



# House & Garden

CONDÉ NAST, *Publisher*  
 RICHARDSON WRIGHT, *Editor*  
 R. S. LEMMON, *Managing Editor*

## THE PAGEANT OF AUTUMN FURNISHING

IT is lucky that HOUSE & GARDEN can follow the pageant of the seasons. One month, indoors, another month out in the garden. The drama is full of change and action and romance. Spring has played her part and Summer his; now comes Autumn in a colorful rôle. The frost hint is found in the Autumn Furnishing Number.

With some people Autumn merely means taking off the summer covers and restoring the usual dignity of winter hangings and rugs. But to a great many people it means much more than that. It means new hangings, new papers, new furniture. With something new in a room one starts the season fresh and clean. That is really the purpose of fall furnishing. And to help this scheme along with practical suggestions is the plan of the September issue.

No house should be created all at once. There is more merit and pleasure in rooms that are furnished leisurely. Also the furniture in a house should not always remain in the same place—it should be re-grouped so that the room takes on a new aspect. This grouping is one of the important subjects next month. Equally helpful are the pages of fabrics for over- and under-curtains,



*A study in the successful handling of stone comprises one of the features of the September number*

the new wall papers, and the less decorative but equally important suggestions for making the cellar and the bathroom inviting and up-to-date.

There will be several houses in this issue—re-built city houses with many suggested façades to hide an old brownstone behind; a rare little gem of California work in the Mission style; a design in brick from Maryland; and a country house in Connecticut that shows a fine regard for native stone.

Of the interiors, one page will show the apartment of Miss Helen Dryden, as prim as that clever artist is herself; the apartment of the French Consul to New York, a study in the use of Chinese furnishings; and some boudoir porches by Agnes Foster Wright. The kitchen pages will consider furniture—the modern tables and chairs to delight a housewife and keep the cook happy.

We can merely mention the fact that there will also be articles on the decorative value of French prints, on wood blocks and on collecting articles of the Japanese Tea Ceremony. Also suggestions for raising orchids as a hobby, and advice on wintering over pansies.

It will be a full and busy book, a lively act of the HOUSE & GARDEN pageant.

### Contents for August, 1920. Volume XXXVIII, No. Two

COVER DESIGN BY ELIZABETH BETTS BAINS		UPTON HOUSE IN ESSEX.....	38
A TERRACE GATE IN ROME.....	18	<i>A. Winter Rose, Architect</i>	
THE EIGHT HOUR KITCHEN.....	19	INDIVIDUAL MARKINGS FOR LINEN.....	40
<i>Mary Ormsbee Whitton</i>		A LITTLE PORTFOLIO OF GOOD INTERIORS.....	41
THE HOME OF C. NORVIN RINEK, EASTON, PA.....	22	DIGNIFIED DOORWAYS.....	44
THE SMOKE ON THE HORIZON.....	24	THE SETTER.....	45
THE ITALIAN GARDEN.....	24	<i>Robert S. Lemmon</i>	
<i>George S. Chappell</i>		WHERE THE SIGN STILL SWINGS.....	46
THE ANGLE AND THE ARCH.....	25	<i>Grace Norton Rosé</i>	
<i>Howard Major, Architect</i>		OUTLINES OF FRENCH PANELING.....	48
EARLY AMERICAN GLASS.....	26	<i>Randolph W. Sexton</i>	
<i>M. Holden</i>		THE WAY THEY DO IT NOW.....	49
THE INTRICATE ART OF NEEDLEWORK.....	28	HEATING WITH ARTIFICIAL GAS.....	50
SIX GOOD LAMPS.....	29	<i>W. Lambert</i>	
A COLONIAL PLAN IN WHITE SHINGLES.....	30	THE PERMANENT KITCHEN.....	51
<i>Charles C. May, Architect</i>		<i>Kate Hammond</i>	
GINGHAM GLORIFIED.....	32	RESTORING OLD FURNITURE.....	52
<i>Ethel Davis Seal</i>		<i>M. Louise Arnold</i>	
SHOREDITCH FURNITURE.....	34	GOOD AIR IN THE HOME.....	53
<i>H. D. Eberlein</i>		<i>E. V. Campbell</i>	
THE ART OF THE ANCIENT MEDALISTS.....	36	A CITY GARDEN IN CALIFORNIA.....	54
<i>Gardner Teall</i>		<i>Hazel W. Waterman, Landscape Architect</i>	
		THE GARDENER'S CALENDAR.....	56

Copyright, 1920, by Condé Nast & Co., Inc.  
 Title HOUSE & GARDEN registered in U. S. Patent Office

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY CONDÉ NAST & CO., INC., 19 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK. CONDÉ NAST, PRESIDENT; FRANCIS L. WURZBURG, VICE-PRESIDENT; W. E. BECKERLE, TREASURER. EUROPEAN OFFICES: ROLLS HOUSE, BREAMS BLDG., LONDON, E. C.; PHILIPPE ORTIZ, 2 RUE EDWARD VII, PARIS. SUBSCRIPTION: \$3.50 A YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES, COLONIES AND MEXICO; \$4.00 IN CANADA; \$4.50 IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. SINGLE COPIES, 35 CENTS. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK CITY



## A TERRACE GATE IN ROME

*The gate to the garden of the Villa Aurelia, the home of the American Academy in Rome, overlooks all the ancient glory of that city. Here the American Academy is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary by inaugurating three fellowships in landscape architecture and musical composition and by opening its doors to*

*women. These opportunities for American students will bring their enrichment to our arts. In order to finance these innovations and to meet the higher cost of maintaining the established fellowships in architecture, sculpture, painting, literature and classic letters, a campaign for a million dollars is being launched*



## THE EIGHT HOUR KITCHEN

*The Same Principles of Equipment and Management That Make a Factory  
a Success Will Simplify Domestic Work*

MARY ORMSBEE WHITTON

**W**HETHER we like it or not, this is the era of the short working-day, in the home as well as in the factory. Although comparatively few households are being operated on a strictly eight-hour basis, yet all are more or less affected by it. The regular household staff must be secured in spite of the competition of factories where the eight-hour day prevails. In houses where a small permanent staff is supplemented by additional help for night or mornings, these workers come on an

hourly basis. Thus, directly or indirectly, the home-keeper is faced with a new time-standard. In fact, the householder is in the position of an industrialist whose product requires continuous operation of the plant, while, at the same time, labor-shortage makes extremely difficult the introduction of a three-shift system.

The only constructive recourse for the house-manager is to re-organize the mechanics of her shop, as it were, in such a way that the time-element can receive due attention. There are

two things at present that favor such a change of procedure: first, the great number of mechanical assistants, largely electrical, now available in a high state of perfection, and secondly, the changed point of view of the present domestic employee.

Recall, for a moment, the typical servant of the old school, slow-moving, faithful, industrious, content to jog along from day-break till dark at a steady figurative six knots per hour. In contrast to her was the woman who, of



*The all-electric kitchen offers the most convincing solution for the problems of domestic management that thousands of housewives now face. It requires intelligent handling, but less actual labor. Its cost of maintenance and its general convenience more than compensate for the initial cost of installation. In this all-electric kitchen the equipment includes a range, fireless cooker, percolator, grill, ovenette, vacuum cleaner and ironing machine. Courtesy of the New York Edison Co.*



A general utility motor will turn the buffer, the knife sharpener, and, in some cases, can be used for freezing ice cream and doing other kitchen odd-jobs

cook of a less elaborate establishment would produce the mousses, sherbets, and similar frozen desserts from the ice-making section of the electric refrigerator. This double utilization of the refrigerator both as a conservator and maker of foods is a fact too frequently overlooked by the purchaser of kitchen equipment. It is not only the even temperature maintained by mechanical cooling that explains its presence in most modernly equipped homes, but also the fact that the same machine will furnish ice for table use, and almost eliminate the use of separate freezing apparatus.

#### Using a Motor

Similarly, the devices for slicing, grinding, and mixing can be had as individual appliances for establishments on the largest scale, while a less pretentious kitchen is equally well served by one of the motor-driven units variously known as "kitchen aids", "utility motors" and other names. The point of the various machines, however, is a small motor, so arranged that it can, by means of belting, shaft, or special tools, be made to rotate the ordinary household grinder, chopper, mixers, beaters, and sometimes also freezers. A saleswoman handling these devices recently told the writer that nine times out of ten, when a woman asks to see such a machine, her first question is "will it beat the white of eggs stiff"? "Then," continued the saleswoman, "I know that she is no professional cook, for



Among the most appreciated pieces of equipment is the plate warmer. It keeps both food and plates at the right temperature. The price should be about \$43

necessity or from choice, undertook all the work of her own household, and who "drove" it and herself, accomplishing more in an hour than old Sarah would in a whole morning. This woman wanted to get through her work to do something else.

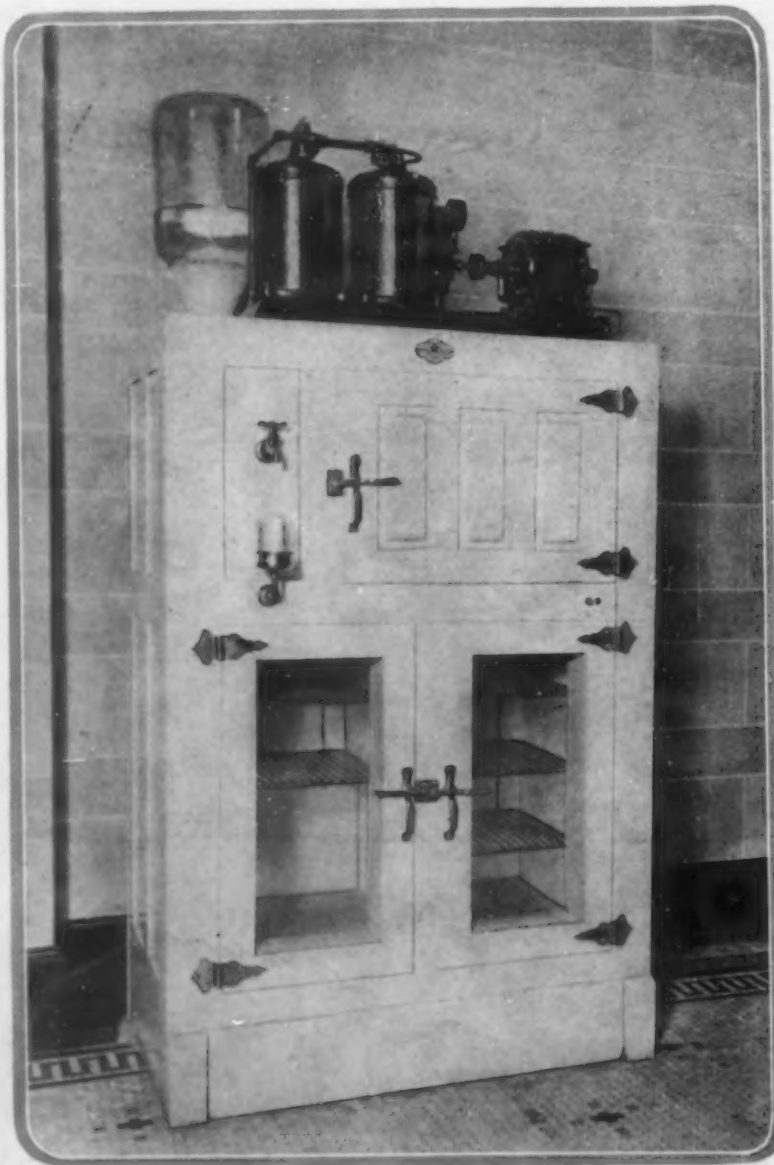
That is the point of view of the present-day domestic employee. She distinctly wants to get through her work and get to something else. Therefore she is ready and willing to learn to handle any apparatus that promises the desired end.

#### Three Kitchen Groups

From the standpoint of the professional cook, kitchen equipment divides itself into three classes: devices for the preparation of meals; apparatus for cooking and serving, and lastly appliances for clearing-up. It is of interest to see how largely electrical devices have come to be used in all of these departments.

Under the first heading, there are electric refrigerators, ice cream freezers, mixers, cutters, slicers, grinders, vegetable peelers, and so forth. Whether these processes are represented by separate machinery or some utility device depends chiefly on how nearly the household concerned approaches the mansion type, with apparatus designed on the hotel scale, or whether the kitchen is to be managed along the lines of best household usage.

Take the matter of freezing: for a household entertaining on an elaborate scale, a separate electric freezer would undoubtedly be demanded, while the



For the average household the ice-making section of an electric refrigerator can produce mousses, sherbets and similar frozen desserts in addition to its ordinary refrigeration. Courtesy of the Isko Company

the professional cook wants to know whether it can be adjusted in less time than it would take to make a meringue with a plain old-fashioned egg-beater."

It was also said that while the old-fashioned cook tended to despise such assistance, and rather prided herself on her ability to mix by arm-power innumerable doughs and batters, present incumbents were coming to regard these hand-processes as an unnecessary drain upon the strength of the kitchen staff and were beginning to ask for mechanical assistance. "As for the ladies who never cooked in their lives till a year or so ago, they don't like to mix up even an omelet by hand," was the concluding comment.

#### The Electric Range

In the cooking and serving of foods, the chief interest centers around the range, and here it may be stated unreservedly that the electric range is the device, par excellence, of the professional cook. In a school in New York City devoted to the training of cooks, caterers, and chefs the cooks are taught on the electric range exclusively, first, it was said, because in the homes able to command the service of these highly trained personages, electric ranges were used, so that the aspirant to the most lucrative positions must necessarily be familiar with that type of apparatus.

Next, the question was put as to why these professionals favored the electric range. The answer was that its entire dependability gave it the preference where elaborate course dinners had to

be served, and where the cook must calculate to a minute as to when various viands would be finished. That is, the experienced cook can know exactly the time-limits necessary to reach a certain temperature in an electric range, and by regulation, can maintain the different cooking compartments at the required and various temperatures.

#### Cost of Running

In establishments such as these, the cost of operation is but a minor consideration, but the matter of relative expense is not one that can be answered dogmatically, since it depends largely on the price of current in a given locality, as compared with the cost of gas, oil, coal and other fuels available at the same point. Care in usage also is an important item. Thus in a series of extremely careful tests made by arrangement with a group of domestic scientists and a large electric lighting company, it was found that a family of three could have three meals per day prepared on an electric range at a cost of 2.01 cents; for a family of five, the average cost of current per meal, per person, fell to 1.29 cents and for a family of eight, the current consumed amounted to .957 cents per meal per person, with electricity charged at the rate prevailing in New York City. In common experience, however, especially if there were no intelligent effort to prevent waste of current, the cost would probably be in excess of this, in proportion to the relative carelessness of handling.

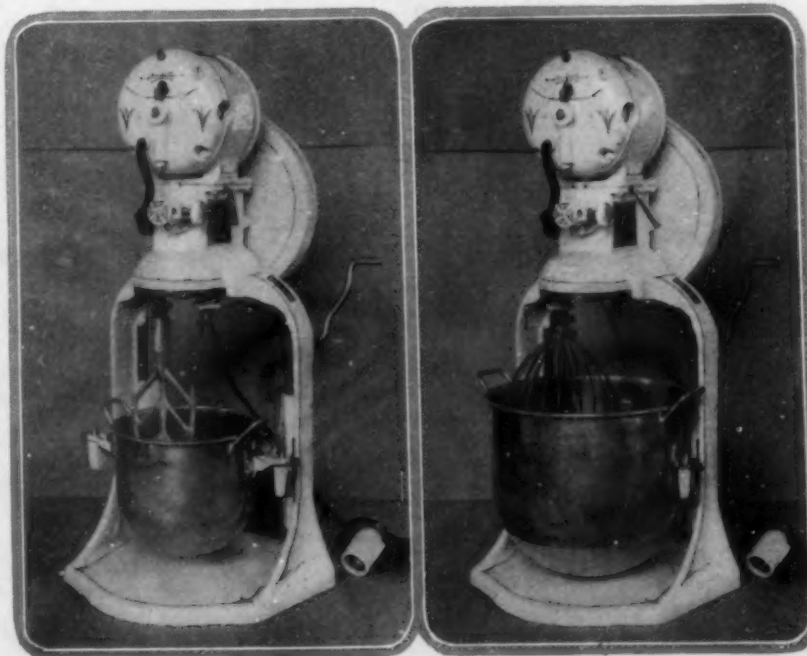
#### Warming Devices

The cooking of a meal is really not complete until that meal has been placed, hot, upon the table. The best device to this end, except the elaborate steam-tables used by hotels, is the electric plate-warmer, installed preferably in the butler's pantry or serving closet. One advantage of this device is that it is not hot enough to injure either dishes or plate, so that viands, thoroughly hot when placed in a valuable container, may be maintained at the correct temperature for serving, without fear of breaking china or melting silver. This applies, of course, equally well to the individual dishes and plates from which the food is to be eaten.

Smaller electrical appliances for cooking, of course, are not overlooked by the up-to-date house-manager, but they are more properly speaking, dining



*Kitchen equipment is divided into three classes—devices for preparing meals, for serving it and for cleaning up. The electric dish washer falls into the last group. A washer of this type should be priced at about \$145*



*An electric kitchen motor aid of this type can serve a diversity of domestic purposes. The cost should be approximately \$130*

*Other attachments, including an ice cream freezer, vegetable slicer, meat chopper, strainer, etc., should be had complete for \$160*

or breakfast or even porch furnishing, rather than belonging to the kitchen outfit.

#### Cleaning Up

Having provided the kitchen with electric equipment for the preparation, cooking and serving of meals, the last word in household efficiency has not yet been spoken unless attention is given to the process of clearing-up afterwards. It may come as a surprise to those who have not considered the matter, but as a time-consuming element, hand clearing-up for a family of four takes more than fifteen hours per week, as against twenty-four hours for both the preparation and cooking of meals for the same family. By introduction of suitable devices for a household on a moderate scale, clearing up can be reduced to ten hours, the preparation and serving come down to eighteen hours, a clear saving of nineteen hours per week, or nearly two and a half working days on an eight-hour basis. While the studies from which these figures were obtained were made of homes following a simple though intelligent regime, there is no reason why the proportions of time-saving should not be correspondingly great in establishments of a more pretentious order.

Time-saving in clearing up centers around a dish-washing machine. For years, of course, hotels and large mansions have been employing machinery to this end, but it is only comparatively recently that machines have been produced suitable for ordinary family use. The mechanical principle involves a mass of hot, soapy water, churned rapidly by an electrically driven paddle which sprays forcibly dishes placed so as to receive the full power of the water. As the dishes remain stationary in the racks, there is less danger of breaking than in the old-fashioned operation.

#### Dishwasher Capacity

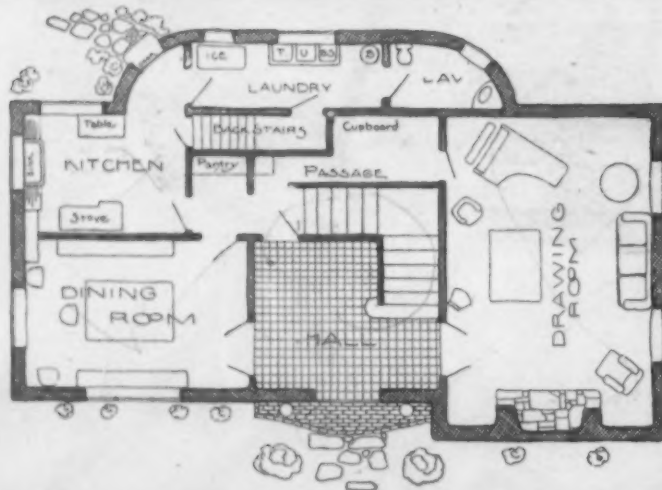
In usage, however, another question arises for the house-manager to consider. Unless the family is quite a large one, the capacity of the machine will be greater than the number of dishes required for one meal, especially for breakfast and informal luncheons. It is probably then, the best management to have the dishes washed only once or possibly twice a day, the soiled utensils being scraped and placed inside the washer to

*(Continued on page 82)*



The architectural scheme was taken from HOUSE & GARDEN several years back, the English design being adapted to an American setting. Slate was used instead of thatch and the walls are stucco over hollow tile

The hall is finished in imitation caen stone, with a red, quarry tile floor. Pale sage green woodwork contrasts with it. The rail is wrought iron with a mahogany handrail and the risers are finished in white enamel



Inside, the rooms are arranged on a simple scheme, the laundry being the only unusual feature. The drawing room runs the depth of the house; cupboards and pantry are well placed and the kitchen is light and airy

Throughout the house windows are finished without trim save for a sill. In the dining room the leaded casements are curtained with casement cloth. A convenient bench extends below the casements





*One step below the hall through leaded glass doors is the drawing room*

THE HOME OF  
C. NORVIN RINEK

EASTON, PA.



*This rear view shows the flare of the roof to cover the laundry extension*

*A tile panel is above the fireplace. On the table is a ship model by Henry B. Culver*



# THE SMOKE ON THE HORIZON

THESE thoughts were aroused by the perfidy of a certain small boy. He is the son of a neighboring farmer, and he positively lusted for the rural life. He vowed to me that his life ambition was to follow in father's footsteps. He even asked if he could borrow literature on up-to-date farm methods, because he was going to study and be a progressive farmer.

With the callow innocence of the city-born I loaned him the books and hired him into bondage to cut the lawn during my absence. His price, quite high, I thought, for sixteen, was thirty-five cents an hour. Yet, as he seemed enthusiastic for the work, we didn't quibble over it. I went away on my business trip gaily confident.

When finally I reached that hilltop again and looked upon the lawn that had been left shaven and rolled, it seemed as though my eyes were deceiving me. All through those ten long days I had dreamed of it as a vast table of green, cropped with meticulous care, stretching from the trim roadside to the infinity of the orchard. Instead, it looked like a meadow ready for haying. Dandelions in full bloom scattered seeds on every side. The grass was long and matted. In the border the weeds were winning over the flower seedlings. . . . I assigned that lad to ultimate perdition.

The next afternoon I met him trudging up the road. A dinner pail swung on his arm. He didn't seem at all embarrassed. His broken word troubled him not the least. When I demanded why the blanket-blank he hadn't come to work, he blandly replied that he had gone to work, and he pointed over his shoulder toward town, where a column of smoke from a factory chimney corrupted the skyline. He had given up his ambition to be a progressive farmer when he discovered that hands were being paid amazing wages down at a nearby mill.

Most of the boys in that neighborhood have done the same. Big pay and short hours constitute the Lorelei that calls them off the course of their naturally ordered lives. The smoke on the horizon is a constant menace to all of us in that neighborhood who need help in our gardens. It has become one of the great menaces to America's future.

THERE was a time when the factory drew the farm boys to the city. Today the factory is making its attraction more plausible and its temptation more alluring because it has moved to the country. The boys can now live on the farm, having the benefits of home life, and still work close at hand, drawing the city wage. There is all the material advantage of working in the city with none of its inconveniences. Meantime the harrow rests against the wall and beetles gnaw the vines.

Travel along any trunk line of our railroads and notice what the factory is doing. Where farms once rolled gently down to the tracks are now line on line of factory buildings—modern buildings, but ostensibly what they are.

The machine that once created the city and cursed it as a place to live in has turned about, and may curse the country town. Industrialism is becoming ruralized and the rural sections, in turn, becoming industrialized.

NO one can quarrel with the desire of the factory to move to the country. There its workers can find homes or have homes built for them, they can work in

pleasant surroundings and breathe fresh and life-giving air—elements that, theoretically, make for industrial contentment and greater production.

It is a fine thing, indeed, for a man at the lathe to raise his eyes and see a field of daisies swaying with the winds. It is refreshing for him to drink deep the clean air as he ceases a moment from work. It is his due to come home to his own house and scratch in his garden patch after supper. These conditions are veritable Heaven compared with the Hell of a blank wall outlook, fetid workshop air and a crowded tenement. Labor must have them.

On the other hand, if the factory continues to draw the young men off the farm and keep them off it permanently, where is the worker in the mill going to get his food? Where are the rest of us going to get our food?

It is all very well for economists to say that the factories will eventually overproduce and then be obliged to shut down, driving the men back to the farm. This would only be a temporary solution, however. In a few years we would feel the pinch again, when the present stores of factory products have run low and the mills open again to replenish them.

Whether it is labor or capital that is to blame, the solemn fact is that too much emphasis has been placed on the nobility and rights of the skilled man who works with a machine, too little on the nobility and rights of those skilled with the hands in the arts of husbandry. The farm hand is just as deserving of high praise and justice as the factory hand; his demands are as pressing, his labor often harder and his hours certainly longer—for Nature punches no time clock. If the mill hand waxes fat at the price of injustice and neglect to the farm hand, no amount of material prosperity will stay by him.

THE smoke on the horizon, we may hope, is not alone from a factory but from a gigantic crucible in which is being fused some form of justice to those who work on the farm. At present it is a menace; it may eventually prove a blessing. What will come out of it no one can say for a certainty. We who have gardens, who love the country life and know what is at stake, must do our share in preparing the countryside to receive this new justice.

First, we must stop associating the farmers with all that is dumb and slow and mentally thick. We must not expect low prices of him when his own costs are high. We must enter into his work by working ourselves. We must insist on better schools for his children, better roads to his markets, and above all we must lend a hand in freeing him from the grip of unprincipled middlemen who snatch his profits.

THERE is no use pleading with young men to leave their paying jobs in factories that surround country towns when we can offer them nothing but sentimental phrases about the beauties of farm life. Not until we get a better adjustment between farmer and consumer will we have anything that is worth listening to. Not until Labor—the big, thinking men in Labor circles—quit valuing the farmers of America as a mere vote club to swing for their own particular advantage can we hope to have men stay on the farm contented. Only then will the menace of the smoke on the horizon be dispelled.



## The Italian Garden

### I.

*Some years ago, when first my hand unskilled,  
Assisted by my bride's unerring taste,  
Sketched out the home we hoped some day to build,  
I used to think our mansion should be placed  
Within a garden, Villa d'Esté style,  
Italian, formal, classic to the core,  
With geometric planting, and an aisle  
Of poplars, for a mile or maybe more.*

### II.

*A column here, a snowy fountain there,  
A seat, an urn, a curving balustrade;  
A satyr smiling at a wood nymph fair,  
A dial peeping coyly from the shade.  
A pool, a grotto, and a little vale,  
Gauged-out in case the natural grades were wrong,  
Wherein at dusk a punctual nightingale  
Should serenade us with her even-song.*

### III.

*We have our mansion now, though I confess,  
It is not quite the sort of thing we planned.  
'Twas built in 1890, at a guess,  
When architects, with one accord, Queen-Anned.  
A garden, likewise, glads us with its green,  
Informal space which, though not over-large,  
Creates a rather neat effect between  
Our clothes yard and the portable garage.*

### IV.

*A barrel here, an old express cart there,  
A clothes-post leaning drunkenly awry;  
A sand-box full of dead leaves, and a pair  
Of blue dish-towels hanging out to dry,  
A bird-house, where the Sun's last arrow gleams,  
And Tony, bless his gnarled and knotted face!  
Who cuts the grass and resurrects our dreams,  
The only thing Italian on the place!*

—George S. Chappell





Tebbs

## THE ANGLE AND THE ARCH

*In any architectural composition line plays an important part. The way various kinds of contours are combined will decide the attractiveness and interest of a detail. This doorway to the home of Mr. Adolph Augenblick at Newark, N. J., illustrates the point. There is the angle of the dormer window tops and of the eaves; there is the low arch of the fan-*

*light over the door; there are also the flat lintels of the other windows pronounced with dark paint. Light and shade have also been cleverly combined in this composition, but even these, in turn, depend for their value on the combination of contours as expressed in the windows, the door and the roof. Howard Major, architect*



Early American glass shows considerable variety in size, color and form. These bottles, pitchers and glasses are Steigel pieces from Manheim, Pa., 1769-1774. They and the other examples illustrating this article are from Mr. Holden's collection

## E A R L Y A M E R I C A N G L A S S

*Our First Settlers Wrote History in the Home Utensils and Ornaments  
Made in Colonial Days*

M. HOLDEN

WHEN we collect early American glass, we gather together some of the household articles of American manufacture that have in the years of the past added beauty and utility to the homes of our forebears, from early Colonial times to the days of the Civil War.

In the year 1776 in this country there were wealth and refinement in the city homes, abundance and prosperity, even luxury, in the homes of the towns, villages and old settled farms. But in the log cabin homes, in the small forest clearing, beside the blazed trails of the newly surveyed townships, there were toil and privation until a farm had been wrested from out of the timbered land.

### Whence It Came

During Colonial times all the fine table glass used by the citizens of wealth was imported from Holland and England. So we find that from the farm homes alone have come nearly all the American glass which we collect today. It was purchased by years of self denial and the hoarded small savings of the thrifty housewives' butter and egg money, and was treasured by them because it added beauty and adornment to their homes. These American mothers of olden days loved their glass and cared for it. With what great care must these beautiful Steigel and Wistarberg pieces, that we now gather, have been handled, to have come down to us unbroken through many generations. Frail, breakable glass, preserved for a century and a half, heirlooms of the early days!

No sooner had the colonists settled at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607 than they started to make glass. This first 1608 venture proved a failure. In 1622 an-



Harting

(Upper) Two Decalcomania vases of 1850 and an early New Jersey wine demijohn, with white glass trading beads and wampum above. (Lower) Demijohn-shaped bottles, the one at the right by Steigel, the other three from Wistarberg

other attempt was made, equipping a factory for making glass beads for trading with the Indians. This factory, also, lasted only a few years.

The magic words "trading with the Indians"—what mental moving pictures flash instantly across the mind! Sir Walter Raleigh, courtier and great adventurer, appears; then Capt. John Smith, and Pocahontas, beloved type of all Indian maidens; Peter Stuyvesant trading with the Indians and buying all Manhattan Island for a string of wampum beads; the Pilgrim Fathers and Massasoit; William Penn trading with the Indians under the great elm tree; then the great race for trade and empire by the American colonists assisted by England against the French in Canada—all are suggested to us by the words. A string of white trading beads made of glass, and a string of wampum beads used for trading with the Indians, are shown in one of the illustrations.

### Early Attempts

The glass factories established in early Colonial days for making window glass and bottles were all failures. None continued in business over ten years, except the Wistarberg glass factory in Salem County, New Jersey, whose chief output was window glass and bottles from 1735 to 1780. They also made beautiful table glass. Baron Steigel at his glass works at Manheim, Pa., made table glass for five years, from 1769 to 1774. In that short time he produced a large amount of beautiful glass (plain, engraved and enameled), besides bottles. He made a brave bid to gain some of the trade of the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, New York and Boston for his fine table glass,



Wistarberg glass of 1735-1780. Left to right, deep olive green flecked white, royal blue sugar bowl

Right to left, dark purple pitcher, golden amber pitcher, and large and small sea green pitchers

but was unable to withstand the foreign competition of Holland and England. Some of his glass is in the homes of these cities to this day, but the most of it has been found in the farm homes around Manheim, Pa.

The only glass factories that were established before 1800 and are still doing business are the Dyottville glass works, now Kensington glass works, Philadelphia, established 1771; the Whitney glass works, Glassboro, New Jersey, established 1775; and the Baltimore glass works, Baltimore, established 1790. The glassware made at these three factories should be collected; also the glass made in the early part of the 19th Century at Millville, N. J.; Albany, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Franklin Furnace, Ohio, and other factories throughout New England and other states. The field for collecting glass is large and there is a great amount of research work yet to be done to classify our early glass properly.

The A B C of glass collecting in America is bottles; all the early glass factories made them, and they are easy to obtain. First came



The pitchers above are royal blue and the bottle is of a golden amber color

the demijohn shaped bottles, then the historical ones, then later the bitters bottles. From them much may be learned of the early craftsmanship of making glass bottles. They show the manner in which the bottle was blown, the shape of the mold, the way it was finished, such as a sheared off mouth or added flange, and how the neck was formed. The earliest bottles have the patched-on neck. Another important point to notice is the rough pontil mark on the base, which in the early American bottles was left rough, the European practice being to grind it out, leaving a smooth hollow in the base, after 1800.

(Left) The "General Taylor Never Surrenders" bottle is on the box in the center



I like best the early demijohn shaped bottles shown in the illustrations around which the "dear imprisoned spirit of the impassioned grape" still clings, for they are like beautiful blown bubbles and make a charming decoration when used with bronzes and copper.

Of the historical bottles the one I like best is the General Taylor bottle of 1840, with its ringing American motto of "General Taylor  
(Continued on page 74)



New England candlesticks made at Sandwich, Mass. The dolphin designs suggest the clippers, whaling ships and frigates of earlier America



The early whale oil and kerosene lamps of America would make a wonderful collection of beauty and historic interest

# THE INTRICATE ART OF NEEDLEWORK

*Which Is Enjoying a Renewed Appreciation by Its Growing Use in Decoration*

THE art of the needle can never be said to have disappeared entirely. It has its waves of fashion and favor, but even at its lowest point of popular interest there are always some few women to whom it is a means of beautiful creation. Modern decoration, with its easy way of choosing the best from the past, has turned to 17th Century English needlework, and under its patronage this intricate art is enjoying a revival.

It will be remembered that tapestry-making in England flourished under James I and Charles I, the latter aided by the cooperation of Rubens and Van Dyck. After the reign of Charles II, tapestries died out of favor. Coinciding with this period was an effort made by needlewomen in English households to simulate on a smaller scale the products of the loom. At that time the walls would be hung with tapestries and the cushions, and chair seats and backs embroidered in the tapestry manner.

