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"THE HOUSE WITH THE BLUE BLINDS"

Thus Electus D. Litchfield, architect, names his recently completed house which crowns a valley head, facing the Sound at New Canaan, Conn. Painted white and with soft old green blue blinds, it is typically New England in character, full of old-fashioned furniture and old-time details of construction and finish

House & Garden

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VOL. XXVIII—No. 3 SEPTEMBER, 1915

# A Good Country Club for the Small Town

THE RIVER VALLEY CLUB NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY. —A TYPE THAT SATISFIED ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF A SMALL COMMUNITY—DECORATION BY COOPERATION—A PAYING $10,000 INVESTMENT

WILLIAM B. POWELL

ONE of the most interesting phases of modern American life is the country club. It has formed the substance for many articles and I shall not dwell on its familiar features here, but I do want to call attention to a type of house which is ideal for small communities to follow when planning a country club which must be built on modest lines.

Many an American town of five thousand inhabitants boasts of its country club and many more would do so if they were not afraid of the expense involved. To be sure, it costs money to keep up good golf links, but if one is not particular plenty of fun and exercise—which is the main thing, after all—may be found on only fair links. On the other hand, there are plenty of other outdoor sports for a country club which do not require much money for their upkeep—tennis, archery, boating, and, in winter, skating and tobogganing.

As the center of the community's social life, the modern country club must have facilities for dances, dinner parties, etc. So the club house itself is often an obstacle in the way of a new country club. Many persons have an idea that a country club must necessarily be a huge building like the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, the Piping Rock Club on Long Island or one of the many elaborate clubs which are found around every large

With the exception of the kitchen, pantries, etc., the first floor is one big room. In this white paint and chintz are the main decorative factors. The floor is finished for dancing and covered with a light woven rug of neutral tones

The river side of the lounge is mostly windows that command the view. Hangings at these windows and at the doors have been made moisture proof with shellac. The wicker chairs are painted black and upholstered in black fabric, on which are sewed designs from the chintz

A like simplicity in decoration prevails upstairs. Here can be noticed the lighting fixtures which were made by one of the members from oval-shaped tin plates. Painted white and stenciled with a design taken from the chintz, they are both novel and attractive

city. Too many clubs have groaned for years under the taxes due to the over-ambitious aims of its architects.

Just because a club house must be built economically does not mean that it must be unattractive. I have seen so many of these small country clubs which could be made much more attractive if only a little taste—not money—had been employed. The English have learned the secret of attractive club houses. You can see them all along their beloved Thames, and the building which I am describing as ideal for America resembles a Thames club house in many ways.

It is called the River Valley Club and is on the Ohio River about seven miles out of Louisville, Ky.—only two miles from the Louisville Country Club, which is not on the river. A great many members of this little club are also members of the big club. They wanted, first of all, a club where they could indulge in water sports—but they also wanted a place that would be more cozy and informal.

Looking at the building from the road you would hardly recognize it as a club. It is, of course, quite small and the style is not one that one usually associates with clubs. The view of the exterior shown here was taken shortly after it was completed, so it looks a trifle bare. You can readily imagine what an attractive picture it will present in summer with bright flower boxes and awnings against the white clapboard and green shutters.

The first floor is entirely one big room, with the exception of the kitchen, pantry, etc. The room is shaped like a right angle, one side being almost all windows overlooking the river.

The secret of the club's interior attractiveness is the fact that its decorative scheme has been carried out with the utmost simplicity. There is no jarring note in the way of an ornate clock, heavy picture or any one of the many things which a poor decorator might have allowed to be introduced.

White paint and chintz are the main factors of decoration. The walls, rafters, ceiling and woodwork of the main room are painted white, or, I might better say, ivory. The floor is finished for dancing and on it are light, woven rugs in a neutral shade so as not to detract from the brilliant coloring of the chintz hangings and upholstering.

The chintz has a black background on which is a profusion of bright flowers and gorgeous birds. Except for the two large couches before the fireplace, the furniture is wicker or else plain painted wood of graceful lines.

The wicker chairs are strikingly upholstered in broad black and white stripes. There are many round pillows made in the bright colors which predominate in the chintz. Flower pots and the lighting fixtures take care of the necessary coloring.

For Saturday night dinners and for parties where many are

From the club windows a long stretch of the Ohio can be seen—a view which makes the location priceless

The grill and card room has been fitted up downstairs, from the windows of which can be seen the view shown above

Looking at the building from the road you would scarcely recognize it as a club. It is small, and the architecture is not the usual club style, but is sufficiently commodious and complete to answer the needs of a small community

**The main factor in construction expense was shoring up the foundations, as the lot was on the edge of a steep hillside. It gave, however, a diversity of levels to the rooms and added interest to the interior**

to be cared for, people are seated at two long tables in L shape, which fit in with the informal atmosphere of the whole club. The large rugs and simple furniture can be very easily eliminated when the room is to be made ready for dancing.

Below this room and built on the river bank are the locker rooms and grill room. The latter is a very small but exceedingly attractive and cheery place. Its very smallness assures its success as a place where informality and good fellowship reign supreme.

From the doors and windows of the grill room you get a fine view of the river. Flower pots and curtain borders of red, in designs suggestive of boating, add color to the room—not forgetting the bright tiling of the same shade.

The second floor includes a card room, ladies' dressing-room and servant quarters. The card room has much the same style of decoration as the large room on the ground floor. Different chintz has been used—this time the background itself is bright.

To keep the window and door hangings proof against moisture from the river, the chintz is coated with a thin varnish or shellac. Of course, it had to be folded in stiff plaits, but this treatment does not detract from its effectiveness.

The wicker chairs are painted a bright color and upholstered in black. The cushions are black, on which are sewed patterns cut out from the chintz. This idea has also been carried out with the card tables and desks in this room. The plainest unfinished furniture was painted black and on it designs cut out from the chintz have been pasted. On the table and desk tops pieces of glass are laid.

The French windows open out onto a broad unroofed porch on the river side. In summer it will have an awning and plenty of wicker furniture.

The lighting fixtures used throughout the club house are quite novel. They were designed and executed by one of the women members. They are nothing but oval-shaped tin plates! The bulging side comes out from the wall. The clever woman painted them white, then took some design from the chintz in each room and stenciled it on to this white background and painted a line around it as a border. Holes were punched in the tin through which the brackets project.

Because of its small size and equally small membership the club saves money by not needing many servants. A capable colored man and his wife, taken from one of the big clubs in town, are the only servants, extra waiters being hired on special occasions.

The amazing fact is that the cost of building and furnishing this club was only $10,000!

# "Old Faithful"

## THE COLLIE OF TO-DAY AND WHAT HE WAS YESTERDAY—POINTS THAT YOU SHOULD KNOW—HOW TO BUY A GOOD "SHEP"

WILLIAMS HAYNES

Photographs by the author and Jessie Tarbox Beals, Inc.

Miss McCurdy with Pinewood Pilot and Ormskuk Sensation, two blues that show the increased size of the modern dog. Note the well-boned legs and short, straight, strong backs

A LOT of poppycock has been talked and written in the last few years about the deterioration of the Collie. 'Round the dinner table one hears laments over the passing of the "dear old Shep" of the farms of our youth, and at the bench shows certain wise ones hold forth on the "pernicious influences of alien crosses" that have changed the Collie into a monstrosity and a misanthropist. The modern Collie is indeed a very different looking dog from the chunky, scraggly-coated, thick-skulled dog who brought the cows home thirty years ago, nor can it be denied that Collie breeders have employed cross-breeding, not only with Russian wolfhounds, but also with Gordon setters. But the transformation of old Shep into the aristocratic show dog of to-day has not been accomplished by turning a sound, intelligent, faithful dog into a short-tempered, half-witted freak.

This well-gnawed bone of contention about the ruination of the Collie's disposition and intelligence is hardly worth digging up. Nobody doubts that the longer head is more attractive, and the fact that the skull, though it looks narrower because it is longer, is not actually so, disposes of that pretty theoretical bugaboo that the modern dog is lacking in brain space.

Those who know the show Collie well know him to be an uncommonly clever dog, and, although the five-thousand-dollar show beauties are not ordinarily called upon to play drover, still prominent bench winners have proved to be good working dogs. Ormskirk Charlie is a famous example. He won in hot classes at the bench shows and was a champion in the Sheepdog trials. The less favored brothers and sisters of great show dogs have time and again shown that the highest bred Collie strains have not been bred away from farm usefulness. It is mainly a matter of training; not of any fanciful result of breeding. The most intelligent of dogs, if he lives his life between the show benches and his individual pen in some great kennels, will never develop a modicum of his mental capabilities. Over a hundred years ago the picturesque shepherd-poet, James Hogg of Ettrick, speaking of his Collies, pointed out that those kept solely as sheep herders, while they attained great skill and exercised the nicest judgment in the performance of their professional duties, were not so companionable nor so nimble-witted as those who lived with a cotter's family and accordingly had a more varied experience.

The good Collie should have a blue grey coat, mottled with black spots and with tan freckles on the face. Some fanciers, however, prefer a rich, golden sable, with a broad white collar and a narrow white blaze up his face

As to the Collie being treacherous, this is plain libel. If one is bound to pick flaws in the sun, he might say, if he would use this adjective, that a Collie is too "bark-ative." He does bark more than most dogs, but the supporters of the smooth-coated variety, which is becoming more popular, claim their favorite has in this very matter a great advantage over his better-known, rough-coated cousin. But as for treachery, there is none of it in the Collie's make-up.

In one thing the improvement in the modern Collie might well be questioned. This is the increased size. On a ramble through the Border Country several years

ago I met, at a cottage gate in Ryton, an old shepherd, who had forsaken the hills and the sheepfold to spend his last years with his son and daughter-in-law. We fell to talking, nor was it long before we got to the congenial subject of Sheepdogs. He complained bitterly in broad Scotch that the "Coallies" nowadays were big 'way out of reason. His practical complaint has been justified by the test of the Sheepdog trials. Here the larger dogs, excellent on the level ground, have not displayed the stamina of the smaller ones, nor have they been their equal over rough or hilly country. Even granting that the vast majority of Collies are no longer working dogs and allowing that the larger dog is more impressive, still it does not seem very sensible to sacrifice any working dog for a fancy point.

Be sure that your pup is sound and healthy. Select a bright active youngster, for "a poop wha's a wee bit shy," as the old Scot advised, does not mean a stupid wreckling

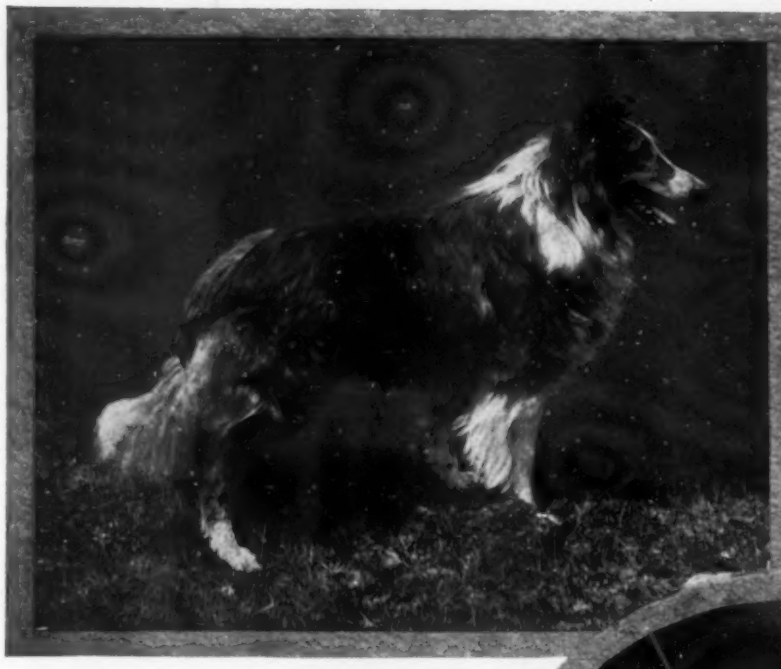
This same old Ryton shepherd, as he leaned over his rose-banked gate, gave me out of his lifelong work with Collies a capital bit of advice on selecting a Collie puppy. "A'ways pick oot," he said, "a poop wha's a wee bit shy." The youngster that is a little shy, provided reasonable care is exercised not to cow him, makes the more satisfactory grown dog. The bolder, more forward puppies are very attractive babies, but they are more apt to run wild at the hobbledehoy stage of puppyhood, and they are not so easy to train up in the way you would have your Collie go.

Were I picking out a Collie pup for myself, I should go to some well-known breeder. Here, I should have confidence in his representation as to pedigree, and, though I might pay a few dollars more, I would be sure the puppy was sound and healthy. I would select a bright, active youngster, for "a poop wha's a wee bit shy" does not mean a stupid wreckling. He would have a long head, with smallish eyes and ears; nice, straight, well-boned legs; a short, straight, strong back, with depth of chest and a nice spring of rib. Most assuredly would I pass by any that showed the least inclination to wave his tail wildly over his back, for a "gay tail," a thing of joy in a terrier, is the abomination of desolation in a Spaniel or a Collie. As to color, well, personally, I should like to find a nice, blue merle, that old Collie color that is just beginning to be properly appreciated, a blue-grey, mottled with black spots and with tan flecks on the face. Of course, you may prefer a rich, golden sable, with a broad white collar and a narrow white blaze up his face; or you may like a tri-color, a sheeny black with white marks and tan points. "A good horse cannot be a bad color," so each can humor his fancy in this matter.

Southport Sweet and Olaterd Phœbe, which show the much-prized long head, with eyes and ears. The ears should be carried lying back, hidden in the ruff of hair that surrounds the head

Such a puppy I could reasonably expect to become, when grown, a Collie close enough to the ideal type, so that I should never have to make excuses for him should a friend who knows the points of a good Collie meet us out walking. The thoroughbred Collie is indeed a dog of which to be proud. As the little girl, who was the happy possessor not only of a handsome Collie, but also of a beautiful new spring bonnet, confessed to her mother, "It's most annoying to take 'Bruce' out walking. Everybody says 'What a lovely dog!' and nobody even notices my hat."

One might just as well describe a trolley car or a cup of coffee as to draw a word picture of so familiar a dog as the Collie, but some of his finer points are not always understood. Even breeders and fanciers have waxed wroth discussing what the correct Collie ear should be. Without being dogmatic, the ideal can be described as small, but not too small, ordinarily carried lying back, hidden in the ruff of long hair that surrounds the head; but when at attention, lifted erect, with—this is important—the tips



Pass by the Collie that shows the least inclination to wave his tail wildly over his back

See to his coat—a long, straight, rather coarsish overcoat, and underneath, a soft wooly one

Carteret Queen of Hearts—a type of the active, faithful, intelligent Collie, that lacks none of the old-time hardy, hard-working spirit

dropping forward. A Collie, as many people do not know, should wear a double coat—a long, straight, rather coarsish overcoat and underneath a soft, wooly waistcoat. The tail, as I have intimated, should sweep downwards, with just the suggestion of a bend at the extremity, but never, even in the greatest excitement, wave erect.

The Shepherd dogs, as a family, are probably the most ancient of canine races, and the Collie, the Shepherd dog of northern Britain, is not by any means the exception that proves this rule. Ever since Buffon first said so, zoölogists have inclined to the theory that the Shepherd dogs were the first domesticated dogs, and dog lovers have pounced upon their broad statements and tried to prove that that particular Shepherd dog they fancied was literally man's first friend. Because a noted Greek scholar has said that Argus, the faithful dog of Ulysses, was a Shepherd dog, a Collie enthusiast has gone to considerable length to prove that he was the ancestor of the Collie. Here is this fine pedigree. Argus' descendants migrated to Rome; the Roman armies brought some of their descendants to Britain; the marauding Picts and Scots carried off some of these classically bred Sheepdogs to their Highland fastness, where they flourished and multiplied, establishing the family there. Like the man who had traced his own ancestry back to Adam, but was always forced to admit that along about the time of the Flood it was "just a little bit doubtful in one or two cases," this pedigree is more ingenuous than convincing. However, it is as good as any proposed, and it has the attractive distinction of founding a new school of canine mythology, the classical-romantic. All we really know about the Collie is that he has lived so long in the ancient kingdom of Scotland that whether he was originally a native or an immigrant has long since been forgotten.

The master of the "Old Faithful" breed—International champion, Knocklayde King Hector

For centuries, then, the Collie has been the trusted and valuable assistant of Scottish shepherds and drovers. Unless one is familiar with their work, one can have but little idea of what this means. It is hard work, this, calling for endurance, courage and intelligence of no mean order. Scotland is a rough and rugged country, and Scottish sheep and cattle are small, wiry, active and fargrazing. Up on the hills and down in the glens it is indeed strenuous work to round up and keep together these nimble charges. Moreover, in years gone by, there were robbers, both four-legged and two-legged, who must be warned away from the flocks. Finally, the damp, penetrating mists, the biting north winds, and the blinding drives of snow add not a little to the difficulties and dangers of this work.

The Collie who best performed these duties was a lithe, little dog, very active and very intelligent, whose double, waterproof coat was a real protection. This was the prevailing type a hundred years ago. Ears were semi-erect as to-day, and the dogs came in all the recognized colors, though the black and whites, the tri-colors and the merles (then called tortoise shell) were more common and more popular than the sables and whites. There have been curious changes of fashion in this matter of color. In the Highlands, black and white was highly esteemed. About 1860, when the first dog shows were held, the tri-colors were in high

(*Cont. on page* 61)

To no section of the planting is the term naturalistic more applicable than to the wild garden. Scarlet, orange and yellow azaleas, dignified Japanese iris and graceful yellow day lilies nod smilingly down at their pretty reflections mirrored in the shining boulder-edged pool

# The Naturalistic Arrangement of a City Property

TRANSPORTING THE FOREST WILDERNESS INTO THE HEART OF A CITY—HOW PATHS SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF AN UNUSUAL SHAPED LOT—AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF SHRUBS TO MAINTAIN PRIVACY—*ALLING S. DE FOREST, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT*

ELSA REHMANN

VISUALIZE a lot with 130′ frontage and 500′ depth, facing the principal residential streets of a city, and you grasp the interesting problem that confronted the landscape architect who would transport thither a forest wilderness.

Flower borders flank either side of the walk to the front door and edge the entire width of the terrace in front of the house, making a bright, cheerful approach and enlivening the otherwise simple front lawn.

Back of the house is a wonderful south lawn, tree, shrub and flower-girdled. At its northern end stands the house in the deep shadow of a great spreading hickory tree; at the southern end a rustic lawn house is half hidden in the shrubbery. Between lies this long, delightful, sunny grass space, well-kept and well-ordered, as is fitting in the immediate vicinity of the house. Behind it the narcissus lawn, which is much smaller in area, more closely confined and wilder in appearance. Narcissus are naturalized in the grass, and because the lawn cannot be mown until after the leaves have died down, it is a less well-kept space. Tucked away in one corner beside the narcissus lawn is the wild garden.

South lawn, narcissus lawn and wild garden are separated one from another by shrubbery and tree enclosures, but are connected by curving paths. In order to develop a path of pleasing, easy flowing curves, appropriate in an informal design, considerable space is needed. When such curves are attempted on small properties they all too often become meaningless and ugly wriggles. The path starts at the house and winds along the side of the south lawn. A branch path swings in a wide curve to the lawn house and the main path continues in a diagonal across the property to a gate at the southwest corner. This path affords an easy short cut from the house to a street on which the car line is located. It gives a pleasant opportunity for the use of the property in arranging it to accommodate this daily travel. A grass path with stepping-stones branches off the main walk, completes the circuit around the narcissus lawn and makes an extra loop around the wild garden.

On one side of the south lawn are the drive, service court and garage. They have been put there to be near the kitchen and out of the way and out of the view of living-room windows and the porches. This seems such a logical arrangement that it is difficult to understand the possibility of any other, and yet, in the scheme arranged by the architect of the house before the

Quite the most formal touch in this intimately informal garden is the shrubbery-bordered brick path leading around to the rear of the house

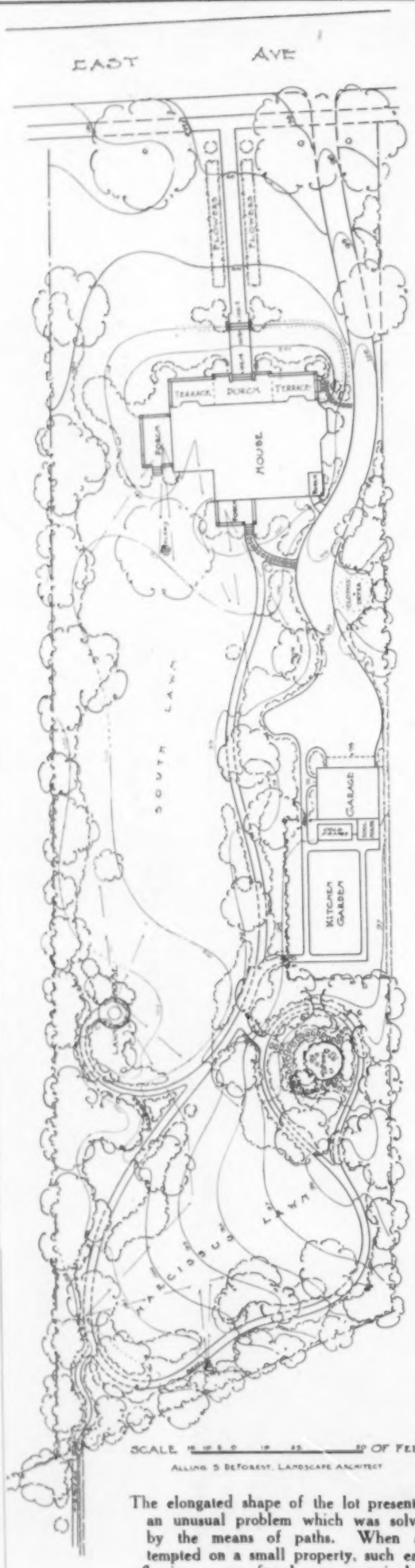
Although practically isolated by trees and shrubbery, the south lawn, wild garden and narcissus lawn are effectually tied together by winding paths

Between the rear of the house and the south lawn, the giant hickory tree stands as sentry, providing generous shade on a warm afternoon

landscape architect's services were solicited, the drive was to have swung around the back of the house and ended in a turn-around and garage at the west side of the property. This was certainly an entirely incorrect and thoughtless proposition. It would have brought very near the living side of the house all the disturbances incident to the backing and turning of autos and trade wagons, and put within sight of the living-room windows auto cleaning and the many daily duties connected with a garage. A hard gravel strip would have divided the house from the entire back of the property and the garage and turn-around enclosure would have hidden it away from view.

