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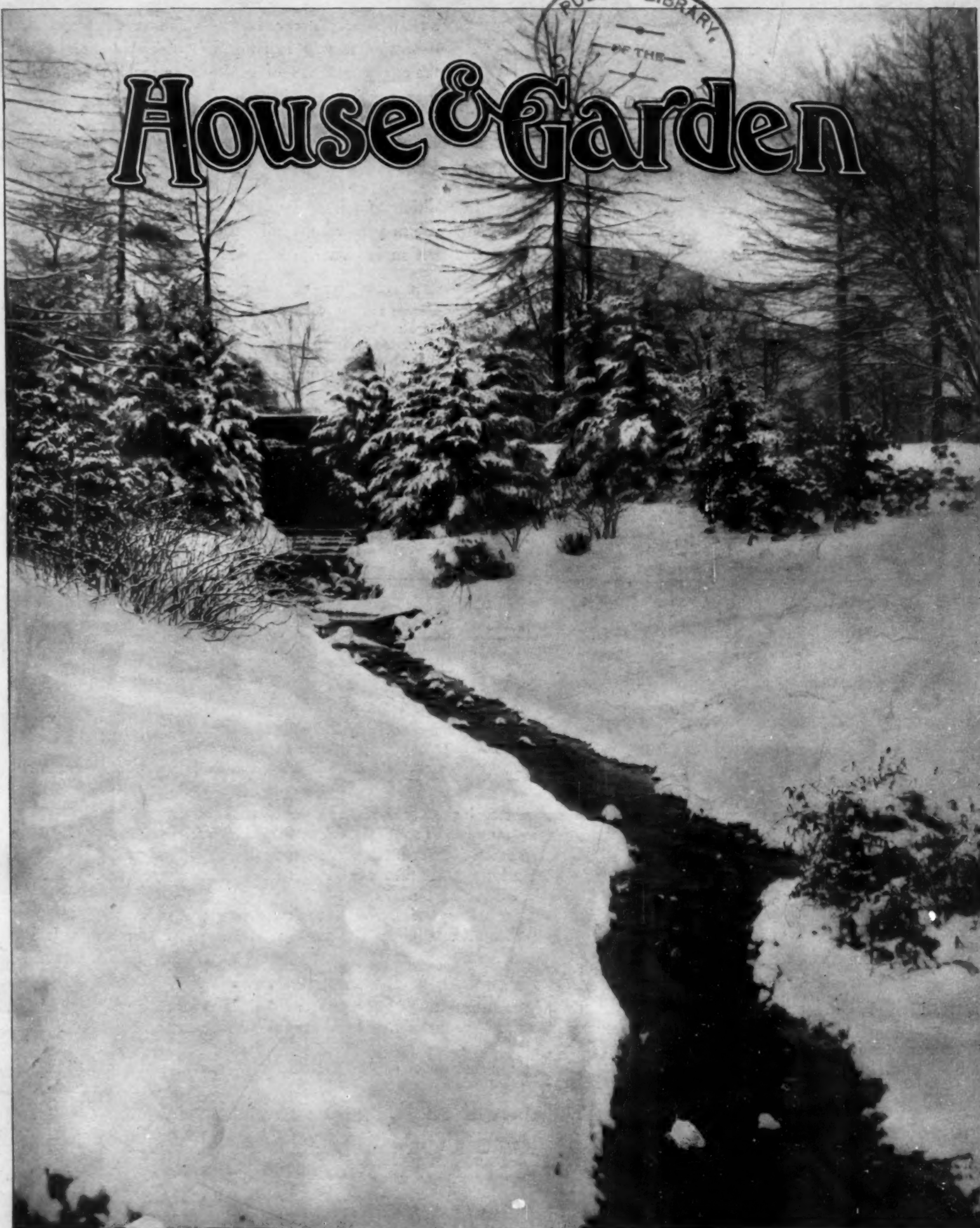
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Vol. XIII.

FEBRUARY, 1908

No. 2.

# House & Garden



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## PRESERVING CANADIAN FORESTS

THE government at Ottawa, Canada, has decided on a change of policy regarding timber regulations applicable to the Northwest and Manitoba. Timber reserves will be maintained. With this object in view, the heavier timber belts will be withdrawn from settlement and the young trees will be preserved so as to foster a growth for the future. Guardians will be appointed to protect the reserves, particularly in the Turtle and Moose Mountain regions. Fires will be prevented as far as possible, and the settlers will be restrained from cutting young trees. Another step in contemplation is the devotion of labor and money toward the laying out of an effective fire-guard.

A fund for this object was voted at the last session of Parliament. At the summit of the reserves mentioned are numerous lakes. These are to be connected by wide roads, which, when completed, will form an effective barrier to the progress of fire, it is thought. The theory is that the open spaces and the lakes will constitute an efficient fire-break.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM

THE British Museum, which, under the friendly eye of the King, is now shooting out an infant branch from the mighty parent tree, was planted perhaps in the meanest way. It was in 1753 that the trustees of Sir Hans Sloane offered to the nation for £20,000 the wonderful collection of coins, manuscripts, printed books and natural history curiosities. As an additional inducement to the state to provide house room, it was pointed out that the Harleian collections of manuscripts could still be secured for the nation on payment of £10,000, and that the collection of Sir Robert Cotton, although nominally the property of the nation, was so carelessly housed that a large part had already been destroyed by fire.

The Government refused to find the cash, but declared its readiness, after the true British sporting manner, to allow the public to gamble the British Museum into existence. A lottery was therefore authorized of 100,000 £3 tickets, £200,000 to be distributed as prizes and the balance to go toward the purchase of the Sloane collection. The scheme proved

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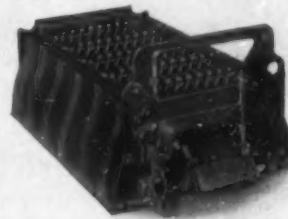
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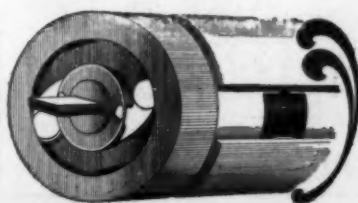


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Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Cairo, Luxor, Naples, and Nice, repro-  
duced from unpublished photographs. They enable the reader to see not only the  
historic places and ruins, the wonders of these Oriental lands, but also the people  
themselves in their various pursuits, giving to the book the very atmosphere of the  
countries described.

The story was intended specially for voyagers who have visited the same places,  
but it should be equally interesting to those who are planning a similar trip. And  
those who must stay at home may in these pages be able to look through another's  
eyes at the places described.

The book comprises 392 pages, printed on enamel finished paper, and contains nearly  
200 illustrations. Size, 5½ x 8 inches. Bound in extra cloth—gold stamping.

The John C. Winston Co., Publishers 1006-1016 Arch St., Philadelphia

successful, although the manager of the  
lottery fell into disgrace and was fined  
£1,000 for taking an illegal premium.  
In this sordid fashion was the British  
Museum planted and watered in the  
palace of the Montagus in Bloomsbury.  
Its first days were far from prosperous.  
An income of £900 only was available  
from the great gamble. Two bequests  
brought the total up to £2,448, leaving,  
after payment of the few salaries, about  
£100 to make fresh purchases.

But the need for expenditure in this  
direction was rendered less necessary by  
the rapidity with which fresh collections  
of enormous value poured into Montagu  
House. The great tree has, in fact,  
grown so rapidly as well nigh to baffle  
the art of the gardeners to find light and  
air and room for the spreading branches.  
The reading room, which in the old  
building could accommodate only five  
readers, can now seat nearly 500.  
Reckoning the miles of shelving devoted  
to books, the museum is easily the largest  
in the world. By cunning arrangements  
forty-one miles of shelf-room have been  
found for the 2,000,000 books that now  
minister to the enlightenment of the  
universe. The Bibliothèque Nationale,  
in Paris, the next largest in the world,  
can boast of only thirty-one.—*London  
Chronicle.*

### CONVENTION OF THE WASHINGTON STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FIVE hundred fruit growers from  
various parts of the Inland Em-  
pire are expected to attend the  
annual convention of the Washington  
State Horticultural Society, which will  
meet at Walla Walla, southwest of  
Spokane, January 29 to 31, 1908. The  
secretary of the Spokane chamber of  
commerce and secretary of the fruit  
growers' association, says that the pro-  
gram for the four days' session promises  
to be the most interesting in the history  
of the organization, adding that there  
will be speakers from the several fa-  
mous districts in the Pacific Northwest  
and to explain the methods employed  
to give the Spokane country, embracing  
150,000 square miles in Eastern Wash-  
ington, Northern Idaho, Western Mon-  
tana, Northeastern Oregon and South-  
eastern British Columbia, a fruit crop  
valued at \$14,000,000 in 1907.

It has only been within the last few  
years that fruit growers in Washington



have awakened to the benefits and profits to be gained by modern methods of raising fruit and the annual meetings of the State Horticultural Society have done much to bring about this result. Growers who were a few years ago earning from \$100 to \$300 an acre from their fruit made this season from \$800 to \$1,200 an acre and the reason is, not in better seasons and other similar conditions, but in the manner in which the trees and vines are tended. The fruit growing industry is growing into mammoth proportions in Washington, and in fact throughout the Northwest.

#### TESTS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAMS

**B**ULLETIN No. 14, Tests of Reinforced Concrete Beams, Series of 1906, has just been issued by the University of Illinois Engineering Experiment Station. The tests described are a continuation of the tests discussed in Bulletin No. 4.

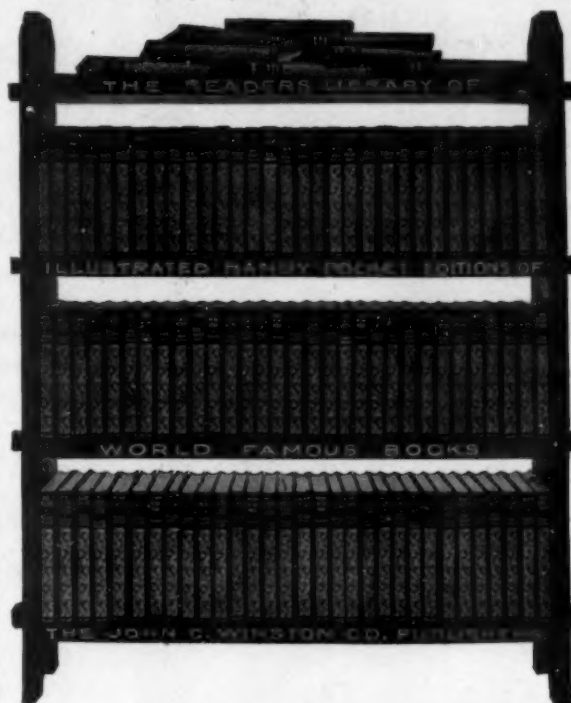
The topics investigated include the effect of quality of concrete upon the strength of beams, the effect of repetitive loading upon the action of beams, and the resistance of beams to diagonal tension failures. The results of the investigation of diagonal tension failures throw light upon the amount of the vertical shearing stress which may be allowed in reinforced concrete beams not having metallic web reinforcement. The resistance of beams to diagonal tension may be the controlling feature of relatively short beams, and as such failures occur suddenly and without much warning, a knowledge of the resistance of the concrete is essential. Some beams gave surprisingly low values and it seems evident that the values allowed by many city building ordinances are higher than should be recommended.

#### THE MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT, MONTREAL

**T**HE best monument in Montreal, one of the best on the American Continent, is the Maisonneuve Monument, in the Place d'Armes. It is the work of Philippe Hébert of Montreal. This masterpiece is well worth the journey to Canada to see. Maisonneuve was the founder of the city of Montreal. The place was granted to the Sulpicians from Paris, and at first

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*Sketches by Boz.* By Charles Dickens.  
*Stories and Sketches.* By Charles Dickens.  
*Tale of Two Cities.* By Charles Dickens.  
*Talisman.* By Sir Walter Scott.  
*Tennyson's Poetical Works.*  
*Tom Brown's School Days.* By Thomas Hughes.  
*Two Years Ago.* By Charles Kingsley.  
*Westward Ho.* By Charles Kingsley.  
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was known as Ville Marie. The pio-  
neers waged daily war against the Iro-  
quois, and on the spot where the monu-  
ment stands Maisonneuve performed a  
remarkable exploit of arms against the  
savages. Among his company of set-  
tlers was a hardy scout named Crosse,  
certain Jesuit Fathers and a noble wo-  
man named Jeanne Mance, who minis-  
tered to the Indian captives and whose  
name became a synonym for self-sacri-  
ficing benefactions. In the four sub-  
sidiary figures of bronze which M.  
Hébert has placed at the four corners of  
the base he has recorded imperishably  
the heroic deeds of the old French scout,  
the Catholic missionaries and the brave  
woman, as well as the virile traits of the  
aborigines, typified by a splendid spec-  
imen of the Iroquois braves. The  
crouching figure of Jeanne Mance,  
who is depicted in the act of binding up  
the wounds of an Indian boy, is a veri-  
table revelation of beauty. In another  
way the figure of Crosse, the scout, is an  
unequalled type of the hardy and in-  
domitable woodsman, or *coureur de bois*,  
who stoops to conceal himself behind  
the shrubbery, as, with his rifle ready in  
one hand, he holds back his too-eager  
dog with the other. These two figures  
are unspeakably fine—the one all tender-  
ness, benignancy and charm; the other  
breathing martial nerve, resolution and  
fire. No one but a modern artist of  
French blood could have modelled these  
figures. One's admiration for the Gal-  
lic race revives at sight of such fine work,  
and the chief figure, the portrait-statue  
which crowns the monument, might be  
cited as the embodiment of many of the  
qualities that have made the race great—  
its keen intelligence, alert, fearless and  
dashing; its initiative, its imaginative-  
ness and its romanticism.—*Boston Tran-  
script*.

## "TOPPING OUT" IN WASHINGTON

"WHAT was once a very general  
custom in this city, 'topping  
out,' as it was called," remarked  
an old bricklayer to a reporter, "has  
nearly died out, and some of the  
new generation of bricklayers have  
never participated in it. 'Topping out'  
occurred the day the last course of bricks  
was laid in a house and was to celebrate  
the event. On the morning the 'top-  
ping' was to take place a flag was raised  
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as a story of right against wrong which  
is destined to bring about a great change  
in the child labor question."  
—*Birmingham News*.



the owner of the building to prepare a lunch and the customary drinkables, especially the drinkables for all hands engaged on the building. Of course, it generally wound up in a mild kind of a spree, but it was the custom, and no one who amounted to anything ever refused to give a 'topping out.' The best kind of punches were often provided for 'topping out,' though in later years it ran down to beer. In the days when ale was the drink I have known of a barrel of ale being used at a 'topping out,' besides a barrel of sandwiches. The day Dr. Hall 'topped out' his house on C Street, near Four-and-one-half Street, which, by the way, was the first brownstone front ever put up in this city, he not only furnished all the ale and porter necessary but used up three baskets of fried chickens, cakes and other things. It was the talk of the town for years, among mechanics. There were also a number of other famous 'topping outs.' Mayor Berret 'topped out' his house on H Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, with fine champagne, as did also Mr. Galt, the jeweller, who built a house next to him. Many of the hod-carriers were given bucketfuls of cakes, cookies and sandwiches at the close of the 'topping out.' But those days have passed, and when anything is said to the owners of houses being built these days they express ignorance of the custom, and decline to observe it when it is explained to them."—*Washington Star*.

#### CLIMBING FOR WATER

IN the far southwest of America it is a current saying that "the natives climb for water and dig for wood," which being interpreted, means that water for drinking purposes is kept in an earthen jar or olla upon the top of the house, where, by means of the more rapid evaporation, the contents of the jar are kept continually cool. The digging for wood is explained by the fact that the only timber through much of that region is the mesquit, a low-growing shrub rather than a tree, the roots of which are very hard and make excellent fuel. The mesquit groves are a striking feature of the wide level expanses of these regions. From a distance they look like peach orchards. Besides producing fuel the mesquit tree bears a bean which is used as an important article

(Continued on page 8.)

## The American Civic Association

gave life, force and direction to the popular demand for the preservation of Niagara Falls. It is now fully recognized as the guardian of the people's interest in the great cataract, maintaining a constant watch on the power situation.

It originated and is the moving force in the nation-wide effort to restrict the extension of ugliness by having billboards legally taxed, as is other productive property.

It has advanced the children's garden movement, and was instrumental in securing a Congressional appropriation for school gardens in the District of Columbia.

It has secured the enactment of a model street-tree law in Pennsylvania, and is teaching the intelligent care of trees the country over.