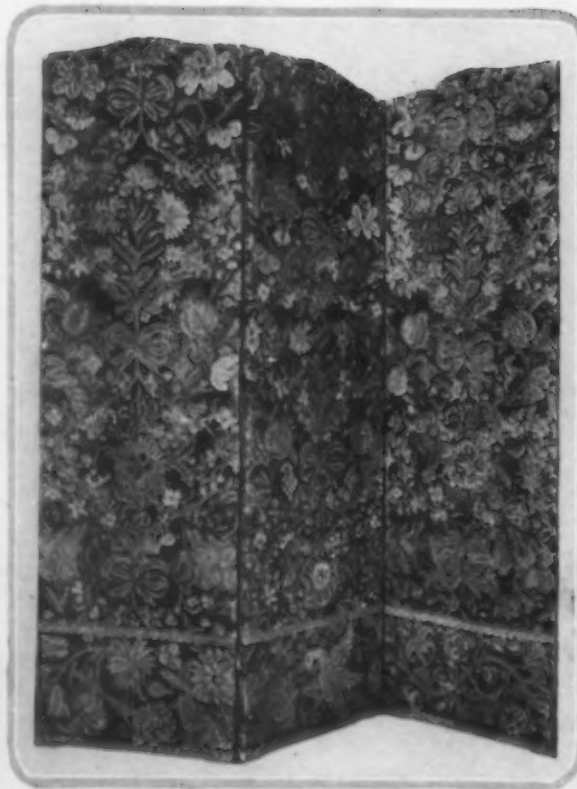
Examples of this tapestry needlework are found in the chairs and screens illustrated here. The chairs are walnut, of 17th Century workmanship and the covering, which is blue, is of fine needlework characteristic of the period. The screen represents even more ambitious work.

### Needlework Characteristics

The 17th Century also saw the beginning of a more open embroidery than that which was employed in the tapestry work. These pieces, used for hangings, curtains and valances, are generally of linen



*These 17th Century chairs are covered with fine needlework*



*A remarkable example of a silk needlework threefold screen of the 17th Century has jardiniere colors on a black ground. Each fold 7' by 24½". Courtesy of Stair & Andrews*

*Yellow silk quilted on soft white linen and embroidery in rose, green and yellow, are the colors of this William & Mary coverlet*

*Another William & Mary coverlet has an unusual design worked in blue and yellow wool. It measures 8' 7" by 9'.*

and worked in bright colored worsteds. The patterns are large. Isolated sprays of flowers began to compose the general design. Toward the end of the 17th Century the Chinese influence was evident in these embroideries. There was an effort to simulate the bright colors in Nature. This work began to appear on coverlets and it is found extending into the early 18th Century. Silk eventually replaced worsteds, especially in the larger pieces. Linen is generally the ground fabric, although silk was known to have been used. The linen was often quilted with white thread.

### William and Mary Coverlets

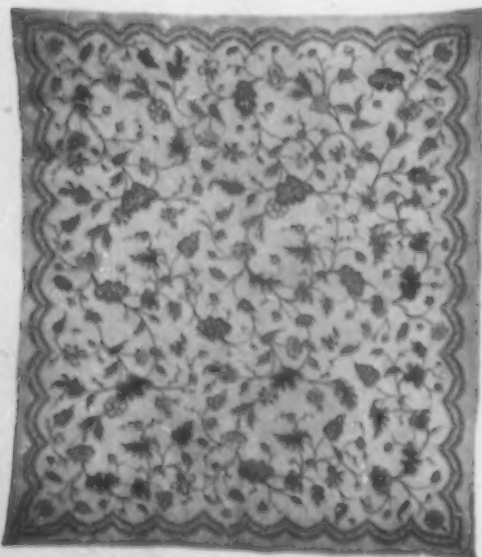
Two examples of William and Mary coverlets are found on this page. In one the linen is very soft and white. It is finely quilted in yellow silk. An intricate design

*The needlework measures 48" by 22", and is true to the period*

of leaves and flowers in tones of rose, green and yellow is embroidered on this. The border is formed of delicate leaves in blue. It measures 5' 9" by 4' 8"—an ambitious piece of needlework.

The other William and Mary coverlet has an unusual design, worked in wool, of rows of yellow flowers with blue leaves on a white ground. A delicate tracery of flowers forms the border, with a garniture at each corner. It measures 8' 7" by 9'.

While the earlier examples of needlework—the screen and the chairs—would require a formal environment, the William and Mary coverlets can be happily used in Colonial rooms or in bedrooms where English oak of Tudor design forms the furniture. They are gay and light in spirit and give relief to the formality of the wood.



For the dressing table come these lamps of painted flowers in delicate tones to suit the color scheme



The lamps, wired for electricity, are \$35 each and the organdie shades in soft tones to match, \$11.50 each



A painted urn of classic lines recommends itself for the boudoir or living room. Chiffon shade of sand color over orange taffeta. Lamp, \$22.50. Shade, \$33



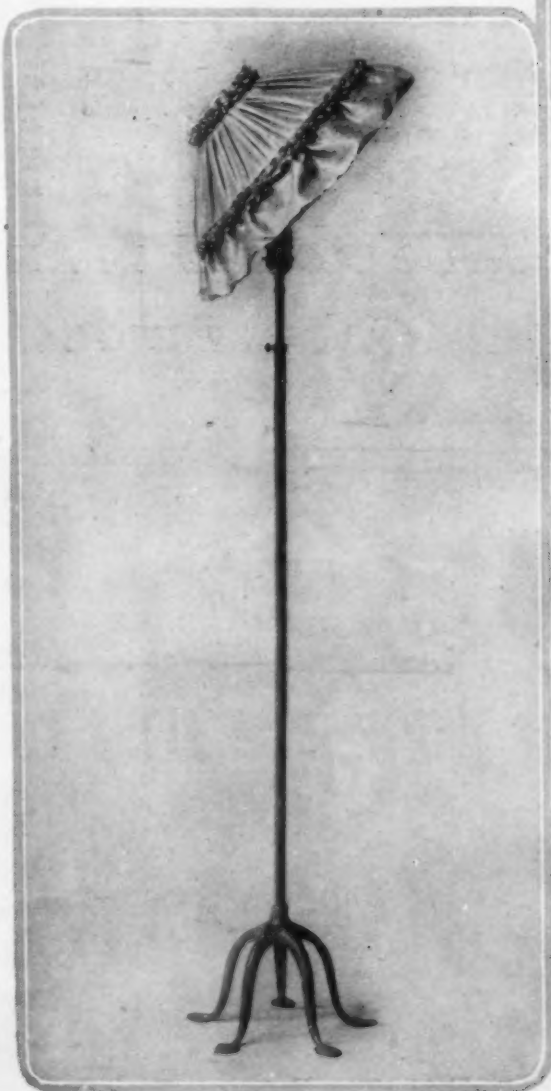
Another classic lamp base of cream and blue painted metal has a cream painted shade which repeats the blue of the base in its flower wreath. \$27.50



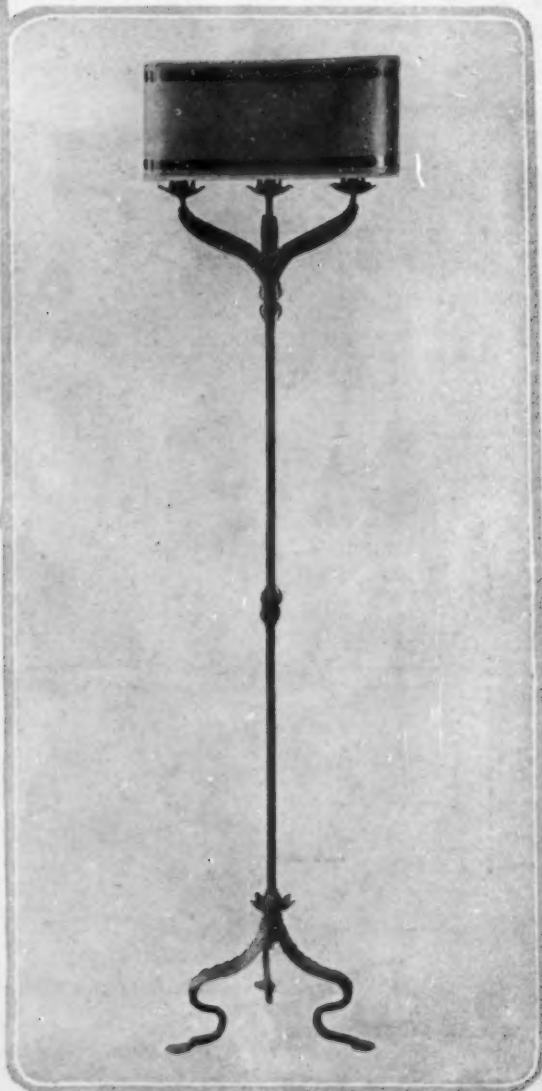
A painted reading lamp that combines a stand to hold books or smoking accessories comes at \$55. The parchment shade is priced \$18

### SIX GOOD LAMPS

Which may be purchased through the House & Garden Shopping Service



An adjustable wrought iron floor lamp, hinged shade, \$25. Shade extra



A high torchère of wrought iron, for three lights, and with shade, \$45



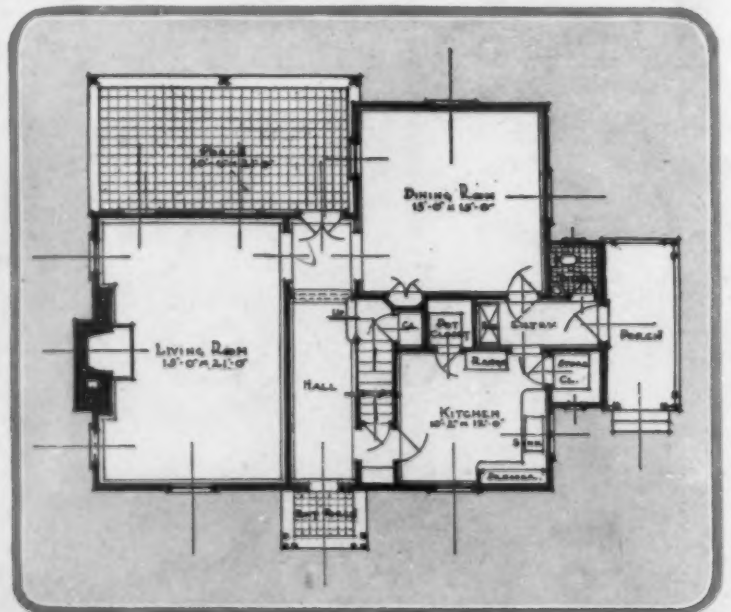
The house is favored by a charming location—the brow of a hill commanding a view across a wide valley. Tall trees shade the site. Heavy, hand-split cypress shingles painted white cover the walls



The difference in levels adds to the interest of the house. At one end is a living room. The porch has a brick border with a field of random, broken tile—the wastage from a floor job. The dining room is set in the rear of the house to catch the view. A small kitchen and its closets and porch complete this floor

A Colonial atmosphere is maintained inside the house. On the landing—usually a bleak spot—are built-in bookshelves

## A COLONIAL PLAN IN WHITE SHINGLES



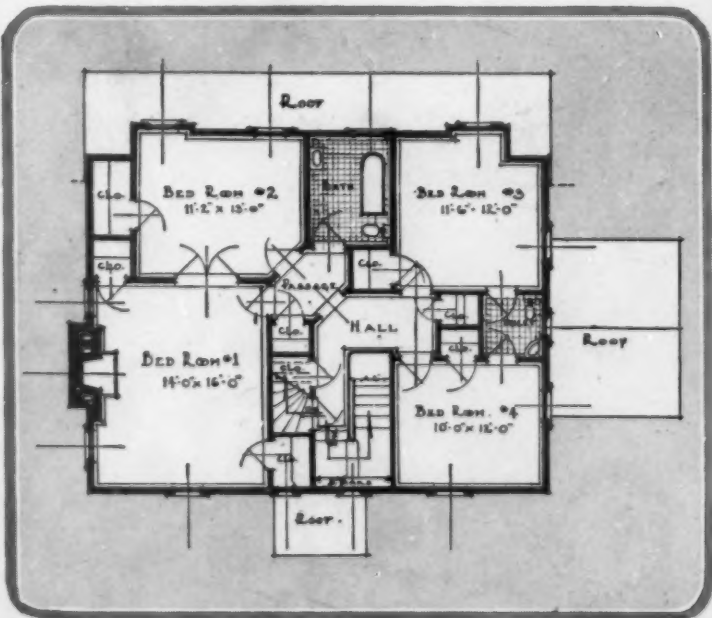


From the rear is another view of the valley. Here is the dining room and the porch, with its lattice panels. This is glassed in winter. The dormers upstairs are joined together by two other windows, giving more space in the chambers

**HOME OF CHARLES C. MAY, ARCHITECT** *The chimney, which was given one coat of paint, has been permitted to weather into a nice gradation of tones*



*By keeping the stairs and hall down to a minimum there has been found room upstairs for four chambers, a bath and a work-room, and, in addition, closets tucked away under the eaves and in odd corners. The master's bedroom is dignified by a fireplace. It is a house commodious enough for a small family*





*Like a garden spot is this gay little dining room done in gingham. The walls are creamy buff and the curtains and chair pads gingham of turquoise and orchid lined with soft yellow. The cottage furniture is painted a putty color on the outside and a clear green turquoise on the inside of the dresser. Cushions of old gold, black, turquoise, orchid and the gingham of the curtains fill the window seat*

## GINGHAM GLORIFIED

*From the Apron Rôle Gingham Has Risen to the Luxury Class in Decoration Fabrics and Can Be Used Effectively in Many Colors*

ETHEL DAVIS SEAL

TIME was when gingham contented itself with a humble rôle. It spread itself ingratiatingly over the cook's calico skirt, it made morning rompers and play frocks for the children, it attended to house dresses and laundry bags, but, like the family skeleton, it was kept strictly out of sight. Still there was undeniable charm about its gay fresh colors, its plaids and stripes and checkerboard effects. Moreover, it wore and laundered well. For years it remained the fabric of childhood. Then it crept, through sub-deb circles, into fashion, and just as it became indispensable, with a bound it leaped into the luxury class!

At the present writing we may use gingham with impunity in the living room, the hall, the dining room and the bedroom, and not to garb ourselves alone, but our chairs and sofas, our windows and our doors as well. We may

sit on it by day and sleep under it at night, and even, in this topsy-turvy world, serve up dainty repasts upon it at happy meal times, with gay colored china to match.

Gingham is no longer a cheap fabric. Since it has risen from the ranks, it should be treated with the respect it deserves: it should be considered from its new but finely decorative standpoint; it should be used with a nice sense of discrimination.

### Two Gingham Schemes

You need not be afraid to use cool green striped-ingham overdrapes lined with pickle green silk at the south windows of your pleasant dining room, especially if your furniture is painted a blending green, your walls a misty gray, and your floor carries an all-over oval rag rug braided of green, gray, ivory, yellow

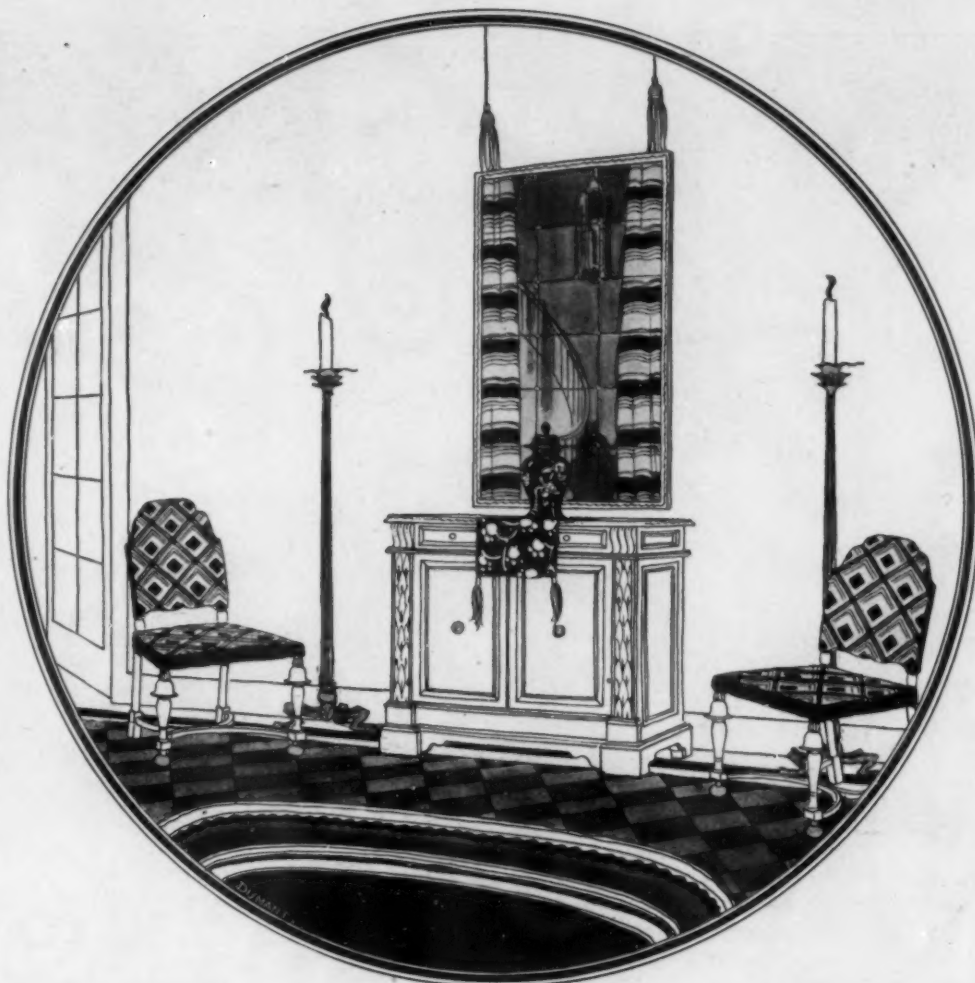
and black. And with your ivory china effectively in dull yellow and green you will find that a soft green linen meal-time cloth embroidered in ivory and yellow wool will be worthy the inspiration that prompted it.

If your house is in the country try two tones of blue on a ground of ivory for the gingham window drapes of your living room, and then see what a restful room you are enabled to evolve from this starting point. With walls of ivory, have the furniture painted a midnight blue and decorated with an occasional motif combining old blue, rose and yellow, painting the insides of such pieces as a flap-lid desk, a chest of drawers, or the drawers of any other furniture a brilliantly contrasting color such as a soft old yellow or old rose, a buff or an old blue. On the floor should be laid a dark rag rug combining all

your colors, unless you prefer brightly toned, small hook hugs reposing on a dark painted floor. You should have some brass and some blue pottery filled with flowers of contrasting hues. Your lampshades may be of decorated velum with black grounds. The blue gingham may be used in other ways besides the window curtains: for pillows, portieres, the upholstery of a wicker chair or so, and the pads of some side chairs. A narrow wool fringe in blue will provide an effective edge at any point where finish is needed, and you may line your curtains with plain blue if you wish.

Even in the hall there is a chance for gingham. It need not be a fluffy little hall in a bungalow,

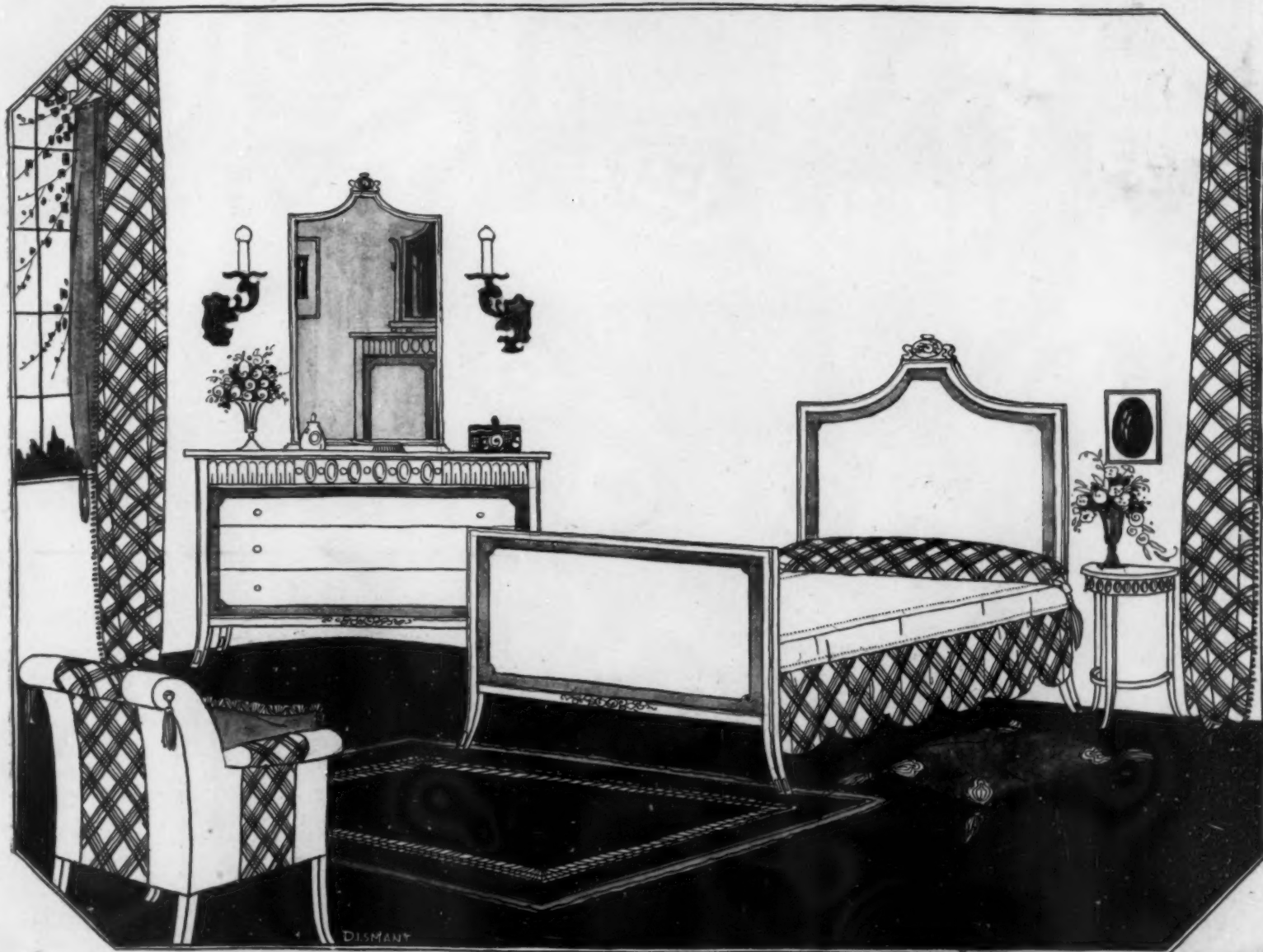
*Even in this tiled hall ginghams in black, yellow, cream and tobacco brown have been used on the chairs and for portieres. The furniture is walnut, the walls cream, the floor black and brown*



but one as formal as you please, as witness this tiled hall of the tall candlesticks. Against walls and woodwork of cream is silhouetted the walnut furniture. The backs and edges of the side chairs are covered with tobacco brown panne velvet, and gingham diagonally plaided in brown and black on an ivory ground is used for the upholstery of the fronts of the backs and seats. Horizontally striped gingham in black, yellow and cream, lined with tobacco brown, is used for the portieres; the floor is tiled in black and brown, and the oval hook rug is in black, brown and orange. The tall candlesticks are of gilded wood with orange candles, the mirror

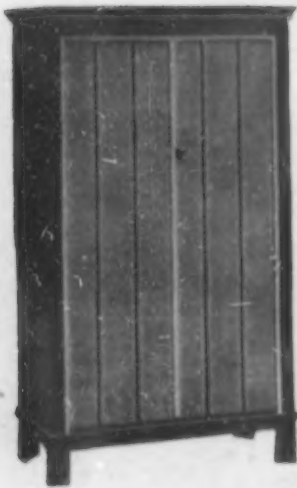
*(Continued on page 58)*

*Gingham is glorified in this bedroom, where a white and green design has been used with green painted furniture, see a green georgette glass curtains and a rose and gray rug*





*In this cottage living room, equipped with Shoreditch furniture, are two types of chairs, a small dresser, a bookcase and cupboard combined and an oblong table with rounded ends. The furniture here is stained and wax-polished. When the accessories, such as lamps and shades and small bric-a-brac are added, the room takes on a very livable aspect*



*When deal is used, the wood is painted to suit a color scheme and then combed with a grainer's comb into a simple relief on doors and sides of the wardrobe and washstand*

*The combined bookcase and cupboard, used in the room above, is of white-wood stained and waxed. Its lines are simple and its structure sincere, undecorated and strong*



*Among the bedroom pieces in the Shoreditch line are a simple dressing table and a combined chifonier and bookshelf*

# SHOREDITCH FURNITURE

*An Attempt to Evolve Machine-Made Cottage Types That Are Good in Design and Cheap in Price*

H. D. EBERLEIN

"THE humblest house can be made pleasant at no greater cost than is incurred in making it ugly."

This is an axiom that furniture designers the world over have been trying to apply. Nowhere is it more successfully shown than in Shoreditch furniture, a new type created by Mr. Percy A. Wells of the London City Council Shoreditch Technical Institute.

It is a type of furniture that should interest that vast army of people who are solving the living problem by moving into or building small houses and who have a minimum sum to spend on their furniture. It makes no pretense at achieving or modifying period forms, but represents a logical evolution from the simplest cottage types.

Best, perhaps, of all is the fact that the designs for this furniture are not subject to patent or copyright restrictions nor confined to manufacture by any one establishment. Any manufacturer may obtain scale drawings of the various pieces by applying to the proper quarter.

Derived as these furniture forms are from unpretentious cottage types, their straightforward vigor carries a sense of satisfaction and conviction. They are manifestly fit for the purpose for which they are intended. Actuated by the firm belief that a marked improvement could be effected in the design and manufacture of common household things, Mr. Wells based his designs upon three cardinal principles:—Fitness for purpose, sound construction and pleasant form and color.

### Materials

The materials of which this furniture is chiefly made are basswood, birch and deal. Other woods, of course, can be used if desired, but the cost is thereby increased while no advantage is gained.

The basswood



*Washstand, dresser and chair of deal painted and grained*



*A whitewood sideboard is stained brown and waxed*

and birch are either stained and wax-polished, set with shellac, or merely wax-polished. The deal is painted, which affords an opportunity to add the enlivenment and interest of color. In some cases the paint, while still wet, is combed with a grainer's comb, without any attempt to simulate the grain of a wood but merely to impart a varied texture. For instance, in finishing one bedroom set the colors used were blue on green, and the ground color, green, shows through the blue combing with very agreeable effect.

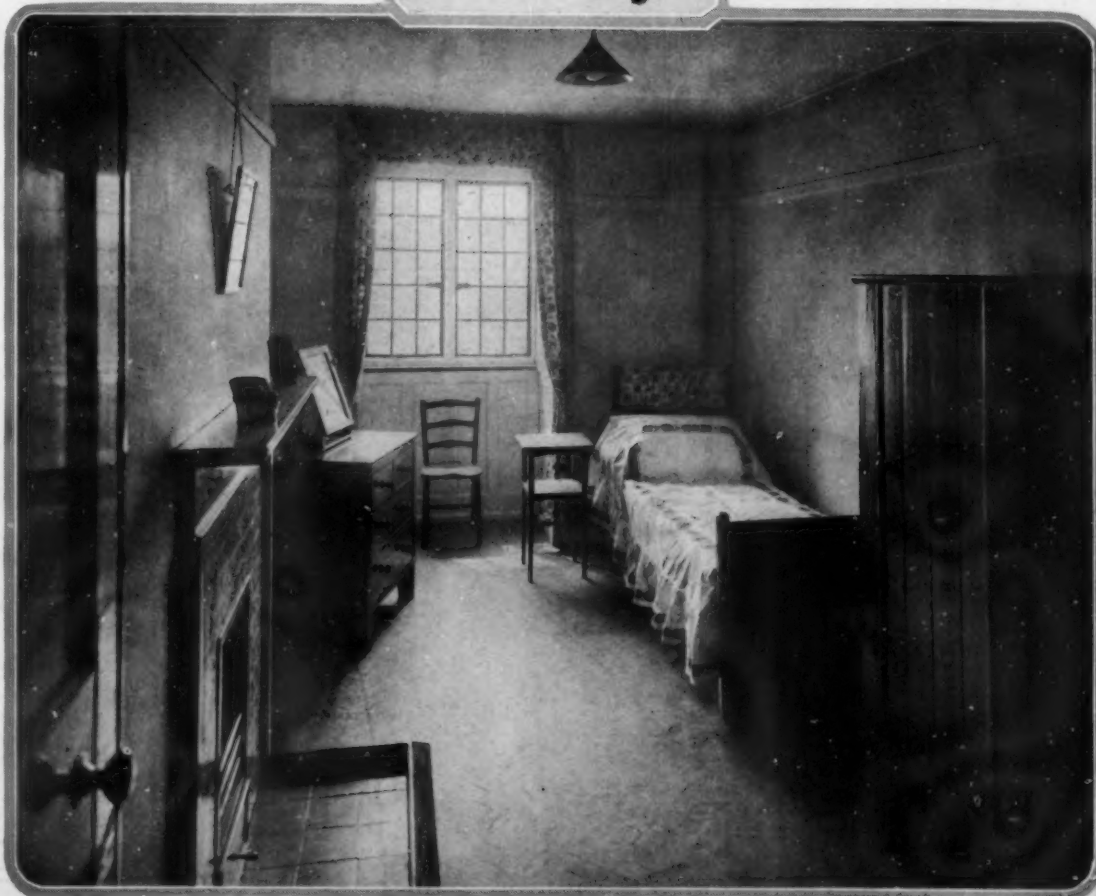
In line, this furniture is simplicity itself and the proportions are pleasing to the eye. All unnecessary moldings and other features that do not contribute to structural

soundness or subserve some specific purpose are eliminated, and yet there is no monotony. In the table with curved ends, a departure from straight lines enhances the appearance.

### Labor-Saving Features

It should be noted that in addition to sound, simple structure and direct lines, every possible consideration in the designing of this furniture has been given to convenience and labor-saving features. It is all planned with a view

to ease in dusting and cleaning and any ready harbor for dust has been sedulously avoided. The dresser was designed to combine a maximum of storage capacity in the smallest dimensions, while the top above and the floor beneath can easily be cleaned. Furthermore, there are no square angles to catch dust. In the wardrobe non-essential cornice, pediment, and plinth have been discarded and it is raised enough from the floor to facilitate dusting.



*A simple bed, with night stand, bureau and chair sufficiently furnish this cottage bedroom*



The obverse of this medal shows Maddelena of Mantua, and the reverse depicts an allegory of the flight of Time and Occasion. In the style of L'Antico (c. 1504)



Upper, Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta and the Castle of Rimini; center, Isotta degli Atti; lower, Isotta degli Atti and elephant, the Malatesta device. All by Matteo de Pasti of Verona



Granfrancesco Gonzaga is on the obverse above, with Fortune standing between Mars and Minerva on the reverse side. By Jacopo Alari Bonacolsi (1460-1528)



Two medals of Christoforo Moro of Venice, the larger by Jacopo Lixiguolo

Three medals of the Florentine school. Upper, Maria Poliziano and Three Graces; center, Giovanni Pico della Mirandola; lower, Giovanna Albizza and Three Graces (Chastity, Beauty and Love)



The medal below, which depicts Giulia Astallia on the obverse side and a Phoenix on the reverse, is much in the style of L'Antico. It was made about 1500



(Below) Jacopa Corregia and the Captive Cupid. The artist who designed the medal is unknown, but he produced this example of his work probably about the year 1500





A medal by Pisanello (c. 1441). Obverse, Niccolo Piccinino, condottiere; reverse, the Perguian she-griffin suckling two infants, Piccinino and his master in war, Braccio da Montone (1470-1547)

# THE ART OF THE ANCIENT MEDALISTS

*Finds Expression in These Metal Discs with Their Records of Men and Women Whose Portraits Are Thus Preserved for the Delight of the Collector*

GARDNER TEALL

WHEN Francesco Petrarch was asked by Emperor Charles IV to write a volume of biographies of illustrious men of all ages, and to include the Emperor's own life in the collection, he sent the Emperor a number of gold and silver coins bearing the portraits of celebrated rulers, accompanied by a letter in which he wrote, "Behold to what men you have succeeded! Behold whom you should imitate and admire! To whose very form and image you should compose your talents!"

I do not know how the Emperor regarded this honest attitude of Messer Francesco. The popular idea of a 14th Century Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and King of Bohemia would probably be that, like an Alice in Wonderland personage, the Emperor would have cried, "Off with his head!" But he did nothing of the sort, and Petrarch continued to exchange letters with him the remaining years of a life of seventy that culminated in 1374.

Perhaps Alfonso the Magnanimous, King of Aragon, of Sicily and of Naples, patron of letters and a conspicuous figure of the Renaissance to the time of his death in 1458, had heard of Messer Francesco's epistolary admonition. He undoubtedly held the memory of this great humanist high in esteem, and he himself exhibited an ardent love for the classics, turning his court into a veritable haven for wandering

scholars. Alfonso assiduously collected ancient coins and contemporary medals, placed them in an ivory cabinet which was carried wherever he went, and confessed himself as "excited to

great actions by the presence, as it were, of so many illustrious men in their images."