It was to have been a sorry, prosaic place, full of the cares of a household. It needed a bigger vision to relegate all the service to the kitchen side of the house and in that way preserve an unbroken lawn, which could be enclosed by quiet foliage, enlivened by the color of flowers and made pleasant by the play of shadows on the grass. It needed an imagination to create this lawn, which was to foster, through a diminutive and freely rendered replica of natural scenes, a delight in the wide out-of-doors by putting it where it could be seen directly from the windows of the living-rooms, by making it an easy matter to step right out on the grass and by tempting one through interesting plant material to explore all the nooks and corners of lawn and garden.

The emphasis of the planting of the south lawn is laid on the west boundary. Such boundary screens are generally considered lightly by the layman as a collection of heterogeneous shrub and tree material planted close together without much thought as to its arrangement. This unfortunate and erroneous idea may be dispelled by a careful analysis of this screen plantation. It will show that the assemblage of trees, shrubs and flowers into such a border required, not




The elongated shape of the lot presented an unusual problem which was solved by the means of paths. When attempted on a small property, such easy flowing curves often become meaningless

merely a horticultural understanding of individual plants, but an artistic perception of how they will look when united into a border.

It is a composition of contrasts. Big masses of large trees and tall shrubbery curve boldly out into the lawn, making strong promontories and leaving in between bays bordered by a shallow planting of small trees and low shrubbery. There are four such promontories. The first, beside the house, is made of hemlocks and white pines with an undergrowth of native and hybrid rhododendron. This is a strong group of more than fifty plants. There are wonderful contrasts between the large, glossy foliage of the rhododendron and the fine leafage of the pine and the delicate structure of hemlock branches. The second promontory is composed of *Pinus sylvestris,* the Scotch pine and a group of twenty flowering dogwood trees. This provides a fine contrast, not only in the spring, when the wonderful white bracts of the dogwood flowers find a splendid foil in the green of the pine, but also in autumn the evergreens make a background for the dogwood's striking red foliage and bright fruit. The third promontory is a slight one, but marked by three *Abies concolor.* These White Firs, which, like their relative the Blue Spruce, have been very greatly misused as lawn decorations, have gained a charming place for themselves here. Their silvery blue foliage makes a bright spot of color amid the duller foliage of surrounding plants.

The fourth promontory is the strongest part of the boundary, for it marks the end of the south lawn and furnishes a background for the little rustic shelter. The columnar cedars and arbor vitæ in the foreground make striking contrasts with the sturdy, bushy, young white pines back of them. A feathery larch tree is planted in this group, a few *Juniperus glauca* with interesting greyish foliage are placed with the arbor vitæ and spring flowering spiræas (*S. van Houttei, S. Reevesii* and *S. rotundifolia*), which make interesting contrasts of white flowers against the cedars.

(*Continued on page* 46)

# Your Saturday Afternoon Garden

PREPARING ONIONS AND CELERY FOR STORING—CARE OF THE TENDER CROPS BEFORE THE FIRST FROST—YOUR LAST SHOT AT WEEDS

D. R. Edson

BESIDES the regular work of caring for the growing crops and putting in a last planting of radishes, peas and spinach in time to mature in your locality, there are four Saturday afternoon-sized jobs which you should attend to this month, whether they are done Saturdays or not. They are: preparation of onions and celery for storing later on; saving for winter use such things as cannot be stored, by canning; gathering the tender crops which might be injured by frost, and making ready for storage.

As melons, pumpkins, cucumbers and squash will continue to ripen in storage, be sure to harvest them before the first hard frost

Onions are like chickens, in that they always seem to do well for the beginner, as though purposely trying to lead him on to try his hand with them on a larger scale. Under favorable conditions onions yield enormous crops; and a few rows in the back garden will often supply enough bulbs to last through the winter, if properly handled. But the beginner often loses them after they are fully grown and matured for the want of taking the proper measures before storing them for winter. Towards the last part of August or first of September, if they are planted in good time, the tops will begin to fall over and dry up; and if one attempts to pull one of the bulbs, it will be found to come up very readily, all the roots having disappeared. To the beginner it might seem that the natural thing was to let them stay there: this, however, would be pretty sure to mean a total loss. The bulbs should be gathered as soon as they come up readily, and spread out on a tight, dry floor under cover—but freely exposed to the wind and air. If there are too many, or if no such place is available, they may be piled along narrow rows, several inches deep in the center. They should be turned over with a rake—use a wooden one or a wire-toothed lawn rake, so that the bulbs will not be bruised or pierced—

When the onion tops begin to fall over in early September, pull up the bulbs. The roots by this time will have disappeared. Collect and dry out under cover

every day or so, in order that the sun will have a chance to get at them all and dry them off thoroughly. If put under cover where they are not in the way, they may be left until the tops are dried off thoroughly and one has time for cutting them off. If outdoors, however, the tops should be cut or the onions stored, temporarily, as soon as possible. Once dried, wet weather will make them sprout most amazingly; and if they begin, it is almost impossible to get them again into good condition for winter storage. No matter how dry they may appear to be, they should never be placed where the air does not have free access to them. Use slat barrels, or, better still, onion crates, which can usually be bought at the grocery store for ten cents apiece and which are ideal for handling them. In this way, they do not have to be handled over again later, when time comes for putting them into their winter quarters.

The celery should be making very rapid growth by this time, and that designed for early use should be gone over frequently to keep the earth well drawn up to the foliage. Even where it is to be blanched with boards or individual bleachers, it will be a big help to have the hearts and the bases of the stalks well blanched and the latter held in an upright position before the finishing touches are put on. Blight, the disease most likely to injure celery, should be controlled by an ammoniacal copper carbonate spray. This is made by mixing two fluid ounces of ammonia into two gallons of water and adding two teaspoonfuls of copper carbonate in enough water to make a thin paste. Stir this into the ammonia water until it is thoroughly dissolved. This will make the right amount for an ordinary hand-compressed air sprayer and will nicely cover the row or two of celery in the home garden. It should be applied often enough to keep the new growth covered. This spray is a substitute for Bordeaux and will not, like the

(*Continued on page* 56)

In handling squash and pumpkins be careful not to bruise the shell. A bruise means a decayed spot, and in storage one decayed fruit spreads the infection

# Heating and Ventilating the House

## A STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THOSE TWO ESSENTIAL FACTORS—WHAT TO EXPECT IN THE VARIOUS HEATING SYSTEMS

CHARLES JABLOW, M.E.

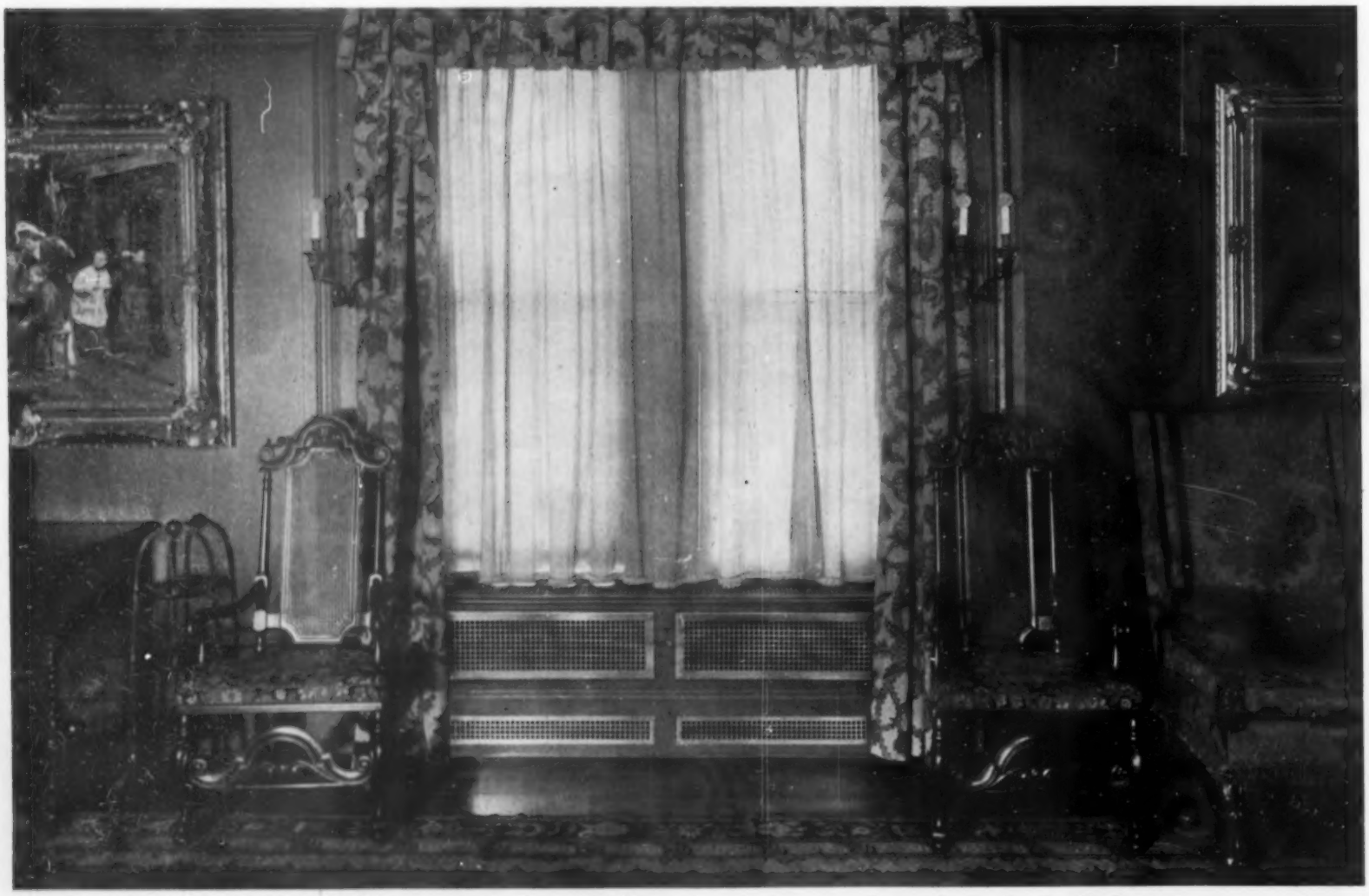
FEW people would care to take daily into their systems a small dose of poison, however small the dose, but think of the vast army daily breathing air from rooms which, while not stifling, and while it does not come under the head of virulent poison, still is silently doing its work, causing disease and debility that could easily be avoided! Think that while you are reading this article you are probably breathing air unfit for humans. The probability that you are breathing impure air is great, for it is not an exaggeration to say that nine-tenths of all the people live in poorly ventilated houses. As any physician will testify: one of the chief reasons why so many human beings succumb to disease, and especially diseases which involve the lungs, is because they live in houses in which the air supply is imperfect.

Should we not take cognizance of a statement of this sort and investigate a trifle?

Our bodies may be likened to a power plant. We are radiating at nearly all times a certain amount of heat. As in a boiler, heat is generated by the oxidation of coal, so must our body heat be generated by the oxidation of food. As in a steam engine, work is supplied by the oxidation of some sort of fuel under the boiler, so is the energy we develop, in the form of walking and other bodily exercise, supplied by our food. Now we all know that to burn fuel requires air, or, more properly, the oxygen in the air. Did you ever stop to notice how the fires are checked in your airtight heater when you shut off the air? Would it not be reasonable to expect our own fires to be checked in the same way and thereby stop the generation of energy with an insufficiency of air?

If from the above analogy the point is gained that a liberal supply of air is necessary, the quality of air will not be lacking: but when we consider our bodily comfort, we find it necessary, during the colder weather, to heat this incoming air and still not make the cost of fuel unduly high. For this reason it is impossible to separate the system of heating from the system of ventilation. Better an excessive fuel cost than to be condemned to live in a stuffy, poorly ventilated house and then pay the savings from fuel for cough syrups, cold tablets, doctor bills and whatnots.

It was at one time believed that a comparatively large content of carbon dioxide was the most undesirable constituent of the air we breathed, but now it is understood that the poisonous part of the air we breathe is due to organic impurities exhaled from our lungs and that carbon dioxide may be likened to water in which a man may drown but not be injured on account of its



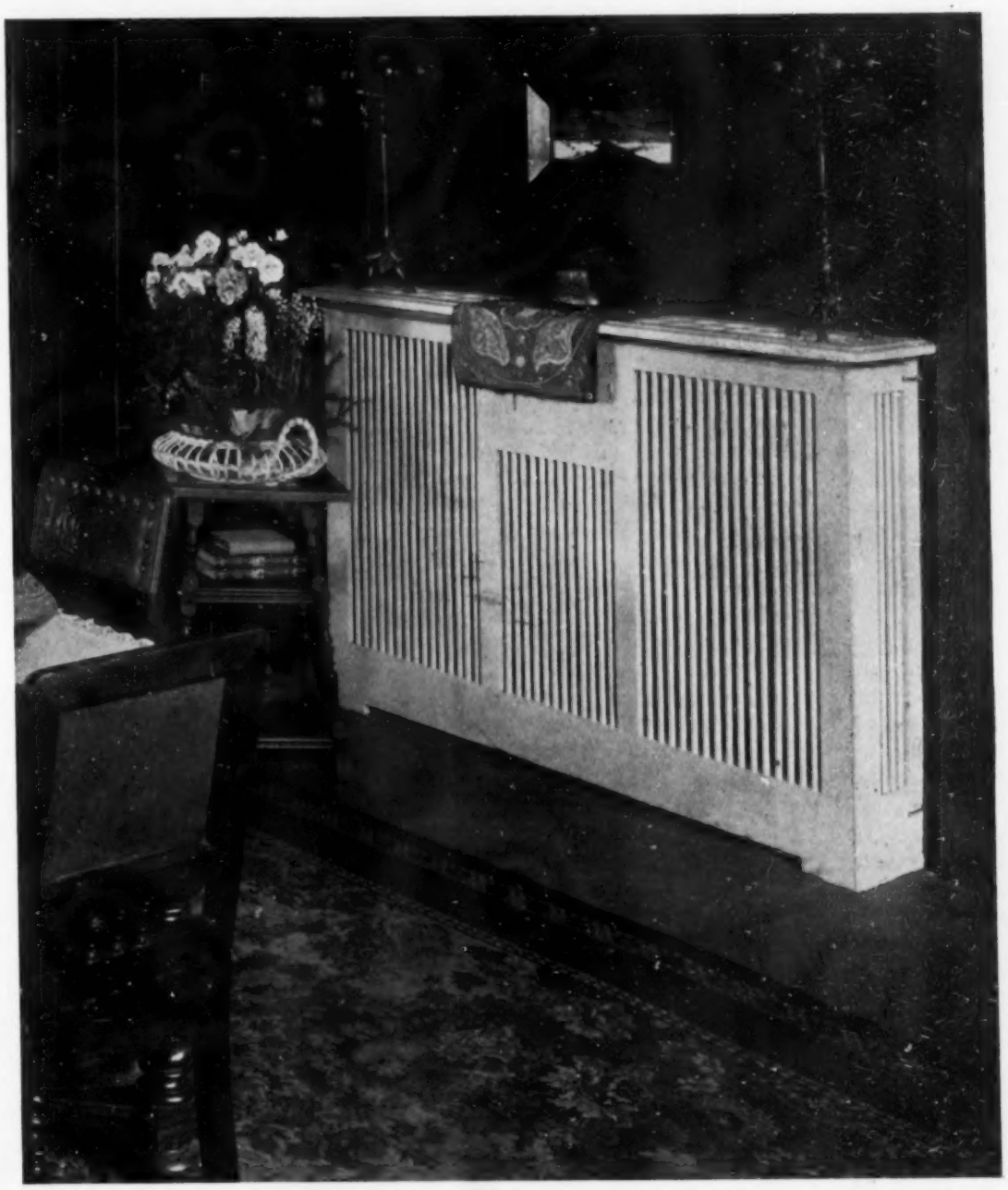
There is no reason why the radiator should be exposed when it can be hidden under a window seat, as here, and covered with grills that are at once serviceable and decorative

poisonous qualities. Nevertheless, carbon dioxide does indicate the amount of respiration the air has undergone, and, therefore, should be considered in determining the degree of purity.

Practically, pure air contains four parts of carbon dioxide to 10,000. Air exhaled from the lungs contains 400 parts in 10,000. This exhaled air mingles with the pure air in the room and thereby contaminates a quantity very much in excess of that actually used. It is, therefore, found necessary to supply about 100 times the quantity actually breathed to obtain a practical degree of purity. This is equivalent to 30 cubic feet per minute or 1,800 cubic feet per hour, per person, which will give a carbon dioxide content of about eight or nine parts in 10,000.

It is now seen that in a room whose dimensions are 14′ x 14′ x 9′, or whose cubic contents are approximately 1,800 cubic feet, the air would have to be completely changed once per hour if only one person occupied the room. If two people are in the room, two changes are necessary. Fortunately for us, few residences are built to exclude all air and certain quantities find their way through crevices in the walls, through window sashes, door frames, etc. It is more desirable to admit smaller quantities of air continuously than to admit large quantities at intervals.

Even an open window may not ensure perfect ventilation at times. We must have some means for moving the air. Nature has supplied us with a powerful ventilating force in the winds. A comparatively small opening into a room from the windward side of the house, with the wind barely perceptible, will, in nearly every case, supply more times enough air for ventilation, provided it is diffused. This may easily be accomplished by attaching a deflecting screen to the window sill.

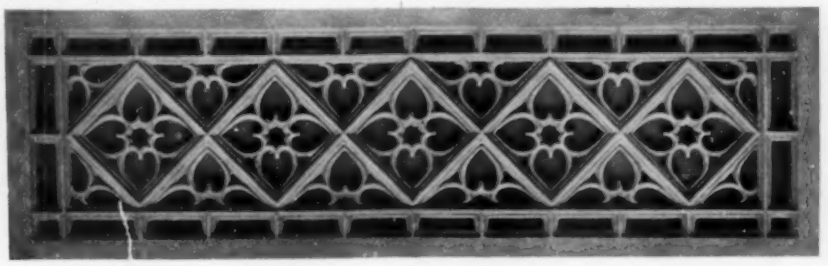


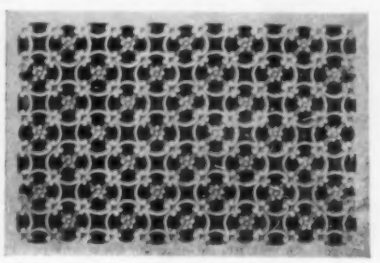
**If the radiator must protrude into the room, have it boxed in with such a grill as shown. In some instances, where the grill is not feasible, a piece of chintz in the colors of the room can be laid over the radiator**

If no positive system of ventilation is installed in the house, ventilation without drafts may be had by the use of the window ventilator shown on page 24. A board about eight inches wide and a little longer than the width of the sash should be fastened to the window frame at a distance from the sash. This will direct the air upwards and prevent a direct draft from striking the occupants of the room. If the board is stained to match the finish of the woodwork, it will not be unsightly. This same arrangement is sometimes worked out with a glass frame, which has the advantage of not excluding light. Another method in extensive use for moving air is by heat. A heated column of air will rise, and if a ventilating shaft that is neither too large nor too small enters the room a proper change of air will be accomplished.

Another method of moving air is by mechanical means. A fan is used in this system to either force air into the room or to extract the air from the room. Such a system is expensive and it is not adaptable to small houses.

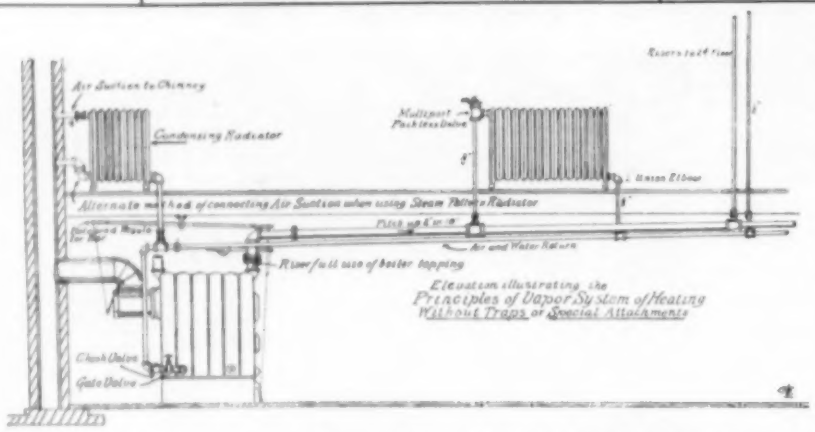
It is not the purpose of this article to cover the details con-





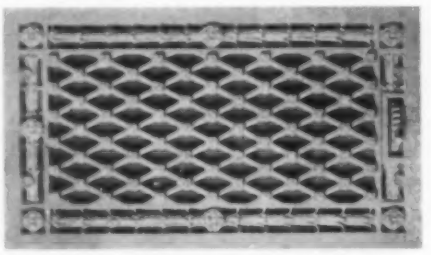
nected with the various methods of heating, but in a general way the merits of each system will be discussed.