It is giving guidance and effective direction to the widespread and rapidly growing movement for the abatement of the smoke nuisance.

It helps in progressive city-making, and is continually arousing and fostering sentiment for civic beauty, for clean streets and home surroundings, for convenient and serviceable parks, for playgrounds—in short, for every form of civic betterment.

#### Growing Demand for Help

If Niagara is to be permanently preserved, there must be an international agreement. Legislative campaigns must be made in every state to secure laws restricting and taxing billboards. Public sentiment must be further aroused in favor of forest reservations. From every section of the country there come calls for concrete assistance.

#### More Members are Needed

The American Civic Association is a voluntary organization of persons working to make America the most beautiful country in the world. The fine work it has done was accomplished solely with the dues and contributions of members and interested friends. The demands upon it require for it greater resources in membership and more liberal support.

The careful coordination and economical execution of its working plans enable the American Civic Association to render invaluable service at small cost, for it is free from cumbersome machinery of organization and in position to do things—to do them speedily, quickly and thoroughly. This is a direct appeal for YOU to become a member. Use the coupon below or a copy of it in remitting.

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#### Recent and Forthcoming Literature

The American Civic Association has made many important additions to the authoritative literature of civic endeavor. Other documents of notable value will be published in the early future. Members receive the literature as currently published, without charge. The material they thus obtain in the course of a year in itself is worth a great deal more than the membership fee. Some specimen subjects are as follows:

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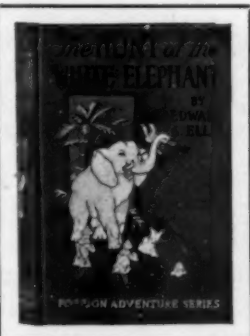
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# House & Garden

## For This Year

### THE PASSING YEAR

The passing year has brought to HOUSE AND GARDEN a gratifying meed of success and much pleasant commendation from our readers, for which we wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation. To old friends and new we would say that the magazine for 1908 will be more beautiful, more practical, and more really necessary to the men and women who are directly or indirectly interested in their homes and gardens than ever before.

### THE SMALL HOUSE WHICH IS GOOD

Many leading architects in this country and abroad will supply our readers with suggestions so complete that they may be utilized to meet the needs of the interested builder. Houses ranging in price from \$3,000 to the costliest mansions will be reproduced and described.

This idea has been used in a measure in the articles treating of the inexpensive house which have run so successfully under the caption of "The Small House Which is Good." We feel in enlarging the field of the styles of house presented, we will be meeting the needs of all of our readers who contemplate building. These houses will be published, fully illustrated by photographs of exterior and interior of the finished house and showing also floor plans made from the working drawings. They will be found replete with suggestions which will be adaptable to many needs. The best types of houses from all parts of the United States will be presented and in most cases written of in an interesting way by the architect who has designed them. These will embody the Colonial, the typical city house, country house and bungalow, varying as widely in design and style as in cost.

### HOUSING THE POOR

An especially timely series on the housing of the poor in the great cities will be offered during the year from the pen of the eminent authority, John William Russell. Mr. Russell knows his theme thoroughly, and while his articles will be in a measure statistical, they are full of information which is not only important, but extremely interesting. These articles will be illustrated by photographs showing some of the best and most modern tenements.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Southern California and its beauties of house and garden will be written of from time to time by Charles Frederick Holder. Mr. Holder has been long a resident of Southern California and one feels that he speaks of what he knows and loves in these articles. Many suggestive ideas may be gleaned from these to be used in other parts of the country as it is an acknowledged fact that in successful homemaking which includes the surrounding grounds, this part of the world is unsurpassed.

### FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

From our foreign contributors we will offer many especially delightful articles. The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos writes of the celebrated collection of portraits in her home in Scotland. The Hon. Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Jennings-Bramly will also supply some charmingly picturesque descriptions and illustrations of these wonderful old homes of the Scottish Border. Mr. Jacques Boyer will write about "The Tropical Gardens of Paris" and about the "Forcing of Fruits for the Market in France."

### SUBURBAN HOMES

Among other articles no less important to appear during the coming year will be the color treatment for the exterior of the suburban house. An article on "Mantels, Good and Bad," both sides of the question being fully illustrated and discussed. "What the Mirror means in the Decoration of the Home" and how it may be cleverly used to produce vistas and various spacious effects, which cannot otherwise be obtained.

### CORRECT FURNISHING

"Correct Furnishing," what to buy, where to buy and how much to pay for it, is an article which will be of inestimable value not only to the woman who lives far from the center of things but to the city woman as well.

### PICTURES

"Pictures" from a decorative standpoint and pictures as the leading feature of the room. How to group them and how to frame them. A number of opinions from authorities on these very important questions will be published during the year.



## House and Garden

### GARDEN FEATURES

The Garden features for the coming year will, we feel, be better than ever before. Landscape effects for the larger estates and how to produce them will be written of by Engineers and Landscape Architects whose work has been proven out successfully. Some old-fashioned gardens—such as our great grandmothers loved so well—will be reproduced in plan and planting lists given. Of Formal gardens, many charming ones will be shown, selected from all parts of this and other countries by experts in the art.

Mr. Eben E. Rexford, W. C. Egan and others will contribute timely papers on the various problems which confront the lover of flowers and tell how to solve them. They will also write of how to obtain the best effects in garden planting and name best varieties of plants to use, the same being the results of their own personal experiences. Some of the really remarkable and interesting things to which Mr. Luther Burbank has been devoting years of experimental work, will be described by Georgia Torrey Drennan, while many of our readers have contributed articles, telling of their mistakes or successes in their garden efforts, all of which will prove excellent guides to others working along similar lines.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN PATIOS

"Spanish-American Patios" will be shown and their use and adaptability for more northern latitudes discussed. Their decorative possibilities in connection with the conservatory forms only one of their desirable features.

### HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

Several articles with rare illustrations will appear during the year—descriptive of Historical buildings or places—wherein the salient points are susceptible of being introduced in modified form into new structures, or in the development of the gardens.

### GRILL ROOMS AND RESTAURANTS OF THE WORLD

The perfection which the art of serving large numbers of people in limited time has reached, has led us to present several short descriptive articles—profusely illustrated—of the housing of the *really great* Grill Rooms and Restaurants of the world. The completeness of detail will prove a revelation to the majority of our readers, and yet many of the conveniences can and should be installed in our larger homes, with very desirable results.

### THE STABLE AND KENNEL

The Stable and Kennel Department in this Magazine is intended to cover a tolerably wide range, and to embrace within its consideration all kinds of animals ordinarily kept on a country place.

### KINE

We have already treated of horses and dogs, and there is an article in this issue devoted to kine. This particular article is beautifully illustrated with pictures of specimens and groups from the most notable herds in America.

### PIGS

Nor will the pig be neglected. For it must be known that these are very interesting animals, and there is a wide variety of types, going all the way from the short-legged Berkshire to the lean and fleet-footed Razor-back. It used to be that these Razor-backs that roamed the forests of Virginia and Kentucky were considered in their porcine way to be about on a par with the poor-whites of the South. There could be no greater mistake. From them come the best hams and bacon in the world. They are worthy of study and possibly of cultivation, though cultivation may hurt the wildness which gives to them their game flavor.

### POULTRY

To poultry we shall give particular attention. A gentleman living in the country who does not raise his own fowls makes a great mistake. It is the feed and drink provided to a chicken which makes or mars him. A chicken is not naturally nice in its habits, and will eat and drink anything. The cleanly Quakers recognized the importance of the proper feeding of chickens before anyone else, and so in every market of the United States to-day "Philadelphia Chickens" are quoted. This does not mean that these chickens come from Philadelphia or its neighborhood, but that they are superior, and have been properly fed and dressed.

### HORSES

The editor's particular predilections are for horses, and on equine matters he will usually supply the copy himself; but on some other topics pertinent to the department he purposes securing the aid and co-operation of the foremost authorities in the country. But on one thing he insists. No cut-and-dried technical treatises will he permit in this department. Practicality, as a first essential, in every case, he insists on. Bringing himself the fruit of many years' experience in these subjects, his aim is to make himself your Counselor-in-Chief, and his Department the "Handy Annex" to your country place.

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of food among the Indians. The bean is produced in pods which are seven to nine inches long and of a buff color. They begin to ripen in midsummer, and have the quality of preventing thirst as well as of satisfying hunger. They are often of the greatest value to travelers through that desert country. The Indians, who know their value, do not hesitate to go a long distance away from water if they are sure of a supply of mesquit beans along their route. Among certain of the less civilized of the southern tribes of Indians—the Cucupahs, who live along the Colorado River in Lower California—mesquit beans form an important part of the winter food supply. The Indian women also make rope and twine of the bark of the tree and weave it into baskets. Horses and cattle also feed upon the beans. There are few regions of the earth so utterly sterile as to be without the means of supporting human life.—*Invention.*

#### LABOR IN MEXICO

THE most senseless thing that any newspaper can be guilty of, is the comparison of the condition of Mexican labor with that of the United States. Our labor is not, as a rule, as efficient. We do not pretend that it is. Even in cotton-picking the negro will do four times as much in a day as the Mexican. Agricultural labor here is slow and ineffective. In the mechanical arts the same indolence is noted. So if the laborer or mechanic is not as well rewarded as the American artisan or laborer, it is because he is not worth it. In some industries cheap labor is an advantage. There are mechanical arts, grades of factory labor, where the native labor is as good as foreign, and so, being on a silver basis of compensation, is profitable for the employers. The Mexican laborer and mechanic has not the wants of his counterpart in the United States. He has not inherited those traditions of comfort and physical well-being which are natural in a race accustomed to providing for hard winters and enduring a variable climate. The climatic environment of the workingman here tends to make him easy-going. It is not easy to starve. And, when you think of it, men in Northern lands work because they fear hunger and discomfort. When it is easy to get food, and there is no peril from a rigorous



winter, men will not work with the same diligence. So it is evident that it is foolish to compare Mexican with American labor, and to print long columns of comparative wages.—*Mexican Correspondence Boston Herald.*

#### ANCIENT COPPER MINES

THE copper mines of Sinai, the most ancient mentioned in history, were the subject of a recent communication by M. Berthelot to the French Academy of Sciences. Authentic documents show that these mines were worked since the time of the Egyptian dynasty (about five thousand years B. C.) until the end of the Ramesides (about 1300 to 1200 B. C.). While their possession was the object of several wars, they have been abandoned for three thousand years on account of the poor quality of the ores. From these mines came the sceptre of Pepi I., a king of the sixth dynasty, which is now preserved in the British Museum, and which Berthelot's analysis showed to be of pure copper. The adits still exist, as do ruins of the furnaces, the crucibles the huts of the miners and fragments of their tools.—*Boston Transcript.*

#### DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII

AT Pompeii some mural paintings of more than ordinary interest have recently been disclosed. In the Eighth Region, between Nos. 16 and 21 of the Second Insula, Via III and IV, the remarkable discovery has been made of a house five stories high. The upper floor, which is entered from the highest level formed by a mound of prehistoric lava, is profusely decorated, and the principal hall displays on one wall the myth of Bellerophon, a nude figure who, holding with one hand the bridle of his horse, is in the act of receiving the letter and orders of King Proetus, who is seated on a throne before him. The lower part of the house, looking towards Stabiae and the sea, was used as a bathing establishment. Three steps lead into the *frigidarium*, which is perfect, the lower part of the surrounding walls being painted blue, and the upper red. The middle of the right wall is occupied by a picture representing a nymph, semi-nude, borne over the waves on a sea-horse. The horizontal band dividing the blue from the red surface is a kind of frieze of comic

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or caricature scenes, representing dwarfs and pigmies, in scenery evidently of the Nile country, fighting with various animals. One dwarf is in the act of throwing a large stone at an ibis; while another is trying to save by drawing to the land a figure (probably a woman) fallen into the river, when, seized himself by a crocodile, he has tied himself with a rope to another dwarf, standing behind, who is striving with might and main to prevent his comrade from being drawn down into the water.—*London Athenæum*.

**DUST TO DUST**

AMONG Canon Gore's stock of stories, which have the English cathedrals for a background, is one of two country girls who, evidently enjoying a holiday from fresh domestic service in the city, were observed by an attendant pacing fearfully the aisles of St. Paul's. Under the magnificent dome one of them paused to gaze in wonder about her. Curious to see in what words her manifest impression would find utterance, the attendant stole nearer. It seemed that her limited vocabulary was inadequate. Not so her companion. "Ain't it just grand!" cried she. The spellbound one remained silent for a moment longer. Then, as if breaking the chains of some strange enchantment, she turned upon her friend, "Yes," she said, slowly and timidly, "but, oh dear! Sarah, wouldn't it take just forever to sweep this place out!"—*Exchange*.

**THINGS MADE OF PAPER IN JAPAN**

IN Japan, as is well known, it has long been customary to manufacture a multitude of articles, from overcoats and window-panes to string and pocket handkerchiefs, out of paper, but the Japanese Government, not content with these feats of national ingenuity, is just now bestowing great attention on the paper industries, and experimenting with pith, old silk rags, and many kinds of vegetable substances, with a view to other employments of paper in the arts. Mr. Liberty, in his recent paper read before the Society of Arts, describes a visit that he made to the Government paper factory at Shiebu-Ogi, where he watched hundreds of intelligent little Japanese girls and women preparing the

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#### TREES FOR WEST, NORTHEAST AND LAKE STATES

THE Forest Service has issued two recent valuable bulletins on tree planting best adapted to the hard conditions of the semi-arid plains of the West and also for the Northeastern and Lake States. Circular 99 is called "Suggestions for Forest Planting on the Semi-Arid Plains" and is devoted to the interests of forest planters in the western portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, Northwestern Texas, Eastern Colorado and New Mexico.

This entire region is practically treeless. Here and there, of course, trees have been planted, but forest planting has in no way kept pace with agricultural development. There is real need for forest growth. By careful selection of the species, the choice of suitable sites, and proper management of plantations, enough forest can be grown to exercise a marked effect upon farm development and to supply wood for most domestic purposes. The object of the circular is to show just what is practicable.

For street and roadside planting the most suitable trees recommended are honey locust, green ash, white elm, hackberry, and, in the North, Austrian pine.

Circular 100, "Suggestions for Forest Planting in the Northeastern and Lake States," is applicable to the New England States, New York, New Jersey, all of Pennsylvania except the western portion, Michigan, Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota.

In general, conifers are specified as best adapted for planting in this region, since lands which are to be devoted to forest are usually too poor to grow hardwoods profitably. Conifers produce a variety of material which is in great demand. They also are far superior to deciduous trees for protective planting.

Species which are well suited for planting in this region are white pine, red

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#### USES FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS

**H**ERE is an interesting suggestion which we find in a contemporary. Most housekeepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing, the printing ink acting as a defiance to the stoutest moth, some housewives think, as successfully as camphor or tar-paper. For this reason newspapers are invaluable under the carpet, laid over the regular carpet paper. The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen however, is their ability to keep out the air. It is well-known that ice, completely enveloped in newspapers so that all air is shut out, will keep a longer time than under other conditions; and that a pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely any perceptible melting of the ice. These facts should be utilized oftener than they are in the care of the sick at night. In freezing ice-cream, when the ice is scarce, pack the freezer only three-quarters full of ice and salt, and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result where the freezer is packed full of ice. After removing the dasher it is better to cork up the cream and cover it tightly with a packing of newspapers than to use more ice. The newspapers retain the cold already in the ice better than a packing of cracked ice and salt, which must have crevices to admit the air.—*Invention.*

#### PIPES IN DEEP WATER

**M**R. F. S. PECK, a civil engineer at Watertown, New York, lately accomplished, in a very simple, cheap and expeditious way, what is usually a difficult and expensive operation—the laying of a long line of pipe in deep water. He had occasion to lay nearly 1,000 feet of suction-pipe at Rouse's Point. The water was needed for manufacturing purposes, and as it was found that water near the shore was more or

(Continued on page 14.)





#### FORCING FRUITS FOR MARKET IN FRANCE

IT is hard to realize that the ancient Romans were familiar with the art of forcing vegetables and fruits so as to be able to tickle their epicurean palates with cucumbers, strawberries, etc., at seasons very far from the normal one for such delicacies. The refinement of the art and its development into one of great commercial value has been consummated in the last quarter of a century. Mr. Jacques Boyer in a most graphic article tells of what is being done in this respect in France, as well as how it is done. Numerous illustrations indicate what fascinating employment it affords to both men and women.

#### THE QUEST AND CULTURE OF ORCHIDS

G. Bertrand Mitchell presents a very interesting paper, which will be published in two parts, dealing with the care, growing, seeding and hybridization of these aristocrats of plant life. There is also included in the first part an account of the hardships and experiences of several daring collectors who, at the risk of life and limb have been and now are exploring the jungles and mountains of Central and South America, searching for new or rare specimens, or replenishing the stock of the staple varieties.