Cosimo di Medici formed a great medallic collection which Agnolo Poliziano described in his Miscellanea in 1490, and the medals in the collection of the Emperor Maximilian I enabled Joannes Huttichius to enrich his Lives of the Emperors, published in 1525, with a series of likenesses engraved from the medallic portraits he found in Maximilian's cabinet. The famous French bibliophile, Jean Grolier, who died in 1565, left behind him a famous collection of medals. The letters of Erasmus disclose the fact that the study of medals was begun in the Low Countries as early as the beginning of the 16th Century. In Hubertus Goltzius' prolegomena to his Life of Julius Caesar he gives us to understand that about the year 1550 there were some 200 medallic collections in the Low Countries, some 175 in Germany, over 380 in Italy and at least 200 in France—nearly a thousand collectors of medals must have been living at that time!

The list of noted collectors from Renaissance times to our own who have given attention to medals is so long that it would outmeasure Homer's famous Catalogue of Ships. I shall not attempt to begin it, nor shall I frighten you away, dear reader, by a disquisition on the history of coinage. Instead, I shall con-

*(Continued on page 66)*



A Renaissance portrait medal worn as a pendant is shown in this painting of Marie di Medici which hangs in the Uffizi Collection, Florence



(Small) Obverse, Pietro Bembo, Venetian humanist and cardinal, 1538. Reverse, Pegasus. The medal was executed by Benvenuto Cellini



(Large) Obverse, Cosimo I di Medici (1519-1574); reverse, Cosimo crowned by Victory, with another recording his military triumphs





*The west, or garden front opens on to a large lawn surrounded by tall planting. All the windows on the first floor extend to the ground. Their white trim and green shutters contrast pleasantly with the tawny, irregular color of the brick*



*Opening from the drawing room through a wide door is the library, with its corner fireplace and heavily carved mantel*

## UPTON HOUSE

## IN ESSEX



*At the south end of the house are a loggia and small garden, which are separated from the larger garden. The door leads into the dining room. An oval window above is an unusual detail which breaks the wall mass*



*The windows of the drawing room, as do those of the library, open into the garden. Walls and woodwork are white. Although the fireplace is reminiscent of the early 18th Century manner, it shows an independence of design which gives it distinction*

**A MODERN  
ENGLISH DESIGN**

*A close view of the tower shows the brick paved terrace, the vigorous use of brick, the simple wrought iron balcony*



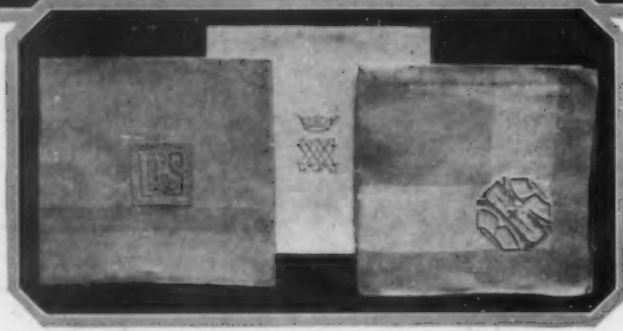
*The house door is on the east front, a bold design of richly carved detail flanked by fluted pilasters with Corinthian caps. The oval windows light the dining room. The late A. Winter Rose was the architect*



The marking of the bedspread should come in the center of the bed. This simple design is solid embroidery in blue. Courtesy of James McCutcheon & Son



More elaborate bedspread embroidered initials in a flower and leaf design combining cut, solid and seed-work embroidery. Courtesy of McCutcheon

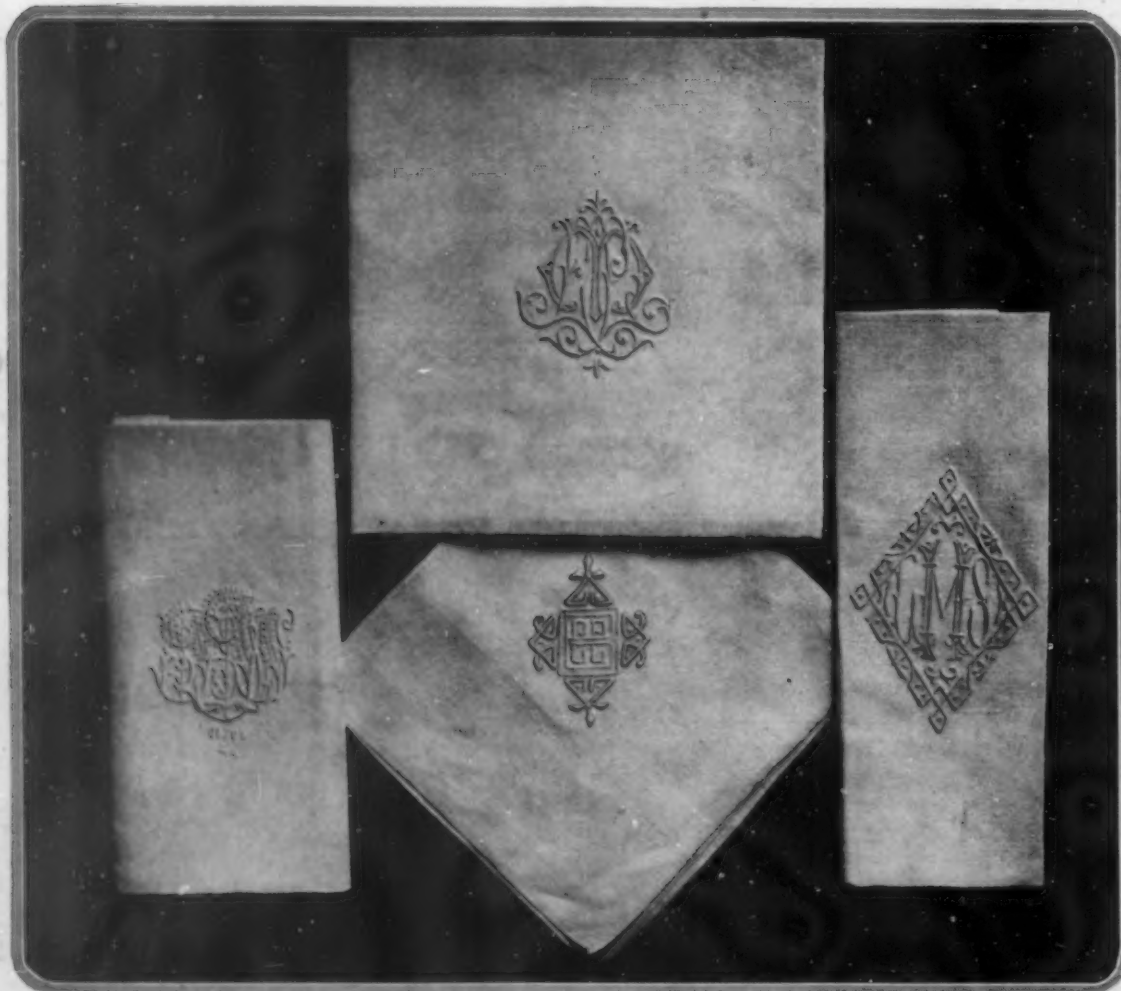


These three markings for table napkins show an interesting combination of cut and solid embroidery. The middle monogram was designed for the Danish embassy at Washington. Courtesy, William Coulson & Son



### INDIVIDUAL MARKINGS for LINEN

Mr. Charles Searle, the artist, devises portrait initials for country house linen. Here we have Mr. W. V. I., a crusader



His Majesty, H. H. W., a regal gentleman, embroiders his linen in a small and kingly portrait of himself, crown and all



Mr. H. M. V., a man about town, a bachelor, finds it amusing for his guests to discover this caricature of himself on his linen

The pattern of the damask guides the placing of the monogram. The top napkin shows a center monogram. The one under it calls for a corner embroidery. Table cloths show the same design at the two right-hand corners. From McCutcheon

The expressive Mr. D. V. R.'s initials make up into a playful fancy for the marking of his occasional linen. In white or colors





*A dining room should suggest both comfort and dignity, qualities happily observed in the room above. The walls are stone and the floor tile covered with a large fibre rug. An old fireback completes the equipment of the fireplace*

**A LITTLE PORTFOLIO OF GOOD INTERIORS**

*In a large room the furniture should be arranged in natural groups. To one side of this room is a writing group. There is also the fireplace group, and down this side along the wall range tables, davenport and an old commode*

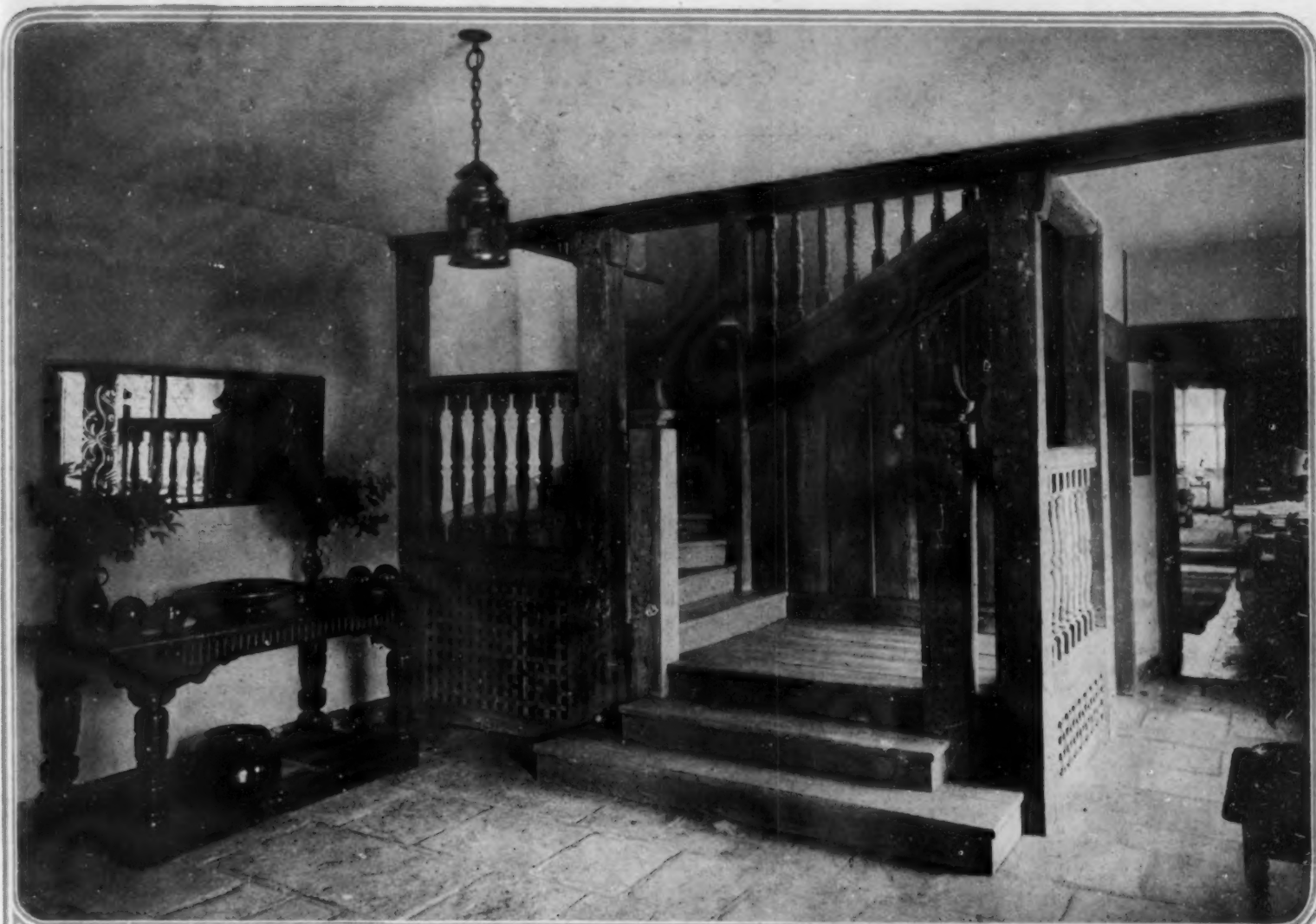




*This Jacobean bedroom takes its character from the stately carved oak four-poster bed. Its carving shows Italian influence and dates from about James I. The carved chest of drawers and bedside stand have been carefully chosen, and are harmonious companions of the bed. In the window a Jacobean table serves for dressing table, with a mirror and high standard lamps. A beamed ceiling and plaster walls create the proper background*



*There is an indefinable charm about occasional bookshelves set in the wall. Corners can be filled with them or, as in this Italian room, the expanse of the wall may be pleasantly broken by their interrupting lines of vari-colored bindings. The simplicity of the finish here gives prominence to the books. The composition is further enhanced by the wrought iron Italian bracket, and by the chair covered in rich brocade. Josephine Chapman was the architect*



*Where the architecture permits, it is desirable for the country house hallway to have plenty of light and space and easily ascending stairs. In such a hall one feels there is no need for breathless hurry. Here the stairs are of oak scrubbed to show the natural beauty of the fine grain and color. The floor is of flagstone. To one side is an old Jacobean table with a simple mirror above it and interesting pieces of pottery on the floor*



*The architect and decorator can never make a mistake by copying the details of our Colonial architecture. The inspiration for this card room was taken from Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The simplicity of the mantel is relieved by a little carving on the side brackets and a carved festoon above. Walls and woodwork are painted a warm shade of tan, which with dull blue, black and some well chosen chintzes, completes the scheme. Elsie de Wolfe, decorator*

# DIGNIFIED DOORWAYS

Seven Town House Examples

Selected by LEWIS E. WELSH  
Architect



A splendid use is made of wood panels and a fan light to fill the arch of this door. This and the other six doorways are in England



To the Adam Brothers is attributed the designing of this door. The wood fan is very flat in relief and centers in a carved rosette



The example in the center above shows an unusual use of brackets to support a heavy arched hood over the arched door



The stone hood, carved brackets and door trim of the entrance to the right are in good scale with this high door and transom



Delicacy of detail in the head and consoles makes this as ornate an example of a town house entrance as one finds in London



(Left) The arched treatment of this doorway in a very thick wall might have come from some of the houses in the Back Bay section of Boston, so noticeable is the design

This use of columns to flank a door is unusual but well done, because of the difference in scale between the columns and the pilasters. The door paneling is especially fine



# THE SETTER, AN ARISTOCRAT AMONG DOGS

*While His Rightful Rôle Is in the Hunting Field, He Is Also Well Adapted to Serve as a Trusted and Loyal Member of the Household*

ROBERT S. LEMMON

THEY are called setters because they "set" or "point" game birds—a curious impulse which causes them to stand stock-still in a semi-cataleptic state when their highly developed sense of smell tells them that they are close to the quarry which both they and their masters are seeking. While this tendency to point is present to some degree in nearly every breed of dog, it reaches such a state of development in the setters that it can almost be termed an instinct. In many individuals it occurs without any training, although a course of lessons is necessary to make the dogs entirely subservient and useful to their owners in the finding and shooting of game.

## Different Kinds of Setters

There are several varieties of setters, just as there are of spaniels or terriers. The Irish is a mahogany-red dog, the Gordon black with tan points, and the English shows different combinations of tan, orange, lemon or black on a white ground. All three have the same general size and form, but the differences in their dispositions are such as to make the English the most worthy of consideration as a dog fitted in every way to become a member of the household.

It would seem inevitable that a dog which for generation after generation has been bred and trained for so highly specialized a life work as hunting would be lost when taken out of his own particular field of activity. Such is not the case with the setter, however, probably because his long and close companionship with man has developed a peculiarly keen intelligence and sympathy with man's ways. It may be too much to assert that a good setter consciously and with the purpose of mutual success co-operates with his owner in the pursuit of game, but



*The English setter is a handsome fellow, a strong, hardy dog with a wealth of affection and sense*



*As a puppy he is fascinating, a gentlemanly, bright small fellow that anyone will love at first sight*



*The setter's head is proof enough of his brain power. There is a certain nobility about it which is lacking in some other breeds of dog. This is a splendid specimen, white "ticked" with black*

Levick

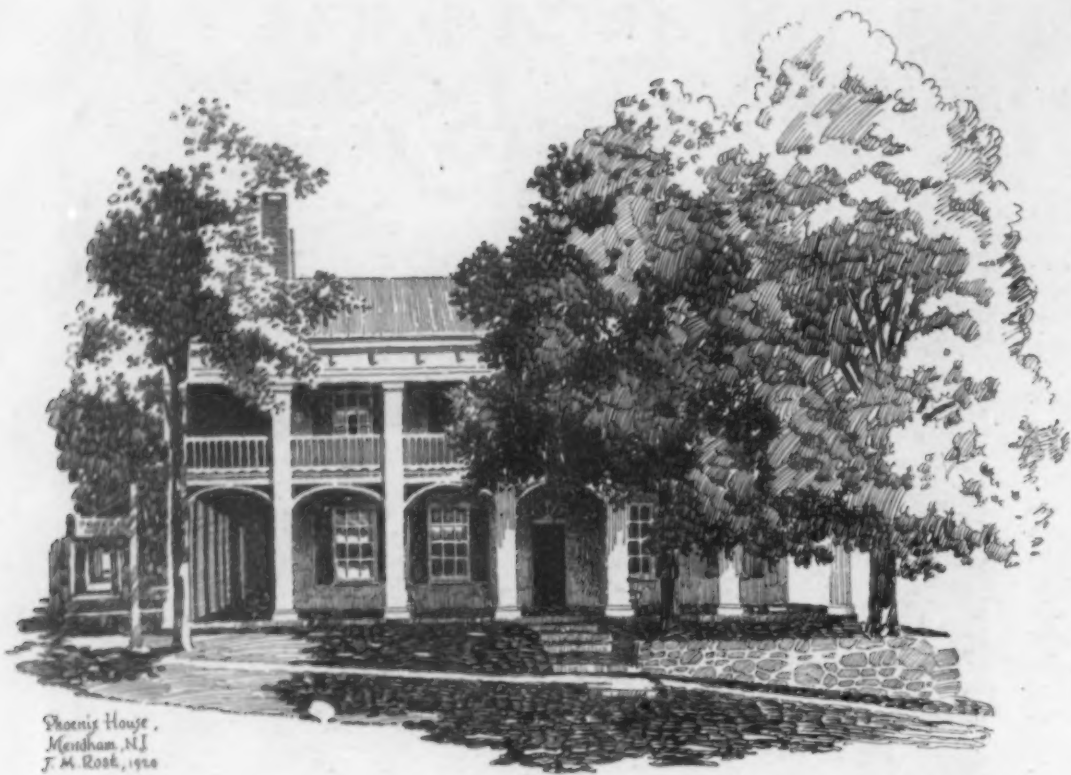
I have often suspected that such is the case.

In the English setter, then, we have a dog which fits admirably into the family life of the household. He is unusually affectionate and reliable in disposition, robust and healthy, courageous and yet tractable when properly trained. His size makes him capable of adequate protection of hearth and home, and in the matter of beauty he is second to none. There is something innately well-bred about the appearance and character of an English setter which puts him at once in the gentleman class; and it goes without saying that his intelligence comes as close to being human as that of any four-footed animal can come.

## His Adaptability

From a somewhat extended experience with English setters I can say confidently that they can fill the double rôle of hunting ally and family friend. Many a one is "shot over" for days or weeks every autumn, and yet is a playmate for the children during the rest of the year. In the latter part you need not fear his losing his temper under teasing or mauling treatment, for he is essentially good natured.

Three points only would I especially urge you to bear in mind when deciding upon one of these dogs. First, do not get one at all unless you can give him plenty of exercise in the open air, for by birth and breeding he needs this. Second, get only a well-bred dog (advice, by the way, which is apropos no matter what kind of canine you are seeking). Third, avoid the extremely high-strung, nervous "field trial" dogs, for they have been so specialized in blood and training to find birds speedily in competition with other dogs that they are too much racing machines to be entirely satisfied. (Continued on page 58)



Phoenix House,  
Mendham, N.J.  
J. M. Rost, 1928

*On one adventure, following the trail of Washington's army, they found Phoenix House, a brick mansion enclosed by porches and as alluring inside as its shadows were without. It adds to the zest of any motor trip to follow the footsteps of history*



1776 House  
Saratoga, N.Y.  
(Prison of Major André)  
J. M. Rost 1928

*The 1776 House served once as prison for Major André. Then for generations it dispensed hospitality to man and beast. Prohibition has not dealt kindly with these historic roadside retreats of the thirsty*



Louise Fishery Hotel  
Bound Brook, N.J.  
J. M. Rost, 1920.

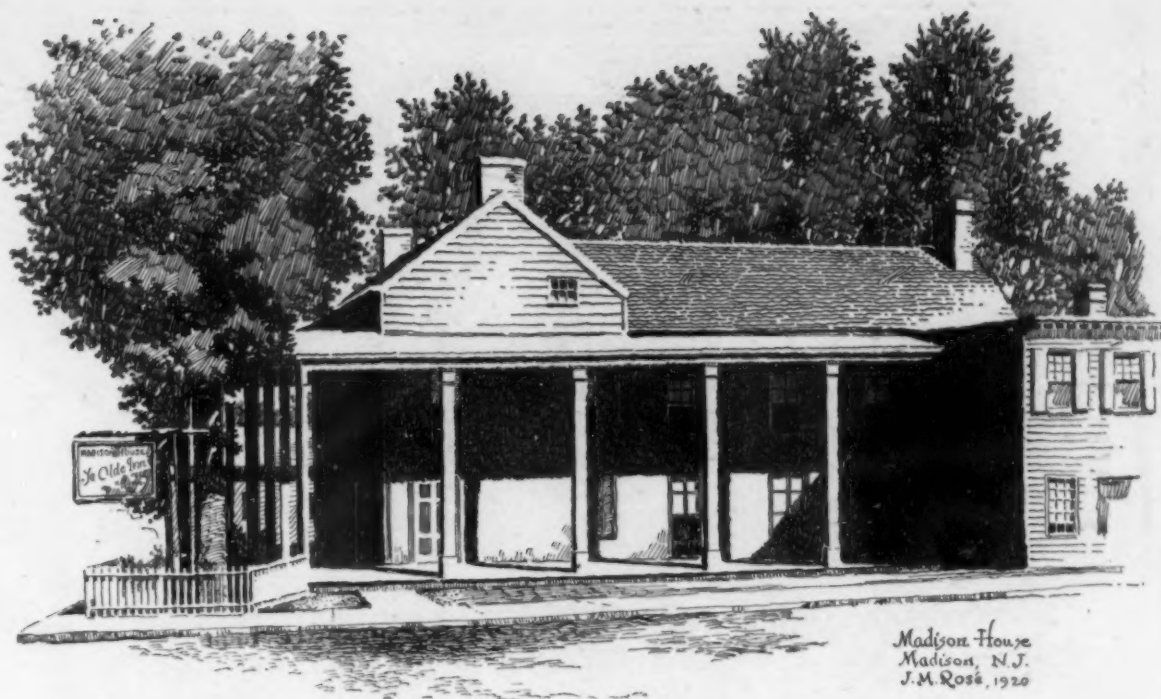
*For a hundred years or more successive generations of one family served as hosts at this hotel. The great drought makes it now merely an interesting spot for those who love the antique and feel an interest in its history*



Chester House Hotel  
Chester, N.J.  
J. M. Rost, 1920

*Behind the double porches of Chester House Hotel stands a fine example of Georgian architecture. Masons were imported to build it, in 1812 or thereabouts. Its tap-room door casings are said to be quite remarkable*

If the end of travel is to arrive somewhere, as Stevenson says, surely the motor pilgrim could desire no more pleasant arrival than at this ancient hostelry



Madison House  
Madison, N.J.  
J.M. Rosé, 1920

## WHERE THE SIGN STILL SWINGS

*In Many a Countryside, as These Motor Pilgrims Found, There Still Remain Vestiges of the Old-Time Hospitality of the Road*

GRACE NORTON ROSÉ

*Sketches by Jack Manley Rosé*



No roadside hotel is complete without its swinging sign

"YOU'LL find nothing in New Jersey and the Post Road is in a fearful condition," seemed the consensus of opinion when we sounded out our motoring friends on the "inn" situation. Our own motor adventures have been so scarce and so feeble that we sought advice eagerly, the while poring over road maps and searching through

vague and somewhat jumbled idea of our famous general's campaigns but hot on his trail with maps, camera, sketch pad and note book, two congenial souls and an adequate luncheon tucked in the tonneau, we swung up the Passaic Valley to pick up at Basking Ridge one of the little markers erected by the D. A. R. to commemorate his passing.

Not far from the beautiful old church, there, hangs an inn sign, impartially placed between two buildings; one a delightful, rambling old white house of quite evident Revolutionary vintage, and the other, a creation of scarce forty years ago. We learned upon inquiry of a person evidently somewhat suspicious of us, that the modern edifice was now the inn. Its charming old neighbor for a hundred years or more had had that distinction until the proud new hotel had been built, whereupon it retired into private life.

We sketched the sign, as it swung there over the road, adored the church and its guardian oak, and pressed on searching for the trail.

We detoured up the road and had a look at the place where Lee was captured, now a private residence, then went on to have a look at Liberty Corner, a white spire among the hills, pointing the way, and being distant now from Morristown, sped on to Far Hills and Chester, through Peapack and Gladstone.

A search through the empty halls and stiff parlors of the Chester House Hotel, towards the swinging door of the bar-room, unearthed a discouraged youth with no information to offer, except that he thought Dr. Green, down the street, would be able to tell us something of the Tavern's history.

A strange sign, reading "Flagstaff Inn", at a cross-roads, sent the brakes shrieking again, and the author, armed with her note book,

hopped out to continue investigations of the township of Chester. "An oldest inhabitant" was only too delighted to chat awhile. The courteous raconteur led her inevitably towards the tap-room, to show off old door casings, but she started  
(Cont. on page 68)

musty volumes for history of the old post roads and turnpikes across the state.

A maddening hunt for a still better place for a picnic one day in May, took us miraculously into the neighborhood of several back-country taverns, with Dutch gables and stone ends still in evidence despite the many attempts to reduce the architecture to cheap and more modern lines.

It was along the route of Washington's withdrawal to Morristown that our first search actually started. Armed with a

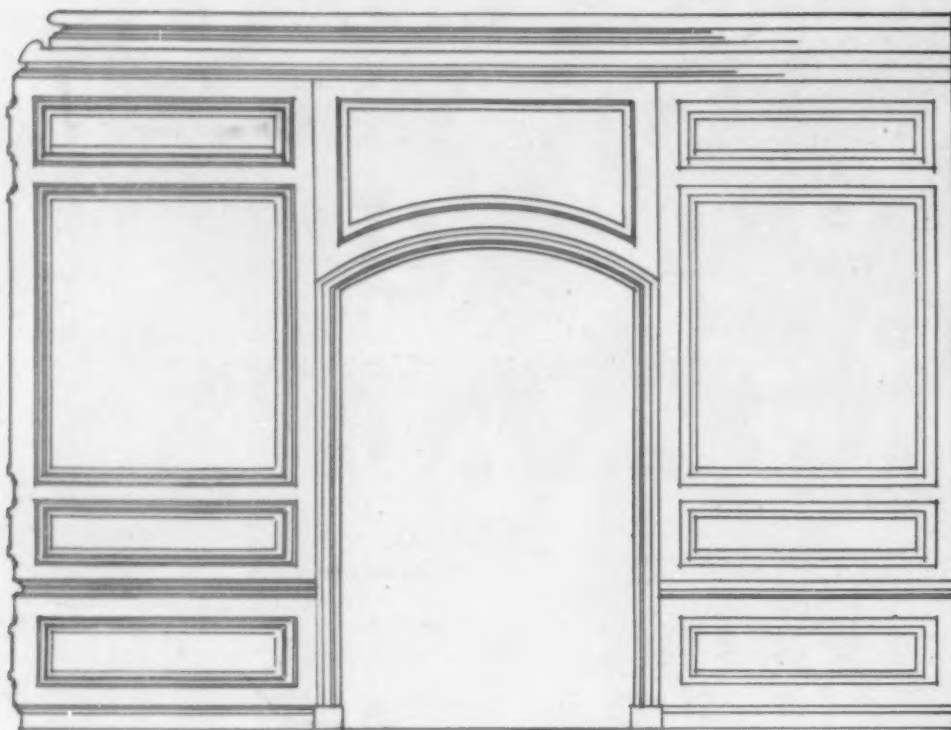


Black Horse Inn,  
Mendham, N.J.  
J.M. Rosé, 1920

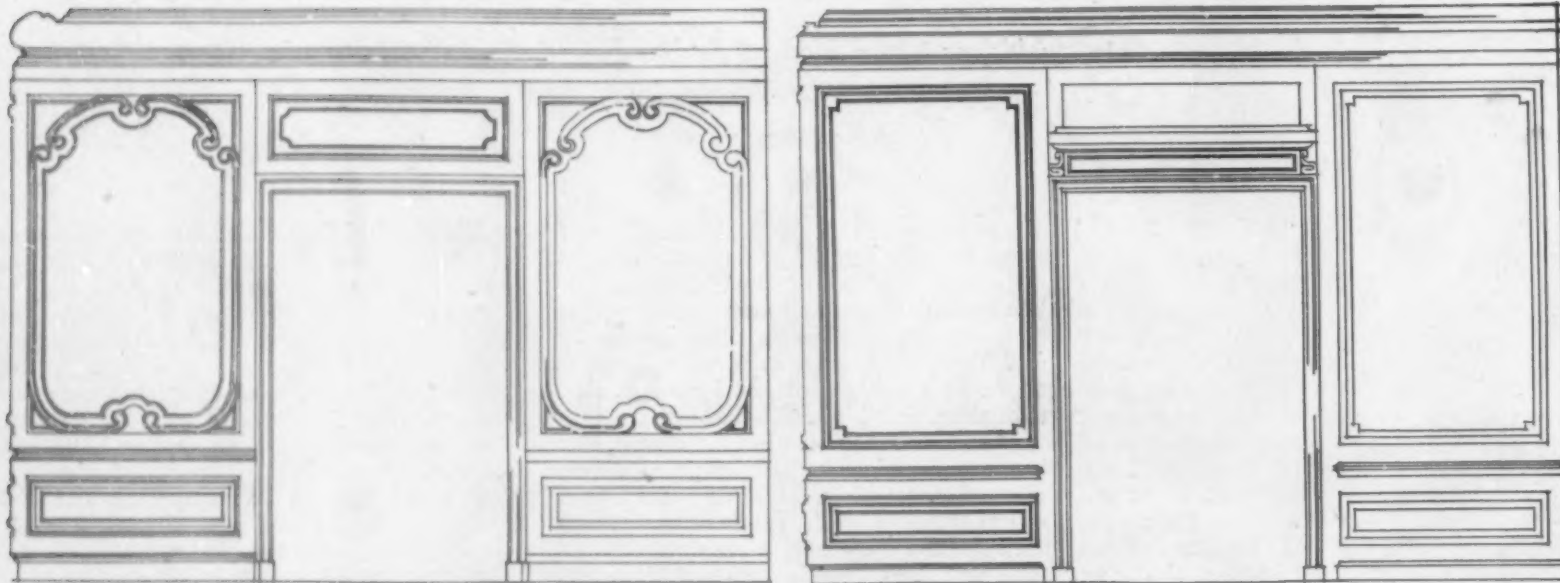
Before the motor came Black Horse Inn was famous. Its history goes back to 1735. The house seems haunted by ghosts of erstwhile teamsters reveling in the tap-room

# OUTLINES of FRENCH PANELING

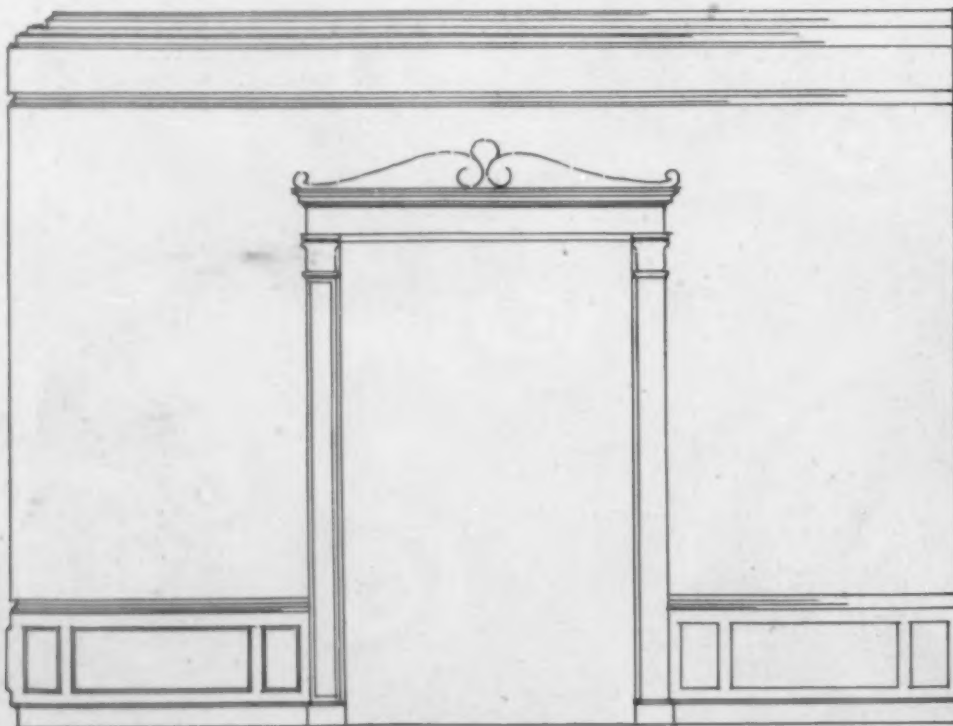
Sketched by RANDOLPH W. SEXTON



Restraint and Classic influence are found in the style of Louis XIV. The moldings of the door frames are wide and deep, the tops often being rounded. Above important doors space was left for a decorative panel. Pilasters from dado to cornice were often introduced



The style Louis XV, commonly known as Rococo, can be an abomination, but in the restrained form its undercut moldings and scroll panels are a genuine enrichment to the architectural background of a room. The panels often take any size to fit the wall space



Revolting against the excesses of the Rococo, the style Louis XVI is marked by an absence of the scroll. The details are refined. Moldings of cornice and over-door panels are simple. Square re-entering angles and rosettes were used at the corners of the panels

The Empire style was an attempt to simplify the previous period by drawing directly on Classical designs. The wall was broken by a low wainscot. Ornament was centered in caps, pilasters and friezes of door and window openings and cornices

La  
after  
out e  
it to  
Tiger  
fore  
Rastu  
even  
white  
wall  
statel  
spoke  
have  
it, an  
there  
woul  
by it  
pipe-  
woul  
great  
be in  
T  
Mi  
daugh  
apart  
affair  
stragg

# THE WAY THEY DO IT NOW

## Modern Garbage Incineration Is Another Step in the Evolution of the Almost Perfect Household



The treadle-worked garbage can saves bending over

ONCE upon a time, all the water that came into the big white house on the hill came per Rastus, in two large pails that were filled at the well. There was a sweep at that well, and three or four apple trees, and it was a cool and picturesque spot on a hot summer day. What if Rastus did stop on the way, to see if the robin sure was going to get that-worm after all? Nobody was in a hurry. . . .

that belonged to the white house on the hill, she has two trim maids who have stayed with her for a remarkably long time in these hectic and degenerate days, largely because she has given them every assistance that Mr. Edison and his fellow-inventors have put on the market—and she hasn't waited until competing housekeepers have installed them, either. In addition to buying the usual household genii, such as vacuum cleaner, an electric stove, and an iceless refrigerator, their mistress has moved into an apartment house up-to-date enough to own an installed garbage incinerator which she considers worth its weight in employment agency fees.