Perhaps the earliest method of heating was by open fireplaces. This form of heating ensures large quantities of air entering the room, not so much on account of the air required for the combustion of the fuel, but on account of the column of hot air large quantities of air go up the stack. Anyone who has attempted to heat a large room with an open fireplace can testify that it is uneconomical and may cause annoying drafts. However, as a ventilating medium it is very good. It is not a bad estimate to say that with this method of heating nine-tenths of the heat is wasted.

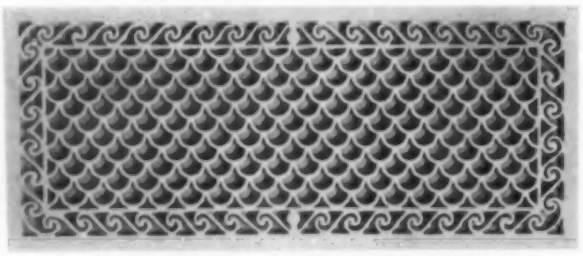



This sketch of a vapor system of heating gives an idea of the details that have to be considered before installation. It were wiser to settle the problem of the system you want to use several months before building your house

Stoves are very common in a great majority of our houses. This is quite an economical method of heating, but unless care is exercised and fresh air is admitted the ventilation will not be sufficient. Stoves should never be so small that it will be necessary to keep the metal red hot in order to provide a comfortable temperature. If the whole house is to be heated by stoves, it will prove a constant source of dirt and require a great deal of care.

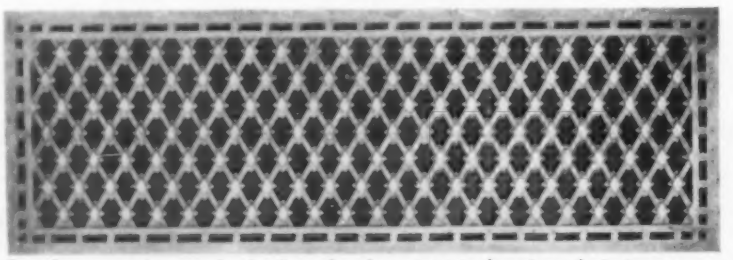


The grill for the face of a hot-air inlet should have good lines



Since grills come in an infinity of designs, they can be made to fit in with the general scheme of any room

The indirect system of heating is one in which warmed air is conducted to the room to be heated, the air being warmed by an indirect radiator containing steam or hot water placed near the room or by a furnace in the basement. The system generally ensures sufficient air entering the room, its purity, of course, depending upon its course. Such a system is quite expensive to operate, but in mild climates this may not be a serious item. Since it is designed to introduce air, an indirect system should have some provision for the removal of air.



See that some opportunity is given for the constant changing of air in a room. In a large place, an indirect intake covered with a grill is ample

This is, of course, best accomplished by a ventilating flue, and where perfect operation is expected of such a system, the flue should be used. Hot air heating with a furnace may fail from several other causes, namely, when the horizontal distance from furnace is too great no outside air intake is provided and the air, such as it is, is circulated again and again through the house; or, perhaps, the trouble may be in poor labor during the installation or a failure to understand the proper management of dampers, regulators, etc. The first cost of a furnace installation is, as a rule, less than steam or hot water. These troubles in hot air heating can be remedied, however, if the best type of warm air generator is used; in houses of unusual length two generators may have to be installed. In the case of steam or hot water two boilers would also have to be installed.

The direct-indirect system of heating combines the principle of indirect heating with the system in which the heated surface is placed directly in the room. Provision is made at the base of the radiator for passing air from the outside over the surface of the radiator. This system may be used with both steam and hot water.

It was seen that the horizontal distance must not be too great when one furnace is used for heating. If the house covers a large area, hot water or steam heating must be used and two generators installed, as shown above. On account of climate conditions, area of site and other factors it is seldom that the various systems of heating come in competition.

While a little more expensive than steam as regards first cost, hot water has certain advantages

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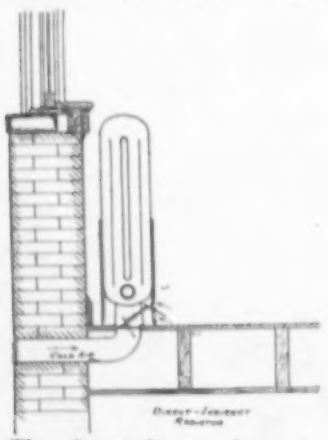
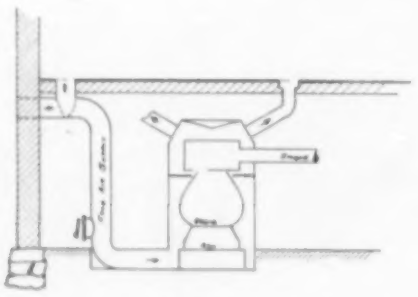
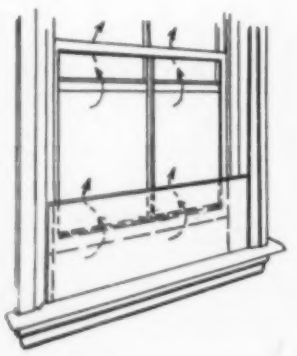


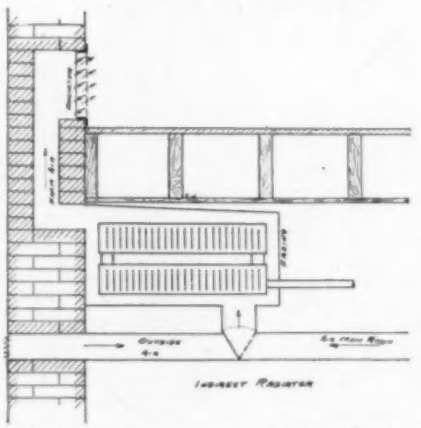
The direct-indirect radiator is placed in the room, fresh air being diffused by the heat



Showing the principles of the indirect system of heating with a furnace



This method of securing ventilation can be constructed at home



The indirect radiator may be used with steam or hot water, air being taken from outdoors

# Efficiency in the Flower Garden

## THE BULBS TO PLANT NOW FOR SPRING BLOOMING—WHAT NATURALISTIC PLANTING REALLY IS—THE HARDY LILIES—PEONIES AND PHLOX

F. F. Rockwell

IF the planting fever were as strong in autumn as it is in April and May, there would be little necessity for stating the case for the fall planting of lilies, bulbs and hardy tubers. But in spite of the fact that this class of flowers gives greater and more certain results in proportion to the time and money one has to spend on them than any others, the planting of these things is not nearly so universal as the setting out of potted plants or pansies or seeds, that may or may not come up in the spring. It is not the cost that deters people from planting them—first-class bulbs, for instance, may be bought in quantities for a fraction of a cent apiece. The lily bulbs, which cost more, will last indefinitely, and even if no more than three or four of them are used, will add materially to the looks of the grounds during the comparatively long season in which they are in bloom. Iris, both the German and the Japanese sorts, are to be found in many gardens; but comparatively few of the newer varieties are used. The iris is so hardy, and increases so rapidly of its own free will, that where a clump of one sort has once become well established, it is likely to supply all of the plants of this beautiful flower that one feels he has room for, unless one has actually seen some of the wonderful new sorts, with their wide range of color, form and season of bloom. Aim to have at least six, and, if possible, more varieties in your garden. Many of the best sorts can be bought for fifteen cents apiece; but even this small outlay is not necessary if you have garden friends who are also interested in this splendid flower, which is all the better for taking up, separating and replanting in the fall.

All of these possess great adaptability and give a wide scope to the skill of the gardener in planting unusual and pleasing effects. With bulbs, for instance, the method of planting known as "naturalizing," while it has come into general use on large estates, has been so far quite overlooked in the planning of small gardens. This is neglecting a great opportunity. Effects just as desirable can be achieved on the small place, if proper precautions are taken to get the really naturalistic appearance. This you will *not* do if you follow the advice so generally given, of throwing the bulbs about by the handful and planting them where they fall. Nature in her most enthusiastic or fantastic efforts at gardening never planted bulbs in that way! In this, as in other efficient methods of gardening, "that art is greatest which conceals itself," and the most naturalistic effect is gained by artificial means. Under proper conditions of growth bulbs propagate in colonies or small clumps—some larger, some smaller, and at various distances from each other. Before you begin planting, locate these groups by placing a number of small stakes, or stones of various sizes, from two or three to several feet apart, where the bulbs are to be naturalized. These can be moved about with very little trouble, thus getting through the "mind's eye" a pretty accurate idea of how the bulbs will appear when in bloom next year. The various narcissi, including daffodils and jonquils (especially *Poeticus ornatus*) are used successfully in naturalizing. Hyacinths should be taken up every year to give the best results, and tulips usually require lifting every second or third year; moreover, they are for the most part too stiff and formal looking to be effective when used in this way. For lawns that are kept cut, the extra early flowering bulbs in the spring—crocuses, snowdrops and scillas—give the most satisfactory results. These are very hardy and quite ideal for naturalizing. In addition, they are so inexpensive that they can be used in large numbers, even where the cost must be carefully considered.

For formal beds and semi-formal effects in the mixed border, or for straight lines along the paths or around the base of the house, hyacinths are the most dependable bulbs to use, because of their remarkable uniformity in height, color and time of

(*Continued on page* 53)

**Aim to have at least six or more varieties of iris in your garden. Many of the best sorts, with a wide range of color, form and season of bloom, can be bought for fifteen cents apiece**

The house stands to-day much as it stood in 1788, save that in restoring dormers were added, a wide, comfortable porch built on the side and back, and a trellised entrance placed at the kitchen end

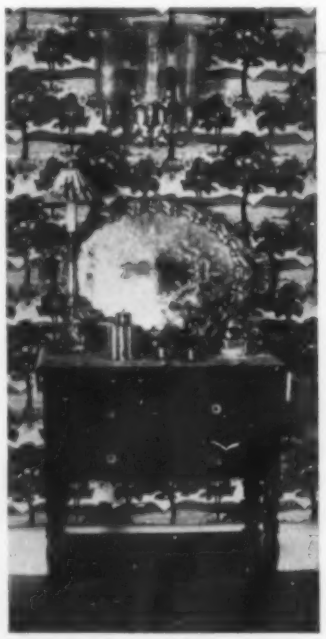
# A Colonial House Restored in Fabric and Spirit

## HOW AN INTIMATE AND APPRECIATIVE STUDY OF THE LOCALITY BROUGHT AN OLD HOUSE BACK TO LIFE—THE SPIRIT OF COLONIAL DECORATION

ANTOINETTE PERRETT

IN the village of Pompton Plains, on the main road, on the corner next to the old church, is a stone house that Albert Phillips, the architect, has made his home. It is the old Giles-Mandeville house and was built in 1788. The land about here used to belong to the Pompiton Indians; it is well-known Revolutionary ground. But even after these many decades the spirit of the place is maintained in a very true and artistic fashion, and yet has all the requirements of a modern house. Mr. Phillips has taken out some partitions, added dormers on both the main house and the wing, and has put up a wide, comfortable piazza on the side and back and a trellised kitchen porch. He had to restore a few old window sashes in place of large ones that had been put in. There was, too, much general repairing; but, for all that, he was fortunate in finding a house so little spoiled and needing so few changes to make it suitable..

Its floor plan could not be better adapted to modern requirements. On the south side of the hall the living-room extends across the whole depth of the house. On the north side, with its eastern windows, is the dining-room. To the west of that there is a cozy little backroom, while in the wing are the kitchen and pantries. Upstairs above the living-room is the large bedroom with two smaller ones across the hall, and with two servants' rooms in the wing, led up to by a separate stairway, which gives privacy to both parts of the house.



Blue and cream-colored landscape paper in the dining-room makes a striking background for the grouping of the silver

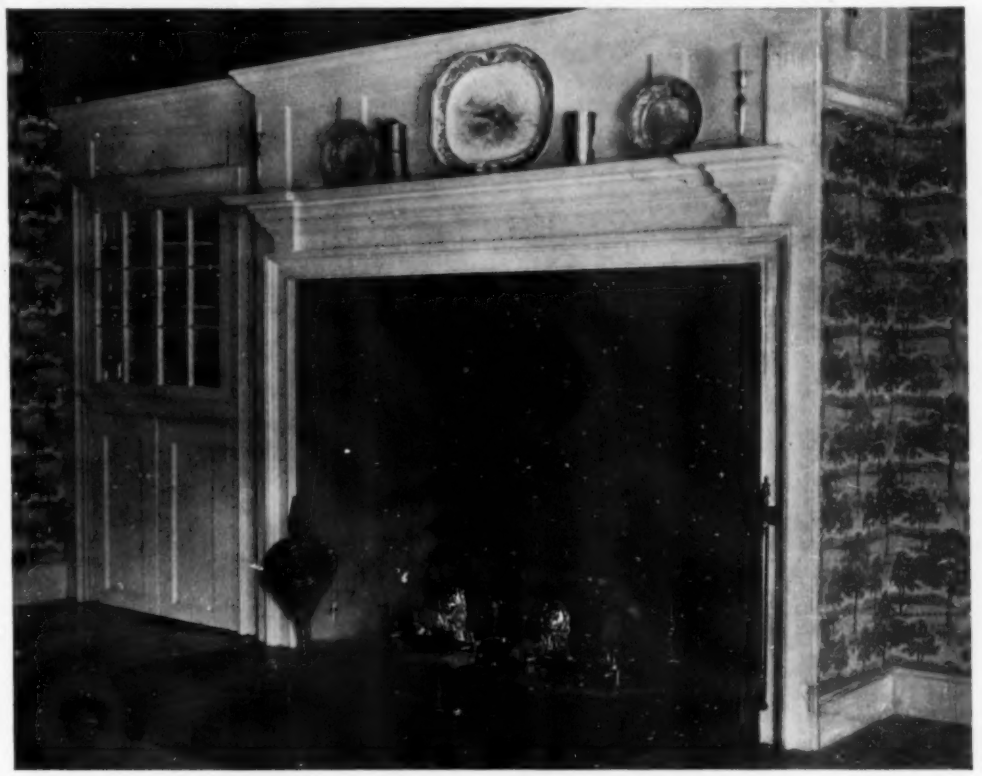
The stone walls of this old house are very interesting, as are the walls of other houses in Pompton Plains. They are far superior, for instance, to the brown-stone houses about Upper Montclair, more irregular, both in size and shapes of the stones, and in their very colors. There was an old stone quarry nearby, which accounts for the local character of the stone; but the workmen, too, must have had a real feeling for stone laying. Large stones, some rough and some crosscut, and smaller stones of all sorts of shapes are laid together in such a way that they are a continual delight to look at.

The window sashes are very unusual, with the upper sashes three panes high and the lower ones only two. Their quaintness is accentuated by the blind arms that keep the solid, paneled shutters apart. The shutters are characteristic of the neighborhood, as are the Dutch doors and the details of the square posts and cornices of the porches.

On the inside the windows have deep sills. They are appropriately hung with simple, straight, white curtains and valances at the sashes, and with colored hangings and valances outside the sills. In the living-room curtains of a

flowered cretonne in reds and blues prove effective against the cream-colored wall paper. This paper is not a plain cream, but a cream finely lined and dotted with grey, which gives a very soft effect. Besides the fireplace and its side closets there are also the old, brown girders and beams—two cross girders with six beams hung into them. The whole effect of the room, with its small, deep windows and its low-beamed ceiling and tall fireplace, is infinitely cozy, and the furniture is in perfect accord with this effect. A small and charming Pembroke Sheraton table with an oval top and inlaid drawer stands between the two front windows. At the side is placed another Sheraton table with a folding top. In the summer time a Sheraton sofa with eight legs and carved forearms stands against the long wall, but in winter it is pulled up at right angles to the fireplace. A stack of tea tables is placed along the back wall, while on the wall of the fireplace there is a low writing table with a Sheraton looking-glass above it—all low, light-weight furniture that does not for a moment overpower the room, but in its beautiful and graceful way gives it an air of distinction. So much of the charm of a room comes from a fine sense of proportion. A roomy gate-legged table with a great winged chair beside it gives the room a very livable appearance. A gate-legged table has a way of looking just exactly right in the center of our modern living-rooms, for some reason or other. Mr. Phillips has a number of much more valuable tables that he has tried for the center of the living-room, but he always goes back to his gate-legged, which he picked up for a song years ago.

The mantel-piece in the living-room is very simple and refined in its details, but the one in the dining-room excels it in quaintness with its great hearth and its panel-back reaching to the beam—not to mention the china closet quite dwarfed beside it. In the dining-room, which has white woodwork and brown beams, a blue and cream landscape paper covers the walls. This blue is repeated in the chair seats, the hangings, the china and the rug. For the rest, much silver has been used—silver sconces and candlesticks, trays, dishes and all sorts of interesting things for table use that are set off well by the blue and cream background.



Colonial atmosphere has been well preserved in the dining-room fireplace: here is the deep hearth, the paneled overmantel and the closet converted to hold china

Though not so interesting in detail as that above, the living-room fireplace has excellent, well preserved lines of great dignity and simplicity—both fundamental elements of Colonial construction

There is a brown hunting paper in the hall, with touches of red. A fine, brown folding-table with cabriole legs stands beside a slat-backed armchair. A collection of old brass candlesticks and lamps lends added distinction. The old Dutch doors are very good. But here again, as in the renovation of the exterior, the thing most apparent is that the details of the staircase, such as the posts and square balusters, have been kept in perfect accord with local traditions. This is, after all, one of the most valuable things to bear in mind in restoring an old house—this preservation of its local architectural traditions; and it is here that so many people, who are not especially sensitive to architectural detail, go astray by introducing foreign elements.

It is, however, not only the house which makes the Phillips home so full of charm; there is, too, a garden. It is planted at the corner of the grounds hard by the white fence, a delight to all who pass along the village road. The plan is easily seen in the photographs. The whole garden is made up of four grass plots surrounded by wide borders of flowers. Each of these plots might, in truth, be a complete little garden in itself. They are divided by two paths, and at their intersection there is a circular

(*Continued on page* 49)

# Peonies as a Background for Annuals

THE COLOR POSSIBILITIES IN MASSING AND EDGING—OVERCOMING BLIGHT—PRACTICAL HINTS FOR CULTURE—LISTS OF VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

ELOISE ROORBACH

Photographs by N. R. Graves and George H. Peterson

THE peony is the king of flowers as surely as the rose is queen. By divine right of beauty, strength and vigor it dominates the garden. It is the first of the garden herbaceous hosts to advance testing weather conditions. Its bronze helmet pushes through the ground early in March, scouting, as it were, for skulking Jack Frost lances. By the time the peony is several inches above ground, conditions are favorable for the arrival of the less hardy. Peonies—*noblesse oblige*—not only dare lead the ranks, but stand back of their flower court all summer long, shielding the fair annuals from rude breezes, offering their dark green coat as foil for their beauty.

Armandine Mechin, a brilliant red peony of delicate fragrance

There is no flower of the garden as dependable and altogether as satisfactory as this herbaceous rose. The blossoms are brilliant, gorgeously colored, as well as delicate of texture. The colors run the gamut of white, rose and red flower possibilities. Its fragrance is peculiarly haunting, reminding one of old-time home gardens. The foliage is rich, glossy and beautifully formed. Year after year it puts forth a profusion of superb blossoms with little or no attention. It endures the severest of winters without a murmur, returning spring after spring with the swallows to the same familiar trysting place. After its majestic blooming time is over it retires in favor of the rose, graciously content to serve the beauty of others.

As a border plant, peonies are perhaps without a peer, not only for their showy blossoms, but because the polished foliage sheds the dust, leaving them always cool and shining. Their long season of bloom is an added attraction

Peonies should be planted as a background for annuals, even though they did not bear those great blossoms of such striking beauty that they are regarded by some nations as sacred—symbolic of divinity. They protect the annuals from the rush of winds and make a most excellent foil for their tender colors. When they come up in the spring, their bronze and copper tints are as wonderful metallic sconces for the candle of crocus, torch of tulip and light of daffodil. The snowdrop huddles trustingly under its shimmering tent of leaves and anemones seek its lee. Then come the colonies of candytuft, harebells, stocks, dwarf phlox, nasturtiums, petunias and asters. Flowers of every color can be planted against the background of peonies, for their dark shade of green makes most welcome contrast of color.

Peony bushes reach a height of between three and five feet. The flowers are lifted still higher. This height, coupled with density and beauty of leaf, makes them the greatest of all border plants. The metallic spring tints are welcome when there is no other color in the garden and the rich masses of cool green make grateful shade in the summer. Because the polished leaves shed the dust, peonies are the finest of all herbaceous plants for dust screens by roadways and borders of paths. They are fresh and shining when other plants would look choked and miserable. Between the early-blooming single varieties and the late-blooming double ones, they make a long season of bloom, a bank of color for the road to flow through. They are better than box or fern, fill all gaps of shrubbery, make the center of individual beds against which the smaller plants can be graded. Lilies can be planted to advantage among them. When rising on tall stalks above the sea of green leaves, they seem like gulls in flight across the garden. They are unrivaled for massing in landscape work of all kinds, as borders for roadways, edging for shrubberies, background for annuals, against the foundations of houses and as crest of retaining walls. They are also among the finest of cut flowers.

