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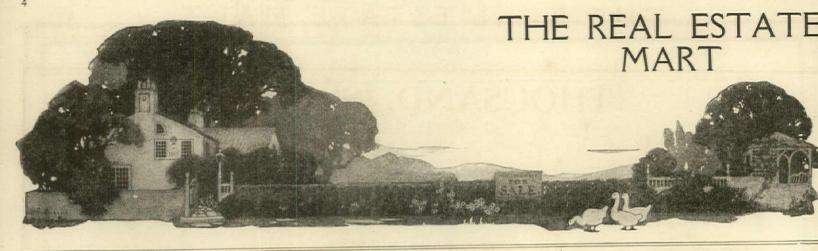
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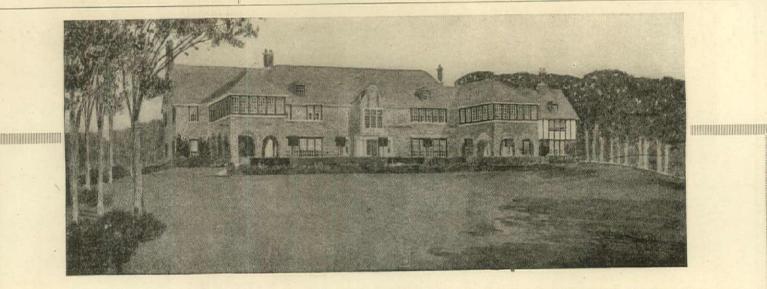
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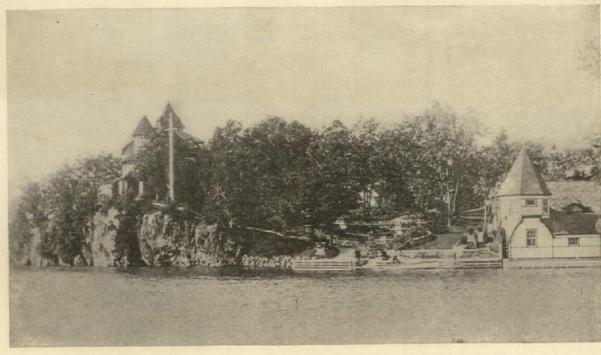
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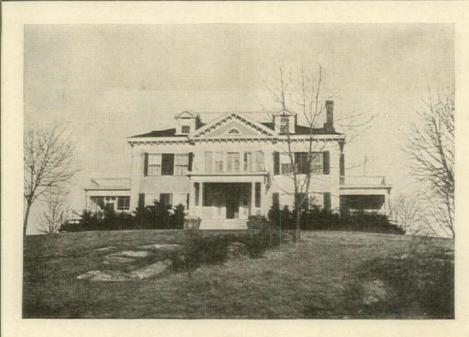
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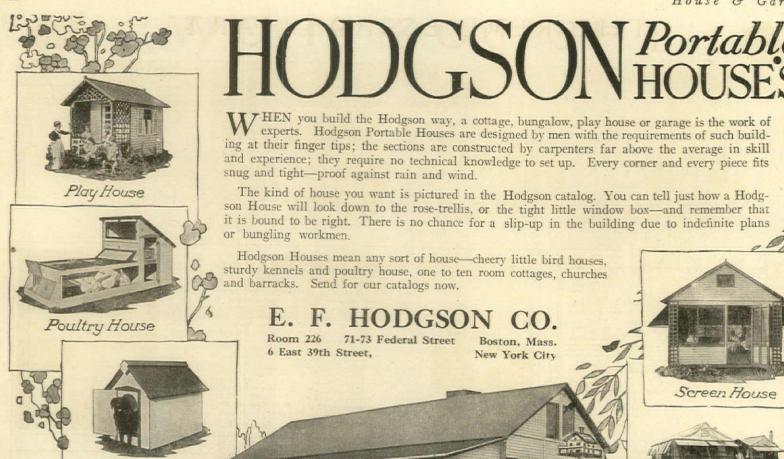
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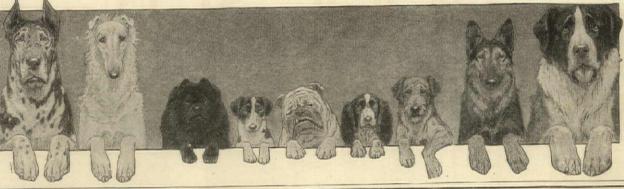
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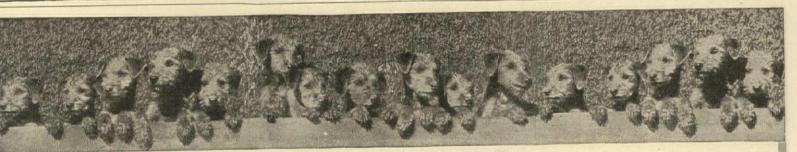
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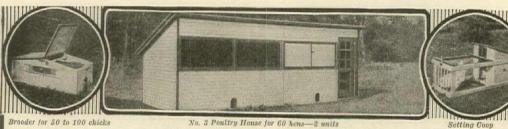
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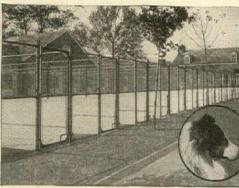
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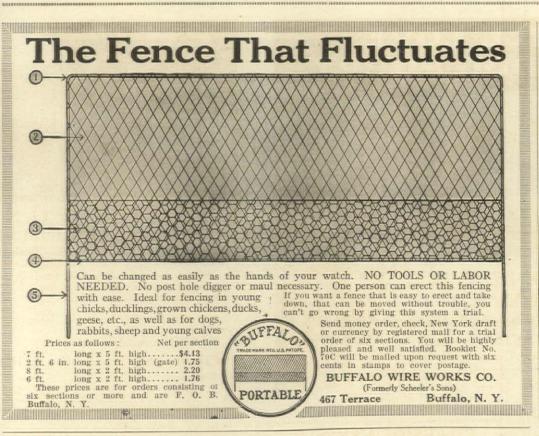


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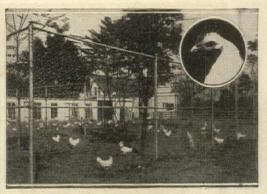


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House & Garden

CONDÉ NAST, Publisher RICHARDSON WRIGHT, Editor

GARDEN FURNISHING IN JUNE

T is an earnest of our growing saneness of viewpoint, the increased enthusiasm with which we turn each spring and summer to the out of doors. Not only are the ranks of out-and-out campers and trampers and back-to-naturers swelling, but we mere prosaic Americans whose daily outings take us little farther than the bird pool at the end of the garden finds ourselves, with the advent of each warm season, living more and more among our shrubs and trees and flowers.

our shrubs and trees and flowers.

Living anywhere without furniture is an anomaly—even your camper makes himself a rude log chair or table—so for our June issue we have assembled a selection of those accessories which make the outdoor hours at home still more delightful. There are two pages of garden furniture of the practical as well as ornamental kind; two more on statuary and two on wall fountains. Awnings come in for attention, too; and sleeping porches, with some of the most delightful photographs we have seen in a long while.

As settings for our sky-roofed rooms there



One of the views which link the garden and the house in the June number

must be growing plants, of course. Climbing roses, for example—three pages which tell all about the fifty best kinds. Earnest Ingersoll contributes a charming account of the vital relationship which exists between birds and flowers; and there are many garden photographs which are in themselves an inspiration to you to go and do likewise.

There must be rainy days in every garden, days when four walls and a tight roof are good things to possess. When they come you can turn to the cretonnes for the summer

can turn to the cretonnes for the summer house, or new ideas in lamps and lighting fixtures, or collecting old ivories, or kitchenettes where one can really cook—we show them all and other things besides, such as real half-timber work and some wholly attractive Japanese house. nese houses.

So, you see, the June number is a well bal-anced one. In this short analysis we cannot begin to mention all the features, but we are going to ask you to take our word for it that we feel just a little bit proud of the way the magazine will look when you open it.

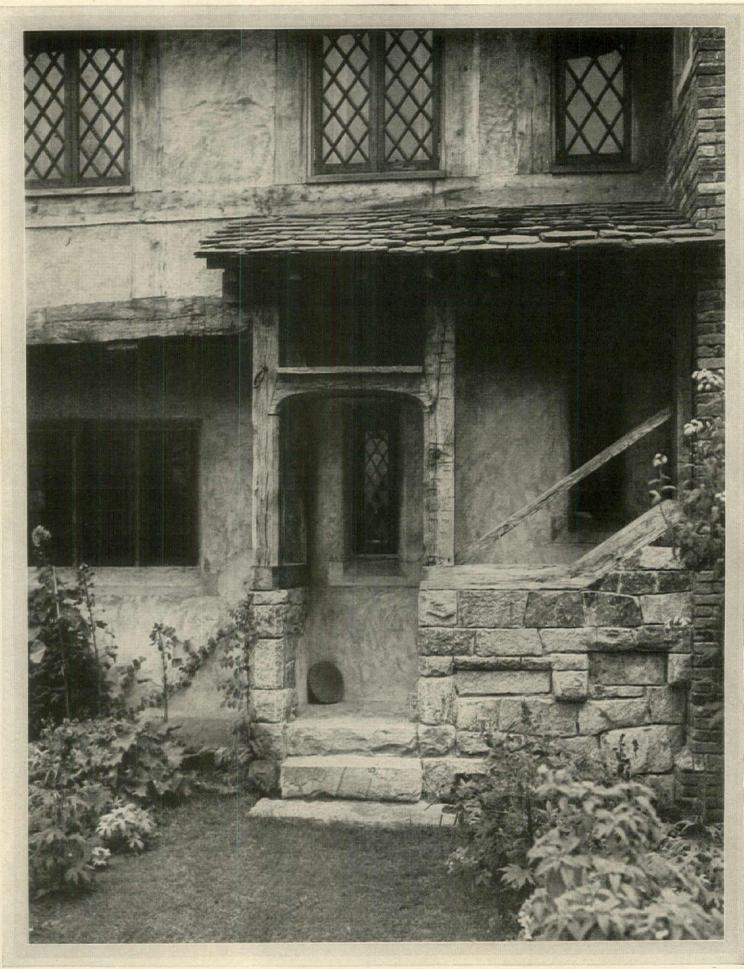
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Gillies

THIS AGED GARDEN STAIRS

As in life, so in architecture, mere years do not make age. This garden stairs, for example. A hundred? Perhaps three hundred years old? Yes, the stones are surely that old and the timber and possibly the casement windows. For it takes a long time to make a stone or a big beam. But the composition is a mere infant. For the architect's skill has combined these

elements which are old in themselves, has given them a relationship and a setting commensurate with their intrinsic antiquity. And thus we have—recently completed—this aged garden stairs leading from the residence of George Marshall Allen's house at Convent, N. J. Charles I. Berg was the architect of the house



THE DECORATION of SUMMER CAMPS

Suggestions for Wall, Floor and Window Treatments—The Use of Strong Colors—Convenience and Furnishing

AGNES FOSTER WRIGHT

T is the hardest thing in the world to let a piece of work alone after one thinks it is nished. We ache to add a little touch here or spot there and, in the end, we find we have st the simple, perfect thing as it stood.

How true this is of painting. The picture ems perfect. But we haven't the will to stop ere. We add a touch of rose. That seems be bright. So we go over it with blue, making purple. Then it seems to attract the eye too uch. Finally we neutralize it, and end by wing a muddy mess.

This is also true of house furnishing. We

This is also true of house furnishing. We er-elaborate. We are possessed with the ea of purchasing, and we over-crowd or over-aborate our rooms.

To my mind this is the fault with many mps—not cottages or summer hotels. The arm of a camp should lie in its very crudess and simplicity. There should be a hardiss about it, something that looks well with

agged foliage.
othing finicky
d dressed up. The
terior should be a
ackground for
mping clothes.
he minute a camp
dressy it loses its
pearance of good
eeding. It is out
place, like an osch plume on a
cnic.

A camp should be anned for views, t big, extensive ews necessarily, at a view into a amp of trees or ross a little stream. view that is likele and intimate. Or that reason the coration and parularly the curtaing should not deact from this view.

Strong Colors

In a camp I beve primary colors could be used. here is something gorous and rengthening in pure, flat color. Try a patch of crimson against pines, a bit of yellow reflecting in water or a snatch of brilliant blue against silver birch. They go!

Try a dining room with white, smooth walls, and put in emerald green furniture, possibly touched here and there with black, and with a black rug of Belgian rush or flat weave. Over the mantel set into the plaster a large Chinese lacquer tray of the most brilliant red. Paint a band of red on the edge of the window shades, and a small bold design in the middle, just enough to bring the colors beyond the window into contrast. On the mantel put a pair of brilliant green glass vases—decorative and useful for flowers.

Camp Walls

One should never attempt to paper or panel camp walls. Avoid this formality of treatment by using rough plaster in the rooms downstairs and smooth upstairs. This does not mean

that the rooms must necessarily be cold or barren. One bedroom could have pink chambray bed and chair covers, and pink chambray curtains with stiff little valances and tie-backs. The fabric can be a print with bright, fresh roses scattered over it. A draped dressing table completes this picture of crisp freshness. Besides, the fabrics can easily be laundered.

There is something distinctly ugly about matched board walls. This is due partly to the glossy varnish with which matched boards are generally finished. It is better to stain the boards a more neutral tone or, if they are in a bad condition, linen gauze can be sewed up and stretched over the walls. This provides a good neutral background and will not hold moisture and dust as burlap does.

Rough plaster usually takes on a soft color after a little while, or, if one is impatient, a coat of water color can be applied. A clear bluish green is a good tint, or a soft yellow.

The finest finish for a camp living room wall that I have seen was a wainscot of old fence slabs. These were gathered up in the country for miles around - gray with age and with little patches of moss here and there. They were set up vertically. The woodwork matched, and the rough plaster above was stained gray.

The Rugs

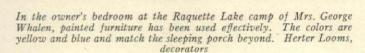
Camp floors are the place for fur rugs and skins. Never mind whether or not you did the killing. The man whose floors are covered with the spoils of his own hunts is generally a bore—he has constantly and irresistibly be for ehim a topic of conversation of his own prowess!

There is a variety



For the porch of the Whalen camp at Raquette Lake, linen gauze curtains with worsted fringe are used. Card table wrought iron with black glass top. Agnes Foster Wright, decorator





A summer camp music room, with high wainscot of rough boards and rough plaster above. Hayden & Co. were the decorators

The terrace is a necessary adjunct to the summer camp.

Reed or willow furniture can be used



of rush and fibre rugs that the shop make up into squares of any desire combinations of color to match scheme. A very striking rug has 2 squares on the diagonal, alternational black and natural color. Then one conselect a small center square of greand an outside of tan, and these colors alternated by the reverse colors.

All hand-woven rugs seem adapt ble for camp use. The weave is call "tapestry" as there is no pile to t rug. A pile carpeting should nev be used in a camp. It is too form: A splendid all-wool rug comes, ma to any size, with a plain band bord on the ends.

For the bedrooms nothing could better than hooked rugs to match t cretonne used. They should be sma and brilliant and the very fact th

they are made especially to match the creton gives them a quaintly attractive effect. The are also old-fashioned braided rugs and created rugs that can well take the place rag rugs.

Gingham Curtains

With such rugs the curtain material more suitable seems to be gingham. A blue at purple gingham edge on white, unbleach muslin is good, with gingham tie-backs and color notes for the painted furniture. A lit green, red or white striped gingham, with a tirruffle of the red, makes a fresh, simple curtain Dotted grenadine for the curtains used over small, bright patterned chintz, is adorable a child's room. The curtains should be loop back and the bed cover should be of the dott grenadine. Bright pink roses with blue ribons—could anything be more enchanting if a summer camp nursery? For there are cam with children!

Ultra-fashionable linens are so often us because the colors are crude. A particular good design has a fresh green background wi a dark blue and orange pattern. If the furr

The living room of the Whalen camp is furnished simply with mahogany and a few upholstered pieces. Herter Looms, decorators



Each room is named after the linen used in it. This is the pomegranate room, and has a decorated panel on the door to that effect. The room opens directly on a sleeping porch. Herter Looms were the decorators

re was painted blue, it would be nite nice. Jacobean patterned linens rich browns and dull yellows and ue, seem designed to go with old oak and plaster. Personally I think plain aterials the best. One gets color but o distracting design. A splendid, ery heavy red cotton material comes ith a black selvage, with a tiny line yellow. It is 50" wide and heavy nough to shut out cold night raughts. Such materials go with pine roods, I feel.

For Porches

On porches, where the view must be nut off, nothing is so serviceable as nen gauze. One can see through it erfectly. With a little wool fringe give it weight and color, it is percent for such use.

For the sleeping porch use a dark glazed hintz made up into roller shades, with a screw-ye in either end of the slat through which a ord can be run, fastened to the window trim to revent the shade from blowing out and flap-ing. I know of no better way to shut out the norning light which is so objectionable to many.

After all, one goes to a camp to sleep and est, and every piece of furniture placed in it nd every inch of fabric should be chosen with hat end in view. Fewer pieces will reduce the eccessary household labor to a minimum. Virile colors will tone in harmoniously with the trong notes of Nature, and the resultant decoration will prove a radical change from the more cautious furnishing of city homes.

These points are illustrated in the summer camp shown on these three pages. It is the camp of Mrs. George Whalen at Raquette Lake, N.-Y., and combines all the necessary conveniences with harmonious and livable furnishings. Its architecture is characteristic of the type and location, and some of this architecture has come through the walls to furnish ample backgrounds against which the decorators worked.

The dining room is simple and refreshing. The Jacobeans well suit the oak and plaster walls. Designed by B. Muncie. Hayden & Co., decorators



A general view of the Whalen camp shows its close proximity to the water, and the architecture, which is harmonious with the surroundings

A "snuggle in" lean-to, where one can watch the logs burn in the stone fireplace. It is hung with balsam boughs





An original method arranging casement w dows with a place s; cially built for pla and a small trellis is chief point of interinthe dining room. T room is furnished w Empire mahogany finiture of graceful a sign, and the walls of papered with a sm green and white str



Photographs by Harting

Over the quaint of marble mantel, with is painted black marbinserts, hangs and family portrait. The table set for lunched is beautifully appointed with old silver an glass, and at the service door a painted scree with an architecture design contributes a interesting touch



A gray and white scenic paper with a tall tree design is used in one of the bedrooms with a most delightful result. The dressing table is draped in old blue taffeta The entrance hallway in indicative of the distinction of the entire house. Tapestries hang on the buff walls and a figure holds ivy in front of the black marble mantel



In a corner near the window in the well stocked library, a pair of green parakeets inhabit a cage, which swings on a decorative stand. A tall, clear glass Colonial vase is one of the many fascinating objects on the shelves

ROOMS in the RESIDENCE of MRS. ROBERT G. REESE, NEW YORK CITY



BUILDING AS A GENTLEMAN'S HOBBY

I N the early days of this country no gentleman was worth the name unless he had at least a smattering of architecture, no gentleman's library was complete without its architectural books. Washington found time to design a church near Alexandria, model a mantel and lay out the Mount Vernon grounds. Thomas Jefferson drew up the plans for his country house, "Monticello," and was accounted one of the best gentlemen designers of his age.

Professional architects in those days were as scarce as Egyptologists are to-day. Yet some fairly substantial building was produced, archi-

tecture that we proudly preserve and copy as standard.

It was a classical architecture, with none of the excesses of a more flamboyant epoch. It was built to accommodate the demands of generous, well-rounded lives. The men who made those buildings under-

HE native consciousness of our Colonial master-builders, their RE native consciousness of our colonial master bands and good materials, has rarely been equaled. The lack of this comprehension to-day and the general ignorance of such matters on the part of the general public are responsible for the riff-raff of jerry-built, atrociously designed houses

with which the country is flooded.

But there is light on the horizon. We are due for a revival of interest in this subject. It is about time for architecture and building to become a gentleman's hobby again. The building in the next few years must be directed. Architects alone cannot lead popular taste. To make architecture and building a popular hobby, it first must be taken up by leaders of the people, and before the leaders of the people can adequately grasp their leadership they must know their subject.

ESPITE our world reputation for being canny, we American people take a great many things for granted and accept circum-

stances imposed on us without question. We permitted a fanatical minority to impose prohibition, for example, and rather enjoyed seeing the wheels of legislation buzz around -until the situation became actual and we realized, too late, its evil effects. In precisely the same fashion we allow unscrupulous dealers to palm off on us all manner of cheap wares. Only when the roof begins to leak, or the floors to sag, or the plaster crack, or the paint peel off, or the heater fail to heat we dimly realize that something is all wrong. Eventually we grow indignant and vow never again to use those materials.

Therein lies a national weakness that a knowledge of architecture and building would immediately correct. No man should permit a roof on his house unless he knows what goes into that roofing and what its resisting powers are. He should study the kind of brick or tile or stucco used for the walls. He should know why walls need an air space, and should see that they have one. The woodwork in his house should be selected only after he has surveyed the field of woods. He should become acquainted with the various heating systems and select the one best suited for his type of house and location.

Now it might seem that he hires an architect for this very purpose; consequently, why should the average man bother his head about such affairs? For the simple reason that the architect is not infallible and unless the client has some desires, based on personal knowledge, the architect will be wholly responsible for the house-which leaves a big margin for disappointment. Moreover, it is natural that the man who spends his money for building materials should know what those materials are like. He takes a deep interest in the make of his car and its accessories, the cloth of his clothes, the blend of his tobacco, the efficiency of his office furniture—why not be equally interested in, and have as good a knowledge of,

the various materials that go to make the structure which is his house Picture the average American man of moderate means buying a c He assembles all the possible catalogues and studies them. He lea all the points and possibilities of the various makes. When he find make that suits his wants, then he buys-but not before. The reve is the general attitude toward building materials. And yet, just many catalogues are available and the information is just as simple to the control of the c

expressed and explained. This laissez-faire attitude toward architecture and building is natural outcome of the sort of lives we have been leading. The grayouth in industry has overshadowed interest in the home. We fig

to protect business and neglect to protect personal liberties. We can not plan to build for a full life when we are not living full lives.

HERE has also grown up a specializing habit which makes somewhat presumptuous for a man to show interest in any oth work save his own. Architecture is not considered a hobby suitable anyone except architects. Some of the specialists have preserved the legend for their own self-defense, and have made a great mystery their work, when there is no mystery about it at all.

The good architect welcomes the intelligent co-operation of his clie If more architects had it their work would be far simpler. As matte stand to-day, the women of America direct the spending—even building—and the men foot the bills. The architects have to deal with the standard of the standard of the spending—even building—and the men foot the bills. the women, and the women, in the majority of cases, cannot have t personal interest in building materials that they exercise in the choi of their gowns or the purchase of their foodstuffs. In short, we m have been passing the responsibility up to our wives, and our wive have been pestering the architects, in turn, with all manner of we intentioned but devastating whims. If you doubt this, ask any archite

There is still a third reason for men hesitating to take up architectu

and building as a practicing hobby. Price of building materials and the manner of fi uring them seem to hold the subject ju above the average head and purse. A gre many people still nurse the fond dream th a good ten-room house with all modern in provements, built of lasting materials an designed with individuality, can be run u for a mere \$5,000. Plenty of us still thin of building in terms of Centennial ye prices. When we discover that prices has doubled and tripled in some instances, v

RIGHT there is where your knowledge building materials and architectu comes in. Architecture is one of those cu tural subjects that you never lose enthusias for once you become interested in it. If yo are sufficiently interested in a subject i high prices will never bother you,-you wi appreciate value when you see it and wi appraise its value to you. Any figures as exorbitant when your interest in them is on casual. If stamps are your hobby you'll pa the price for them. If home-making is you hobby, your purse strings will unloosen.

