suburban Home. Send for our 64 page catalogue No. 44. See our advertisement in June issue. Kewanee Water Supply Co., Kewanee, Illinois.

The New Building Felt



(LINEN FELT MADE FROM FLAX FIBRE)

38 TIMES AS EFFECTIVE AS BUILDING PAPER

TO EXCLUDE COLD, HEAT OR NOISES
NOT EXPENSIVE—500 Million Yards now in use.
Sold by Hardware and Building Material Dealers.

Send for FREE SAMPLE

WRITE UNION FIBRE CO.

45 Fibre Ave. - Winona, Minn.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY,
Distributors, Cincinnati

Branches and Warehouses in all large cities in the U. S., Canada and Mexico.



PLANT

Sober Paragon

The Only Large, Sweet
CHESTNUT

The nuts are large in size, being from 3 to 4 inches or more in circumference, and have a sweetness of flavor equal to the native sweet chestnut.

Ornamental—Profitable.

For lawn or park its beautiful dark, rich waxy green foliage makes it a most stately tree.

The **Sober Paragon Chestnut** is a hardy, rapid grower and begins bearing when two years old.

Prof. N. S. Davis, Bucknell University, says: "It is one of the most remarkable discoveries of this decade."



Copyrighted 1908.

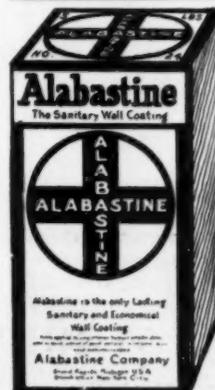
To every Sober Paragon Chestnut Tree, when shipped, is attached a metal seal upon which is impressed the words "SOBER PARAGON" as illustrated herewith.

For full information, testimonials, etc., address

GLEN BROTHERS,

Sole Agents.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Home Healthfulness

The Alabastined home is beautiful in its evenness of color, harmonious in its soft, velvety effects, and healthful because there are no breeding places for disease germs or insects.

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

costs less and lasts longer. Anyone can apply it. We have an interesting book, illustrated in colors, showing actual samples of the delightful Alabastine tints, with much useful information. Send 2c U.S. stamp for it.

The Alabastine Co., 921 Grandville Ave, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dept. V, 105 Water Street, New York City.



CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

5lb Sealed Boxes Only!
BEST SUGAR FOR TEA AND COFFEE.

ON STARTING YOUR GREENHOUSE RIGHT



Upon its right construction depends the success of your greenhouse. The importance of the right start is set forth in an interesting way in our greenhouse booklet. Send for it.

HITCHINGS & COMPANY,

1170 Broadway, New York

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.

**TERRA COTTA
AND POTTERY**



No. 188

22 in wide

Italian Pots, Sun-dials,
Flower Boxes, Statuary,
Vases, etc., for garden or
interior decoration.

William Galloway,

3218 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Catalogue sent upon request.

**ARE YOU INTERESTED
IN ENAMELS**

for Interior or Exterior finishing—
High gloss effect, Dull Matte
effect or Dead Flat finish?

Then write to the

**oldest manufacturers
of Enamels in America**

THE THOMSON WOOD FINISHING CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Inventors and sole makers
of **Porcelite** Enamels

Write to-day for suggestions on any
problem in interior finishing now before
you.

Address Dept. "C" for booklets, etc.

"The Enamel House"

FIRST IN THE FIELD

in this case means

STRONGEST - FINEST - BEST

Peerless Mortar Colors

Send for color card and booklet

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.

Paint and Varnish Manufacturers

Established 1844

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 noise-
less and perfect. †Made in Wrought
Bronze and Steel.

THE STANLEY WORKS

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

rides out into the open country. And for attending dances, card parties and other social gatherings in the evenings, particularly in winter, it is just the proper vehicle. In cost the landaulet ranks with the small touring car fully equipped with folding top and storm curtains, and ranges from \$1,600 to \$4,000.

So recent is the development of this style of motor car that few of the automobile catalogues brought out during the past winter illustrate and describe the model. Nevertheless many of the leading manufacturers are bringing out these new models to meet the sudden demand for town cars, which have become extremely popular in New York and other large cities this last winter and may be expected to find many enthusiastic owners in suburban places before next winter. It will not then be customary for village residents to lay up their cars through December, January, February and March, as heretofore.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH

(Continued from page 30.)

THE GARDEN

best there. If the soil is not naturally damp the frequent use of the hose must be resorted to.