Very little space in garden manuals is devoted to cultural directions of this superb flower, for very little is needed. According to a well-known authority, who has devoted twenty years to a study of these hardy, beautiful, fragrant and showy plants, they require almost no attention after the first planting, demanding only to be let alone to multiply in their own way. His advice, surely the most reliable that can be obtained, is to plant the roots in a trench, so that the upper eyes are two to three inches beneath the surface. They should be set about three feet apart and in alternate rows. After blooming time is over the seed pods should be cut down, but not the leaves, until they fade of themselves in the fall. The leaves are needed to aid the plant in developing the eyes and the roots of the next season's growth. He also says that many peonies are killed by covering in the winter. They do not like to be "coddled" by mulches, for they tend to create blind growth. Do not disturb the roots until they show the need of it. This may be after six years, perhaps longer, because every disturbance sets them back from two to three years. The fall is the best time for planting. Almost any soil will serve, for their vigor is equal to anything; though, since they are great feeders, they must be given rich earth if their greatest glory is to be attained. Do not water in the fall when planted, and only a little in the early spring months.

When the blooming time is on, they must be given an abundance.

A few years ago the peony was commonly considered immune from pests and diseases. Recently, however, a great deal of havoc has been wrought by a sort of rot called the American botrytis blight that attacks even the hardiest bushes. Early in the spring the disease puts in its first appearance, usually in the form of a rot at the base of the young stems. The affected stalks wilt, droop and succumb quickly, sometimes leaving the rest of the cluster apparently untouched. Later in the season stalks with full-blown flowers often wither and die from a lesion at the base. And even after the flower season is over another symptom is evidenced by the blight of the leaves. The diseased parts lose their fresh green color and turn rapidly from a dark brown to a light yellowish green.

While your plants may not be affected at all this season, it is best to use preventive measures and spray with a good fungicide as soon as the stems come up. Make a second and third application when the buds begin to show and just before they open. A fourth spraying is desirable after blossoming to protect the leaves. Bordeaux is the commonest spray, and by applying it when possible just before a rain, the plants are not made unsightly by stains.

In case the disease is not forestalled, remove and destroy the affected parts as fast as they appear. At the end of the season it is wise to destroy all tops, as in this way the parasite cannot be carried over the winter. Cut the stem close to the ground or break from the crowns.

Extravagantly prolific in quantity as well as in quality of bloom, the white Canari with its yellow center is a great favorite

The color of the blossoms need not be considered when using peonies as a background for annuals, but should be given most careful consideration when they are used to create color effects in the early spring. Among the white peonies—and they are considered by some the most beautiful of all—the *Festiva maxima* is generally ranked among the first, for it bears wonderful, great, white flowers on long, stiff stems, is very fragrant, a notoriously vigorous bloomer, and is the very first of all to open to the sun. Occasionally, the white petals will be tipped with red, memory of its *Officinalis* ancestry. Closely following is the *Festiva*, much like it, only dwarfed instead of vigorous of growth. These two together prolong the white season most accommodatingly, besides adapting themselves to graded height. One of the loveliest of all the white peonies is the Duchess de Nemours (Calot). Delicately fragrant, it opens its creamy-white guard petals, revealing a lovely lemon-yellow center. It looks much like a water lily. As it opens, the yellow center gradually fades to white, until at its hour of perfection it is a pure white. Madame de Verneville, broad

(*Continued on page* 52)

M. Jules Elie is unusually large and handsome, shading from a fresh, bright pink to deep rose at the center

Nowhere does the king of flowers show off to better advantage than in the rôle of shield and background to so dainty an annual as the foxglove. Peonies may be used effectively to conceal the house foundations

Loveliest of the white peonies is Duchess de Nemours, with its creamy white guard petals and lemon yellow center

By careful selection the tulip season was made to last until the perennials began to bloom—two months from the first Duc von Thol to the last Darwin

Roses fitted especially well into the color scheme. Hybrid teas furnished a long season of bloom. Those shown here are Frau Karl Druschki and Mrs. John Loring

Late May finds the peonies in bloom, great clumps of white shading to pink and clumps of pure pink. A garden of sweet scents this, besides a garden of color succession

# A Pink Garden of Individuality

## THE EXPERIENCE OF A WOMAN WHO PLANTED AND PROPAGATED FOR COLOR SUCCESSION—FROM NARCISSUS TO CHRYSANTHEMUM IN AN ADIRONDACK GARDEN

E. E. Trumbull

AMONG the gardens I love to visit is one where reign soft, harmonious colors, a garden that, like Topsy, "just grew" from a very small beginning, spreading in all directions until it reached generous proportions for a small garden. The only plan followed by the fair gardener was to grow such flowers as harmonize with the pink and rose color she loves, and to remove as soon as possible any which fall below the standard—a safe and sure way to avoid discordant contrasts and clashing colors. There are no prim formal walks, but narrow, pink-bordered paths, often delightfully irregular, lead to the points of interest. Individuality shows itself both in the choice of flowers (preference being given to single blossoms) and in the garden's setting.

Spring is especially welcomed here, as it brings with it in generous quantity the narcissus, which last almost a month. After the monotony of our long, cold winters, how we welcome these brave first flowers of spring! Among the last of them is the poet's narcissus with its waxy petals and red-rimmed cup, which is such a delightful vase flower. Last of all is the double poet's, *Alba plena oderata*, one of the loveliest and most fragrant of the family, blooming with the tulips, wonderfully effective when used with the single pink and white tulip, Cottage Maid, either in the garden or for table decoration. There is a bewildering assortment of tulips from which to choose, when, even as in this garden, the selection is limited to pink and white and single flowers, the one exception being the exquisite semi-double Murillo. By careful selection, the tulip season may be made to last until the perennials begin to bloom, as it is more than two months from the first Duc von Thol to the last Darwin or Cottage Garden tulip, which blooms simultaneously with the iris.

The German iris is the only one used in this garden and the color is not confined to rose and white, many tones of blue and lavender being used. Noticeable among these is the *Pallida dalmatica*, claimed to be the largest and most beautiful of all German iris, and the exquisite Madame Chereau, with its pure white ruffled petals bordered with blue. I wonder if amateur gardeners fully appreciate the iris? It is such an old flower and most of us have been familiar with some variety of the family from childhood. Iris was the old Greek word that meant "rainbow goddess," and all colors of the rainbow may be found in the flower. In addition to its beauty it is so hardy that it will thrive and cover itself with bloom even though

neglected and uncared for. The broad foliage is never troubled by insects or blight and makes attractive clumps or borders after its blossoms have passed. Many of the newer sorts are as fragrant as arbutus. Among the most beautiful of the new varieties is the exquisite Wyomissing, which I have never seen in bloom in any other garden. It is a blending of pink, cream and white, pink being the dominant color.

Coming with the iris and lasting well into July are the blossoms of the long-spurred columbine, fluttering like pink, white and cream-colored butterflies over the heavier blooms, adding the touch of lightness, which is so attractive in a garden. Another feature is the gypsophila, which one sees blooming everywhere. Most gardeners know that perennial gypsophila is hard to establish from roots, and even when well started the season of bloom is short. But this little gardener has the dainty flower from early summer till frost, simply by scattering seed of the annual variety among the perennials and over the bulbs, thus making the garden more attractive and furnishing enough pink and white lace-like blossoms to combine with cut flowers.

Perhaps the most exquisite show in the garden is when the Madonna lilies are in bloom. If a fairer, sweeter picture can be made than a hundred stalks of this lily in full bloom, waxy-petaled and with stamens of gold, I should like to see it. The setting here is particularly good. A narrow path bordered with hardy garden pinks and pale grey-blue ageratum set alternately leads to the bed of lilies, whose beauty is further enhanced by a nearby planting of pale blue *Delphinium Belladonna*. Blooming simultaneously with these lilies and delphinium are the hybrid tea roses. These are at one side in a bed by themselves, and afford so much pleasure for such a long time it is hard to conceive how any one can be willing to do without them, especially as many of them are so hardy they require but little protection here in the foothills of the Adirondacks, where our winters are not only severe but very changeable.

Who was it who first styled the rose "Queen of the flowers"? If she could only see the hybrid teas of to-day she would be sure the title was well chosen. There are too many varieties grown in this garden to describe all—I will only speak of the later additions to the collection. At the head of the list this gardener places La Detroit, Joseph Hill and Lady Ashtown. The first-mentioned is of the largest size, an exquisite blending of pink and rose. Joseph Hill is one of those strong, vigorous growers always in bloom—and such bloom! In the catalog it is described as salmon pink, but I would say it was an absolutely perfect rose, much the color of, and equally as beautiful as, the famous Betty, which is perfection itself. Lady Ashtown has very long buds, is vigorous, always in bloom, and bears its large, lovely flowers of soft rose shaded with pink and yellow on long stems excellent for cutting. Another prime favorite in this garden is Pharisaar, a white pink-shaded bloom of great beauty, whose most

(*Continued on page* 46)

The glory of the garden is at its height when the Madonna lilies are in bloom. Visualize a hundred stalks, waxy-petaled and with stamens of gold

Blooming simultaneously with the Madonna lilies and the hybrid teas come the foxgloves, set in a narrow bed bordered with hardy pinks and ageratum

Phlox means a flame, and rose, salmon pink and white flame by the border, filling the garden with bloom until September brings the Michelmas daisy and the hardy chrysanthemum

Where the size or proportions of the guest room do not permit twin beds being placed side by side, try them foot to foot, as done here. The furnishings of the room were inexpensive — muslin canopies and valances, rag rugs, and an hour-glass table, covered with cretonne chosen to harmonize with the wall paper

Or if the room has a large unused closet, remove the front and set a cot bed in the alcove. Paint the woodwork white, frame the opening with a valance and curtains, put a cheery paper on the wall, and with a piece or two of Colonial furniture the room will be both novel and inviting

TWO WAYS OF ECONOMIZING SPACE IN THE SMALL GUEST ROOM

Photographs by Mary H. Northend

# Building for Hospitality

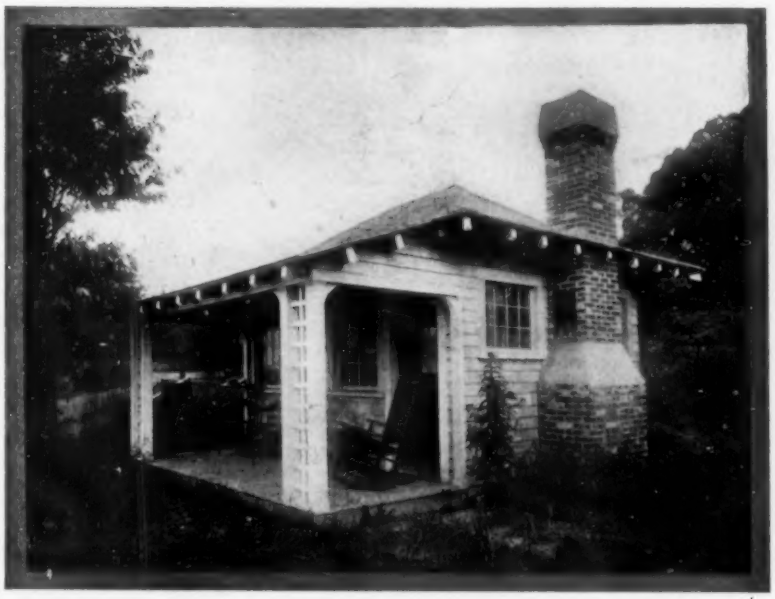
## GUEST HOUSES AND GUEST ROOMS THAT HAVE SOLVED THE PROBLEMS OF LIMITED SPACE—A NEW USE FOR OLD OUTBUILDINGS

DALTON WYLIE

Photographs by Mary H. Northend

PERHAPS it was Baron Stiegel who originated the idea. At any rate, that eccentric Colonist, whose beautiful glassware we have lately begun to appreciate and collect, built a guest house near Schaefferstown, Pa., as far back as 1769. Like everything the Baron did, it was an amazing piece of originality, and later became known as "Stiegel's folly."

Overwhelmed by the results of his own lavish hospitality, the Baron decided that his several residences were not large enough to accommodate all his guests. So he built this strange tower or *Schloss* on a hilltop some five miles north of Elizabeth Furnace. It was a wooden structure built of heavy timbers, in the form of a truncated pyramid, seventy-five feet high, fifty feet square at the base and ten feet square at the top. On the ground floor were banquet halls, and above were richly appointed guest chambers. Here the princely manufacturer entertained on a grand scale so long as his money held out.



A detached guest house will solve the entertaining problem both for hostess and guest. This vest pocket bungalow on the Parker estate at Nanepashomet, Mass., is an example of what can be done with little expenditure

It is quite likely that Stiegel borrowed the idea from his birthplace on the Rhine, and that the origin of the detached guest house dates back to antiquity. The fact remains that in this country it is by no means a common institution, in spite of the American aptitude for securing the highest efficiency in matters of household management.

Everybody, of course, has a guest room—or spare room, as we used to say. Many modern homes are built with two or three guest rooms that may be thrown *en suite* if desired, and well provided with bathroom facilities. But how about the day when the unexpected guest arrives, with the house already full, or when Harold brings five chums home from college unannounced? The most capable matron may be excused for being a bit put out on such occasions. Yet one cannot give up half a house to rooms for guests alone. What then?

The answer has been found in the detached guest house which may be made as attractive and luxurious as you please, but which may, if desired, be inexpensively constructed and simply furnished. One cannot treat one's best guest room in quite that fashion. When not in use the visitors' quarters are not taking up valuable space in the house. The guest house may be closed up when unoccupied and need not be heated.

Another thing: The average guest room offers comfort but no privacy. You may have an open fire and a desk and books in it, and do everything you can to make it complete and homelike, it nevertheless remains a part of the house of the host and the guest lives continually under a certain amount of restraint and obligation. Particularly is this the case where young children are among the visitors in a home that is not accustomed to them. The detached guest house furnishes the desired freedom and the opportunity for privacy. There the children may romp without disturbing anybody. There mother may give way to her headache and lie down without fear of calling the attention of the household to her condition and causing unnecessary inconvenience or embarrassment.

Pullmanize the beds and save space. Besides, guests like novel experiences, such as sleeping in berths that won't bump and washing at basins that fold into the wall

The elaborateness of the guest house will depend, of course, on the needs and resources of the owner. A one-room, unheated bungalow, without running water, may be put together for a hundred dollars or so, or the guest house may be well built, with living-room, porches, and chambers, heated and supplied with bathrooms, and cost several thousand. So there is no rule about it. A few examples cited will give a better idea of the possibilities than a long analysis. Some of these, it will be observed, are the results of remodeling, of utilizing buildings already on the place.

Of this type is the guest

The last state of this old shed was better than the first. Given windows, bunk beds, a curtain, a few chairs—and there was a guest house

house at Iristhorpe, the Gage estate at Shrewsbury, Mass. With the purchase of automobiles and the building of a garage, the stable became a supernumerary among the buildings of the estate, until the idea was conceived of remodeling it as a guest house. The lower part is still employed for utilitarian purposes, the second floor has been completely fitted up to serve the needs of hospitality. What was once the barn loft has now been divided into three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a lounging-room, one of the attractions of which is a billiard table. Two porches open from this apartment, one of which is furnished for outdoor sleeping. The gardener has done his part to make the place attractive.

Similar arrangements have been made by Mr. Thomas Lyman Arnold at his country place on Charlestown Bay, R. I. The main dwelling, by the way, was evolved from an old cow barn on the one-time farm of King Tom, last chief of the Narragansetts. When Mr. Arnold first acquired the old farm the number of more or less wornout small outbuildings upon it offered a real problem. Some of them were picturesque in line and setting, but in their untouched condition they were a disfigurement.

Having succeeded so well in making a house out of a corn barn, Mr. Arnold turned his attention to a good-sized corn-crib standing not far away on a little knoll. Sills and timbers proved usable and the frame was straightened and trued. The exterior was shingled and the interior sheathed with North Carolina pine. Windows and doors were put in, an addition built on the rear for a kitchenette,

(*Continued on page* 58)

On an estate at Cataumet, Buzzard's Bay, is this wind-mill, converted into a commodious guest house

The interior of the mill has been left much as it was—the old hand-hewn timbers, boards being still exposed. Here, with the simplest of furnishings, has been made a bedroom; the living-room is on the floor below

# The Balance Sheet of an Orchard

BEING THE REASON FOR THE FAILURE OR SUCCESS OF THE BACK-TO-THE-LANDER—THE FOURTH YEAR WORK IN APPLES—ENSURING SUCCESS BY DIVERSIFIED CROPS

JOHN ANTHONY

THE handshake of greeting was hardly over when the question that was in the heart of my friend leaped to his lips: "Does it pay in dollars and cents?"

The query took me unawares and I answered somewhat vaguely: "Why, yes, of course it pays," which was not a correct answer. "It" does not pay. No "it" on earth would pay in the hands of some people. The Standard Oil Company could be ruined in a decade if its destinies were to fall into the hands of incompetents. No farm, no orchard can long economically endure by itself. Systems of farm management change continually and must continue to do so to meet changing conditions. A system that pays to-day may fall behind hopelessly five years hence.

The real question is: Do "you" pay? Are "you" a yielder of dividends? Can "you" make use of the opportunities which the land provides to make an income?

Only four years ago I was asking myself that very same question, even while hoping, with every grain of faith that was within me, that the answer was in the affirmative.

The New York State Department of Agriculture believes that "More farmers miss real success because the business is too small than for any other single reason. Lack of diversity is the weak factor in a great many farms. Poor production limits the success of about as many farms as does diversity." This lack of successful planning is usually the fault of the man himself. It is the personal factor. Can "you" discern and correlate the various opportunities offered on your farm so that the sum total of the work may be profit?

By planting such crops as will not interfere with the apple activities, we are able to increase the net income of the farm

The problems to be met are individual; they belong to the place and to the man. Methods which will succeed on this farm will not pay on the next one to it, while the owner of the adjoining place could not handle this orchard successfully as I handle it, neither could I run his farm as he is doing. He makes money on crops that would ruin me. He brings up the productivity of his land by methods that would mean a debit entry every year that I attempted it. Certainly, I envy him his ability and, possibly, he envies me some of my opportunities.

The same authority states that if the farmer cannot figure out a labor income for himself equal to that of the man he hires, it might be wise for him to give up farming and work for his neighbors. Certainly this may be, if the man is so dead as to accept this condition of affairs and sink under it. Then let him live as a hireling all the days of his life.

It takes a lot of capital of money, of time and of experience to build up a farming business. For years the balance sheet may be on the wrong side of the ledger, although the farmer is gathering together the factors which later will ensure success. Much may be properly charged to development, education and organization. The right apportionment of these costs is one of the personal problems in the life. It is unwise to give a $5,000 education to a $500 boy, but a $5,000 boy is not equipped for his greatest development with a $500 education. Can you see a good chance of a thousand-dollar income from your farm? Then an investment of $15,000 is yielding slightly over six per cent. Are you looking forward, with some confidence to making $5,000? Then on an investment of $80,000 you would be

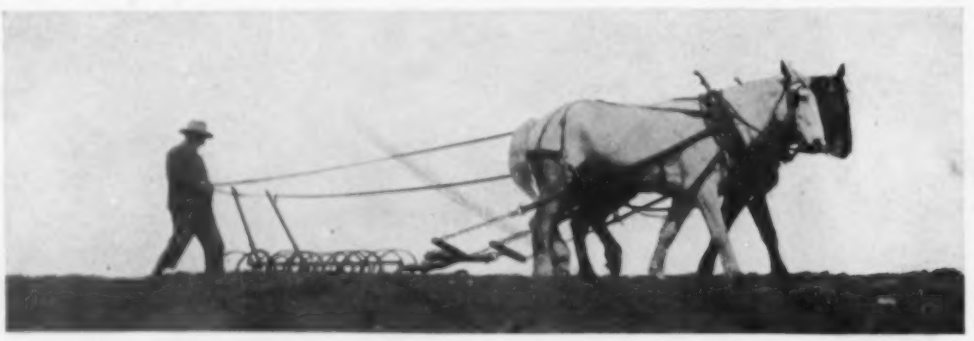
The young trees that are growing up around us are as yet only an added burden, but they are the most substantial investment on the place

making over six per cent interest. This is a low rate of return for money subject to the inevitable risk of business, but serves to suggest the amount of money which a business of like calibre would require in the financial world.

If, after the period of development has passed, you cannot figure out a profit or see one in prospect, then is the time to talk of working for your neighbor; but until that time—unless you die mentally—take your courage in both hands and carry the fight through to the finish, despite the discouragements which will meet you at every turn.

My problem of farm management centered around the orchard, for that was the crux of the whole proposition, and the chief element controlling all plans was the eight-mile haul to the railroad, made even more burdensome by a heavy hill. The first consideration is self-evident—a way must be found to minimize that cost. The answer is equally obvious: produce only high-grade fruit.

But to raise the grade of the fruit in the orchard is a slow process, while to find the market is a slower one yet. One cannot find the market without the fruit nor can one afford to raise the high-grade fruit without a high-priced outlet, so the one elevating process must go hand in hand with the other. Each year must see both advantages pushed a little further.



For the first time in fifty years the hilltop was plowed and harrowed. Our wheat crop was the first sowed in that region for two decades

Immediately another factor is presented, for an effective organization must be kept within reach to handle the crop. Untrained labor will not do for this high-grade packing; there must be specialists in every department. We can count on getting some of these men as they are

wanted, but a few must be kept on the place itself, regardless of outside conditions.

On this place we are emerging from one phase of development only to plunge into another. The cost of making over the old trees into a modern, well-kept, highly-productive orchard is nearing an end. We have sometimes sacrificed immediate returns for the sake of building up our markets and extending our reputation for quality of products and honesty in dealing. The returns from these investments were a marked factor in this year's balance sheet. The young trees which are growing up around us are, as yet, only an added burden, but they are the most substantial investment on the place. Bringing land back into cultivation and fairly extensive setting out of small fruits are other costs which are good business ventures but not productive of returns for another year or two. The creation and welding together of an organization to handle our fruit crop is another present cost.