If the ghost of Rastus ever drifts shadow-wise into that white and miraculous kitchen after luncheon, he may surprise Sonya scraping the plates. Pekey-Pekey has his own pre-digested pabulum, and there are no pigs within twenty-five roaring city miles, so Sonya isn't wasting anything when she whisks open a little hopper set in the white wall and tilts all the scraps into a sort of mailing chute that takes them out of her brisk life forever. No breaking her back scraping food into a garbage can, for Sonya. No cluttering up her immaculate dumb-waiter with packages addressed to the garbage man. Nothing but this one quick tilt into infinity—bits of bread, and scraps of salad, the bag the peas came in, the box that brought Miss Genevieve's new dress,

the dust from the internals of the vacuum cleaner, this morning's newspapers, and the egg shells that were the ancestral halls of that delicious omelette—all gone, Rastus, just like that!

If we undertook to follow his inquisitive black ghost and trace their descent to the Inferno, we'd discover the incinerator itself crouched in the cellar, where the architect indicated it should go when he designed the apartment house. Some landlords build first, and think afterward. But a thought in time saves nine on one's building bills nowadays. And the wise landlord or householder puts in his incinerator along with his refrigerating system.

### The Cost of Operation

It costs comparatively little to operate one of these installed incinerators because once the gas or coal with which it runs has started the garbage burning, the waste material goes ahead under its own steam, until there is nothing left for the janitor but fine white ash after the clever incinerator has disposed of the gases produced in combustion and has sterilized itself and its flues. Gas, or no fuel in some incinerators, is a favored starter in these days of strikes, small cellar space, and few furnace-men, and the average incinerator consumes only from twenty to thirty feet per burning.

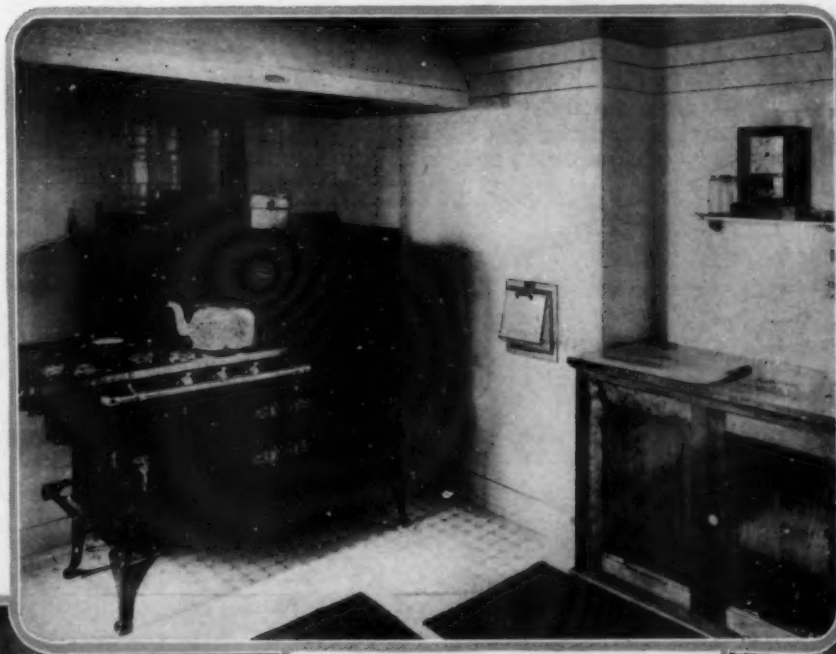
The heat generated in the process is, to the lay mind, inconceivably great—somewhere in the neighborhood of 1600° Fahrenheit—and this constitutes a real problem in construction, not so difficult in the installed type of incinerator as in the portable kind that Miss Effie's great-granddaughter has in her summer home on Long Island. This portable incinerator looks like an oblong high stove placed in a recess in the wall. Just as an ice box is insulated to keep in the cold, so this in-

(Continued on page 76)

Later on in the perfumed and somnolent afternoon, it was part of Rastus' work to carry out everything the folks didn't eat, and feed it to the pigs, reserving the bones for Lion and Tiger who waved appreciative collie tails before going back to sleep in the shade. Then Rastus went to sleep, too, and even Miss Effie in the high white room with the French wall paper, dozed over her stately novel where nobody spoke a sentence that didn't have all the parts of speech in it, and nobody even dreamed there'd be a day when water would come into the house all by its clever self in a lead pipe—and a lucky thing it would be, because Rastus' great-grandson would probably be impossibly independent.

### Three Generations Later

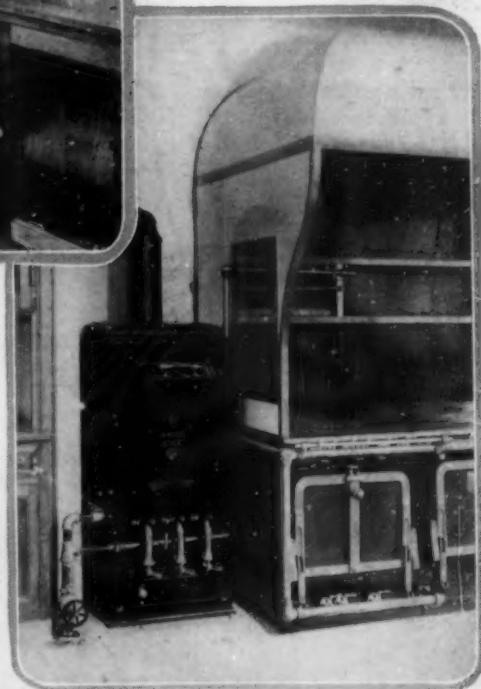
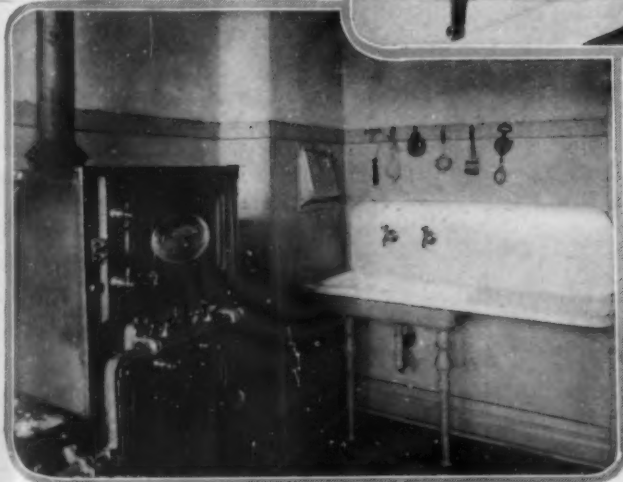
Miss Effie's great-granddaughter lives in town, in an apartment—quite a modest affair—and in place of the straggling mob of retainers



With a cellar incinerator one has merely to pour the garbage down the chute. Courtesy of Kerner Incinerator Co.

The chute to the cellar incinerator is usually located in close proximity to the sink. Photograph by courtesy of Kerner

Another type of incinerator, gas-burning, is installed in the kitchen itself, close to the range. Courtesy, Borge Incinerator Corporation



# HEATING WITH ARTIFICIAL GAS

*Steam, Hot Water, Vapor, Warm Air or Any Combination of Systems Can Be Used with Gas to Generate the Heat—Labor and Dirt Will Be Eliminated*

W. LAMBERT

IF gas is used for heating the house the annoyance of handling coal and ashes, the uncertainty of insufficient heat at any time and the problem of retaining domestic help to care for the furnace are eliminated. Instead, early in the fall the pilot of the gas boiler or the gas furnace is lighted and from then on, all winter long, any desired temperature is maintained automatically without any further care or attention other than to turn out the pilot late in the spring when heating is no longer required.

### Thermostat Control

The luxury of having a dependable heat supply almost instantly available without ever descending the cellar steps to turn down the gas burners is afforded by thermostats which cost but a few dollars, and which may be placed wherever they are most convenient: in the hall, in the living room or in bedrooms if desired. By means of a clock attachment heat is turned on or off to any desired degree at any time. Thus, if it is desired to maintain a temperature of 70° during the day from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. and 50° for the remainder of the time the clock-thermostat is set accordingly. Automatically at the time set the gas supply is curtailed or increased as the case may be and the heat is turned off or on accordingly. Thus, an added feature comes with the use of artificial gas: no more fuel need be burned than is absolutely needed.

Steam heating, hot water heating, vapor heating, vapor vacuum heating, warm air heating or any combination of them may be used with gas. If any of the foregoing heating systems is already installed, all that is necessary is to substitute a gas boiler or gas furnace for the coal boiler or coal furnace. Gas burners are made which can be put into coal boilers or furnaces, but as they are very wasteful of gas, it is an expensive error to install them.

When the present price of coal, the cost of kindling wood and the cost of hiring a man to attend to the furnace are added together, it will be found as a general thing that the cost of gas is from five to twenty-five per cent greater. In some cases, as will be explained later, heating with gas may cost the same as heating with coal; and under some circumstances, it may, and often does, cost less.

Despite the various rulings of the state regulatory commissions, on an average the most common artificial gas supplied in the United States has a heating value of 550 or 600

British thermal units. This has an important bearing on the cost of gas for heating, because the higher the heating value of the gas the less will be required, and vice versa.

Taking the two values given, from tests carried over a term of years, it has been found that with 550 B. t. u. gas, 32,000 cu. ft. of gas equals a ton of ordinary anthracite coal; with 600 B. t. u. gas, 29,333 cu. ft. of gas equals a ton of anthracite coal. These figures are considered liberal; and under some circumstances it has been found that 20,000 cu. ft. of gas will give the same amount of useful heat as a ton of coal.

Translating these terms into dollars and cents, the following comparative costs of coal and gas are found:

If 550 B. t. u. gas is supplied and gas is sold for

50 cents per 1,000 cu. ft. it will equal coal at \$11.40 per ton.

75 cents per 1,000 cu. ft. it will equal coal at \$16.80 per ton.

\$1.00 per 1,000 cu. ft. it will equal coal at \$22.40 per ton.

If 600 B. t. u. gas is supplied and gas is sold for

50 cents per 1,000 cu. ft. it will equal coal at \$10.28 per ton.

75 cents per 1,000 cu. ft. it will equal coal at \$15.44 per ton.

\$1.00 per 1,000 cu. ft. it will equal coal at \$20.56 per ton.

Most household consumers who use gas for cooking, for water heating and for other purposes probably do not know that most large gas companies, and very often small ones, sell gas at lower rates to large consumers. This is

done to promote the use of gas for manufacturing; but any one using gas for house heating would properly come within the category of a large user and should secure the lower rate. Such a rate would bring the cost of heating the house with gas almost on a par with coal. Such rates are known often as sliding scale rates, secondary rates, block rates or Doherty three-part rates or special rates; and it is well to make inquiry at local gas company offices whether such rates are in effect before installing gas for house heating.

The cost of heating a four-story city residence in Baltimore, to quote one example, was about \$466 for the entire season. In Baltimore gas is sold at reduced rates for house heating, which are fast becoming popular elsewhere. Another, a large suburban residence, was heated with gas for the entire season at a cost of about \$305.50. In St. Louis where reduced rates are afforded through the block system, an elaborate house was heated at a cost of \$318.03 for the entire season.

### Gas and Coal Rates

Often at regular rates gas may be cheaper than coal. Thus in New York City gas is sold for 80 cents per 1,000 cu. ft. On Forty-seventh Street there is a private dwelling of seventeen rooms. During 1917-1918 it was heated with coal; and during 1918-1919 it was heated with gas. Cost figures were kept and they compare as follows:

### Coal

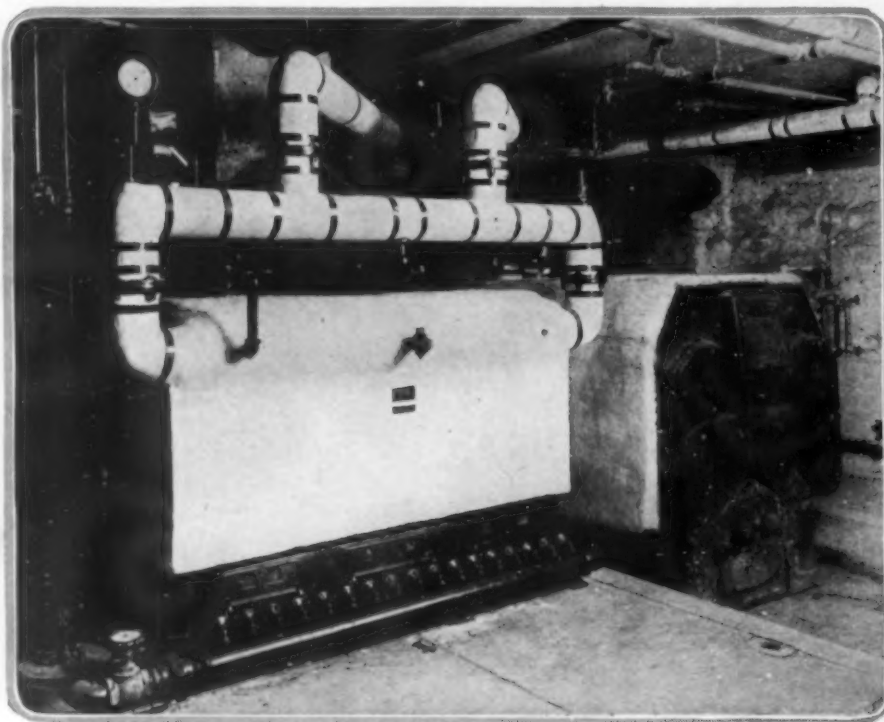
15 tons coal (present price \$12 per ton) .....	\$180.00
Furnace attendance, 7 months at \$10 per month ...	70.00
Kindling wood, 1/4 cord at \$22 per cord .....	5.50
	<hr/>
	\$255.50

### Gas

299,300 cu. ft. of gas were consumed during the entire season at a cost of 80 cents per 1,000 cu. ft. or a total cost of ..	\$239.44
---	----------

---

Gas of a high heating value is supplied in New York City and the house is well sheltered so that the heat loss is relatively small. For this reason the same results could probably not be duplicated elsewhere. But even under less favorable circumstances the cost should not be more than 25 per cent greater, figuring in the actual cost of furnace attendance and kindling wood.



Any system of heating—steam, hot water, vapor vacuum or warm air—may be used with gas. In the first three, a boiler is used. The illustration shows a tubular gas boiler installed adjacent to the coal boiler which it displaced.

# THE PERMANENT KITCHEN

*Equipment in Kitchens and Laundries Must Be Permanently Installed If the Householder Expects to Save the Maximum of Time and Labor*

KATE HAMMOND

WE Americans lose a great deal in contentment and comfort because of the habit of considering our abiding-place as temporary. Even our homes are designed with a canny eye to the market. We anticipate the day when we shall be more prosperous and shall want a larger home in a more exclusive neighborhood. And so, with these thoughts in mind, we often plan the new home, not as we would really want it ourselves, but to conform to the imagined ideas of possible purchasers.

Nowhere in the home is this so true as in the workrooms. Think of a refrigerator on castors!—it is almost as ridiculous in conception as a folding furnace or a portable porch. Yet most refrigerators actually are built with castors attached—on the theory, apparently, that a rolling refrigerator is more convenient for the movers to handle when the anticipated day of migration arrives!

So long as we build to sell and design homes which are more convenient to move from than to live in, we will have these anachronisms.

But when we learn to look upon our homes as permanent, then, and only then, will we have kitchens and laundries and pantries which will banish drudgery and put the business of home-making upon a reasonable and efficient basis.

### The Fixed Equipment

Practically all the major household machines of the present day should be considered as fixtures. Washing machines, clothes dryers, ironers, ironing boards with their accessory electric irons, dishwashers and refrigerators all require convenient and adequate connections to gas, electricity, water supply and sewer.

A very considerable amount of accessory equipment, such as the motor-driven coffee grinder, silver polishing wheel, pantry plate warmer, toaster and percolator require specially provided connections if they are to be utilized regularly, conveniently and economically.

Yet how often do we find electrical connections made with annoying cords which dangle from the lighting fixture, washing machines and dishwashers being filled from kettles or by means of a length of hose, the dirty water and sludge being drawn off into a pail and emptied by hand. Where a number of small electrical table appliances are in service, multiple socket attachments not infrequently are used which overload the electric circuits. Gas connections for ironers and for certain types of washers which require superheating are provided through unreliable and odoriferous tubes.

The time to provide for an efficient kitchen and a labor-saving

laundry is while the plans are in the architect's hands. It is a sound principle of engineering that a dollar spent at the draughting-board will save from ten to a hundred dollars on the finished work, and this rule-of-thumb applies quite as forcefully in the design of home work-rooms. Drudgery, monotony, vexation and a very considerable percentage of feminine ills can be "planned" out of the new home by competent household engineering, just as increased production, economy and relative freedom from labor trouble can be "planned" into a factory or office by competent efficiency engineering.

Nor is there anything mysterious or so very difficult about it. We must understand the work to be done: we must be familiar with the machines and equipment available for doing this work: then we must arrange and install these machines in such positions and with such accessory equipment (such as lighting)

to enable the housekeeper to do her work with the minimum of physical exertion and in the minimum of time.

### Kitchen and Laundry Plans

Efficient arrangement is found in the kitchen plan. The breakfast nook set by windows is an excellent and pleasant scheme for a small family or a household where no servants' dining room is provided. It has two electricity outlets for table equipment. In the pantry are china cupboards and refrigerator, the latter filled through a door from the outside. In the kitchen itself the dishwasher, sink and cupboard are in logical proximity. The range and fireless cooker are side by side. There are four outlets for electricity. A special corner within easy reach of the stove is reserved for hanging up pots and pans.

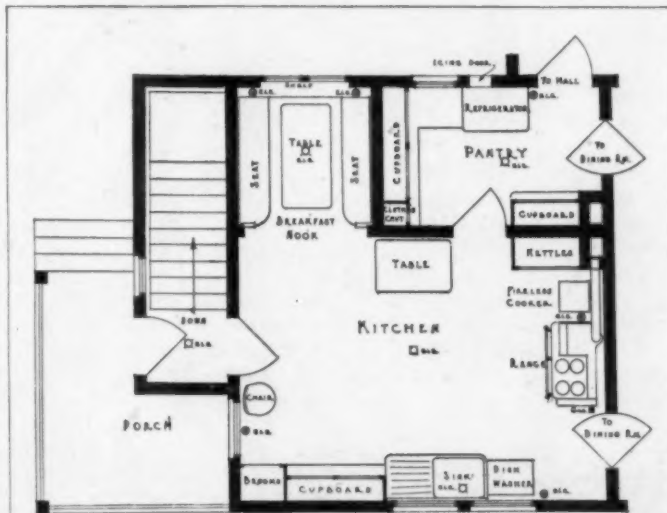
Logical work is also afforded in the laundry, of which plans are here shown. The clothes arrive via a chute in the center of the room, directly over the sorting table. From this point they are placed in the tubs for overnight soaking, and thence pass step by step to the washing machine, rinsing water, dryer, back to the table for sprinkling, and then to the ironing machine or board. The hamper of ironed clothes, whether finished on the machine or by hand, is but a step from the doorway that leads upstairs from the corner of the room.

### Smaller Conveniences

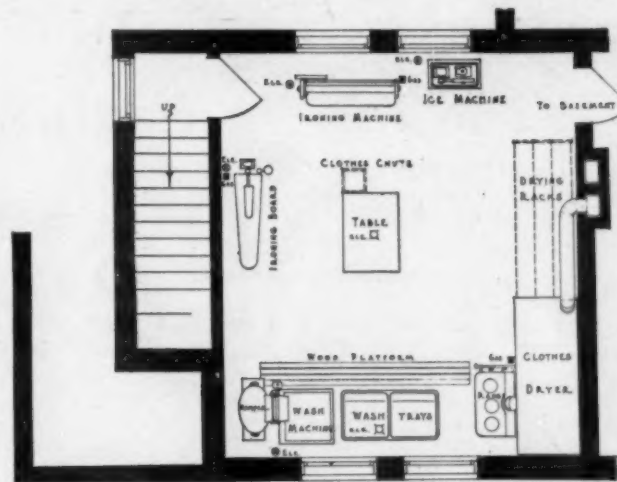
The gas heater of the dryer, which serves also for boiling the clothes when necessary, is but a step from the washing trays and machine. The small ventilating fan is so located as to minimize both the steam of the tubs and the heat of the dryer. The cupboard in which soap, cleaning compounds, bluing and starch are kept, has a glass door which saves, according to careful estimate, not less than two hours every year simply by enabling the laundress to select the right article more promptly and to return it without hesitation to its proper place.

This last detail may appear to be an exaggeration of refinement, but it is just these details which, taken together, make up the difference between everlasting puttering and efficient work. Summed up, they constitute an important feature.

Labor-saving machinery and equipment have now reached such a stage of development that there is no longer an excuse for drudgery. It only remains for us to arrange these machines logically, install them permanently and utilize them intelligently. We thereby place our housework on a business basis. And that, after all, is what house-keeping is—the greatest business in the world.



A kitchen for logical, labor-saving work provides a pantry for china and refrigerator, a breakfast nook and equipment placed in groups according to the nature of the work



Soiled clothes reach the laundry sorting table via a chute. The equipment is placed in logical sequence around the room. Space is also found for an ice machine

# RESTORING OLD FURNITURE

*The Method is Simple and the Results More Than Compensate  
for the Labor Involved*

M. LOUISE ARNOLD

**T**HIS article has been written for those of us who have, tucked away in attics, nice old pieces of mahogany, walnut or cherry and fear they can never look like real furniture again. A chest of drawers need not be a Hep-pelwhite if its lines are good; a chair need not be a Chippendale to be beautiful.

Perhaps sadder than these good old pieces which languish in dusty attics and second-hand stores are those which have been dragged out, put in the hands of an alleged finisher and, filled with paste and covered with varnish, resemble nothing so much as Pullman fittings.

The directions for restoring old furniture are simple enough.

"Scrape off all old varnish, or paint; get down to the wood. Wipe off with alcohol. Stain with turpentine and a little asphaltum varnish. Shellac it thinly, rub down with steel wool; shellac again, and rub down again and wax."

## Removing Old Finish

This rule we applied to five old chairs discovered in a barn. First, we got down to the wood. In places where the varnish was very dry and brittle we scraped it off with a dull knife. Where it was in better condition and clung to the wood, we used a varnish remover. We brushed this on over a small surface, let it stand a few minutes and scraped off the varnish which had softened. Around such places as chair rungs we used a stiff brush and ammonia. This was easier to use in such places, but ammonia should be washed off quickly with warm water and soap as it stains the wood. Of course, it is inadvisable to use ammonia or water around a glued part. So we worked around the joinings with a varnish remover and even that we scraped off as quickly as possible.

When the varnish was all removed, we wiped the entire piece with a soft cloth and wood alcohol. This removed any remaining particles of varnish from the pores of the wood. Then we let it dry thoroughly, and went over the entire piece with fine sandpaper.

Following the theory that it is always easier to make a stain darker than lighter, we used very little of the asphaltum varnish in the turpentine—about a tablespoonful to a quart of turpentine. This will be found to be sufficient for furniture that has been well preserved, but where furniture has been allowed to stand out in the weather and has whitened and dried it may be necessary to add more asphaltum or to brush over certain parts several times.

We painted the chair with the turpentine and asphaltum, brushing on a little, then wiping it off. If it is not wiped, it runs down and makes "teary" places. In light spots we brushed it over several times. When the wood

had taken up as much of the color as it would, we set it away to dry.

## The Shellac Coats

The next day we thinned white shellac with alcohol and brushed over it quickly and lightly. Shellac, if properly thinned, will dry quickly, but twenty-four hours should be allowed before it is touched again. Then with fine steel wool we rubbed it down, taking care to rub with the grain and gently. When we

We rubbed off the second coat of shellac as we had the first. Then came the happiest part of all—the waxing.

After brushing off all the dust from the shellac, we applied the wax. We used a prepared furniture wax and rubbed it on with our hands much as a bootblack does, and, with much "elbow grease" and a soft rag, polished!

Then we stood back—honesty compels us to say that we spent a considerable amount of time in admiring our results—and it seemed to us that the chair itself seemed grateful for its restored beauty and dignity.

With the first little chair a success, we now turned our attention to the other and "less fortunate" ones. The broken ones we sent to a good cabinet-maker. Such a trip is a good investment in the case of furniture needing repairs, for the cabinet-maker has the tools and materials necessary, also the skill.

Our cabinet-maker worked wonders with glue. One chair after another was finished. The old seats were recovered with a beautiful tapestry in rose and blue. But at this point we almost met with misfortune—we almost over-padded our chairs. Never allow an upholsterer to overpad cushions. The lines of any piece of upholstered furniture will be much better if the padding is only moderate.

## Further Work

Other pieces followed: a little old bed with spindles at the head and foot, a desk picked up in a little second-hand store, and a table, oval, with drop leaves, was a most interesting problem. We bought the table for three dollars. The planing mill man took off the warped top, reglued and planed it. The legs, which were straight and uninteresting, were turned on a lathe and made to have a beautiful taper. All this cost only a few dollars! Before waxing we gave the table a coat of waterproof varnish and shellac.

When put into a lovely new little house, all of these things not only were pieces of furniture, but were pieces of great charm and distinction, which is more than can be said

of some of the modern furniture we might have bought.

What we did anyone can do—there is no secret nor great expense connected with it. Search the attic, then, for pieces whose existence you yourself may have forgotten. Bring them into the light, dust them off, examine their joints and general condition. If the lines are good and the wood sound, it makes little difference how dingy they are. Restoring them will be chiefly a matter of a little knowledge and much work, and the reward will amply repay.



*No better example of kitchen progress could be found than by comparing these two—an old cottage kitchen of three hundred years ago and an up-to-date kitchen in a small modern house*

had covered the piece, we wiped off the dust with a dry cloth and shellacked it again.

Now all this business of shellacking and rubbing off seems very foolish, but it is the only way to fill the pores of the wood properly and at the same time keep the piece from looking varnishy. There are a number of wood fillers on the market, but while they may be satisfactory for new soft woods, they are far from desirable for old hard woods. I have seen many a lovely piece with a gritty, unpleasant surface caused by a patent filler.

# GOOD AIR IN THE HOME

*Proper Ventilation and Temperature Combine to Make An Ideal Living and Working Atmosphere*

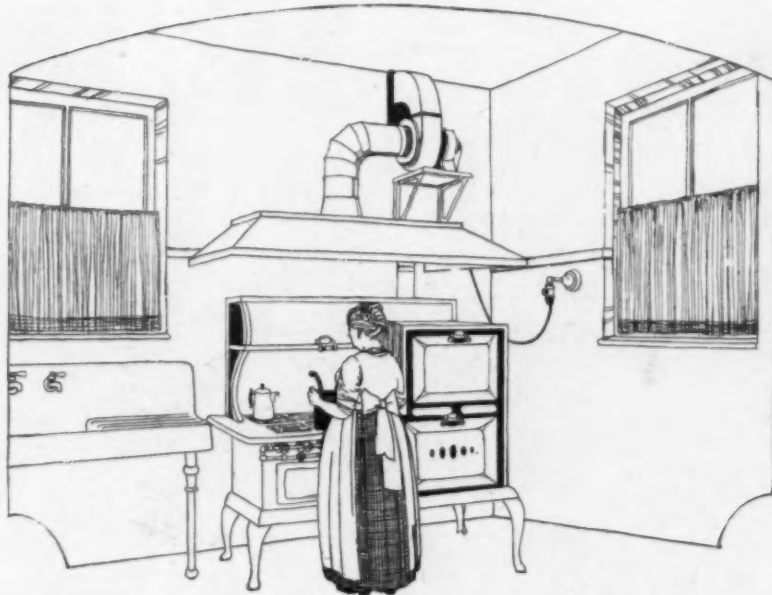
E. V. CAMPBELL

**A**LTHOUGH air is to be had for the asking, we have to woo it if we want it. But it pays. Keep the air about you in good condition and you and those of your household will soon find yourselves approaching the 100% efficiency ideal.

Business has found this out already. Do you know of any factory, good school, bank, or department store, where there is not installed some sort of ventilation apparatus? Fresh air keeps costs down and keeps health up. On this relation of health and output, efficiency depends.

If housewives thought more of home ventilation and especially kitchen ventilation, we might have improved service, better tempered cooks, and a more satisfactory life in general.

We should approximate, in our warm, comfortable rooms, the sweet, clean purity of out-of-doors. And this is easy to



*In kitchens where the stove is hooded cooking odors can be drawn off by a blower run by electricity from a lamp socket. This suction keeps the air in motion throughout the room. Courtesy of the I. L. G. Electric Ventilating Co.*

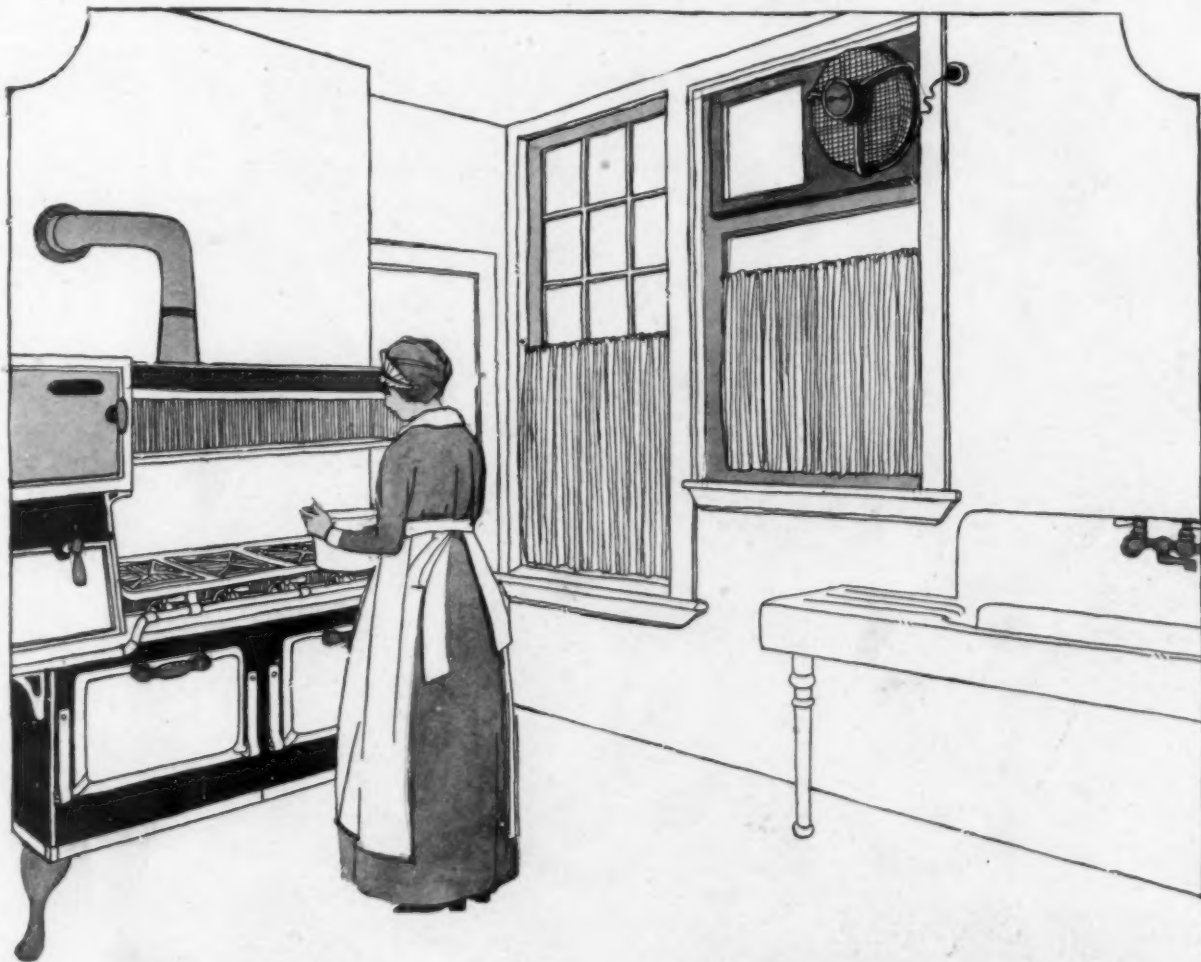
do—just by proper ventilation.