Ferns can be transplanted at any time of the year from their forest homes if care is taken to keep about the roots a good quantity of soil. They should be set in a shady place and well soaked with water. While the ground is thoroughly wet about them, apply mulch and that will aid in the retention of moisture. Well watered and mulched, they will not need cultivation and but little further attention. While out in the woods on picnics and jaunts the taking home and planting out of ferns proves a delightful undertaking—it always associates them with pleasant memories.

High winds are liable to break dahlias and golden glow, and as a protection they should be well staked. If the stem is broken or severely bent the plant is ruined.

All parts of the garden must be watched for insects which are liable to infest the plants.

Tobacco soap, which may be obtained from the druggist or nurseryman,

is a good insecticide for general use. It should be used early on outdoor plants preventing attacks of insects and insuring healthy growth. It can be used with equal advantage on plants during winter.

Bordeaux mixture, a standard preparation, is fine for plants affected with mildew and all fungous diseases.

Kerosene emulsion, made by using a half pound of hard soap to one gallon of boiling water and two gallons of kerosene, is used as a summer wash for scale, and is recommended for destroying all kinds of plant lice and aphids.

Cyclamen can be made to bloom for a long time if it is kept in a cool room and given a moderate amount of water. About this time the plant can be dried off and laid on its side in a shady place for two months. In the fall repot in a compost of one-third each soil, sand and manure.

The baby rambler rose comes nearest to being a perpetual bloomer of all plants. It should be kept in a sunny window in a temperature of about sixty to sixty-five degrees. In summer it may be placed outside. About its only foe is the red spider, which can be kept down by syringing.

Cosmos makes a lovely late bloomer, fine blooms often appearing even after frost. It is not too soon to plant a few seeds now. Naturally the plant is of slow growth but it will respond surprisingly to good fertilization and cultivation. It makes an excellent keeper as a cut flower.

Attention to the lawn cannot be too often urged as the oftener the grass is mowed, the better it will withstand dry weather. If it becomes necessary to apply water during the summer months, and it usually does, do it thoroughly. A little wetting or sprinkling with the good-for-nothing lawn sprinkler is worse than none.

Enough water should be applied so that the ground below the sod becomes thoroughly soaked, thus attracting the roots downward. Do not use the lawn mower when the grass is wet. If you have a thin, weedy spot in the lawn,

Preserve and Beautify Your Shingles

by staining them with

Cabot's Shingle Stains

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



Clark & Russell, Architects, Boston

MENNEN'S Borated Talcum
TOILET POWDER

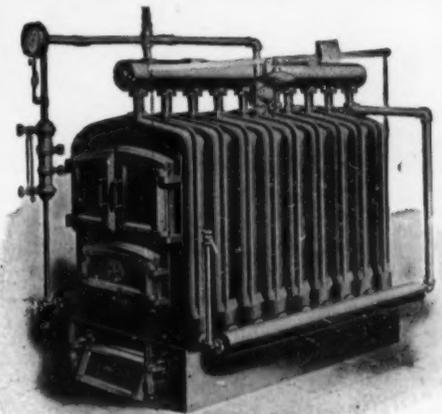
"The Box that lox"

"YOUNG AMERICA"
cannot begin too early to realize the value of a well groomed appearance. Advise the daily use of

Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder the first necessity in the nursery, the satisfying finish of the bath and the shave. Mennen's prevents and relieves Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, and all skin troubles of summer. For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox", with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1849. Sold everywhere, or by mail, 25 cents. Sample free.

Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.
Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets. Sample free.
MENNEN'S SEN YANG TOILET POWDER, Oriental Odor } No Samples
MENNEN'S BORATED SKIN SOAP, (blue wrapper) }
Specially prepared for the nursery.

Send 2c. postage for one set Mennen's Bridge Whist Talles, (6 tables.)



Mercer Boiler for Steam and Hot Water Heating

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.

MILLS SAFETY BOILERS

THE H. B. SMITH CO.

Factory, Westfield, Mass.