It is only fair that the average America should know more about architecture an building-fair to the architects, fair to th builders and, above all, fair to himself. H will get better values and more genuine sa isfaction. His interest will be sincere an fruitful. He will find that his interest-i the subtle fashion that interest has-ca change a house to a home whilst it is build ing. And of all the satisfaction in th

world, none is greater.

Understand building materials and their prices, and you will have the gratification of knowing how your money is spent, how val ues are returned in brick and slate and floc boards. You will understand your house a you understand your other possessions-i the terms of your monetary effort to ge

PERFUMES

Roses in an old-world garden Fair and far away, Sweet-pea and Syringa walks, Hollyhocks so gay. . .

I never see a soft, green lawn Or scent a full-blown rose, But my heart goes back to England, And a dear, old garden close.

Jasmine gives me Aden back. Incense brings Port Said. Dust and sun, the naked veldt And rifles spitting lead.

Tang of tar wakes in my breast Storm-defying ships; Southern seas in touch of salt To nostrils and to lips.

And though all bring memories One holds a spot apart, Sacred to its loveliness, Cornered in my heart.

Sweet-pea and Syringa walks, Hollyhocks so gay, Roses and an old-world garden Oh, so far away!

-EDMUND LEAMY.



Gillies

A SUNROOM IS A PLEASANT PLACE

Between the green growing things of the garden and the formal furnishings of indoors stands the sunroom. It partakes of the nature of each and is equally congruous with both. As a vestibule to the garden, it has the al fresco touch of colorful fibre rugs, reed or willow furniture gaily painted, sheer curtains that filter the light and give an even glow such as the

sun's light over the countryside. Flowers and potted plants give hint of what lies beyond. As a vestibule to the house, it has the architectural background and sufficient permanent fixtures so that in winter it can be made a comfortable, pleasant place. These characteristics are found in the sunroom of the George Arents house at Rye, N. Y. Lewis Colt Albro, architect



The Coke Family, a mezzotin Paul van Somer, after the pering by J. Huysman. Van Sowas born in Amsterdam in and worked in England during latter part of the 17th Central This print is the first attempany engraver in mezzotint to resent a large group composi

MASTERPIECES IN MEZZOTINT

The Story of a Fascinating 18th Century Art That Flourished Through the 19th and Still Attracts Master-Engravers of the 20th

GARDNER TEALL

DURING the last quarter of the 18th Century there developed among the engravers of Great Britain an art which at once seized the cultivated fancy of the day and which received such remarkable appreciation that it has not only left for our delectation the masterpieces of the period of its heyday, but a heritage of inspiration as well that has never permitted it to become relegated in esteem or its practice lost—the art of the mezzotint.

Print-lovers, no matter in what broad fields of collecting their hobbies may chance to browse, are in agreement as to the charm of the mezzotint. Sir Joshua Reynolds was of the opinion that of the various styles of engrav-



The earliest known mezzotint, executed by Ludwig von Siegen in 1642



"Flower and Fruit", a celebrated mezzotint by Richard Earlom, after the painting by J. Van Huysam

ing, mezzotinting is the best calculated express a painter-like feeling, especially in case of portraits. I do not think anyone si Sir Joshua's time has risen to dispute the sertion. While the mezzotinters of early d and those contemporary with us did not p duce mezzotint engravings that can be like to photographic transcripts of paintings in the nakedness which the microscopic avid of the camera rejoices in, still there can be gainsaying the painter-like quality to wh Sir Joshua alluded, and no one could have been more competent to judge than this gr master, a painter jealously guarding the tegrity of art and holding unqualified contents.



Portrait of Mrs. T. C. Phillips, after the painting by J. Highmore. Engraved in mezzotint by John Faber. Jr., 1748



"The Siren", engraved with some use of mezzotint by W. E. Tucker for Godey's I ady's Book from the painting by T. G. Middleton



James, Duke of Monmouth, by A. Boolding, the first engraver in mezzotint to take important place as a finished exponent of that art

pt for all art-shams of every sort. Ifred Whitman once said that mezzotints appeal to the least ivated mind, while to the stutand art amateur they are a er-ending source of fascination delight. This was one way of any that the appeal of the mezzotis universal. It is true.

Tear after year noteworthy exples of the mezzotinter's art have the more and more eagerly ght by acquisitive print-lovers. Consequence mezzotints of experimentary of experimentary of the more rare. Notwithstanding fact, many truly beautiful and irable mezzotints are to be had at the that place them well within the of limited purses. As collect-subjects they are worthy of our e and study.

ecting Mezzotints

There is, I nk, a certain ctical phase of lecting mezzots that appeals one who is ster of a roofe of his own. nt, with the ssible excepn of the Japase color - print, ds itself with re satisfactory rmanence to all decoration in do prints of s class.

In the days ne by the mezint formed an dispensable and reeable mural junct to the use of every rson of culture, suppose, out of

fairness, one must allow that the very passion for novelty—a trait which Adam brought out of the Garden of Eden with him—which permitted the intrusion of the steel engraving to overshadow the affection that had been lavished upon the mezzotint had, it is true, placed the mezzotint upon its earlier pedestal. However, the years of art's occasional and very deep 19th Century spells of "Dark Ages" found the steel engraving merely usurping the mezzotint,



The Duchess of Ancaster, from a portrait by Thomas Hudson, engraved in mezzotint by J. MacArdell, 1757. MacArdell was born in Dublin. His work was admired by Sir Joshua Reynolds



"Colonel Mordaunt's Cock Fight", from a painting by Johann Zoffany engraved in mezzotint by Richard Earlom, 1742-1822, one of the most versatile mezzotint engravers and one of the first to do subject pieces



Cotton Mather, engraved by Peter Pelham in 1727. This is the earliest mezzotint engraved in America. From the collection of Chas. A. Munn, Esq.

which latter was in our own day to regain its throne in the regard of even the average person. I think that American mezzotinters had something to do with this perpetuation of a love for the mezzotint, but of this more anon.

Making Mezzotints

Before going further into the matter of the history of the mezzotint let us be sure we know just what sort of an engraving it is, just what are its distinguishing ear-marks. A line engraving and an etching are both produced from a metal plate on which the design is incised, the plate being inked and so wiped that the face of the plate becomes clean, while sufficient ink remains in the incised lines to produce the design when submitted to the pressure of a press in contact

with a sheet of paper. With lineengraved or with etched plates any ink, even the lightest film, permitted to remain on the unincised portions of the plate will print tints of varying degrees of darkness according to the amount of ink that has been left on them. However, the incised lines will print darkest of all and will stand forth definitely either from the white ground of a cleanly wiped plate or from the toned ground produced by a lightly wiped plate.

With pure mezzotinting there are no incised lines. Let us quote Lippmann's description of the process for



rimeter for a coarse grain, and about double the number for a quite fine grain. The rocker is held perpendicularly on the plate; as it is rocked to and fro the teeth are pressed into the copper. This rocking of the plate is done first perpendicularly, then horizontally, and after that in diagonal lines, till the complete surface is evenly roughened. A well-rocked plate, if at this stage it be inked and printed, should impart to the paper an even, deep, velvety blackness. The plate thus prepared is worked with the mezzotint scraper, a steel instrument shaped like a penknife, with which all those places intended to remain light in the print are scraped smooth. The places from which the burr or roughness is completely removed give the highest lights; those left untouched produce the deepest shadows; while intermediary tones are obtained by a greater or less degree of scraping. Mezzotint, in its procedure, is quite opposite to line engraving: the mezzotinter works from dark to light, the engraver [and the



HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WISHINGTON ESC!

Portrait of Jonathan Belcher, governor of Massachusetts, 1681-1757. An early mezzotint of great interest. From the Munn Collection

sake of convenience and by reason of its clarity: "The plate of a mezzotint," says he, "before the engraver's work begins, must have its whole surface roughened or rocked. This is done by means of a rocker, a steel instrument ending in a curved edge and fastened in a strong handle. The edge is extremely fine, with sharp teeth. The engraver uses a rocker with teeth set wide or close, in accordance as he wishes his roughened surface to be coarse or fine, with a coarse or fine grain. The tool has about fifty teeth to each inch of its pe-



The earliest engraved portrait of Washington, probably done by C. W. Peale in 1778. From the collection of Charles A. Munn, Esq.

etcher] from light to dar Passing on to the actual pri ing, Lippmann says:

"The process of mezzotint entirely without lines, and pends on the flat tones of li and shade melting softly into another. A mezzotint plate printed in exactly the same vas a line engraving. If an inpression from a mezzotint plate closely examined, the ma of the rocker can be clearly ditinguished, especially in the hattones, as chisel-shaped cuts, for ing an appearance of crosses."

(Continued on page 58)



"The Pet", engraved in mezzotint for Peterson's Magazine by John Sartain from the painting by Landseer

Mrs. Bouverie and Son, after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved in mezzotint by James Watson in 1770. Watson was born in Ireland in 1740



The Duke of Bedford, after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved in 1778 by Valentine Green



MY FRIENDS THE BUILTMORES

A Recountal Which, Despite the Pictures, Is a Serious Exposition of the Building Cost Problem

GEORGE S. CHAPPELL

Y friends the Builtmores are lding again!

There's news for . Imagine it, at is time! I say gain" when I uld say "still", for y are always at it. ow them; she was ly Post, a sister of well Post, the archet, and since she

rried Jack Builtmore, who has been so sucsful, life has been just one house after

other!

Of course they began modestly—Jack was t getting started—and all they needed was a le two bath-power cottage, which they built in Englewood, way back in the days when re were general house-workers! Sally said y had to employ Newell to keep peace in family, as if there were any surer way of ning old home-week into a shambles.

in January, after the cottage was finished, ich was three months later than Newell had d it would be, Jack lured his architect out the great Jersey silences and put him in northeast guest room. It was a tiny room, small that the heating contractor hadn't even n it on the plans, and the only place for the l was on an outside wall with the head next one window and the foot-or feet, if you re in it—near the other. All the rest of the ll space was composed of doors. Sally said t it always reminded her of the stage-setting a Palais Royal farce.

VELL, before Newell was ushered up to this grotto they sat downstairs before the ing room fireplace, which drew backwards ht into their faces. Jack and Sally sat there if they liked being smoked, until poor Newell ıldn't stand it any longer and insisted on tting the fire out, after which he craned his ad into what he called the throat or breast neck or something—anyway, he finally lled out—what do you suppose? A pair of eralls! Sally said he looked so funny, with rs plowing through the grime on his cheeks d a look of magnificent triumph on his face, at she and Jack simply sat down and cried, d Jack made a hideous joke about not supsing that that was the kind of soot that came a chimney. Then they relighted the fire and, v dear, it smoked worse than ever! When ck suggested stuffing the overalls back



Newell said it was time for bed. Jack told him to be sure to ring if the hot water wouldn't run in the morning. Needless to say, the pipes were already frozen and there was no bell in the room.

But that was years ago and they have all gotten bravely over the incident. Newell

has kept on practicing and Jack and Sally have kept on building-quite independently, of course—and they can even refer laughingly to the head-room on the back stairs and things of that sort.

And now, as I say, they are at it again. The war held them up for a while, but the day



after the armistice was signed Jack wired Sally to meet him in town and they went into immediate executive session with Jack's latest architect, a Mr. Naylor, with whom he had been thrown in close contact during his work in Washington.

This Mr. Naylor is really a curiosity. It seems he thinks about the cost of things. He

appears to be a rather for-bidding person, but Jack is most enthusiastic over him and says that the cost of all that goes to make up a house is so tremendous, the bricks and putty and so on, that one simply must have a practical architect nowadays. He says that if the war



hasn't made architects practical it is good-bye to them. Well, Mr. Naylor is certainly all that. You know a great many architects make me think of the color pink. They have pink beards or pink dispositions—temperaments, I think they are called. Jack's last before Mr. Naylor was a Mr. Sweet. He almost fainted at the mere mention of figures. He said he preferred to get what he called an "upset price" beyond which the costs couldn't go. So they finally let him have his way and the figure that was handed in certainly upset everybody. I will say, though, that it is hard to see how the cost could possibly have gone beyond it.

MR. NAYLOR, instead of pink, suggests blue—the blue of a steel knife or of a man who has to shave twice a day. His mouth goes straight across and his favorite expression is, "Now, let's get down to brass tacks." He looks as if he might eat them for breakfast. Jack says that in the Housing Department at Washington Mr. Naylor used to sleep with nothing over him but a cost-sheet and that he knows more about future building prices than anyone else in the world. So that when he speaks everybody listens. We had such an absurd dinnerparty at Sally's last week. Right in the midst of the usual chatter about plays and persons and such things Mr. Naylor calmly started a lecture. He was sitting next to that pretty little Mrs. Tibbets, who had just made Remark 206 from the Conversational Manual-"O yes! I have always said that if I were a man I should have been an architect"-and that started him off, and the first thing we knew we were all listening to what's what in the building world and really enjoying it.

As nearly as I can remember, Mr. Naylor said that the average cost of construction today, covering a lot of absurd places, was about twenty per cent above that of three years ago. Making allowance for the extravagance of emergency work and considering the number

> of that would be eliminated in the next six months, leaving the net price ten per cent above normal. "But what of that?" he asked us. "People must have houses. They are going to have houses, and those who start operations (Continued on

page 76)



In the first year it is just a breakfast room. The general color scheme for walls and woodwork is soft gray. Paper or paint is used for the walls, gray paint for the furniture. The shields of the lighting fixtures also are painted and decorated in gray and green. The expenditure is \$614

THE THIRD YEAR DINING ROOM

Developing a Full-grown Room from Simple Breakfast Room Beginnings— Budgets and Other Details from Year to Year

MRS. GERRIT SMITH

CREATING this dining room is like watching a child grow from babyhood into a full-fledged man. It starts in life as a breakfast room, a room of painted furniture and simple hangings. Then in the second year, it creeps into more formal filments. In the third year it is finally completed as a Duncan Phyfe dining room.

When you have finished this pleasant labor of three years, you have a breakfast room out on the porch or in a sunny corner of the house, and a dining room fully furnished in a dignified fashion. Thereby two rooms are made at the same time.

Remember that in designing this room which grows up we are not making the cheapest possible room. Nobody wants to have the cheapest possible room in her house. We are creating the best sort of room that money can buy, a permanent room in a permanent home, one of which you will be justly proud.

And now to get down to the details of this breakfast room that grew up.

In the First Year

The general color scheme for the first year woodwork and walls is a soft gray. This can be either paint or paper. The walls may be covered with canvas and then painted, or papered with a very small repeat design or a light Colonial stripe. But the tone must be

soft gray, for the room will be filled with sunlight the greater part of the day. Besides, gray is a pleasant color against which to silhouette furniture and the pretty gowns of guests. In the soft light of candles it takes on a pleasing mystery.

As this is a breakfast room the furniture can be painted. A pleasing choice would be a darker gray than the walls. We are not seeking any striking contrasts. When the furniture is removed to the breakfast nook or the porch it may be repainted. But here it is gray. The necessary pieces will be table, six chairs—or you may limit the number to four if the family is small—two console tables to be used for serving and a mirror over one of the consoles.

Six lighting fixtures—side fixtures—are estimated for this room. In many cases only four will be needed. They are shield shaped, with a back plate which is painted gray green and decorated, and electric candles. The delicacy of their lines will silhouette gracefully against their soft gray backgrounds.

For curtains we use an orange silk. It has a little design that gives it almost the appearance of a heavy pongee. The color is a rich orange that will filter the morning light into a warm glow. These curtains are unlined and made without valance. They hang, as you see in the illustration, on rods set into

the window frame. There is a reason for which you will see in a moment.

The foundation of the room is a gunn rug, 9' by 12', made of carpeting. This ga firm and sound footing to the soft gray vand the gray painted furniture. It is a carpet and is planned to last for many y. You will find it in all three stages of room. Therefore, once this carpet is chased, the problem of floor covering is sol

Needed Accessories

There are a number of accessories to go the room the first year. Perhaps you think that accessories are a needless lux Perhaps they are, but a room without them a peculiarly unfinished and naked appeara In the first year we figure on a bowl for center table, two fruit baskets of black gold for the consoles, two twisted brass can stick and a pair of andirons for the fireple

The expenditures this first year amoun \$614.80 and are divided as follows:

1	table	S
6	chairs @ \$18.00	1
	console tables @ \$39.50	
1	mirror over console	
	fruit baskets @ \$22.00	
	rug 9' x 12', 12 yds. @ \$4.50 a yd	
	lighting fixtures @ \$27.00	
	range curtains, 8 yds., @ \$2.10 a yd	
1	bowl for center table	
T	bowl for teliter table	





The second year is the transition period, the period of decorative adolescence, as it were. A screen in soft green and orange is added, as are chintz over-curtains and valance. The mantel, too, is finished with a mirror and large bowl. The outlay this year is \$205

A close-up of the first-year fixtures. Gray painted shield with decoration and electric can-

The Second Year

the second year the room is in a transition e, a sort of decorative adolescence. It is the breakfast room, but we have added e pieces which foreshadow the permanent ishings to come.

he biggest expenditure is for a screen that stand by the service door. It is a triple painted and glazed with a soft green backnown and darker green foliage and orange ers. A screen of this type gives immediate acter to the room. It lends privacy to the rs. and gives a necessary finish to that

wo other parts of the room are finished—the mantel and the curtains.

the orange silk curtains of last year become er-curtains. This was the purpose in putthem on rods fastened to the inner window. Now over-curtains are added and a nec. The fabric is chintz with a gray and to tone in with the walls and woods, and a design in gray, green and orange, orange of this pattern tones in with the ge of the under-curtains, affording a note armony. While these curtains represent utlay, the expenditure is necessary for the oletion of the room. They will have to be



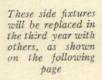
Chintz with a gray ground and design in gray, green and orange makes the second year over-curtains

lined, which will make them permanent and better wearing.

The other corner we are completing this second year is the mantel. The natural finish for it is a mirror, which occupies the entire overmantel and adds to the apparent size of the room by its reflections. It is 42" wide by 36" high, framed on the wall by a narrow molding.

One little accessory comes in this year, too a pottery vase for the mantel shelf. Visualize this mantel without it and then with, and you will see that the expenditure is justified.

We have spent in this second year the sum of \$205.45. Not a huge sum, seeing that we





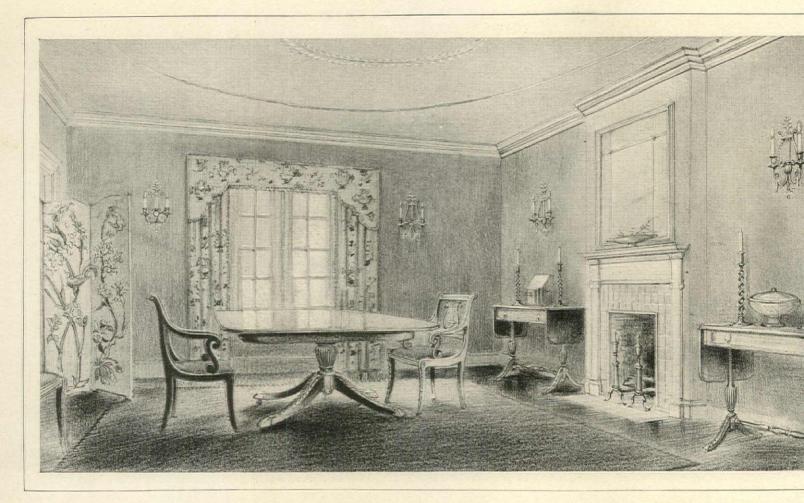
are furnishing two rooms at once. And considering the fact that the second year of married life is always expensive these few items should not prove too much a burden for the purse. This \$205.45 has been spent after the following fashion:

1 screen	\$90.00
Over curtains, 7 vds. 50" linen @ \$7.50 a yd	52.50
Lining, 7 yds. @ \$0.85 a yd	5.95
These can be made and hung, including all	
rods and fixtures, per pair	25.00
1 large bowl on mantelpiece	10.00
1 mirror over mantelpiece	22.00
	5205.45

The Third Year

Coming to the third year we begin to do some moving. Remember, we have built up this room with the view to furnishing a breakfast room at the same time, the breakfast room furniture doing dining room service for two years. Now it can be moved out to the enclosed porch or the corner chosen for it. If the paint looks a bit worn, it can easily be refreshed, and the man of the house, if you get him in the proper mood, will really enjoy painting over these pieces. Make him understand that it is his house—well, you know how to handle him!

And having moved out the painted set, we move in a Duncan Phyfe set consisting of a table, side chairs, arm chairs and two consoles.



The completed room shows Duncan Physe furniture in place of the painted pieces, which now go to the enclosed porch

One of the side chairs is shown in illustration, and the delicacy of its detail can be appreciated.

Let me say a word in favor of Duncan Phyfe designs. As you know, he was an American whose designs showed strongly the influence of the Empire. He was, in fact, the founder of what is called American Empire. In its later days this style became very heavy and crude, but in the beginning Phyfe showed all the delicacy of contour and decoration that characterized the best French work. At the present moment Empire designs are very much the vogue. In order to use our own



The third-year table is a reproduction, of course, but a good one. American Empire style.

It is priced at \$258

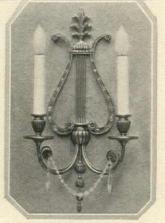
American productions, I le chosen a Phyfe set, made after own designs. A reproduction be sure, but a good reproduction not to be scorned.

The consoles are set on eiside the fireplace. Their ends down so that they really occurry little space. On them have placed sets of the twi candlesticks. As we alrest bought one set the first year, have to purchase only one metallic set now.

To accompany the dignity the new furniture we have trea ourselves to new side lights. T

(Continued on page 80)





Crystal drops and delicate lines characterize the fixtures. \$42

Physe's designs are manifest in the furniture. Arm chair \$75

The side chairs are uniform with the rest of the set. \$60 each





"THE DOLL'S HOUSE"

The RESIDENCE of MRS. JAMES A. WRIGHT

at

BEDFORD HILLS, NEW YORK

A Fascinating Example of Reconstruction

The back of the little house is here shown valiantly climbing uphill. It is only 20' by 40', but despite its miniature size is completely equipped with furnace, electric light and perfect bath rooms, of which there are two. There is a good sized living room, dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen and maid's room, all furnished on a scale to suit exactly its small proportions

The little old original touse was of frame and he picture below shows to after it was covered with wire and stucco. At the right, "The Doll's House" is shown comblete, in all its trimness and gaiety of light green thutters with an enchanting new doorway, an enclosed porch, and a little white gateway with a decorative fence mounted on the stone wall. Beautiful old trees cast their shade over it and up the stone steps one may go to the smallest but most delightful garden



THE MUSIC ROOM and THE MUSICAL HOUSE

Which Shows that the Music Room Is the Heart of the House— How to Furnish and Arrange It

CHARLES D. ISAACSON

POR a long time after I saw Maude Adams in "A Kiss for Cinderella" I dwelt on the fantastic mind of Barrie, and ideas for stories, plays, essays in the style of the great Scottish dramatist filled my imagination. One of these ideas: If I were Barrie I should like to make a play in which the acts should represent the three aspects of a human being—his heart, brain, and physical side. The first act would be in the physical room of my hero's house, the second would be in his brain chamber, and the third would be in his heart room.