#### HOW TO MAKE AND CARE FOR HOTBEDS

No adjunct of the garden gives such quick or so satisfactory results when the small expenditure of effort and money is considered, as the "Hotbed." Ida D. Bennett under the caption above, presents details for the construction of several forms of them. Further, she outlines the best methods of planting seed and care of the growing plants until ready for transplanting to the open ground. The use of the hotbed advances the season of the garden by at least six weeks, a consideration well worth the effort required.

#### SMALL HOUSES WHICH ARE GOOD

Two houses are presented under this caption—one from the boards of E. S. Child and the other from E. G. W. Dietrich. The two houses while showing some similarity of general style are quite different in plan, in size and in cost.

The necessary conveniences are embraced in each according to its needs and cost. The artistic features of the exteriors are apparent while the floor plans indicate the possibility of most beautiful and effective interior decoration.

#### AN INTERESTING SET OF ALEXANDER TAPESTRIES

In the fall issues our readers enjoyed two articles entitled "What are Tapestries" by Mr. George Leland Hunter. In the March number he will describe a set of tapestries depicting scenes in the life of Alexander the Great, purchased forty years ago by the late William Cowper Prime, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These tapestries date from the early part of the sixteenth century, bearing the monogram of Peter Van Aelst, the Flemish weaver, who wove the famous tapestries designed by Raphael for Pope Leo X. They are associated with Francis the First by the salamander that appears in the upper border. Furthermore—but we will leave the rest of the fascinating story to Mr. Hunter and to the illustrations, that are superb.

#### SOME LONG ISLAND COUNTRY ESTATES

There is a section of Long Island in the vicinity of Roslyn, Westbury and Wheatley Hills, where numerous very large estates are located of which the general public has no acquaintance, except that gained by glimpses of their extreme reaches which border the highways. Several of these estates will be described by Mr. Richard Schermerhorn, Jr., and photographs will be presented depicting certain features of them.

#### A PLEA FOR THE HERB GARDEN

The implicit belief placed in the virtues of herbs, by our British forebears, and extolled by them in prose and verse, is written of by Lawrence Irwell. The particular qualities of each is set forth and a plea made for their more universal cultivation in the gardens of our homes.

#### SMALL SUBURBAN PROPERTIES

Under this caption Mr. J. Donald Martin makes what he terms "a plea for another style of gardening." He advocates the division of a property of this character into a number of semi-enclosed sections, through the use of hedges of varying heights. Each enclosure will be treated differently of course, and have some governing feature which will suggest the planning and planting of it. This gives to the garden pleasant surprises, delightful and unexpected vistas, etc., just as in the rooms of a house, varying gradations of color or of treatment in decoration are given producing harmonizing effects in the general decorative scheme.



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less roily and impure, it was necessary to have the inlet a considerable distance out in the lake. He purchased for the purpose a steel pipe of eight inches diameter, manufactured by the Spiral Weld Tube Company, at East Orange, N.J., using for couplings cast-iron flanges weighing, with bolts and gaskets, about sixty-five pounds to the pair. Plugging the end of the first length, he pushed it out on the surface of Lake Champlain and connected the second length, pushing this out in turn until the whole line was coupled. It then presented the unusual spectacle of a line of eight inch pressure pipe nearly 1,000 feet long, floating with a displacement of only three and one-half inches of its diameter.

When the requisite length had been connected, the line was towed to position, the plug at the end removed, and the pipe sank easily in sixteen and one-half feet of water, without breaking a joint or receiving any injury. No buoys or floats were used in the operation, and no apparatus of any kind. The pipe is now in use as the suction of a steam-pump and gives perfect satisfaction.

Work of this kind usually involves the use of expensive and troublesome flexible joints, and Mr. Peck's ingenious expedient is worthy of record.—*Invention.*

### RAPIDITY OF GROWTH OF TREES

**B**EGINNING with a three-inch sapling the following named varieties of trees will in twenty years, under favorable conditions, attain a diameter approximately as follows:

|                             | Inches |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| White or Silver, Maple..... | 21     |
| American White Elm.....     | 19     |
| Basswood.....               | 17     |
| Red Maple.....              | 16     |
| Yellow Locust.....          | 14     |
| Box Elder.....              | 14     |
| Hard Maple.....             | 13     |
| Red Oak.....                | 13     |
| Scarlet Oak.....            | 13     |
| White Ash.....              | 12     |
| White Oak.....              | 11     |
| Hackberry.....              | 10     |

The height which each species may be expected to attain is omitted here as it will assume the usual proportion to the diameter. (Report of the New York Forestry Commission).—*Park and Cemetery.*





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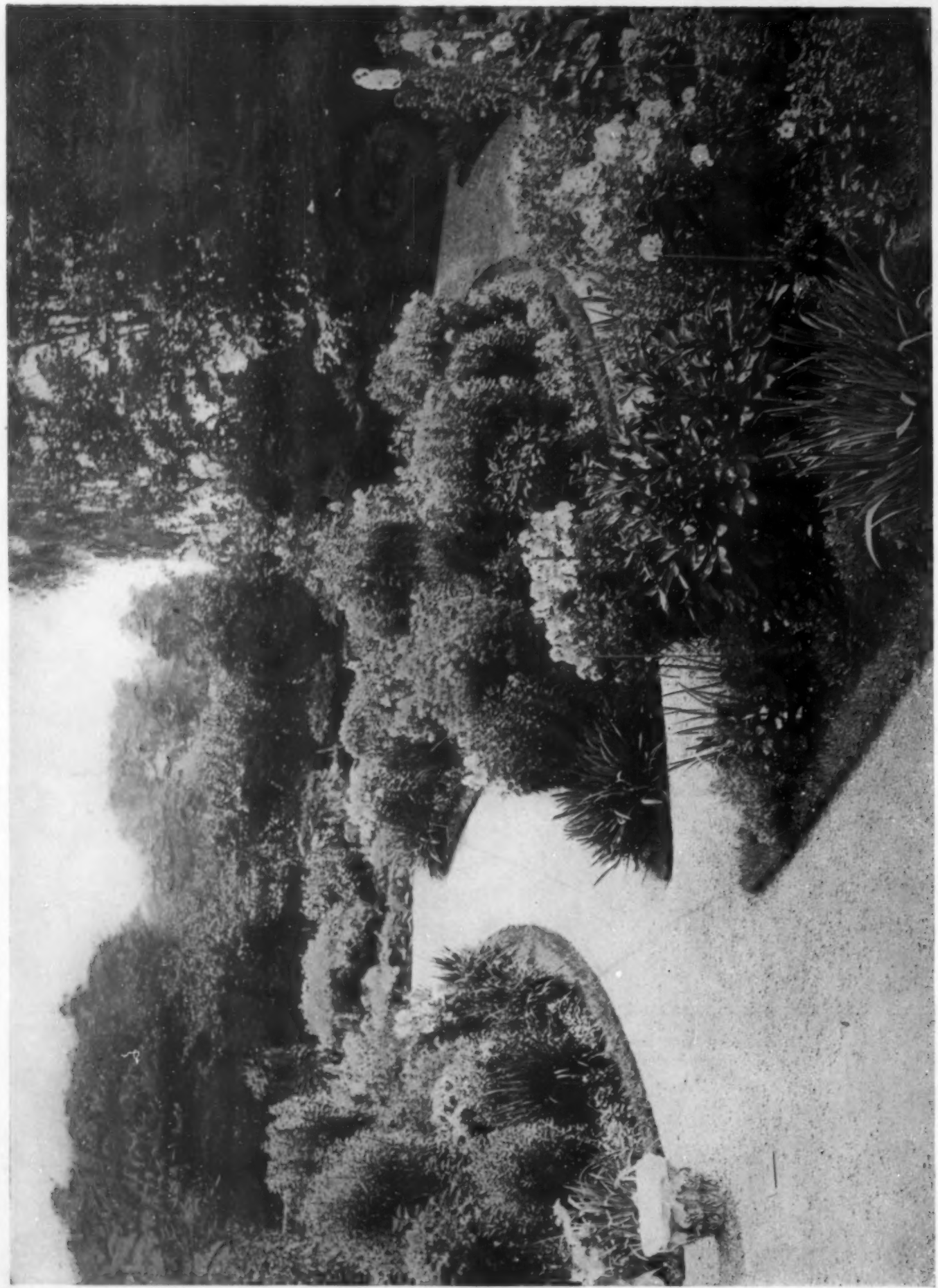
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HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S DUTCH GARDEN, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.



# House and Garden

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FEBRUARY, 1908

No. 2

## Interesting Formal Gardens

By MARY H. NORTHEND

“ONE of the dearest joys of life is that of anticipation. If, like me, you love to look forward to things, my friend, then cultivate a garden; for a garden is all expectation.” So said the late Joseph Jefferson; and the words will find an echo, the world over, in the hearts of those who love Nature in all her moods and tenses, and who, at the call of spring, feel that ancient, primeval impulse to get down next to the ground, and to make things grow. Gardening is a very old, as well as a very beautiful, form of the creative instinct.

Surely, there can be no purer passion than a love for flowers; and since it is well-nigh universal, we can but rejoice that it is so easily gratified. The poorest little plat of ground will produce a wealth of nasturtiums that is fairly dazzling in brilliance and variety; and the cramped dweller in a flat can grow Boston ferns or scarlet geraniums in a window-box, whether it has shade or sun.

When we are free to consider the subject of flower culture in its highest aspect, we must agree that our most elaborate development of the art is found in the formal garden. This feature has come down to us from antiquity; as the modern Italian garden is but the direct lineal descendant of the Roman villa, where peacocks walked the terraces and goldfish disported themselves in the fountains, while among the tastefully grouped shrubbery, the finest sculptors had embalmed in deathless marble the flight of Daphne or the death struggles of Antæus, crushed by Hercules.

Returning crusaders brought to Holland, along with tulips, hyacinths, and various other bulbs from the Holy Land, the theory of the Italian garden, as seen and admired by Dutch crusaders in the seaports of Italy. A hint was enough for these flower-loving people. Thorough and practical in all their habits, they soon caused their sandy, alluvial soil to produce bulbs of a quality hitherto unknown to floriculture; and the theory of the Italian garden was soon adapted to the requirements of Holland, forming the basis of the Dutch garden of the present day.

The Italian Renaissance brought the formal garden into England, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Modifications of this model resulted in the English tea-gardens, which served as a pattern for

our Colonial ancestors, when New England was being settled, and gardens were being coaxed into bloom amid virgin forest and meadow.

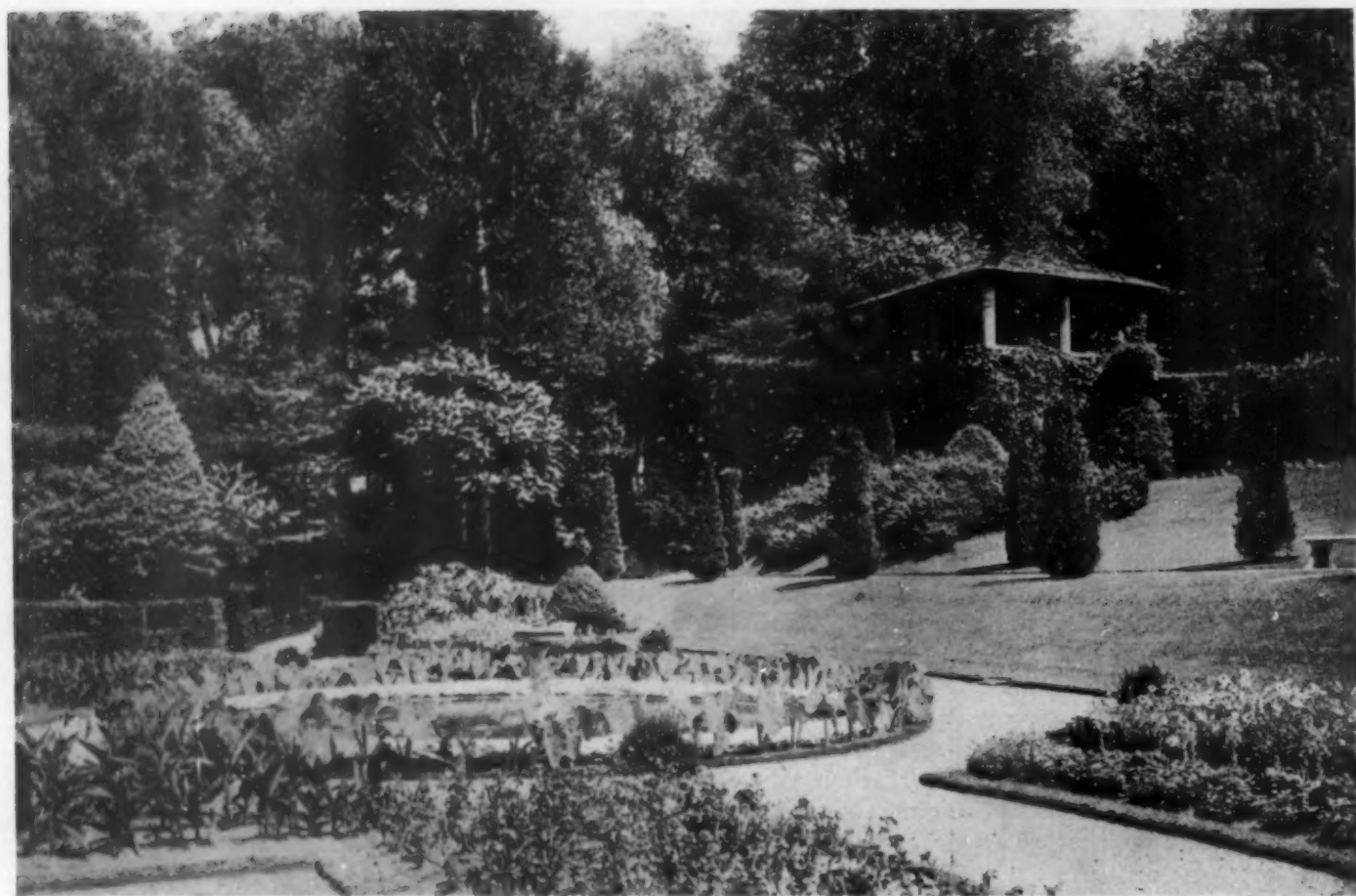
Perhaps because of its comparative age, historic Salem has many of these gardens which were laid out by the earliest settlers, and planted carefully with root and seed that had been brought, by dint of infinite pains and hardship, across the stormy seas to the unknown land. How many a cutting must have been a sad memorial of happier days in light-hearted youth, before the period of exile! This tree, perhaps, had bent above a father's grave, that shrub had grown beside the gate, and the vine had draped the arbor where friends now dead, or widely scattered, had been wont to meet.

With many a sad misgiving, as well as with many a loving remembrance, these old-time gardens must have been begun. They are all similar in outline, and present the same characteristic features. There is usually an old-fashioned arbor, deep buried in wistaria or Virginia creeper, and this arbor is located in the center, or at the end farthest from the house, and is reached by the straightest of well-kept paths, brick-paved or gravel-strewn, but always bordered with box. The flower-bed, containing violets or peonies or larkspur or foxglove, are usually bordered with the same quaint evergreen, closely clipped and flourishing. The effect of odor upon the memory is odd and inexplicable. The smell of wet box has power to bring a Salem garden before my eyes at any moment, although I have found similar enclosures in Portsmouth, in New Haven, and in several early New England towns.

The Chestnut Street homes have descended from father to son, keeping inviolate the old traditions and the Colonial gardens. Their quaint and appealing loveliness has exerted its influence upon the handsome grounds all along the North Shore, and many a fine formal garden has kept the touch of simplicity in the prim, box-bordered path. Our earliest impressions of beauty are those which persist longest, and our childish memory of “grandmother's garden” insensibly affects the ideals of our after life.

Our first thought is that formal gardens must of necessity show great and depressing similarity.

## House and Garden



HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S ENGLISH GARDEN, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

This is not true, because each contains features distinctly individual, which render it unique among its class. Unless the garden is an exact replica, made so by direct intention, it can no more be like another than two human faces can be exactly alike. There is a general similarity, and what we might call a family resemblance, but very little servile imitation; as the position occupied by each differs so widely from that assigned to every other, that location alone would render repetition not only undesirable, but actually impossible. Each formal garden is a rule and a pattern for itself, and could hardly be copied to advantage.