Ventilation can render air even better than the outdoor variety by purifying it of dust and by supplying it with the right amount of moisture.

For the ordinary home the great air conditioners and ozonators, which are installed in institutions and factories, are unnecessary. The best, simplest and least expensive ventilating system for the home is the system regulated by fans and fans and blowers, and to this method we will introduce ourselves.

It is conceded by ventilating and heating engineers that the air, to be healthful, must be in ceaseless motion, and it must be renewed constantly and evenly. In other words, it doesn't make so much difference if the air is burdened with carbon dioxide gas which we exhale from our lungs, as it does if the air is stationary. Hence the use of

*(Continued on page 64)*



*The simplest machine for kitchen ventilation is a motor-propelled fan installed in a panel in the upper sash of a window. Power is supplied from a lamp socket. The fan draws out all cooking odors and hot air, thus keeping the air in motion, which is the desirable factor in all ventilation. Courtesy of the I. L. G. Electric Ventilating Co.*

# A CITY GARDEN IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

*Possessing the Charm of Adaptability to the Out-of-Door  
Habits of Life*

HAZEL W. WATERMAN

**A**N example of the formal type of garden which is both beautiful and unusual, is that of Mr. Julius Wangenheim in San Diego, California. In marked contrast to the plot of ground adjoining his residence, which for years lay barren, this garden calls forth much admiration and is so in harmony with the dwelling that it appears always to have been its adjunct.

The property faces on three streets with

*A brick wall separates the garden from the street, but it is not an unfriendly wall. Through the spindled panel of the gate a glimpse of the garden is had*



a difference in elevation of 17' between its highest and lowest points. On the lower portion where the house is built there are sloping lawns and shrubs, an appropriate foreground for the architecture of the dwelling whose half-timbered second story suggests an English influence. The first story with porches at each end of the wide, uncovered veranda is of brick. The garden wall furnishes the needful architec-

*The tea house facing the pool is especially livable and intimate. Its floor is of blue and brown tiles, ceiling lilac, and there are picture tile panels in the brick wall*



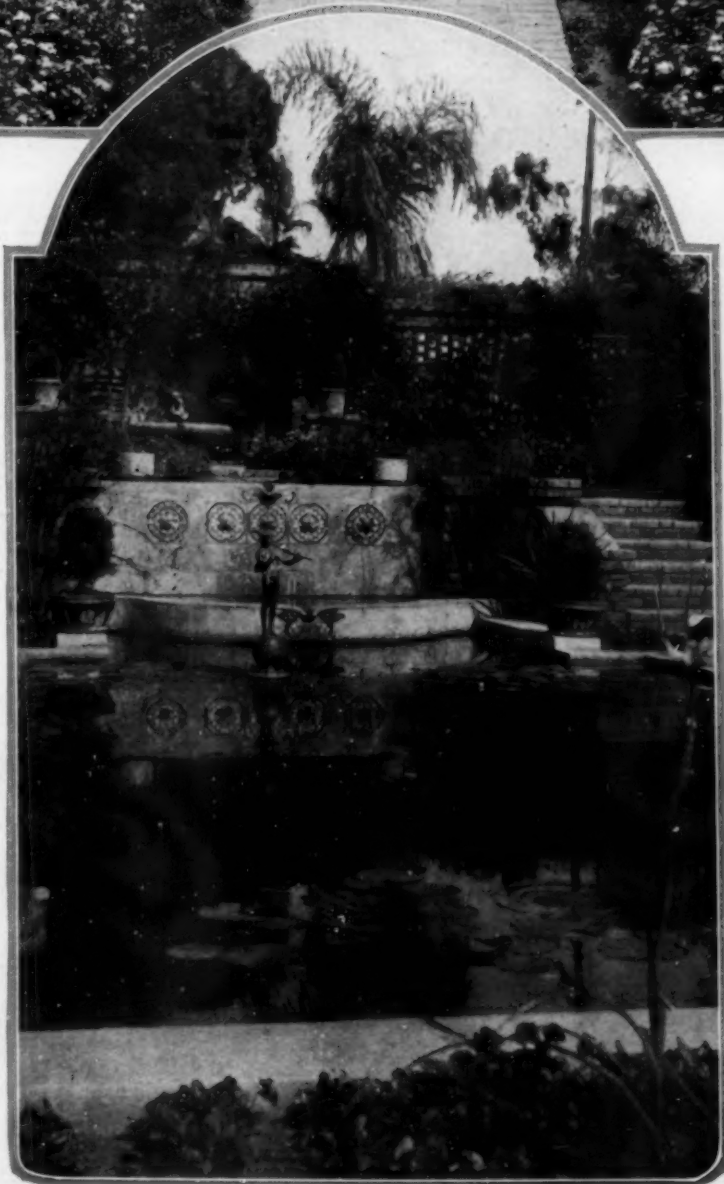


*The walks, steps and pools are on the main axis. Beyond is the wall fountain. Hazel W. Waterman, garden architect; planting by Kate O. Sessions*

tural adjustment. It continues the line of the house for a short distance, then becomes irregular in line and in height to meet the requirements of the contour of the land, embracing the garden pavilion, and at the farthest corner including and subordinating the garage. Its solid base, buttressed at intervals, is lightened above by panels of open design. The whole composition is merged into continuity by exterior planting, flowers, leafage of vines and shrubs, and branches of interior overhanging evergreens.

Although the garden belongs to that class where privacy is desired, the treatment of the wall has an undeniable friendliness which disarms criticism of exclusiveness. Featured in an ornamental setting, a cement seat is placed convenient for the public. The several gateways form picturesque breaks in its elevation; the gates, attractive in design, are jade in color. Through their spindled panels tantalizing glimpses of the garden may be obtained by the passerby to whom the delights of the interior are inaccessible.

Within the walls the lot inclined toward the house; a deter-



*The pools form the central feature of the main garden, the water overflowing the low curved lip of the upper pool into the lower. Broad steps link the two levels*

mining factor which suggested the formal treatment to the garden architect. By means of an architectural scheme enclosing terraces and central pools, impressions of distance and breadth are obtained which from the actual boundaries seemed inconceivable, while the effects produced by terraces rising from the house are unusual and more varied than those possible to a level or a descent.

Planned and planted on the principles of garden craft, the spirit of the Italian garden prevails; there is, however, almost a medley of details and colors. Strong individuality is shown in the combination of materials—brick, cement, tile, and bronze—which, with the grouping of flower-planted spaces and foliage, create a pleasing diversity and justify an artificiality intended to astonish the spectator.

There are three divisions or terraces, divided by retaining walls. Nearest the house the first division has a wide brick-paved walk and two groups of steps leading to the second terrace, the main garden, rising slightly to the retaining wall which sustains the third terrace.

*(Continued on page 82)*

August

THE GARDENER'S CALENDAR

Eighth Month



Keep the ground working by planting another crop as soon as one is over



Before replanting evergreens, cut off any bruised or broken roots



Tramp in the soil firmly about the roots after the tree is set



The time to plan changes in the flower garden is during the summer, when existing effects are clearly to be seen

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>1. Late celery, cabbage, cauliflower and kale may still be planted. Use plenty of water when setting out these plants and make a habit of watering them twice daily until the plants show that the roots are established.</p> <p>5. Vegetables of the different forcing types may be started for greenhouse cultivation. Tomatoes, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach, parsley, beans, Swiss chard and New Zealand spinach are vegetables of easy culture under glass.</p> <p>15. Hedges of all types, evergreens that have been confined to a form and various plants that are clipped, should be gone over now as growth is about to cease. This will be the final clipping and should be done carefully.</p> <p>22. This is the time to build cold-frames for the fall and winter. Brick or concrete is preferred but a substantial wooden frame will last some time. Next to the greenhouse the cold-frame is the gardener's best friend.</p> <p>29. Before cold weather, look over the greenhouse, replacing broken glass, doing any necessary repair work. Be certain the boiler is in working condition, particularly in a greenhouse that was closed last year.</p>	<p>2. Strawberry beds may be set out at this time, which will bear a full crop of fruit next year. Make certain that both the perfect and imperfect types are planted. This will assure proper fertilization of the flowers.</p> <p>9. This is the time the cuttings should be taken of all the various bedding plants such as coleus, geraniums and alternantheras. These plants if carried in a cool greenhouse throughout the winter will make good stock plants.</p> <p>16. There is still time to sow some cool crops in the garden. Several sowings of peas should be made this month, also spinach, cress, radishes, lettuce, turnips, etc. If the ground is dry, water well before sowing.</p> <p>23. This is an excellent time to go over and prune the shade trees, as it is easy to see how the work should be done. Remove the limbs very close leaving no shoulders and paint the wounds carefully. Make cuts clean.</p> <p>30. Buds will be forming on most of the greenhouse chrysanthemums at this time and strong feelings will be necessary if you want highest quality flowers. Also spray occasionally with tobacco preparation.</p>	<p>3. Early celery should now be ready for use. Banking this with earth is not advised as advised in the count of the intense heat. It is best to use paper bleachers or boards for this purpose, blanching only in usable quantities.</p> <p>10. Bay trees, palms, hydrangeas and other plants customarily used for piazza decoration are usually infested with various aphids and other insects. It is advisable to use tobacco sprays regularly as a preventive of these pests.</p> <p>17. Roses showing a substantial growth should be encouraged by top dressings of bone meal or any good fertilizer. Though it does not improve the quality of the fall flowers it gives the plant more vigor.</p> <p>24. After gathering the peach crop, spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture to keep the various fruit diseases in check. Trees afflicted with the yellows should be cut down and burned to prevent the spread of the disease.</p> <p>31. It is just as necessary to prune vines as it is other plants. All old and unproductive wood should be removed. This will give more room for the younger and more vigorous shoots. Now is the time for this work.</p>	<p>4. Flowers intended for cultivation in the greenhouse this winter should be started now. Seeds of various annuals such as stock, mignonette and snapdragon may be sown, or small plants may be purchased.</p> <p>11. New lawns can be seeded down now. Failure with lawns is often due to the improper preparation of the ground and the meagre allotment of seed. Sow grass thickly, as this will help to choke the weed growth.</p> <p>18. If you want high-grade dahlias bloom it will be necessary to keep the plants properly disbudded. This means a constant and consistent pinching of the buds in order to reduce the number of buds.</p> <p>25. It is advisable to have a small step-ladder or at least a box to stand on in order to get at the top of the poles when picking limas or other types of pole beans. It is usually at the top that the greatest yield is found.</p>	<p>5. Neglected ground that is intended for cultivation next year should be broken up. The proper forking or plowing with the subsequent harrowing will remove large quantities of the troublesome rye and twitch grass.</p> <p>12. Melons ripening now should be kept sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to prevent blight. It is a good plan to place small boards under the young melons to assure ripening. Allow the melon to leave the vine voluntarily.</p> <p>19. The cane fruits should be looked over at this time. Old shoots on the raspberries and blackberries should be cut out entirely as these do not bear again. Young shoots for next year should now be tied firmly in place.</p> <p>26. Newly set out plants that are not growing satisfactorily can be stimulated into growth by application of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia or other materials of the kind. After using these good results will be noticed.</p>	<p>6. This is the time that special attention should be given to cabbage and other green vegetables on account of the leaf eating insects. The plants should be sprayed with arsenate of lead to destroy the insects.</p> <p>13. Bulbs for forcing in the greenhouse should be ordered at this time. Boxes, pans, soil and other necessary materials used in the forcing of these plants should be made ready, as some of these bulbs are available now.</p> <p>20. If you have a greenhouse make up a compost heap of all plants. Use top soil with a good sod ready, as some of these bulbs are available now.</p> <p>27. Gather the onion crop now. When the tops have died down the onions should be pulled and left in the sun to dry. Then the tops can be twisted off and the onions themselves stored in a dry cool place until ready for use.</p>	<p>7. Evergreens may be planted at this time. These are plants that need a great deal of water so it is advisable when resetting them to saturate the soil thoroughly to restore and encourage activity of the roots.</p> <p>14. Crops that remain in the ground, such as Swiss chard, parsnips, etc., should have a top dressing occasionally with a strong fertilizer to prevent them from becoming tough. Soluble fertilizers are more available.</p> <p>21. Don't let your flower garden run down. Keep the tall flowers staked and cut out all the dead flowering stalks. Keep the edges trimmed and stir the soil on the surface. This is as necessary now as in the spring.</p> <p>28. Biennials such as foxglove and cup-and-saucer, can be started from seed now. It is good practice to sow quantities of perennials now, carrying them over the winter in the cold-frame and setting them out in early spring.</p>



A wooden rake is good to smooth over the ground before planting



Hydrangeas may be pruned after the blooms have passed their prime



Tomato plants should not be neglected. Training and pruning are needed



Judicious thinning of the foliage on trained dwarf fruit trees is advisable in order that the fruit may develop better



Never let the vegetables remain ungathered so long that they become tough. Any surplus from the table can be canned

This calendar of the gardener's labors is aimed as a reminder for undertaking all his tasks in a 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.

Hushed with broad sunlight lies the hill,  
And, minuting the long day's loss,  
The cedar's shadow, slow and still,  
Creeps o'er its dial of gray moss.  
—LOWELL

Did ye ever stop to think how Nature changes her music, like, from season to season? In June an' early July, for instance, it's birds a-singin' from afore sunup to after sundown. Then these sorter quit, an' durin' the rest o' the summer an' inter the fall ye hardly hear one o' them. Stead o' daylight bein' the singin' time, it's night, an' ten million crickets an' sitch-like bugs starts a-fiddlin' an' a-singin' an' a-scrappin' soon as dark comes. Dingin' if I know how they do it, but some o' them critters don't seem to stop fer breath the whole blamed night. I've laid awake many a time listenin' to some little cuzz jus' outside my window cheepin' away ev'ry second—thousands an' thousands o' times without a hitch or break. Reminds me o' one o' these here labor agitators what come through our township a while back, tryin' to tell us farmers how we oughter stand up fer our rights. He talked an' talked an' talked, an' far as I could see he only really said about one thing. But he kep' frin' that one idee at us so many times that we got durn tired o' hearin' it, an' fin'ly run him to hell an' gone out o' town. A man hates to be told he's a deaf, dumb an' blind fool—specially when he ain't asked fer no advice in the first place.

—Old Doc Lemmon.

# ARTISTIC FRENCH CARPETS

## IN THOSE

### SOFT FRENCH COLORS

**M**ANY women have a remarkable eye for color and can detect instantly the most delicate nuances of shade and tone. The French people have the keenest color sense of all. Color is their *metier*. So we went to France for these carpets. Not that England or America do not excel in color, but that France leads them. Take these French Carpets, for example. The colorings are superb. It is not inapropos to say that they have chic. In some degree it is due to the dry spun yarn they use. But most of all it is due to the nice perceptions of the Gallic temperament. And the woman who is in search of a typically French color scheme will certainly be pleased with these.

The quality is excellent, and the price is particularly reasonable because we are able to give you the advantage of depreciated exchange.

## W. & J. SLOANE

Floor Coverings and Fabrics

Furniture Makers

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET NEW YORK

Washington, D. C.

San Francisco, Cal.

# WING'S IRIS

"A sword for its leaf and a lily for its heart."—Ruskin.



The Iris, taken as a single plant or massed in the border, is of surpassing beauty. Graceful in flower and leaf, of noble, stately habit, with coloring of pearl-like delicacy, intense brilliancy, or deep velvety richness, the plant is without a fault. It is of easiest culture and perfectly hardy.

Our collection is one of the largest in the world, and includes the rarest and loveliest American and European hybrids.

The following collections we recommend; they furnish an infinite variety of type and color.

## Collection D. Tall Bearded Iris

Price \$10.00      Actual Value \$12.45

Caprice.....Deep Violet Rose	Lorsley.....Sulphur & Purple
Cherubim.....Pinkish Heliotrope	Mary Garden.....Cream Stippled Maroon
Candelabrae.....Violet Tigered Brown	Mme. Guerville.....White Sanded Violet
Chester Hunt.....Pale and Deep Blue	Monsignor.....Pale and Deep Violet
Ctase De Courcy.....White and Lilac	Mrs. Neubroner.....Golden Yellow
Dalmarius.....Pale Blue and Amber	Nokomis.....White & Velvety Blue
Eldorado.....Bronze and Violet	Nuse d'Orange.....Stormcloud shades
Her Majesty.....Glowing Rose	Pallida Dalmatica.....Silvery Lavender
Hiawatha.....Lavender and Purple	Pare De Neuilly.....Deep Blue Violet
Iris King.....Old Gold and Crimson	Prince d'Orange.....Golden Yellow & Brown
Inocenza.....Pure White	Princess Victoria Louise.....Primrose & Plum
Jeanne D'Arc.....White Frilled Lilac	Quaker Lady.....Lavender, Blue & Gold
Juniata.....Bright Blue	
Lohengrin.....Cattleya Mauve	

## Collection E. Tall Bearded Iris

Price \$5.00      Actual Value \$6.25

Canary Bird.....Pale Yellow	Mme. Chereau.....White Frilled Blue
Chester Hunt.....Pale and Deep Blue	Mme. Guerville.....White Spotted Violet
Chelies.....Golden Yellow and Red-Purple	Nuse d'Orange....."Storm Cloud" color
Darius.....Red, Violet and Gold	Othello.....Deep Blue
Fairy.....White and Soft Blue	Pallida Dalmatica.....Silvery Lavender
Honorabilia.....Mahogany and Gold	Pallida Mandraliscae.....Rich Lavender Purple
Iris King.....Old Gold and Crimson	Queen of May.....Soft Rose
Jacquesiana.....Fawn and Red-Violet	Silver King.....Pearl White
Juliette.....Snow-White and Violet	Trautlieb.....Deep Rose
Khedive.....Deep Lavender	Wm. Wallace.....Bright Violet-Blue
Loreley.....Sulphur and Purple	

By express not prepaid. If wanted by mail, add postage for 5 pounds for collection D, 4 pounds for collection E.

Catalogue free upon application.

**THE WING SEED COMPANY**  
Box 1427, Mechanicsburg, Ohio  
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND MODERATE PRICES

## Gingham Glorified

(Continued from page 33)

is gold framed, and on the top of the walnut commode is set a henna jar upon a runner of black and gold. A scheme such as this also would be found charming in the living room, the more formal dining room, or in the library.

### A Green and Rose Bedroom

Appealing particularly to the beauty-loving feminine heart is the bedroom of green and rose, again gingham-glorified. Against walls of ivory, above a floor laid with a rose and gray carpet, are hung drapes of green and white gingham showing a broken diagonal plaid and lined with an ashes-of-roses Jap crepe. The furniture is green with a wide band of a bronze-putty color, and decorated with a bit of rose color in the posies. The bed is draped with the gingham, but has a throw cover of gray linen stitched with rose wool, which wool also forms the tassels on the bolster case. The floor pillow is of ashes-of-roses velour, the chair is of gray linen with appliqued strips of gingham and old rose wool tassels; the glass curtains are of sea green georgette.

### The Gamut of Ginghams

It is wise to visit your local gingham counters before setting your heart on an impossible color scheme. I have hovered near mine long enough to glimpse many alluring lengths, which should be fairly indicative of an average assortment. In the large bar plaids, broken pleasantly in color distribution, were seen deep rose and black, with an emerald green line; brown and black with a lavender line, both of these showing a white ground; on a back of fine black pin-bar on white, a broad band of salmon brown, formed by the

combination of brown, rose and blue; on a background of golden brown braided on white, a wide cross-bar of rose and black on powder blue; on a ground of white finely lined in green and black, a noticeable cross-band of two tones of deep rose and black. There were many attractive stripes, blues, greens, tan and cream and black, lavenders, pinks. Small pin blocks of black on Alice blue, of yellow on white; unequal large checks of deep pink and green on white; a double small plaid of lavender and purple, of old blue and dark blue, both on a white background; a small broken plaid of tan and blue; a small double bar plaid of rose and white on a dark green ground. Surely on any counter there are ginghams enough to choose from, and to inspire.

### A Gingham Dining Room

In a dining room guaranteed to scare away the blues, and to make life in general a beauty and a joy forever, gingham of turquoise and orchid lined with soft yellow was hung at the windows, with glass curtains of a plain buff crepe. The walls of this room were a creamy buff, on the floor was a mauve carpet. Gay cottage furniture was used, with a drop-leaf table and Welsh dresser, all painted in putty color and a clear greenish turquoise, the latter lining the interior of the dresser, where English porcelain in black and yellow on cream was effectively displayed, together with a few luster glasses. The final touch of color in this room was arranged in the window seat, for it was cushioned in soft peacock, and the pillows laid on it were of old gold, black, turquoise, orchid and gingham. A room that was a veritable garden spot in a gay little house!

## The Setter, An Aristocrat Among Dogs

(Continued from page 45)

factory around the average house. Many thoroughbred, pedigreed setters are to be had which have not the extreme nervous development of those of field trial stock, and it is from among these that your selection should be made. The Llewellyn strain is a good one, and dogs with a fair percentage of Laverack blood in their veins are also excellent. Many setters are of Gladstone stock, than which none is better.

In conclusion, treat your setter with due regard for his physical as well as mental nature. Remember that he is a dog which needs exercise, good food and wholesome surroundings in order to be at his best. A pine tree from the mountain top will not thrive in a mushroom cellar, nor will an English setter with an ancestry of open-air hunters succeed in a boudoir atmosphere of sachet powder and steam heat.

## NOTES of the GARDEN CLUBS

THE Garden Club of Illinois, founded 1912, is composed of 60 active members (women), and 15 honorary members, including men, representing several places near Chicago, notably Lake Forest. Ten meetings are held at private houses during the summer. An annual report is published in loose-leaf form for filing in note books. Twenty-eight members have a "specialty"—bulbs, novelties in perennials, wild flowers in gardens, bog-gardens, etc.—on which they become authorities.

The surplus from the gardens has been given to the Chicago City Garden Association. This year the Club is planning a weekly flower market in Market Square, Lake Forest, the proceeds to be used for municipal planting. Nearly \$3,000 was given in the last three years for planting the municipal gardens of Chicago. Last year five truck-loads of shrubs and plants were sent to beautify the temporary quarters of soldiers at Fort Sheridan. A competition is held for garden designs. Prizes are offered at horticultural shows.

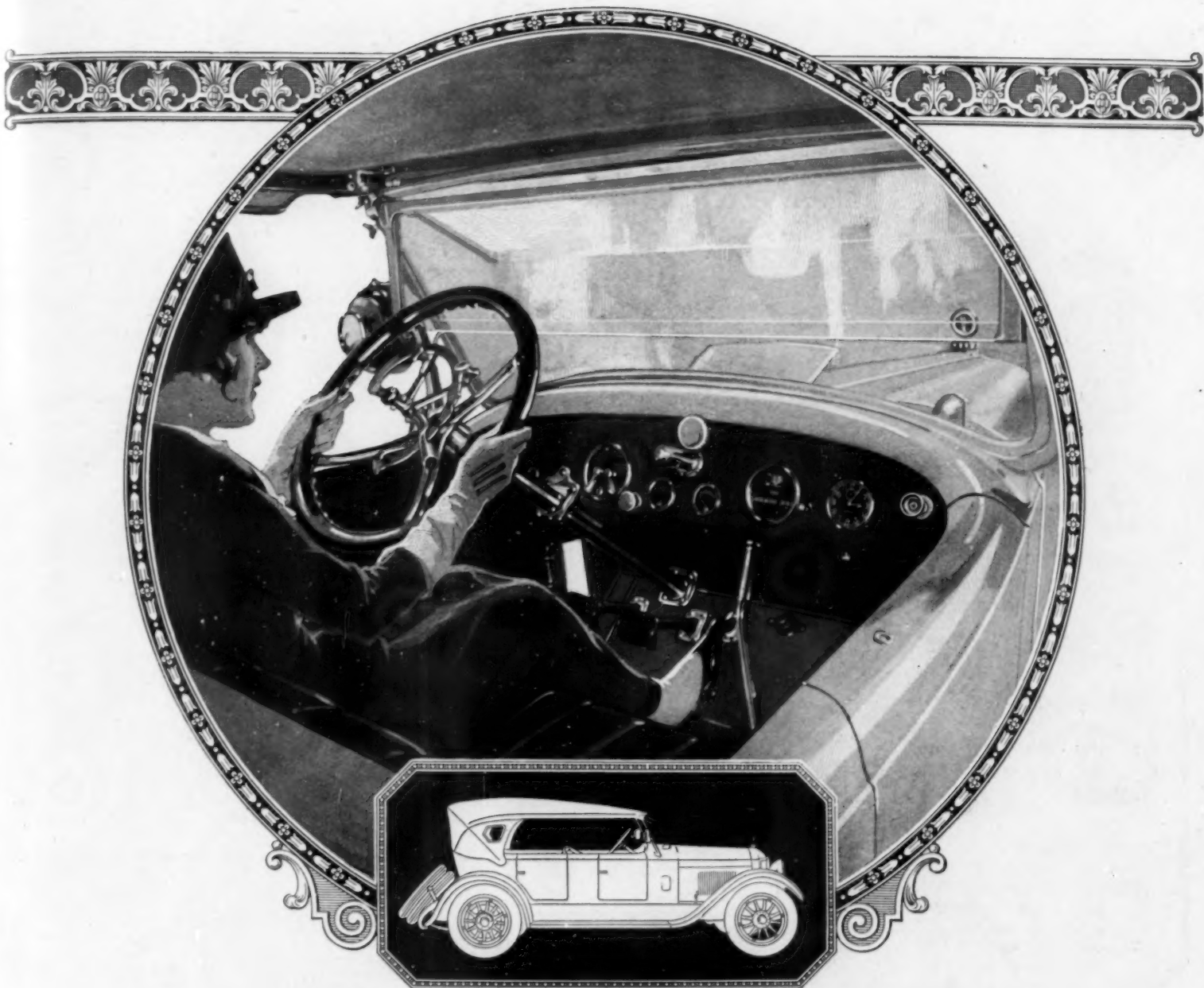
Among the most valuable accomplishments of the Club are the land-

scaping and planting of a beautiful park in Lake Forest and the establishing and conducting for two years in Lake Forest of a school of landscape architecture open to members of the Club and the College. This work was interrupted by the war. This spring the Club was addressed by Mr. Jens Jensen, landscape architect, on "Our Native Landscape". He advocates the naturalistic school, and the use of native vegetation rather than foreign.

THE Garden Club of Camden, Maine, founded 1913, jointly by summer and permanent residents, now numbers over 100 members, men and women. One of the presidents was a descendant of John Alden; another, Mr. C. Dederer Thompson, of New York. The president for 1920 is the daughter of Italian resident parents.

The Club has interested townspeople in civics, and secured a sprayer for the town's use, to preserve its trees. Representatives of the State Agricultural Department, and professional gardeners from large private estates, have given

(Continued on page 60)



THE dominant appeal of the Premier lies in its artistic wholeness. It is to this singleness of impression that the car owes its striking dignity and grace. Every component part of the Premier—from its wonderful aluminumized motor and its exclusive electrical gear-shift to its luxurious appointments, and its refinement of detail—lends

itself to this effect of unified completeness. The Premier has that distinctive quality of beautiful things—economy of design.

*En tour* in Europe or America, occupants of this well-poised car enthusiastically confess their feeling of confidence and reliance—their abiding sense of pride in ownership.

# PREMIER

MOTOR CORPORATION  
INDIANAPOLIS ••••• USA

THE ALUMINUM SIX WITH MAGNETIC GEAR SHIFT



## Notes of the Garden Clubs

(Continued from page 58)

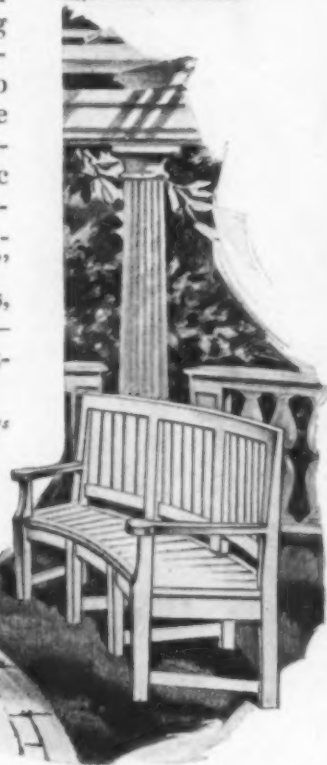


**F**ROM New England to California leading furniture stores are enabling their patrons to share in the nationwide vogue for Mathews Garden - Craft — the artistic outdoor furniture painstakingly fashioned of cypress, the "wood eternal." Chairs, tables, benches, hooded seats, trellises—all are shown in their displays.

*Do you wish us to send you the names of the stores in your vicinity?*

**THE MATHEWS MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio

New York Headquarters:  
**THE MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY**  
No. 3 West 47th Street



**Mathews GARDEN CRAFT**  
Furniture

practical talks on soil, fertilizers, preparation and use of insecticides, culture of small fruits, preservation of apple and elm trees. Opportunity for questioning the speakers was especially valuable. Local papers reported the addresses, enlarging the audience. The Club started school children in making bird houses, for which prizes were offered. The Camden Club has a wonderful region for roses and dahlias. Field days are held, and the flower show is staged in September.

**T**HE Garden Club of Williamsport, Pa., founded 1916, has 160 active and 40 associate members, including men and women. A new by-law permits also non-resident members. Meetings are held at private houses, from early February to early November. This year's program is printed in most artistic form with illustrations and quotations. Topics of lectures include the financial side of gardening, cultivation of special flowers, "Flower Arrangement" by Prof. E. A. White, of the Department of Floriculture, Cornell University; Historic, Italian and Australian Gardens, the two last illustrated with slides; Table-top Gardens, an Outdoor Pageant, a Flower Show, a Garden Mart, and finally slides of members' gardens. At the flower mart one May, 1,000 Dorothy Perkins' roses were sold in three-quarters of an hour. Five hundred shrubs, 100 trees, 600 perennials have been sold on one occasion.

The Club has interested residents in beautifying Williamsport. Interest has been aroused also in preservation of the lovely wild flowers so abundant in this region. A war garden was planted, contributions sent for re-orcharding France, and last year Liberty Bonds were bought which partially financed the Club's chief project this year—the planting, with some co-operation of money and labor from the next town, of twelve miles along an important highway. Trees, shrubs and vines will be planted first, and if the public respects the work, smaller plants and bulbs will be added later.

**T**HE Garden Club of Lawrence, L. I., founded 1912, has a membership "well over a hundred" open to men and women. The president for 1920 is Mr. Julian Hinkley. The Club is formed mostly of summer residents of Cedarhurst, Hewlett, Woodmere and Lawrence.

This year's program includes, besides lectures, a tulip, a peony and rose, and a chrysanthemum show, as well as one general fruit, flower and vegetable show. During the war the Club assisted in neighborhood war gardens. The Club dues support a scholarship at the School of Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pa.

**T**HE Garden Club of Ridgewood, N. J., formed in 1914, with eight members, by Mr. Robert L. Roe, afterwards president for four years, has now 300 members, all men, commuters, in a town of 8,000 population. This Club is said to be the largest of its kind in the United States, perhaps in the world. Evening meetings, which were held first in private houses, are now held in a public hall. Co-operative buying of seeds and other garden supplies was found to be so satisfactory that it has been extended to necessities for household use.

Shows are held in June and September, including vegetables, fruit, flowers and classes of artistic arrangement. General standards of gardening have been improved and advice on gardening published in the local papers. The real estate men declare the Club is the most valuable asset the town possesses. Each of a number of members grows over a hundred varieties of dahlias, and one

has 250 varieties. Hohokus, adjoining Ridgewood, has also a garden club of men, recently founded. The program for 1920 is confined to definite flower and shrub topics, beautifying Hohokus, arrangement of cut flowers, a garden night, field day, and a social night.

**T**HE Garden Club of Morristown, founded in 1912, has a membership of sixty, all women, which may be increased to 125. Meetings are held twice a month, from April to November. There are monthly exhibits of flowers, for which prizes are given. The topics for meetings this spring include iris growing and hybridizing, scientific grass growing, birds and insects, Italian gardens, shrubs and hardy plants. Lectures are given in the Public Library, admission by cards issued on application. The local papers report the lectures. The Club has given the Library books on gardening and vases which they keep filled with flowers. The Garden Club co-operates in the care of the grounds of the Community Club, and is affiliated with the Wildflower Association, interesting school children in the preservation of wild flowers.