The Heart of the House

Which rooms would be used? The physical—would it be the dining room or the bedroom? The mental—would it be the library or the sitting room? The heart—that I would arrange for the music room.

For a man's house is the veritable counterpart of himself. He is all represented, every phase of him, his culture, his affectations, his sincerity, his blatancy, his sentiment, his cold reserve.

Some day, no doubt, I will be introduced to a house where there is no music room. It will be a strange place and a psychological study of importance. Without looking upon the inhabitants I would write you a description of them, —dried up, cold, clammy, despicable, crafty.

A music room is called by many names and many substitutes are used in place of the thoroughbred. The music room may be a corner of the parlor or sitting room. But the presence of the gems in any form is a hopeful sign.

But I want to chat with you of the real music room, the all-to-itself, independent, self-asserting, individualized music room. It has a personality. It is warm in its coloring and lighting. It is a happy room. I have no liking for the cold, grayish, highly etherealized musical atmospheres, sanctus puribus! Whether in great concert hall or little private music room, the same principle applies. Carnegie Hall is a great barn in appearance. Until the place is filled with people, I figuratively shiver. In Æolian Hall, on the other hand, there is a warmth and cheer in the coloring of old rose, blue and gold, which reflects itself not only in the audience, but in the players. Great music can surmount any difficulties, but why make difficulties?

The Need for Space

There need be but little in the music room. Space, the feeling of freedom, must be apparent. One of the loveliest examples of good taste was a large chamber, high ceiling, decorated in simple cream-colored paper, with bare, dull flooring. A solitary piano and chair stood

on display,—solitary with the majesty of a coquering monarch. It was a large grand pia than which there is no finer specimen of fur ture for grace, magnificence, sumptuousness. grand piano has the sweep of an empress' traits very presence connotes culture. It traforms its surroundings into something palat Just as Sir Henry Irving or Booth made a movement on the stage something magnifices the grand piano gives an incomparatiple of the grand piano gives

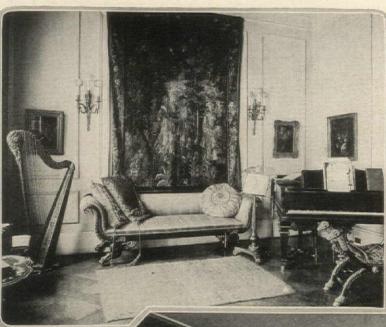
In the room I mentioned, the grand pia reclined in Greek gracefulness—its top op the chair at a slight angle, as if a master h just arisen from it. The composition was cellent. The instrument was placed with f balance. It stood in the open—not cramp into a corner or crushed against a wall.

Placing the Piano

Here is how to place the grand piano your music room. Mentally find the centre the floor space. Looking into the room, he the keyboard facing you, but at about for five degrees to the wall. Thus if the door ters along the right-hand wall, the right oner of the keyboard would be slightly poin to you. The piano itself should be set slight back from the centre of the room and a littoward the left wall. The thought is to g



Space, the feeling of freedom, should be apparent in the music room. Its fittings in the ideal should include the organ, the grand piano and a harp—that most graceful of instruments. A cabinet for the music is an essential. Courtesy of the Estey Organ Company





A music room of great dignity is in the New York apartment of Mrs. Robert G. Reese. Instruments and an-tiques are mingled

e longest possible proach between the or and the keyboard, ile holding to the cory that you do not nt to crowd the inument. Of course, never want carpet rugs under the no-that dulls the e. It is well to set casters in glass os. Such an arigement looks well d gives clarity to vibrations.

With the grand piyou have a wider pe for arrangement. is a far more beauil piece of furniture n an upright. Of

rse, it has always been argued that an upat takes up less room, and when space was important factor the grand had to be passed In the attempt to give the lines of a grand

small space instrument, enterprising pianote makers have evolved miniature grands ich most surely measure up to grace and ity. Thus, even in the smaller rooms, the ct of a grand can be utilized.

The Upright Piano

Now it is not my intention to indicate that upright cannot be used in a beautiful way. ly the opportunities are fewer. The upright st never be left in the open space, or placed an angle to the wall. Instead, the simplicity straight-line composition must be followed. e upright should always be parallel to the l, and not more than two inches from it. course, you have the whole of four walls to ose for the site of your instrument. The t arrangement is to put it in the absolutely d centre of the left wall (if the door is on right, or vice versa). In this connection should be considered that external decorais can help the upright.

Before passing from the piano to other ideas



Gillies

If the house does not provide a special music room a corner of the library can be used, as in the residence of F. F. Palmer, Esq.

of the music room, I cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the square piano. Most of these old instruments were destroyed by being deliberately burned up in colossal bonfires. is a quaintness and picturesqueness about the square which the more musical upright completely lacks. For the antiquarian a square piano in the music room makes a fine possession, and any square piano can be bought for the price of carting!

Though the piano is the natural beginning of all music rooms, it must not be thought that it is the all-in-all. Of course, the piano is the standard instrument-it is most commonly played, it is the accompanying instrument for all others. But the others so help to make the music room truly live up to the name. A harp is a beautiful art product. Two or three violins in their leather cases of different textures and colors and shapes huddled together right in the corner—the furthermost corner from the entrance. A fine carved music-rack standing sentinel over these. Some music open at the piano or on the rack.

These little things give life to the musicroom. For if this is the heart of the home, see that it be not a dead heart.

The other end of the Reese music room shows the fine Georgian fireplace with its music cabi-net to one side and comfortable chairs

It always amuses me to enter the library of a house, observing the richly bound sets of books aligned on the shelves-to pick down a volume and find that it is stiff and uncut. Are books for decoration? Yesand they are good decorations, too. But that's only their smallest use.

Of what value is the music-room if it is only another place for furniture? It is in here that your soul must bloom. That dead piano - it cries for utterance. It

yearns to sing its song unto your heart. It has a message for you. "Come, open your being and let this music soothe your woes and start the fountains of sentiment flowing again. Oh, old men and women, in this room will return all the memories of your sweet youth. Oh, young men and women, in this room the finest ideals will be born."

Music for Your Soul's Sake

If the music room is alive, how different the whole house. A living music room is the smile on the house. This is the real living room.
You cannot play? Then your children are

learning. They are not yet able to open the treasure house of harmony for you?

The way is very easy, nevertheless. You employ a cook for your stomach. Why not a musician for your soul? I am hopeful that the day will come when the families of America will consider their retinue not complete until they have a musician or set of musicians in their homes. If not for all time, for certain days a week. Think of the assistance this would be to the young students and musicians. A chance to live and

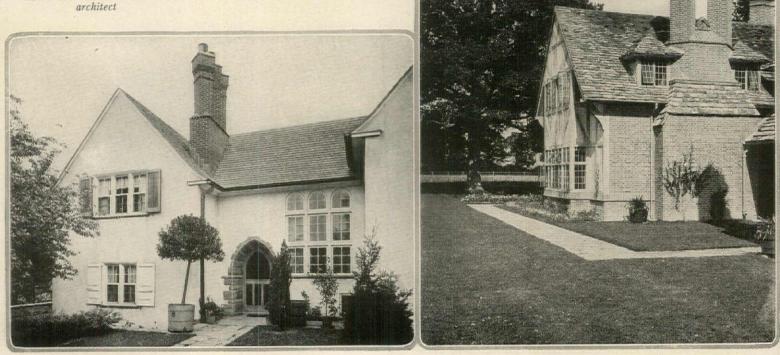
(Continued on page 60)

A very unusual design is found in this stack of an English country house—very broad at the base, with a slate collar and widely separated chimneys diagonal with reference to the house line



A stack rising out of the valley of the eaves is an interesting architectural expression. Its form is in keeping with the simplicity of the facade. Edmund R. Gilchrist was the

A cluster of twisted chimneys such as this, in the residence of George Marshall Allen, Esq., at Convent, N. J., is an emphatic point of focus on the sky line of the house. Charles I. Berg, architect



THE CHIMNEY AS AN ARCHITECTURAL FACTOR

ts Rôle and Construction in Houses

Down the Centuries

H. D. EBERLEIN

As the points of lightning rods attract the lightning, so do chimneys attract the eye. eing emphatic points of projection that invite and focus notice, they are necessarily telling actors in the general architectural aspect. Part from their purely utilitarian physical fice, they have a two-fold function to perform—they give balance to the composition and they supply a feature of interest in themselves.

Post-War Architecture

After a great war or any other profound olitical and economic disturbance there is lways, and always has been, a marked imetus to fresh architectural manifestations. To ook no farther back than our own civil war, here was wrought directly afterwards a marelous transformation in the architectural spect of the country. Condemn its character, s we now may by the aid of more enlightened rchitectural standards, we cannot escape the onvincing evidences presented by this postellum phase of architectural expression. In ke manner we may confidently expect an nalogous access of building activity in the ear future to follow in the wake of the recent vorld-wide hostilities. And we may also reaonably expect that, along with this building ctivity, there will be an appreciable infusion f fresh style phenomena. All the more so, ndeed, because so many of our citizens have eturned, or are returning, from overseas with ither a newly awakened or with a quickened ppreciation of the sundry architectural ex-



The buttressed chimney gives an air of solidity to the wall. In this home of the Pickering Hunt, Phoenixville, Pa., part of the buttress is shingled and the chimney face broken with a wrought iron monogram. Mellor & Meigs, architects

pressions they have seen during their terms of foreign service.

To guard against the varied injection of mere caprice into our future domestic architecture, and the resulting anomalies to which such a course would give rise, we must view the whole question in a rational and sanely constructive manner. We must consider architectural expression not only in the aggregate, but with reference to individual factors and with due recognition of the fact that it is the quality of the individual items that will inevitably impart the character to the whole composition. There is no single exterior feature of the house that

will go further toward making or marring the ensemble than the chimney. The chimney cannot be treated as a neutral element; there is no such thing as chimney neutrality, any more than there is such a thing as real mental neutrality for any creature outside of a jellyfish or a polyp. A chimney is either good or bad, of course in varying degree. If it is good, it is a distinct asset and helps the house. If it lacks character, or is even more pronouncedly objectionable, it is an architectural liability and negatives the effect of other better features.

Chimney Points and History

The points to be chiefly considered are: Position or placement; Scale and design; Contour and decoration.

All of them are more or less intimately interrelated. For climatic reasons the chimney is a far more important feature in northern architecture—that is, in English and French, and, of course, American—than in southern, to wit,

Italian or Spanish. By reviewing briefly the history of the chimney we shall get an insight into its architectural significance and grasp the rationale of logical chimney design. In Norman and Gothic England the chimney, as we know it, was not a conspicuous factor in the structural aspect. As a matter of fact, it was mostly non-existent. The fire was commonly built on an open hearth in the middle of the hall and the smoke was allowed to find its way out through the opentimbered roof by chance openings or through a hole directly overhead. To keep out the rain and snow a raised cover with openings at the sides was set over the hole. This smoke-hole cover very soon took shape as a lantern, femerell or louver (the word is derived from the French l'ouvert, the open place) and assumed a recognized position as an architectural and decorative feature. The Gothic principle of "decorating structure" was freely applied and the femerells or louvers were often objects of much architectural interest. The openings for smoke were either narrow vertical slits or else were closed with horizontal louver boards or slats set aslant so as to permit free passage

(Continued on page 64)



In formal types of architecture a balanced disposition of the chimneys lends great dignity to a residence. In this English country house, designed by A. Winter Rose, architect, one of the garden side chimneys has a vertical sundial

FURNISHING YOUR SUMMER HOME

Suggestions for the Use of Wicker and Cane—How to Revamp Old Pieces and Combine Them With the New—Cool Color Schemes

GERTRUDE CAMPBELL

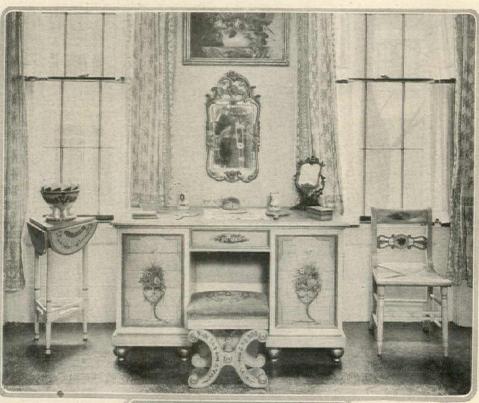
WHILE there may have been no startling revolution in the furnishing of summer homes, yet each year produces some important changes. We constantly come upon odd ideas or old ones transformed to meet modern requirements. These new products, intermingled with the other furnishings give the room a smart, crisp, freshappearance. To furnish a summer home successfully we need no technical knowledge of styles. An eye for color and some ingenuity in the selection and arrangement of new and old pieces suffice. It is enough to remember that the summer home should be informal, full of color and furnished comfortably but sparsely so that it has a cool atmosphere.

We are all perfectly conscious that there is too much mediocre furniture on the market, but it is also a well acknowl-

edged fact that there are a large number of really artistic pieces that can be discovered by careful search. In selecting we must use great care to purchase furnishings that will produce light dainty effects, that will give a simple, cheery touch. For color schemes, what could be more delightful than to study nature's floral procession, as viewed in your garden, and from it work out combinations in which the principal colors are blended!

Cane and Wicker

Cane, wicker and painted furniture are all suitable for summer homes, although occasionally we find in the more pretentious houses, both Jacobean oak and French wal-



Northend
Green, red and
pink are the colors
used in this painted
bedroom set



An old sideboard, painted white and blue, to match cottage china

nut. Willow, cane a reed are always in go taste, and have the advatage of being purchasal in a great variety of colo styles and prices. The are light and easy to had dle, and can be freshen when soiled by the use paint or scrubbing brus. The revival of cane fededrooms is welcome.

With this there a many fabrics suitable f spreads and cushions, su as linen, casement clot and silk, all of which len themselves to decorati effects. Then, of cours there are the covers an curtains of filet, and er broidered inset square Often delightful canon effects are produced l using the same material: in the overdrapery of the windows. The cushion should be of flowered chintz or cretonne, in whi ground work or floral de signs that are most effective tive as they are alway cool looking and inviting and can be selected to ha

monize with the color scheme as worked out i both walls and draperies.

Painted Furniture

Painted furniture is especially fitted to the summer home, and a smart setting can be produced by the right use of colors, using daint cushions, choosing the newer shades of appliagreen, pale mauve, and striped green and blue. This makes us understand all the more readily the beauty of the furniture, which has been designed by the craftsman, and painted by the artist in colors pleasing to the eye.

Painted furniture is especially adaptable for

Painted furniture is especially adaptable for any part of the summer home, from living room to bedroom, on account of its lightness



A sewing group can be composed of a little half-table painted gray with chairs and tray to match

Rush bottom cottage chairs are a useful and economical furnishing for the summer dining room



d cheerful coloring. any pieces can be pur-ased at the manufacers, and painted at me, and delightful mbinations can be orked out with a little tience and care. Needs to say, the brass bed s been relegated to the ic. The charming nite enamel or French ay painted pieces that place them are very inpensive, yet give a inty touch, and are rticularly attractive for mmer furnishings. neir designs are genally excellent, and the ice can be modified to eet the size of the irse.

It is also possible to archase pine pieces, ich are much cheaper, id tone in with any colthat we desire. This reality is but going tek to our grandmothis day, when painted arniture was in vogue. Tany sets that have been cked away in the attic

ee being used in our homes to-day, some in eir original dress, and others repainted to eet the color scheme of the modern room.

The repainted old-

fashioned bedroom suite serves for the

guest room

It is always preferable to choose a plain ackground, as it brings into relief the painting of fruit or flowers that forms the decoration. The Amish pieces, found in the northern art of Indiana and belonging to a religious ect of that name, are particularly adaptable or summer usage, and can be reproduced from the original very easily. Their favorite color cerulean blue, which is so popular to-day,

ot alone for draperies, ut furniture as well.

Cool Schemes

An interesting cool colr combination is prouced by painting the valls a pale sage green with a flat finish, the voodwork ivory with an gg shell finish, using a reen painted border for he floor. The art square hould be a shade darker han the walls, and the nangings and valance banels of cretonne or chintz, showing bright garden flowers and foliage scattered over a clean ground. The furniture ised here should be of a white enamel, decorated with lines of green and ittle bunches of flowers. Painted furniture is effective for such a room as this. An attractive corner arrangement can be made by using a cream tea table, with flower decoration in pink, green and blue; the stand can be worked out in the



A little grouping of painted Italian furniture for the sun porch

same color tone, while an Italian figurehead can be painted on the backs of the rush bottomed chairs to give variety to the decoration.

Sideboards and Cupboards

It is sometimes a problem as to what to choose for a sideboard for your summer home. A delightful effect can be produced by painting an old one in ivory and decorating with green and yellow flowers. By painting the interior of the glassed-in closet with bright green or cerulean blue or Chinese vermillion, the tones of your china will be brought out to better advantage. A side table can be made of the same coloring, with lines of brown, and a bit of the brilliant colors can be used for ornamentation on the chairs. One of your old trays, redecorated, can be used as a background.

always effective in a dining room, and are convenient as well as attractive. While they are generally painted white, to make them more in keeping with the color tone used for decorative effects, they can be finished with a background in harmony with the color scheme, and decorated with either fruit or flower design. This same effect can be carried out in the chairs and consoles, saving them from becoming commonplace and tiresome.

For the chamber, an old-fashioned bedstead can take on new life, through the use of black

paint, with gold decorations, and painting a basket of fruit on foot and head boards and on each drawer of the bureau.

The Curtains

White muslin or net curtains are dainty and effective for window curtains, as is cheesecloth, woven in creamy white. They all launder beautifully, and help to carry out the note of simplicity which is so essential in summer furnishings.

As we look for the interesting and unusual, something that is not confused or freaky, we appreciate well planned summer homes, that show not only an expression of good taste, but individuality. For dignity and beauty can be expressed, even in the placing of a good chair against a curtained fabric, charmingly figured in colors, to make an harmonious setting in a room.



In a more pretentious bedroom of the summer house, the beds can be carved oak with floral decorations in polychrome, as in this summer guest room. F. Patterson Smith, architect

THE FRAMING OF YOUR BOOKS

What Rooms Books Should Go In—A Variety of Cases and Queer Corners for Your Friends in Binding

M. H. BRIDGES

COLLECTING in these days is so fatally easy that one has a large library before he is aware of it, and naturally his first thought is, where to place the books and how to make variety so that there will not be the eternal sameness of plain shelves around the room.

While it is a decided advantage to have our bookshelves planned by the architect, and built in when the house is constructed, circumstances necessitate many of us living in an apartment or rented house, and we are obliged to consider a less permanent arrangement. To be sure, we can go to a store and purchase so many feet of bookcases, and spend as much money as we desire, but the result is that it neither fits the space for which it was intended, the size of the volumes, or fits consistently in with the scheme of the room.

The bookcase proper was developed from the movable chests, used by the feudal lords, to transport their belongings in. This served originally as a seat, but was eventually used for books, one chest being placed over the

other, and in that way forming a case. In the late 17th and early 18th Century we find records of its use as house furniture.

Simplest Forms

The very cheapest and simplest form of homemade bookshelves consists of a number of boxes, piled one above the other, until the desired height is attained, or proper space acquired. This is especially advantageous to the flat dweller. When his next moving day comes he has only to

turn the case over, nail the top over with old boards, and he not only has his books packed, but also all arranged when they reach their new home. Many a college boy has taken advantage of this fact, and used it successfully, during his collegiate course.

In every well appointed house, there should be a place set apart in every room, with the exception of the dining room, for books. This means we must plan individual bookcases of various sizes, suited to our use, where they will serve the double purpose of practicability and decorative scheme.

The Shelving

There is no question but that the library is the ideal place for bookcases, and that the walls, with the exception of windows, window seats and the ever necessary fireplace, should be lined with shelves, finished in a kind of wood that matches or harmonizes with the furniture. The shelves need not extend to the ceiling; in fact, it is far better that they go no higher than you can reach, as they are ap be covered with dust, if they are too high to get at conveniently. It is equally a mist to have the shelves start too near the floor I and there should always be left a 6" base that the dust of the sweeper or vacuum clea will not settle on your shelving. But there a better scheme than this which is scarcely e used, and that is having a series of low compounds, with solid panel doors, that open from hinged bottoms, and held by chains convenient angles. If we start with a base cupboards, providing a few sections on top shelves, we shall probably have sufficient rofor our present library.

There is an air of inviting friendliness of nected with an open bookcase that a closed of does not have. An open shelf filled with bookseems to be put there for use. But there rare treasures and dainty bindings that not be protected from the dust, and so have be hidden behind glass doors. Sliding do are much more convenient than the hing

ones, and are prically no more opensive, or diffict to install. The siplest way of arraring them is in the parallel tracks, doors traveling two countersunk brollers, in a mechannel.

Framing to Fit

The framing m be simple, yet an effect of dignity a charm can be of tained by dividing the space into pane with flat bands wood. It is interesting here to study to Japanese methods panel division as



The acme of luxury is a library paneled in English oak with inset bookshelves and a plenitude of easy chairs. The library of Mr. Henry C. Perkins, Hamilton, Mass.

On either side the fireplace bookshelves can be built in, as in this reading corner, of which Chamberlain Dodds was the decorator

> The stone fireplace and varicolored bindings give this library corner character. From the home of E. S. Atwood, Esq., East Gloucester, Mass.



roduce them into our own, ese various shaped spaces very useful for the placof books of various sizes series, but it is only natle that the heavier ones uld be placed at the both, the shelves diminishing height as they ascend.

n a whole wall of books s more effective if the horital lines are frequently ken, making it a definite ak, and not a variation of inch or two, but making spaces the height of three. There is - or was until te recently-in the Presitt's office at the White use a scheme for protectbooks in open shelves that s evidently taken from the ises in England, which is l in fashion in some of the ge Elizabethan manors. It sists of a strip of pinked ther, which is fastened ng the front edge of the lves with upholstery nails, ng two or three inches

p. This makes an edge wide enough to ne over the top of the volumes, yet does not erfere with the withdrawal of the books, and vents the dust from collecting on them. In ng this method it is essential that the shelves nearly the same height.

Various Suggestions

In planning a built-in bookcase it is a good a to make the lower section a little wider in the other shelves. This makes not only convenient resting place for your books, en looking them over for references, but



If one is so fortunate as to possess a fine old book cabinet, such as this Chippendale antique, the books will be housed with proper dignity

also gives additional space for large volumes.

There are many ingenious ways of building these cases in old houses. In numerous 17th Century houses, closets were built in either end of the fireplace, and can be utilized admirably for this purpose. Simply remove the doors, and line with shelves, fit flush with the inner molding of the doorway, and stain to match the furnishings in the room.

In other old houses that were built when shutters were in style, and which have windowseats, the wainscot can be cut away, and bookshelves fitted in to come to the height of the window sill. These shelves should then be painted to match the woodwork of the room, and have a polished board on top to match the high mantelpiece.