**Only as a side line are potatoes safe; for though high one season, they may be below our cost of production next**

A study of our accounts shows that we can divide the expenses into four general heads: (1) labor on the orchard; (2) labor cost to preserve the essentials of the organization and to keep the place running; (3) grain for live stock; (4) living expenses of the household.

There are two effective ways to increase the net income of a farm: one is to make more money and the other is to save it.

Year by year our apples sell for more money and, as the young trees begin to bear, this sum will increase by leaps and bounds. Our income is all right, but our costs are too high to continue. The labor in the orchard is a fair charge against the income from that source and our efforts can only be directed towards making this labor more effective and therefore more economical. But the charge for labor at other seasons, which, in part, is simply carrying the men from one season to another, is a charge which

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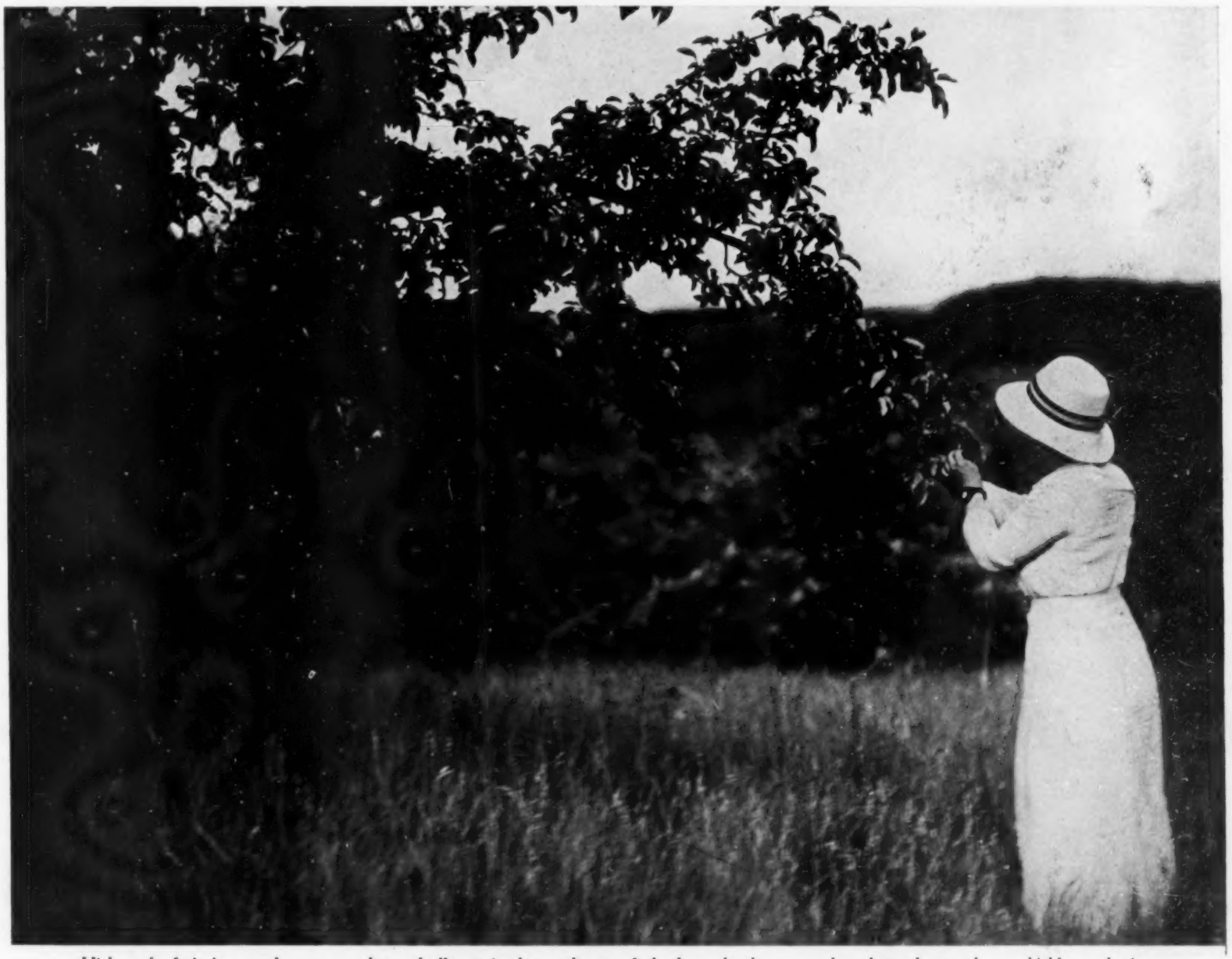


**High-grade fruit is a goal we can only gradually attain, but each year finds the orchard more modern, better kept and more highly productive**

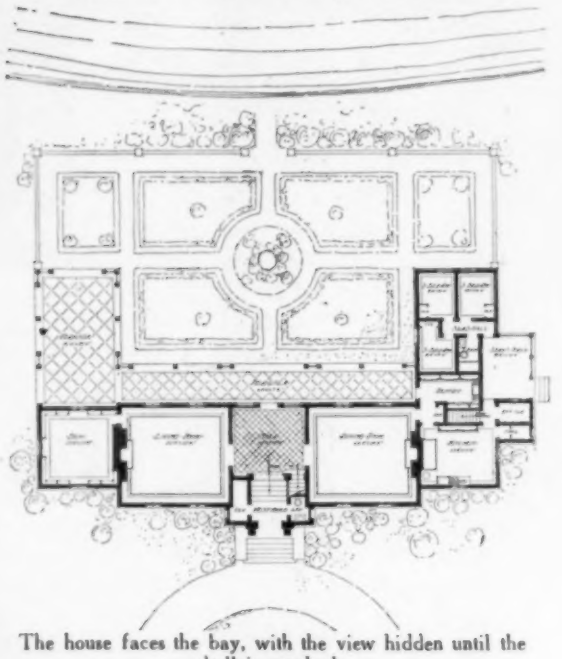
# THE SUMMER HOME OF MR. PITTS DUFFIELD AT SMITHTOWN BAY, L. I.

*Mann & MacNeille, architects*

The furniture and decoration of the entire house have been chosen for coolness and comfort. Oriental rugs and a few well selected ornaments lend an air of elegance

Viewed from the balustrade along the cliff the shape of the house is readily seen. A veranda on one side and a service wing on the other enclose the court

Accessories of the veranda and terrace show the owner's fondness for foreign decorative arts. Here are placed Italian porch and garden furniture, bits of faience and majolica

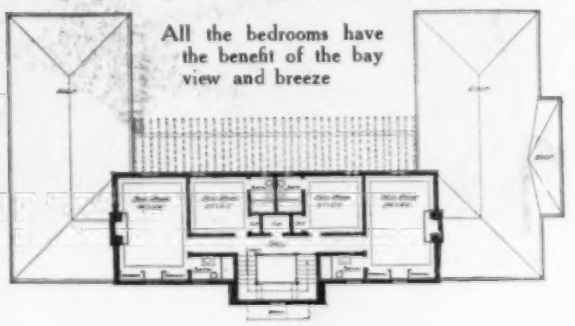


The house faces the bay, with the view hidden until the hall is reached

The north shore of Long Island has long been a favorite location for the summer homes of those wealthy New Yorkers who wish to maintain a country estate near the water but within a few hours of the metropolis. Among the centers around which the summer life of that section gravitates is Smithtown Bay, the high cliffs of which are not unlike the chalk cliffs of Kent.

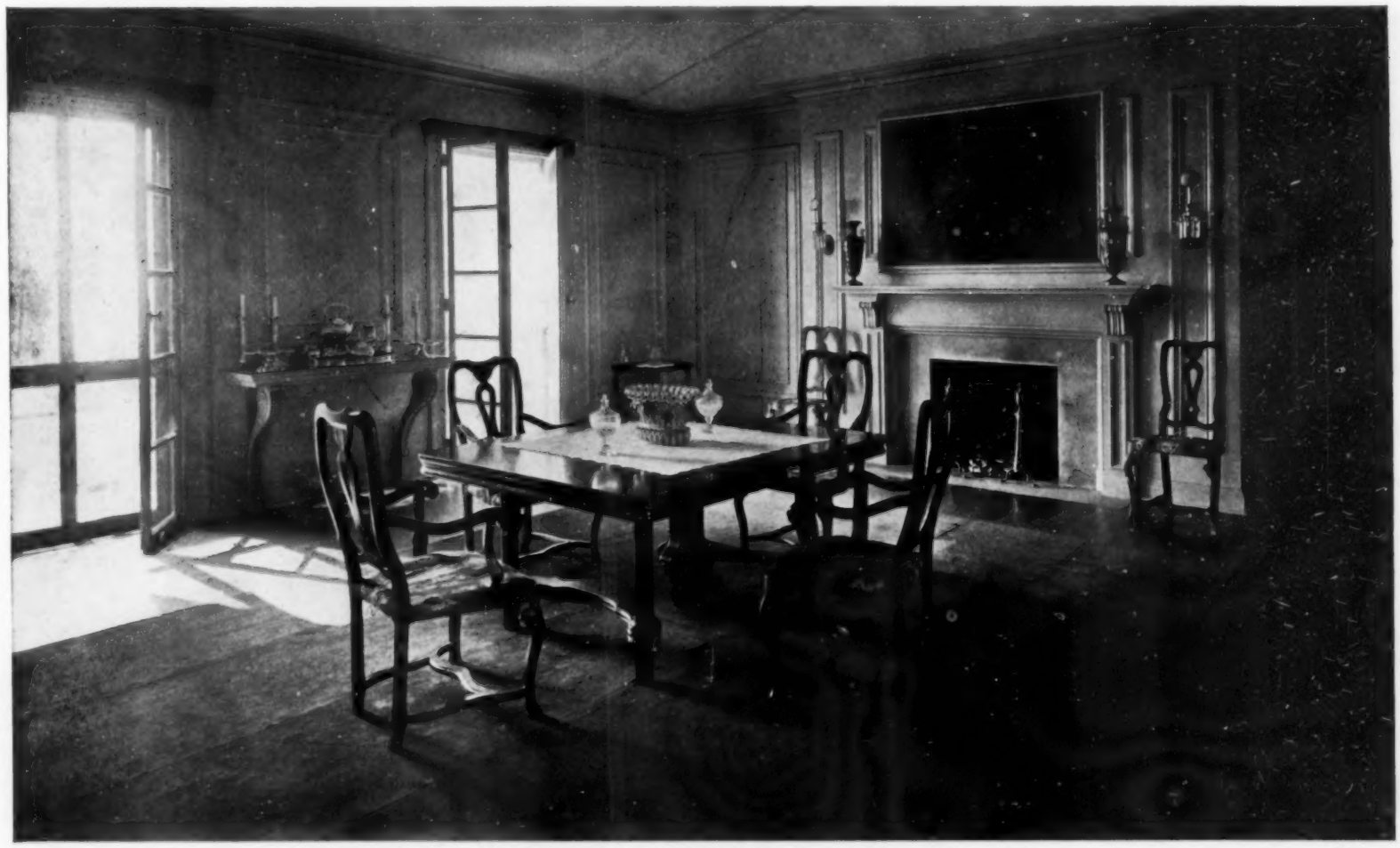
Along the edge of these cliffs has been located the summer home of Mr. Pitts Duffield. Only a broad terrace bounded by an Italian balustrade separates it from the edge, and from the veranda one obtains an uninterrupted view up and down the coast.

The architects have given a low and broad sweep to the house by extending verandas and overhanging eaves. The style of the architecture is distinctly Colonial with some suggestions of the Italian Renaissance. The interior is treated with excellent taste and with an individuality that expresses clearly its purpose. The walls of the ground-floor rooms are divided into simple panels by the application of wood mouldings nailed directly to the plaster. A uniform tint of neutral grey has been applied to the entire interior, and the individuality of each room is obtained by variety in furniture and hangings, rugs and objects d'art.



All the bedrooms have the benefit of the bay view and breeze

Approach to the house is skilfully planned to lead one by a winding driveway to the entrance and to withhold all intimation of the proximity of the Sound until, upon entering the cool and spacious hall, the first glimpse of the bay is obtained, framed by terrace walls and loggia columns



Simplicity in construction and decoration obtains throughout the house. On the first floor walls remarkably decorative panels are made by simply nailing moulding to the plaster; the floors are oak laid in plain strips. The entire interior is painted a neutral grey

# INSIDE THE HOUSE

HOUSE AND GARDEN *will gladly answer questions on interior decoration and the shops. Its shopping service will purchase any of the articles shown or mentioned on these pages. Address "Inside the House."*

Although this wrought iron flowerstand may be pleasingly, or displeasingly, reminiscent of the days when grandmother discarded just such an object to the limbo of the cellar, the fashion for them has returned. In fact, the fad for wrought iron has descended upon us again with a vengeance. Flowers on the porch and in the conservatory will hereafter be arranged in stiff pyramids—with these stands contributing their share of the stiffness. This type comes in a rusty black coloring, or in old green, with touches of dull gold, 5' 2" high. It also comes more elaborate, with crystal drops and chains, at $100. The workmanship is delicately wrought. $75

Tin flowers present almost the last word in modernist decoration, which, by the bye, is more and more reverting back to the artificial of bygone days. They come in brilliant colors and in a large variety of subjects, ranging from $30 upward. The Tôle vase in which they are arranged shows a chinoiserie design. Two shades of green are used. Its price is $15. The two small Tôle vases of like color are 18th Century Italian in feeling. $20 the pair

Another example of the wrought iron work is found in this fish bowl standard. Standing 32" high, finished in rusty iron, antique bronze or dull Italian gold, it brings the bowl in a good position to watch the slow, shimmering movements of the fish. Both standard and bowl are decorated in antique green and gold and sell together for $45. As goldfish in themselves are strikingly decorative, they should be placed in such a position that the light can filter through the water and exaggerate them into grotesque shapes. Either place the bowl then, on a window sill, or raise it to the light on a standard such as this

Transparent cloisonné has been chosen by a well-known importer as an admirable material for lamp shades. In each of the lamps shown the copper has been burned out of the shades, leaving the finely toned enamels held together by wire. The lamp on the right shows a peacock in natural colors in the shade, upon a base of carved ivory figures. Chrysanthemums in various colors give a delightful effect to the middle one. The mushroom shape is novel and the base is of Shippo bronze. The third has for a base a group of bronze elephants, by Maruki, with a dragon motif in the shade in green and red. Reading from left to right their prices are $135, $70 and $175

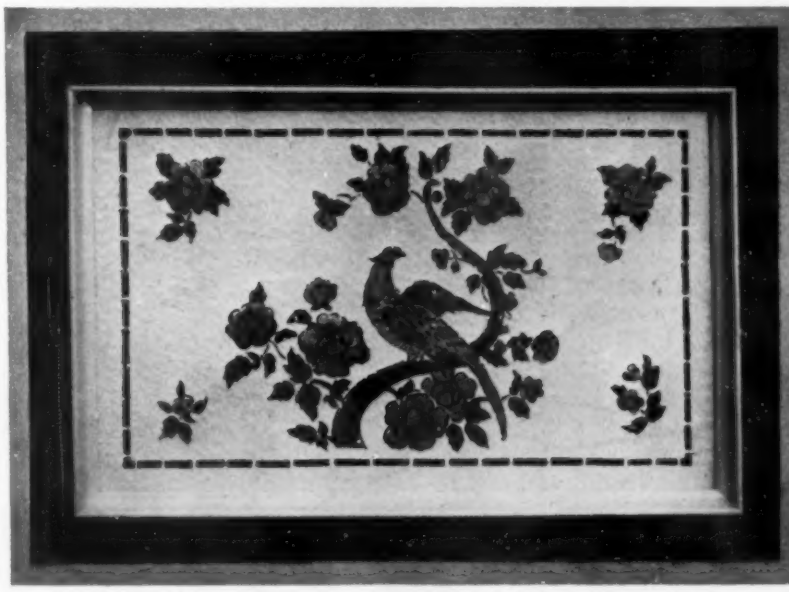
Since fire screens are apt to occupy a prominent place in the room, there is every reason that they be carefully chosen both for line and decoration. This screen of Chinese lacquer, measuring 25″ x 36″, may be had in both red and black to fit the color scheme of the fireplace or the furnishings of the room. The panel of Chinese brocade in black and gold has a rich tone, decorative in itself. Being of light weight, the screen can readily be moved about and yet is stoutly supported by its broad base. $43

The tin lampshade, which is coming again into vogue, is well represented in this Directoire lamp. Decorated in multi-colors, it bears the same design as the Venetian standard, the two thus creating a good decorative unit. The shade and standard, mounted for two lights, sells at $37.50

Much of the charming spaciousness of a room is the result of its mirrors. They must be first beautiful in themselves, then fitted to that setting which will display their own beauty of line and color and give opportunity for pleasing reflections. This applies as well to small mirrors as to large. Here is a Venetian lacquer mirror, Chinese in design, of cherry-wood, and decorated with a gold ground and figures in multi-colors. It comes in two sizes; 26″ by 18″ and 32″ x 18″ priced respectively at $24 and $27

A design of brightly colored butterflies gives a novel note to this Bohemian glass water set. The figures are of painted enamel that has the double advantage of being both beautiful and resisting the wear of washing. A thin gold line rims the top of the pitcher, glasses and tray. $22

The cycle of fashion swings round and brings into favor again Mason's iron stone china, that used to be in vogue in our grandmothers' day. This salad bowl, done in dull black and decorated in a floral pattern of red, green and yellow, laid on in brilliant tones, sells for $10



You can never really have too many trays because each service would seem to require a new kind and because, when properly placed, they add a touch of color to the shelf or the buffet. Thus this tray of white enamel. The bottom is plate glass over brightly colored linen, a fabric showing a pheasant design in several shades of blue. For the breakfast in bed—happy luxury! —nothing could be more refreshing in appearance or more serviceable. Strong, light of weight and easily kept clean it satisfies all the wishes for a breakfast tray. $6

Delicately shaded lavender bands, inlaid with black medallions, make a pleasing color contrast against the plain white ground of this breakfast set. In the center of each medallion is a tiny red rose. The handles of the various pieces are in gold. The set may also be had with pink or yellow bands instead of the lavender. This is an excellent idea for the woman who entertains her guests by letting them entertain themselves, or who would do away with the solemn, high, all-the-family-must-be-present breakfasts characteristic of a previous generation. $30

Trees in this neglected condition necessitate immediate attention. To prevent further decay first clean out stump

Cut off the small branches surrounding the stump and see that the decayed edges are cut away

Then fill the hole with cement and paint the stump of the branches to preserve the sap

# Garden Suggestions and Queries

CONDUCTED BY F. F. ROCKWELL

*The Editor will be glad to answer subscribers' questions pertaining to individual problems connected with the gardens and grounds. When a direct personal reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope*

## First Call for Fall Planting

UNDOUBTEDLY, the biggest opportunity the average gardener misses is that of fall planting. There are two big reasons for this: the planting fever is not "in the air" as it is in the spring, and one may seem to be working against Nature, rather than with Nature, in planting at this season of the year. But this is only apparent; in the lives of many classes of plants there is a natural lull during some six to ten weeks before freezing weather, when they have ceased growth and are in a more or less dormant condition, and consequently just right for planting out, moving or resetting. This is particularly true of things which bloom early in the spring and which, if shifted at that time, are apt to lose a season's bloom. The other reason is that, while the policy of procrastination is undesirable in the spring, it is fatal in the fall.

For most things October is the best month to plant in—but the gardener who has not his plans definitely made and his stock ordered in September is likely to "get left" altogether or be so late with his work that the crops will not be satisfactory—for which, of course, he blames the person who advised him to plant in the fall and resolves never to attempt it hereafter.

The things which should be set out this fall are the deciduous shrubs, the coniferous and broad-leaved evergreens, provided they are done at once, the hardy perennials, deciduous shade trees and fruit trees, with the exception of the pome fruits, and the thin-skinned trees, such as birch and peach, the rugosa and the hardiest climbing roses, and, among seeds, the hardiest annuals and perennials for wintering over in frames, and, just before hard frost, sweet peas for coming up early in the spring. Among vegetables, the asparagus, rhubarb and sea-kale may be set out now with advantage; the sooner they can be got in, the better, as the more firmly they can become established in their new quarters before freezing weather the surer will be the success of the planting.

In ordering shrubs, and especially evergreens, it is well, if possible, to make a personal visit to the nursery when selecting your stock. This method has two decided advantages over ordering by mail "sight unseen;" in the first place, individual specimens vary so greatly that the real difference in value of the two or three plants out of a large-sized stock is two or three times as great as that of the average. A symmetrical tree with a good, straight leader will be an ornament and a satisfaction from the start. One which may take several years to "get straightened out" (nearly all of the evergreens are propagated from branch cuttings and do not start like seedling plants) will prove, temporarily at least, a source of annoyance and will probably never make as good a specimen. Furthermore, an actual sight of the various shrubs and trees, especially the coniferous evergreens with the so-called blue, silver, golden and other colored foliage, unless you are already familiar with them, will give a much more definite knowledge of their desirability for different purposes than all the reading of catalogs. Do not visit a nursery, however, without a pretty definite plan of what you want to plant and, incidentally, of what you want to spend!

### GET THE FRAMES IN SHAPE NOW

One of the most important jobs for this month is to make ready your coldframes and the materials for the hotbed, if you are going to have one through the winter, so that at the end of the month they will be ready to receive lettuce plants, radishes, spinach, pansies, half-hardy perennials and other things which may be successfully grown or carried through the winter. In this connection the greatest advantage of the double-glassed sash with the cold air spaces should be emphasized; even if you already have a number of the standard types, get two or three of these for your winter use.