728 Arch St., Philadelphia

THE Velvet Grip

CUSHION RUBBER BUTTON

HOSE SUPPORTER
WORN ALL OVER THE WORLD

DO NOT BE DECEIVED
BY BUTTONS MADE OF WOOD PAINTED OR COLORED TO IMITATE RUBBER

THIS GUARANTY COUPON—IN YELLOW
IS ATTACHED THIS WAY TO EVERY PAIR OF THE GENUINE — BE SURE IT'S THERE

Sample Pair, Mercorized 25c., Silk 50c.
Mailed on receipt of price
GEORGE FROST COMPANY, Makers
BOSTON

THE **Velvet Grip** CUSHION RUBBER BUTTON
HOSE SUPPORTER
IS GUARANTEED TO DEALER AND USER AGAINST IMPERFECTIONS

THE BUTTONS AND LOOPS ARE LICENSED FOR USE ON THIS HOSE SUPPORTER ONLY.



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

**HIGH GRADE PRESSED METAL
SASH PULLEYS**



Made with Plain Axles, Roller Bearings and Ball Bearings

Combination Groove for Chain or Cord

CATALOG SENT UPON REQUEST

The American Pulley Co.

29th and Bristol Streets

PHILADELPHIA PA.

THE BEST SASH CORD MADE



EVERY FOOT IS STAMPED
"SILVER LAKE A"



Detail of Fountain by C. J. Barnhorn, Sculptor.

Made by

ROOKWOOD POTTERY COMPANY

CINCINNATI

Eastern Office, 1 Madison Ave., New York

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.)



Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns

Suitable for Pergolas, Porches or Interior Use

are made exclusively by

HARTMANN-SANDERS COMPANY

Elston & Webster Aves., Chicago, Ill.

Eastern Office, 1123 Broadway, New York City.
Send for catalogue P 19 of columns, or P 29 of sun-dials, pedestals, etc.

scratch it over with the rake and sow grass seed very thick. Thick grass will drive out the weeds.

THE EDITOR'S TALKS

(Continued from page 31.)

mantel shelf of wood, like the standing woodwork of the room often solves the problem acceptably. This may be set against the brick or tile facing. If brick is used about the fireplace, the rough purple red of clinker brick in certain rooms is attractive and appropriate; also the smoother, lighter colored bricks are sometimes effective. Tile also may be used most decoratively when the simple mantel shelf is employed.

There are firms who supply facing and hearth of tile in beautiful design and color and the shelf may be added when it is set in place. Brackets of brick or tile, or wrought iron brackets may be used to support it. Rough brick should never be used for the hearth owing to the difficulty in keeping it free from dust and cinders. A smooth tile or brick set in mortar of the same color well smoothed should be chosen, or a hearth of cement may be appropriately used with brick or tile. There are stains now on the market which may be used on cement to reproduce the color of the tile in the hearth.

The selection of floor coverings or rugs for the house of moderate cost is a question in which the householder, who is furnishing, is largely interested and it is a question which cannot be treated too seriously, as it is of supreme importance from a decorative view-point to choose for this purpose something which is suitable in every way. Where the color motif is established, either by wall covering, wood trim, tile, drapery or upholstered furniture, the selection of rugs or carpet must be made with these well in mind.

Where wall coverings, drapery or furniture covering show a figured surface, a plain floor covering or one which shows two or three tones of the same color, should be employed. Where the walls are plain or two toned in color, floor coverings and draperies may show figures in modified degree.

There are many domestic rugs made which are serviceable and also artistic in pattern and color. A domestic rug showing a Khiva design in shades of dull red, orange, blue and ivory, is

moderate in price and extremely durable as well as being decoratively adaptable to various rooms. The cost of a rug of this kind in size nine by twelve is \$50.00. A variety of designs and colors in rugs, are put out by the same manufacturers who are specializing on this particular weave.

The fabric of the rugs is made from wools especially selected and the purchaser is insured the utmost service from them. These rugs are now carried by most of the large dealers throughout the country and with the great variety of plain colors and designs in which they come, something suitable to rooms of almost any character may be found. Where a less expensive rug is desired either for the living-rooms or bedrooms of a house, the best make of body Brussels is a wise purchase, as these give good wear and may be procured in a wide selection of colors and designs.

While we have not entirely gotten away from the old floral patterns which twenty years ago were so prevalent, they fortunately are offered in a less and less degree each year, which shows clearly that the public is growing away from them and are turning to the more conventional and simpler designs. There are also a variety of rag rugs now on the market and these can be obtained in colors to suit any room, that is, they may be made to order if not in stock. Some of these rugs show a two-tone center and are made with borders showing conventional design. In sizes nine by twelve these cost \$27.50 and where simple Colonial furnishing is carried out in the bedrooms are very appropriate and attractive.