Certain features appear and reappear in an endless variety, always escaping monotony. The feature which was once termed an arbor, has now been transmuted into a pergola, but has suffered nothing by the change. According to the lay of the land and to the juxtaposition of buildings, it may occupy center, entrance, or any side, with equal appropriateness. So it is with the shrubbery and the trellises; so with the sunken garden and lily-pond; so even with the fountain, whose location, more than any other one thing, can make or mar the beauty of the whole enclosure. The great central fountain, in varied shapes and forms, has been the principal theme of so many a beautiful garden, that we had almost grown

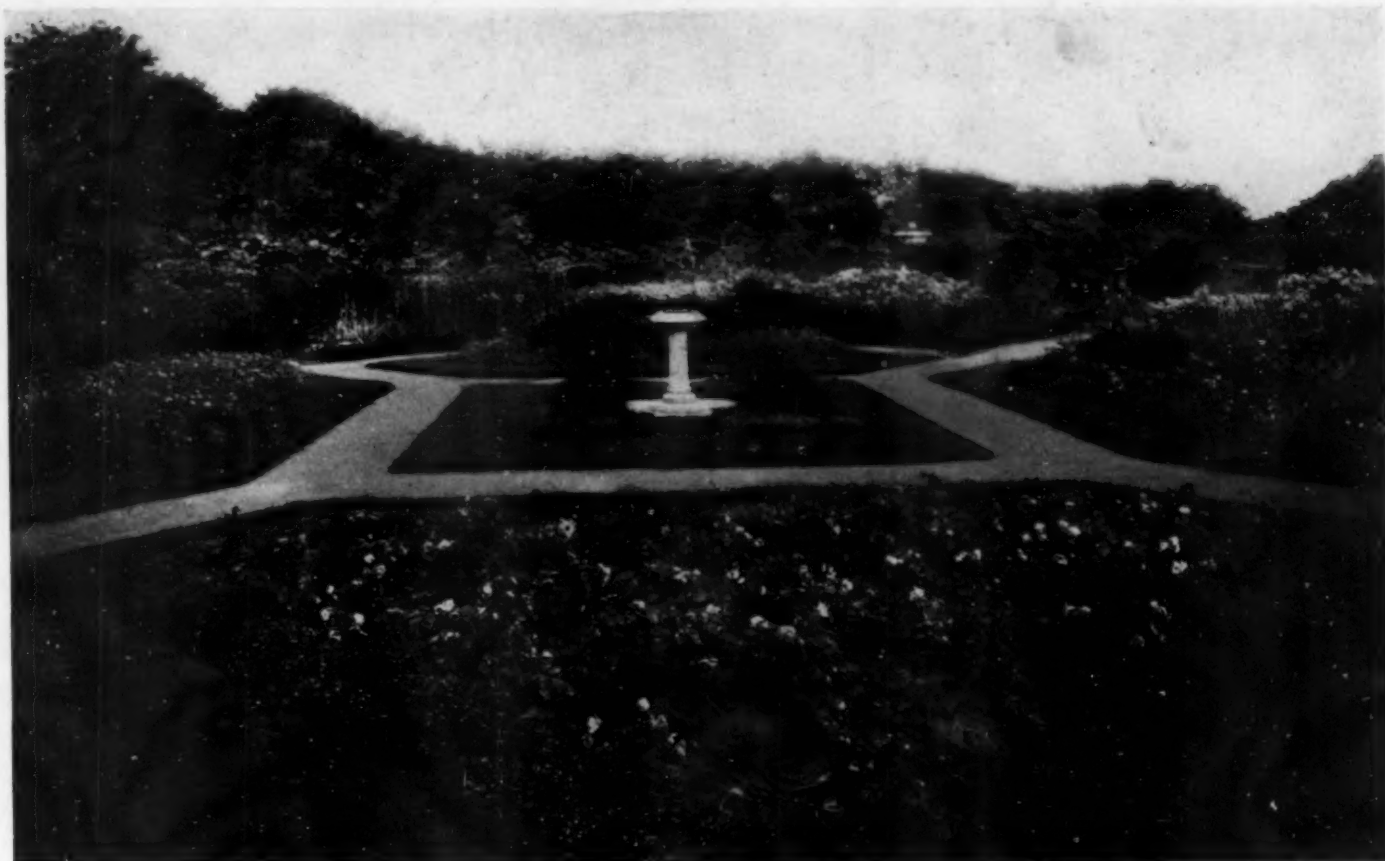
to believe that the center was its only acceptable place. This is not true. Change the shape and size of the fountain, and it is more ornamental in another place. It can stand in a nook, among the shrubbery, with an effect as artistic as that reached by the central location of the Italian scheme.

An example of individuality, where original and striking effects are produced, as just now suggested, by means of unusual grouping, is found in the formal garden of Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, at Manchester, Massachusetts. It is reached from the somewhat higher level of the entrance by means of short flights of stone steps. In the center of this sunken space, one would naturally look for the stereotyped fountain of Italian marble, but one looks in vain. Its place has been usurped by a sun-dial brought from England, and the usurpation constitutes a pleasing surprise.

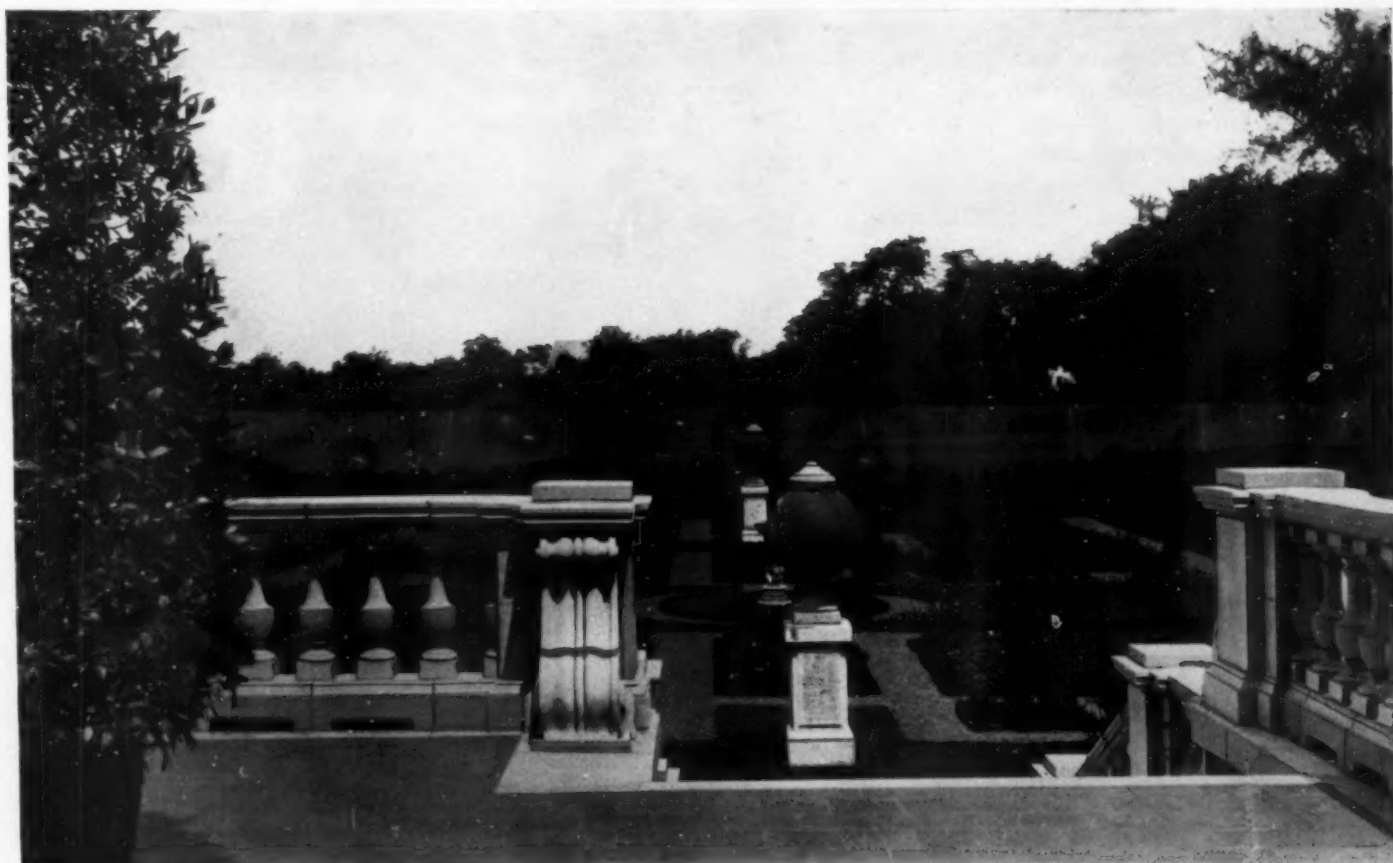
All around the dial lie formal beds of blooming plants, which are changed as the season changes, so that they may be always in fullest florescence. Nor is the fountain wholly wanting. As we stand by the sun-dial and look across the brilliant parterres, we see a flight of stone steps, guarded upon each side by a crouching leopard. Behind these, and against the wall, stands a handsome fountain, supported by strangely carved dolphins, and surmounted by a statue of Neptune armed with his trident. Granite



Interesting Formal Gardens



MR. W. B. THOMAS'S GARDEN, PRIDE'S CROSSING, MASS.



GARDEN OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL VON L. MEYER, HAMILTON, MASS.



HON. T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE'S GARDEN, MANCHESTER, MASS.

steps, below the fountain, lead down to a little pool beneath, where grow rare lilies. The note of individuality is sharply struck in the whole plan of this arrangement, and the fountain, in its unusual but appropriate location, is still the dominant thought.

The gardens of Hon. Joseph H. Choate at Stockbridge, are reached by a tree-bordered avenue which winds down from the house. The Dutch garden is on the hillside, enclosed by a low wall, which is half hidden by a luxuriant curtain of vines and blossoms. Inside this wall lies a bordering hedge, screened by tall hollyhocks of many hues. This garden is laid out in circles, crescents, diamonds, and other formal designs, which are separated by graveled walks. At one end is placed a crescent-shaped rockery, filled with leeks and field flowers. The central feature of the English garden is a fountain representing dolphins struggling in the coils of a snake, from whose head rise several columns of water, to fall again as spray upon the aquatic plants in the basin below.

The summer home of Postmaster-General George von L. Meyer, at Hamilton, Massachusetts, shows a quaint formal garden, whose box-bordered beds and walks lend a delightfully quaint touch of Colonial primness. The central fountain is of exquisite design, surrounded by great rectangular beds of blooming plants, each bed being of one solid color.

Mrs. Guy Norman's Sicilian garden, at Beverly Cove, is a charming spot. It is founded upon rock, built of stone and cement, and the soil was brought there and filled in, after the walls were laid. So it is really a sea garden. Great jars stand along the upper terrace, and jars, pots and vases of all description stand upon the paths and along the walls. Every inch of soil is crowded with bloom, and the effect is novel and foreign beyond description, besides being very beautiful.

The garden of Mr. W. B. Thomas, at Pride's Crossing, is tasteful and appropriate, as may be seen from the picture. The great central square of closely clipped turf, supports an old English sun-dial, of graceful pattern, in a suitable setting of flower-beds, containing only old English flowers.

In the foreground of the picture lies the great triangular bed of tuberous-rooted begonias, with its border of *Browallia*. Against the fence stands much shrubbery, which stands out well against the background of encircling trees, while in its turn it forms a most effective background for lilies, iris, foxglove, larkspur, phlox, and a hundred other garden favorites, with no set arrangement except that suggested by their height. Truly has it been said that every garden is individual, and that this very quality of individuality lends to each an additional charm.



## Interesting Formal Gardens



ENTRANCE TO MRS. GUY NORMAN'S SICILIAN GARDEN



MRS. GUY NORMAN'S SICILIAN GARDEN, BEVERLY COVE, MASS.

# The Window Garden in Winter

## A Chapter of Practical Suggestions for the Grower of House Plants

By EBEN E. REXFORD

**W**ATERING HOUSE PLANTS.—One of the mistakes common to most owners of house plants is that of improper watering. Some use too much water, others too little. Between these two extremes there is a happy medium which the woman who would be successful in the culture of flowers, plants and shrubs in the dwelling must strive to attain.

Every pot more than six inches across ought to be provided with good drainage. At least an inch of broken pottery, brick, charcoal or gravel should be placed in the bottom of the pot, and so arranged that the hole in it cannot become clogged by the soil, which will settle down from above, under the influence of repeated waterings. If this is done, there will be no danger from overwatering one's plants, as all the water the soil does not have the capacity to retain will drain away from it.

In watering, apply enough to thoroughly saturate all the soil and make sure that this is done by using so much that some is seen to run away through the hole in the bottom of the pot.

Without good drainage, or if the hole provided for the escape of surplus water becomes closed, so that the amount which settles to the bottom is retained, the soil will soon become heavy and muddy, and after a little it will sour. No plant can grow well in such a soil. Roots will become diseased. Decay will set in. In a short time, the plant will die.

The danger from lack of sufficient moisture at the roots is quite as great as that resulting from the lack of proper drainage. Those who practice the "little-and-often" plan of watering—which consists in applying just enough to make the surface of the soil look wet, and doing this at irregular intervals, or when one "happens to think of it,"—will find that their plants fail, after a little, because their roots cannot develop in the lower portion of the soil in the pot, where it is often almost dust-dry. Every woman who grows plants should form the habit of watering them regularly, and thoroughly, and should make it a point to always provide a drainage so perfect in its operation that it will be impossible to injure a plant by the excessive use of water.

In fall and early winter, most plants will be more or less dormant. While in this condition they will require very little water. Aim to keep the soil simply moist, but do not repeat the operation of watering until there is a dry look on its surface. Later in the season, when growth becomes active, and the heat of the room causes more rapid evaporation, the

supply of water must be increased, but the dry-look appearance of the surface of the soil should govern in the frequency and quantity of its application.

While regularity in caring for one's plants is advised, each person must exercise her own good sense, and the wisdom which grows out of intelligent observation, and modify her treatment to suit the time and the condition. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for these things. The woman who loves flowers will study them as she would her children until she knows what each plant requires, and then she will be a law unto herself.

**THE USE OF FERTILIZERS.**—Many persons make the grave mistake of applying fertilizers when their plants are not in a condition to make use of them under the impression that something is needed "to make them grow." Generally, in late fall and early winter, as has already been said, plants are at a standstill. They are resting up, getting ready for active work a little later on. It is not wise to attempt to force such plants into premature activity by the application of rich, strong food. Let them take their time, and when they begin to grow—not before—make use of a good fertilizer.

Let the application be weak, at first. Increase its strength as the development of the plant increases, being satisfied, always, with a healthy growth. A rapid growth, resulting from overfeeding, is as dangerous to a plant as to a person. There will be a reaction, sooner or later. No plant, however strong its constitution, can long continue in health under the high-pressure system. Small quantities of fertilizer, frequently applied, will be found much safer in every way than strong applications given at intervals of two and three months.

**AIRING PLANTS.**—The importance of fresh air for human occupants of the dwelling is coming to be more and more understood each year, and in proportion as we observe the sanitary rules deduced from long and careful study of the question of ventilation will the health of the occupants of the window garden be improved. Go into a room not properly supplied with pure, fresh air and you will find the plants in the windows weak, spindling, and generally flowerless. Their foliage will be sparse, and yellow leaves will be more in evidence than healthy green ones. But go into a room which is well aired daily, and you will find plants growing healthily there. The difference is due to the difference in the air of the two rooms, ninety-nine times out of a hundred. In one room it has been robbed of its health-giving qualities by too



## The Window Garden in Winter

great heat, and by having been breathed over and over. In the other, the loss of healthy quality has been guarded against by a constant supply of the pure article from out-of-doors.

Pure, fresh air in a room does not mean cold drafts or an uncomfortable temperature by any means. But it does mean an arrangement by which air that is rich in oxygen can be admitted freely whenever it seems necessary to do so. Lowering the window a little at the windward side will let in enough pure air in a very short time to force out all impure air through an open door or window on the opposite side of the room. By opening the outside hall door and letting the hall fill with cold air the same purpose is accomplished if, after closing the outside door, we open the door between hall and living-room and let the air from which the chill has been taken by mixture with the warm air of the first room enter and drive out the foul air that has accumulated there. Practice one or the other of these methods not only every day but several times a day, and you will see the plants in your windows flourishing as if they were growing in the garden beds—provided other care is what it ought to be.