For lettuce the soil can hardly be made too rich, provided the right materials are used—well-rotted horse manure, if it can be had, otherwise prepared horse or sheep manure and fertilizer rich in nitrogen. The radishes will be helped by a generous application of land plaster. The frames which are to be used for planting next spring may be heavily manured this fall. It will save doing the work then, and the soil will be in better condition than if it

were freshly manured in the spring. If the frames are made of wood and are getting old, several years of service may be added to them by getting a good, heavy, stone surface roofing paper, cutting it into strips of the right width and nailing it on securely either outside or in. In repairing and making tight old sash, you will find liquid putty much easier to use and more satisfactory in its results than the ordinary putty. Instead of caking hard, it forms a tough skin over the surface, the inside remaining plastic, so that it does not get cracked and jarred off in moving the sash about. Keeping the sash thoroughly painted is the best life insurance you can provide for them.

### FALL CARE OF THE LAWN

Another time-saving spring job, which can be done as well or better now, is the repairing of ragged lawns or even the making of new ones. If the lawn made last spring has not been wholly successful, or if the summer has proved too much for it, the repairs should be made now, so that the new plants will have time to become thoroughly established before freezing weather. Bare spots should be gone over thoroughly with a steel rake, fertilized and seed sown thickly and rolled in. If the weather is dry, water copiously until it is well up. A mixture of pulverized sheep manure, good garden loam or rotted sod, and hydrated lime slacked for a week or two and then spread on as a top dressing is very effective. To a bushel of the loam or sod add about five pounds of lime and one to three quarts of pulverized manure. The naturally prepared humus, which can now be bought by the hundred pounds at a reasonable price, is particularly effective for warm treatment, as it contains not only the plant foods that are needed but also serves as a moisture-retaining mulch, which is beneficial to either sandy or heavy soils. Heavy rolling after sowing the seed is one of the most important factors in getting a "good stand." The mixture described above can also be used for filling in slight depressions or unevenness in the lawn surface.

### DOCTOR YOUR TREES AND SHRUBS NOW

Another job which should be attended to before the ravages of winter again set in is getting your trees and shrubs into shape. On even the small place with only a few trees, careful search will usually reveal a number of cavities or more or less decayed spots which should be treated. In doctoring old wounds, the first thing is to cut away ruthlessly everything until sound wood, both about the mouth of the cavity and in its interior, has been reached. Then treat the tree thoroughly with creosote or special tree paint, which is not expensive. When this has dried, make a mixture of concrete, using one part of cement to two or three of sand. Cavities that open on the side of a trunk or limb can be filled smooth by placing a collar of stiff paper onto them and around the trunk or limb to hold the concrete in place until dry. Any bark or wood on the surface injured during the process should be painted over.

All shrubs should be gone over to be cut into symmetrical shape. But those which bloom during the early summer should not be pruned until just after flowering next year. The others may be cut back now as much as desired and old wood that has begun to crowd the new growth or branches that have become diseased or injured should be cut out back to the ground. Shrubs growing close together in the border will not need as much attention in the way of pruning as individual specimens about the house or on the lawn.

### FALL CARE OF ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB AND STRAWBERRY BEDS

The yield of plants of asparagus, rhubarb and sea-kale will depend almost entirely on the growth made during late summer and fall, which store up energy in the roots for next year's early growth. If they have not been fertilized during the summer, give a good dressing of well-rotted manure or chemical fertilizer now, working it into the soil thoroughly. The asparagus tops should be watched for the appearance of the asparagus beetle, which can be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead if taken in time. If the tops are very badly attacked, or if rust sets in, the tops can be mowed off close to the ground and burned. Next year, as soon as through cutting, keep them thoroughly sprayed. A surface mulch of rotted manure will be of benefit, especially if the season is dry. From now on the strawberry bed, either new or old, should be kept well cultivated and free of weeds up to the very end of the season. Plants grown by the "hill" system should be watched carefully and all runners cut off as soon as they start. Some varieties which are very prolific in throwing runners should also be checked as soon as they have started enough plants to fill in the rows satisfactorily where the "matted" row system is used. The plants should not stand closer than 6" or more for strong-growing varieties.

### TAKE PART IN YOUR LOCAL FAIR OR EXHIBITION

The success of the flower and vegetable gardens in your locality depends, to a large extent, upon the co-operation of individual gardeners as well as upon their personal efforts. The interest created and the value of new ideas and suggestions received at your local fair or exhibition are garden assets worth while to justify any time and trouble you may be put to in actively participating in them. Join your local society! The small amount of money invested will probably be repaid several times over in the actual improvement and increase in your flowers or vegetables, to say nothing of the other advantages to be derived. By all means plan to exhibit yourself, even if you can take but one or two things; and even if you feel pretty sure that you cannot capture a blue ribbon, do the best you can this year to make sure of winning some another season. Mere size does not always bring first prize. In selecting vegetables, use the specimens which are smoothest, most uniform in size and most typical of the variety, rather than the largest. Attractive appearance always helps to impress the judges favorably—in fact, in many cases a definite number of points is allowed for "attractiveness of display." Trimming with tissue paper, foliage or flowers often requires but a few minutes' work and adds very greatly to the appearance of an exhibit, but, of course, it should not be overdone. In staging flowers be sure not to crowd them. A few blooms, artistically arranged in a holder, can be seen to much greater advantage than several times that number crowded into the same space.

Exhibit at your local fair! This section of onions shows how to classify and arrange them

# EDITORIAL

*WOMEN AND GARDEN COLOR SCHEMES—A REPLY* In the recent issue of a British gardening periodical, a reviewer, writing of a certain American book on flower culture, takes exception to the tendency American women have for planting their gardens according to a color scheme. His main objection is that the color scheme is not Nature's way, and that it is not an artistic way. "I never saw a color scheme in the Alpine meadows or in the Jura woods or among the California hills," he says. "If we go to the best English gardens we see nothing of the kind at Nymans, or Borde Hill or Betton and many others."

To this we might reply that we have never seen in Nature such topiary work as that at Trewogey in Cornwall, where the yews are clipped after the fashion of chocolate drops in an August sun, nor such beds as there are at Castle Ashby in Northamptonshire, nor such pools as can be found at Branham Park in Yorkshire.

While this reply may seem to beg the question, the reviewer has, for his part, mixed his terms. Before one considers the subject of gardens and gardening he must first make the distinction between man's way in the garden and Nature's way.

Nature's way is a wild way; it is unrestrained, arbitrary, seemingly regardless of law or order. Nature abhors a straight line, according to the Brownian school. Man's way, on the other hand, is more the way of the straight line, of geometrical exactness, of planting for a preconceived effect of succession.

*To the Readers of* HOUSE AND GARDEN:

We beg to direct your attention to an announcement to be found on page 64 of this issue of HOUSE AND GARDEN. There, in detail, is set forth the fact of those changes, which, in the future, will make HOUSE AND GARDEN of even greater inspiration and service than it has proven to the thousands of readers who have sought its pages in the past fourteen years of its history. In that time HOUSE AND GARDEN has grown from a magazine of 24 pages, limited and local in appeal, to a publication serving every type of man and woman in every section of America who is interested in better houses and better gardens. At this juncture, incorporating *American Homes and Gardens*—the oldest of those publications devoted to house building, house furnishing and gardening—the amalgamation of forces will afford the readers of HOUSE AND GARDEN greater opportunity to avail themselves of our services, and a more diversified interest.

When man began to tame the wild garden he introduced into it his vagaries of straight line and color scheming, and thus, according to the gardener's fashion of reckoning progress, the first mark of civilization was the use of such architectural formality and exactness in the garden as would express his way of doing things, of such order in arrangement and planting as would tend to greater productivity and ease of cultivation.

Doubtless these changes first saw permanence in the work of Egyptians, whose gardens, if we can depend upon contemporary pictures scrawled on the walls of tombs, consisted of a parallelogram entered through a great portal and enclosed by a wall. Vines were trained along rafters supported by pillars, much in the fashion of our present-day pergolas. Beside these were straight walks, palm alleys and pools, geometrically square and correct.

Dipping into some of the ancient gardening books, we find that man pursued his wilful course against Nature's way from the earliest times. Xenophon tells us how Lysander, when Cyrus showed him "The Paradise of Sardis," was "struck with admiration for the beauty of the trees, the regularity of their planting, the evenness of their rows and their making regular angles one to another."

Roman gardens of the Republican Period, although comparatively simple and largely used for the skilful and profitable growth of fruit and vegetables, were based on a design that was purely formal in character. Cato ruled that gardens in or near the city should be "ornamented with all possible care." The younger Pliny also speaks of his porticos and terraces, his fountains and statues, his trim, open parterre and shady alleys of palm and cypress—sheer artifices all of them: man working out a preconceived plan for Nature to follow.

The same fundamental reasons for formalism can be applied in defense of color schemes in the garden, against which our English reviewer would rail. For, remember, there is no logical comparison between the nature-grown garden and the man-made, between the riots of color and curve that Nature produces and the subtly planned effects that man works out, save we base it on the fundamental differences between man's way and Nature's way.

The color scheme is an expression of individuality—an imposing of one's individuality on Nature—and it is just as logical for a woman to express her personality in her garden as to express it in her frocks or the decoration of her rooms. Moreover, the color scheme is a higher expression of personality than is formalism. In the majority of cases strict formality is a pose, a withholding of the genuine personality, just as is all posing. To plan and plant and bring to burgeoning beauty a color scheme is nothing more than expressing those genuine—though unaccountable—verities and vagaries of personality for which men and women are loved and respected.

A case in point is to be found on the pages of this present issue of HOUSE AND GARDEN in the article entitled "A Pink Garden of Individuality." Now, we have never laid mortal eye on the woman who made this garden. All we know of her is that she is young, that she had a penchant for white and pink, and that she planted her garden so that there would be a general succession of blossoms in these shades. Read the article and note her methods. Simple methods, on the whole. When you shall have finished the story you will know that a woman with a distinctly pink-and-white personality conceived and made that garden. You've read her personality in her garden! She has expressed that personality, not because it is the fashion to have pink-and-white gardens, but because caprice dominates when a woman expresses her personality.

Our British reviewer should take courage in the feminine American garden color schemes. It is an earnest for better things. For other English writers have said of American women that they are not naturally individualistic. They follow the leader. If the leader wears a taffeta skirt with scallops, every woman from Maine to Texas will want a taffeta skirt with scallops. British women, they claim, are quite the opposite. They have the courage of their convictions—in clothes at least, whatever the effect. Is it not a welcome sign, then, when American women begin to express individuality, even if it be through the medium of color schemes in the garden?

## A Pink Garden of Individuality

(*Continued from page* 31)

distinctive feature is its long buds and the freedom with which they are borne. My Maryland has not proved a success here, but that is not saying anything against this famous rose. The much-lauded Lyon rose has also proved disappointing. A new rose in this garden which has been entirely satisfactory is the Farbedkonigen, the name meaning Queen of Colors, which is a delightful imperial pink. Dean Hole is always satisfactory. The only fault one can find with their immense, deep flowers is that there are never enough to satisfy us. However, they are well worth waiting for. When one considers that the hybrid tea roses are as fine as can be grown, that they begin blooming almost as soon as a cutting is rooted, that they keep up the show till after heavy frost and are hardy enough to withstand our severe winters, why are they not more generally grown?

Annuals and biennials are largely used as fillers, and as one of the characteristics of this young gardener is to raise all the plants she uses from seed, in late winter and early spring the windows of her home are filled with boxes of seedlings in various stages of development.

One of the new things being tried this year is perennial pentstemon. So far as I know this has never been grown in our vicinity and thoughts of the wonderful possibilities wrapped up in those lusty clumps of pentstemon will shorten many a bleak winter's day. Canterbury bells are featured here, and are set in single clumps and masses wherever there is space. By removing the blossoms as soon as faded they are kept in bloom all summer. The variety used is always the same—single pink and white, *Campanula medium.*

Snapdragons treated as annuals share the honors with the Canterbury bells. And how lovely they are, how clear the color, how enduring and self-reliant! What a garden picture they do make, even after the hardy chrysanthemums are frozen! I thought I was familiar with snapdragons, but when I saw the large rosy spikes of one swaying several inches above a six-foot vine trellis I thought I knew but little about them, after all.

Conspicuous among the annuals is the petunia, which has been greatly improved within the past few years. It is one of the hardiest and most easily grown of all our border plants. It will endure scorching summer sun and early frosts with equal cheerfulness. The variety used here was raised from seed of the California Giant, which is remarkable for its size and the profusion with which its richly perfumed flowers are borne, many of them having beautifully ruffled edges and throats of gold. The possibilities of perennial phlox are fully appreciated here. Phlox means a flame, and a veritable flame it is in some gardens, but not here, as

flame color is taboo in this garden of delight. But oh! the profusion of immense panicles of lovely rose, tender salmon pink, and pink and white ringed and suffused, as well as clear white filling the garden with bloom till late September. Then with the Michaelmas daisy and hardy chrysanthemum the long procession of flowers ends.

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## The Naturalistic Arrangement of a City Property

(*Continued from page* 20)

Between these promontories are shrubberies with a background of flowering trees like the various magnolias, the native thorns, dogwoods and fringe trees, which give a succession of spring bloom. The cup-shaped magnolia flowers, the abundant clusters of small hawthorn blossoms, the large bracts of the dogwood and the great, white panicles of the fringe tree; each has a striking and distinctive character.

The shrubberies of the bays start with *Lonicera fragrantissima,* the fragrant bush honeysuckle, placed next to the rhododendrons because its almost evergreen foliage looks well next to broad-leaved evergreens. Its very early blossoms, coming the first week in April, are pleasant to have near the house. Next to them is placed a mass of peonies. These and the hybrid rhododendrons, blooming at the same time, make a wonderfully rich display in June. Near the dogwoods the flat-branched, coarsed-leaved *Viburnum tomentosum,* the single Japanese snowball, and the finely divided cut-leaved sumac make an effective contrast. Farther on, barberries have a value near *Pinus mugho* and dwarf arbor vitæ.

Plants with delicate leafage like the cut-leaved sumac, or of striking structures like the *Viburnum tomentosum,* plants with unusual shapes like the round-headed *Pinus mugho,* or distinctive character like the cedars and arbor vitæ, have a value in varying the appearance of the boundary, and in that way prolonging the interest in the border. In thus accentuating the character of individual plants they must not be overemphasized at the expense of spoiling the continuity and harmony of the plantation.

At the same time it is possible to develop a succession of interesting seasonal effects. The border changes in appearance almost every week in a kind of magical sequence as flowers appear one after another, as foliage develops and turns to bright colors, and berries mature. And even in the winter every shrub and tree has a distinctive character displayed in structure, color of branches and fruit. Besides, a harmonious blending of deciduous material with evergreen gives charming effects to winter lawns.

The narcissus lawn has a character quite distinct from the south lawn. The differentiation is obtained through the use of other plant material arranged from a

different point of view. The shrubbery inside the path and skirting the lawn at intervals is composed of all kinds of shrubs of a gardenesque character, like *Forsythia suspensa, Spiraea thunbergii,* Weigela Eva Rathke, *Spiraea van Houttei,* Deutzia Pride of Rochester and Spiræa Anthony Waterer, which give a succession of bloom from March to July. On the other side of the path, in the boundary plantation, shrubs with interesting fruit and winter color predominate.

Near the white pines of the south lawn enclosure the border starts with *Aralia spinosa.* Its host of blackberries follow immediately after great panicles of white flowers. Next is a group of privet with black winter berries and *Elaeagnus angustifolia* with silvery fruit. *Viburnum tomentosum, Viburnum lentago* and *Viburnum opulus* begin the south boundary. Each variety has striking, large, white flower clusters, but they are especially distinguished for the wonderful color of their autumn foliage and the brilliancy of their red fruit. The bush honeysuckles, *Lonicera tatarica* and *L. morrowi,* which are interplanted with them, produce delicate, translucent berries, some yellow, some orange, some red, which mature early in July. Next are groups of Indian currants and snowberries. They are small, graceful shrubs, but inconspicuous until the fall brings forth their interesting berries, one small coral red in heavy clusters on drooping branches, the others round and white on long pendants. Next comes a group of buckthorn, a garden favorite of a hundred years ago, with shining black fruit, then the common barberry with scarlet berries, then the winterberry, *Ilex verticillata.* This is a very modest, retiring plant until winter arrives and then its small berries clinging close to the stem are the most brilliant of all the winter fruits. On the east boundary are yellow root with interesting autumn foliage, black-berried elders, another July fruiting shrub, and *Cornus stolonifera* with conspicuous red stems during the winter time.

This collection of berry-bearing shrubs produces color effects which make a wonderful winter garden quite independent of evergreens. Though it is interesting at other times, the bright color and the individuality of each fruit stimulate a special little trip through the garden in all kinds of autumn and winter weather.

The wild garden has an individuality, again, quite different. It is decidedly informal in character, irregular in planting and unusual in shape. The little boulder-edged pond has given the incentive to compose this planting of water-loving plants, plants of a rock-garden character and such that will make good pictures when reflected in the water.

In the pond water lilies are growing. Immediately on the edge are azaleas in vivid scarlet, yellow and orange tints, made doubly bright by the reflection. There are

also groups of Japanese iris, yellow day lilies and ornamental grasses. All these have interesting sheathlike foliage appropriate at the water's edge. On the other side of the stepping-stone path, which bounds this planting, are cedars in a mass, just as they grow naturally on hillsides. The ground between is covered with all kinds of rock plants, white rock cress, *Arabis alpina,* dark violet *Aubretia,* snowy candytuft, white *Cerastium* and blue *Phlox divaricata.* They flower throughout the spring and afterwards their varied foliage, the grey tufts of *Arabis,* the silvery tone to the *Cerastium,* the dark leaves of the candytuft and the grey of *Aubretia* are as interesting as the flowers. A few yuccas are interspersed with the cedars for striking midsummer effect. Back of the cedars roses are planted—the lovely *Rosa spinosissima,* the *Rosa multiflora* and *Rosa setigera* with long, arching branches, and *Rosa wichuraiana,* which clothe the ground with long streamers. In early summer the wealth of single pink and white flowers is offset by the dark green of the cedars, in winter they are again a decorative feature when the rose hips are contrasted against the evergreens.

Each subdivision has a distinct individuality brought out by an interesting diversity in shape, character and plant material, upon which most of the charm of the place depends. There is, however, a unifying element of informality throughout the design.

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## A Colonial House Restored in Fabric and Spirit

(*Continued from page 27*)

plot with a sun-dial, surrounded by roses and iris. In June, when the photographs were taken, the rose trellises were all in full bloom, and peonies, columbines, bleeding hearts, candytuft, garden heliotrope, larkspurs and many kinds of iris blooming in the borders made gay the garden, yet this was only a suggestion of the bloom that had gone before and the bloom that was still to come.

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## The Balance Sheet of An Orchard

(*Continued from page 37*)

must be overcome. For a time it may be charged against development, but nothing can be left in that account an instant longer than is necessary.

In part, we may find the answer in No. 3 (grain for live stock), for at the barn door we have a steady retail market for grain, and one which can be increased at will by additional cows or chickens. If the men are used to raise this feed on the place, that much outgo of money is saved. In part, we may find the answer in cultivating such crops as will not interfere with

the apple activities and which will find a ready sale. But even here I prefer to diversify again, and so avoid the off-year. The price of potatoes or cabbages may be high this season, but below our cost of production next. In the long run, they may be profitable, but we are looking for staple crops, our orchard supplying all the speculative features which we care to undertake. The barn door provides a steady market for all the grain that we can well raise.

The factors with which we have to deal are, then: the capabilities of the men, the adaptability of the land, the market and the dovetailing of these into our present seasons of work, for the planting, growing, harvesting and marketing of the various crops must be made to fit into a perfect mosaic.

The chief limiting factors are the length of haul and the hillside character of our land. Just as this compels us to raise only high-grade apples, so it directs us to raise stuff that can be economically hauled or that brings a price which minimizes this cost.

While this works against us on things which we have to sell, it is a strong argument in favor of raising those which we now buy, but can raise. Wheat, oats and corn can be raised more cheaply in the West than they can here, but when the carrying charges and the various commissions (and adulterations) are added, it costs us more to buy than to raise them.

Eggs are a cash crop, and if we wish to transform again into cash, this is one method by which to do it. A bushel of wheat weighs sixty pounds and rarely sells for a dollar. Sixty pounds of eggs, at 20 cents per dozen, will sell for $9.40. As between these two crops the item of hauling is nine hundred and forty per cent in favor of eggs, and even more as the price of eggs rises.

Sixty pounds of blackberries sell for nearly as much as the eggs. There is a strong local demand for these berries, quite unsatisfied by the wild fruit, yet it has never occurred to anyone to cultivate blackberries. There are too many people in this world who would rather put in fifteen hours of time to get something for nothing than to get the same thing by five hours of real work. The cost of blackberries is the picking. When the picker has to wander all over the hills to gather them he makes only fair day wages, but when, because of a minimum of horse labor and care, the bushes are kept yielding abundantly within a few yards of the house a fair-sized revenue at once develops.

Strawberries are raised in large quantities within a few miles of us, but these are all shipped to faraway points and the local market is left hungry for them. But these strawberry farmers are specialists, and they must look for the big markets or run both a local and a wholesale department. Their total income must come

from this small fruit and the local demand would not supply it. But with us it is only one of many crops, and we are satisfied with the local market because we do not do the thing on a large scale.

A trip to the railroad town is an expensive matter for my next-door neighbor because he is running a dairy. But we make fairly regular trips because we are delivering boxes of fancy apples to the express office for half the year and now we will be delivering small fruits for many of the remaining months. We can add a bushel or five or ten of potatoes and deliver them as ordered, because we have to make the trip on account of apples. But my dairy friend cannot.