One way of remedying the sameness in a room is to introduce groups of shelves, giving the effect of pilasters, in connection with broader ones. This enriches the wall surface and lends strength, dignity and variety to the planning. It also affords a convenient place for small books, so they can be kept within reach. This whole plan shows a fine feeling for the laws of proportion, and offers many suggestions to us.

The Library Essential

The chief object in a book room is to provide a place where students can study, or readers obtain information from books convenient at hand, and yet be protected by a semi-isolation from the rest

of the household. It need not be an elaborate room, but no matter how simple it may be, the very character of the furnishings gives dignity to it. It is very essential that there be plenty of light as walls of books absorb it, and it is preferable that there be only one door. This will save space, and produce a feeling of seclusion, for in these days of strenuous living there is a charm in the atmosphere of the library.

White paint should be avoided in the library, as it effects the restful feeling so necessary to a (Continued on page 68)



A candlestick lamp of wood, painted a dark blue, has a parchment paper shade with an antique cream background and a rose decoration. Height over all, 19". \$21. This is especially suitable for the bedside table or boudoir

THE OCCASIONAL LAMP

The Final Touch of Color to a Room

These can be purchased through the House & Garden Shopping Service

Of deep blue porcelain comes a bedside lamp with shade of mauve china silk with narrow fringe of deep blue to match. 19½" high. \$32.50

A wooden urn-shaped cream color base, antiqued with touches of blue and gold, makes a smart lamp with a shade of parchment paper. 18". \$30



An Italian urn in metal (left) may be painted any color to match the colorings of one's room. Has a parchment paper painted shade banded in color. An appropriate bedside lamp. 16" high over all. \$22.50

FACTS ABOUT PAINTS, STAINS AND VARNISH

Things You Should Know Before Applying Any of These Mixtures, and Why You Should Know Them

F. F. CARTER

OUT of doors painting is best done about mid-spring, and the next best time is early fall. In the spring the air is drier and the temperature most conducive to good results. In late spring, many flies and other small flying things are likely to stick to the wet paint and mar its surface, so where there is a choice the work should be done before that time.

Paint thickens quickly in cold weather and is apt to crackle with hair lines not long after it is laid on, or will even tend to flake before it is old. Winter painting, therefore, is inadvisable. Paint put on in summer, on the other hand, is often blistered and drawn by the sun's heat before it is thoroughly dry. In autumn, the season remaining to be considered, the air is damper than in spring, paint takes longer to dry, and must often be helped by adding a considerable quantity of drier to the paint

Before painting anew, burn off the old surface to be painted, wherever the old coat shows blisters, lumps, crackles or roughness, or is at all flaky or loose. Then sandpaper the surface smooth; otherwise the new work had better be left undone.

HE best way to remove old paint indoors is to burn off, scrape and sandpaper the surface quite smooth. For a good piece of work it is absolutely necessary to have a perfectly smooth surface before applying the first coat of new paint. Don't attempt to put on new paint over old if there is any indication of looseness or flaking anywhere on the old surfaces. All such places, at least, must be scraped or burned and sandpapered first. Otherwise the new coat will be blotchy and likely to flake.

If old paint is removed with any sort of acetone paint remover, instead of by burning and scraping, the surface of the wood must be washed afterwards with some alkaline solution such as washing soda or ammonia in water. Otherwise the paint remover permeates the surface of the wood and is apt to set up some chemical reaction in the new paint which may prove partially disintegrating or produce discoloration.

THREE good coats of paint are fice each for new wood out of doors. Allow each coat to dry thoroughly before putting on the next. Two good coats will be sufficient on wood previously painted and whose texture is consequently "filled".

For new wood, the first or priming coat should not be stinted of an ample allowance of white lead which gives body and acts as a filler. Remember that whatever the nature of the first coat, much of it will soak into the wood. For the priming coat on exterior metal surfaces it is advisable to use red lead.

When painting new pine, or other woods in which there is any appreciable residuary sap or resin, shellac the wood before painting. Otherwise the stain from the sap or resin, especially where open grains or pits and knots oc-cur, will eventually show through the paint and produce a brownish stain. A good priming of shellac will prevent this.

In rooms where painting is to be done the air should be perfectly dry and the temperature

moderate—neither too warm nor too cold. An absence of dust, too, is obviously desirable.

The ground or priming coat, with a good white lead body, should be laid on thick and well brushed out so that no brush marks nor other inequalities of surface occur to roughen later coats.

To get a good satin musical three following have a priming coat and three following third and fourth coats. O get a good satin finish it is necessary to coats. The second, third and fourth coats, when thoroughly dry, should be rubbed down with powdered pumice stone-not scoured, but rubbed down evenly. Powered pumice moistened with water tends to produce a higher gloss than when moistened with a little boiled linseed oil. When oil is used for this purpose, care must be taken to use very little so that the body of the paint may not be moved by it.

For a good gloss or enamel finish four coats are necessary after the priming coat has been laid. For a thoroughly good piece of work, these last coats, also, should be rubbed down.

Painted floors, to ensure durable and satisfactory results, should be covered with deck paint that has a surface both hard and elastic, or else given a coat of the dull spar varnish, which possesses the same qualities, and can be relied upon to wear.

To clean paint do not scrub nor scour it with soap and water and a brush. The back of the brush will dent and bruise the surface and the scouring will eventually injure and deaden it. Use a soft rag and a weak alkaline solution. The best results will be secured and the surface maintained uninjured by using the following proportions—a tablespoonful of household ammonia to a bucketful of tepid water or a tablespoonful of washing soda to a gallon of tepid

THE only valid excuse for standing may in-HE only valid excuse for staining exterior evitably attend the application of some kind of preservative. Otherwise the weather will achieve, in a short time, more pleasing and durable results than can be produced by artificial

To stain new shingles or clapboards a silver gray to match old weathered shingles or clapboards, dip them in a thick, creamy whitewash solution, let them dry, and then fix them in place. The weather will then very soon remove the excess of lime and reduce the new wood to uniform color with the old. The action of the weather may be accelerated by an occasional hosing. This method sounds a bit clumsy but has been employed by able architects with thoroughly satisfactory results where a chemical stain would have produced an ultimate disparity in color.

Spar varnish for outside unpainted woodwork is a thoroughly weatherproof and durable protective covering. This is the varnish used for exterior ship woodwork-hence the name. It has an amber tinge of its own, besides its high polish, which must be taken into account. A similar dull varnish, with the same kind of tough weatherproof body, can be had when

To remove varnishes from wood, apply wood alcohol to the surface and then wipe off or scrape the loosened varnish. To remove s apply a solution of oxalic acid or use vine Caustic soda is apt to be too severe and duce burns or excessive bleaching.

Isolated spots or stains on natural wood be removed by oxalic acid in successive sl applications rather than in one severe applications tion which is apt to result in bleaching much at one time.

OIL applied to the natural wood emphas and brings out the natural contrast figures of the grain. If the wood is very cl grained, the addition of a little dark powd pigment to the oil will serve to accentuate

The best recipe for natural wood—panel architectural trim or furniture—that is to l some kind of dressing is the old English die bidding us "feed the wood with oil and po it with wax." This advice, though inter originally for oak, is equally applicable to o Poppy oil was frequently used England, but linseed oil does quite as well is more practicable for common use.

On a surface cleaned and free of dust ap raw or unboiled linseed oil thinned with I zine. The oil alone is too thick and tend become gummy, the benzine accelerates dry After twenty-four hours, carefully wipe every remaining trace of oil or "sweat" woolen rags or cheesecloth. Then apply wax, a little at a time, working it into the face with a stiff brush. Brush first with grain, then across it. Next apply a little wa a time on a woolen rag and rub small secti with a circular motion. The wax mix should be prepared by melting a lump of b wax of sufficient size in a pint of turpen over a slow fire. When cool the mixture sho be of a thick, creamy consistency. The co mercial preparations answer well for this p

Oak waxed only, without previous oili shows the pithy portions of the surface d and the grain light. Oak oiled first and t waxed shows the reverse effect.

O preserve the natural tone of the we and yet secure a polish, successive co of white shellac may be applied and rubl down well with powdered pumice stone. T is virtually the process for producing a "Free polish," but need not have an unpleasan

Fumed, oiled and waxed, or stained woo work needs air and light to maintain it in go condition and give it life. So important is t that some of the greatest furniture connoisses are most solicitous about ventilation for th

collections.

Fuming with ammonia fumes will dark wood and may be made either to change color somewhat or to produce a premature effof age; the latter, however, is apt to be too un form to be wholly pleasant. In the case of r oak for floors, furning is advisable as it pr duces a uniform agreeable brown tone a penetrates the wood to a greater depth th stain, and hence wears better. The tone c be regulated by the length of time the wo is exposed to the fumes.

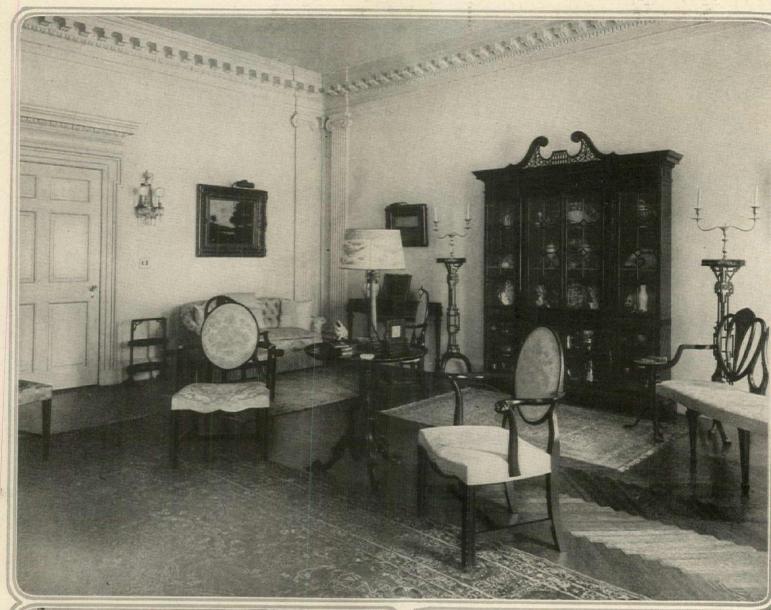


Gillies

A LITTLE PORTFOLIO of GOOD INTERIORS

At eight o'clock in the morning the two consoles are placed together and the table laid for breakfast. An hour later they are as you see them now. The breakfast room becomes a reception room! An

excellent idea for a city house where space is more or less at a premium. From the New York residence of W. C. Durant, Esq. W. & J. Sloane were the decorators

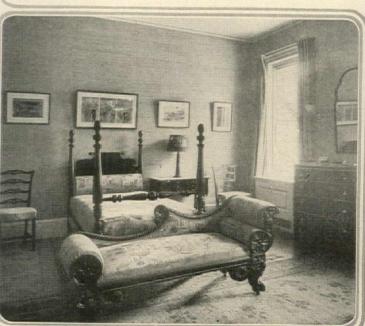




An interesting combination of related periods is found in this morning room in the New York home of R. H. Gallatin. Chippendale chairs and tripod table, Chinese Chippendale cabinet and stands and Hepplewhite interlacing heart back settee are placed harmoniously against a dignified background

A fireplace in the sunroom is a luxury that should be provided for when the house is built. Lewis Colt Albro, architect

A sensible bedroom for a man—a four-poster and table, a couch, a generous bureau and a couple of ladder back chairs



Tobbe

ebbs

There is a distinct relationship between the architectural background and the furniture of a Louis XVI room. The one augments the other, making a composition of great richness and dignity. From the New York residence of J. R. Sheffield, Esq. W. R. Chambers, architect

Furniture of such contour as Hepplewhite should be given, as below, a silhouetting background. W. R. Chambers, architect

A sunroom end of the living room is here, with its sheer curtains, wrought iron fixtures and plants. F. Patterson Smith, architect



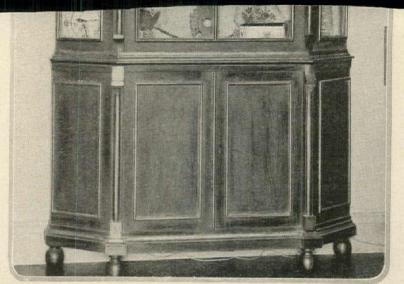


that peculiarly intimate quality which is lacking in most collections.

Quaint Inscriptions

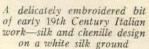
Such inscriptions as "Donne d'amitié," or "A la Meilleure des Mères" are a whole story in themselves. Children loved the basket design. It made a special appeal to them, as you will see in many of the old samplers worked by patient little fingers.

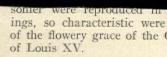
Then there was the fascination of discovering the design in fabrics. Among the very first weavings of the Egyptian, the Coptic blankets used in the ceremonial burial of the dead show a basket design. Some of these are in the



An early 18th Century walnut cabinet contains rare bits of old silver, Venetian skewers, old Italian book clasps and rings, pottery, lustre, old door-knobs, embroidered fans and fire screens

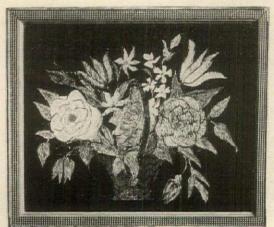
An early American flower picture, rather crude but very amusing, is of gaudy colored tinsel on a black glass ground





Old Examples

At the time of the Renaiss the design may be found architecture, especially at tops of columns. It also curs on the old tombstone Rome, and may be seen it many ecclesiastical embroid in gold and silver of the and 17th Centuries. The broideries were made with infinite care and patience we characterized the work of nuns. Many of the convenion both France and Spain have







A relic of early Victorian days is a basket made of numberless tiny shells, which with their iridescent colorings are fascinating

The case contains flower-basket jewelry—enameled earrings, an old silver comb, snuff boxes, and an enamel watch

luced exquisite laces in which my favorite gn was delightfully used.

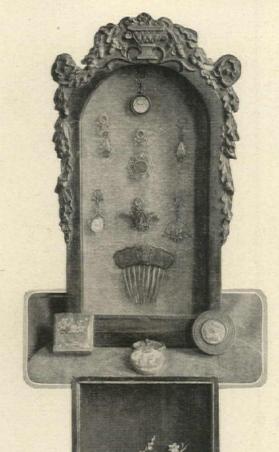
A Twenty-Year Collection

this collection of mine extends over a period wenty years. Some of it was unearthed in old shops in Spain and Italy, some in the rays of France, some from little old New cland villages. There are about five hun-

I baskets, altogether, inling those in the design of laces, old bead purses, er-color paintings, baskets de of worsted, of paper of shells. There are some pieces of furniture, wax ures, old prints, cameos, is, old china, Chinese celain, silver, lustre, and of Italian pottery.

The baskets have such vang shapes, such variety colors, such diversity of es. The contrasts are very at; all the way from the cately carved ivory done all the restraint and finof the 18th Century to the le and rather blatant erican tinsel flower picmade by untutored fins in Victorian days. Each blishes its own atmosre and re-creates for you setting in which it was ceived.

among the most curious fascinating are the little w baskets filled with glass it of the 17th Century, ch were used with old the figures. The small-piece in the collection is ttle pin, half an inch high, de of very fine colored r, worked into petit point a black hair background. Another very interesting is a quaint old English ce of needlework made of mberless bits of colored





Over the bed is a delightfully quaint piece of English needlework made of colored felt in a design of a flower basket. The basket design is repeated on practically everything in the room. The 18th Century Italian painted bed has the design on the footboard and an urn of flowers of late Renaissance embroidery on its cover



An Italian embroidered basket of the 18th Century is done in delicate tones of chenille on a white ground and framed in oval

One of the most valuable items is a delicately carved ivory basket, an old French piece of the 18th Century

Then there are curious bits of old jewelry, combs, pendants, rings, earrings, snuff boxes; in fact, there is no end to the use of this fascinating design when you begin to look for it.

I have been particularly concerned with the question of the placing of the collection in a room in which I spend so much of my time. The arranging of collections has always been a difficult problem, and I was particularly anx-

ious to avoid an overcrowded effect. So in order to establish a sense of quiet and repose, I planned each wall space carefully with a view to keeping it as perfectly balanced as possible, choosing the same size and shaped pictures to hang in pairs. The deepest tone of the creamy backgrounds, which occurred in the most of the flower pictures, was used on the walls, and the furniture and the hangings were all kept in warm honey color and green.

Basket Inspiration

In later years this collection became the foundation for a daily inspiration to me in the design of other things, such as electric fixtures, lamps, shades, pillows and so on. All of these were inspired by suggestions from my beloved baskets. My friends know about this keen interest of mine and are frequently adding other contributions to my collection.

I was very much entertained by a young friend of mine, aged nine, who spent at least half an hour diligently searching through my Panier Fleuri room in a vain attempt to find something on which that design did not appear, and finally, after supreme effort, she exclaimed, "Well, the carpet isn't a basket!"



In the Royal I at Bedford, Mass of the finest exan of Queen Anne lonial architectu a Queen Anne bed that is a rare

THE ACCOMMODATING DAY-BED

Which Can Be Used in the Bedroom, Living Room or Studio
—Its Covers, Pillow and Background

MARY H. NORTHEND

THERE are several pages of interesting history behind the day-bed. It might well be termed a lounge, and yet it is not so in reality, for it has many features in its design that are not comparable with that piece of furniture as it has developed through the centuries.

It was during the Renaissance that the Classic style so strongly affected furniture. At this period the sleeping couch, with raised ends, came into its rightful name, which was derived from the French "chaise longue" or long chair. In reality it was an elongated seat with a large chair back and body equal in length to the seats of three chairs.

During the Protectorate this fascinating piece of furniture went out of fashion, only to be revived later on by Charles II, who transplanted French Fashions into English homes. He had a lighter nature than his forerunners, and we seem to see an evidence of gaiety in the furniture of his day. Gay colors were much in vogue during this merry monarch's reign.

Queen Anne Types

In the time of Queen Anne we find examples of the day-bed, many of which are still treasured in Colonial homes. In the Royal House in Bedford, Massachusetts, built about 1641, there is still a rare day-bed after the Queen Anne style, the cane bottom being covered with rich upholstery, as was the fashion of that day.

So in the ups and downs of history this comfortable adjunct in house furnishing repeats itself continuously. After the upheaval of the French Revolution, with the passing of the Reign of Terror, Classic influence again came into the ascendency, and from the Egyptian ruins motifs were dug out that were woven into the furniture. This is

For studio use, or in a small apartment, the day-bed supplies room for an extra guest. Here the covering is soft blue silk and the hanging a foreign peasant fabric in bright colors

particularly shown by David's painting Madame Recamier reclining on an Em couch, from which modern examples have levolved.

It acquired great popularity during reign of Napoleon, when the beaut women of the Directoire, as well as artists of the day, recognized its grace charm.

Day-Bed Uses

A couch has always been indispensa in a comfortable bedroom, but as it always been a problem to make it tractive, we welcome the return of day-bed. Its use, however, is not of fined to the bedroom, for in the liv room it can serve as a couch or wind seat, and is a much better solution of extra needed bed than the danger folding bed, or unsightly rug-cove cot. Its graceful design and practi utility make it a most appealing pi of furniture.

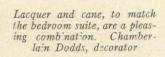
In decorated enamel it fits delightful into the furnishing of the sun parlor, a with cushions and pillows of gaily period cretonne it imparts a spright cheerfulness so welcome when the had of winter bears hard upon the land. The Empire type, usually of mahogany a cane, is particularly adaptable to apartment living room, where an adjustable box mattress may be drawn out make a full-sized bed. Simple cushic can be covered with rep, velour tapestry, or a small Oriental rug may thrown over it. A variety of availatextile stuffs are suitable for covering ranging from the intricate brocade as

as to the popular English chintz and prints.

uch of the distinction of a day-bed is due e upholstery and cushions. The day-bed olonial design should be upholstered in a d chintz for bedroom use. As a day-bed nis character is intended for use with le furnishings, the pillows must be in ing-the simplest form of lingeric pilshowing neither embroidery nor lace, simply hemstitching or a narrow ruffle

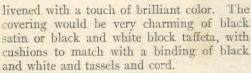
ning.





Vari-colored pillows give the day-bed the necessary finish and add notes of interest to the room

A soft rajah silk in yellow and old blue has been used cffectively on this charming boudoir day-bed



Fumed oak day-beds are practical for library use, and are most serviceable covered in leather or tapestry, with pillows harmonizing.

Covering the Day-Bed

The covering of the day-bed is another important item. You have available collections of tapestries reproduced from the various examples of days gone by, in colors of brown, mauve, or dull gray. Many of the brocades are Chinese in effect with dull lacquer grounds, which are particularly pleasing. The line of damask is highly distinctive because of its wonderful colors, some of the examples being shown in Louis XIV, XV and XVI, as well as Italian Renaissance patterns, all of which reproduce thoroughly the hallmarks of design associated with these different periods.

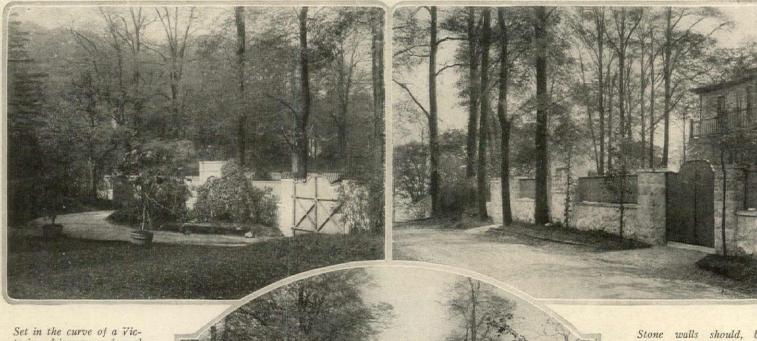
Modern decoration requires the extensive use of silk for coverings, especially for the day-bed that is in the bedroom or boudoir. Here delicate silks in pleasing color combinations are necessary to complete the harmony. Cottons and wool have advanced so in price that silk seems low in comparison. It is no doubt one of the most artistic fabrics, with its wonderful draping and decorative qualities, showing a grace and softness of color that make it an acquisition to any decorative scheme.

The illustrations here show varied types of day-beds, their covering and their composition with other pieces of furniture. The daybed composes well. It may be given a background of a picture, a mirror or a fabric wall hanging. In some cases the line of interesting pillows against the wall gives it sufficient distinction. In itself it is a very decorative piece of furniture.

A GROUP of ADOPTED HOUSES

That Nestle in Gardens on a Hudson River Hillside

SUSAN GRANT SMITH



Set in the curve of a Victorian driveway a formal flower-bed blooms below a wall fountain and green gates shut them both in from the road

I N one of the "new poetry" magazines a little verse comments on empty houses "waiting for someone to give them a soul." City houses and flats often get their souls on a year's lease and go through a hundred reincarnations; but country houses are more exigeant; they live to capacity only under a sympathetic touch and deprived of that touch they lose their beauty as dry sea shells lose their color.

To encourage personality in houses—as in people—requires above all things imagination and a dramatic sense, for creating the mise en scène for

everyday life is just as much a matter of taste and values as the staging of a play. An extraordinary instance of the combination of these two qualities is to be seen up in the Hudson valley, where a group of old Dutch houses overlook a landing from which in Revolutionary times Molly Sneeden rowed her fares to Dobb's Ferry.