**TEMPERATURE.**—Most persons keep the air of the living-room at such a high temperature in winter that their plants suffer greatly because of it. The admission of fresh air, as advised above, will do much to counteract the debilitating effects of this practice, but a lowering of the temperature is earnestly advised in all rooms where plants are kept. Instead of allowing the thermometer to run up to 90° or 95° F., aim to keep it about 65° or 70°. Such a temperature is summer-like, and quite warm enough for comfort when one becomes used to it. Discard the idea that warmth must be so intense that you feel it constantly asserting itself in waves of hot air from radiator, register, or stove. The ideal warmth for comfort and health is one that you are not all the time conscious of. Of course where stove-heat is depended on it will be impossible to regulate the temperature perfectly, but it can be kept at quite an even figure with the exercise of a little attention. We of the North need to learn the lesson of moderation in winter heating for our own sake as well as for the sake of our plants.

**STIR THE SOIL.**—It is an excellent plan to stir the soil in each pot at least once a week. This prevents its crusting over, and roots up all weeds that may attempt to get a foothold, and, most important of all, it allows air to get to the roots of the plants in such quantities that the soil is kept sweet.

**WHEN FERTILIZERS ARE USED.**—Before applying any liquid fertilizer it is always advisable to water your plants. The moisture in the soil enables it to take up and assimilate the plant-food and conduct it to the feeding roots, as it cannot when dry. If fertilizers are given in dry form dig them well into the

soil about the roots of the plants. Some kinds are soluble, and will dissolve readily in water. Bone-meal, which is a standard plant food, is most effective if mixed with the soil, where it will be slowly assimilated. Liquid manure, made by pouring hot water over soil from the barnyard, and leaving it to soak until the infusion is the color of weak table tea is an excellent food for nearly all plants. But those living in the city will be obliged to depend upon such fertilizers as can be bought at the florist's or the drug store. When you find one that gives good results, stick to it.

**TURN YOUR PLANTS.**—Turn your plants in the window at least once a week to give all sides of them an equal chance at the light. If this is not done, their branches will be drawn toward the glass and they will become one-sided and be lacking in that symmetry which is one of the charms of a fine specimen. No amount of pruning can remedy the difficulty which is the result of neglect.

**ARRANGEMENT IN THE WINDOW.**—If your collection consists of large and small plants, it is a good plan to place the large ones at the sides of the window, and the small ones in the center. In this way the light gets to all of them satisfactorily, and none suffer from lack of it, as some must if the large ones are allowed to occupy the places near the glass.

**HANGING PLANTS.**—Hanging plants are often total failures because they do not get water enough. Being somewhat difficult to get at, they are neglected. If much water is applied a good deal of it will run off before the soil has a chance to absorb it, and, as a natural consequence, the plant will become very dry before more water is given, because of its exposure on all sides in a temperature several degrees higher than that at the window-sill. I think I am safe in saying that nineteen hanging plants out of twenty die before they are three months old, and in nearly every instance death is the direct result of lack of sufficient moisture at the roots. Give a hanging plant all the water it requires and there is no reason why it should not grow as well as the plants on the table below it.

I have a plan for watering this class of plants which I have frequently described, but its benefits are so obvious that I will make mention of it here: Take a tin can or cup holding at least a pint and make a few holes in the bottom of it. Fill with water and place it on the soil of the pot. Watch the result carefully. If the holes are too small, or too few, not enough water will escape to keep the soil properly moist. If too large, or too many, you will find the soil is made wetter than it needs to be. A little experimenting will enable you to so proportion the supply of water to the requirements of your plants that it will be an easy matter to keep them in just the right condition. The cup or can made use of can nearly always be hidden by the foliage of the plants. It is well to

paint them green, to make them less noticeable if there happens to be a sparsity of foliage.

**INSECTS.**—Insects must be watched for and fought persistently. The time to begin the fight is when the first one is discovered. It is comparatively easy to get rid of a few, but getting rid of the enemy when it has been allowed to take possession of all your plants is not a very easy matter.

If the aphid or green plant-louse puts in an appearance—and few collections are free from his attacks—make an infusion of tobacco extract and apply it with a spray, or, what is better, dip the infested plants in it. The aim should be to get it to all parts of the plant, and especially to the underside of the leaves. The extract of tobacco sold by florists and seedsmen is very strong in the nicotine principle, and will do its work most satisfactorily if the directions on the can or bottle in which it comes are carefully followed. It will not harm the tenderest plant. One or two applications will almost always rout the aphid. A weekly application thereafter will be likely to prevent his return.

If the enemy appears in the form of the mealy bug, fight him with a soap and kerosene insecticide prepared according to the following formula: Shave finely about four ounces of some good white soap, preferably castile. Pour hot water over it, and let it stand on the stove until it liquefies. Add to it, while hot, a teacupful of kerosene. Stir until soap and oil mix. Dilute one part of this mixture with fifteen parts water, and apply as a spray.

The red spider, which is one of the deadliest enemies of the plants in the window, can be conquered, or, at least, kept in check, only by the use of water. The spider dislikes moisture and will not flourish where water enough is used to keep the atmosphere well saturated with it. Therefore, spray your plants all over, thoroughly, as often as possible. Keep water constantly evaporating among them. Also from stove or register. It is an excellent plan to have the plant-table covered an inch deep with sand, which can be kept wet all the time. A weekly dip-bath in water heated to 120° F., is an excellent preventive against the ravages of this tiny but powerful enemy of plant-life.

**IN CASE YOUR PLANTS GET FROST-BITTEN.**—In houses heated with hot water, or by base-burning coal-stoves it is comparatively easy to keep out frost. But those who depend upon wood-stoves or the ordinary furnace often wake up on a cold morning to find their plants frozen. As soon as this condition is

discovered hurry them into a room where there is no fire heat, and shower them well with cold water. A warm room and warm water will only make a bad matter worse. Keep them well wet down, and have the temperature of the room but a few degrees above the freezing point, and the combination of cold water and low temperature will extract the frost so gradually that quite often very tender plants can be saved. The application of warmth would mean death to your plants. Do not remove them to a warm room for several days. If any portion of the plant fails to come through the ordeal satisfactorily, cut it away, promptly, to prevent its communicating its condition to other portions of the plant which have not been affected.

**STORM-SASH.**—Storm-sash will make the ordinary window frost-proof if put on properly. It should be made to fit snugly, and should hug the casings closely. Long, stout screws will bring it down tightly against the wood of the frame. Windows so protected will not coat over with frost, because of the stratum of air between them and the outer sash, and one's plants can be safely left with their leaves touching the inside glass. Some persons object to storm-sash because they claim it prevents fresh air from coming in about the window. That it does this, when properly applied, is true, but fresh air can be admitted elsewhere about the room much more satisfactorily than at the window where plants stand.

Cracks and crevices at these windows will let in the cold in severe weather to such an extent that your plants may be frosted before you dream of it. It is well to guard against any danger of this kind at that point by the use of storm-sash, depending upon some other source of fresh air supply.

**NEATNESS IN THE WINDOW GARDEN.**—Let the window garden be an exemplification of the utmost neatness. Remove every leaf that shows by its yellow tint that it has outlived its usefulness. Cut away all flowers as soon as they begin to fade. Allow no weeds to grow among your plants. Keep the pots washed to prevent the accumulation of slime on their outside. Prune each plant into symmetrical shape, and do this as the plant develops. Much of the vitality of a plant goes to waste if several branches are allowed to grow to be several inches long before they are shortened. Nip off the end of each branch when it has reached the length you want it to have, and let the force of the plant be used in the development of other branches, or the perfection of flowers.



# The Furnishing of a House

By MARY M. HODGES

"TO furnish a house" is a phrase which until more or less recently brought to mind "the upholsterer," "the parlor suite," the "dining-room set" and other phrases which are still enshrined in many cabinet-makers' catalogues; but fortunately are fast becoming obsolete with even the uninitiated. To-day a house is usually furnished by a professional decorator whose scheme of decoration is supposed to be wholly uninfluenced by any commercial consideration; or, by its owner. And though one cannot maintain that the taste displayed is always good, or that the results are satisfactory, still, the fact that this method is growing more popular has caused a wide-spread and personal interest in affairs decorative, and is emphasizing the theory that a dwelling should be an expression of the taste of its occupants.

In a modern novel, "The Spenders," there is a chapter entitled "The West against the East," in which the furniture of a room is described as indicative of the mental attitude of its occupants. Writing of this room in which a conflict is waged, between opposing factions on a matter of vital importance, the author skilfully lays before the reader the attitude of one of the factions, hitherto not introduced, merely by a description of the furnishings of the room. The "what-not," the "Verni Martin" cabinet, the clumsily upholstered chairs, the worked mottoes, and wax flowers under glass, all combine to create in the reader's mind the degree of mental and artistic development of the people who are responsible for their indiscriminate assembling.

The complacent acceptance of avoidable ugliness which characterized the middle of the last century, both in architecture and furniture, is gradually being supplanted by a brisk battle for the beautiful. Even in the

smaller and less expensive home the influence of this is visible in the architecture of the house, the furniture with which it is fitted and the pictures which hang upon its walls. This crusade against "the upholsterer" has done more than add attractiveness to the home. It has opened up to many women an interest beyond the narrow range of petty household cares. It is as first aid to those who are seeking practical knowledge on points of house furnishing, to those who desire to know what the market affords that is really good of its kind, where specified articles may be found and at what cost,—this series of articles is proffered.

Some fifty years ago a passion for collecting old furniture was rife in England and eventually reached America. Old furniture which had been consigned to the attic was hauled down by "those who knew" and given a prominent place in the house. Each piece added a visible twig to the family tree, so to speak. Then came the period when they were drawn from some one's else attic and if by silence or discreet prevarication they still added "a twig," was the sin an unpardonable one? All of this gave rise to the wily "antique dealer" whom we all know and who has about had his day, and the dawn of

the era of the reproduction,—the genuine, honest, value giving reproduction,—is at hand. There is, of course, a sentiment attaching to a piece of furniture that has been used by one's ancestors, and there is interest undeniable in a piece that has been used by a noted person. While to a real lover of things artistic, no reproduction can be quite so satisfying as the genuine antique with its delicate graceful lines so full of meaning, its well seasoned wood so carefully treated in the finishing process, its cabinet work so exact, honest and skilful, it is true and



EXCELLENT REPRODUCTION OF THE FIELD BED

will always remain true that it is only to the few that the antique has a real value; to the many, the reproduction, given symmetry of outline, the same standard of integrity in material and workmanship, will be quite as satisfactory. Fortunate it is that this is the case, else the art of furnishing must come to an end, for there is necessarily a limit to the supply of old furniture that can be brought into the market, and that limit has virtually been reached. Luckily, there is no need to place old furniture on a pinnacle of unapproachable merit. The causes which have made the furniture of the nineteenth century so unsatisfactory can be pointed out and in themselves are not beyond remedy. It is not essential that it be pretentious and covered with meaningless ornament, nor is it essential that the cabinet work be dishonest and the finish be cheap and glaring.

Time was when old furniture could readily be distinguished from new by superiority of workmanship. The table stood more firmly, the drawers slipped more smoothly, and more care generally was given to detail. Now, however, these conditions are reversed. If anything, the mechanical construction of some of the furniture made in America is more accurate and exact, and it is true that there are particular classes of furniture in which new requirements or new invention have given birth to real improvements.

This is particularly true of upholstered furniture,—the davenport and sofa of to-day and the wing chair,—though old lines have been retained, are in their mechanical construction far more comfortable than are the old ones,—and many an old bed about which one may use the most enthusiastic expressions of admiration would be shunned, and wisely, as a resting place, until it has been modernized as to

its springs and mattress. One of the merits of old furniture is simplicity of design, and another, seasoned wood, and while there may be no way of definitely determining the latter point except by waiting to see whether the furniture warps by use, still as the cabinet-maker finds his work judged by these conditions, he will be proportionately careful to meet the requirements.

Allowing that these advantages of sound workmanship, simplicity of design, and integrity of material may be secured in new furniture, is it not then equal to old, and for all practical and decorative purposes, quite as effective?

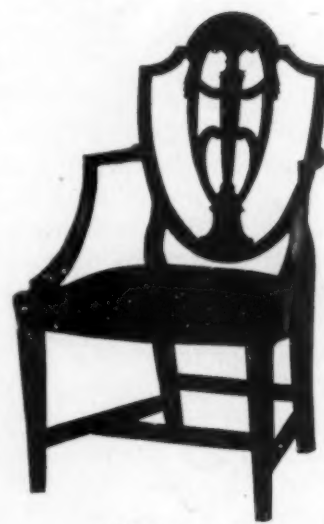
There are, of course, in New York and other centers wood-carvers and cabinet-makers who can and do construct furniture in exact replica of antiques, this work showing the most finished craftsmanship. Many of these men, who for the most part are Germans and



GEORGIAN  
Originals at Biltmore, North Carolina



SHERATON  
Original at Charleston, S. C.



HEPPLEWHITE  
Shield-shaped Back



CHIPPENDALE  
Originals in Museum of Science and Art, Dublin



## The Furnishing of a House

Italians, are employed constantly by decorators and frequently are under contract with them. They are skilled workmen and often artists and work under the supervision and from plans and detail drawings of draughtsmen, who, from travel and study as well as experience with the commercial side of their work, are well prepared to put out designs worthy of the most careful execution. The price of furniture produced under such collaboration is, of necessity, prohibitive to the person of ordinary means and it is only within the last few years that the great purchasing public, who are quite as eager for good designs as are their richer neighbors, but unable to possess them at such cost, have found within their reach furniture really worthy both from a standpoint of art and construction.

When the trade became assured that the passion for old furniture was not a mere caprice and was quite different from the taste for collecting antiques, and had its root in a genuine preference for certain designs familiarly made a century ago,—it prepared to meet these needs; and how well it has succeeded is evidenced in the examples shown here.

The fact that the best models of factory-made furniture are not easily to be found, and frequently, when seen in a completed house, pass as a special design of the decorator, made for that special niche and that special house, is due to the "dealer" who controls to a great extent the policy of the manufacturer.

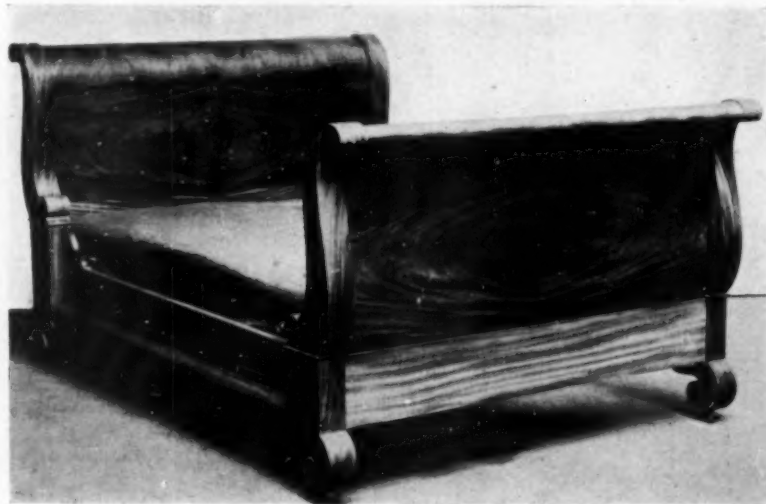
For furniture is made to sell and there is no room in the trade for that passionate devotion to art which leads an artist to keep his pictures unsold rather than lower them to the popular level. The manufacturer, however, is awakening to the fact that the consumer as well as the dealer is a factor to be counted, for, as a matter of fact, there is a strong impulse though it be blind, in the buying public toward the beautiful, and the concessions it must make to the dealers' taste is one of necessity and not of choice. This dealer, who comes every six months, with his money in his hand and his demand for something new,—the dealer,—who knows no sin in furniture, save the "sin of sameness," as he expresses it, and who drives the designer to distraction by his unending demand for something



COLONIAL CORNER CHAIR  
Reproduction of Patrick Henry's Chair, now at  
State Library, Richmond, Va.

new, is responsible for the prevalence of the type of furniture found in the ordinary furniture shop. To him no contortion of line, no wooden goitre appearing in unmeaning ugliness is offensive,—if it be a new contortion or a new goitre. For the ordinary dealer declares and believes that what the people want is novelty and he who would have intimated a few years since that the dealer might not after all be the "last word" and that a demand could be found for furniture made year after year on the same lines, would have been relegated to the limbo of theorists,—that class so utterly scorned by the commercial mind. Of late, however, the manufacturer has discovered that he can make good furniture and sell it too and as a consequence the output of some factories to-day shows a very growing recognition of the best models and a disposition to eliminate all others. The dealer being unappreciative of their value fills his floor with the types he considers salable; and the better models, though quite as available were he discriminating, are left for the "initiated" buyers who are comparatively few and who make the consumer pay them for their knowledge. Most frequently they are sold as "our own hand-made furniture" by professional decorators and house furnishers whose name, perhaps, together with the exorbitant price attached, lends them an alluring exclusiveness.