The result shows in the balance sheet of last year. The season of 1914 was a Waterloo for the raisers of potatoes, yet because of these advantages which grew out of other enterprises we sold ours for a small profit. On nearly every trip made with apples a few potatoes went along to fill a local demand, at the price charged by retailers. The difference between retail and wholesale prices this year was so marked that I am now buying selected, guaranteed seed potatoes for a few cents more a bushel than that at which I sold my own crop, admittedly affected with dry rot. The potato grower lost money this year. I was lucky enough to make it, because potatoes were a diversified crop with me that happened to fit snugly into the scheme of work on this place.

The average raiser of apples lost money this year because he was a specialist in markets. We didn't lose because we had diversified in marketing. We worked every department very thoroughly. My special consumer-market responded gratifyingly, the local trade absorbed its quota, and the bulk stuff went to a wholesale house that came after it. If we had specialized in any one market we would have had a sad looking balance sheet. No one outlet would have carried us through without a heavy loss.

But our eyes are already fixed on next year. Our expenses will be heavier for both development and operation accounts, but our income should more than provide for the difference. It may increase fourfold, or it may fall below last year's total. But the trend is upward and the rapid diversification is making for certainty.

The hardest lesson of all to learn is to adjust one's ideas to the farm income, as compared with that of the city. The banker or the professional man could not come to this country and get his ideas attuned to the conditions confronting him without some severe mental shocks. What do we know of five-thousand-dollar incomes? What would we do with one if we had it? It would simply be an added care and responsibility and take away from us a certain independence which we now enjoy. On an income of one thousand dollars we can live like lords and ladies.

## Peonies as a Background for Annuals

(*Continued from page 29*)

guard petals, rosy white center with occasional edging of carmine; *Canari,* white guard, yellow center; *Canadissima,* white guard, silvery yellow, with green heart, early bloomer; Queen Victoria, outer white, center shaded to salmon; Couronne d'Or, large, showy white, revealing yellow, very fragrant; Marie Jacquin, flesh white, golden stamens, sometimes almost single; Marcelle Dessert, white tinted with lilac, large, new, rare—are all varieties highly to be commended.

The pink peonies, "so like a rose," vie with the queen of flowers itself in delicacy of tint and perfume. Their petals pile up like sunrise clouds, shading from shell to rose with lovely chromatic changes. Reine Hortense is considered by some to be the finest peony in existence, for it is large, evenly colored and reliable of growth. M. Jules Elie is also unusually large, outer guard petals glossy fresh pink, showing darker at its full heart; shapely light green leaves. Asa Gray, salmon-pink marked with carmine; Philomele, soft pink outer, center golden yellow touched occasionally with rose, sweet perfume; Madame Calot, bright flesh-tint guard, center blush deepening to rose, large, shapely, profuse bloomer; La Tulipe, flesh shading to white, globular, stiff stems; Madame Chaumy, silky shell pink, beautifully formed, fine foliage; *Edulis superba,* rose pink, the first to bloom; *Ne plus ultra,* flesh pink, good for cuttings; *L'Indispensable,* shell pink, unusually large and full, are all well-known favorites and come in the first rank with most growers because of their dependableness and beauty.

Among the red peonies are the Adolphe Rousseau, the most brilliant red, borne on tall, stiff stems; Eugene Bigot, rich, velvety crimson; Felix Crousse, flame, ruby center, large, very satisfactory: Maréchal Valliant, drooping in habit, heavy, solid, purplish red, blooms late; Maréchal MacMahon, broad, rich red guards, deep red, full, high, strong grower, glossy foliage; *Rubra superba,* brilliant crimson, late bloomer, most satisfactory; Souvenir du Dr. Bretonneau, bright cherry red, unusually showy; Rubens, deep crimson, golden stomens, very striking; *Rubra triumphans,* brilliant crimson, rich foliage.

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The house shown on the cover of the August issue of HOUSE AND GARDEN, about which a great number of subscribers have inquired, is the home of Dr. George Wyeth at Fieldston, Riverdale, N. Y. Dwight J. Baum is the architect.

## Efficiency in the Flower Garden

(*Continued from page 25*)

blooming. If bulbs of the same variety and the same grade are used, care being taken to plant them all the same depth, there will be hardly a day's variation in the development of the flowers. Formal beds and formal effects have their use. Charming results can be achieved with them under conditions with which their presence will harmonize; but do not cut out beds in the middle of the lawn and plant in formal designs with hyacinths or tulips of contrasting colors. Where the treatment of the whole place is informal, it will be better to use hyacinths sparingly. The Roman hyacinths are quite distinct from the others in appearance, and with their beautiful little flower spikes are quite open and graceful. They may be used freely, even in the most informal gardens, and be in keeping.

For general use, tulips are the most satisfactory of all the spring-blooming bulbs. By a careful selection of types and varieties, they will give a succession of bloom covering six or eight weeks. While they are sometimes used in solid or designed beds like the hyacinth—care being taken to select varieties of the same type and season of bloom and in making the color combinations which may be required—they are much more pleasing in informal or semi-formal planting, in groups or clusters in the hardy border, along the shrubbery border, or alone in narrow beds or for edging, where they may be followed by other flowers after their season of bloom is over. The development which has taken place within the past several years has been truly phenomenal, particularly among the late-flowering sorts, including the Darwin, Dutch Breeder, Rembrandt and Cottage Garden type. You have only to compare the catalogs of ten years ago with those of the present day to see the position of importance which the tulip now holds. If I had to be restricted to the use of a single kind of spring-blooming bulb, the tulip would be the last to be given up; and, were I further restricted to the use of but a single type, the Breeders would be my choice. They are like the Darwin, but the colors are distinctly different, including many soft colors, dull, "self-shaded" artistic tones that make them not only beautiful in the garden but also particularly valuable for cutting. All of the Darwins, in fact, are especially appropriate for use inside the house, because of their strong stems, long-lasting qualities and full, open flowers. For a long season of bloom, of course, the earlier types should be included in your order.

The hardy lilies are, comparatively, the most neglected of all bulbs; they cost more than the spring-blooming bulbs, but most of them, if planted under the proper condi-

tions, will last for a great many years, and certainly the cost is not prohibitive. Most varieties can be bought in good-sized bulbs from fifteen to twenty-five cents apiece, or by the half-dozen at considerably less. One reason why the hardy lilies are not more generally used is that they are given comparatively little space in the seed catalogs. Another reason is that, while under suitable conditions they last indefinitely, under unsuitable conditions they will perish very quickly—and the several species are very marked in their likes and dislikes of soil, shade and so forth. And one should be very sure in buying bulbs that the varieties are adapted to the conditions which he can give them. As a general rule of guidance, it may be said that the lilies whose natural habitat is in swampy or woodsy places, such as our native lilies (*Canadense, superbum, Pardalinum,* and so forth) all like plenty of humus and will thrive in soil that is quite moist so long as the bulbs themselves are protected by an under-drainage of sand or fine gravel. The Japanese and Chinese varieties, fortunately for the majority of American gardeners, will thrive in ordinary loam even of rather poor quality, if other conditions are right, even though the native sorts could not be successfully grown in it. Lilies insist upon perfect drainage; and if this is not to be found naturally, it must be supplied by tile or raised beds. The hardy border or the small shrub border are excellent places in which to use them—both because of the effectiveness of the lilies and because of the necessary shade provided them by the other plants during their early stages of growth. The *superbum* and the *Pardalinum* will thrive in soils that are more or less peaty and are therefore especially good for planting among rhododendrons or along the edge of rhododendrons or laurel borders. Almost any soil will be improved for lily growing by the addition of plenty of leaf mould. Manure, however, should be omitted or used very sparingly, and only that which is a year or so old and rotted through and through should be employed.

Phlox and peonies, two other clump-forming perennials, which should be either planted or replanted now, are among the very best of all the available hardy plants. Peonies should be used with judgment. They always form a major note in the garden scheme, as both the plant itself and the flower dominate the whole garden of perennials during the early summer. Unlike the majority of flowers which we have been discussing, they can seldom be used in masses by themselves with the best effect. Planted in clumps, irregularly spaced, throughout the hardy border at the edge of the shrubbery planting, or regularly spaced along drives or walks, both the flowers and the attractive form and foliage of the plants can be seen to the best advantage. They propagate very

slowly, but this is, for the gardener, an advantage rather than a disadvantage, as the plant does not have to be disturbed for separating and replanting, like many other perennials, but will continue to give increasingly beautiful results, year after year, in the same place. To get a long season of bloom, a few plants of the peony of former generations (*Peonia officinalis*), which can be had in pinkish-white, bright pink and deep crimson, should be planted, as this blooms some two weeks earlier than the modern fragrant sorts. A baker's half-dozen of the best sorts, of proven merit, are *Festiva maxima*, the finest white; Couronne d'Or, a very late-flowering white; Felix Crousse, brilliant red; Mme. Crousse, white and crimson; Duchess de Nemours, sulphur white and fragrant; Marie Lemoine, ivory white; Delicatissima, crimson purple. In planning your plantings of peonies, remember that they require deep, good soil to do well and also an abundance of sunlight. The plants cost from fifteen to fifty cents each, according to the variety. But a dozen of them used about the place will give you more show for your money than probably any other flower in which you could invest it.

A close second to the peony in long life and general freedom from diseases and insect troubles is phlox—one of the most important contributions which America has made to the international flower garden. It has one great advantage over most perennials—it can be had in flower from spring until frost; in fact, some single varieties, such as *Divaricata*, bloom practically throughout the season. There are other early-flowering and late-flowering varieties which there is not space to mention here by name but which can be found fully described in any good catalog. (Particular mention, however, should be made of a new early-blooming species which combines the beautiful flowers of the late *Decussata* with the early-flowering habit of *Divaricata*, mentioned above. The plants are one to two feet high, begin blooming the latter part of May and blossom with the utmost freedom for six to eight weeks. This section is known as *Phlox arendsi*. Unlike the peonies, with phlox the best effects are to be had by using them in rather large masses of a single variety or two of contrasting colors. Whether planted by themselves or in the hardy border, they should be given thoroughly enriched soil and should be divided and replanted every second or third season.

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## Your Saturday Afternoon Garden

(*Continued from page 21*)

latter, discolor the foliage to such an extent.

The sugar pumpkins, watermelons, musk melons, cucumbers, squash—both fruit and vine—will be injured by the first hard frost. They are too spreading in habit to make covering up feasible; but, fortunately, they make up for this to some extent in the fact that they will continue to ripen for a long time after being picked, if they are properly handled and stored. All the mature fruits, therefore, should be taken up before danger of frost, which, in the latitude of Boston, may be expected towards the end of this month. Melons that have ripened enough to be a little soft at the stem end and which may be easily twisted off may be picked in the ordinary way and put in any cool, dry place, to prevent their ripening too rapidly. Those not quite so far developed may be cut with a piece of the vine attached and put in straw in a dark, perfectly dry place and will there ripen up gradually. Watermelons should be handled in about the same way; the nearly ripe fruit, indicated by a hollow sound when rapped with the knuckle, or by the withering of the stems, being kept separate from the matured but less ripe fruits, will require a much longer time before they are ready for use. Squash and pumpkin, particularly the former, although they may seem to have shells hard enough to protect them from any injury which could be inflicted without a hammer, nevertheless easily receive bruises which at the time may be invisible, but which develop into decayed spots later—and one or two such fruits at the bottom of a good-sized pile will be enough to spoil them all when they are put into storage.

Beans, tomatoes, peas, sweet corn and small beets that have to be thinned out, spinach, and numerous other perishable products which are usually allowed to go to waste, can be saved if the co-operation of the kitchen is to be had. I can hear some reader declare stoutly that he is not going to allow me to tie an apron around his neck, and that he has paid the price of admission to find out about gardening and not cooking; but before he enters his protest I would suggest his bearing with me a moment more. Certainly, finding a use for the garden products after they are grown is just as important as growing them. If they cannot be stored in boxes, bins or pits by the usual method, the energetic gardener will make use of any other practical method available. Such a method is the new "cold pack" system of canning, which the Department of Agriculture has so widely recommended. It is not necessary for the gardener, who thinks his work stops at the kitchen door, to stand over a hot range, or even a cool gas or oil stove, and attend to the finishing details of the job; but he

will not be establishing an undesirable precedent if he does assist in getting the vegetables ready and putting them into tin cans or glass jars—either of which can be used successfully with this method—preparatory to the real work of canning. The vegetables can be placed whole in the cans or jars, or they can be cut into any desirable forms, and then "processed," or steamed, for one to four hours, according to the amount of heat which may be maintained and the vegetable or fruit being put up. One hour is sufficient for most things, even with an ordinary boiler. With a regular canning outfit, which is not expensive and will prove to be a good investment in connection with every garden of any size, labor and time will be reduced to a minimum. But perfectly satisfactory results can be obtained without adding anything to your regular kitchen equipment except a false bottom for the boiler in which the process of sterilizing is done. This can be made in a few minutes from heavy, quarter-inch mesh-wire screening, cut the right shape and bent down for about an inch about the edges, and supported by two or three cross-pieces of wood an inch thick.

In work in the garden, now, the sufflehoe will have to be substituted for the wheel-hoe in working among the root crops whose tops have pretty well filled up the spaces between the rows. Weeds that have been neglected and have become tough and woody at the roots cannot well be chopped off with the hoe, and pulling them up often does a good deal of injury to the surrounding crops, to say nothing of the amount of work which it requires. A good method of handling these undesirable citizens is to use an old hatchet, which should, however, be sharpened up for the occasion. The weeds should be bent over and cut as low down as possible, preferably slightly below the surface, and the tops burned as soon as they are dry enough. An hour's work of this kind will probably save you a good many hours of weed-pulling next season—but it will also convince you that it is much easier to remove weeds when they are small, even though they may not be growing directly in the rows in your garden.

If you have a cellar for storing winter vegetables, it should be thoroughly cleaned out and whitewashed now. This can be done on a rainy day; but if no rainy day is forthcoming, do not neglect to attend to it on a sunny one. If bins are used, they should be overlooked and repaired where necessary and all rat holes should be stopped up with cement in which broken glass has been mixed in sufficient quantity, so that there will be a piece every quarter of an inch or so. A supply of barrels, crates and boxes should also be obtained at this time. Get your grocer to save them for you; if you wait until later, you may find it impossible to get them just when you need them.

## Heating and Ventilating the House

(*Continued from page* 24)

among which can be mentioned lower temperature radiators and greater ease of regulation. A hot water radiator may be regulated for any amount of flow and thereby regulate the heat as one would regulate a gas burner. However, while it is usual to expect hot water to reach to the remote corners of the house, this sometimes proves to be a difficult thing with some systems of hot water piping and a great deal of skill is necessary in installing some of these hot water systems.

Steam heating, while it cannot be regulated in every instance with the nicety of hot water, it is well adapted for the very cold climate. If the system is installed with any degree of care, it will probably give satisfaction. Under the same conditions less radiator surface is required than with hot water, on account of the higher temperatures that are used. More care is perhaps necessary in the operation of the steam boiler.

While direct radiation is satisfactory for heating, it has a serious drawback on account of the responsibility of the neglect of ventilation. A perfect system of heating is one that is combined with a ventilating system.

There are three reasons why people do not ventilate their homes: first, through ignorance of the importance; second, neglect, and third, on account of additional cost for fuel. Have you ever heard a housewife exclaim that she did not wish to warm all outdoors? Perhaps the offense was caused by a crack in the window or door hardly visible to the naked eye. It may be said here that heating with ventilation cannot be obtained as cheaply as heating alone. Thus, by using half-and-half circulation—half from the outside to be circulated and the other half of the air from inside, the coal consumption can be cut down.

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## Building for Hospitality

(*Continued from page* 34)

and a porch added in front. A bathroom was installed and the interior fitted up as sleeping quarters. The whole thing cost about $300. A chicken house was then taken in hand and treated in a similar manner. It was moved to a more convenient spot nearer the house, was properly renovated and refinished, and fitted up as a detached guest chamber, all at a cost of $200.

The seductive little bungalow on the Parker estate at Nanepashomet, Mass., is a similar evolution, while the "Rest House," with its attractive porch and open

fire, shows what may be accomplished with an expenditure of $200.

More primitive and less costly still is an open camp or outdoor sleeping-room made from an old shed that would otherwise have been torn down as useless. It was renovated, a good floor was laid, and the roof was made rainproof with new shingles. A small window was cut through at the back and a large one at the side. Beds were built in, bunk fashion, providing accommodations for two people. Across the open front a pair of heavy curtains were hung on rings and wires to provide the necessary seclusion and to serve as a protection against rain and damp winds.

On Cape Cod and in other sections where old, disused windmills are not uncommon, an opportunity is offered for a guest house of unique design and quaint charm. One of the most interesting and successful experiments in this line is to be seen on Mr. John J. E. Rothery's summer place at Cataumet, Buzzard's Bay. In fact, Mr. Rothery has two converted windmills. One was the old Orleans Mill, which for generations had been an object of interest in the village. But it was falling into decay; and as no one showed any disposition to reclaim it, Mr. Rothery bought it and moved it by sections, to be re-erected on the hill he had purchased for his home. Here he built two attractive shingle cottages, making, with the rehabilitated mill, an unusually picturesque group. The three sections of this unique home are connected by a covered porch.

Although this semi-detached arrangement made possible quiet and commodious guest quarters, Mr. Rothery fitted up a separate guest house near by. He bought the old Falmouth Mill, dating back to the 17th Century, had it taken to pieces, moved in sections, and set up in its original form on a height overlooking the bay. The wings of the other mill were repaired, chained fast, and left to grace the structure, together with the old weather-vane and the huge timber lever by which the movable top of the mill was turned toward the wind. On this one simply the wings were left and it was made into a tower-like structure of pleasing proportions. A rustic pergola connects it with the main house. The outside shingles, like those of the other buildings, have been left to weather to a soft grey, which forms a perfect background for the window boxes and the luxuriant climbing rose. There are two doors and an abundance of windows.

Inside, the walls have been cleansed and roughnesses smoothed down, but the old hand-hewn timbers have not been hidden by sheathing or plaster and the interesting wooden-peg construction is left exposed. The stairway has been repaired and bookcases and closets built in, but as far as possible the interior of the old grist mill has been left in its original state. The simplest of rugs, hangings and furniture have been used for harmony's sake.

The first floor consists of a spacious, octagonal living-room. On the floors above, where two hundred years ago the dusty miller poured his grain into the hopper, there are two chambers equally unadorned and simply furnished.

But not everyone can find an old windmill to make over, nor even an old corn barn or chicken house. Not everyone can afford to build a bungalow for the sometime guest. But there are in many houses unused spaces not suited to the ordinary needs of family life which may be turned into overflow guest rooms with small expense. The result may not be your ideal of what a guest room should be, but it is better in an emergency than "doubling up," or a shake-down on the floor.

In one house a narrow room seemed to present just the wrong proportions and spacing for guest room purposes. An ingenious woman solved the problem by placing two narrow four-posters along one side, not in the usual twin-bed fashion, but foot to foot. The room was inexpensively furnished with muslin canopies and valances on the beds, rag rugs, and a home-made hour-glass table covered with cretonne chosen to harmonize with the wall paper.

In another house a room too small for most purposes, and long used for storage, was put into commission. It contained, fortunately, a good-sized closet, and when the front of this was removed an alcove was produced just large enough to contain an ordinary cot bed. Home-made bookshelves were put in, the room decorated, the floors painted; a Boston rocker and other pieces of furniture not needed elsewhere in the house completed the furnishings of a very useful room which owes its existence to a little ingenuity and small expenditure.

Such instances are not conclusive, for no two houses present the same problems or the same possibilities; but they serve to point the way, to suggest the line of experiment. One more example. In seaside cottages and summer bungalows, where space is at a premium and frequent entertaining of week-end guests the order of the day, the plan of the steamer staterooms offers the solution. By Pullmanizing the beds, toilet arrangements, etc., all that is needed can be crowded into small space, with room left for dressing. Bunks, if properly constructed, can be made perfectly comfortable, and it would be difficult to find a more effective method of economizing space.

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## "Old Faithful"

*(Continued from page 17)*

favor, and it was in order to get the nicest, jettest black with the deepest tan that at this time some crosses were made with Gordon setters. The result was disastrous. The colors came up to the best expectations, but the true Collie coat was ruined and the dogs were cursed with heavy, peaked skulls and great, flappy ears. At this time, too, the blue merles, a corruption of blue marbled, were common enough, but regarded with positive disfavor as an evidence of common, barnyard stock. Blue puppies were silently dropped in the bucket—the less said about such things the better—and this charming and typical color, which is shown by no other breed, came near to being lost forever. Sir William Arkwright, son of the great spinning machinery inventor, is largely responsible for the preservation of the merle color, and his painstaking and faithful breeding efforts are now being rewarded by the present-day popularity of his favorite shade. For the past twenty years or more the rich, golden sable has undoubtedly had the call. It is to Old Cockie, through his grandson Ch. Charlemagne, that the present sable and white dogs trace, and the exceptional quality displayed by the members of this family has been an important factor in popularizing this color.

In fact, the history of the show Collie is practically a history of this illustrious family; so much so that it is famous among biologists as a splendid example of prepotency. For this reason the family tree as drawn up by Mr. H. E. Packwood has a double interest:

Old Cockie (pedigree unknown)
|
Ch. Charlemagne (grandson)
|
Ch. Metchley Wonder (grandson)
|
Ch. Christopher
|
Edgbaston Marvel

Ch. Wellesbourne Conqueror — Ch. Portington Bar None
|
Ch. Parbold Piccolo — Edgbaston Plasmon (inbred)

Ch. Anfield Model, Ch. Ormskirk Olympian, Ch. Ormskirk Emerald
|
Ch. Wishaw Leader. — Heacham Galopin
|
Ch. Squire of Tytton

These are the Collie heroes of the nch show world, the royal strain, the uest of the blue blood that breeds champons.