Varied Nationality

Six of these houses have been bought by one person, and like six adopted children with a wise mother each has had the very best thing done to it that could bring out its good points. The owner of these houses has gone on Isadora Duncan's principle of adopting children of various nationalities and training them to be artists, only she has applied the principle to these six adopted houses instead of to children. Why not? Think of all the houses that ought to be taken out of orphan asylums, so to speak, and given a chance in life.

Some of them were old stone houses built by the Dutch settlers, and for them there was little to do except to fence in the land around them and plant flower gardens. The fences



Past the garden walls of all these houses the country road curves between hedges of honeysuckle down to the ferry landing by the river



A fantastic balcony and railing from an old church have been used

Stone walls should, b rights, keep people ou but when beyond gree railings and gates appea gay green balconies can't be done

were soon hidden under he suckle vines, and holly bloomed against the stone almost overnight, for infertile Hudson valley "scomes on forever" and flegrow as they do in the trand the pages of seed logues.

The house that stands est the river is of stone, bright green shutters, ar poplar trees give it the a a joyous French inn. easy to imagine that the Seine boats run up to it Paris, and that at luntime little tables will be under striped awnings,

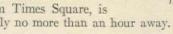
omelette and salad and red wine may ordered at any moment. But no French ever had a garden like the one behind house, for the hollyhocks and roses and spur and box-edged flower beds are not Frat all, but English, like the gardens in Greenaway's books. And the long grape overlooking the river is neither French English, but perfectly Italian. Very compolitan, this old stone fisherman's house, has had a garden and a fence and some paint added by a sympathetic hand, and suddenly become a personality among he

"Chateau Hash."

Farther up the hill at a bend in the there stands a frame house, painted with bright green shutters and balconies doors, and called by its owner the "Cha Hash," because it is made of two house rather a house and a half joined together cement wall shuts in the driveway, and or side next the house a wall fountain triedown into formal flower beds. There is a ring especially original, of course, about a fountain, as such. But this one drips upon the standard of the standard of

white arch of a orian marble manet in the cement of wall, and its basin right with bits of a and blue glass dark red stones a the cliffs and the by the river.

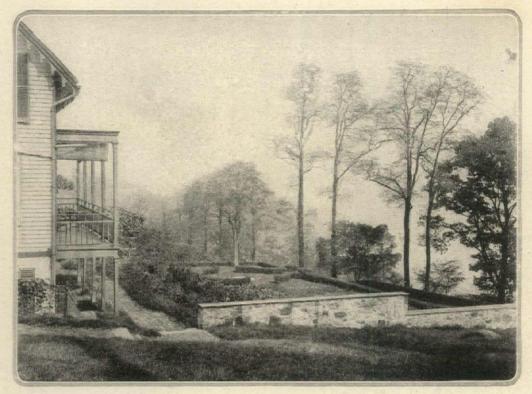
cross the way stands her green-trimmed ne house, overlookthe river; huge ia trees shadow the between a bricked ace and the low box ge which makes a ight, dark, formal against the water. soul of this house atin, but more Italthan French; and guest who dines at long table set out er the green bales on a hot, boxted summer night s it incredible that v York, instead of g as far from here the Villa d'Este is n Times Square, is



The Italian House

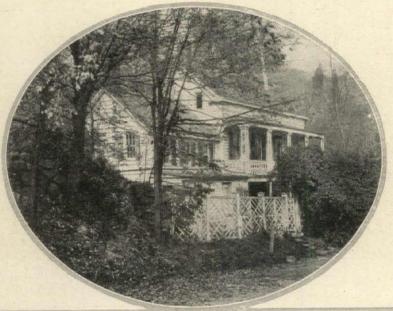
talian, too, is the house that was pted only last year with this up. About this little "Italian ase", as it is always called, the is something inconsequent fantastic—it is a humoresque on houses. Carvings from an New York church make a certing round balcony over the r, and a railing for the sleeping ch. Iron gates lead in to the den paths—grilled iron gates thave so decorative an airong the lilacs and peonies and fodils that it is difficult to bethe truth about them, which that once they led to no more

antic a spot than the areaway



A stone wall and a straight line of box hedge enclose a lawn and garden that look down on the river below the tall acacia trees

Syringa and lilac and climbing roses hide this house—in Revolutionary times an inn—from the road, and screen its carved balcony



and ash cans of a city house. In a little grotto at the end of the garden stands a statue of Silenus; his semicircular shrine is made from a section of big tile drain-pipe, cut in two and placed end on end. Where could Silenus be more at home than on this sunny hillside where all summer the grapes are ripening in the arbors—poor Silenus who is so soon to be lost in the remote twilight that has already overtaken the other gods, but whose place will always be in the sunshine of a hillside vineyard.

A Bit of Sicily

Down on the red rocks by the river a flock of goats graze under the acacia trees. At least they should graze there, to give the

impression that this is a bit of Sicily, or perhaps that blue Aegean waters lie below the cliffs and that Pan has fallen asleep in the long grass; the fact is, they have an unfortunate tendency to wander in the vegetable gardens of these happy houses, and to eat the young green beans from the poles, and the little cabbages from the hoed rows. But the tenants of the houses don't mind; they would probably cook the young beans and serve them to the goats with fresh butter and stew the little cabbages for them with partridges and sausages in the manner of the Taverne du Pantheon, and merely consider such dishes a sacrifice to placate (Continued on page 66)



They say, of course, that this is a fine example of old Dutch architecture, but the most plausible thing would seem that it's an illustration by Kate Greenaway



Grape vines and green shutters and a very, very young box hedge decorate the front of this house, which is also shown in the photograph at the top of the page

KEEP IT COOL IN A GOOD REFRIGERATOR

The Nine Points of Refrigerator Construction and Use

ETHEL R. PEYSER

SHE rang for the butler: "Wilson, please ask the chef what kind of a refrigerator the architect put in for us."

"Very well, madam," and he departed to the

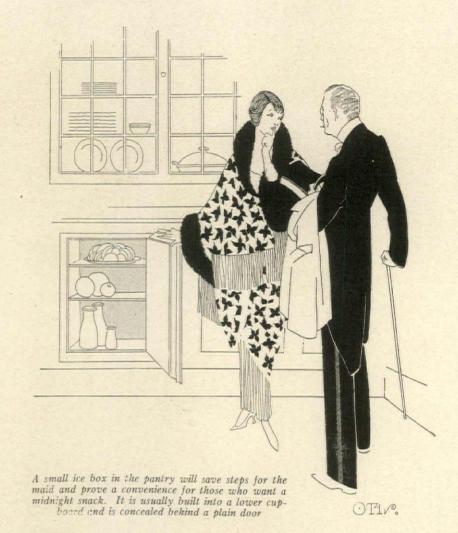
This same chatelaine did not send for the butler to inquire what kind of an automobile her garage held. Not for a moment! She knew, too, the difference between the Rolls-Royce, her car, and the Ford, or any other car! Yet, she didn't know her refrigerator! And to-day, although all the world's a-wheel, the very crux of the situation is the refrigerator! Peace-war-the economic structure of nations hinges on the preservation of food, not only in refrigerating cars, but in our kitchens; for, as our kitchens save food, just so much more easily will the world be fed and unrest

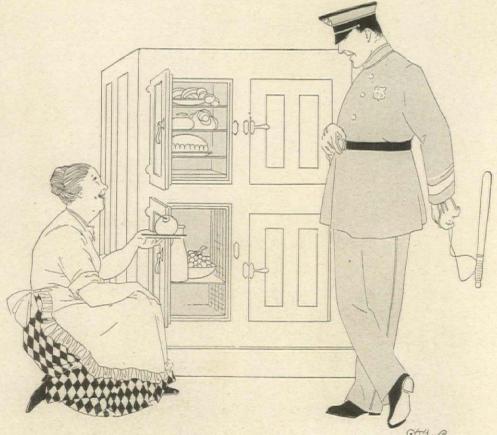
Beyond much doubt the chic porcelain-lined refrigerator of to-day is the corner-stone of the halls of domesticity; for what in the unconscious song of every husband is a wife without well-kept food! And is there any romance that will survive flabby lettuce and pulpy celery?

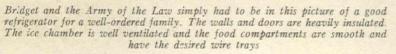
How It Was Made

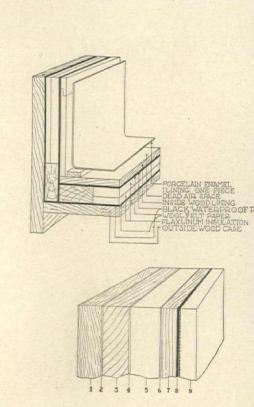
The chatelaine took the booklet about her refrigerator from the butler and found it entrancing. The pictures brought to her mind marble halls-à la Alma-Tadema-and she wondered why he hadn't used a modern refrigerator in one of his Roman paintings!

She found out, of course, that the linings are not marble, but must be made in one piece of (Continued on page 72)









It has been found that the walls, doors and floors of every refrigerator must have at least one air space and from six to nine layers of insulated material

MAY WORK AMONG THE VEGETABLES

Sowing the Warm Weather Crops, Transplanting, Thinning, Hilling and Many Other Activities Which Make for Maximum Crops

W. C. McCOLLOM

HE leafing of the oak trees is accepted as the natural signal for sowing the heat-lovvegetables, such as corn, dwarf beans, ash, lima beans, okra, etc., as well as the nsplanting from frame or greenhouse of the natoes, egg-plants and peppers. This is by means the dream of a fanciful brain, but a ctical basis for determining the true growconditions. Most plants that require late ding must grow rapidly, and any check sed by cold, wet weather after planting ald ruin the crop. Better, therefore, than epting calendar dates is the practice of waituntil natural conditions are satisfactory. few days' delay in sowing is preferable to iling a crop by sowing too early.

ima beans especially, but all beans in gen-l, if sown too early will turn rusty and de-; the roots will show the attacks of the gi which prevail during cold, wet weather. n, squash, pumpkins, etc., will turn yellow

I should be discarded and own, as they will not recov-Do not take any chances h old seed of any of the m crops. Most of the seeds meaty and deteriorate rapbesides often being infestwith weevil. Always bear mind that the cost of the d is the smallest outlay in wing any crop, and it is by the most important factor

A strong tobacco solution spray is used to destroy plant lice on the peas, etc.



Seedlings must be thinned out while small, to avoid crowding

to be considered in the entire operation. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of keeping the garden moving. The gardener who attempts to take things easy at this stage is certain to have a very lean harvest. All quick maturing crops, such as peas, beans, corn, lettuce, carrots, beets, etc. must be sown frequently if you are to have a goodly supply of fresh vegetables always on hand. There is no waste to succession planting; it is rather the method of sowing several rows of beans at one planting in preference to sowing one row each week for three weeks that leads to wasteful habits in gardening. Canning will take care of any surplus there may be; in fact, it is sometimes desirable to have large quantities maturing at one time so the canning operations may be reduced in number. But the fact stands out very prominently that for small home gardens it is best to have the crops maturing in rapid succession, eating what you desire while they

are fresh and canning the balance. If through illness or absence one sowing is lost it is of little consequence, as other sowings will be following directly.

The question of when to can is a matter of personal adjustment, but twice a week is not too often if you want good, fresh vegetables. When we speak of timed successional (Continued on page 62)

Have the soil soft and mellow when you hill. After a rain is the best time





Soot sprinkled along the row is a destroyer of onion

Lima beans may be sown now. Plant them with their eyes up



Wire gauze netting over the squashes will save them from the destructive squash bug



BEHIND THE HOUSE STANDS THE ORCHAR

Even Though the Grounds Be So Small That Only a Few Can Be Planted, Well Chosen Fruit Trees and Bushes Will Prove a Worth-while Investment

WILLIAM C. McCOLLOM

In discussions about planning the grounds of some new place one often hears "What is the use of planting fruit trees? They take too long to mature." Common enough sentiments, but luckily they were not those of the generation which preceded us. While it does take some little time to grow a fully developed orchard, you must bear in mind that each year the trees are improving in value. They are interesting even when small, and by proper selection it is possible to have some varieties that fruit the second season. When you have ground that is above the rise and fall of the tide, and when it is possible to make holes large enough for the roots of the trees, you can grow fruit if you want to. The question is entirely a personal one, as there are few classes of plants that are less exacting.

Desirable Characteristics

Fruit trees are utilitarian. They not only produce abundantly if given reasonable cultivation, but may at the same time serve the purpose of a group planting for screens, etc. Furthermore, they are conspicuously attractive at all seasons of the year; there is always a certain magnetism in the fruit when it is developing, in the new growth showing the fruit buds, and in the spring flowers. Every suburban home plot should have an orchard, even if only of the smallest size. A few trees, if there is not room for more, reflect the spirit of the owner, and in the smallest site they can be arranged so as not to interfere with the usual garden.

The selection of varieties should be taken



seriously, both as regards those which are sable for your local conditions and those will give a well balanced orchard. Variation, and the productive value of the variatypes must also be considered. An apple in good health and bearing properly she produce from twelve to sixteen bushels of from pears yield in one-half the time of apples, carry only about half as large a crop; pear should bear some fruit the third year, but are short lived and it will be necessary to place them every ten or twelve years. Place them every ten or twelve years. Place similar in habit to peaches, but they much longer lived.

Dependable Varieties

The following varieties have stood the of time, for all general purposes.

Red Astrachan and Early Harvest are good early ripening varieties of apples; N such and Gravenstein will be found satisf for autumn, while for late keeping qual and fine flavor King, Baldwin, Greening Northern Spy are considered the best. best summer pears are Clapp's Favorite Bartlett, both fine grained and highly flavor Good intermediate ripening sorts of pears Shelden and Worden Seckel, and the best kers for winter use are Beurre d'Anjou and I rence. In cherries, Wood and Tartarian good sweet sorts, while among the tart variethat excell for cooking Morello and Richn Hill are satisfactory.

(Continued on page 70)



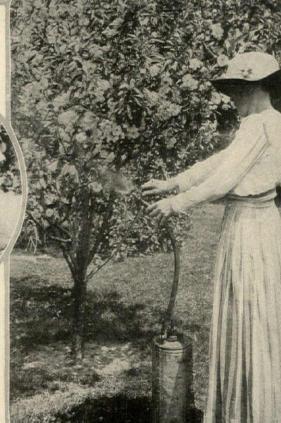
The home orchard should contain a few good pears, such as the Worden Seckel



When the flowers are open spray them with Bordeaux mixture and lead arsenate

Young trees should be severely pruned after being planted in their new sites

A small compressed air tank makes the necessary spraying a simple enough matter





Of carefully scleeted wicker painted brown or other color, this chair costs \$20. Gay cretonne cushion, \$4.75



The painted wicker magazine basket is a convenient accessory. 13½" high by 19" long, any color, \$10

WICKER PIECES for SUMMER HOMES

Which may be purchased through the House & Garden Shopping Service, 19 West 44th St., New York City



Canton wicker of natural color is the material of the graceful, high-backed arm chair shown above. It stands 41" high, and is priced at \$15



On the red brick terraces of the "Court of Oranges" at Palm Beach wicker chairs find a logical and harmonious setting

A detachable tray and glass compartment for cakes or toast characterize this tea wagon. 30" high, painted any color, \$34



From China comes a comfortable arm chair of Canton wicker for porch or informal living room. 36" high, \$14.50

The hour-glass table, also of Canton wicker, is convenient in size and of light weight. 20" by 24", \$9.50



CALENDAR GARDENER'S THE

Fifth Month



Work the fertilizer into the ground around the roses around the roses with a steel rake



Immediately after transplanting, water copiously to settle the soil



The burned tips of ornamental evergreens can be cut out with shears

SUNDAY

What a garden of surprise Out beyond my window ites! Fancy, when the night is there, Gentle trees with drooping hair Racking, rocking, or a dlewise, Little stars with yellow eyes!

4. It is unwise to postpone potato
panting any
longer if you
want good results. Potatoes
are a cool crop
and late plantings of them,
however well
cared for, are
rarely successful. Use a
ferrilizer with
1% potash.

delay cutting the lawn until the grass is so long as to necessitate raking. Good lawns are the result of liberal fertilization and frequent mowing, the latter in some cases twice a week in growing weather.

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

7. All the summerflowering bulbous plants may be set out now. To assure a continuous supply ofgladioli, they can be planted at bi-weekly intervals. The rule is to plant all bulbs twice as deep as their diameter.

This calendar of the gardener's labors is aimed as a reminder for undertaking all his tasks in season. It is fitted to the latitude of the Middle States, but its service should be available for the whole country if it be remembered that for every one hundred miles north or south there is a difference of from five to seven days later or earlier in performing garden operations. The dates given are, of course, for an average season.

5. Most of the more common annual flowers may be started out of doors now. Have the soil in which they are to go well prepared far enough ahead so that it will pulverize when being worked. Sow the seed thinly in drills.

12. The edges of walks, flower beds, shrubbery borders, etc., should be trimmed cleanly and neatly with a turing iron every few weeks through the season. This inishing touch is necessary to complete your grounds.

26. When the various fruit trees are in bloom they should be sprayed with a combination of Bordeaux mixture and arsente of lead. This will destroy the various insects that ruin the fruit, catching them as they hatch.

19. Leaf beetles of various types will soon be at their destructive work. Spray the currant bushes, gooseberries, elm, cherries, elm, cherries, etc. using arsenate of lead as the most adhesive of any of the regular poison sprays. 18. Just before the general
flowering scason begins in
the perennial
garden it is a
good practice
to top - dress
the beds with
bone meal or
other concentrated fertilizer. Scatter it
on the surface
and rake it into
the soil.

25. Dahlias may be planted out now. Make deep holes for them, setting the plants several inches below the grade to allow for niting in the soil as they grow. Use a little sheep manure or bone meal in the bottom.

6. Tubbed plants of all kinds used around the grounds for decrationmay be taken som their winter quarters and moved into place now. To maintain growth, these plants should manure.

13. Now that
the garden
work is in tul
swing, invite
yourself to get
a eq u ainted
with the use of
a wheel - hoe.
These implements do the
necessary work
of cultivation
moreefficiently
and with less
effort than any
other.

20. Leaf eating insects will also soon be working in the garden. For them a poison spray on the foliage is the thing to use. Cover the squash vines with nets, as illustrated on this page, to protect from squash bugs.

27. Winter celery may be sown now. Make a seed bed for it and sow broadcast. When large e nough to handle, dibble the little plants off into well prepared soil. When they are 4 inches tall you can plant them out.

THURSDAY

1. If the weather conditions are settled the warm vegetablectops may be sown at this time. Beans, limas, corn, squash, pump kin s. okra, melons, etc., are all considered warm crops. Details on page 53.

8. Crops that are more or less inactive and are not growing well should be stimulated with an application of nitrate of soda or some other strong tertilizing element used in liquid form to bring about quiek results.

14. Weed killers are very necessary in stone gutters, blue stone walks and drives, and other places where it is unwise to use a hoe. One application now will destroy all undesirable growth for the season. 15. Make a small seed bed for the accommodation of late cabbage, cauliflower, kale, Brussels sprouts, etc. These should be sown now. Keep the young plants in separate beds until t is time to plant them out.

22. Do not neglect to keep up succession sowings in the garden, as advised elsewhere in this issue. Corn. beans, spinach, peas, radishes, lettuce, beets, carrois, chervil, cucumber, cress, kohlrabi and turnip are all timely. 21. It is unwise to postpone the sowing of farm crops any longer. Mangels, sugar beets, carrots, turnips, etc., should be sown. As size is the important factor with these crops, early sowing is needed.

29. After they have fin-ished flowering, but not before, the lilaes, syringas, deutzia, forsythia, solrea, snowball, pearl bush and other early flowering sarubs should be pruned. Cut out the old, unproductive wood.

FRIDAY

2. The early so wings of tyegeta bles must be properly thinned out; plantsthat are unduly crowded become thin and spindly a nd never develop into healthy, vigorous specmens. Thin the plants when small.

9, Carnations intended for foreing in the greenhouse next winter can now be planted out in the garden. Have the ground well fertilized, keep them pinched back, and see that the soil between them is cultivated.

16. Roses for flowering in the green house next winter should be planted in the benches now. Use a rich, heavy soll for them, firm the beds thoroughly after planting, and top-dress occasionally with raw bone meal.

23. A few dead flower stalks will make an otherwise good garden appear very ordinary. Keep the tall flowers supported with ind ividual stakes, the grass edges clipped, and remove old stalks.

30. Keep the ground between the ground between the potatoes constantly stirred, and look out for the potato beetles. If any are in evidence, spray with arsenate of lead. Bordeaux mixture along with the lead will prevent attacks of blight.

SATURDAY

3. Do not stop sowing those crops that mature quickly, such as spinach, peas, radishes, lettuce, etc. Frequent sowings in usable quantities are the first step toward success. It there is any surplus it can be canned.

10. Maple trees should be pruned just as the buds are bursting; there is no danger of their bleeding. Any large scars which may result should be painted with proper tree paint to preserve the wood until the cuts heal.

17. A barrel or liquid manure in some convenient corner of the garden will be a valuable accessory for treating plants that are not doing well. Alternate applications of this with solutions of nitrate of soda.

24. If the weather is dry you will be troubled with the attacks of green fly and other plant lice. Peas, letters are green flant. lice. Peas, let-tuce, egg-plant and other soft foliage plants are especially susceptible. Spray with strong tobacco solution.

31. Formal evergreens and hedges should now be clipped Hedge shears are the best are the best tool to prevent any voids in the trees. Branches and tips that have been burned by the sun can be removed with the pruning shears.



along both sides of the pea row is the best kind of support



Young hedges can be quickly trimmed with a sharp sickle instead of shears



Succession should be practiced maintain so as to the vegetable supply

DID we ever stop ter think what a garden'd be like if they warn't no birds in it? Gosh a'mighty!—
why, it wouldn't be no garden at all, hardly. I'd hate like thunder ter lose the robins a-huntin'
werms along my paths at sun-up, an' the thrushes in the afternoon. 'Course, they's others—song
sparrers that ye hardly notice 'cept when they's perched like sentinels on top o' the tomato trellis, er
mebbe runnin' ahead of ye between the onion rows when ye're cultivatin'; an' werns that flies over
from their nest in the o' box ander the piazza roof ter eatch currant worms; bluebirds in the spring,
an' now an' then a cathird er brown thrasher, 'specially 'long in the summer. But the thrushes an'
robins is my favorites; they're the real garden birds—never fergit ter sing a kind o' cheerful, fullhearted mornin' song from the trees, soon's they wake up an' 'fore they goes down ter breakfast.

Pretty good way ter start the day, singin'.

—Old Doc Lemmon.

28. If the weather appears settled, the bedding out of geraniums, cannas, salvia, coleus and other bedplants may be started. If a delayed cold spell should come along, e over the plantings with old sheets.