**T**HE Park Garden Club of Flushing, Long Island, organized in 1914, has 100 active, 85 associate and 16 non-resident members, including men and women. Bi-monthly meetings, usually with lectures, are held throughout the year; also there are two field days, two flower shows, and informal flower exhibits. This June the Club in cooperation with the newest of the special flower societies, the American Iris Society, arranged a garden party and iris exhibit at the residence of the Club's President, Mrs. John W. Paris. In 1919, a quarterly bulletin was started, publishing the Club's program and records, also items of general garden interest. Some of the members are hybridizing, others write for publication. At the International Flower Show in New York, members of the Club made 19 entries, and received 13 prizes and 3 commendations. The Club has done public tree planting, aided in organizing other clubs, has cooperated with the Ridgewood Garden Club in lighting a 30-foot living Community Christmas tree and is affiliated with the Long Island Council of Women's Clubs, American Rose, and American Dahlia Societies.

**T**HE Garden Club of Lenox, organized in 1911, has a membership of 93 men and women, many of them owners of the finest places in Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Pittsfield, Lenox, etc. Mr. Thomas Shields Clarke, the sculptor and painter, is an ex-president. Meetings are held fortnightly from July to October. Original work is done by the members in designing miniature gardens and in writing papers. In 1918 the Club subscribed \$1,000 to support a Unit of the Women's Land Army, has endeavored to protect the native flora and forests of the Berkshire Hills, and awards prizes to school children of the country for the best bird-houses.

**T**HE Garden Club of Dutchess and Orange Counties, New York, includes men and women. The President is Dr. E. L. Partridge, of New York. Meetings are held during the summer, and an occasional winter lecture is arranged in New York. Members contribute many of the papers for the Club program. This Club was organized by the late Mrs. Fairchild, formerly Mrs. Ely, author of "A Woman's Hardy Garden." Mrs. Verplanck, who lectures before garden clubs, and Miss Mary R. Jay, Garden Architect, are other members.

(Continued on page 62)

<sup>55</sup> This is a  
Studebaker  
Year <sup>99</sup>

# Studebaker

## SERIES 20 BIG-SIX

Power—plenty of it, yet under the instant control of the driver. Quick acceleration—wonderful pulling power at low engine speed—sixty miles or better in high. The BIG-SIX gives you everything you expect in a high class automobile.

60-H. P. detachable-head motor; 126-inch wheelbase, insuring ample room for seven adults. All Studebaker Cars are equipped with Cord Tires—another Studebaker precedent

*Ask the Studebaker Dealer what Gasoline and Tire Mileage BIG-SIX owners are getting*

### LIGHT-SIX

Touring Car . . . \$1485  
Landau-Roadster . . 1850  
Sedan . . . . . 2450  
F. O. B. South Bend

### SPECIAL-SIX

Touring Car . . . \$1875  
2-Passenger Roadster 1875  
4-Passenger Roadster 1875  
Coupe . . . . . 2850  
Sedan . . . . . 2950  
F. O. B. Detroit

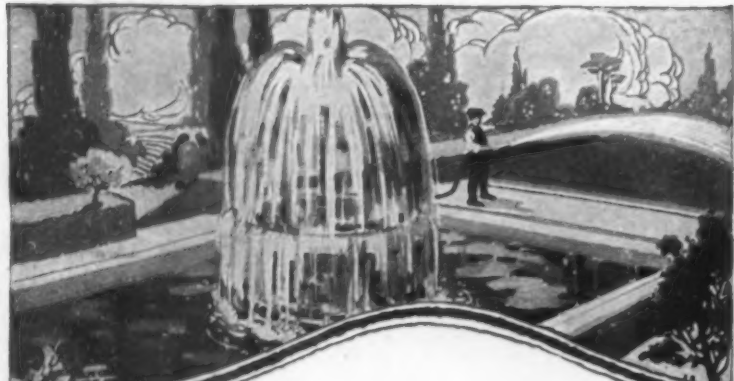
### BIG-SIX

Touring Car . . . \$2350  
F. O. B. Detroit



## Notes of the Garden Clubs

(Continued from page 60)



## Safeguard the beauty of your lawn and grounds

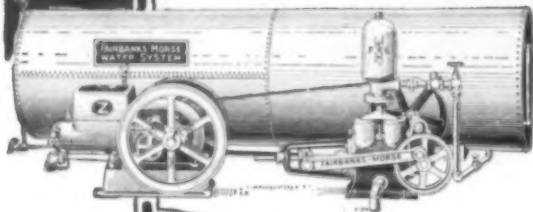
**YOU** protect your lawn and grounds when you have available a constant supply of running water. The withering heat of torrid summer days does not leave its mark on grounds that are kept well-watered.

A Fairbanks-Morse "Typhoon" water system will protect your grounds at low cost. A safeguard against fire, also. Provides all the running water you want for baths, laundry, stock, barns and fountains.

Operated by famous "Z" engine that runs on kerosene as well as gasoline with low up-keep cost. Easily and simply operated. See your local dealer, who can tell you which size is best suited for your home.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO

New York Baltimore Boston



**THE** Gardeners of Montgomery and Delaware Counties, Pa., are 40 women, all doing personal garden work, who meet sixteen times a year. The Club operated a Farm Unit during the war, and has cooperated with other clubs in organizing Flower Shows and Community Gardens, etc., which later became self-managing.

**THE** Garden Club of Hartford, Connecticut, organized in 1916, has a limited membership of 35 women who all work in their gardens. Monthly meetings are held excepting July and August. Members exchange plants and write many papers for their meetings. The Club has planted the grounds of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, and also of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. This year the Club plans to visit the Arnold Arboretum.

**THE** Garden Club of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, organized in 1915, is composed of 105 men and women. Mr. R. M. Saltonstall has just retired as President. Meetings are held approximately once a month from November to May; also there are field days in the Spring, and an annual flower show.

Mr. E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, who has introduced thousands of plants from China into this country, is among the eminent men who have addressed the Club. Miss Marian C. Coffin, landscape architect, spoke in April on "Spring Planting." In May, Miss Edna Cutter delivered "A Message from the Farm Women." Many members work in their gardens, and some have hybridized orchids. The Club established a community canning kitchen during the war and contributed through the Royal Horticultural Society of England for the benefit of distressed Belgian horticulturists. Recently the Club has assisted in fitting up the dormitories of Amherst Agricultural College.

**THE** Rumson (N. J.) Garden Club, organized about 1914, has 150 men and women members, mostly summer residents of seven or eight settlements, including Seabright, Rumson, Red Bank, Monmouth Beach, Elberon, Oakhurst, etc. Gardens thus vary from the walled sunken garden of Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, within 100 feet of the ocean, to elaborate plantations in the sheltered inland areas. Meetings are held monthly from June to November, usually with lectures by professionals, but some original papers are read by members. Mrs. S. A. Broun, author of "Gardens to Color and Individual Gardens" and who lectures on "Old English Herb Gardens," is a member of the Rumson Club. This year besides several field days and monthly flower exhibits, there will be two flower shows. The President, Mrs. George Ward, Jr., has given special attention to the premium list which was referred to Professor Nash

of the New York Botanical Gardens and professional gardeners. The Club has been helpful with a woman's cooperative training farm, and has especially encouraged children's gardens, in which Mrs. Howard Borden, one of the founders of the Club, is particularly interested. This season there will be a paid supervisor and an entertainment for the children when the prizes are awarded. Among new committees are the Tree-planting, Lantern Slides (of members' gardens) and the Plants Bargain Committee. The last is to offer surplus seedlings, etc., from the larger places to small householders at small prices.

**THE** Garden Club of Albemarle County, Virginia, organized in 1911, has 50 members, all women, who meet monthly. There are plant sales in May and September, and an autumn flower show. A "Curb Market" was conducted during the war. At present the Club is engaged in replanting the old Schele de Vere Garden situated on the grounds of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

**THE** Garden Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, organized in 1914, has 30 members, all women, but includes men in its list of associate and honorary members. Meetings are held every month in the year, at which there are exhibits of forced plants and bulbs as well as outdoor grown flowers, fruits and vegetables. The opening lecture this year was by Mr. Underwood on "New England Gardens." Mrs. Samuel H. Taft, President of the Club, is also regional vice-president of the American Iris Society for Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan. Mrs. Taft has created many valuable dahlias, some of which she has named for her Club members. Mrs. Charles Anderson and Mrs. James Perkins have also specialized in dahlias, Mr. John Wareham in iris, and Mr. Carl H. Krippeford in daffodils and lilacs. Miss Isabelle Pendleton, another member, is a graduate of the Lothrop School of Landscape Gardening. By permission of the Park Commission, one year the Club held a flower fête in Eden Park, selling everything connected with gardening, from gloves and weeders to bird baths and trees. The proceeds were used for beautifying the city streets and road-sides. In 1915 the Club sold 9,000 pink rose bushes at cost (10 cents each), the school children buying 3,000. In 1916, 10,000 Dorothy Perkins' rose bushes were sold in three hours, and two weeks later, thousands more were bought and planted all over Cincinnati. On the Wooster Pike the Club has naturalized 50,000 daffodils, 10,000 iris, and planted thousands of flowering shrubs. To quote Mrs. Taft, "The Garden Club is directly responsible for placing flower boxes in the windows of all the business houses and shops along the main thoroughfares."

ELLEN P. CUNINGHAM.





# GERMAN IRIS

The splendid effect to be had with German Iris is well shown by the illustration below. They are among the most beautiful hardy plants grown and are of the easiest culture.

We make a specialty of Iris and our collection of all varieties hardy enough for this climate include Japanese, German, Pomila, Siberian Interegna, and native. Irises are best planted early in September. Order now and we will send them at the proper time for planting.

**Named varieties, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10.00 per 100, unless otherwise noted.**

**Mixed varieties, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.**

- Aurea.** A pure, rich, deep yellow; extra-large flower, distinct and beautiful. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.
- Canary-Bird.** Standards and falls pale yellow. 25 cts. each.
- Carlotta Patti.** Standards lemon-yellow; falls same, veined reddish brown; dwarf. 1
- Dalmatica.** Delicate lavender. Tall, vigorous plant, with very large flower; one of the finest of all Irises. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
- Darius.** Yellow and lilac; large flowers.
- Donna Maria.** White, tinged lilac.
- Florentina alba.** Silvery white; early.
- Fragrans.** Lovely white, edged with violet.
- Gracchus.** Standards yellow; falls crimson, reticulated white, with yellow margins. 25 cts. each.
- Her Majesty.** Lovely rose-pink; a variety of great distinction and beauty. 35 cts. each.
- King of Iris.** (New.) A striking novelty, with flowers of perfect form, the standard clear lemon-yellow; falls deep satiny brown, with a broad border of golden-yellow. 50 cts. each.
- Lucretius.** Standards white, delicately shaded blue; falls velvety violet-purple.
- La Tendre.** Standards white, tinted lavender; falls light purple.
- Lohengrin.** (New.) Foliage and flower of gigantic size, of a deep violet-mauve. 50 cts. each.

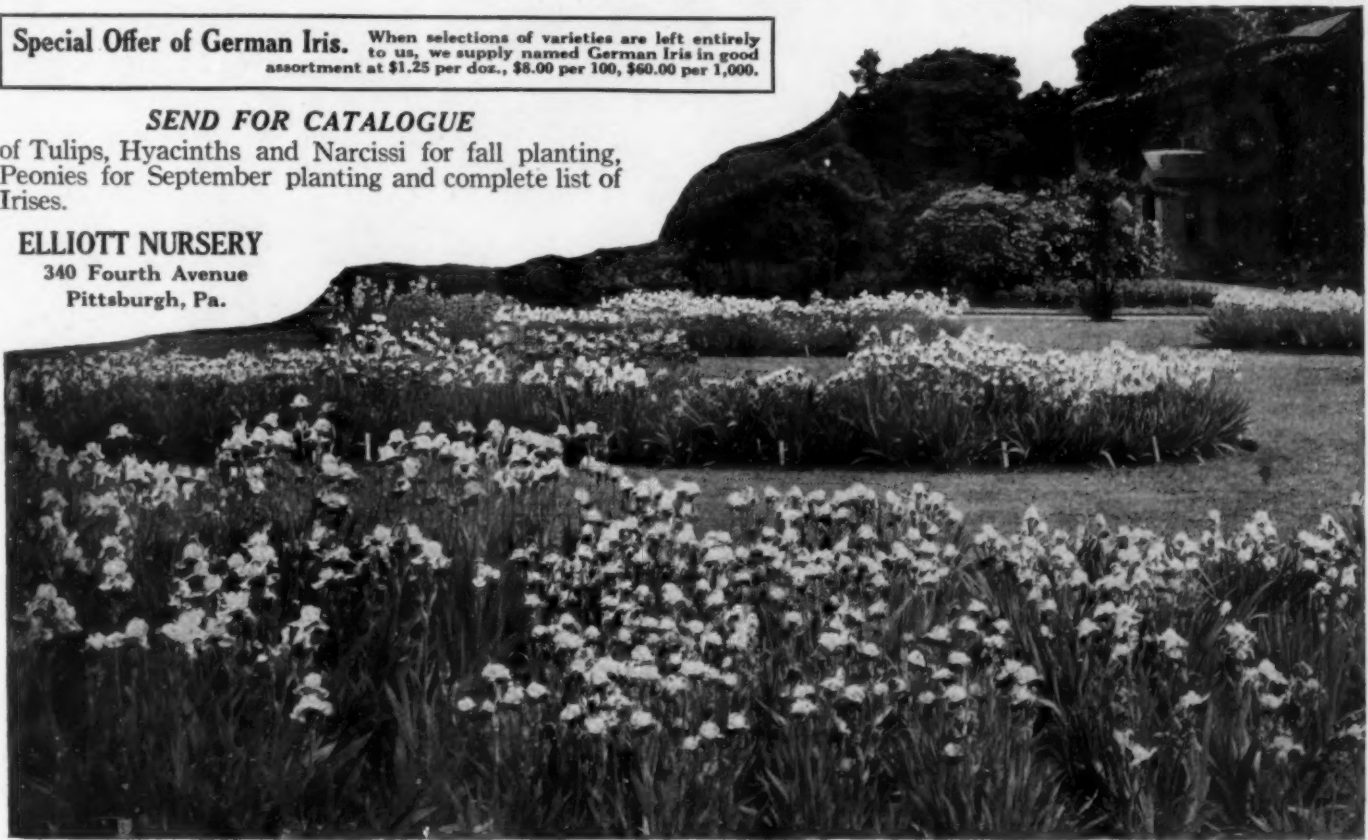
- Loreley.** (New). Perfect shaped flowers, falls of a deep ultra-marine-blue, more or less veined with creamy-white and bordered sulphur-yellow; the standards are a pale sulphur-yellow, making a beautiful contrast. 50 cts. each.
- Madame Chereau.** Pearly white, daintily edged with lavender.
- Nibelungen.** (New). Standards fawn-yellow, falls violet-blue, with fawn margin; distinct and pretty. 50 cts. each.
- Oroya.** Standards light purple; falls dark purple, upper half reticulated white.
- Parisienne.** Deep purple; dwarf.
- Princess Victoria Louise.** (New). Standards pure sulphur-yellow; falls rich plum-color, with cream-colored edges. A new and distinct combination of colors. 50 cts. each.
- Queen of the Gypsies.** Standards bronze; falls light purple.
- Queen of May.** Lovely rose-lilac. 25 cts. each.
- Rhein Nixe.** Standards pure white; falls deep violet-blue, with white margins, will attain a height of 3 feet, with many-branched stems. 50 cts. each.
- Stylosa Innocenza.** Exquisitely beautiful, almost pure white flowers, tinted with blue and yellow; a color never before obtainable in German Irises. 35 cts. each.

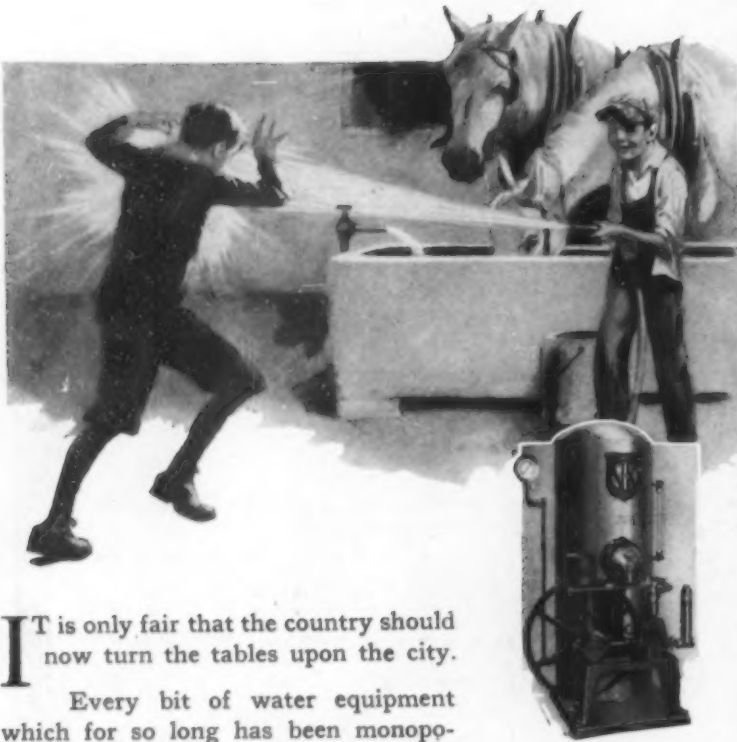
**Special Offer of German Iris.** When selections of varieties are left entirely to us, we supply named German Iris in good assortment at \$1.25 per doz., \$8.00 per 100, \$60.00 per 1,000.

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE**

of Tulips, Hyacinths and Narcissi for fall planting, Peonies for September planting and complete list of Irises.

**ELLIOTT NURSERY**  
340 Fourth Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pa.





**I**T is only fair that the country should now turn the tables upon the city.

Every bit of water equipment which for so long has been monopolized by those who have city water pressure is now within the reach of the country, making it, with its natural advantages, an ideal home not alone for children, but for everybody.

A V-K Water Supply System will take care of any problem of water distribution anywhere, furnishing a standard water pressure of 50 pounds,—enough to throw a stream over the house.

It protects against fire and drouth. It saves labor. It beautifies the surroundings. It extends the home-builder's territory enormously.

No matter what Electric lighting system you install, be sure to buy a V-K Water Supply System for best results.

The coupon, filled out, will bring necessary details about all types of V-K Systems, including systems for supplying soft water to city homes.

Electric, Gasoline or Kerosene power at an average operating cost of one cent per day

**V-K**  
WATER  
SUPPLY  
SYSTEMS

**THE VAILE-KIMES COMPANY**

Dept. G-820 DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

*The largest manufacturers of domestic water supply systems*

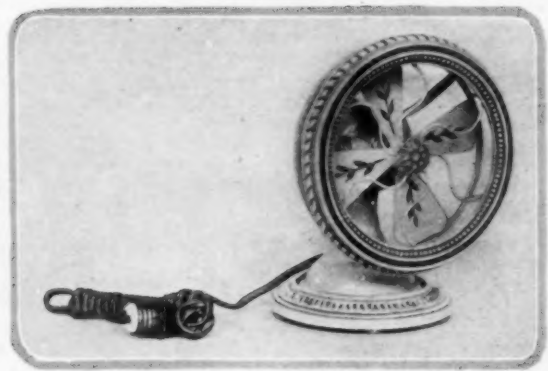


**Mail this Coupon Today**

The Vaile-Kimes Co., Dept. G-820, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.  
Gentlemen: Please send details of V-K Water Supply Systems at once.

Yours truly .....

Address .....



*The electric fan comes in many decorative designs to suit the color of the room. Courtesy of The Edison Co.*

**Good Air in the Home**

*(Continued from page 53)*

air agitators such as fans, etc. The theory is that, as the pores of our skin exude moisture, the body is comforted and cooled and the nervous system stimulated by its evaporation which is effected more readily by constantly moving air. Moving air, however, does not mean a draught.

In the ideally "atmosphered" house, the doors and windows are ideally placed so that the warm air exits from the top of the room and the cold air comes in from the lower parts of the rooms (such as lower windows or well placed air intakes). Thus, the air is moving without the least draught.

But why do humans need special air treatment? For the simple fact that human beings have different capacities for air consumption, or converting the air inhaled into carbon dioxide as it is exhaled. Scientists have found that a woman exhales 600 cubic feet of carbon dioxide per hour; young men, 614; young women, 453; boys, 363; girls, 343.

Consequently the air has to be constantly renewed. In the average room the average air change is one to two times per hour. In the well-built house it is two to three—due to fireplaces, windows, doors, etc.

The requisites for good ventilation are:

1. Equable temperature from about 60° to 65° Fahrenheit, and the moderate relative humidity or moisture of 45° to 60°. In order to keep the room moist in winter it is well to keep a pan of water on the radiator. Regular humidifiers can be bought for this purpose.

2. Clear air, free from impurities such as dust, insects, oily vapors, soot, etc.

3. Odorless air, free from gases and vapors.

4. Air in motion; but the motion must be accomplished without those objectionable blasts of wind that so frequently startle you in some houses which are supposed to have the most up-to-date equipment.

Air is no mysterious chemical combination. It is a mechanical mixture of 21 parts of nitrogen, 79 parts of oxygen, from 0 to 4% of moisture, and usually 4 parts of carbon dioxide gas per 10,000 parts of air. So it need not distress anyone to effect a good clean supply of air and equip the

house with some of the steadily improving devices now on the market.

**The Places to Ventilate**

Any device to be useful to the home must, of course, be convenient, economical, safe to operate, and durable.

Let us begin with the kitchen; for there ventilation is more necessary than any place else in the house.

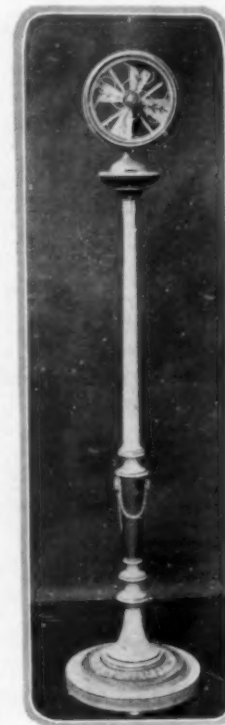
Not only is it difficult to keep the kitchen in equable temperature, but to have it cool often means a draft, and a draft means a cold for the cook, and a cold for the cook means danger to the whole household.

Then there are odors from the kitchen. These are continually getting loose, unless the door of the kitchen is kept closed (which is trying) and infecting the house prematurely with the taste of dinner. All of which is uncomfortable and gives the home a commonplace tenementy atmosphere. Your home may be judged by its amount of laundry and cooking odors! The fewer, the better. Did you ever think of that?

The cellar is another important room to keep well aired and should be provided with windows and doors to formulate a current of air. Pantry and laundry, too, should be built with ventilation in view, in order that, as in the kitchen, these rooms can be kept sweet and savory at all times and under all ordinary conditions.

Without extra ventilation apparatus, the ordinary air in a room cools, and as it cools, it falls, and as it falls it is heated and rises again—keeping up a rotary circulation. Remembering this fact, we can put into operation in our homes these simple practices:

1. Lower windows from top and bottom so that the warm air will go out at top and cold air come in at bottom, starting the circulation of air.
2. If not too draughty, have a door open opposite the windows, or use a draught board which can be easily placed on window sill to curb the draught.
3. Cool moist air can



*Fan standard in painted wood. Edison*

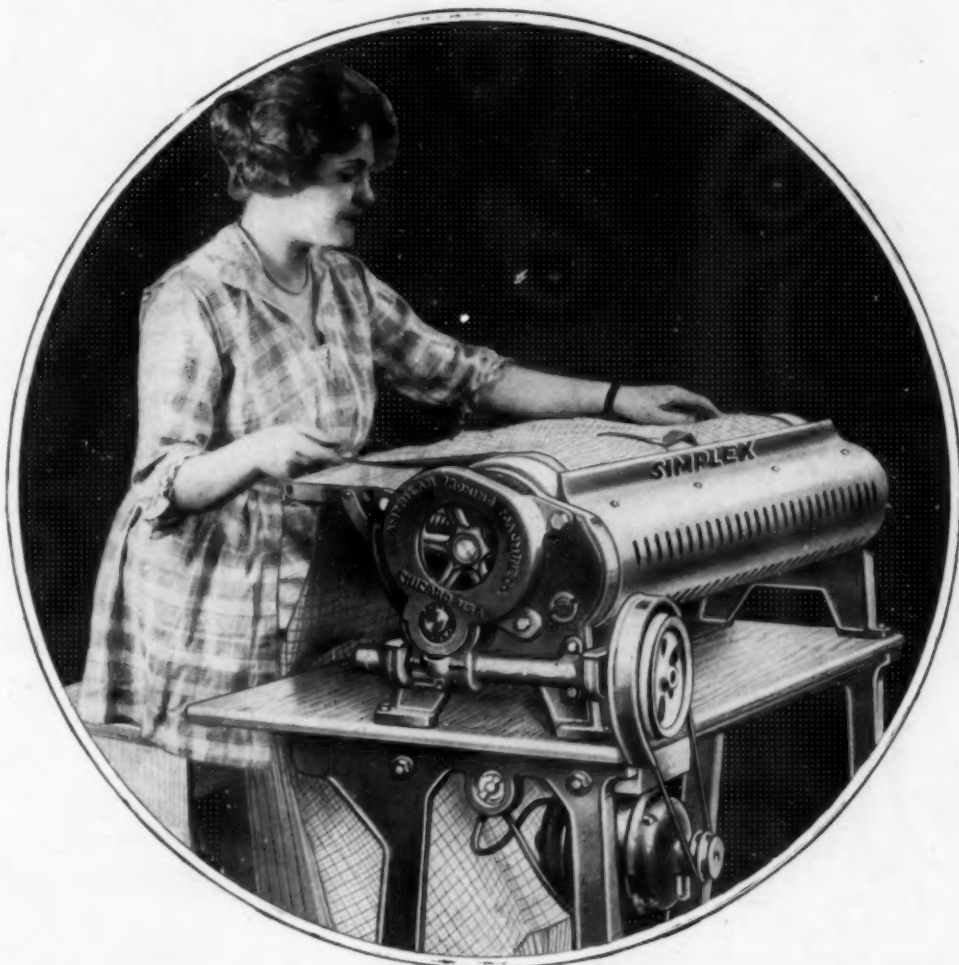
*(Continued on page 66)*

## Economically - Easily - Perfectly

Iron the Simplex way! Family ironings are finished quickly, at a great saving in fuel, help and laundry bills when you own this practical, helpful appliance.

The work with a Simplex is easy, interesting and wonderfully satisfactory. Ironing Day is reduced

to a short hour or two at the most. With a little practice, you can iron almost anything on the Simplex—but a few fancy frills or ruffles. And pieces come through with a beautiful fresh gloss and straight edges that the best hand ironing can not equal!



The Simplex Ironer is a very simple machine—perfect mechanically. It irons by just a touch of your fingers to the unique automatic feed-board that has made the Simplex famous. You can sit and iron at it!

The cost of a Simplex is more than covered the first year by the weekly savings it effects.

Operated by electricity, heated by gas, gasoline or electricity. The Simplex is suited to apartment, house or farm-home use. Already 250,000 in use. We are very glad to answer letters of inquiry.

### AMERICAN IRONING MACHINE CO.

512-168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Eastern Sales Office: 70 W. 45th St., New York.

Pacific Coast Office: 431 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Factories at Algonquin, Ill.

*We also make Ironing machines and laundry equipment for laundries, hotels, institutions and factories.*

# SIMPLEX IRONER

"The Best Ironer"

*It is a mark of intelligent house-keeping to possess a SIMPLEX IRONER*



## FREE YOUR HOME from Embarrassing Cooking Odors

How many times have you been embarrassed by having visitors find your home permeated with the penetrating odors from cooking—that heavy “dead” atmosphere that resists even the open windows and lingers for hours after. How often must you, because of this, deny your family their favorite dishes. Keep your home atmosphere always as sweet as the outdoor air by installing an



in the window or wall. It quickly draws out the strongest odors. Make your kitchen a joy spot to work in—feel the stimulation of cooking where the air is always thrillingly fresh, clean, sweet—free from the unpleasant mixture of cooking odors, the oppressive smokey, steamy air and heat.

Moderate in cost. Connects with any electric light socket. Easily installed in part of window or simple wall opening. Costs but a cent an hour. Fully guaranteed. Go to your hardware or electrical dealer and see the ILG Kitchen Ventilator demonstrated: or write us direct for illustrated literature.

The ILG is the only fully enclosed self-cooled ventilating fan—in use in many thousands of restaurants, hotels, homes, offices, stores, theatres, factories, etc.

**ILG Electric Ventilating Co.**  
160 Whiting Street - Chicago, Illinois

## Good Air in the Home

(Continued from page 64)

- be had often by hanging up a damp sheet and rewetting it as it dries.
4. Fireplaces with small or large fires in them cause air current.
  5. In some rooms which have a grated air intake cut into the walls near the radiators, the air circulation is effected easily.
  6. Give the risen hot air a chance to get out of the top of room, and give the cold air a chance to come in at the bottom of room—and keep it agitated—this is about the best advice for fulfilling the general requirements.

With the new ventilators, cookery odors, draughts, smoke, steamy vapors, smudges collecting over walls, curtains, etc., are obviated because they are all dissipated and sent flying to the big outdoors. Its blowers blow out the bad air, and its fans agitate the new air which comes in to take its place. The

apparatus, which is simplicity itself to operate, is attached to the ordinary lamp socket and placed in effective places. The improved motors are enclosed and almost frictionless in action, which means the minimum wear and tear and no cost for repairs. Some of the motors are self-cooled, which also does away with wear and hot-boxes.

There are various kinds of fans which may be used. Those which change their direction in process of revolution are good. But whatever kind you use, it should be so placed as not to make draughts. The steady movement of air is the only thing necessary.

In the study where it is necessary to have light and air and no draught to blow papers away, the ventilator, which may be put on the window sill over the radiator, thus obviating the uncertain winds coming rashly through the open window, will prove a boon to the writer or housewife.

## The Art of the Ancient Medalists

(Continued from page 37)

sider what that good gossip Pinkerton wrote (and what his good neighbor James Dodsley in Pall Mall printed for him in 1784): “The principal and most legitimate source of pleasure arising from the science of medals is their workmanship. The motives of delight, which owe their origin to the other efforts of imitative art, will here likewise of course predominate. A philosophic enquiry into the prime causes of our pleasures arising from art, though it would make an admirable subject for a treatise, yet were in this place foreign and impertinent. . . .

“The chief and most rational amusement, therefore, which springs from this study, originates from the strength and spirit, from the finish and beauty, which the engraver had displayed.

“But besides this, there are many other sources of entertainment in the science of medals. Such is the personal acquaintance which, so to speak, it gives us with all the great men of former times. Nothing can well be more amusing than to read history, with contemporary coins before you. It brings the actions, in a manner, before our eyes; and we fit, as in a theatre, with the actors before us.

“Portraits have been always very interesting to mankind; and I doubt not but the love of them gave rise, not only to painting, but to sculpture. Nowhere are they to be found so ancient, so numerous, so well preserved, as in medals. For a knowledge which, though unimportant, is yet, to our trifling natures, most interesting, namely, that of the form and features of those whose virtues and talents almost surpassed humanity, we are indebted to this science only. Lawgivers, monarchs, warriors, authors, all pass as in a fairy review before us. . . .

“To this satisfaction we may add that of beholding, in lively portraiture, the various dresses, manners, and customs, religious and civil ceremonies; in short, the very form and pressure of the times of the ancients. Medals almost present an history of manners, an article but very lately cultivated, yet perhaps the most useful and interesting of all the provinces of history.”

### Medals vs. Coins

The coins of ancient and of medieval times do, of course, present a wonderful field for study and are of absorbing interest. So, too, are Renaissance coins, and subsequent issues have their devotees. But those commemorative pieces, struck or cast for extraordinary pur-

poses or occasions (and not in circulation as money), to which we give the name medal in contradistinction to the name coin, shall here occupy our immediate attention, and particularly those medals of the period of the Italian Renaissance which have not been surpassed in medallist art either for interest or artistic quality.

The very zenith of the art of the medal was reached between the middle of the 15th Century and the end of the 16th. Undoubtedly the greatest masters of the plastic arts in ancient Greece applied their talents to medallist design, and so, too, did some of the greatest Italian masters centuries later.

### Superiority of Italian Medalists

While medallist art found its heyday in the two great schools of the Renaissance period—Italian and German (Germany borrowed the art of medal casting from Italy)—the Italian masters exhibited superior taste and respect for the limitations of the circular form of the usual medal, developing an artistic expression consistent with it. While one does not find the Italian medal of the Renaissance exhibiting the perfect beauty of the finest Greek coins of the ages that preceded them, a certain nobility and grandeur of conception, relevance of subject-matter, fine composition, a lack of that foreshortening which Cretan engravers, for instance, employed in order to crowd as much as possible within the circle, and “Emphasis of purpose,” as some one has put it, mark the Italian medals of the Renaissance as noble works of art which deserve more popular appreciation and study than they have as yet received.

Alberti's portrait medal of himself (in the Dreyfous Collection, Paris), is one of the first of Italian medals, if not the earliest, probably dating about 1435. The German medal begins in 1453, the English in 1480, the Spanish in 1503, the Dutch in 1566.