CORRESPONDENCE

DECORATION OF MILLINERY SHOWROOM

Kansas writes: I am just about opening a millinery shop in a thriving Western town. I want the showroom to be artistic and attractive and of light color. The room I wish to use is thirty-two feet long and sixteen feet wide. Can you suggest a good way to finish my woodwork, which must be painted as the wood is very common.

I should like to use a large screen at the rear of the room and have the book-keeper's desk placed behind it. Would it be possible to have a glass in the top of the screen so that he might see all who

DUTCH HALL DESK

(A Suggestion)

Our Specialty is Cottage Furniture



No. 2046

Can be obtained finished or unfinished to be stained to match interiors. A request will bring pictures of 200 distinctive patterns.

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

William Leavens & Co.

Manufacturers

32 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

NEPONSET
SHEATHING PAPER
Keeps Houses Warm

**USED ON
THE
WHITE
HOUSE**



NEPONSET is no better for being on the White House, but NEPONSET is there because it is better.

What it does for the White House it will do for your house. It will keep it warm in winter because cold cannot pass it—cool in summer because heat can't get through—and free from dampness at every season of the year.

Common sheathing materials such as rosin-sized papers and tarred felts are a poor investment—they crack and tear open and do little good. Neponset waterproof sheathing lasts as long as the house on which it is used.

Ask your architect. NEPONSET—the smallest building item—saves a third of your heating cost each year. IT PAYS TO BE COMFORTABLE, WHEN COMFORT PAYS.

Send for samples and ask for advice on any building problem. We've a special Building Counsel Department for just that service and our advice is free.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Established 1817. East Walpole, Mass., and Hamilton, Ont.



Period lighting fixtures from classic to modern.

Every detail carefully developed in a most complete line for your inspection. Architects' designs carefully executed. Sketches submitted on request.



Reading Hardware Co.
Manufacturers,
617 Market Street, Phila., Pa.



**Oil for Both Sides
Of the Cylinders**

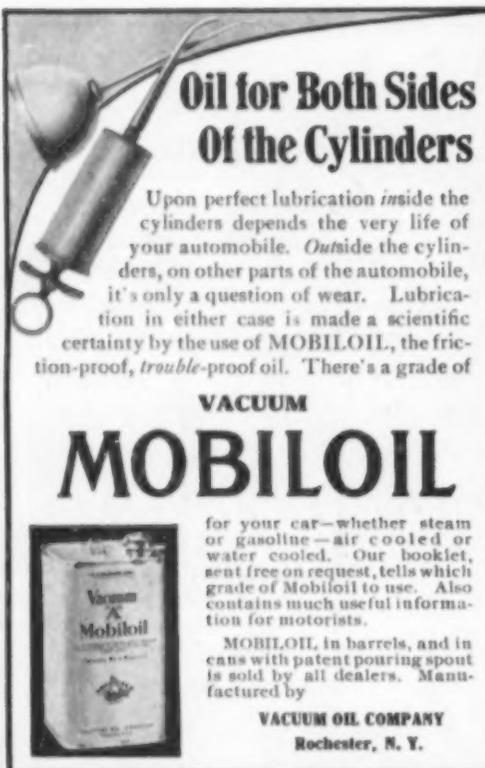
Upon perfect lubrication *inside* the cylinders depends the very life of your automobile. *Outside* the cylinders, on other parts of the automobile, it's only a question of wear. Lubrication in either case is made a scientific certainty by the use of MOBIL-OIL, the friction-proof, trouble-proof oil. There's a grade of

**VACUUM
MOBIL-OIL**

for your car—whether steam or gasoline—air cooled or water cooled. Our booklet, sent free on request, tells which grade of Mobiloil to use. Also contains much useful information for motorists.

MOBIL-OIL, in barrels, and in cans with patent pouring spout is sold by all dealers. Manufactured by