Remembering where the Collie came om and what work he has been called pon during long centuries to do, one ight make a shrewd guess that he would e an active, intelligent, faithful, hardy og with a natural aptitude for a dog's ork on the farm. That is just exactly hat he is. It is always a shame to citify Collie, and it is a positive insult to the

sturdy gentleman to pamper him. Give him plenty of room out of doors; make him work for you, if it is only bringing the papers up from the post office; and do not cuddle him by the fire or stuff him with sweets and goodies. A fat, lazy Collie is a wholly disgraceful and pathetic object.

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## A Method of Vitalizing Plant Growth

EACH year sees the discovery of some new disease, some new pest, some new force that spells disease and death to crops. And with equal regularity are discovered methods for combating them, for rejuvenating the old growth and vitalizing the soil. Two methods that have successfully passed the experiment stage are a process for inducing carbonic acid gas into the soil and into plants; and the use of radium to stimulate growth.

Investigation has proven that the more carbonic acid there is put into the soil, the more healthy and thrifty the bacteria will be, and hence the more fruitful the soil becomes.

Appropriate apparatus has been devised for generating subsidiary gases and applying them, with or without carbonic acid, to the soil.

A small kit, suitable for garden or limited orchard use, is supplied. It comprises a drum containing carbonic acid compressed into a liquid, a gas generator with chemicals in packages so labeled that anyone can use them, and the necessary brass and rubber piping with the needle for insertion into the soil. For heavier work a larger apparatus is made.

Trees can be treated at any season of the year. During the fall and winter the gas acts on the soil as a solvent, preparing food for the roots' absorption when growth commences in the spring. Holes are made with the round end of a crowbar at several places among the roots, from one to two or three feet deep, according to the location of roots. Into these holes the needle is inserted and the gas blown in, care being taken to plug up the hole tight at the surface around the needle, and also after the needle is withdrawn.

This work can be done with great success when the ground is moderately frozen over, as the gas is then pressed in under an effective lid of frozen earth, which prevents escape of the gas. But the gassing may be done at any stage of the season's growth of either trees or garden plants. In dry weather, after gas has been applied to the trees, water should be plentifully sprayed over the treated surface—well water, if none else is available, but preferably rain water, washing water (soap suds) or waste from the farmyard, should be used.

# Cut Coal Costs By Installing a Boiler That Burns Soft Coal Smokelessly!!

BITUMINOUS, or soft coal, costs an average of $3.75 a ton and contains about 14,300 heat units a pound, with 7½% ash: Anthracite costs an average of $5.46 a ton; seldom contains more than 12,000 heat units a pound, and runs about 15% ash. So bituminous coal is not only *cheaper* but *richer* in heat value and contains less ash.

**1** Fresh fuel is fed onto the upper water tube grates, the fire on the lower grates, being maintained by the hot coals, dropping onto it from above. This type of construction has been recommended by the most prominent engineers for many years for the smokeless and economical burning of soft coals.

**2** The draft is down, which draws all of the heat-giving gases down through the fire on the upper grate, then down and over the hot coals on the lower grate. Any heat-giving gases not burned on the upper grate are completely burned below. This insures more heat with less coal, and smokeless combustion, because smoke is nothing but unburned fuel.

**3** The temperature of the gases leaving the boiler is unusually low, proving that the heat generated in the firebox of the boiler is used for heating the water in the boiler and not wasted up the stack.

There is no ordinance or law in any city, that prohibits the use of bituminous coal. The ordinances only prohibit smoke. And if your building is equipped with a boiler that burns *all* of the fuel it will comply with the smoke ordinance — because smoke is nothing but unconsumed fuel.

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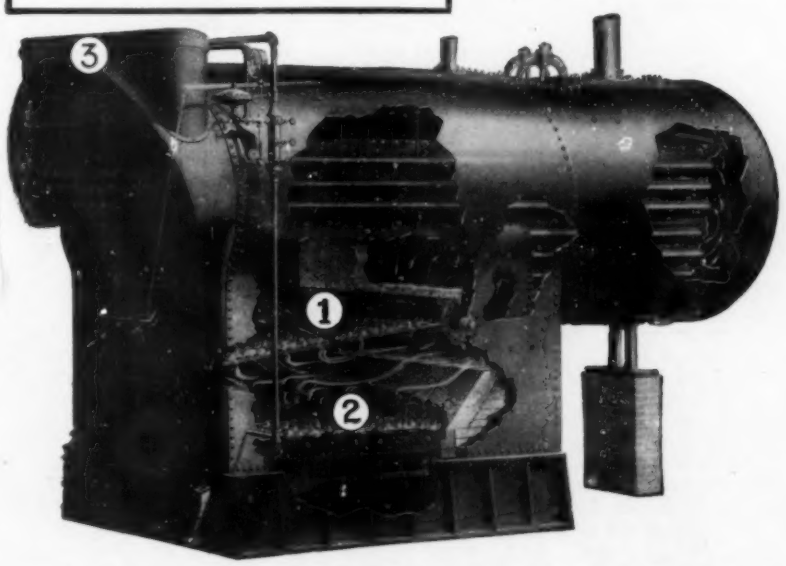
### Smokeless Boilers Cut Coal Costs!

First of all a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler permits the use of cheap soft coal because it burns it so perfectly that there cannot be any smoke.

And recent tests of Kewanee Smokeless Boilers; burning soft coal under conditions similar to those prevailing in most large buildings; prove that their efficiency ranges from 73% to 81%—while the ordinary type of boiler seldom averages better than 60% when burning anthracite coal.




***Sectional view showing construction, Kewanee Smokeless Boiler (Portable) also made regularly in Brickset type.***

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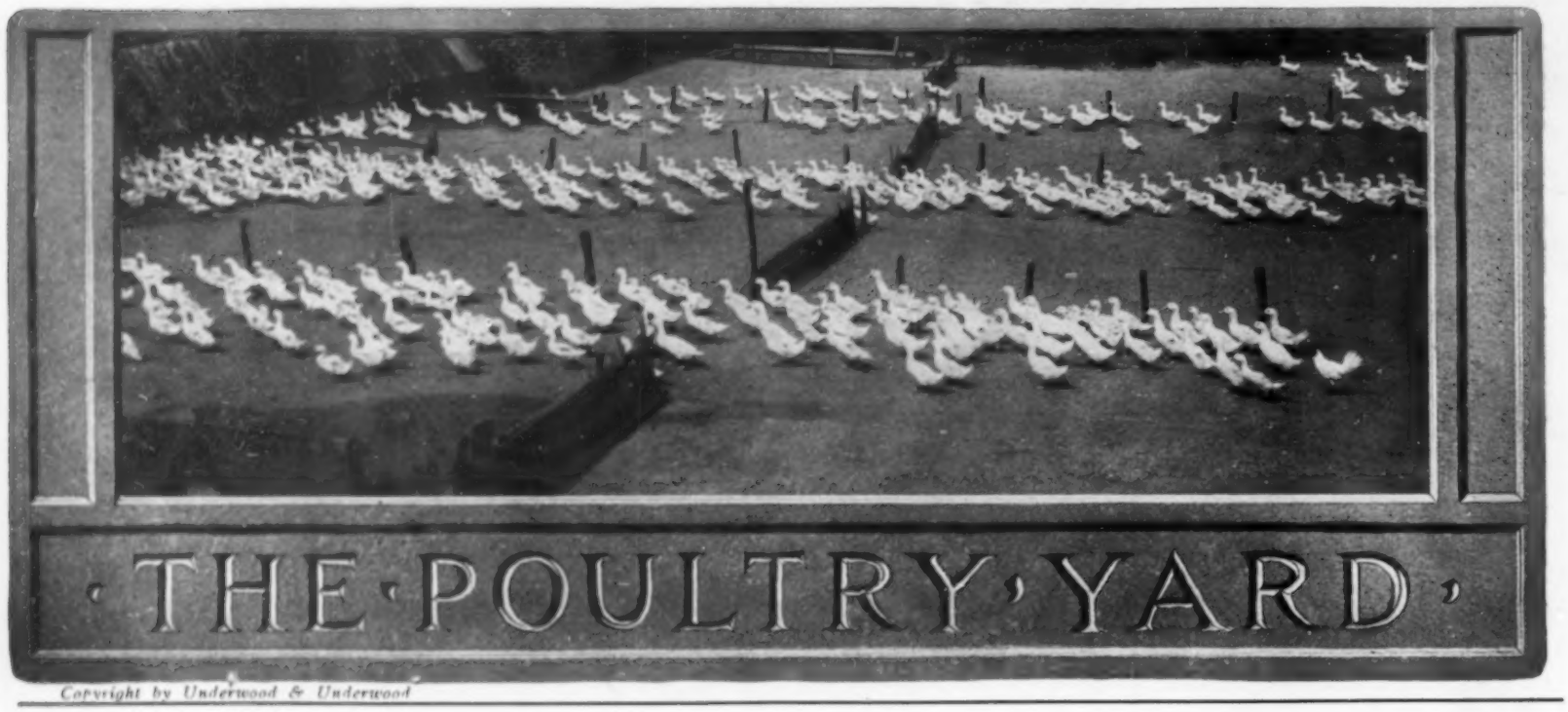






## October Poultry Work

If the chickens have been allowed to roost in the trees, the owner will have rather an interesting time this month getting them into their houses at night. I have plucked Anconas, which fly high, out of the top branches with a fruit picker before this, but it is much better to teach the youngsters to go inside at night while they are small. Some people believe that sleeping outdoors makes sturdy chickens, but in any event every bird on the place, chicken, old hen and rooster, should be in winter quarters early this month. Moreover, these quarters should be ready to receive them, clean, in good repair and with fresh sand on the floor.

Naturally enough, the fowls will be able to run outside in the daytime until the ground freezes or wet weather comes, but when they are confined, it is important that an abundance of litter for them to scratch in be provided. A sudden change from an active to a sedentary life would not be at all favorable to egg production. Exercise in plenty seems to be desirable at all times if the pullets are to be kept in prime condition, and physical fitness is the first requirement. The litter may consist of leaves, straw, hay, chopped corn stalks or the commercial product made from peat, which is especially sanitary and easy to handle, but rather expensive as to first cost, although it lasts a long time. From 4″ to 6″ is about the right depth of litter, the larger breeds needing more than those that are small. As the litter is broken up by the industrious scratching of the hens, more may be added.

It is poor policy to crowd the poultry, and 4 sq. ft. of floor space to each bird is none too much, although less may be given safely in a large house. In a very small coop, considerable more space per hen is needed. One hen in a pen with but 4 sq. ft. to move around in would be very closely confined indeed. It is not well to keep old and young birds together, and uniformity in all ways is at least desirable. On one large plant, all the pullets are weighed in the fall and then divided, so that no house contains birds varying more than half a pound in weight. This practice is not advocated, but the owner of the commercial plant mentioned thinks that it is worth while.

There is no more reason for shutting up the poultry houses at night now than there has been all summer. Pullets and cockerels that have been submitted to the fresh air treatment will need no extra protection until the mercury drops close to the zero mark. Indeed, the mistaken policy of shutting up the poultry houses tightly at night after the birds have gone into the winter quarters may be the cause of serious trouble.

Pullets that lay abnormally early are to be shunned, but it pays to keep tabs on those which start laying early this month. If these pullets are also well developed and well marked, they should be honored with bands on their legs. If kept over a second season, they will be valuable as breeders, and the bands, which may be of aluminum or celluloid, will make their identification easy later.

Colds and roup are common sources of loss and trouble this month. No one should expect such difficulties, and they may be avoided by keeping the pullets from trailing through wet grass and reposing under dripping bushes and from crowding in their pens at night. It is well to keep the birds confined to yards in the morning until the grass dries off and to provide ample roosting facilities. If signs of colds do appear, permanganate of potash may be used in the drinking water as a disinfectant. It can be bought in the form of crystals at the drug stores, and enough should be used to color the water a light pink. Very sick birds should be quarantined.

Heavy feeding should be the rule from now on, grain being scattered in the litter and a dry mash kept before the birds. A variety of grain will be appreciated, but a daily ration consisting of two parts corn, one part wheat and one part oats will give good results, if supplemented with a dry mash and green food. Cracked corn may be used to advantage, because the birds have to do more work in order to get their fill, but it is well to feed some whole corn at night to make sure that the pullets cram their crops to the limit of their capacity before they go to roost. It it a long time to breakfast at this season of the year.

Of course, green food may be had at any season by sprouting oats or soaking alfalfa in boiling water.




## The Last Crop Work Out of Doors

(*Continued from page 20*)

bush beans, and all of the pole beans if properly dried when mature are good for cooking or for seed next year; but they should be harvested soon after the first light frost and put under cover in an airy place to dry thoroughly, as a few days of wet weather is likely to sprout them if they are left on the plant.

Cucumbers should be gathered safely in advance of the first frost and the best of the medium-sized fruits selected and kept in as cold a place as possible; the larger ones may be ripened in a frame in the same way as melons, and used for slicing and cooking in batter in the same way as egg plant, making a very palatable dish.

Sweet corn, cut and shocked in the same way as field corn, will keep in a much better condition than if it is allowed to freeze; it should not be cut, of course, until an immediate frost threatens. If gallon jars are used, sweet corn may be preserved on the cob with very little trouble by the cold pack method, and it makes a novel and delicious dish for midwinter; selected ears of Golden Bantam and other small varieties will pack fairly well in wide mouthed quart or two-quart jars; the more matured ears may be used for canning in the ordinary way.

The storage place itself should be clean and dry and, for most things, dark; the temperature required—for most things about 35°—should be maintained as evenly as possible by thorough ventilation and, where necessary, by artificial heat. During the fall, after first storing, the windows should be left open at night and closed during the day, and, later on, in cold weather, the reverse.

The vegetables for storing should be perfectly sound, clean and dry before being put away. They should always be handled with great care; the slightest bruise is the source of future trouble. Rats and mice should be carefully guarded against; cement or plaster with broken glass in it will effectually stop any hole and chemical poisons, carefully used, will clean them out.

A good frost-proof cellar with adequate ventilation is the best place for storing vegetables. If there is a furnace, the vegetable room should be partitioned off with double walls, leaving an air space between. A room that can be kept cold in a basement or on the north side of the house will answer in case no cellar is available. For many things, an idle hotbed may be used, or a vegetable pit may be constructed with comparatively little expense. For this purpose, it is much cheaper in the end to use concrete, as wood will rot out in a few years, and is, of course, much more likely to harbor disease spores.

Some time in advance of the actual harvesting, the gardener should provide himself with an adequate supply of barrels, crates and boxes. The slatted crates in which Texas and Bermuda onions are shipped may be bought in most grocery stores for ten cents apiece, and provide one of the best packages for storing vegetables and fruits, as they admit air freely and may be stacked on top of each other without putting any weight on the contents, and are good for melons, squash, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, apples and pears. For vegetables, which should be packed in soil, like the root crops, ordinary cracker boxes which may be had in two sizes holding a bushel and a half bushel each, are very convenient. For bulky things, such as cabbage and squash, slatted vegetable barrels may be used instead of the onion crates. The common sugar or flour barrel, for the purposes of the home gardener, is about the most inconvenient container that can be found—and the one most generally used.

All of these root crops are quite hardy and can be left out until there is danger of their being frozen below ground. Parsnips and oyster plants, in fact, can remain out over winter and part of the crop should always be so left for use in early spring. Beets, turnips and carrots and as many of the parsnips and oyster plants as are wanted for winter storage should be dug and sorted and the tops cut off, but not close enough to make them "bleed." While it is not necessary, it is a good plan to wash them off before storing. Clean sand or sphagnum moss should be placed in the boxes or bins in which the vegetables are packed; the object being to keep the vegetables supplied with moisture so that they will not shrivel, and still have them available. The large winter radishes may be stored in the same way.

The purpose of storing winter celery is not only to keep it but also to blanch it. For a small quantity, the cracker boxes, already mentioned, may be used. Put two or three inches of sand on the bottom of each and pack the celery in.

# THE DOG SHOW



## Selecting the Puppy

Wisdom in the selection of a pup has far more bearing on the future satisfaction of the owner with his dog than many people realize, for, without reopening the discussion as to the reasoning powers of dogs, there can be no denial of the fact that they have marked traits of individuality which often make or mar the relation that exists between them and their owners.

By way of illustration, let us consider a litter of half a dozen normal, healthy, six or seven-weeks-old puppies of almost any breed. One or two of them are sure to be leaders, more active, ambitious, self-assertive and independent than the rest. Two or three will appear merely average in disposition and physique, while the last is apt to be somewhat smaller and, at first glance, the least desirable of all.

If you contemplate buying one out of such a litter, take note of these varying traits, for they are indicative of what the characters of the pups will tend to become as they mature. Watch them for fifteen or twenty minutes when they are awake and active, playing with them a little after they have become accustomed to your presence. Show them some puppishly interesting object, such as an old glove, which you drag about on the floor and shake a little to attract their attention. The pups that are indifferent to you or the glove, preferring to sit around in a bored sort of way and probably go to sleep, are not the prize of the collection for the person who wants a good canine companion. The inquisitive one that follows after the glove, happily wagging his tail and evincing a lively interest in all that occurs, should develop into a good dog; he has intelligence, good humor and solid worth. If one of them bosses the others around, forcing his way to the choicest place at the dinner table or the most comfortable spot in the straw bed, the chances are that he will grow to be an aggressive, probably selfish dog, with an eye to his own personal comfort and desires. The shrinking, timid pup that cowers and cringes at every new sight, sound or movement, may have brains galore, but his lack of initiative and "nerve" is too apt to remain with him through life. Any or all of these characteristics in the puppies may be altered by future circumstances and treatment, but the tendency will always be present to a greater or less degree.

The facial expression of the youngsters is another, though a less certain, guide in selection. The pup that cocks his head and studies things in an interested way thereby shows an active brain in comparison with his more apathetic brothers and sisters, although his action may indicate merely that his intelligence has awakened earlier than with the rest. The little fellow with the sad, introspective face, devoid of any sign of interest in affairs of the moment, is apt to prove less even-dispositioned and companionable than would one of the brighter faced pups.

To sum up, study the puppies for signs of the disposition you desire in the mature dog. Character shows early and deserves careful consideration.

Turning now to the purely physical characteristics, only a few general suggestions can be offered, because the details of bone, head and other formations vary widely in different breeds. You should look for a well-set-up youngster that gives the impression of general health. If he shows any sign of skin irritation or rash, be careful; often this is caused by eczema, a most troublesome ailment to cure. In the matter of size as compared to that of the rest of the litter, the usual plan is to pick out a pup that is at least up to the average, for he shows as good a share of stamina and nourishment as has fallen to the lot of the others. A well-boned, symmetrical pup, even if his youthfulness does make his legs a bit thin and wabbly, gives promise of developing into a husky, well-built dog. Needless to say, he should also present a well-fed, reasonably fat appearance.

Just a word, now, in behalf of the "runt" of the litter. Often there is such a one, noticeably smaller than the rest. If he seems sound and healthy, do not worry over his small size unless you want him for show purposes, for what he lacks in stature he often makes up in brains.
—R. S. LEMMON.

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**"Elsa," "Lottie," "Hexe West End" and "Wilhelmina," blue ribbon winners at the Southampton Dog Show. Owned by E. A. Buchmiller**

# As you build, prepare your home for Vacuum Cleaning and for Inter-phoning

## *Western Electric*
### Stationary Vacuum Cleaner

It is so easy and costs so little additional when the house is going up to run the piping for a built-in vacuum cleaner. You can install the cleaner at once or at any future time. The important thing is to provide for it when building.

The pipes go between the partitions, and in the baseboard of each room is placed an inconspicuous opening covered by a smooth hinged lid. The cleaning hose is connected as shown in the little picture in the circle. Pressing a button starts the motor and fan of the apparatus in the cellar, and all of the dust and dirt is drawn through the suction pipe to the receptacle in the basement. Cleaning carpets, rugs, upholstery, curtains, mattresses, etc., by the vacuum cleaner is the modern way. And by far the most convenient of all vacuum cleaners is the Western Electric built-in type.

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## *Western Electric*
### Inter-phones

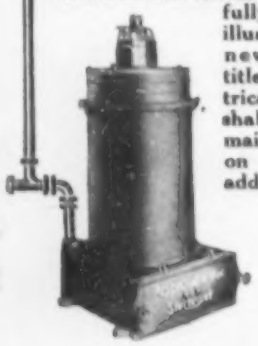
The Inter-phone is another convenience and time saver which can be economically provided for when building.

It costs no more for the wiring than is necessary for the ordinary call bell, and it is possible when building to have the wiring so planned that it can be utilized for the ordinary call-bell system and at a later time the Inter-phone may be placed if it is desired to defer that expense until later.

The photograph shows an Inter-phone in the bedroom. The same style of wall plate is used as for the ordinary push button. It is a great convenience to have the rooms, or the house and the garage, connected by telephone, and any electrician will explain how easy it is to have Western Electric Inter-phones installed when building.

We have published an explanatory booklet on these home necessities. Its suggestions to the home builder and photographic illustrations of actual installations are well worth having. It will be a pleasure for us to mail to you booklet No. 241-A, and a line from you to our nearest house will bring it. Please mention this magazine when writing.

**Other Western Electric utilities that make the modern home complete are washing machines, electric irons, dish washers, fans, toasters and numerous electrical devices that are fully explained and illustrated in the new booklet entitled, "The Electrical Way." We shall be glad to mail this booklet on request to any address.**



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