This same dealer was responsible for the style of cabinet-work put out in the Early Victorian period when the cabinet-maker deviated only from the ugly design he had used, to offer something different, though equally



THE FRENCH OR "SLEIGH" BED

bad and this solely for the sake of change. His idea of design alternated between extravagant eccentricity of outline and profusion of ornament,—being apparently actuated by a vague feeling that he must offer variety, and not, as with the earlier workmen, with an intention of doing a particular thing with a particular reason. It was in such furniture as this that the dealer revelled, and not until the interest in antiques (which was of itself educational), was widespread and the antique dealer was lured by the profits offered, into launching reproductions on the market under the guise of the "genuine antique"—and often very dishonest reproductions at that,—that the manufacturer saw his opportunity. America is charged with divorcing art from her everyday living, but the furniture manufacturer suspects that if it does it is from necessity and not from choice and with the courage of his convictions is feeling the public pulse for himself and determining its requirements as he sets about meeting them.

The originals of the Georgian side and arm chairs shown here are now at Biltmore, N. C. There are six in all and they were a part of a Baltimore collection, Mr. Vanderbilt paying \$14,500 for them at a sale. These reproductions are entirely accurate. Excellent reproductions of the Field bed are to be had and this is one of the best. It is a type of bed found most generally in early New England houses, the quaint tester lending itself, as it does, to a graceful and effective treatment is very adaptable to a modern bedroom. The originals of this type of bed usually show two carved posts and two plain—the head-posts being covered by the curtains, were often plain and uncarved,—a concession of our thrifty ancestors, no doubt, to economy of labor. In many of the best examples the posts are simply fluted.

The Sheraton chair which is a particularly good example is now in St. Michael's Church in Charleston, S. C., the Colonial corner chair is a reproduction of the one in which Patrick Henry died with the exception of the seat which in the original,

now in the State Library at Richmond, Va., is a flat, leather seat. The originals of the Chippendale chairs are in the Museum of Art in Dublin.



ADAM  
Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane  
Collection, London

There are factories in America where the plastic secrets of old design are being used freely and wisely by artistic designers and there are factories where slavish reproductions of charming old models are being produced,—a practice which is much safer than an effort at originality, though to discourage the former would be to discourage creative genius and it is just such effort that will sooner or later culminate in a national type of furniture. Such a type is most devoutly to be hoped for: for after all it is rather a footless thing to have one's house furnished as one of the Louises the Jameses or the Georges had theirs furnished if one had no other reason for using those types of furniture than that they had been used by them; for one's dwelling should above all things be an expression of one's individuality, of one's thoughts and of one's mode of living. Goethe says, in speaking of strict

period decoration, "One cannot praise the man who fits out the room in which he lives with these strange things. It is a sort of masquerade, which must have an unfavorable effect on the man who adopts it. Such a fashion is in contradiction to the age we live in and will only confirm people in the empty and hollow way of thinking and feeling wherein it originates."



LIBRARY TABLE  
Massive in Design, but Well Proportioned

The tendency in America to-day in house-decorating is distinctly toward a "modified period" treatment which gives scope for greater individuality; and in time, through the effort of the manufacturer to embody all the best of all the periods in their models,—and by the common usage of these modified types the American twentieth century types will be evolved. It is intended that this series of papers shall give accurate descriptions and reliable

prices of correct furnishings of the various rooms of the house which are likewise practical and artistic, and within a cost possible to the householder of moderate means.



# Native Shrubs for the Home Garden

By WILLIAM S. RICE

OF late years the lovers of outdoor life have paid more attention to the introduction of well-known native trees and shrubs, for the adornment of private and city parks, than formerly and it is encouraging to know that they have, for, hidden in the forests and meadows are numberless shrubs whose brilliant and often highly decorative blossoms are compelled to "blush unseen" except for the eyes of the naturalist and botanist to whom, alone, their shy habits and native haunts are familiar.

It is rather for the less familiar ones, than the more favorably known ones, that I wish to offer a plea that they be more generally used in the home garden, or park, so that their beauty may be better appreciated and improved under the skilful hand of the cultivator.

The following is a list of native American shrubs that are worth cultivating and the month of their blossoming:

|                                                  |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Button Bush ( <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> ) | July  |
| Laurel-Magnolia ( <i>M. glauca</i> )             | June  |
| Linden ( <i>Tilia Americana</i> )                | June  |
| White Thorn ( <i>Crataegus coccinea</i> )        | May   |
| Burning Bush ( <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> )   | June  |
| Pussy Willow ( <i>Salix discolor</i> )           | April |
| Wild Azalea ( <i>Azalea nudiflora</i> )          | May   |

|                                             |         |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mountain Laurel ( <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> ) | May     |
| Spice Bush ( <i>Lindera Benzoin</i> )       | May     |
| Red-bud ( <i>Cercis Canadensis</i> )        | May     |
| Wild Crab-apple ( <i>Pyrus coronaria</i> )  | May     |
| Dogwood ( <i>Cornus florida</i> )           | May     |
| Shad Bush ( <i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i> ) | May     |
| Rhododendron ( <i>R. maximum</i> )          | June    |
| Black Alder ( <i>Ilex verticillata</i> )    | June    |
| Witch-hazel ( <i>Hamamelis Virginiana</i> ) | October |

Who does not become fascinated at first sight with the bursting buds of the pussy willow (*Salix discolor*)? Yet who ever dreams of planting a young willow of this species in their garden or back yard? Strange, when it grows from cuttings so easily and will flourish anywhere with scarcely any attention. A twig placed in a bottle of water for several weeks will gradually send out tiny white roots at the base, and by and by, after being set in the ground outdoors, it will produce a handsome bush, which, year after year, will give you a whole family of silky "pussies" to stroke and admire.

The pussy, or glaucous willow, has pleasing foliage, and is a truly ornamental tree in its native habitat. In early April its gray, silky buds have lengthened out into long, caterpillar-like bodies known as catkins. You will observe that there are two very different



THE RHODODENDRON—COVERING WHOLE HILLSIDES WITH ITS GLORIOUS BLOOM

BUTTON BUSH BLOSSOMS  
AND  
SEED PODS



kinds of catkins: the plainer and less attractive kind is the female or pistillate, and the softer kind with yellow anthers, like gold headed pins, are the

male, or staminate. The staminate and pistillate flowers are usually found on separate trees: so, when you select a specimen for cultivation, be sure that your cuttings are from staminate trees. It is strange that a shrub so hardy and so easily cultivated, and whose buds are so attractive for decorative purposes should be so neglected.

Found in the same locality as the pussy willow is the common swamp alder. It is a low shrub about eight feet high and is always found hugging tightly the banks of the streams, where its roots reach down to the water and are constantly submerged. Its buds are the first to respond to the call of the vernal season. All through the fall and winter—in fact, as soon as the leaves have fallen—the alder bushes are covered with firm, crimson-tipped, green catkins which hang stiffly from their stems. Now, when spring comes and rouses the buds from their lethargy, these same catkins loosen their stiffened joints and become dainty, flexible tassels, which dust their golden pollen in clouds

on every passing breeze. In the same locality as the foregoing, we may find the button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), whose creamy-white honey balls nod and sway among their glossy, dark-green foliage during July and August. These delightful blossoms, which are seen by so few that their beauty is seldom appreciated, emit a fragrance that faintly suggests the jessamine, and seem almost tropical in their form and perfume. "Little cushions full of pins" some writer on flowers humorously calls them; and while the comparison is very homely, it is, nevertheless, a rather appropriate one.

To fully appreciate the structural details of one of these flowers, you should examine one of these "buttons" under the microscope. The ball will be found to be composed of hundreds of tiny florets, each with a well of nectar in its tiny tube. These are so artfully placed that only those insects with long, slender tongues can obtain it with anything like facility. The pins in the mimic cushion are the pistils. These are composed of parts known as the style, stigma and ovary. The style is the central portion, the stigma the top and the base is the ovary. Before each miniature bud had opened, all its pollen—the life-giving element of flowers secreted by the small bodies known as anthers—was released from



MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia latifolia*)



## Native Shrubs for the Home Garden

the tips of the style so as to be in position to be removed by the first insect alighting upon the ball of bloom. After the removal of the pollen from the still immature stigma by visiting insects this tip becomes sticky, so as to receive pollen imported by insects from neighboring button ball blossoms. Thus the flower prevents self-fertilization, by passing through two stages, first male, then female. How wonderful are some of the provisions that Nature makes to bring about the reproduction of species!

Nor are the blossoms of the button bush its only attraction. In the fall the greenish bristling seed heads turn to a dull crimson, thus Nature adds her last touch of beauty of the season to this decorative shrub.

In moist woods growing among the alders we may find the black alder, a bush that resembles the common alder, but which, in fall and winter, is covered with bright vermilion berries about the size of peas. In the soft, diffused sunlight of the autumn woods, or, relieved against the snowy winter background, its clustered fruit is highly decorative and cannot fail to attract attention.

The wild magnolia, or sweet bay, is a slender tree, frequently found in a shrubby state



AMERICAN LINDEN BLOSSOMS  
AND  
SEED PODS

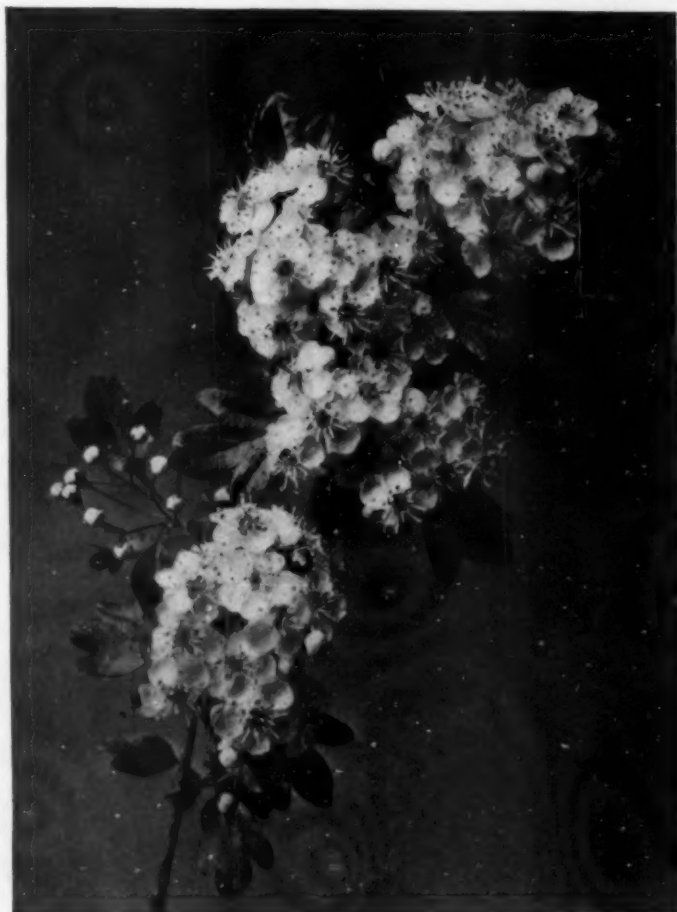


in the North, but in the South it attains a height of fifty feet or more. Its bark is a light brownish gray; the new twigs are decidedly green and turn to a ruddy hue as they grow older. The leaves are oval-shaped, thick and leathery and are about six inches long. The upper surface is a rich, deep, glossy green, while the under side is a whitish green. The creamy white flowers are much the same shape as the yellow pond-lily, and it blossoms from May to August. They are delightfully fragrant.

It is not an uncommon sight in New York and Philadelphia to see the street fakers peddle bunches of these lovely blossoms along the curbstones. Nearly all of these people have a curious custom of turning the waxen petals all outwards which not only destroys the character of the flowers, but gives it a decidedly camellia-like appearance.

This shrub is common in the swamps of New Jersey and from there it extends southward and forms impenetrable thickets in Florida, especially in the interior swamps and pine barrens.

In the fall this tree will be found to be decked with a new grace—the mature beauty of its fruited cones. These cone-shaped seed pods are about the size of a butternut and in color a pale orange-yellow. By a score of slits it cracks open when its fruit is ripe, and



ENGLISH HAWTHORN



LAUREL-MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM AND SEED PODS

the scarlet seeds are exposed to view, each tied to its nest by a slender thread. This tree takes kindly to cultivation.

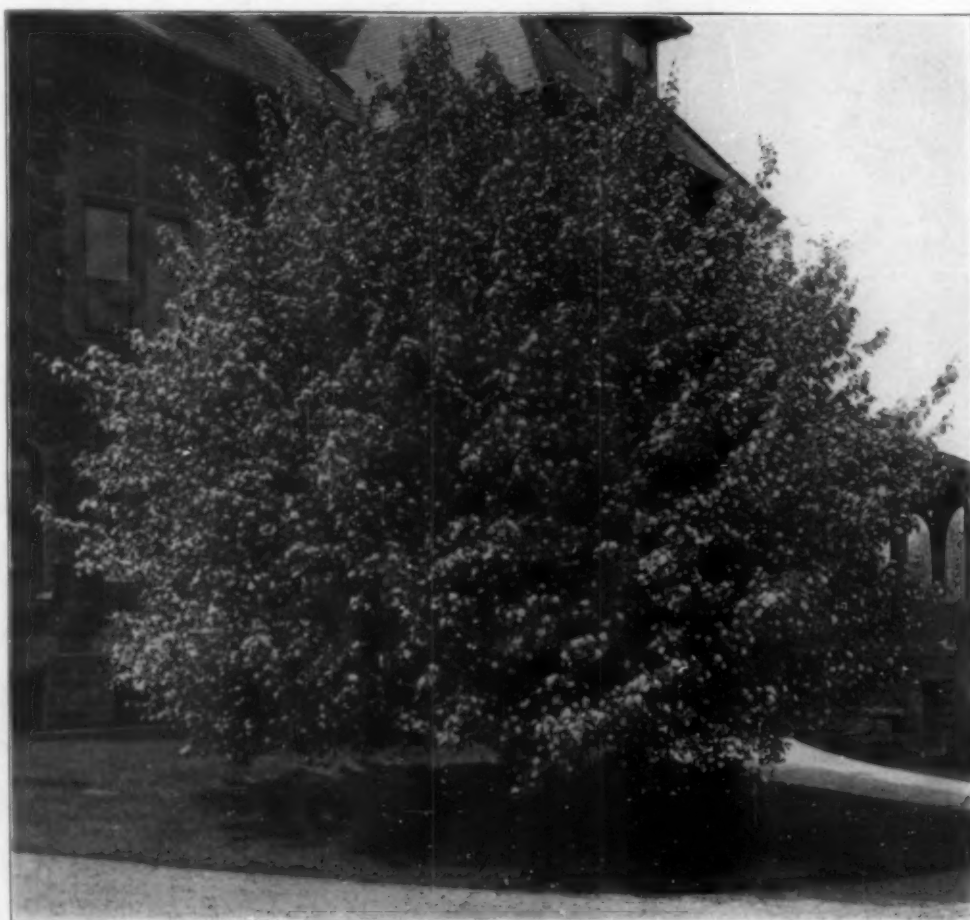
The mountain laurel is so well known that it needs but a brief description. There is hardly a wild shrub in the forest that bears more aristocratic looking blossoms than this plant. Its haunts are in hilly, or mountainous places, especially in the woods; and it is in all its glory in the latter part of May and throughout June. The pine woods of New Jersey are full of it, and when the clustered masses of pink-tinted bloom enliven the sombre green copses, it is indeed, a beautiful sight. This plant thrives so well in cultivation that I wish to recommend it most heartily for the adornment of home grounds. We have only to remove the young plants without injuring their roots, or allowing them to dry, hurry them into the ground and

prune back the bush a little, and it will bloom freely after the second year.

There is a smaller variety of laurel known as sheep-laurel or lambkill. It is said to be poisonous to cattle or sheep, but its blossoms are certainly food for the eye. This shrub ranges from six inches in height to six feet, and grows plentifully in South Jersey.

We must visit the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains in early July to fully appreciate the glories of the rhododendron. When this most magnificent of our native American shrubs covers whole mountainsides with its bloom, one stands awed in the presence of such enchanting beauty. Nowhere else, it is said, does this shrub attain such an enormous size or luxuriance. The blossoms are rose pink, varying to white, greenish in the throat and spotted with yellow and orange. The rhododendron is one of the showiest and handsomest plants for the adornment of the home grounds or of parks; and it is not difficult to grow, as the exquisite shrubs in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, bear evidence.