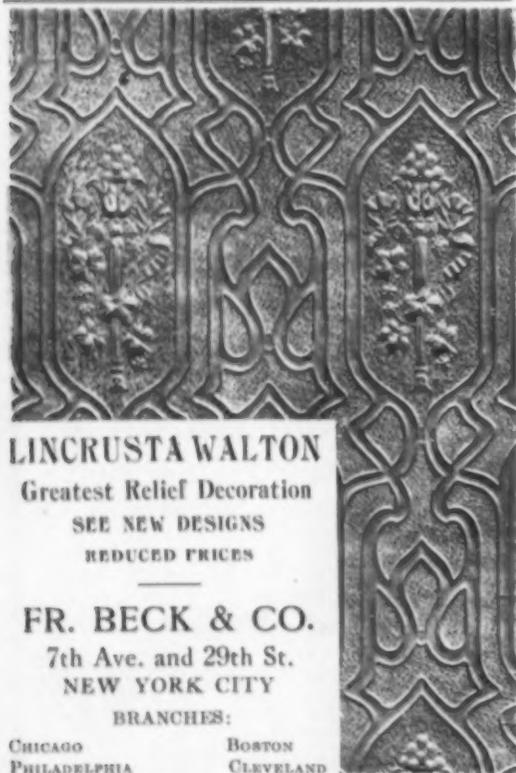
**VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y.**



LINCRUSTA WALTON
Greatest Relief Decoration
SEE NEW DESIGNS
REDUCED PRICES

FR. BECK & CO.
7th Ave. and 29th St.
NEW YORK CITY

BRANCHES:
CHICAGO BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND



SPECIAL JULY OFFER
\$8.50 worth of Magazines for \$4.75.

McCLURE'S
DELINEATOR
WORLD'S WORK
House & Garden

**\$8.50 value
for \$4.75**

Send us at once \$4.75 and we will send you each of the above magazines for one year

House & Garden
Winston Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

**VITREOUS CHINAWARE
FOR THE
HOME BATH-ROOM**



PLATE 986-K

THE bath-room for your home should receive the most careful attention of any room in the house. Absolute sanitation is the aim of civilized people, and the sanitation of your home bath-room is your first consideration. Without sanitary fixtures this object cannot be reached, no matter how good the workmen may be who instal the bathtub, washstand or closet bowl and flush tank.

For reasons of cleanliness and durability solid white vitreous china ware is firmly established as the nearest possible perfection in bath-room sanitary equipment. For many reasons vitreous china closets and closet flushing tanks, as above illustrated, demand your serious consideration. Being made of a solid white vitreous china ware, they are impervious to the action of water or acids, having no seams there is no danger of warping, and the surface being a clear hard glaze baked into the body of the ware as an integral part, paint and varnish troubles are eliminated. No metal lining is needed, therefore the dangers of corrosion are not to be feared, and the cost of vitreous china fixtures does not exceed that of a closet with the usual metal-lined wooden tank.

Of the hardness of rock, simplicity of operation, ease of cleansing and beauty of design, vitreous china closets and closet flushing tanks are acknowledged the ideal fixtures for the home bath-room.

We are the largest manufacturers in the world of these fixtures, and will gladly send further information if you will write us.

**The Trenton
Potteries Company**

MAIN OFFICES AND WORKS,
TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.
THE CANADIAN-TRENTON POTTERIES CO., LTD.,
ST. JOHN'S, QUEBEC.

come into the shop? Any ideas as to wall covering, arrangement of room, floor covering and standards on which to display the hats as well as treatment for two large French plate windows will be gratefully received.

Answer:—Treat the woodwork of your room with an enamel showing a good ivory tone. Divide your side wall into panels about four feet six in width setting full length mirrors in alternate spaces. The mirrors to be framed in flat molding like the woodwork. The intervening panels of the wall to be covered with pale green two-toned striped flock paper. Great care should be exercised in the selection of this to obtain exactly the proper shade. An apple green is advised and it should be rather pastel in effect. A curved shelf twenty-four inches deep could be set about two feet from the floor in front of each mirror with supporting legs curved and carved if desired, all of these to be finished like the woodwork. In front of each mirror place a delicate chair finished with the enamel and having a white cane seat and back.

The ceiling of the room should be ivory white and the wood or plaster cornice the same. Dropping over each mirror and at either side, electric lights should be placed, covered with pale, amber shades (this makes a particularly becoming light). A margin of two feet of hard wood should show on either side of the two-toned green Wilton carpet which should extend the length of the room. All fixtures should be of dull old brass and the carved wood standards which hold the hats on exhibition should be finished in gold.

Instead of a screen at the rear of the room, a lattice partition is advised, this to be finished with the ivory enamel and vines, ivy preferable, trained over it. This will not be an expensive decoration. Green wall covering is suggested as being a color which will harmonize with any other color effects shown in the room.

At your French plate windows hang thin crinkled silk curtains in a shade of green slightly deeper than the walls, allowing them to extend only to the sill. Finish with a three-inch hem and run by a casing at the top on a small brass rod. These curtains should slip easily on the rod and be well pushed back, outlining and framing the window.