“The first Italian medals,” says Warwick Wroth, F.S.A., “must, indeed, be reckoned as a new artistic product of their time: the processes by which they are made are not those of the older coin or medallion engravers, and they are, at first, entirely unofficial in character. It is only by degrees that the medal becomes more or less official, and is employed to commemorate public events. The earlier specimens of Italian workmanship were not intended to commemorate events or even to do honor to illustrious men after their decease;

(Continued on page 68)



Face Brick Bungalow, South Side, Chicago



**"THE STORY OF BRICK"**

An artistic booklet with attractive illustrations and useful information for all who intend to build. *The Romance of Brick, Extravagance of Cheapness, Comparative Costs, How to Finance the Building of a Home, are a few of the subjects treated. Your copy is awaiting your request.*

**Beautiful, Durable and Economical Homes**

**T**HERE is a popular notion, inherited from earlier decades, that Face Brick is too expensive a material for the average home.

True, Face Brick, backed up with common brick or hollow tile, does cost more than the frailer structures of wood or stucco or frame, but it costs only a little more and, from every point of view, is worth much more.

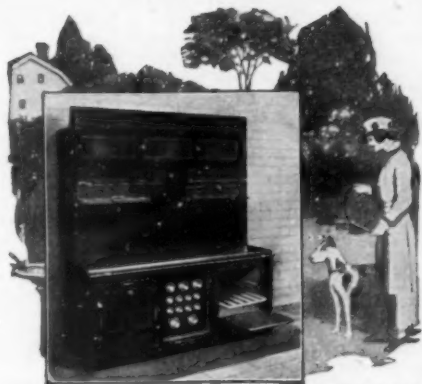
Besides, its structural durability and artistic beauty create economic advantages that save you money and in the end actually reduce the cost of your Face Brick house below that of the less substantial structures.

The items that enter into this reduction are upkeep, depreciation, fire-safety and lower insurance rates, and comfort with resulting advantages to health.

These matters are all fully discussed in "The Story of Brick." Send for it now.

**American Face Brick Association**

1121 Westminster Building · Chicago, Illinois



Electric Range designed for Harding Allen, Barre, Mass. L. W. Briggs Co., Architects.

**Electricity — Cool and Clean**

Keep your kitchen cool, comfortable and clean. Your Deane Electric Range, being heavily insulated, permits but little heat to escape into the kitchen. As there is no flame you will not have smoke and soot to discolor utensils and kitchen walls.

**Deane French Range**

No matches are required; just turn a convenient switch and your heat is on high, medium, or low, as desired. It soon reaches a temperature suitable for roasting, baking, or boiling. You may then turn down the current and the heat will continue.

Deane Electric Ranges, like our other types, are made to order. We study your requirements and then submit our suggestions.

No matter what your local conditions are, we can design a Deane Range that will fill them to your entire satisfaction.

A few of the many ranges designed and built by us, are shown in "The Heart of the Home," our portfolio of special Deane Ranges made for various fuels.

Tell us your requirements and ask for "The Heart of the Home."

**BRAMHALL, DEANE CO.**  
263-265 West 36<sup>th</sup> St. New York, N.Y.

**KAUFFMAN Radiator Shields**

will  
**PROTECT DECORATIONS**  
and  
ADD to the **APPEARANCE**  
of YOUR ROOMS

Thousands in use.  
They catch the dust and hold it.  
Adds humidity also if you want it.

GLASS,  
MARBLE,  
OR  
METAL  
TOPS



**KAUFFMAN ENGINEERING CO.**  
ST. LOUIS U. S. A.



# Vases for Flowers

Portfolio of Designs  
Upon Request

Lily Vase  
of  
Silver

Mark H-G-M-8-20  
Sizes 8 to 18 inches  
in height

Vases Designed—  
any degree of importance.  
Sketches Submitted

J. E. Caldwell & Co.  
Jewelers Silversmiths Stationers  
Philadelphia

## The Art of the Ancient Medalists

(Continued from page 66)

they were destined rather to serve the purpose of the painted portrait or of the modern photograph. The noble families of the time welcomed with a natural eagerness this new art, which not only portrayed their features with all the power of painting, but which rendered them in a material which was readily available for transmission from friend to friend."

### Vittore Pisano

Vittore Pisano of Verona must stand forth as the greatest of these early masters of the medal. From 1439-1449 he devoted his skill to productions of this sort, some thirty examples from his hand being extant. As his medals often bear the signature "OPUS PISANI PICTORIS", we have in this a reference to Pisano's position as a painter—his St. Eustache in the National Gallery will be recalled by the reader.

It must be remembered that medallist engraving, which attained perfection with the Greeks, had reached a sorry and miserable state during the Middle Ages. Pisano and his successors lifted medallist art from this mire of deterioration, lending to it their training in painting and in sculpture. As the large medals of these new masters were not possible from dies such as were known to the mechanical processes of their time, nearly all the early medals (and many 16th Century medals as well) were cast in metal from molds instead of being struck from engraved dies.

"The first Italian medallists," says Wroth, "made their models from the life in wax-working, in fact, as did the sculptor of bronze who modelled in clay—and from these wax-models they prepared, by a careful and elaborate process, a mold into which the metal was finally poured."

Pisano's first distinguished follower was Matteo Pasti, of Verona, whose work begins about 1446. Then there was Sperandio, who made many medals for the Este and the Bentivoglio. In the 15th Century there also comes Giovanni Boldu, with Guacciotti, Enzola, Melioli, Lixignolo, Pollaiuola and others, precursors of Pomedello, Spinelli, Benvenuto Cellini, Francia, Ronano, Cara-

dossa, Valerio Belli, Lione Lioni, Pastorino of Siena, Pier Paolo Galeotti, Annibaldi Fontano, Jacopo da Trezzo, Alessandro Vittoria, Federigo Bonazagona, Lodovico Leoni and the rest.

Vassari tells us that Francia's medals obtained for him "not only immortality and fame, but likewise very handsome presents", and we know from Cellini's Autobiography what store Cellini set by his medallist productions. Pastorino's many portrait-medals were most distinguished in quality. "He has copied all the world," said Vassari, "and persons of all kinds, great nobles, distinguished artists, and persons of unknown or of low degree." Truly it has been remarked that we have in the Italian Renaissance medals (few of which commemorate events, portraiture being their main purpose), an astonishing series of portraits in which the chief actors in the tragedies and comedies of their times pass before us.

### Decline of the Art

Italian medals decline in merit with the beginning of the 17th Century. G. F. Hill, the English authority, says "The decay of the medal was assisted by another development which craftsmen like Cellini, so proud of their improvements of old methods, doubtless hailed as the greatest technical advance of the age. A few bold spirits of the 15th Century such as Enzola of Parma, following the example of the artist of the Carrara medals of 1390, had attempted to employ engraved dies, and hammers or striking machinery for making medals. But the process of casting fortunately held its ground until the 16th Century. By that time the machinery had been so greatly improved that many medallists began to employ it. Once the labor of engraving and punching the dies was over, an indefinite number of specimens could be produced without the troublesome preparation of fresh molds, and, more important still, without the subsequent chasing which was necessary in almost every case to remove the imperfections left by the process of casting." Extreme finish resulted from the die method, but dryness and hardness resulted in this more mechanical process.

## Where The Sign Still Swings

(Continued from page 47)

bar-keeper, discreetly keeping both hands below the bar, gestured with a wink and a crooked elbow towards a door that led out again, whither the guide propelled her with accelerated gait, quite neglecting the door-casings.

She was proudly told that no one seemed to know the exact age of the Flagstaff Inn, formerly called the Chester Cross-roads House, but that the masons imported to build the Brick House, now the Chester House Hotel, down the street, were boarded at the Cross-roads hostel, and that was in 1812 or thereabouts. Dr. Green could tell her more, but Dr. Green was never found, for hunger prevailed, and just out of Chester the luncheon kit was unpacked.

Mendham yielded a wealth of sketching treasure right on the four-corners. We made for the bare-swept and lonely bar-room of the Black Horse Inn, where lounded the proprietor to whom until recently, thirty-three years of possession had given no such opportunity for leisure. This older house had suffered much by being modernized. Seventeen thirty-five is the date claimed of its erection, and over the bar hangs a series of pictures showing the desecration to which it has been submitted in the years of its existence. It is now, undoubtedly, a neat country hotel with no frills about it, and the old stable yard is bare of

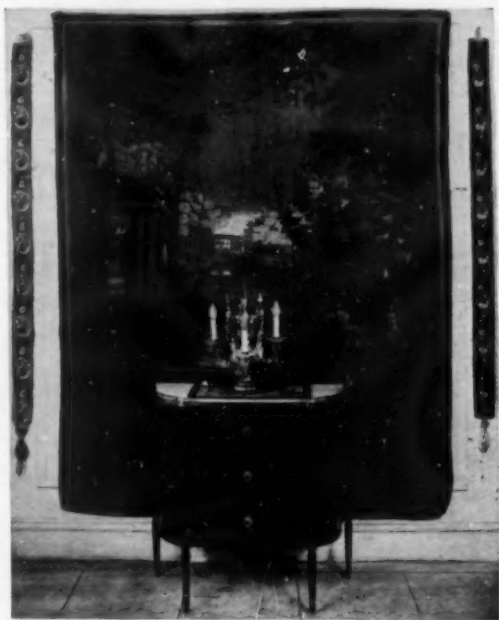
wagons and teams. Gone, whither, are the trucksters and drovers who frequented its tap-room until scarce a year ago?

No one had prepared us for the shadow-flecked Phoenix House across the street, and we blundered into it, thinking to find possibly, a musty parlor and a dark-painted uninteresting interior, but surprise and joy awaited us. Cool, long, gray-painted rooms presented a neutral background for the effective placing of most beautiful old furniture, and charming arrangement of garden flowers. Quaint chintzes, sparingly used, exquisite orderliness, and all the calm invitation to repose of soul and body a motorist could desire but rarely finds, were miraculously present.

Up through the wide hall swept a beautifully proportioned spiral staircase, with spindles and rail so delicately slender that their survival is a thing of note. The bedrooms were delightfully adequate, with an air of sturdy comfort in the deep mahogany dressers, the rag rugs, and the attractive chairs. The beds were modern reproductions of the old designs, but gained thereby, perhaps, an added charm.

We returned to the end of Washington's route, at Morristown, full of historical interest but lacking somewhat in picturesque inns, and so on to Madison

(Continued on page 70)



# MISS SWIFT

11 EAST 55TH STREET  
NEW YORK

## INTERIOR DECORATIONS

**FURNITURE, HANGINGS,  
MATERIALS, WALL AND  
FLOOR COVERINGS**

**MANTEL ORNAMENTS  
DECORATIVE PAINTINGS**

**SPECIALTIES IN BOUDOIR  
FURNISHINGS, LAMPS,  
SHADES AND MIRRORS**

## the W. Irving Forge. inc.



hand forged  
& Colonial  
hardware.

*WHAT does the W. IRVING Trade Mark signify? The answer is "Hardware," defined literally as "Any wares made of iron or other metal." Broadly this is our business, but as planned by the founder of the House of W. IRVING, our life work, the specialty in which we are authorities, by virtue of long study—is Colonial Hardware.*

*It is made at the blacksmith's forge in the true old way, after models collected with discriminating care—or from the designs of your architect. Each piece, exact to its original in type and feeling, is stamped with the Holly Leaf of W. IRVING to identify its origin.*

*To produce again the beautiful work of the Colonial smith, so that others too will love it is our delight, and the W. IRVING Trade Mark is the pledge.*



a W. Irving  
Fixture No.  
1405

Write us or visit our shop  
**326-328 East 38<sup>th</sup> St. New York City**  
Telephone Murray Hill 8536.

## BENGAL-ORIENTAL RUGS



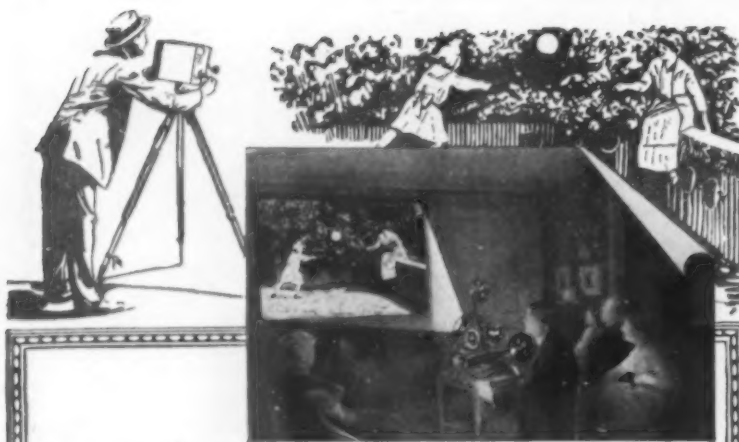
Oriental in spirit and atmosphere—faithful in every detail—created in America to fit American present day needs

*Woven entirely in one piece*

Portfolio of beautiful color plates sent without charge. Also nearest dealer's name

**JAMES M. SHOEMAKER CO., Inc.**  
16-18 West 39th St. at Fifth Ave., New York

Kirman study



## THE NEW PREMIER Pathéscope

Flickerless "SAFETY STANDARD" Motion Picture Projector

Embodies seven years of successful experience gained in the world-wide sale and use of over 10,000 former models in exclusive City and Country Homes, Schools, Churches, Clubs, and Commercial Establishments.

The New Premier is as great an improvement over the former models as the modern self-starting, high-powered limousine is superior to the auto of ten years ago. So simple that anybody can operate it. So exquisitely built that its pictures amaze and delight the expert critics. So safe with its "Safety Standard", slow-burning film that it is labeled by the Underwriters "Enclosing booth not required."

The operation of any portable projector USING CELLULOID FILMS without a fire-proof enclosing booth is prohibited by State, Municipal and Insurance restrictions, and the violator is subject to severe penalties.

But the New Premier Pathéscope can be used anywhere without a licensed operator or without violation of any insurance restrictions! Weighs only 23 pounds with universal motor. Fits in a small suitcase for the traveller or can be mounted on a handsome cabinet. Through the Pathéscope Film Exchanges already established in principal cities the Pathéscope owner may rent or exchange reels as often as desired.

Thousands of reels of the world's best Dramas, Comedies, Animated Cartoons, Scientific, Travel, Educational and War Pictures now available and more added weekly.

Think of having Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Wm. S. Hart in your own home,—or you can

### Take Your Own Motion Pictures



with the Pathéscope Camera, as hundreds are doing, and preserve a priceless record of loved ones—in living, fascinating action on the screen. We number among our patrons such discriminating purchasers as Vincent Astor, Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, Frederick G. Bourne, four of the Du Ponts, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Otto Kahn, Chas. S. Mellen, Henry C. Phipps, Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, F. W. Woolworth and others.

### Schools and Institutions

Over two hundred thousand Public School children see Pathéscope Educational Pictures every week through the equipment of only one hundred of the New York Public Schools.

All schools need and should have them.

Many now used and more needed by the Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Christian Endeavor Society, Epworth League, Social Settlement Workers, Parents Associations, Industrial Welfare Societies, Orphan Asylums, Convalescents' Homes, Sanitariums—everywhere that life can be made better worth living by the safe use of wholesome motion pictures.

### Industrial Users

We number among our clients the most prominent manufacturers using motion pictures as an aid to salesmanship. Many of them adopted the Pathéscope after unsatisfactory and expensive efforts to use unapproved projectors with dangerous celluloid films. The salesman equipped to show his product by motion pictures not only gets a showing but gets the order. Literature on request if not convenient to call at the Pathéscope Salon for a demonstration.

## The Pathéscope Co. of America, Inc.

WILLARD B. COOK, President  
Suite 1828, Aeolian Hall, New York City  
Agencies in Principal Cities



Mansion House  
Hackensack, N.J.  
J.M. Cook 1926

In addition to Prohibition most of the old inns today seem to be suffering from alleged architectural improvements, yet often enough of the old building is left to charm the eye

## Where the Sign Still Swings

(Continued from page 68)

once called Bottle Hill. The old Mansion House, "Ye Olde Inn" as the sign reads, was duly sketched. Its dark red color is not alluring, but the building has a dignity and simplicity, notwithstanding.

The next run had the '76 House at Tappan as its objective. Washington still pursued us, although we had now no intention of trailing him. But it was useless to ignore history, and the very nice proprietor of the Mansion House at Hackensack refused to let us slight it in the least. His almost personal knowledge of the doings of Washington and his staff was most impressive. He showed us the spot, where in 1776, Washington had been informed of the attack upon Fort Lee, departing immediately for Englewood on horseback only to meet his troops in retreat, returning with his staff to Hackensack where he camped upon the Green just opposite the Mansion House, not at that time bearing so impressive a title.

We were urged to hunt up another inn towards North Hackensack, but this we never located, unappeased hunger and the inevitable hunt for the best place to spread our luncheon, interfering. Not one of the casual passers-by could enlighten us, but an amiable and interested housewife sent us, instead, to a charming old house by the river, said of course to be a stopping place of the General. We ate our luncheon here, by the bridge.

Tappan was reached at the end of a delightful run through old Dutch country, but we found the '76 House disappointing. Although not obliterated by gingerbread porches, and though a large sign told us proudly that it was restored by the owner not so long ago, its corrugated iron roof and its general air of country delapidation makes one wish that the inn that prisoned that brave and gay André might be preserved for us in a more attractive state.

Another day's run, taken upon the faint rumor of inns, from Far Hills to Pluckemin and Somerville, yielded nothing of interest until Bound Brook

was reached. The old tavern at Pluckemin had burned down some years ago and the new and prosperous-looking Kenilworth Inn had been built upon its pleasant site. Disliking its dressy cement work and flaunting red geraniums so out of character with the sleepy little town, we did not linger, but pressed on through Somerville, where both taverns about the County Court House had been "done over" so awfully we escaped with relief and made for Bound Brook.

Here, persistent inquiry led us to S. Louise Fisher's Hotel—and a quaint little place we found it externally. Aunt Louise, herself, was cleaning out a pantry but her gentlemanly nephew showed us about. Though still sporting a sign, it was evident that with prohibition the life had gone out of the place. For a hundred years and over, the Fisher family had dispensed hospitality, and changed outwardly but little the aspect of the building, whose years numbered almost two hundred. Between the great beams of the tap-room we were shown the crescent marks made by the old muskets of the Revolutionary soldiers as they hammered them against the low ceiling, when they paused there for the refreshment that is now denied.

Not being able ever to pass through the vicinity of the Dutch Oven near Westfield without a hungry feeling, we piled out here at the old house whose rustic swinging sign calls in from the road many a long distance motorist to enjoy the famous "cheese surprises". Some of the old furniture alone would fascinate a collector or even a mere novice at the game of admiring the antique, and the house itself has a comfortable dignity of well-being as it sets back amongst its shrubs and flowers, partly hidden from the road.

Only a few are these of the many taverns along the post roads of New Jersey, but they recall most vividly in passing, the days when travel, even thirty miles from a metropolis, was a thing to undertake only after weeks of preparation and due reflection and prayer.





# KIRKSPRAY

## Get an Even Distribution of Fertilizer

Kirkspray enables you to build up your lawn—to supply the nourishment it needs for proper growth—in the easiest and most economical manner. Kirkspray does away with messy, evil smelling fertilizers, and it saves labor.

Kirkspray does its work *as you sprinkle*, so that food is absorbed by the roots in a fluid state. It consists of a hollow, nickel-plated cartridge holder, in which is placed a highly concentrated, soluble fertilizer cartridge. Kirkspray attaches to any garden hose. One cartridge is sufficient to fertilize 100 square feet of lawn.

In addition to material for plant building and fertilizing, there are Kirkspray cartridges for destroying insects, angle worms; fungus growths, leafblight, etc.

Variations in water pressure do not affect the strength of the solution. Quick—clean—odorless—efficient!

The Kirkspray container and cartridge fillers are sold by seedmen and hardware stores. If your dealer can't supply you, write us for full particulars, giving dealer's name and address.

## The KIRKSPRAY SYSTEM

98 Chambers Street

New York City

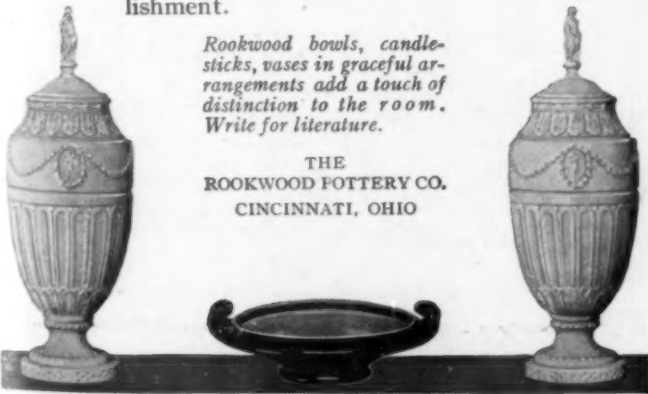


## ROOKWOOD FAIENCE AND POTTERY

In architectural problems where classic design is wanted, Rookwood Faience and Pottery offer many opportunities for effective embellishment.

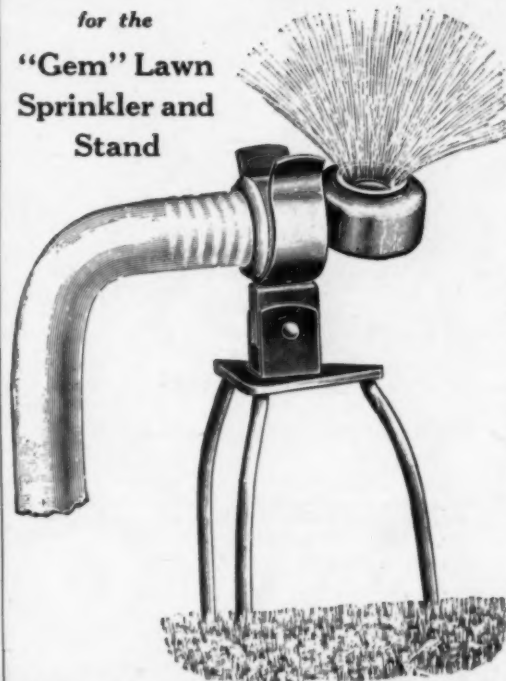
*Rookwood bowls, candlesticks, vases in graceful arrangements add a touch of distinction to the room. Write for literature.*

THE  
ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO



## SEND ONE DOLLAR

for the  
"Gem" Lawn  
Sprinkler and  
Stand



Simply set up stand, attach sprinkler to nozzle of hose, turn on the water and leave it. It will spray your lawn automatically, while you sit on the porch and smoke your pipe in peace.

Clamp holding hose may be adjusted at any angle. No need for force, or any extra tools to adjust either stand or nozzle.

A time and energy saver for busy people. Price \$1.

Beaton & Cadwell Mfg. Co., New Britain, Connecticut.

Please send me, postpaid, one "Gem Lawn Sprinkler" Attachment and Stand for same. I inclose \$1 herewith.

Name..... Street.....

City..... State.....



When you wanted a drink of water and  
couldn't get it—  
When the chow was cold or hadn't come  
up—  
When life was dreary and rainsoaked, too—  
There was one friend that never failed you—  
—a cigarette, and the cigarettes "over there"  
were round in shape and smoked freely.

THEIR shape gave Capt. X  
an idea—a big idea. Back  
in America once more he  
suggested that we make his  
favorite cigarette—PALL  
MALL (plain ends)—round  
in shape and loosely rolled.

## PALL MALL

FAMOUS CIGARETTES

# Rounds

The famous PALL MALL  
blend of 42 different kinds  
of Turkish tobacco in a  
cigarette that does not have  
to be tapped, squeezed or  
loosened—a cigarette with a  
free and easy draught. Read  
the story of Capt. X.

20 PALL MALL  
ROUNDS (plain  
end) in the new 50¢  
foil package . . .

"THEY ARE GOOD TASTE"

PALL MALL (regular), plain or cork  
in boxes of 10, 50, 100 as usual.

# "CREO-DIPT"

## Stained Shingles

### For Building Groups

If you would have exteriors of pure  
delight—yet strictly practical and eco-  
nomical—use "Creo-Dipt" Stained  
Shingles for sidewalls as well as roofs.  
Save the waste and muss of staining  
on the job, and do not divide respon-  
sibility for quality of shingles, stain  
and fast colors. Save paint and repair  
bills for a lifetime. Thirty shades of  
red, brown, green, gray in 16, 18 and  
24 inch lengths.

Bundled ready to lay without waste. No  
additional brushcoating necessary. Proof  
against dry rot and weather. The open  
market does not afford such quality in  
shingles or stain.

For valuable suggestions, send today for Port-  
folio of 50 Large Photographs of Homes by  
prominent architects and Color Samples. Ask  
about "Creo-Dipt" Thatch Roofs; 24 in. Dixie  
White Sidewalls; Varied effects for Group of  
Homes.

CREO-DIPT COMPANY, Inc.  
1012 Oliver Street  
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.



Portfolio  
of Homes



Estate of F. S. Carver,  
Locust Valley, Archt.  
Tooker & Marsh, N. Y.



### THE SATISFACTION

that comes from shampoo and bath in soft  
water is now available in every home no mat-  
ter how hard your water supply.

A Permutit Domestic Softener supplies clear,  
sparkling water, softer than rain to every  
faucet. Perfect for the complexion, delightful  
for cooking and in the laundry. Fits con-  
veniently into any house supply system, simple  
to operate. Write for booklet, "Soft Water  
for Every Home."

The Permutit Company  
440 Fourth Ave. New York  
Offices in all principal cities

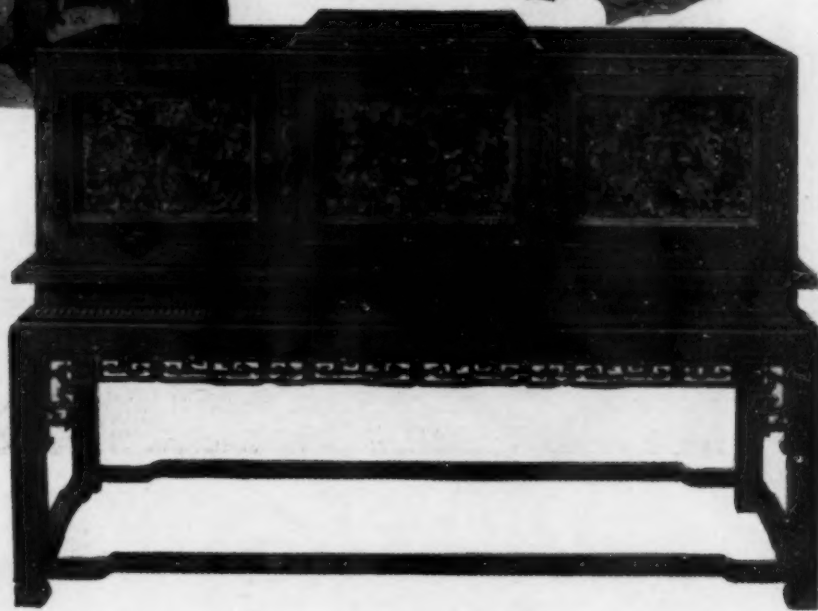
# Columbia Grafonola



## IN PERIOD DESIGNS

Just as we have searched the world for all of its most beautiful music to put upon Columbia Records, so we have traveled far to find the most beautiful designs for our Period Model Grafonolas.

This Japanese model, with its deep, detailed carving and its exquisite coloring, is a wonderful example of Oriental handicraft. The flowers and birds in their natural colors, the jet black background and high lights in gold, all toned down as if by the passage of years, make this an artistic masterpiece.



### A Few Exclusive Columbia Artists

Baklanoff	Gordon	Macbeth	Romaine
Barrientos	Hackett	Mardones	Rothier
Garden	Lazaro	Ponselle	Stracciari

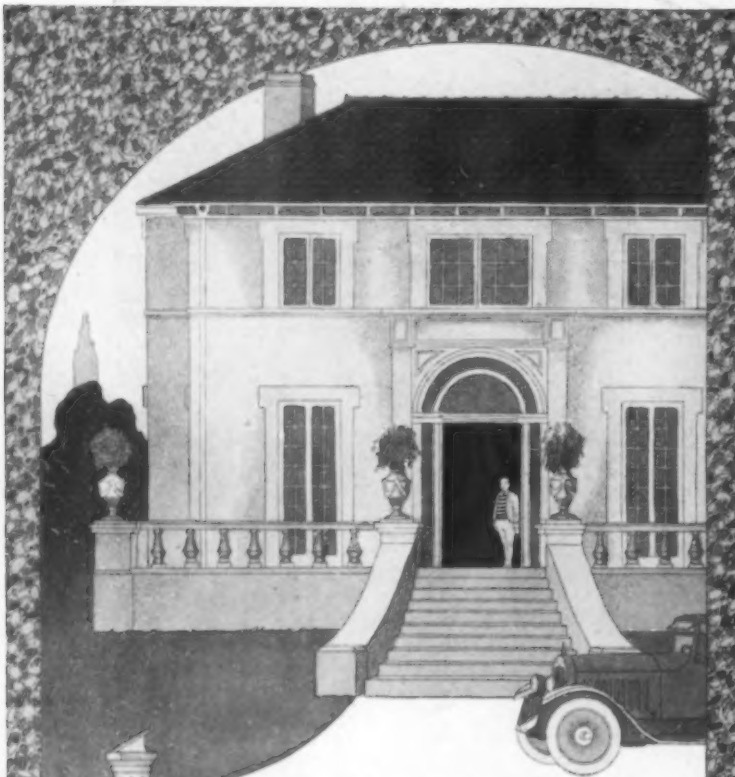
*Columbia Grafonolas: Standard Models up to \$300;  
Period Designs up to \$2100.*



### Beauty from the Orient

This Japanese Period Design Grafonola is one of the 23 exquisite Period Models of the Columbia Grafonola. All are operated by electric current, motor starting and stopping automatically. This model has accommodations for 144 records.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York  
Canadian Factory, Toronto



## For the truly modern estate American MagneStone Stucco

The possibilities of artistic treatment offered by American MagneStone Stucco are limitless. Imagine a surface combining the cameo-like tints of pink granite and white marble—standing out in natural lustre. Or the richness of red granite and spar. Or the stately dignity of spar and marble. Any of these finishes can be applied to American MagneStone Stucco.

Into a pliable base of American MagneStone Stucco are dashed these crushed granites and marbles. The resulting mosaic hardens into a surface of stone-like durability. Moisture cannot harm it. Fire cannot destroy it. Cold cannot penetrate nor crack it.

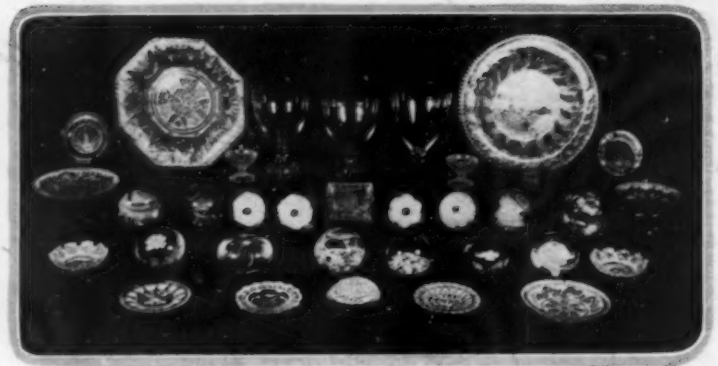
MagneStone Stucco endures. Like the mother-stone it lives through the generations—always beautiful, always the same.

It invests the new home with modern charm. It makes over the old home, giving it a new and permanent beauty. On walls, on floors, on patios, MagneStone Stucco offers an untold variety of treatments.

An artistic brochure, "MagneStone Products" tells of the many advantages and possibilities of this modern treatment. We shall be glad to send it to you.

American MagneStone Corporation  
815-75 Madison Street Springfield, Ill.

# AMERICAN MAGNESTONE



Pressed glass from the works of the New England Glass Co. at Sandwich, Mass., 1824-54, and some paper-weights made in the different glass works of America

## Early American Glass

(Continued from page 27)

never surrenders". Nearly a hundred different varieties of historical bottles may be collected which record events of history and give medallion portraits of prominent men who have served their country with honor and distinction.

The pressed glass manufactured by the New England Glass Company at Boston at the Sandwich glass works from 1824 to 1855, will of itself make a most charming collection, which as the years pass on will become very valuable and be of great historical interest. A collection of this Sandwich glass should include cake and preserve dishes, historical cup plates, all of heavy pressed glass and lace-like effect, which graced, in grandmother's time, the white linen on which they were placed.

The Sandwich factory also made opalescent salt cellars, curtain holders and furniture knobs, besides table glass of pressed crystal such as compotes, celery holders (blue, amethyst, canary and white), goblets and other drinking glasses, candlesticks and glass lamps of different colors and great beauty of design. Examples of these are shown in the illustrations.

The historical cup plates have in their centers medallion scenes of log cabins, beehives, monuments, eagles, steamboats and prominent men, which portray American historical, social or political events during the period between 1840 and 1850.

A separate collection of candlesticks of American glass, including the early whale oil, fluid or camphene oil lamps, examples of which are shown in the illustrations, will also make a collection of great interest and charm. No other nation of the world outside of Italy can compete with America for beauty and variety of design in its glass candlesticks. Personally, I like best the dolphin glass candlesticks of pure white jade color, with their turquoise blue tops, made at Sandwich, Mass. (where most of the candlesticks one collects were made), at the time when the sailors on the New England whaling and clipper ships decorated their clothing chests with dolphins to insure fair weather, white-caps and blue skies.

Another interesting by-path to follow in the collecting of glass is milleflora paperweights, which, beside American manufactured ones, may include those made in France, England and Italy. Anyone who has in the home a collection of these beautiful artistic little ornaments has a crystallized flower garden of wondrous beauty and delight. The American ones, especially, show designs of wild flowers and old-fashioned garden flowers such as pansies, mignonne, forget-me-nots, bachelor's buttons, etc.