The wild azalea is another beauty of the woodland that takes kindly to cultivation. The beautiful pink variety that blossoms before the leaves appear, has a peculiar Japanesque grace all its



WHITE THORN (*Crataegus coccinea*)



## Native Shrubs for the Home Garden

own. It is commonly found in moist, rocky woodlands and thickets and blossoms in early May. It is commonly known as wild honeysuckle, or Pinxter flower.

Less familiar than any of the foregoing shrubs is the burning bush. Its minutely toothed leaves are about the color of those of the holly but have a waxy finish; they are from two to five inches in length; in autumn they turn to pale yellow. The flowers, which appear in June, have a four-parted appearance; the rounded petals are a deep-red purple. The fruit, which ripens in October, is also four-parted, and hangs on long, slender stems; it is half an inch broad, light magenta-purple in color and imparts to the shrub a very ornamental appearance in autumn. One species of burning bush bears fruit somewhat flattened and angular; its color is a soft, unvarnished crimson with a singular orange-red berry popping out of the pod.

Did you ever realize how beautifully the red-bud, or Judas tree, thrives under cultivation? You have seen and admired it for many years on some wooded hillside, and watched, with pleasant anticipation, its crimson-pink, pea-shaped blossoms appear in late March, or early May—before the leaves are out; but have you ever thought of transplanting a young tree or raising one from seed in your own back yard? Occasionally we see specimens in cultivation; but it is not nearly so frequently seen as it deserves to be for so attractive a shrub. Its leaves are four inches long, dark green, smooth and glossy, and perfectly heart-shaped; they turn a beautiful yellow in autumn. The name, Judas tree, is handed down by tradition; in the olden times it was believed to be the tree upon which Judas hanged himself.

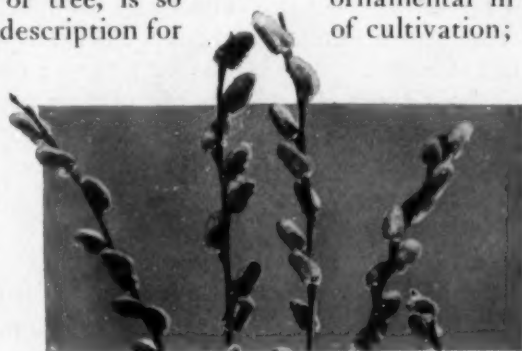
The flowering dogwood is another well-known woodland favorite, admired by everyone for its bold, showy and decorative flowers. But is it appreciated as a shrub for the adornment of the home grounds? Hardly, and yet where will you find any cultivated shrub that can compare with it? This flowering shrub, or tree, is so well known that it requires no description for identification. It may be interesting to the novice to learn that, what appear to be the white flowers of this tree are really not the true flowers at all but merely white bracts (leaflets) set around the true flowers in the center which are small and greenish yellow in color. The leaves are beautifully veined and turn to a

rich red in autumn. The bunches of ovoid, bright red berries follow in early autumn, when, with the changing foliage, they produce a very decorative effect upon the tree.



THE WHITE HAW OR SCARLET-FRUITED THORN  
BLOSSOMS AND FRUIT

Among the members of the hawthorn family we have a wide circle of relatives to select from for beautifying the garden or lawn. The white haw, or scarlet-fruited thorn, is perhaps the most widely known. It is found in wooded meadows or in fence rows in mountain pastures. The fruit is like a miniature crab-apple, is dull orange-red, and ripens in September. The flowers grow in clusters similar to the English hawthorn. They are white and often pink-tinted. The leaf is a dark, glossy green, very ornamental in shape. It is a shrub well worthy of cultivation; not only are its blossoms attractive but its fruit is extremely so in early September. Many of these native shrubs possess every quality desirable for garden and park planting. They are all hardy, many are very easily transplanted or grown from slips, while all possess brilliant and decorative blossoms or beautiful buds, bark or berries.



THE PUSSY WILLOW

# "HILLSIDE"

## A Country Residence at Greenwich, Connecticut

GEORGE L. McELROY, ARCHITECT

THE country house we illustrate is of unusual and special interest, since it was in a way built about the furniture which it contains, these interesting pieces having been collected by the architect of the house and his wife.

In discussing the planning of this Mr. McElroy says,—“In designing this house I had in mind the furniture to be used in it, and the color scheme for each room was carefully arranged at the time the plans were on the boards. I had well in mind the effect produced by the color of one room on another; thus when we determined upon green for the living-room, green and brown were chosen for the dining-room and yellow for the hall.”

The living-room, as the plan shows, is about twenty feet square, and among its best features are the large fireplace and window seats. The walls are covered with green burlap, with an upper third treatment of tapestry paper representing a woodland scene showing some of the green of the lower wall. Most of the pieces of furniture in this room are really old and of carved oak and mahogany; some of this is upholstered in rich red. The coloring of the rugs shows soft green and dark red.

The dining-room, which opens off the living-room by means of double glass doors, is large enough to comfortably seat a dinner party of ten or a dozen without crowding. The furniture here is of mahogany and of specially good design, and the one large rug used shows browns and greens, almost covering the floor.

In the hall is used much old mahogany furniture and Oriental rugs. The wood trim and balusters are white enamelled, while the walls are yellow.

Of the two large verandas which add to the delights of this house, one connects directly with the hall and gives out upon the driveway. The other on the opposite side of the house has doors leading from both living-room and dining-room, an arrangement which is found most convenient for out-of-door luncheon or afternoon tea during the summer.

Of the service department on this floor there is a good sized butler's pantry with a service stairway (a somewhat unusual feature) leading to the cellar and laundry, and up to the servants' bedroom on the attic floor.

The kitchen is very large, with separate ice closet and servants' porch adjacent. The walls and trim throughout this part of the house are painted a light clean yellow.

In considering the bedrooms the architect says

that he felt the most important thing was to make them light, airy and cheerful, so it was determined that the trim as well as the doors on this floor should be enamelled white, and the furniture treated to match. Reference to the plan will show that two of these rooms and one bath-room are arranged in suite form. Throughout these the same coloring is used. The walls are covered with a paper showing wreaths of reseda green and pink flowers against a white background. There is a charming open fireplace, the tiling used about it repeating the shade of green seen in the wall-paper, and the same color is again shown in the floor covering. At the windows are two sets of curtains. Next the glass dainty draperies of white swiss are used with over curtains of shell pink and white madras. These inner curtains are hung from a wooden cornice. The same madras is used for bed covers and cushions. Shell pink silk shades are used on the electric lights. The furniture in both rooms being of white enamel with an exception of the beds which are of brass, and one or two chairs of wicker which are cushioned in the pink. On the door of one of the large clothes closets (of which there are two) there is set a long mirror. The fireplace is fitted with a brass fender, andirons, screen and fire tools. The bath-room has floor and wainscot of pure white tiles, the walls above painted shell pink. This room is supplied with open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, plate glass shelves and rods for towels, and all the woodwork is of white enamel.

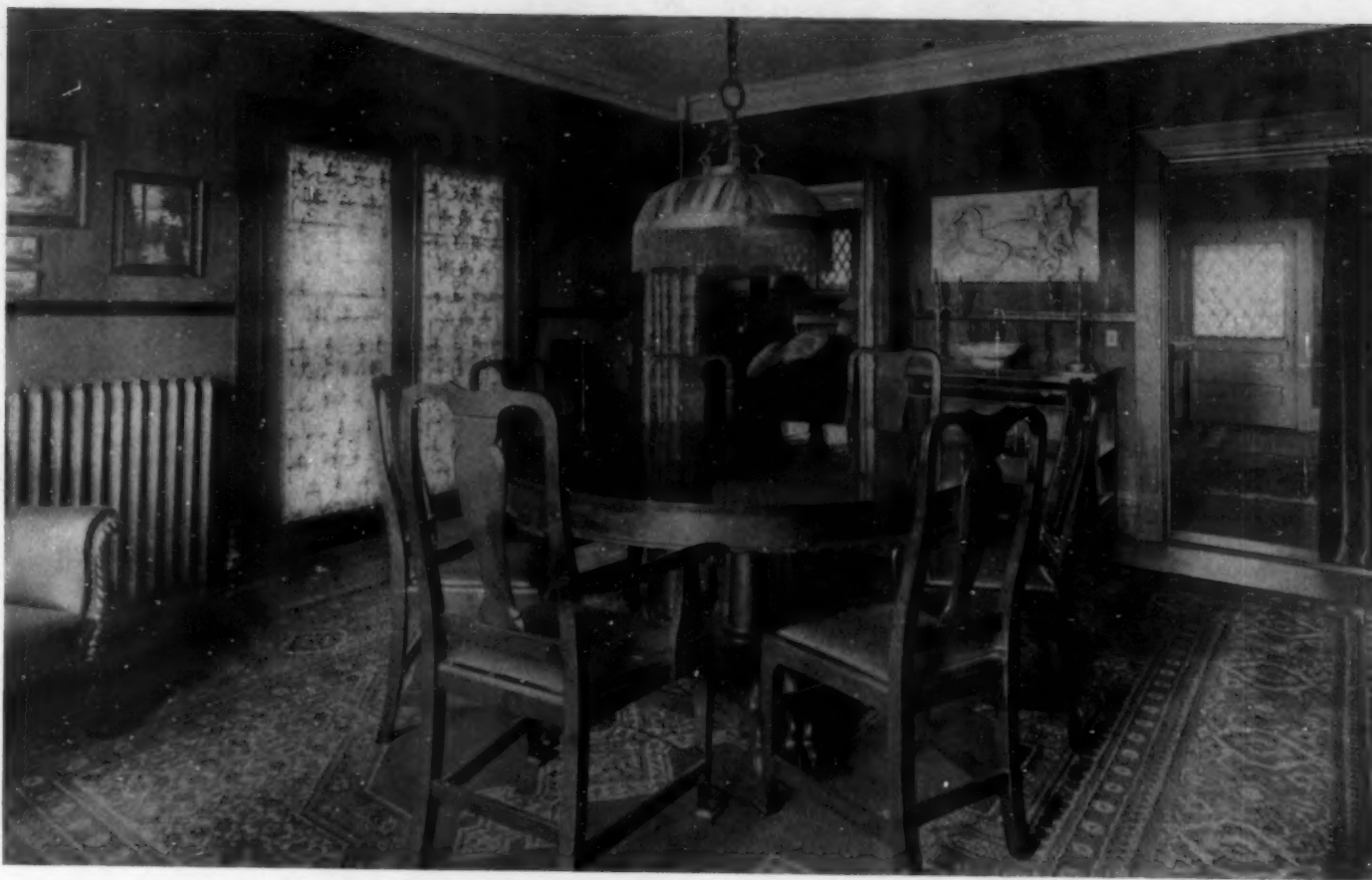
On the walls of the bedrooms and boudoir are hung some charming old prints and plaster casts, as well as an antique mirror.

The guest-room on this floor is done in Dresden blue and white. Here also the furniture is of white enamel and brass beds. The large double washstand is fitted with Dresden blue and white china. The bureau and chiffonier wear covers of blue and white. The wall-paper is in a deep shade of Dresden blue flowers on a ground of cream white. Of the two sets of curtains used, the ones next the glass are of swiss, the over-draperies are of cream net showing a border of Dresden blue to match the paper. The floor is covered with a Dresden blue and white woven carpet.

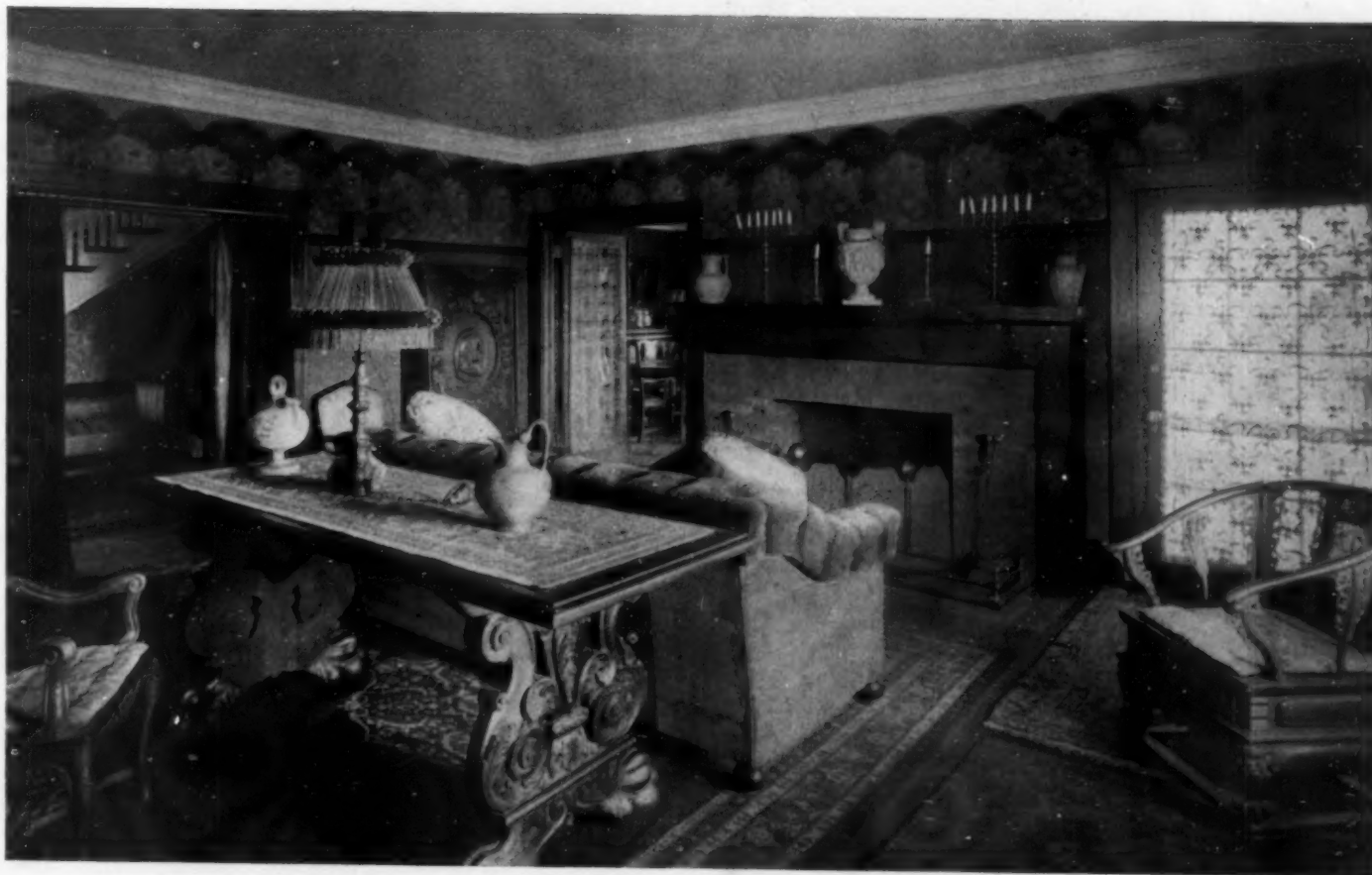
The third bedroom has the same enamelled furniture and the walls covered with a cartridge paper of soft green. The green and white scheme is carried out in the floor covering. The swiss curtains are hung next the glass with over-draperies of an old



" Hillside "



THE DINING-ROOM



THE LIVING-ROOM

## House and Garden



EXTERIOR VIEW OF "HILLSIDE"

English chintz, showing a garland design of deep pink flowers and ribbons. Bed covers, furniture covers, cushions, etc., are made from this same material, contrasting agreeably with the plain green of the walls. Some good colored prints in white frames and bits of plaster are used decoratively.

There is a second bath-room on this floor finished as in the one previously described. The wall above the tiling, however, is painted in pale green.

The floor above contains two family bedrooms, and here again the white enamel trim is used and furniture like that in the bedrooms described. In one of these rooms, from which there is an excellent view of Long Island Sound, the wall is covered with a paper showing an old-fashioned nasturtium design which is very quaint and attractive. The window hangings are double, the swiss used next the glass. The over-draperies being of plain cotton material matching the lightest shade of the nasturtium leaf. The bed covers are of the same material, and the toilet set of the washstand is in the same tone. The adjoining room has a general tone of ecru and brown with a paper of quaint old design, with hangings and rugs in the same coloring.