GOOD REPRODUCTIONS IN FURNITURE

Where can I get a few choice pieces of mahogany furniture? I do not want antiques but the best reproductions to be found. I prefer my furniture to grow old in *my* service and that of my family.

Answer:—Many people feel as you do in regard to buying old furniture and to-day it is quite possible to obtain accurate and well-built reproductions of most of the fine old pieces. We are glad to send you the names of certain makers whom we are sure will give you satisfaction and upon whose word as to the faithfulness of the reproductions you can absolutely depend.

STAINING UNDER WAX

Would you advise me to use a stain on my hard wood floors which I purpose waxing?

Answer:—It is quite impossible to give you specified advice in regard to this matter as there are several points which must be taken into consideration, namely, the character of wood, the use to which the room will be put, and its style of furnishing. Ordinarily on oak floors a light stain is desirable and this will darken with time. There is a firm making a specialty of wax finishes who can supply you with full information and to them I would advise you to write. I enclose their address.

GARDEN CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 32.)

eighteen inches from the bottom, and one at the top. The other size is merely one foot longer, but has two loops along the wire and one at the top, the loops being one foot apart. These stakes should be inserted ten to twelve inches in the ground. While on this subject it might be well to call attention to the fact that when inserting a stake for any plant, but especially a tall heavy one, the stake may seem firm and secure, especially if the soil is hard and dry, but when heavy rains come, which are often accompanied by strong winds, the soil becomes soft and soggy and if the stakes have not been driven well down the swaying of the plant not only loosens the stake, but often pulls them up a few inches, destroying their efficiency.

If the soil is dry and hard when staking dahlias, asters, golden glow or any



FINE OLD DRESDEN GROUP—GILDED CARVED WOOD STAND—BY LOCKE

The A. J. Crawford Co. announce the removal of "The Little Shop" from 1 East 31st Street to 251 Fifth Avenue, corner of 28th Street. Their entire business is now under one roof.
Antiques and Reproductions

The A. J. Crawford Co.
251-255 Fifth Avenue, New York.



A wide range of choice in all prominent Architectural styles is afforded purchasers of

RUSSWIN
HARDWARE

Warren Design
Colonial

Booklet of Colonial Hardware will be furnished on request.

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

New Britain, Conn.

No. 26 West Twenty-Sixth Street, New York

No. 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

- The Standard of Excellence -



in Builders'
Fine Hardware

With Correct Designs in
all the Leading Schools of
Art is found in the produc-
tions of

**P. & F.
CORBIN**

N. W. Corner
Eighth and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA
FACTORIES
New Britain, Conn.

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 City

CHICAGO: 150 Lake Street.
ST. LOUIS: 218-220 Chestnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA: 118-120 North 8th Street.
SAN FRANCISCO:
OAKLAND: } CAL.
E. 11th Street and 3d Avenue.
BOSTON: 232 Summer Street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: 229 South Meridian St.

BALTIMORE: 114 West Baltimore Street.
BUFFALO: 600 Prudential Building.
PITTSBURGH: 913-915 Liberty Avenue.
SPOKANE, WASH.: 163 S. Lincoln Street.
Sole European Depot, Anglo-American Rubber Co., Ltd., 58 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E. C.

plant where heavy stakes are used, first make a hole with a crowbar, and then drive the stake with a mallet.

For dahlias of ordinary height use broom handles. These may be obtained from dealers in broom material, who also keep mop handles, a few of which come handy for very tall plants. These may be painted brown, green or gray and last some years. Bamboo canes come in ten to fifteen feet lengths and do not cost much. They may be cut into proper lengths, the lighter points being used for slender plants and work at the front of the border, and the thicker canes for heavy work. One can also buy what are called "pipe stem" canes, being the tips only, running four to six feet in length. These are splendid to use, being slender, but quite strong. One can buy wooden sticks, painted green, but often they are cross-grained and not durable. There are a few plants, broad and spreading in character like the peony, that are more readily staked by using a ring of heavy wire supported by three wire legs.

For peonies of some age take their circumference when at a summer's maturity, immediately under the top foliage and allow for future growth. Say the circumference is four feet. Cut telephone wire into lengths five and one-half feet long, looping one end to form an eye, and the other end to form a hook. Cut three legs for each loop about three feet long, bending an eye at one end large enough to slip the ring into. The first season the hoops are too wide for the plant. Draw them in closer allowing the ends of the ring to lap and tie in place. When the plants grow too large for the rings, place the rings in proper position and run a string from loop to hook to complete the circle. This is a splendid way to stake the peony, as the foliage entirely hides the support.