Collecting Steigel, Wistarberg and Millville glass has become very difficult. Few specimens appear on the open mar-

(Continued on page 76)



Druggists' jars for maple sugar cakes and a pressed glass bowl, below a portrait

## Here's A Material For Tree-Filling That Gives and Sways With The Tree

No matter how light a wind may be stirring, a tree *sways*.

Not only sways, but slightly *twists*.

Evidently, a material to best fill a cavity in a tree trunk, should "give" enough to sway with the tree.

It should be semi-flexible.

But while "giving" it should never crack, break or loosen.

That means the entrance of moisture to breed decay back of the filling.

Such a material is Bartlett's new *Flexifill*, a composition expressly made for filling trees—filling them

*tight*, without crack, crevice, or sections.

Just what *Flexifill* is, how it came to be, and the many reasons why it is superior to other materials for filling trees, one of our experts will be glad to explain to you. At your request he will call, and talk over with you the care and fare of your trees.

This places you under no obligation and may save you hundreds of dollars. Our free booklet full of suggestions about tree care, tells all about "*Flexifill*."



**F. A. BARTLETT TREE EXPERT CO.**  
Stamford, Conn.

Westbury, L. I.  
Morristown, N. J.

Westfield, N. Y.  
Chestnut Hill, Pa.



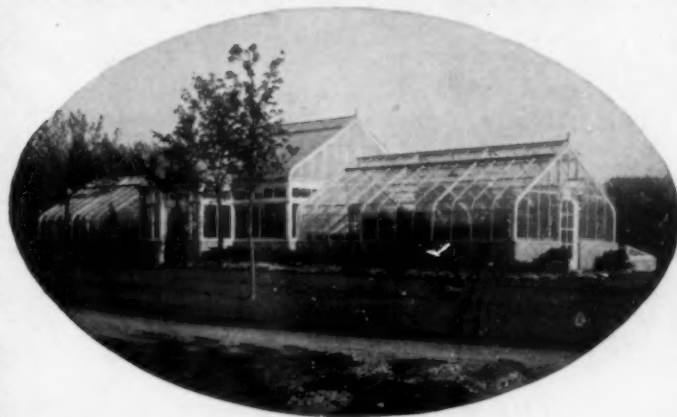
## Beautify your grounds

A HOUSE situated on beautiful grounds, amid ornamental trees and shrubs, is a real home—a home that increases in attractiveness and value year after year.

Our *Landscape Experts* will make suggestions and submit plans for plantings, without cost; or, when requested, we will send a man to lay out and plant.

Get started early on your landscape problem. Write for our 1920 catalogue—"Dependable Trees and Plants"—illustrated in color.

**GLEN BROTHERS, Inc.**  
GLENWOOD NURSERY *Established 1866*  
2001 Main St. Rochester, N.Y.



## The Cost of Not Building A Greenhouse

It costs more to eat, nowadays, and to dress, and to go to the theatre: yet we must do all of these.

Yes, it costs more to build a greenhouse, too.

But the cost of **not** building a greenhouse now is far greater expressed in terms—not of money—but of enjoyment deferred, or perhaps missed altogether.

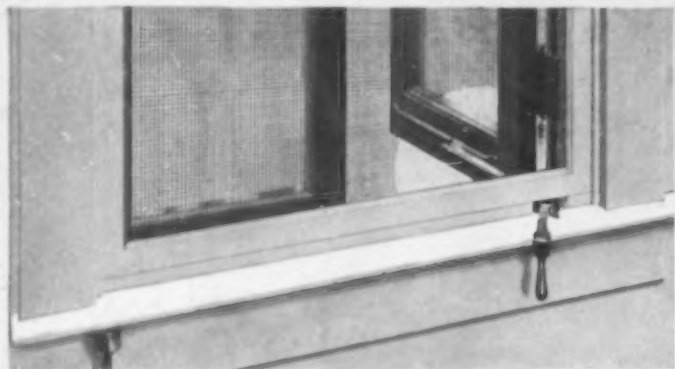
Why not get the most out of living as you go along, for yourself, your family and your friends. If a greenhouse will add to their happiness, give it to them **now**. The extra investment will yield the best kind of dividends.

*We shall be glad to send you advance sheets of our catalog on request.*

W. H. Lutton  
Company, Inc.



512 Fifth Avenue  
New York City



When installed under the sill, it's as unobtrusive as a key hole.

Installed above the sill, the screen need not be touched when the window is opened or closed.

## Silencing Casement Windows

Art has won your appreciation of outswung casement windows.

But how often in the night has their banging disturbed your repose?

How do you control them when the winds of an approaching storm start them slamming?

With the Monarch Control-Locks, these windows are held absolutely firm in any position—tightly closed, wide open or at any angle in between.

Each sash is operated by a neat little handle on the inside. Raise it, and the sash is free to swing; turn it down, and the sash is locked. Screens, curtains, pot flowers—none of them are disturbed in the least.

There is nothing about the hardware to get out of order.

A distinct charm pervades the whole house with casement windows silenced.

*If your dealer doesn't handle Monarch send us his name. We'll mail both of you full information and prices.*



**Monarch Metal Products Co.**

Mfrs. also of Monarch Metal Weather Strip

5000 Penrose Street

St. Louis, U. S. A.

# MONARCH

## CASEMENT WINDOW HARDWARE

## Early American Glass

(Continued from page 74)

ket, owing to the fact that an actual house-to-house canvass of the districts adjacent to these early factories has been made and most of the pieces acquired have already found their way into the hands of the collectors. Occasional pieces appearing find ready sale at high figures.

Steigel glass is very delicate, light in weight, and beautiful in color. Besides the plain glass, there are many pieces finely engraved and also others beautifully enameled in colors. Steigel glass is distinguished as the only early American glass that is enameled in colors, many of which are highly effective.

Millville glass manufactured in Millville, N. J., during the first half of the 19th Century is heavier in make than Steigel and generally streaked with opaque white or other colors. It follows somewhat the designs of the earlier Wistarburg factory.

But the Wistarburg glass is the great glory of all American glass. It is sturdy and strong, beautiful in its single colors,

sometimes streaked or flecked with other colors. With its royal blue and greens of the sea, with its amber-like golden topaz and deep olive green shading to blue like deep pools of water where spruce and cedars grow, it rivals in beauty any glass made in any country of the world.

There are indeed many sorts and conditions of objects whose appeal to the born collector cannot be denied. It is far from my purpose to decry the gathering together of foreign things, for to many of them attaches an interest nowhere else to be found. But there is a peculiar appeal in the old-time products of one's own country. The knowledge that this old glass of which we have been talking is essentially American, unchangeably an output of American hands and thought and taste, gives it an especial attraction. Let us do what we can to insure its preservation as an enduring expression of the art which America knew in the earlier days of her establishment.

## The Way They Do It Now

(Continued from page 49)

cinerator is insulated to keep in the heat, else Sonya would go out to the movies and never return. As a rule, fire bricks, vitrified clay or sometimes metal (in the portable types) are used as lining, not only because they prevent the heat from escaping into the room but because they are impervious to the tremendous attack of the chemical substances released in combustion.

### Portable Incinerators

These portable incinerators are of various sizes. There is the capable dwarf who stands only 30" high, with 15" for his other two measurements. His appetite is insatiable and he will eat a bushel at a time. His cost at present would be in the neighborhood of \$70, but who can tell whether a rise in the price of Siam rubies or Tibetan lambskins next week may not dis-stabilize the incinerator market? Other portable incinerators range in size up to the tallest of the family 64" high, and 31" 34" wide and deep. These incinerators are all built of heavy serviceable castings, brass and sheet steel, well-lined and insulated. The grates are removable, and there is nothing that can put out of order.

We have recorded the fact that the lady in question deigns to be pleased with her mistress for her policy in re-garbage. We have also to add that His Majesty the Medical Health Officer would be equally affable if he could get his troubled mind off the few odd mil-

lions of his fellow-townsmen who still cling to the old per-Rastus methods. For the one created thing that the fearless M. H. O. really cringes before is the blood-thirsty house-fly, and—the house-fly dines on garbage by preference, before he walks across the baby's face.

That the fly costs the United States of America \$350,000,000 a year is serious enough. The M. H. O., however, doesn't reckon primarily in dollars, but in death rates. And the number of times that the fly puts the crape on the tenement house door is one of the tragedies of the big city everywhere. The Health Department assures us that the fly is responsible for nearly ninety per cent. of intestinal and typhoid fever cases. If all the landlords swatted the fly with an incinerator—there would be fewer flies and more babies.

### Common Sense and Incinerators

Quite likely Miss Effie's great-granddaughter doesn't realize that she's assisting the M. H. O. when she burns her garbage. With her, civic righteousness is just a by-product of common sense. She's merely living life in accordance with the age, just as they did in those leisurely days back in the big white house, and she would no more think of re-installing the garbage man and the garbage can, than she'd think of keeping Lion and Tiger and the well-sweep in a ten-roomed apartment!

## SEEN in the SHOPS

*They may be purchased through the House & Garden Shopping Service, 19 W. 44th St., New York City. In ordering, kindly mention number.*

(1) An imported French inkstand that would be charming in a boudoir is of delicately colored china with a gilded top and base. In the pockets around the inkwell are candle, seal, sealing wax and quill pen. The price is \$25. Quill pen in any color, \$1.50 extra. This comes a trifle smaller without the pocket of shot for \$18.

(2) From the same shop comes a pair of candle lamps about 13" high in antique ivory finish faintly decorated with old rose or delicate blue. They would be excellent for a dressing table and are \$15 each. Painted parchment shades that harmonize in coloring are made over silk with the design of flowers cut out of the parchment. \$15 each.

(3) The breakfast tray illustrated

comes in white enamel wicker with a collapsible stand that folds flat. It has a reversible tray that is cretonne under glass on one side and all cretonne covered on the opposite. The side compartments are large and deep with bottoms of cretonne under glass. Tray measures 23" by 15" and the stand is 22" wide by 33" high. Tray, \$18.50. Stand, \$6.

(4) A chocolate set that is effective on either a white enamel wicker or mahogany tea table is of Royal Worcester ware in delicate pastel shades. The only decoration is a spray of gaily colored flowers set in an oval black medallion in the center of each piece. Set consists of six cups and saucers, chocolate pot and

(Continued on page 78)

# ANCHOR POST FENCES

Anchor Post Chain Link Lawn Fences protect your grounds from dogs and thoughtless trespassers. Each firmly anchored post secures permanent alignment, while the strong fabric retains its original tension and does not bulge or sag. The gates swing without dropping, and latch automatically.

We also manufacture and erect High Woven Wire and protective Chain Link Fences; Electrically Welded and Ornamental Iron Railings and Gates; Arbors, Trellises, Tennis Backstops, and Poultry, Dog and Cattle Enclosures. Our Branch nearest you will gladly be of service.

**ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS**  
167 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Boston, Mass., 79 Milk Street—Philadelphia, Pa., Real Estate Trust Bldg.—Hartford, Ct., 902 Main Street—Cleveland, O., Guardian Bldg.—Greenville, S. C., Palmetto Bldg.—Chicago, Ill., 8 So. Dearborn St.

2286-G



## Why Use Garbage Cans?

Do you continue to use garbage and rubbish cans because you are satisfied? Or do you tolerate them because you think they are necessary evils?



## KERNERATOR

Built-in-the-Chimney

has at last emancipated the home from these evils.

The door shown is located in the kitchen. Into it is put everything that is not wanted—tin cans, garbage, broken crockery, paper, sweepings, bottles, cardboard boxes—in fact all those things that accumulate in the home from day to day and are a continuous nuisance and dangerous health hazard.

The material deposited falls down the regular house chimney flue into the incinerator built into the base of the chimney in the basement. From time to time a match is touched to it and it burns itself up. The material deposited is the only fuel required.

Not one penny for operating cost and yet you have abolished garbage and refuse cans forever.

**SANITARY—ECONOMICAL  
CONVENIENT—ODORLESS**

*A postal to us today will bring an interesting catalog to you tomorrow.*

**KERNER INCINERATOR COMPANY**  
608 Clinton Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
*Offices in all the Larger Cities*



## Working Drawings Available

(actual blueprints)

For the first time there are available to everybody, complete working drawings (actual blueprints), specifications, and bill of masonry materials and labor for a variety of small brick houses.

35 of these houses—bungalows, cottages, and two-story Colonials—are completely described in new plan book "BRICK for the Average Man's HOME", which will be sent postpaid for \$1. This book shows floor plans, two-color exterior views, cost estimates.

Upon your selection of any house in this book we will send working drawings (actual blueprints) and complete architectural service—all at nominal price. Send \$1 for book today.

*This National Educational Campaign is sustained by the Common Brick Industry of America. Address the Secretary-Manager, 1303 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.*

**For Beauty with Economy**  
**build with Common Brick**



# Thibaut WALL PAPERS

## Contrast and Harmony

OF course, you realize that the effect of a room depends upon its background, just as the effect of a picture depends upon its frame.

Wall paper is the setting that makes or mars the artistic arrangement of everything in the room.

How important it is, then, not only to consider the best wall covering made, but also to be sure of the harmony of the color scheme, designs, etc.

Send for our Home Service Chart; it will help solve your decorative problems without cost to you.

**THIBAUT  
WALL PAPERS  
DECORATE**

To the decorator who wishes to handle the best and most up-to-date line of artistic wall papers we have a most attractive proposition to offer.

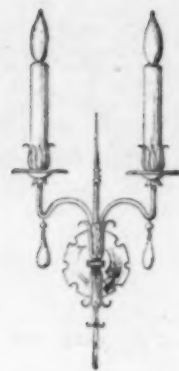
**RICHARD E. THIBAUT, Inc.**

Wall Paper Specialists

MADISON AVENUE at 32nd ST.  
NEW YORK

The Largest Wall Paper House  
in the World

BRONX 485 Willis Avenue      WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (New York City) 3621 Broadway      BROOKLYN Flatbush & DeKalb Aves.  
BOSTON 96-98 Federal Street      NEWARK 141 Halsey Street



An Italian antiqued iron and gilt polychrome lighting fixture with crystal drops. \$50

## Seen in the Shops

(Continued from page 76)

bowl for either sugar or whipped cream. \$56.

(5) A nest of mahogany tables, three in a set are interesting for their size and the fact that the tops are glass set in a two-inch rim of mahogany. Top measures 14" by 11". The height is 22". Prices range from \$35.

(6) For the fall preserving some attractive oval shaped jelly glasses come in the following sizes:

3½" long by 2½" wide \$.75 doz.  
3¾" long by 2½" wide .85 doz.  
4¼" long by 3½" wide 1.00 doz.

Also preserving jars:

½ pt. 4" high by 3¼" across \$1.75 doz.  
1 pt. 5¼" high by 3½" across 2.00 doz.  
1 qt. 8" high by 3½" across 2.25 doz.  
2 qt. 10" high by 4¼" across 3.00 doz.

The ordinary size jelly glasses with covers are \$.75 a doz.

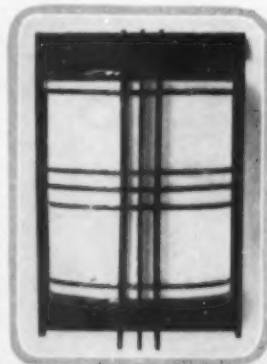
(7) Of great aid in jelly making is this strainer which stands firm with cheese cloth straining bag. Price \$1.

(8) For the nursery there are some attractive white enamel trays gaily decorated with Mother Goose scenes and rhymes. Size is 16" by 10". They are \$3.25 each.

(9) A handy garden basket that is a great aid to the work that must be done continually in the garden comes in dark green wicker. It is round, has a handle and contains a dibble, fern trowel, pruning knife, flower scissors, budding knife, pruning scissors and spool of twine and one of fine wire. \$16.75.

(10) A hanging lantern suitable for a porch or gateway comes in brass, antiqued. It is round, 17" high and 7" across—a reproduction of an antique. It is priced at \$10.25.

(11) For the busy housewife there comes a device that has helped solve the silver cleaning problem. It is a flat, electrically treated steel plate about 8½" across. This is placed in a solution of  
(Continued on page 80)



Wall bracket in tan cedar or black lacquer and rice paper. With candle \$5. For electricity, \$10



A French inkstand with seal, wax and candle is \$25. Quill pen in any color \$1.50 extra



Preserving jars range from \$1.75 a doz. to \$3 for the 2-qt. size. Oval jelly moulds are \$.75 a doz. for smallest size and \$1 for the largest. Jelly strainer \$1

# Individualism in Good Furniture

—became an art when it achieved the creation of this Italian Renaissance hall or music room cabinet.

Carved from walnut, and hand-painted in oil, it is characteristic of the exquisite reproductions for which, for the past twenty years, The Elgin A. Simonds Company has been famed.



The  
Elgin A. Simonds  
Company

Manufacturers of Furniture  
SYRACUSE NEW YORK

Albert Herter, President

## The Herter Looms, Inc.

841 Madison Avenue, New York City



Weavers on hand looms of tapestries for churches, public buildings and residences.

Manufacturers of hand woven textiles for walls, floor coverings, upholstery and curtains from samples submitted.

Manufacturers of  
LAMPs and  
SHADES  
ANTIQUES  
INTERIOR  
DECORATIONS

Also 251 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

# Tobey

Wabash Avenue  
CHICAGO

Fifth Avenue  
NEW YORK

## Where You Can See Tobey-made Furniture

The Tobey showrooms in Chicago and New York are the only places where you can see Tobey-made furniture.

We design and build this famous furniture in our Chicago shops, from where it is sent directly to our New York and Chicago showrooms.

Tobey-made furniture is not sold to dealers, nor is it obtainable through agents.

The TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY



## WM. A. FRENCH & CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

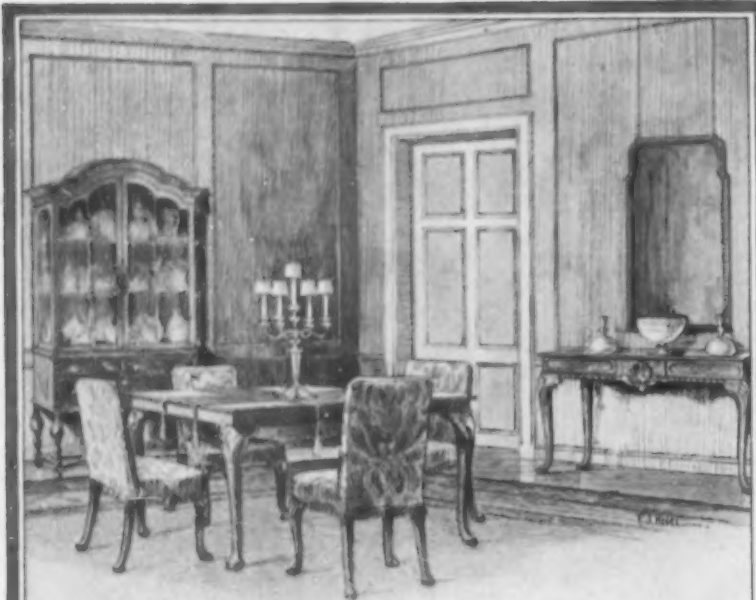
AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURNITURE

WALL COVERINGS, DRAPERIES

DECORATIVE PAINTINGS, RUGS

LAMPs, SHADES AND MIRRORS



### Furniture Transcending the Commonplace



Early English, French and Italian  
Furniture and Decorative Objects:  
Reproductions and Hand-wrought  
Facsimiles of Rare Old Examples  
Retailled Exclusively at These  
Galleries, well within moderate cost

**New York Galleries**  
Grand Rapids Furniture Company  
INCORPORATED  
417-421 MADISON AVENUE  
48<sup>th</sup>-49<sup>th</sup> Streets - New York City  
Formerly of West 32<sup>nd</sup> Street



### Genuine Reed Furniture

Will Last a Lifetime

DISTINCTIVE MODELS

for Homes of Refinement, Clubs and Yachts

*By patronizing a Shop that Specializes  
in Reed Furniture you have the advan-  
tages of Exclusiveness, Unusual Designs,  
Preeminence in Quality, and Reliability.*

CRETONNES, CHINTZES, UPHOLSTERY FABRICS  
Interior Decorating

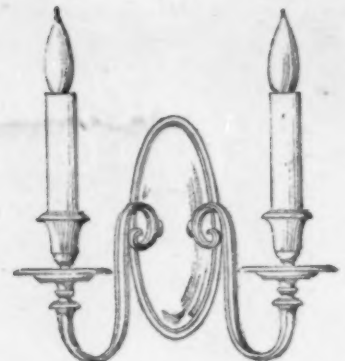
**The REED SHOP, Inc.**

581 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

"Suggestions in Reed Furniture" forwarded on receipt of 25c postage



A Colonial fixture of pol-  
ished brass and ebony is  
\$50



A Georgian candle sconce  
in hand scoured silver finish  
comes at \$35

### Seen in the Shops

(Continued from page 78)

salt, soda and water. The silver is then placed on it. The tarnish is removed by the chemical action of the solution and the plate. Full directions on each box. Price \$1.

(12) For lighting the fires on cool fall evenings a Cape Cod Lighter will prove a great convenience. In brass without tray, \$4.50. With small tray, \$5.25; large tray, \$5.50.

(13) One of the many electrical conveniences on the market is a utility ironing set. This consists of an iron on an inverting stand which converts the iron into a small electric stove. The iron also has two holes in the back into which curling tongs can be inserted. Complete with pair of folding tongs and cloth covered box, \$10.

(14) Percolators are always interesting. One comes in a Colonial design of copper with handles and legs of white metal, faucet has ebonized wood handle

finished in polished nickel. The inside is silver plated. This size holds nine cups, cord and plug attached, \$18.75. A smaller size, holding five cups, is also copper, finished in nickel with white metal spout and ebonized wood handle, fibre tipped feet, cord and plugs, \$13.50.

(15) A graceful willow stand, 6' 6" high holds a hanging lantern, \$35. Stained any color, \$38. Enameled, \$40. Attractive silk shades in any color with black silk fringe and long tassel, \$30. Painted parchment shades, \$20.

(16) Desk sets for the country house come in rose or blue flowered chintz. They consist of blotter, inkwell, pen tray, paper holder, calendar, paper cutter and hand blotter, all covered in charming cretonne. Price \$12.50. Cups holding shot and quill pen to match in color, \$1.50 extra.

(17) Round pillows of good quality  
(Continued on page 82)



A combination electric iron, stove and  
curling tongs. Complete in cretonne  
covered box \$10



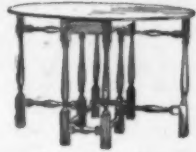
White wicker collapsible stand, re-  
versible cretonne covered tray un-  
der glass. Tray \$18.50 Stand \$6



Willow lamp stand, 6' 6" high,  
\$35. Stained any color \$38. Silk  
shade in any color \$30

# LEAVENS FURNITURE

Dexter Table



APPRECIATED in the homes of good taste and refinement, Leavens Furniture makes its strongest appeal to those who discriminate in their selection of interior furnishing. A wide variety of styles and finishes from a manufacturer's extensive stock enables one to exercise individual taste in selection.

Leavens Furniture may be had unfinished if desired, or finished to suit the purchaser. Write for set No. 4 of illustrations and Leavens stains.



Gov. Bradford Rocker

William Leavens & Co., Inc.  
Manufacturers  
32 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.



## Danersk Decorative Furniture

Those who have given the most study to the question of prices and production have come to the conclusion that there are no material reductions in costs of building and manufacturing in sight. We have done our best to keep prices down for the benefit of our customers by efficiency and constant watchfulness. Our costs are never haphazard. They are based on integrity in labor, the best of materials, and a budget carefully thought out in advance.

Buy DANERSK FURNITURE now for 1921. There is true value and exquisite artistry in each setting. Your own color scheme without added cost!

Send for "The Danersk" No. A-8, and buy through your dealer, decorator or direct.

*Charming sets on exhibition done in harmony with choice fabrics of our own importation.*

## ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION

2 West 47th Street, New York  
First Door West of Fifth Avenue—4th Floor



# Uniforms

FAMOUS FOR STYLE, SERVICE AND SMARTNESS

Model 1600  
Nurses Uniform, white pre-shrunk Service Cloth \$5.50

In white linene \$4.50



Model 375—Maid's Uniform—Individuality itself. Black cotton Pongee, \$5.50 Mohair \$8.50 to \$13.50  
If your dealer is out of these Uniforms let us know. Attractive booklet of other styles on request. Write for it

S.E.B. Badanes Co.  
Dept. H. G. 64-74 West 23rd Street  
New York City

Leading department stores everywhere carry S. E. B. uniforms. In Greater New York at:

- B. Altman & Co.
- Abraham & Straus
- Arnold Constable
- Best & Co.
- Bloomington Bros.
- Gimbel Brothers
- Fred'k Loewer
- Lord & Taylor
- H. H. Macy & Co.
- James McCreary
- Saks & Co.
- Franklin Simon
- Stern Brothers
- John Wanamaker



6 Ft., Wrought Iron Base  
Parchment Shade \$42.50

Braus, Inc.  
Established 1886

358 Fifth Ave. at 34<sup>th</sup> St.  
New York

## Interior Decorating

Paintings, Mezzotints, Mirrors  
Lamps, Shades, Period Furniture  
Hangings, Framing



Scounce—Gold and Color  
16 x 10 1/4 Inches  
\$21.50 Each—Electric



# CALLOWAY POTTERY

GIVES ENDURING CHARM

GRACEFUL Pottery Forms delight the eye and will add pleasing spots of interest to your garden.

Our collection includes Bird Baths, Sun Dials, Gazing Globes and Benches as well as Flower Pots, Vases and Boxes, strong and durable pieces that will enhance the beauty of your flowers and plants.

Catalogue will be sent upon request.

CALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.  
3218 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

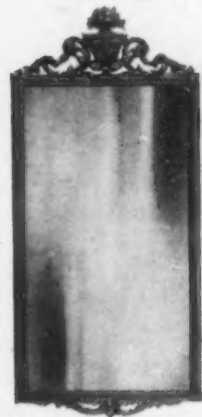


1466—Black porcelain lamp and black paper shade with colored wistaria decoration. 15 in. high, \$10.00.

IF you have deserted town for the summer, we want you to know that Ovington's maintain an efficient mail service, through which you can be sure of the same courteous consideration you would receive at the shop itself. China dinner sets, lamps and shades, and Sheffield ware can be had by mail as well as in person.



1443—This pearl green lustre glass refreshment set consists of jug, 6 glasses, 6 glass spoon straws, and wicker tray. Price \$12.50.

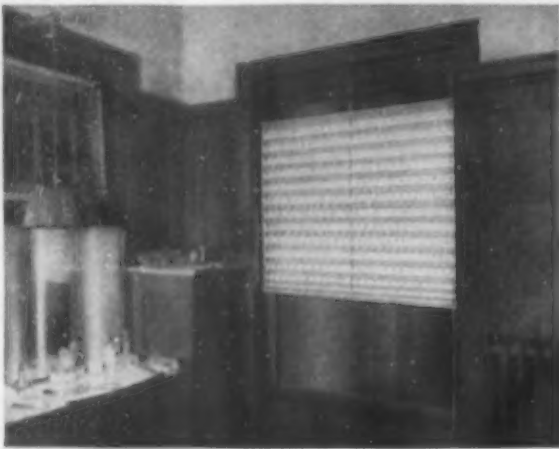


1513—This mirror is done in brown-toned and antique gold frame. It is 34 in. long and costs only \$20.00.

## OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Ave.  
Nr. 32nd St.,  
New York



## Athey Perennial

### ACCORDION PLEATED "GO-UP-OR-DOWN" WINDOW SHADES

Give the "Finishing Touch" to a Modern Residence

THESE shades are made from fine, cheerily-translucent, herringbone weave coutil cloth, hard-calendered to shed dust and permit of easy cleaning. They give the general effect of Venetian blinds or costly puff shades.

Pleats close and open like a Japanese fan, by the pull of cords at either side; and pulling both cords bunches the closed pleats

into a small panel in any desired position on the window.

Shade is strung on tight piano wires, stretched musically-taut between sturdy forged fixtures at top and bottom. Practically everlasting.

Truly a thing of beauty; and a daily delight and comfort in combining free access of air and light, with privacy.

Send for a sample—free

### ATHEY COMPANY

Also makers of the famous "Athey" Cloth lined weather strips  
6041 W. 65th STREET CHICAGO

## VALIANT

ESTABLISHED 1874

### Interior Decorations—Furnishings



Tapestries  
Furniture

Fabrics  
Objets D'Art

Distinctive Decorations

### The J. G. Valiant Company

J. W. Valiant, President  
224 N. Charles Street

Wm. J. MacMullin, Phila., Director  
1718 Chestnut Street

BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA

## Seen in the Shops

(Continued from page 80)

china silk shirred onto heavy cords can be had for \$3.45. They come in old rose, French blue, gold and black. Also figured silk in oriental colorings. They are 22" across.

(18) Two Italian pottery jars, reproductions of museum pieces that will harmonize with almost any color scheme are 8½" high and have a design of apples in deep blue on a gray-buff ground. \$20 each.

(19) A pair of twisted Italian pottery candlesticks in a lovely shade of old blue are 12" high and \$18.50 a pair.

(20) A Wedgewood salad set is charmingly colored with a background of soft cream decorated with a design of baskets of flowers in mauve, rose, green and blue. The bowl and dozen plates are octagonal shaped. Price \$31.50.

(21) White enamel child's table and

bench has blue birds painted in the corners of the table which is 18" high by 29" long and 15" wide. Price, \$8. Bench, \$5.

(22) A delicate lantern stands 19" high. It comes in tan cedar or black lacquer and is lined with rice paper. Fitted for candle, \$5; equipped for electricity, \$10.

(23) To hide an unsightly fixture, this graceful wall bracket has proven most satisfactory. In tan cedar or black lacquer lined with rice paper. With candle, \$5. Equipped for electricity, \$10.

(24) An Italian rusty iron and gilt polychrome lighting fixture has antique finished crystal drops. \$50.

(25) Colonial fixture, polished brass and ebony finish. \$50.

(26) Georgian candle sconce in hand-scoured silver finish, \$35.

## The Eight-Hour Kitchen

(Continued from page 21)

await further attention. How many times a day dishes should be washed, and after which meals is a matter for the house manager to decide according to the specific need of her own family.

While there is no other equipment in the house which will go toward making entertaining popular with the kitchen-staff, in order to complete the cleaning equipment, the dish-washer should be supplemented by a buffing-wheel for silver cleaning and polishing. Where the household possesses some form of kitchen motor, this will not be a separate device, but merely one of the many functions of the apparatus already provided for mixing, grinding, and beating.

The test of the soundness of any factory organization is not merely how it works when everything goes well, but more especially whether it continues to function under pressure.

Similarly, the test of a well-equipped kitchen is not altogether whether, with the available household staff, the family's regular three meals per diem can be produced without distress to all concerned, but rather whether the kitchen operations are so planned that the arrival of one guest or many, does not necessarily disrupt the home factory and its working staff.

If modest entertainment is one of the admitted functions of the modest home, surely the more elaborate household should be equipped so that the rites of hospitality need not necessarily come in conflict with the rights of labor.

When the household wheels groan and creak ominously under the weight of an additional mouth to feed, the house manager should look for the weak spot in her kitchen system and apply the remedy that fits the particular case.

## A City Garden in Southern California

(Continued from page 55)

The pools form the central feature of the main garden. One slightly above the other, they suggest abundance of water, even in a dry season, the water overflowing the low curved curb of the upper pool into the lower. The upper pool is backed by a wall of cement decorated with Spanish tiles from which bronze fountain taps throw a fine spray. On each side of the pools the retaining wall is broken by flights of steps, and surmounted by large vases.

From the east porch of the house, one enjoys the full value of a long vista. The walks, the steps, the pools flanked by the two flights of steps, are on the main axis, while above and beyond the perspective carries the eye to the logical terminus of the axis, the wall fountain at the farthest end of the garden. The fountain, a beautiful bowl of classic form in a niche tile lined in dull blue, is built under a brick arch, on either side of which are seats of brick combined with carved wood, and peering into the water of the bowl is a bronze statue by Edward Berge. Over this lovely figure of Undine, small bronze fishes spout water which overflows the bowl into a shallow basin, and thence trickles down a channel in the middle of an inclined walk, hollowed to receive it, until it drips into the upper pool.

Although the ground has been planted but three years, almost constant sunshine, assisted by soil preparation, has developed a growth which soon will become luxurious; blending the planting and the architectural details into a continuity of design. Skilful use of a mingling of broad-leaved evergreens, both trees and shrubs, with delicate leafage of small scale, varying heights and intriguing shadiness, have brought about most charming vistas from almost any point in the garden.

More than in impressions of space and distance and sensations of the unexpected, the fundamental charm of the garden lies in its livableness. No one enters without becoming conscious of its happy mingling of indoors and out. Between flowering borders, broad walks lead from one division to another. Resting places furnished with benches or seats are easily accessible. Where there is an excess of sunshine wide awnings afford protection and add a suggestion of festivity, while stepping paths lead the seeker for seclusion to the cool shelter of greenery. In whatever part of the garden one may be, there is the satisfying sense of privacy. No reminder of the city streets outside destroys the "garden magic" and seclusion which lie within the walls.

A Correction:—Through an error, the decoration of the two rooms on page 21 of the July issue of HOUSE & GARDEN was credited to the Herter Looms and G. W. Richardson & Son, respectively. The work represented was not done by these firms.