The tall flowers like dahlias and hollyhocks need individual stake supports



If you have space without sacrificing other vegetables, you can now plant potatoes



Annual flower seed should be sown in the open without delay if you want best results



EARLY ENGLISH FURNITURE
AND OBJECTS OF ART
ANTIQUE TAPESTRIES
HANDWROVGHT REPRODUCTIONS
—DECORATIONS—
FLOOR COVERINGS

Masterpieces in Mezzotint

(Continued from page 28)

The result of all this in the completed product is a print of peculiarly soft velvety appearance, possessing a bloom that is somewhat easily marred, whence fine proofs should be carefully protected from injury. Here it will be well to observe that in fine mezzotint work restraint is shown in not permitting the velvety surfaces to comprise portions which should not be rendered by too great an effect of this sort, as in trees and other things which require more of the suggestion of a different texture. Etched lines (first used in this connection by George White, before 1731), have often been combined with pure mezzotinting, as was the practice in Turner's plates for his famous Liber Studorium. It is interesting to note that copper is the metal most often used and the one yielding the best result in making mezzotints. However, this metal is so soft that the plates deteriorate rapidly under the pressure of printing and only thirty prints of the finest quality, or thereabouts, can be pulled from a mezzotint plate before impressions begin to show indications of grayness, increasonly thirty prints or thereabouts, can be pulled from a mezzotint plate before impressions begin to show indications of grayness, increasing with the additional prints pulled. After the fir ing with the additional prints pulled.
After the first twenty-five or thirty plates perhaps some seventy-five "good enough" impressions can be had. Such enough" impressions can be had. Such may be lovely, indeed, though not comparable with the earlier proofs. In 1820 the experiment of mezzotinting on hardened steel was put forth in a small plate—a portrait of Queen Caroline—by William Say, and certain later mezzo-tintes followed with this pertain. —a portrait of Queen Caroline—by William Say, and certain later mezzotinters followed with this material, although steel coating the copper plate by
the electrotype process became the commoner method in such work as that
done by Sartain and his contemporaries
for the mezzotint illustrations to the
American publications of the mid-19th
Century Graham's Magazine, etc.

The Early Mezzotints

The earliest known mezzotint is the Hollander, Ludwig Von Siegen's portrait of the Landgravine Amelia of Hesse engraved in 1642, which was followed in 1643 by one of the Empress Eleonora, wife of Ferdinand II, and in 1644 by a superb pair of mezzotint portraits of William of Orange and the Princess Mary. It may be that these early plates by Von Siegen were produced by roughby Von Siegen were produced by roughening with a circular file and scraping, and that Abraham Blooteling of Holland, who came to England in 1762, should be credited with the invention of the rocker. Cyril Davenport seems inclined to think that Von Siegen's invention was confined to the use of small-toothed roulettes to make dotted lines, curves and shadowed spaces.

Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Bayaria, appears to have learned mezzotinting from Von Siegen in 1654 when these two artists first met in Brussels, and to have imparted the secret in turn to John Evelyn, who wrote of it in his "Sculptura" (1662) and to the Canon Theodor Caspar von Fürstenberg, a prebendary of

par von Fürstenberg, a prebendary of Metz, who himself practiced it. Later Wallerant Vaillant was initiated into the secret by Prince Rupert, whose assistant Wallerant Vallant was interest secret by Prince Rupert, whose assistant he became. Prince Rupert's first known mezzotint is "The Great Executioner," engraved in 1658, after the painting by Spagnoletto. A smaller print, the head only from the same subject, appeared in the volume of "Sculptura" already referred to. Prince Rupert introduced the mezzotint into the Low Countries and into England, and the Canon von Fürstenberg introduced it into Germany. In this latter connection one may remark that the art of mezzotint in Germany never rose to distinction. Dr. Lippmann of Berlin concurred in this estimate. In France mezzotinting became known as France mezzotinting became known as la maniere anglaise or as la maniere noire, but it is to be considered chiefly

Early Masters

Early Masters

Among the early masters in mezzot:
were William Sherwin (1669-171David Loggan (1635-1693), Fran
Place (1647-1728), Abraham Blooteli
(1635-1693), already mentioned, a
John Vandervaart (1647-1721), w
came from Harlem to England in 16
This Vandervaart is believed to ha
been the teacher of the great Engl
mezzotinter (1655-1742). Sir Christ
pher Wren is also thought to have pri
ticed mezzotinting, as the Wren fa
ily Parentalia, published in London
1750 not only makes mention of a Mo
head in mezzotint by Sir Christoph
but states that he was the "first inven
of Mezzo Tinto," which of course w
not the fact, nor does Evelyn's "Scu
tura" corroborate Sir Christoph
prowess as a mezzotinter at all, mer
making mention of his dexterity as
draughtsman. The early mezzotin
frequently resorted to retouching a
doctoring their prints, but as the art
vanced there became no necessity
any such practice. Mention should
made here of the attribution of the
vention of mezzotint to Prince Rup
on the portrait of that prince engraby Vaillant. This bit of flattery sub on the portrait of that prince engra-by Vaillant. This bit of flattery sub-quently led many to believe Prince I pert to have been the originator of art, although there can be no doubt that Von Siegen's experiments anteda Prince Rupert's.

John Smith, mentioned above, J. Simon (1675-1755?), a Frenchman v. studied under Smith after his arriva London, William Faithorne the your (1666-1701?), George White (flouris 1714-1731), already mentioned in c (1666-1701?), George White (Houris 1714-1731), already mentioned in conection with the first use of the etcline in mezzotint work, John Faber, vocame from Holland in 1707 establishimself as a mezzotinter "att ye Gol Eagle near ye Fountain Tavern, Strat John Faber Junior, his son (168417) the last of the masters of the exists the last of the masters of the exists the strategic transfer of the exists the exists the strategic transfer of the exists the e the last of the masters of the eighteenth-century school,—all the were notable mezzotinters, some of the prolific in their output. Thomas Be prolific in their output. John Brooks and Andrew Miller car the art to Ireland, where it took is and flourished in Dublin, producing turn those worthy descendants and iliant mezzotint engravers of a I date, 1770-1800,—MacArdell, Hous Spooner and Purcell, who found tway to London. Of the work of Ja MacArdell one cannot speak enthusia cally enough, for they merit all praise they have received. Sir Jos Reynolds once said that MacArd mezzotints from his paintings would mortalize his own art, and it has lustre to the painter's effort. We MacArdell's advent mezzotint readits high altitude. John Brooks and Andrew Miller car its high altitude.

Mezzotints in America

Let us turn back, in point of to now to note the introduction of me tint engraving in America. To P Pelham, whose portrait of the Rever Cotton Mather appeared in 1727, in be conceded the honor of producing first mezzotint executed in the Color This portrait was, by the way, the first meritorious engraving by any pess whatsoever to appear in America me to America and settled in Bos was the step-father of John Single Copley, the painter. It is the contract the contract of the contract was the step-father of John Singl Copley, the painter. It is thought he kept school from 1734 to 1748. is credited with some fourteen mezzo plates engraved after his coming America. A portrait of Mrs. Centl dated 1720, and done in England, is earliest dated portrait in mezzotint. (Continued on page 60)



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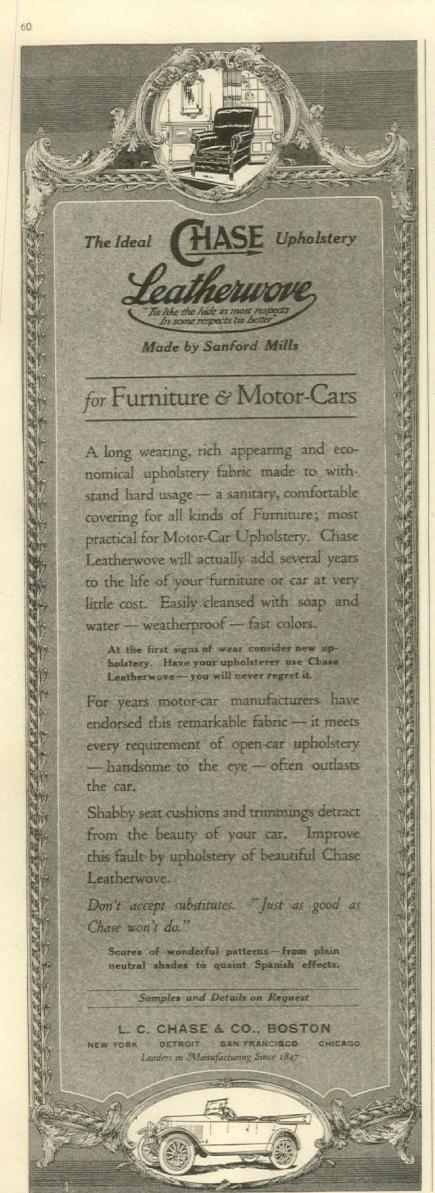
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Masterpieces in Mezzotint

(Continued from page 58)

1753 Copley himself engraved a mezzotint after one of his own paintings, a portrait of the Reverend William Welsteed of Boston. John Smibert, a Scotch painter, who traveled in Italy and lived some time in England, came to America in 1728 in the company of his friend, Bishop Berkeley of Cloyne. The Bishop returned to England in 1731 and Smibert remained behind, settling in Boston as a portrait painter. Probably he and Pelham were friends, as ably he and Pelham were friends, as ably he and Pelham were friends, as Pelham engraved a number of mezzotints after his portraits. Mention is here made of Smibert, as occasionally the statement has been made that he was the first European artist of ability emigrating to America, whereas that honor should be accorded to Pelham, who preceded his advent here by at least two years. It is not believed that Smibert engraved.

William Burgis, who was publishing

William Burgis, who was publishing maps and charts in Boston in 1729, tried maps and charts in Boston in 1729, tried his hand at mezzotint, as a mediocre Boston Harbor view signed by him attests. Richard Jennys at the beginning of the Revolution, Samuel Okey of Newport, R. I., Benjamin Blyth (born in 1740), Charles Willson Peale, who designed and engraved in mezzotint excellent portraits of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette, John Greenwood, born in Boston in 1727 but who learned mezzotinting in Holland and died in mezzotinting in Holland and died in England in 1792, Edward Savage, work-ing in 1800, William Hamlin of Provi-dence (1772-1869) are some of the pio-neers of the art of mezzotint in America.

The English Engravers

Returning to the English mezzotint engravers, there was Valentine Green (1739-1813), who engraved the first genuine portrait of Washington published in Europe (an engraving after the Washington portrait of John Trumbull, now owned by Mr. Charles Allen Munn of New York, a connoisseur in whose of New York, a connoisseur in whose collections are also to be found some of collections are also to be found some of the finest impressions of early American mezzotints), Richard Earlom (1743-1822), whose flower pieces are unsur-passed, John Raphael Smith (1730-1812), a print of whose mezzotint, "Mrs. Carnac," in First State brought £950 in one sale and which fetched 1,160 guineas at the Edgcumbe Sale in 1901, James Watson, the Irishman, Caroline Watson, his daughter (1760-1814), William Ward,

John Dean, John Greenwood, I Fisher, John Jones, David Marti liam Pether, William Dickinson, Walker, John Young, Turner, Lucas,—how one might go on w catalogue of famous British mer ers! In the works of Samuel ((1801-1887) etching came to be an equal contributor to the pla

an equal contributor to the plathe glory of the work of the masters had departed.

Later years have witnessed a in mezzotint. Sir Frank Short, J Miller, Gerald P. Robinson, Strang, Miss E. Gulland, Mrs. Mack, R. S. Clouston, Norman Max Rosenthal, S. Arlent E. James D. Smillie are but a few among the many that have prand are perpetuating the process mezzotint.

Color in Mezzotints

Of color in mezzotinting, Arthuden says: "A mezzotint in colorontradiction in terms. The mengravers themselves rejected the printer for their finest plates. V Green absolutely refused to have his work printed in such a man colored mezzotint is always a da possession. Even in eighteenthdays it was the worn plate that p ed to its next page as a color pri nowadays hundreds of thin imp nowadays hundreds of thin improved where some colored by hand, a simple operation has increase value twenty-fold. With other ing the fraud of coloring by fairly easy to discover, but in method the cheat has the decided adover the connoisseur." Sir John nolds colored some mezzotints transparent color. The mezzo color after paintings by George I were always popular and eagerly were always popular and eagerly for, and I have seen beautiful p color by MacArdell, Earlom

Dawe and others.

The story of the mezzotint is as endless as the fascination prints, but there has been room the briefest outline only of a which the reader is left to himse plore further. May he find a bi enjoyment experienced by the v his own explorations, for then not have thought this half-

The Music Room and the Musical Ho

(Continued from page 35)

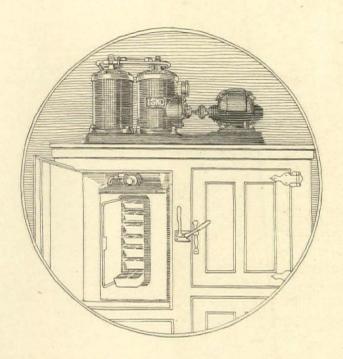
study while they give you pleasure. Is that suggestion too far afield? Then what's the matter with the playerpiano and the phonograph? The modpiano and the phonograph? The modern instruments are for all people. You never studied, but you can play with the masters. You press a button and Caruso sings. Heifetz plays. Player-pianos as played to-day look like the regular pianos, in grand or upright form, and can be played as such. Nobody but yourself and your family need know that the instrument is easily transformed into a pianog the non-musician can open into a piano the non-musician can op-

Quite apart from all other considera-tions, a phonograph should be considered as necessary to every music room. I can take you to the homes of celebrated musicians, Galli-Curci, Caruso, Paderewski, Cadman, Leoncavallo, and you will see that the phonograph is used a great deal. You need not be ashamed of yours, rather proud of it. Even though Caruso, Heifetz and Galli-Curci themselves appear personally in your musical nature will do. Your music room—their records on the phonograph would be in the nature of a standard of the music to wh fine compliment to them.

(Continued on page 62)

Phonographs are made to fit is period decoration. Period des quite the rage now among the makers of phonographs and the and spirit are authentic and beginning the piano cases are also made in finishes and designs. I once car a case which cost \$10,000—it with the piano case which case

Personally, I prefer the simpl case for the piano. It appeals sense as being more truly the that form. So, too, I personally liking for the marble and plaste sentations of Wagner, Liszt and ven, or the group pictures of co or of St. Cecilia playing at the ecstasy. They are all right, I and for some tastes are quite the But to me they are in the na begging the question. There is son why the music room cannot with paintings of the most character. You don't need to I music room. What is in the ro



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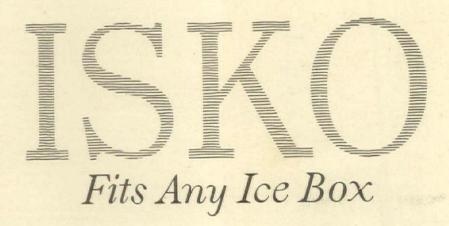
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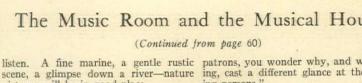
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Who, now, will disregard the music room? Who will let his home have no heart? I speak to you in the words of a great old man I once knew:

"Where there is no music in the house, that house is a sad place. If you would know where real culture and genuine sympathy reside in the human heart, go find me the lover of music. And if a family would appear to be the And if a family would appear to be the cultured sort, even though they cannot confess a true love of melody, let them sham it, if they must. Let them follow the suit of the folk who attend opera merely to seem to like it. If the name of a family be off from the list of music-

ing persons."

I change all this by saying that what you hear of music your doors, is not to compare we simple kind of music you hear your own home. I would rather the the measurements of mental the state of the s to the amateur notes of a man at than admire the marvels of a sional's technique on the concert

There are musical menus just a are dinner menus—there are prog developments of your music roo as there are in your business o

education, or your garden.

There are architectural grow your music taste just as there are growth of your buildings or Ja gardens.

Where is your music room? It heart of your home. Let it three send new blood and passion and it through the arteries of all your Where there is a music room it is to be a musical house, and a phouse is a harpy place.

May Work Among the Vegetables

(Continued from page 53)

sowings the word "timed" is to imply usually be attended to in the ergulation. Fourteen days applied to the sowing of seeds does not or should not mean anything; growing conditions why do we thin plants? F are the only factor worth considering when we are regulating our sowing. Three days at some periods of the year will produce more growth than as many weeks or even months at other times. Base your sowings on the condition of those previously started; when the ear-lier rows are breaking through the surface of the ground you may plant your successional crop.

successional crop.

To reduce waste many of our garden crops should be transplanted. A comparatively small seeding of lettuce can be made into a very large planting by the proper handling of the seedlings, a statement which also applies to many other garden crops. It would indeed be a wasteful practice to sow cauliflower, kale, Brussels sprouts, cabbage and similar things in drills to be thinged and similar things in drills to be thinned later on, so most of these crops are started in separate beds and when large enough to handle are "dibbled" into beds. When these young plants are a few inches high they can be transplanted to the garden in rows the required distance apart.

Transplanting Instructions

The rules of transplanting are so very simple and understandable that it is really surprising to think that so many should fail. When transplanting anything get all the roots you can, for plants exist by means of their roots. See that the soil is thoroughly watered before you get to lift the plant end. before you start to lift the plants, and that the bed where the plants are to be located is well prepared. The bed should be prepared but a very short time be-fore the planting operation or it will pack down and dry too rapidly. The holes for the plants should be large enough to accommodate the roots with-out crowding. If the bed is in good condition they can be made with the hand

When the plant is placed in position, firm the soil around the roots, a very important point. A good way to do this is to use the fingers in much the same position as when playing a piano, pressing down until the soil is compact to assure proper drainage. enough to assure proper drainage. Water the plant thoroughly to settle the soil around the roots, and if you have facilities for shading the plants for a few days it is advisable to do so. But with home gardens the transplanting can

very reason that drives those w get away from city tenements to ban homes where the air, sunshi ban homes where the air, sunshifthe opportunity to develop head considerably better. Plants that a thinned are poor, weak, draw specimens, the first always to be ered with insects or diseases; as resulting crop, if it matures, is not a proper standard. Where sowings are practiced without the thinning entire crops will fail.

The time to thin is when the

The time to thin is when the are small; if left until they ha tained any size they will be s they will invariably fall over from of support when the other plar removed, or the roots will be inter to such an extent as to make it sible to do this work without pull many of the plants you wish to r It is a good practice to water to thoroughly before starting to the roots of the discarded plant then come out without disturbing

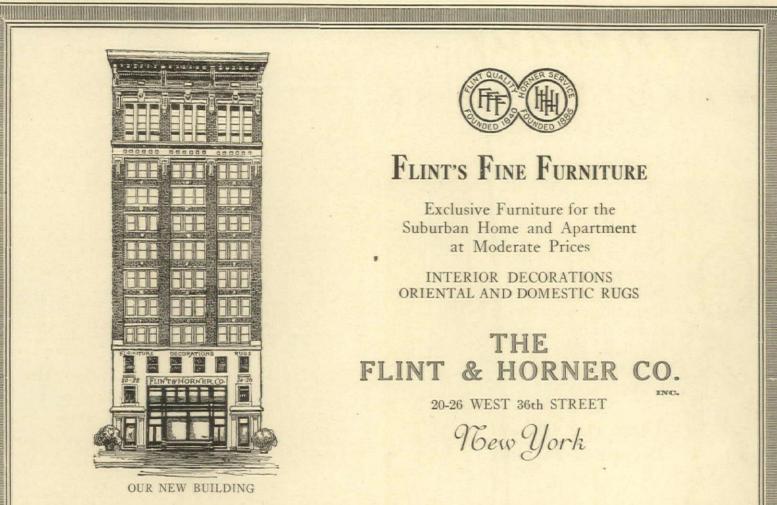
Hilling plants is necessary in cases to prevent their blowing The plan is to draw the soil up a the stems to give them the add support they require. The co error, if there can be such a thi the hilling of plants is attending when the soil is hard and will no

tle properly.

Before hilling the soil should b verized with a wheel hoe or a claw cultivator, and then when hille have a mass of soil all the same sistency, instead of a number of layers. Beans of all types requiring, as do all tall crops, such as corn, tomatoes, etc. Some vege such as celery, are hilled to blead stalks and not for the sake of the port offerded the stars. port afforded the stem.

Insect Pests

Insect pests appear on the scene early. A preventive for them is preferred to a cure, and while o subject it is only fair to admit the of the greatest of all preventives give the plants good growing cond This means a soil that contains e plant food to be productive of a he vigorous growth; proper thinning permit air and sunshine to reach t (Continued on page 64)





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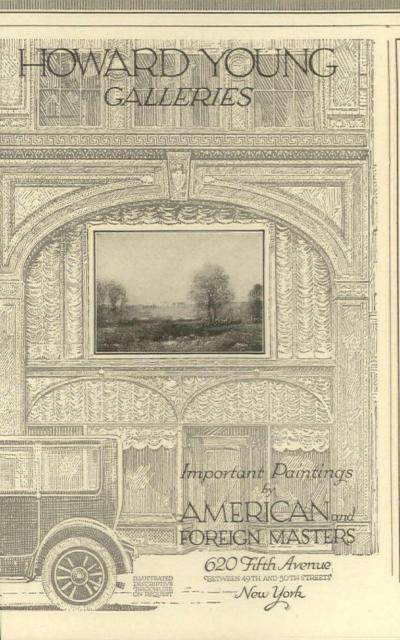
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May Work Among the Vegetables

(Continued from page 62)

The onion maggot is one of the first pests we have to contend with. The little white butterfly of early spring deposits the eggs and the tiny white maggots will soon destroy a crop of onions; the tops turning yellow is an indication of their presence. Pull a few onions and examine their roots carefully. If any maggots are present the rows must be watered with a strong solution of Scotch soot. As a preventive, scatter some soot on the ground around the plants.

Green fly and other types of aphis will often be found on the under side of the foliage or on the tips of the new growth, especially on plants that are crowded or growing in impoverished soil. Spraying with strong tobacco solutions on three consecutive evenings is the best means of combating these pests, as it destroys subsequent hatchings. Where infested plants are properly supported the aphis can be dislodged with

side of the plants; and keeping the soil a strong force of water, and white surface well stirred to conserve the soil the ground covered with tobacco moisture and to admit air into the lower soil to improve its chemical character and productiveness.

The onion maggot is one of the first spraying material to adhere to the spraying material to adhere the spraying material to a age.

A great many of our garden especially those that occupy the ground for several seasons or more ground for several seasons of more as strawberries, rhubarb, aspa horseradish, artichoke, herbs, et well as the cane fruits, should a be mulched in fall. The fertilizin ments of this mulch leach into the and are quickly assimilated by plants. While manure is the best g producer we have, it will, if used exclusion of other fertilizers, m rather soft growth, ideal for quick turing crops, but not for crops stand for any considerable time balance this it is well to give the a top dressing of bone meal or a concentrated fertilizer. This shot scattered on the soil around the b the plant and can be worked in fork or hand trowel.

The Chimney as an Architectural Factor

(Continued from page 37)

of air but keep out rain and snow. We appearing in groups of separate still see the louver boards in the venor as single shafts from fireplace tilators of old barns and in church without regard to a formal sche Later, when other means of drawing off the smoke had been pro-vided, many of these femerells or louvers were glassed in and so became lanterns. In either case, they were legitimate objects for architectural treatment and the opportunity offered in this direction was made the most of.

The few chimneys existent at this period in castles, abbeys and large manor houses, chimneys enclosing real flues from the fireplace to the outer air, were usually treated as cylindrical shafts within or close against the outer walls and ended above the roof as pinnacles or diminutive turrets with conical, cov-ered tops, the smoke escaping through vertical slits at the sides just below the

cone-shaped cap.