Under ordinary conditions this is all the support the peony requires, but when growth is strong and the situation an exposed one, the flower stems may lop over after heavy rains, so if one is very particular and desires to prevent it, the above described iron or cane stakes may be used, in addition to the ring, placing one to each flower stalk and removing after blooming.

In the general line of staking you can be an artist, not disturbing the natural habit of a plant, or a bungler, hugging it to a single stake as a mother

House and Garden

would embrace a prodigal son upon his return. Take a group of the hardy garden phlox. First place a slender stake at the four corners of each plant in the outer row standing each outward—run a string from stake to stake, thus encircling the plant and if the stool is a large one run the strings across through the plant. Draw one flower stalk out from under the string, or better still, leave it outside when running the string, and tie it to the outside of the stake to hide it. Then run strings from stakes already in, across the bed here and there, adding stakes where needed until each plant is supported. If well done, but little evidence of staking is seen and no storm will blow them down. Most all plants require three to four stakes each but one will do to hollyhocks, single stalked lilies, etc. Delphiniums if exposed should be staked when about three feet tall, and often again, with taller stakes. Canes may be cut long enough for certain plants that may grow a little taller afterwards, just below a joint. This leaves a hollow space in the center several inches deep, into which the slender points of a cane may be thrust, thus splicing and elongating a cane already in place. When the season is over tie the stakes in bundles according to lengths and place under cover, and they will do duty again.

TREATMENT FOR LILAC BUSHES

I am writing you to ask as to the best treatment for some lilac bushes that persistently refuse to bloom. They are twenty years old, and in all that time have not borne a dozen blooms. In my neighbor's yard not over a hundred feet away are two bushes literally loaded with bloom. My bushes have plenty of light and air and are as well situated as the others. I have tried cutting back but it does no good. I have been advised to prune the roots, but prefer to get advice ere doing so. Will manuring help? They are the old-fashioned variety.

I shall look for a reply in the columns of the HOUSE AND GARDEN.

B. H. I.

It is not an unusual thing for lilacs not to bloom until they are five or six years old especially the white, *Alba grandiflora* but when they have remained for twenty years without blooming freely, there

LOUISVILLE SHOW ROOMS



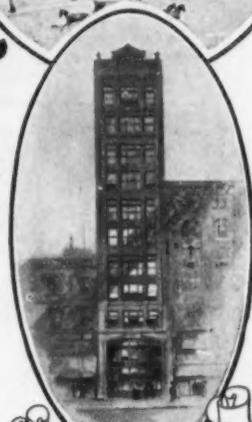
NEW ORLEANS SHOW ROOMS

CLEVELAND SHOW ROOMS



PITTSBURG SHOW ROOMS

"Standard"
"Green & Gold" Label
PLUMBING FIXTURES
 Are sold by First-Class
 Plumbers in every
 Town and City in
 the World



NEW YORK SHOW ROOMS

The magnitude of our organization is alone sufficient testimony of the superiority of "Standard" "Green and Gold" Guarantee Label Plumbing Fixtures. It is self-evident that no such organization could be created and maintained without supremacy of quality as a basis.

When purchasing the plumbing equipment for your home you should insist that every fixture bear the "Standard" "Green and Gold" label. Genuine "Standard" Fixtures are the most sanitary and the most durable equipment procurable at any price. This "Standard" label is therefore a protection you cannot afford to be without. Under no circumstances accept a fixture without the "Green and Gold" Guarantee Label, as any fixture without it is an inferior substitute.

Every householder should have our beautifully illustrated 100-page book, "MODERN BATHROOMS." This book gives you information on sanitary matters that will save you many dollars in building or remodeling your home. Write for it now. Enclose 6c. postage and give us the name of your architect and plumber (if selected).

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

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street.

Pittsburgh: 949 Penn Avenue.

Louisville: 325-329 West Main Street.
 London, Eng.: 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.

New Orleans: Cor. Baronne & St. Josephs Sts.
 Cleveland: 648-652 Huron Road, S. E.



NEW YORK WAREHOUSE



LONDON SHOW ROOMS



BOSTON WAREHOUSE

A Butler's Pantry Door

should swing both ways; should close gently and without noise and stop at once at the centre without vibrating. The only way to accomplish this is to use the "BARDSLEY" CHECKING HINGE. It goes in the floor under the door and there are no ugly projections on the door.