The femerell or louver necessarily oc-curred at the ridge of the roof. The chimney shaft was placed against the chimney shaft was placed against the outer wall. Its top, also, came to be accorded a measure of architectural ornament. As fireplaces grew more and more numerous, chimney shafts were added wherever interior necessity dictated, without any especial regard to symmetrical exterior composition. Throughout the Gothic period this principle of utilitarian expediency obtained. We find it so in houses of the Cotswold type-a phase of English domestic architecture that has exercised an appreciable and agreeable influence upon much modern American house design-and this fortuitous placing of the chimneys con-tributes no small share to the charm of this particular form of architectural expression.

During the Tudor and Stuart Renaissance phases of architecture—and here, again, modern American practice is concerned—the same fortuitous placing of chimneys continued, and we all know what interest the grouped chimney shafts and their decoration imparted to the houses of the period. When we come to examine the more fully devel-oped Renaissance expression that began under Inigo Jones and the fashions that lasted through the Palladian era and the Neo-Classic age, we find the chimneys contributing to the symmetrical formality of the composition and playing a well-defined rôle in assisting the balance and giving scale. They were regularly placed as large rectangular shafts in which the flues are massed, instead of

disposition.

From the history of the chimne plain that the factors of positi placement, scale and design, and co and decoration all developed by a process of evolution. It is also e that, through the inherent fitne things, certain types of chimneys with the genius of certain forms of tectural expression. And this is tectural expression. And this is alike of position, design and decor Furthermore, it is equally eviden the chimney, by right of inher from its double line of ancestry, to be a distinct decorative unit a as an integral factor in the whole s of composition. This decorative ity may proceed from (1) the m of placing, (2) the manipulation materials used, (3) the treatment contour, or (4) from the various specific forms of surface ornament By one means or another the ch ought to have interest.

Placing the Chimney

Let us now examine the co methods by which chimney interes be attained. First of all, with ref-to position, we have seen that of types of architecture require c manners of chimney placement. architectural treatment be infethere follows a large latitude in the ter of position, no matter what the ticular type chosen—Cotswold, I one of the modern British inter tions, or some one of the early A can forms. Chimneys may be angles where two walls join and a change or break occurs in the line. They may also be set at ends or upon the apex of a gable in this latter way, made a centra ture of decoration as well as an experience of the set of of utility to which the whole sche gable composition may be made to up as a climax. They may be place groups, contributing an aspect of stability as well as a focus of stru interest. They may be set to rise the mass of the roof, but should r so placed that the surrounding stru lines do not lead up to them. may be set in rows rising from the walls, with admirable effect, or may be placed in various other pos that circumstances make possible (Continued on page 66)



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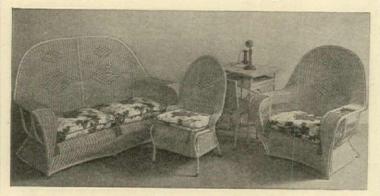
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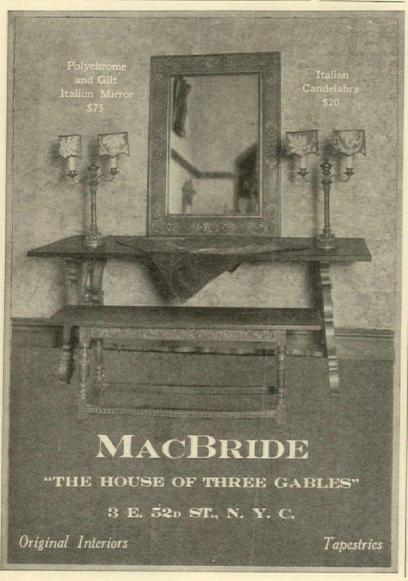
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The Chimney as an Architectural Factor

(Continued from page 64)

With formal architecture, chimneys must contribute to the impression of symmetry, and this end may be gained by placing them at the ends of buildings; or rising from the centre as a core, so to speak, of the structure; or as separate with incompanion of the structure; or as separate with incompanion of the structure. arate units in quadruple or double array, equidistant from the centre of the mass; or in groups disposed at regular intervals. To maintain due symmetrical stress it is not necessary to masque chimneys behind balustrades or disguise them as urns, as was done in some Renaissance buildings, or pervert them into the form of pillars—a device resorted to by several Tudor architects, thoroughly illegitimate because pairs or triplets of Doric columns with entableture atop and nothing to support are manifestly

Using the Balustrade

A balustrade added to a building has more to do with determining its appar-ent scale than any other single feature. Next to the balcony, in this respect, we may rank the chimney. The actual mass may rank the chimney. The actual mass of a chimney naturally has much to do with its relation to the scale of the whole composition. But next to actual physi-cal mass, by which we mean height, breadth and depth or girth, the design and the manner in which the design is manipulated will prove of tremendous influence in the same direction. take a concrete example to explain the working of this truth.

Inigo Jones and his successors often massed a number of flues in one large rectangular shaft without external struc-tural divisions. To keep such shafts from appearing top-heavy and out of scale, as they undoubtedly would have done unless some measure had been taken to prevent it, they had recourse to the principle that the apparent size of a surface is reduced by the introduc-tion within its limits of a pattern or the interruption of lines. Accordingly, they broke up the flat surface by introducing tall, flat pilasters with caps proportioned to their width, by a block cornice pro-

dividual cases and, by their just distri-bution, impart both agreeable emphasis and balance to the whole mass.

With formal architecture, chimneys

With formal architecture, chimneys

at the angles of the shaft with priate caps and bases; or by some lar device calculated to produce t sired diminishing effect

The Base, Shaft and Cap

Contour, to be sure, is closely to design in the foregoing respect it is well that we should analyze ch contour into its component facto also review the shapes that may mately be employed. The three exterior features of a chimney a (1) base, (2) shaft, and (3) cap. opportunity for manipulating thestors alone is unlimited. In the of shafts we have not only the rec lar, cylindrical and octagonal but sundry variations of these, inc even spiral shapes. Besides the r gular base above the roof line, or the eaves, from which the shaft parines and upon which it may springs, and upon which it may obliquely if desired, there is the built up from the ground as a p tion from the wall, with dimin set-offs and battered weatherings. cap opens up a rich field of petreatments from a mere necking cornice capping to a deep ornate and battlements or a conical or gabled top with a finial or weather surmounting it. Again, for the ch with an open top, and derived fro foregoing precedents, there is the or chimney-pot which may be giv end of forms.

Decoration pure and simple, from contour, may be gained by manipulation and combination of terials, by the use of patterned unithe setting of the units, as, for ins using herring-bone courses of brick the introduction of panels which m made to assume almost any form by the incorporation of deliberately orative devices such as sculpture of namental patterns in the flat exe in contrasting color. It is preferal most instances, that the decor should stress structural lines and

at base or cap.

A Group of Adopted Houses

(Continued from page 51)

the gods, and go on living happily in the tea take on new qualities from their midst of all the beauty around them, ting, just as coffee drunk by the to the sound of the little waves breaking hedge that overlooks the river, with on the beach. For since when has beauty, which is beyond value, been without price? And fences, however laden with honeysuckle, however pre-cious in the sight of the landscape gardener, are never anything more to a bedge on the edge of a terrace, b goat than a challenge to get on the other side.

Tea on Smooth Lawns

Tea on Smooth Lawns

Tea on Smooth Lawns

Gardens and green paint are the two main things that have been added to these old houses. The bright green shut-ters and balconies give them a gay foreign air, and the gardens and grape arbors and box hedges add that gracious sense of a life led outside the house, of tea on smooth lawns, and dinners begun on the terrace when the light is fading and finished by candle light and the first stars that are the charm of so many for-eign places and that are fortunately fast becoming noticeably more common in this country

Behind the "Chateau Hash" is a pear

ting, just as coffee drunk by the hedge that overlooks the river, with garden fountain splashing in its basin, is quite different from any o served after dinner inside four v It isn't a very tremendous matter to a table around a tree, or to plant a

the river, which was once the old one gets a sense of the myste beauty of the spot—a carved balchidden from the road by syringa and rambler roses and iliacs. The str tropical quality of the place, as troul to the imagination as one of Comstories, the lights of the opposite siglittering in the branches of the apple trees across the road, the bril silent traffic of the river, the smell of box and honeysuckle—all these cone's thoughts out beyond the va and the hills, out to the islands of South Seas, where the little waves n the same noise as the river does her the bottom of the road, between the tree with a circular table painted bright the bottom of the road, between the blue built around its trunk, and marble acacia trees, at the landing from w squares from an old floor used as flag in Revolution times Molly Sneet stones underneath. Here breakfast and rowed her fares to Dobbs Ferry.

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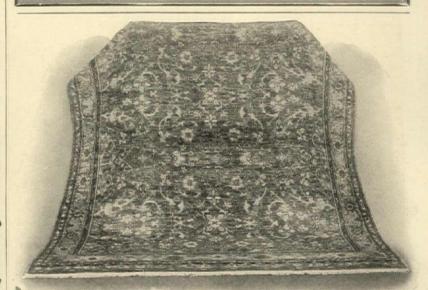
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Making a Bog Garden

S. LEONARD BASTIN

flower gardening is the culture of bog and marsh plants. It is not easy to ensure the continuous moisture do well. Only in which is essential to the well-being of will it be necessa these interesting subjects, but here is in order to keep to one way in which it may be done in soaked condition.

A basin about 3' door is described.

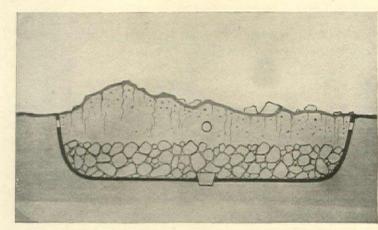
A basin about 3' deep is dug in the ground and lined with cement, leaving a hole in the center of the bottom and everal near the top, around the sides. The hole at the bottom is closed with a wooden bung, so that it could be

etc., and the remainder is heaped with to them.

NE of the most difficult things in soil suitable for the plants to be grow Such an arrangement provides act bog conditions and the plants sho do well. Only in extremely dry weat will it be necessary to give any wa in order to keep the soil in the prope

In the matter of locating your legarden, attention must of course be p to the requirements of the plants regards sunlight and shade. Some spec grow naturally in dense woods where sunlight reaches them during the gro-ing season. It would be just as unia wooden bung, so that it could be hig season. It would be just as unlike the should ever be necessary.

Such a basin can be of any reasonable diameter, a convenient size being 6'. Half the excavation, after the lining has set, is filled with broken bricks, stone, site of the artificial bog be congented.



The excavation is lined with cement or concrete to make a water-tight receptacle which will keep the plant roots moist

The Framing of Your Books

(Continued from page 41)

room devoted to this purpose. If possible, the walls should either be paneled or plain, of dark oak, mahogany, cypress or whitewood, stained and waxed. This will produce a feeling of solidity and richness, keeping the books in harmony with their surroundings. If, however, wood is not practical, fabrics or wall paper can be used, but it should be free from decorative pattern, the books furnishing the only decoration necessary.

The possible, the walls should either be paneled or plain, of dark oak, mahogany, cypress with two drawers below that can used for storage. If this room sho happen to be the guest chamber, sure to have plenty of interesting reing matter, of varied character. To does not necessarily mean that it must be the very latest, but of a divert character in case your guest is una to sleep. English furniture designer realizing how essential this is, frequent introduce a bookshelf, and shelf for candle, into the bed design. A narr paper can be used, but it should be free from decorative pattern, the books furnishing the only decoration necessary. Dull red, old blue, leather brown or green in soft attractive tones may be used for wall coverings, but should not be of conspicuous colors, as it detracts from the interest of the books.

The size and height of the room should determine the size of the shelves, but the effect is much more agreeable, being less formal and severe, when the

being less formal and severe, when the shelves do not extend to the ceiling.

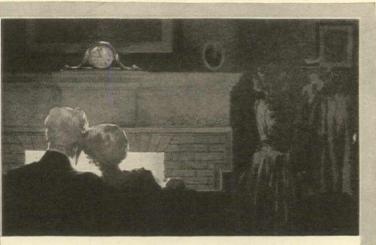
candle, into the bed design. A narr shelf over a day bed in the boudoir quite decorative, and is very convenient to rest your favorite books upon.

The Kitchen Library

No one possessing numbers of boo will question the desirability of a classification of subject matter. Even thicken should have its built-in shelf In the Attic

An attic bedroom can have shelves built in the openings under the eaves, room restful literature.





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marvelous lacquers of Chippendale.

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Behind the House Stands the Orchard

(Continued from page 54)

The best white fleshed peaches are Mountain Rose, Stumpp and Carman; in yellow fleshed, Elberta, Crawford and Woodmont will be found reliable. The Japanese types of plums are by far the most productive; Abundance, Burbank, Satsuma and October Purple are all good sorts. Bradshaw, Green Gage and Washington are also dependable variations. and Washington are also dependable varieties. Among grapes, the best black sorts for outdoor culture are Worden and Concord, the former a larger grape than Concord, but not as good a grower. Brighton and Catawba are considered the best red fruited grapes, while in white varieties Niagara is a leader.

A splendid red currant is Perfection, with Fay's Prolific second. White Grape is considered the best white sort and

Boskoop Giant the most desirable black fruited variety. In raspberries, Rathburn is a very large fruited type, but Cuthbert is perhaps the best red and Golden Queen an unexcelled amber colore variety. Industry and Downing are the most desirable varieties of goose-Industry and Downing berries, but they do not measure up to the st ndard of the large fruited English sort uch as Crown Bob or Red Jacket. Unfortunately, these latter are inclined to mildew, though this trouble can be controlled by proper spraying.

Planting the Orchard

The first thing to do is to make a little sketch plan of the area available and see how many trees you can fit into the space without crowding. Have them arranged so that the taller trees are on the north side of the garden and con-sequently will not shade the others. Figure the spacing out so that the short lived trees such as peaches will only be fillers which can be taken away when they have outlived their usefulness, leaving a perfectly spaced and well balanced orchard.

To make the orchard a part of the home grounds the small fruits must not be neglected. They give quick returns (some even fruiting the first season) and by proper management they will go on producing indefinitely. Currants, gooseberries, grapes, blackberries and raspberries come under this heading; the two latter are usually trained to wires or stakes, and when handled in this manner are fit subjects for any garden. It is often a good plan to hav border of small fruits around the t orchard.

Straight rows in the orchard are v necessary. Use a line to lay them c and a measuring stick to make sure the marking stakes are equidistant. the stakes before you start to pla and in digging the holes for the tr let them be of sufficient size to all some latitude for crooked stems. trees when finished should be in peralignment both ways.

There is no secret in proper plant Any person of ordinary intelligence will make a reasonable effort can pl perfectly with little if any actual perience. The holes should be of learl size so there will be abundance room to spread out the roots in a n ural position. The soil in the bottom the hole should be well prepared a thoroughly enriched to encourage dov ward growth. Set the trees about deeper than they were planted at nursery, and see that the soil is w firmed around the roots to eliminate pockets. The best plan when prepar for planting is to dig holes about 3' width and depth, separating the tsoil and subsoil in the digging. A lit manure or coarse crushed bone shot be put at the bottom to add to health and life of the tree. When filling, the top soil should be used at t bottom; if enough of it is not availa to complete the planting, the subsoil of be used on top.

When the trees arrive from the nu

ery they should immediately be "hee in"—laid on their sides and their ro-covered with soil. This will prevent t roots being damaged by the sun or wir and when planting each tree can handled separately with no danger exposure to the others. All broken mutilated roots must be removed clea using a sharp knife or pruning shear new roots will quickly start from t clean cut. The filling of the holes show be done in small layers, firming ea layer with the heel; or when water available, a thorough puddling is one the best ways of settling the soil arous the roots. In all planting operation the plentiful use of water will avoid u necessary losses.

(Continued on page 72)



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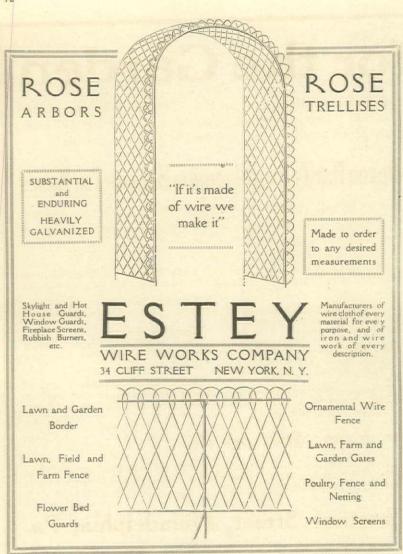
Always perfect! "Your splendid bulbs arrived. Enclosed find twenty-five dollars. As always, the stock you sent is perfect."—A. G. W., Galesburg, Ills.

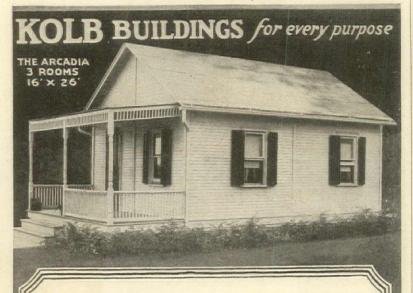
More than delighted! "The bulbs I ordered from you are now in bloom in all their glory. I am more than delighted with them, and shall send another order."—M. F. B., Clinton, Ills.

Admiration of the town! "I want to tell you how magnificent my daffodils are. They are the admiration of the town, and have given us untold pleasure. Each daffodil is the size of a tea cup. Many bulbs have four flowers and not one has failed to produce two."—G. D. S., Uniontown, Ala. Surpasses tulip beds in city parks. "I have a bed of tulips from bulbs purchased from

from bulbs purchased fro you. It surpasses anything I have seen in the city parks."—F.
A. D., Cordell,
Okla.

Mome Street S. No. Little & Street British Bulbs





Will this model meet your needs?

FROM among our many practical designs, this is a very popular model because of its simplicity in design and of pleasing interior arrangements.

Many hundreds of buildings of this model are at present in use at summer camps, and bungalow colonies throughout the country.

As a tenant house in the country or comfortable house in the woods, it fills a long felt want.

Send for our Practical Book of Floor Plans and photos of a wide variety of Bungalows, Garages, Play-houses and buildings for every purpose—20 cents postpaid.

KOLB BUILDING CO.

36 Church St., New York

Behind the House Stands the Orchard

(Continued from page 70)

Trees cannot be lifted and transplant-idea of having an orchard; you can to other quarters without receiving a be successful without this necessary ed to other quarters without receiving a check, so their upper growth should be reduced somewhat after they are reset. Pruning lessens the strain on the roots until they have re-established them-selves. How severely the tree should be depends to a great extent upon its condition when it was planted. If it was a long time in transit, or if the roots were badly damaged, it should be severely pruned. In all cases, however, it is advisable to cut back enough to encourage vigorous growth when the sap

If you do not intend to spray your trees you may just as well give up the

tural detail. The trees should be spra yearly when dormant with one of soluble oil sprays for the various pests such as San José or oyster-scale, bark fungi, etc. When they lattained a fruiting size they must sprayed when in flower for the diffe moths and parasites that operate if the inside of the fruit. For this pur a combination of Bordeaux mixture arsenate of lead is usually applied. insure the success of this operatio should be followed by two other t ough sprayings at intervals of a three weeks.

Keep It Cool in a Good Refrigerator

(Continued from page 52)

smooth, hard, non-porous, non-warp- tors backed up against boilers, stove able, non - rustable material, the type of which is the burnt-in vitreous porcelain in several layers on a metal These linings must be made in e with no seams. No seams one piece with no seams. No seams and seamless are quite different in their implication. "No seams" is what it seems to indicate, but seamless means a camouflage of joints. Joints and seams are food and odor entrappers and pre-sage disease and death. Many of the advertised enamel interiors are made of nothing but paint heated, not burnt-in, which therefore flakes off or grases (cracks form) and falls into the food, which of course is not a particularly epicurean sort of truffle!

The doors, too, must be seamless, jointless, screwless and smooth.

The shelves and other partitions must be of smooth, heavily tinned wire mesh. Smooth to prevent accumulation of food; and the wire mesh to insure rapid and unimpeded circulation of air.

The Nine Points

Therefore, to preserve the sanitation of the home and the consequent sanity of the world before buying a refrigerator the following Nine Points should be laid before the Kitchen Diplomatic Ta-

1. Does it: Maintain a low and uni-

form temperature?
2. Maintain a pure atmosphere?
3. Appear to keep absolutely sani-

4. Seem to be built to keep perfect circulation and an absence from odors?

5. Keep free from moisture? 6. Seem built to be economical in ice

consumption? 7. Have a system to insure perfect drainage?

8. Contain a porcelain lining in provision chamber?

9. And does it seem to be built for durability as well as for beauty?

And now about enforcing the Nine

The Insulation

How for instance is a minimum temperature to be kept? Chiefly, by insulation—this is a strictly mechanical term understood by motorists and engineers and must be understood by the housewife, who is a domestic or kitchen engineer if she is anything. temperature is kept by keeping out the outside heat and keeping in the inside cold! After much experiment, it has been found that the walls, floors and doors of every refrigerator must have at least one air space, from six to nine layers of insulating material consisting of pebbled cork, or certain patented materials, mineral wool, asbestos and vari-ous layers of porous substances which keep out the outer warm air and prevent the cold air from escaping. (See illustration.) Well insulated refrigera-(See

vats maintain a temperature far b 58 or 60 degrees; some, the best, m tain 50 degrees.

As to Ice Chambers

The ice compartment should be al and to one side, so that the cold from the melting ice can descend, the custom of cold air, and can again as it gets heated in its con with the provisions and pass up the ice, be cooled and pass down a with its collected odors through drain. This is what is called air circ drain. This is what is called air cirtion, and when the ice box is proj
constructed, and when the ice com
ment is kept full, the air is in com
motion, traveling over and over a
up and down and around the food
ice. This constant activity of the
is what insures an odorless condi
unmouldy and cold food.

In the best refrigerators the ice of
ber extends a few inches below the
and is lined with the highest grace

and is lined with the highest grad smooth galvanized metal, lock joi and is without seams and sharp edg

In some refrigerators the wall bet the ice compartment and the prov chamber is slatted, in some there space at the top, in others, holes bored, top and bottom, to permit free egress of the circulating air. methods are good in varying deg The main things to be kept in mind

1. Does the air circulate enoug prevent any moisture accumulatin the refrigerator? Can salt be kept and granular in it for one hur hours

2. Does the refrigerator keep b 60 degrees, or better between 45 and degrees? Will a damp cloth dry quinside than outside of it, because o rapid circulation and dryness of the

3. Do matches keep dry and can be lighted by being struck on its w This shows whether the ice bo

dry!)

4. Does the milk taste of chees the butter of the soup? If they any "acquired traits," you may be the circulation of air in your refrige is bad or else there are seams or g in the tile, holding odors in their Tiles and other beautiful interiors in many instances been discarded many makers because of their br or pertinacious grip on ode which, in the form of gases, perfoods and hence the family! Opal has been dropped because of its fi ity in lighter weights. There are, ever, some manufacturers who use with excellent result.

Another important feature is the pipe, more important almost than exhaust on the motor. If this pi not constructed solely to carry off and waste materials from the cle ice and not to import insects,

(Continued on page 74)

Dreer's Roses for the Garden



The bulk of our Roses were field grown in 1918; then carefully dug, planted in pots and stored in cold frames. Under this plan the stock is strong and ready to start blooming, and much superior to stock forced by high temperature.

The Dreer's Dozen Hardy Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

is revised each year to include the very best Hybrid-Teas for Garden culture. This collection will furnish a constant supply of blooms throughout the summer and autumn-the best of every color.