JOSEPH BARDSLEY

147-151 Baxter Street

New York City

VERY SPECIAL

Until July 15, not later, we will accept one dollar in full payment for 6 months' subscription to

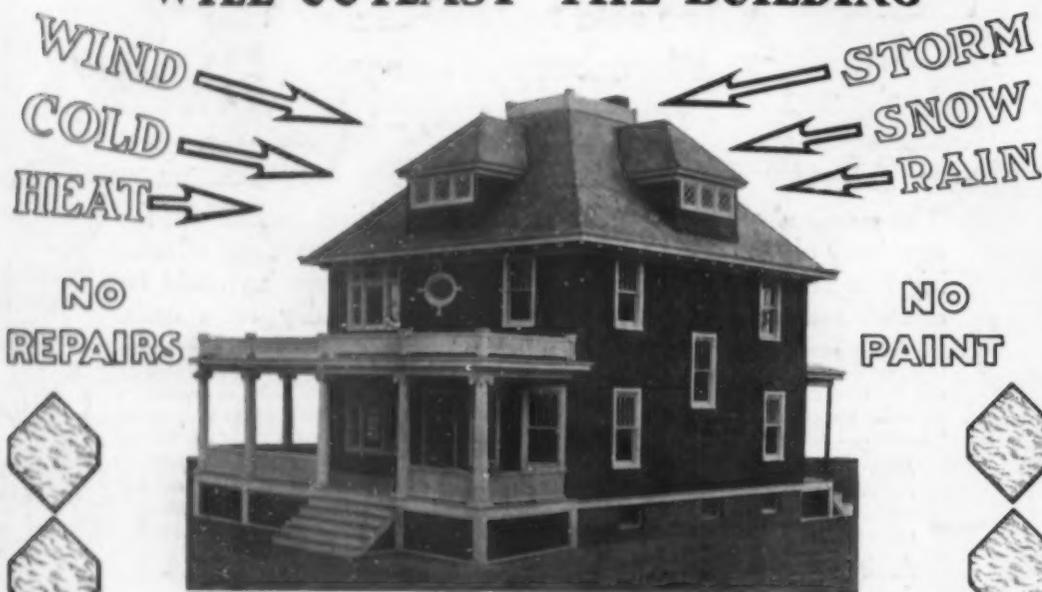
House & Garden

1006-1016 Arch Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTURY SHINGLES

WILL OUTLAST THE BUILDING



A Life Time Without Repairs

Asbestos "Century" Shingles will outlive the Building without either Paint or Repairs

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 roofing.

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.

must be something radically wrong. Are you sure they did not bloom ten years or more back and since then become a mass of suckers that impoverish the soil? In the treatment of lilacs it is well to allow only enough suckers to grow that are needed to make a fair size plant and to allow the removal of the older main stems when they have become too straggly. Root pruning will often induce them to bloom. If your shrubs exhibit a mass of suckers, take them up next fall and tear or cut the roots to pieces and save young, healthy canes possessing good roots and replant them. If placed again in the same position, remove at least a wheelbarrow of soil from each hole and replace it with good soil. That from a cornfield, vegetable garden or even fresh loam from a pasture is best, and add some well rotted manure.

If not a mass of suckers, you can root-prune by digging a trench around the stems close enough to cut a fair quantity of roots. If you do take them up, why not replace them with some of the finer lilacs now sold quite cheaply. Among the good varieties of the common lilac are *Cærulea superba* (Ellwanger & Barry's)—Charles X—Louis Van Houtte among the darker ones and Marie Légraye a white. Then there is the Hungarian lilac, *Syringa Josikæa*, of tree-like growth and *S. villosa* from Japan that blooms two weeks after the ordinary lilacs are through.

Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia, have issued neat folders setting forth the lasting qualities of their white lead and other products, which will prove interesting to any house owner who is about to have a house painted, either interiorly or exteriorly. The company invite attention to their specialties, Paint Spirits and Safrin Durable Green. A request addressed to them will bring a copy of the folders which give full particulars and should prove of interest and value.

During July and August the *Magnolia tripetala* is at its best display. The conical seed pods are then ripe and are of a deep pink color. The beauty of the tree then is far greater than when it is in flower in May. In many ways it is the most ornamental of all magnolias.—*Florists' Exchange.*