Duchess of Wellington-Intense saffron-yellow stained with deep crimson, changing to a deep coppery saffronvellow.

Ecarlate—Produces a greater number of flowers than any other Hybrid-Tea in our collection. Intense brilliant scarlet color and of perfect form.

My Maryland-Bright but tender salmon-pink, shaded with rose, very floriferous. Long stiff stems.

Ophelia-Delicate tint of salmonflesh, shaded with rose, very flo-riferous. Long stiff stems.

Lady Ursula—A delightful tone of flesh-pink, delicately tea-scented.

Laurent Carle—Large, deliciously scented, brilliant carmine flowers.

Caroline Testout-One of the most popular bedders. Bright satiny-rose, very free and fra-

Mme. Jules Bouche—White, at times slightly tinted with blush on the reverse side of petals. Long, stiff stems.

Lady Ashtown—Soft rose shading to yellow, flowers large on

Lady Alice Stanley-A beautiful shade of coral-rose, insignetals shading to flesh-pink.

silvery rose-white.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—A distinct Indian-yellow, shading lighter to-

75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen; \$60. per 100

DREER'S 1919 GARDEN BOOK Besides illustrating Roses for every purpose, is the best guide for your Garden. Its articles for both planting and caring for Vegetables and Flowers were written by experts. The varieties listed are dependable in quality and germination. It is quite as much a Garden Book as a catalog. Free if you mention this publication.

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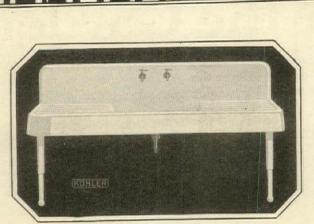


Plate F-1003-A

Also MEANS A KITCHEN SINK

Like the famous Viceroy built-in bathtub and every other Kohler product, this kitchen sink is endowed with an unusual beauty and durability by the covering of pure-white enamel, into which is inconspicuously glazed the mark of quality-KOHLER.

It is a worthy Kohler creation, from the attractive, simple design to this immaculate, matchless enamel covering which protects it against the hard knocks of daily service.

It is more than an expression of mere handicraft; it is a masterpiece into which has been wrought the spirit of well-doing which only can come of loyal and contented workmanship born of the high ideals of a great community center.

Let us send you, with our compliments, an interesting book which pictures and describes the Kohler method and the Kohler line.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ENAMELED PLUMBING WARE

Keep It Cool in a Good Refrigerator

(Continued from page 72)

and warm air from the sewage of the town, it will collect a very tidy packet the material and rinse out the refrigion of typhoid, diphtheria or any homeator. Refill it with ice and keep to seeking germs. This drain ought theredoor shut at least six hours. And seeking germs. This drain ought there-fore to have a water-sealed trap in it, it should be smooth, of hard, well-fin-ished metal and be so simply cleaned that the kitchen maid, or whoever is delegated to perform the laving of this important part of the household, should not look forward to the performance with horror, but with a sense of ease

There isn't a doubt that a faulty drain in the refrigerator has caused more

typhoid than anything else.

Think what it means then to be a good kitchen engineer-what service one can render one's family! Few home-keepers realize the necessity of underthe underlying principles of standing air circulation, sanitation and germina-tion but what a lot of misery could be avoided if the chatelaine or even the wife-cook had a little technical knowl-edge. How this would dignify the science of the home. And yet how lightly is the function of home-keeper assumed and how many brainy women look down upon it!

How to Use a Refrigerator

But if you have everything to assure perfection in refrigeration and know not how to use it, it is as if you had none

Note this amendment to the nine points:

1. Keep your ice chamber full, even after July 1st. It saves ice and preserves your food. The circulating air

will only go "over the top" as far as the bulk of ice drives it.

2. Never put any food in the ice compartment. It must play an infinite soli-

taire.
3. Keep the doors shut, and open them as little as possible.

4. If the ice gives out, take out member sufficiency of ice insures efficiency of refrigeration and efficiency refrigeration means a sufficiency in penditure—for a refrigerator. Water coils can be put in some

chambers which connect directly w the water supply. In this way water can be kept continuously for drinking under all conditions of o

side temperature.

The outside of the ice box should of hard wood or porcelain, the ha ware of the best, including lever d

Back doors for filling the ice box be set so that the ice can be put from the outside of the ice house, ropantry or kitchen. This avoids use handling and melting of the ice obviates the iceman's journey thro

the house.

And, above all, choose a refrigera that has no unnecessary "improvement in the ice chamber which have to taken out and scalded. The easie can be rinsed from within the noften the attendants will clean it!

And remember this, too, that an box is a cooler where the ice and visions go in the same chamber, w the refrigerator—well, you know it

And, by the way, if you want a ful little device to keep your gijuice or yourself—cool—while moto this summer, look up a little basket frigerator which comes in many and many prices.

The Information Service will be to give advice on the purchase of frigerators to the readers of Hous GARDEN.



Is There a Bird Bath in Your Garden?

THE further we proceed in the study of landscape gardening—or, to use a less professional term, "laying out the grounds"—the better we realize the important place which garden furniture holds in the plans we develop. Not only the standard and the study with a water depth at the rim of more than ½". Into such a bas bird can walk until he reaches the develop. Not only the standard reaches and a standard three contents of the standard reaches and the study with a water depth at the rim of more than ½". Into such a bas bird can walk until he reaches the development of the standard reaches and the standard reaches and the standard reaches and the standard reaches and the standard reaches a sta the useful benches, arbors and garden seats, but the more esthetic sundial and simple fountain have of late years been developed to a high point of excellence

Of all the many articles of garden fur-niture which the last decade or so has taught us to use, none quite fills the place of a suitable bird bath. I say suitable advisedly, for the bird bath should be chosen not only for the harmony of its appearance in our particu-lar garden scheme, but also because of its practical adaptability for use by the birds. However ornamental a bird bath may be, if the birds do not use it its

chief purpose is gone.

Aside from being so placed that the birds will not hesitate to come to it— and it is often surprising how close to human beings and houses our robins, thrushes, song sparrows, wrens and other desirable insectivorous birds will fearlessly approach when attracted by water—the bird bath must meet certain structural requirements. Its diameter and height above the ground matter little, but its depth is of vital importance. Rivde dichles don matter tance. Birds dislike deep water—watch one at the brookside and see how shallow a spot he chooses for his shower. The basin of the bath, then, should

little, so far as its utility is concer The majority consist of a simple it of concrete or artificial stone, mou on a pedestal 3' or 4' high, the w being rather classical in design. T fit well in almost any garden sch For more formal, pretentious p baths in which a central fountain, other ornamental features are inco rated may well be chosen. Some vision should always be made, how for a suitable perch from which birds can step directly into the w Such a perch may be no more thar rim of the actual basin; or, as in case of a design which has recently developed, it may consist of little forms, or perches, in the bowl, sle down from just above the surface the water.

Attention to such small structura tails as these which I have menti will make the difference between a which birds will use and one which will not. Few indeed are the subu homes where a properly made basin not be patronized. In fact, its prewill prove a distinct attraction to which otherwise might pass your ga by, or visit it merely as casual in of regular guests.

R. S. LEMMO

ystems of

AKE sure of your garden's success by controlling the factor which has most to do with its success or failure—"rainfall".

A Cornell Irrigation System, by an arrangement of underground piping, will lead the water to upright sprinklers capped with the famous Rain Cloud Nozzles which deliver a fine spray or a heavy rain, as you prefer, over every part of the garden. The volume and heaviness of the shower can be controlled perfectly, giving just the amount and character of irrigation which you need. Cultivation is not interfered with by this installation.

For your lawns use the Cornell Underground System with Rain Cloud Nozzles. Perfect irrigation over the whole area and no interference with mowing.

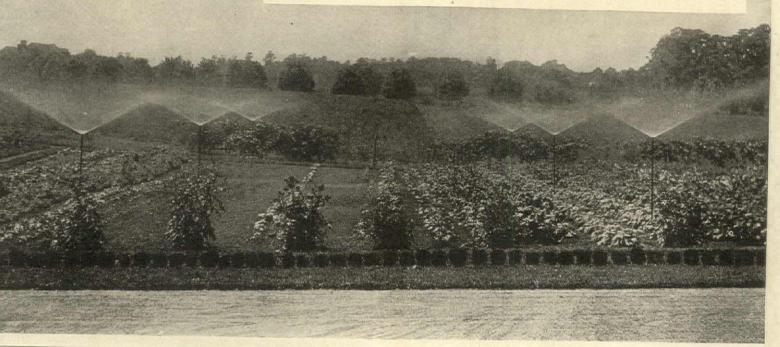
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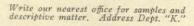
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DMITTEDLY, there may be parts of your grounds where our regular standard fencing and gates might fit in admirably.

But for the prominent parts of your grounds, you will doubtless desire some special treatment in keeping with its purpose and surrounding.

That is why we cordially invite you to take full advantage of our Service Department.

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Live in it all the year 'round.

The home well sealed against the extremes of climate is the comfortable, healthy home in which to live.

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Throughout extreme seasons of cold or heat they keep the house temperate within. They exclude keep the house temperate within. They exclude dust, noise, moisture—and silence rattling windows.

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Coal-cash sufficient to pay for the installing will be saved in four years by Monarch Metal Weather Strips. They continue coal-cash curtailing while the building endures.

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> > Telephone or Write Today



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"The use of weather strips is 100% fuel conservation." U. S. Fuel Administration

P. B. Noyes, Director of Conservation.

August 23rd, 1918.

My Friends the Builtmores

(Continued from page 29)

Really we all got so enthusiastic about building that John Tibbets even went so far as to sketch a bungalow on Sally's priceless linen, and I felt terribly guilty at having nothing but a hen-house in my mind. But Mr. Naylor was perfectly charming. He showed me the in other words, by getting down brass-tacks.

Sally and Jack are all enthusi which I modestly share with them. I have fully declared that as soon are frost is out of the ground, I shall my hen-house. In fact, plans are in other words, by getting down brass-tacks.

now are going to be just that much ahead of the game." He said the prospective home-builders of today were like a lot of children standing about the mouth of a cave in the woods. Inside is old High-Cost-of-Building, a sort of monster about whom they have only the vaguest idea. And Jack said he was going in and bat the brute over the brow with a blue-print.

"That's right," said Mr. Naylor. "Ten to one he'll turn out to be no bigger than a rabbit."

Really we all got so enthusiastic about cleverest arrangement, a sort of further four method of framing that we save cords and cords of wood and most do away with foundations. sounded a little teeter-y—the w thing was balanced on posts in middle and I had visions of beau fresh-eggs being smashed to bits—he says it is perfectly practical and the whole increased cost of built nowadays can be more than com sated for by careful, scientific plann in other words, by getting down brass-tacks.

Protection Against Lightning

Protection Against Lightning

Ror over a century the scientific world generally has advocated the need of the protection of houses, barns, and other property against lightning, and experience has now proved conclusively that when the equipment to secure this protection is carefully and intelligently selected and installed the protection afforded is almost complete. In view of this experience many insurance companies make lower rates for protected buildings, while some companies will not insure an unprotected building at all. The Weather Bureau recommends the protection of all important farm buildings where thunderstorms are frequent, particularly when human or valuable animal life is involved. The best type of equipment should be used when practicable, although almost any kind of an installation is preferable to no protection at all. portant farm buildings where thunder-storms are frequent, particularly when human or valuable animal life is in-volved. The best type of equipment should be used when practicable, al-though almost any kind of an installa-tion is preferable to no protection at all. In fact no one should expose himself or In fact no one should expose himself or his property to lightning, since good protection is available for a moderate outlay of money. The insurance company may reimburse the owner for the money value represented by a building that is destroyed by lightning, but the property is nevertheless destroyed and represents a waste, while life can not be restored. Moreover, a long period of represents a waste, while life can not be restored. Moreover, a long period of time may elapse before a destroyed building can be replaced. The loss of a farm building will almost surely cause inconvenience and generally an actual money loss, even when the building is insured. Again, many persons experiors a conductor on a building very likely be diverted to it and person the ground harmlessly. On the ground harmlessly. On the ground harmlessly. On the ground harmlessly. On the ground harmlessly on the ground harmlessly. On the ground harmlessly on the ground harmlessly on the ground harmlessly on the ground harmlessly. On the ground harmlessly on the ground harmlessly.

ests. The points and conductors on ings on such occasions merely sedirect the stroke to the ground s

only a minimum of damage occur. It is sometimes stated that lig conductors are undesirable becaus "draw lightning." That may be to a slight extent. A violent strightning that otherwise would near to a conductor on a building strength of the diverted to it and the conductor of t

Housing Plants

long as possible than to submit them with undue haste to the inferior and very different conditions of a greenhouse. The proper course is to stand them in some such sheltered position as under a hedge, or to afford such temporary protection as can be readily and inexpensively provided by a batten framework over which canvas or mats are laid when required. This particularly applies to chrysanthemums. The flowering of a batch of these plants should always be retarded as long as possible, but it is usual to see them housed much earlier than need be.

Of course, the time of housing is only one of the details which repay close attention. There are commonly too many them in some such sheltered position as

AT the end of the house plant season there are always losses among tender plants due to their being put out too soon or without proper hardening off, and, similarly, mistakes occur in the matter of their re-housing.

More harm is done by re-housing too early than too late. Such plants as azaleas, camellias and acacias will withstand slight frosts with impunity, and it is much better to leave them out as long as possible than to submit them duction of their numbers at the e of the poorer specimens. Again, i urban districts it is common to se very badly in need of cleaning, t mission of as much light as poss winter being of the utmost impe for the health of indoor plants, they also suffer from too little vion and, above all, from an aut system of over-watering. Anythi proaching forcing conditions for in early winter is destruction for hardwooded plants in particular ing a well-defined season of rest. such plants as perpetual flowerin nations, from which winter rest required, must have carefully gentle treatment, or utter failured.

Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties

For Early Spring Planting

Year after year the hardy garden grows more charming and valuable as the plants increase in size and blooming power. Early spring is a desirable time for selecting and planting most perennials

In my comprehensive collection at Wyomissing may be found plants suitable for every phase of gardening. A few of these are here noted—to list them all would be impossible.

Lilacs, Philadelphus, and Deutzias. A complete collection of Lemoine's new creation.

IRISES. An unusual and distinctive collection, including many novelties of my own raising (awarded the Panama-Pacific Gold Medal).

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Dwarf Evergreens. Rare so for formal gardens, lawn greeks.

Dwarf Evergreens. Rare specimens for formal gardens, lawn groups and rock garden plantings. e found in

A complete list of my collection of Hardy Plants and Shrubs will

Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties

Sixth Edition, issue of 1918) 112 pages of text, 30 full page illustrations (13 in olor). Most well-informed gardeners have a copy, but if you have not received , or it has been mislaid, a duplicate will be sent promptly on request.

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Planning the Garden. So many have asked me to help them plan their gardens that I have bund it necessary to form a special department in charge of a skilled landscape designer and lantsman. I will be glad to assist you in any way desired by off-hand suggestions or by the reparation of detailed plans for which a charge will be made.







French Primulinus Hybrid

NEW species which retains all the dainti-A ness of the Primulinus parent even to the "hood" formed by the drooping of the upper petal, having an added beauty of exquisite orchid coloring varying from the softest primrose to a beautiful rose.

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containing valuable cultural information and description of several new varieties.

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Poultry Hints

S the weather gets warm it becomes A necessary to protect the young stock, turkeys and ducks as well as chickens, from the hot sun. If there is no natural shade, it may be necessary to make an awning from feed bags or canvas. Some poultrymen plant sunflowers for shade and others use Jerufick hade and others used from the property of the state of the stat salem artichokes, which may be grown in the poultry yards, as the hens will not touch the leaves. Permanent shade may be provided by planting fruit trees, but it is well to wrap the lower trees, but it is well to wrap the lower better. part of the trunks with burlap or better still to place wire protectors around them, for the fowls are likely to strip off the bark. Peach trees grow rapidly in the bark. Feach trees grow rapidly in the hen yard, but are likely to be soft because of the excessive feeding. Perhaps plum trees are the best of all for poultry runs, for they are almost sure to thrive and the hens will eat the exception rabids in one of the comment. curculio which is one of the common pests damaging to the fruit.

Green Food, Hawks and Water

If the chickens have an abundance of green food, a considerable saving in the grain bill will be made. The ideal plan is to have a grass run, but when that is not possible, lawn clippings and waste vegetables from the garden should be fed freely. A few short rows of rape fed freely. A few short rows of rape may be planted especially for the chick-ens and will last most of the summer, for when the tops are cut off it grows up again. It is wise, too, to sow mangelwurzel beets for feeding next winter. Few vegetables keep better. If lawn clippings are plentiful, it may be worth while drying them and then storing them in barrels for winter use.

In the open country where the chick-

ens have a wide range, there is certain to be considerable loss from hawks, especially if a white breed is kept, for white chickens on the green grass make shining marks. It is an excellent plan, when possible, to allow the youngsters to run in the corn, for then they will have complete protection. Piles of brush here and there also offer places of refuge and it is well to have a few guinea hens

about to give warning.

It is more essential than many people realize to have plenty of cool water available at all times. The chicks must have it if they are to grow well, and hens must have it if they are to lay well, for eggs consist largely of water.

Several kinds of automatic watering

vices are on the market, by the air which much labor is avoided.

It is commonly thought that we chickens have a wide range they up enough bugs and worms to protect them with all the meat they need. up enough bugs and worms to prothem with all the meat they need, this is seldom the case. It is always well to keep a hopper of beef so where the youngsters can have at to it at all times, unless, of cours dry mash containing meat or fis used. This is not the time of yea give fresh meat, however, and it is protected to make sure the beef scraps. portant to make sure the beef scraps not tainted.

Cleanliness is imperative at all sons of the year, but unless extra cautions are taken during the next to months the red mites will increas an amazing rate. It has been for that a single pair of these mites produce thousands in a few weeks, it is impressible to raise good chiral. it is impossible to raise good chick where vermin abound. The best rer is the use of a good prepared lice inside of coops and nests and on under part of roosts. When hens brooding chickens they should be tre with mercurial or blue ointment little of this ointment may be n with lard and a piece the size of a rubbed into the skin of the hen below the vent, which is where lice gregate.

Turkeys and Guinea Fowl

Turkeys thrive on a wide range plenty of grass land, but the p must not be allowed to trail the the grass when it is wet either

the grass when it is wet either rain or dew. After the young tu shoot the red they become strong hardy, but up to that age they very delicate.

If plenty of land is available it pay to raise some guinea fowls this—pay, at least, by providing a kind of meat for the table at very expense. Guineas have a flavor vis matched by but few kinds of no is matched by but few kinds of po and as they can be easily raised hens, there is no reason why they s not be much more common than are. It is true that they make a unpleasant noise when mature, t is a simple matter to raise only as as will be needed for the table they are young.

E. I. FARRINGT



CHERRY BLOOMS

There are moments, there are hours As I bend above my flowers, Counting little lifted faces In the sunny sheltered places.

When I seem to catch a gleam Of the dim eternal dream Dreamed by greenly growing things In innumerable Springs.

There are moments when I feel All their exquisite appeal, There are hours when I know Why the poppies bleed and blow;

When the velvet-bellied bee Is a thing of mystery, And the pigment of the rose Is the secret no one knows.

In the moonlight by the wall, Yester-eve, I watched the fall Of the cherry blooms that blow In a softly scented snow.

And I wondered if the gift Of that faintly fragrant drift Was the petals' joy in darting Or the old tree's grief, at parting

-AMORY H





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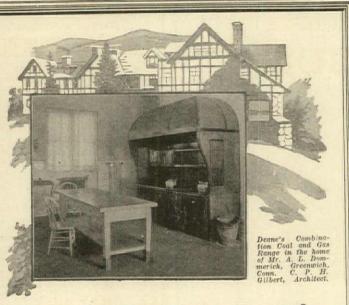
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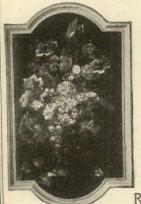
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The delicacy contour and de oration in the shown here

The Third Year Dining Room

(Continued from page 32)

are delicate in line and have beautiful 2 brass candlesticks to make crystal drops. A large picture shows two on each console @ \$6.00 them in detail.

In addition there are two accessories In addition there are two accessores to be bought, if you desire to finish the room as pictured. A large orange bowl will give a touch of color to the center table, and a knife box, in the period, will continue the Empire feeling.

will continue the Empire feeling.

There, the room is done! We have spent at most \$2,113.25, or \$1,975.25 if only four side fixtures are used. The breakfast room is complete, and the dining room looks like new.

This third year we have been very extravagant, because in these articles we

extravagant, because in these articles we are presuming that the lord and master succeeds in landing a substantial raise the third year, and it is natural to think that he will let you spend some of it on the house. These third year expenses were for the following:

two on each console @ \$6.00 fixtures @ \$42.00..... knife box.....large bowl (orange)..... 10 Duncan Phyfe Furniture: Dining room table....... 4 side chairs @ \$60....... 2 arm chairs @ \$75...... 150 2 consoles @ \$168..... \$1,293

I think you will like this room as is finally completed. There is not much furniture in it, yet every nessary piece is there. All the accesso that give finish and delicacy of fee to a room are there also. It is the sof dining room one can live in easil not too dignified, yet sufficiently for for entertaining. for entertaining.



On either side of the fireplace are placed the consoles. Their ends let down so that they occupy but small space. \$168 each

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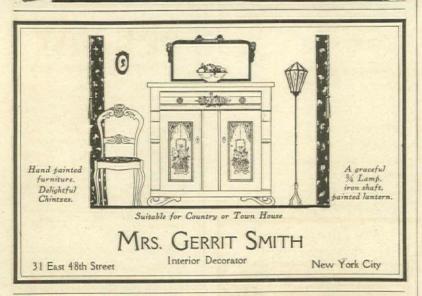
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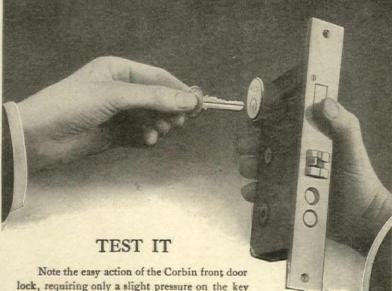
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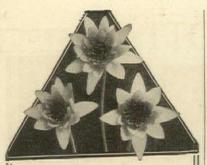
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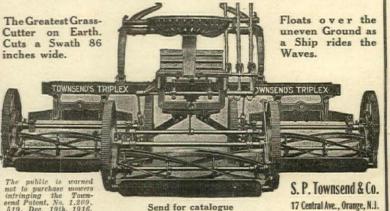
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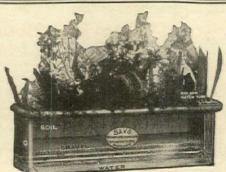
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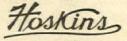
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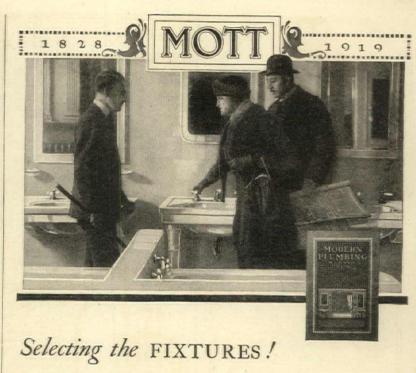
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