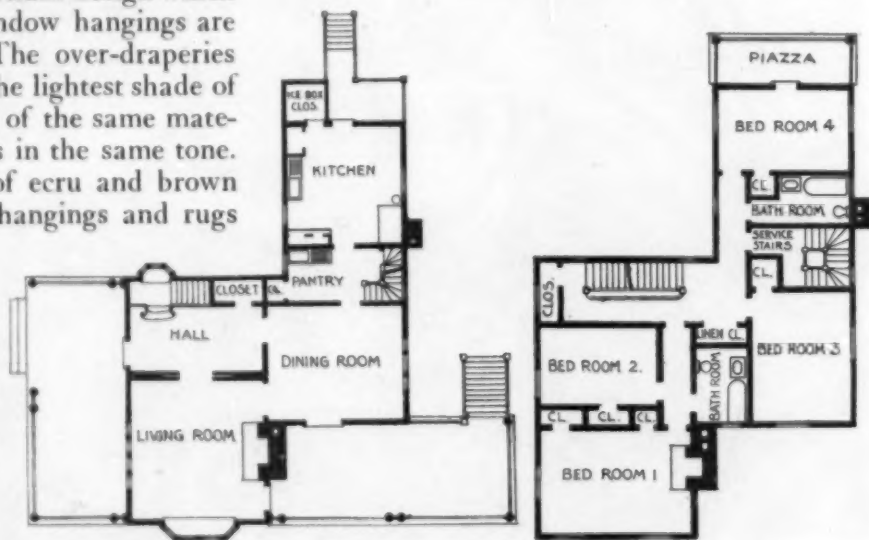
The various pieces of furniture used in the fitting of this charming house were, as before stated, picked up from time to time while the house was in course of construction,—some in New York, some in Boston, some in Newburyport. One of the most interesting is a chair of Chinese design and French workmanship. There are two or three other antique pieces in the living-room as shown in

the photograph, among them is the Italian monks' table, and the carved oak cabinet. The dining-room sideboard is a particularly interesting old piece, and the large collection of china and glass goes far toward making a complete and handsomely furnished house, as well as one which shows unusual ability expended in its designing and fitting. The hall has some antique pieces which are not shown in the photograph. Two of these, a sofa and a consol table, of the Empire period match perfectly, though purchased in different places.

The floors of living-room and hall are covered with well selected and beautiful Oriental rugs, several of which are rare specimens. Indeed, as the house stands in its com-

pleted state it is an excellent example of correct furnishing, where strictly period treatment is not adhered to but where harmony of color and suitability to environment are potent factors in its success.

The lay of the land on which the house is set is an important feature in the picture, so completely suited to it is the building. The soft silver gray tone of the shingled sides, and white trim of the house, show in exquisite contrast with the sloping green lawn and rich dark foliage of the surrounding trees. The high latticed fence marking and enclosing the drying space for laundry days is a feature which adds to rather than detracts from the picture.



First Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan



# A Unique Flower Sale

By KATE STEVENS BINGHAM

ONCE a year in February, the particular date depending upon the forwardness of the plants, Mrs. Margaretta Wade Deland, the well-known author, gives a show and sale of flowering bulbs in her own house, the object being sweet charity. This beautiful and unique manner of raising funds for such a commendable purpose was begun thirteen years ago and was in the beginning a very modest affair. Since then, however, each season sees more bulbs on view and more people to view them than at the previous sale.

It was after her marriage and while at her summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine, that Mrs. Deland first commenced taking an active interest in flowers for as a child she did not care particularly for them, and she laughs as she confesses that she thinks the love for cultivating flowers is an evidence of approaching years. So much of the grounds at Kennebunkport were taken up with her flowers that her husband complained that there was none left for his pet plants. Returning to Boston for the winter she wished to raise money for various charities in which she had become interested, but was wearied of the hackneyed, conventional methods in which funds for such purposes are usually obtained. It seemed to her an imposition in more than one way to get together useless articles which you have importuned your friends to make, and then expect them to come and buy them and take them home to litter up their houses with. So the idea occurred to her, why would not it be a practical scheme to raise and sell bulbs which, besides charming their purchaser by their fragrance and beauty while in blossom, could be thrown away when faded.

No sooner was the thought conceived than it was put in practice by the planting of four or five dozen bulbs, with their subsequent sale when they had reached maturity. This first venture proved such a success that it was repeated, and as people began to find out how thrifty the plants were, what the object for selling them was, and how agreeable were the people encountered there, this sale became one of the most pleasant as well as most artistic functions of the social season held in Boston, and each year shows better returns.

Last August, five or six thousand bulbs of various kinds were sent for from Holland, for although people say that all kinds of bulbs can be raised just as well in certain portions of this country yet, owing to the cheapness of labor abroad, the fact remains that they are much less expensive there than here. At first thought this would seem an immense number of bulbs for a private grower to take care of, but when you learn that it takes fifty or more of the small bulbs, such as the Roman and grape hyacinths, and four or five of the larger ones for each receptacle, it does not appear unreasonable.



*Courtesy of Harper & Brothers*

MRS. MARGARETTA WADE DELAND

In September the planting takes place and is not so much of a task as one would imagine although it does require a good deal of time, because earth prepared by a florist is brought in barrels and then with the assistance of one of her maids, Mrs. Deland sets out the bulbs in the various receptacles ready for them. But to buy prepared earth is an expensive way, and for an economical person it is better to get the proper ingredients of sand, good earth and manure, and mix it oneself.

The work of planting is begun by laying a bit of moss obtained from some florist, or dried leaves

which answer the purpose quite as well, that of keeping the dirt from coming out, over the hole in the bottom of each pot. Next pieces of broken china or charcoal are put in the pot, then some earth, and upon this the bulb, and finally more earth which is pressed gently about the bulb until within half an inch of the top of the pot. They are now thoroughly watered and then set away in a cold and perfectly dark cellar where they must be kept for three months in order to obtain the best results. Some of the bulbs, as the Roman and grape hyacinths, will seem ambitious to make a more rapid growth than the others, but you must not favor them on

this account by carrying them into the light, for their roots need as much time to mature as do those of the other bulbs. Shortly before the holidays you will see by examining your plants that their roots are protruding out of the bottom of the pots and have formed a mat across the saucers in which they set and that white points, two inches high, are growing out of the earth, both of which are signs that the time is arrived when the bulbs are in condition to change their obscure home for a lighter and more cheery one.

So now they are taken up-stairs into a room having a northern exposure but no sunshine, for that is injurious to them. It is surprising after this move how rapidly the white spears change to green while at the end of a month evidences of buds in the form of tiny green balls between each of the stiff green spikes begin to appear. Now, although at this stage the plants are not particularly interesting to most people, it is then that their cultivator takes the most interest in them, for they develop so rapidly that they almost seem to be sentient and as though grateful for the interest and care bestowed upon them.

Now, to hear Mrs. Deland tell about her experience in raising bulbs one would think that all this was a very easy and simple matter, but anyone who has ever taken the entire charge of indoor plants, especially in this changeable and at times rigorous climate where the thermometer during the winter season registers a different degree of temperature every

hour out of the twenty-four, knows what a responsibility they are. Of course bulbs, owing to their hardiness, for they can stand almost any amount of cold, especially jonquils, which have been known to even freeze tight to their saucers and sustain no injury in consequence, are not so difficult to care for as are the more sensitive plants; still they require watering every day, the temperature where they are must not be allowed to get too warm, particularly if it is dry heat, which is very injurious to them, and they must have outside air occasionally, while in order that they may all come forward at the desired

time, some must be placed in a cooler spot so as to retard their progress, while others must be placed where theirs will be accelerated as, near a furnace pipe for instance, but never in the sunshine, all of which shows what an amount of care they require. Flower lovers say, also, that to be successful with plants a person must have a genuine love for them in their hearts.

Thus as can be seen from the time that the bulbs have left their retreat in the cellar and been brought up into the room above until they begin to bloom, many hours of Mrs. Deland's time are spent in their care. It is the wonder of all of her friends

how the writer of "John Ward, Preacher;" "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie;" and other popular books; and a woman in as much demand as a lecturer by the innumerable women's clubs of this section of the country; and, moreover, the efficient head of a large household, manages to accomplish so much.

The papers do not advertise these sales in the customary way but will delicately say, for instance, that Mrs. Deland hopes to make one hundred jonquils blossom next Monday, as this was the day set last spring. Thus a stranger uninitiated in this charming annual sale would be quite in the dark as to what was meant by this enigmatical notice, but to one who does know this hint is sufficient, and before the opening hour arrives many visitors are waiting to attend it. Although promptly on hand one afternoon at the end of last February others had preceded me, so upon entering the anteroom of the mansion,



AN EARLY SHOW OF BULBOUS PLANTS



## A Unique Flower Sale

we with other persons were requested to wait so as to avoid overcrowding the rooms where the flowers were on view. When my turn came I perceived in mounting the stairs the powerful and subtle fragrance of the bulbs which was diffused throughout the house; and on reaching the reception-room I stopped there to inhale the perfume from pots of freezias set about in the great bay window; then ascended to the floor above where I was fairly overwhelmed with the beautiful vision which confronted me on every side.

In the large drawing-room and set about in every available place, upon the mantel shelf, tops of book cases, tables and stands, and completely filling from top to bottom the great bay window, converting the room for the nonce into a veritable greenhouse, were any number of potted bulbs in full bloom. Here were massed jonquils and daffodils of deep golden hue; Dutch, or the common hyacinth, of delicate shades of blue, pink, lavender and primrose, white and rich crimson; dainty white Roman hyacinths and grape hyacinths of a deep blue and of white; narcissi of several varieties, as the Polyanthus of a deep shade of yellow, the Princeps of a faint straw color with its center of a darker hue, the Poeticus, pure white, hav-

ing its yellow center fringed with a sprinkling of red and dear to so many people from its old-time associations. The Narcissus is frequently called the Chinese lily because the Chinese grow it so generally in this country as well as in the flowery kingdom. Their favorite manner of cultivating it is to place the bulbs in an ornamental bowl filled with stones and water. The object of the stones is to keep the plant in place and as the stalks grow up tall and slender narrow strips of red colored paper are



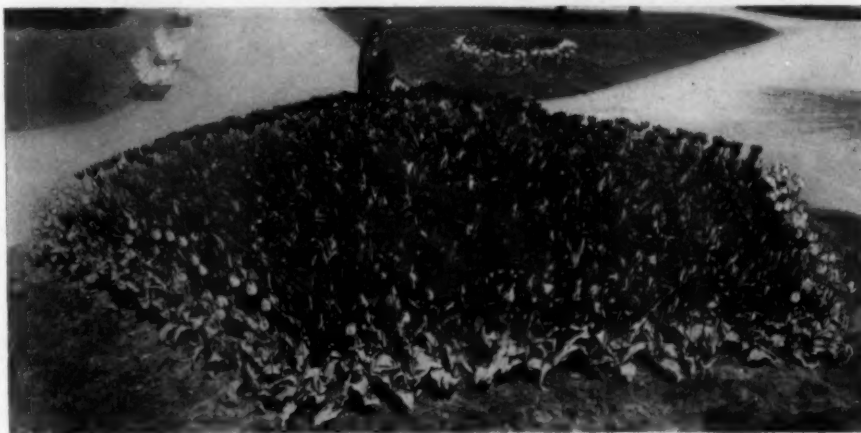
A BUNCH OF JONQUILS

On one side of the room sat a lady with a tin box in which were deposited the proceeds of the sale and from which change was made, while in different parts of the room were other ladies who were assisting in the function and answering the numerous questions showered upon them as to the how, when and where of everything pertaining to the sale, even to the age not alone of the bulbs but also of their culti-

vator as well. In the hall separating the front from the back apartments; in which latter were the bulbs in reserve, stood two neatly attired maids employed in doing up the plants as fast as they were sold. Beside them on a stand were wrapping paper, twine

and pins. Well dressed women, with an occasional man, kept constantly coming and going, their arms laden with bulbs as they departed.

Altogether it was a most animated and entertaining scene, and as I stood in one corner quietly absorbing it all, the thought came to me what an infinite amount of patience, planning of details and deep interest in humanity as well as flowers this beautiful display meant, revealing to a student of human nature almost as much of the character of the well known authoress



A BED OF TULIPS

## House and Garden

as could be obtained from a careful perusal of her works.

The price asked for the bulbs at these sales is the regular market price prevalent at the time, and the profit should be at least one hundred per cent on the investment, although it not unfrequently realizes three, or even four hundred per cent. This makes a very satisfactory profit when there are several hundred bulbs on sale. Besides the old-fashioned red clay flower pots, Mrs. Deland had some of a low, square shape; others long and oval with knob-shaped feet; which held many bulbs; while there were some pots which had been especially made at the pottery for this occasion. These were of a soft, white clay, forming a pretty and novel contrast with the deep green stalks and showy flowers growing in them.

In the course of the year many people visit Mrs. Deland to ask her advice in regard to raising bulbs,



SUMMER HOME OF MRS. MARGARETTA W. DELAND AT  
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE



FLOWER BEDS IN PUBLIC GARDEN, BOSTON

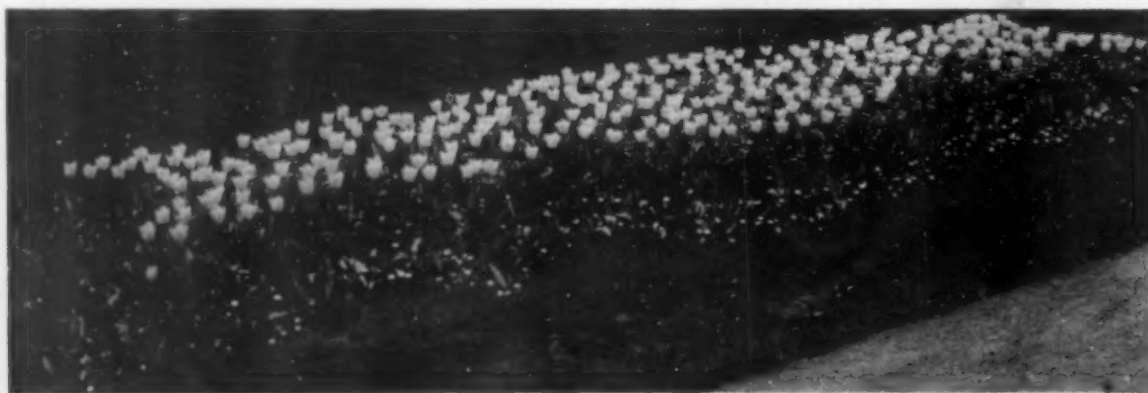
where, while piled up on a stand in one apartment were a number of different floral magazines.

Once outside of the house a few minutes' walk brought me to the Boston Public Garden where in a few months will be seen the gorgeous display of outdoor bulbs for which this garden is justly famous.

for from her high position socially and reputation as a writer these sales have been advertised far and wide.

A very nice way for providing bulbs for a fair, or other occasion, is for a group of women to share the expense and burden of buying and growing bulbs, and then when they are about to blossom, bring them together to the place where they are to be disposed of.

As I was leaving the house after the sale I noticed what an air of culture and refinement pervaded it, with choice old family furniture standing about in the various rooms, family portraits in oil and other choice pictures adorning the walls, and books, books every-



AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF TULIPS



# Interesting Facts on House Heating

By J. B. CHASE

ONE who contemplates building a home that shall satisfy, can well turn for a time from the contemplation of arrangement of room, interior decoration, woodwork finish and the thousand and one other details that delight the home builder, and consider carefully the more vital and no less interesting problem of heating. This rigorous climate of ours demands artificial heat. The home builder's problem is to secure that type which will give greatest comfort and prove most economical.

While the experience of many home builders has been that it pays in the end to leave all technical plans in the hands of a capable architect, or building engineer, even to the selection of proper equipment, there are few questions that arise equal to the interest and fascination found in choosing the proper method of heating; the selection of hot air, hot water or steam; the choice between different styles of equipment;

the artistic placing of radiators, perhaps, or a careful consideration of direct, semi-direct or indirect methods of warming different rooms. The question of heating will take on many interesting phases. There is really no feature of home building more liable to bring disappointment, if not carefully provided for while plans are being made. Too many people sacrifice heating for other equipment or furnishings.

Modern heating methods have been remarkably developed during the past forty years. The fireplace is still in vogue for reasons of sentiment and is an excellent means of ventilation, but its value as a method of heating is no longer recognized. The sheet iron stove is rarely seen now, not even in the crossroads grocery store. Fuel has become too costly, and the luxury-loving American people have demanded more satisfactory means of keeping all sides warm at once.

The hot air furnace has evolved from a sheet iron

stove that was set in a central hallway or central room and had smoke flues and, later, hot air tubes passing through the different rooms. The greater economy and convenience of caring for one fire, instead of several, has made this heating method very popular. To-day the furnace is placed in the cellar and is so constructed that the smallest possible amounts of dust and obnoxious gases are sent into the living-rooms. Careful practice in proportioning size of pipes, locating them in the center of the building, etc., has done much to overcome the faults of hot air heating. It has been difficult to conduct heated air to

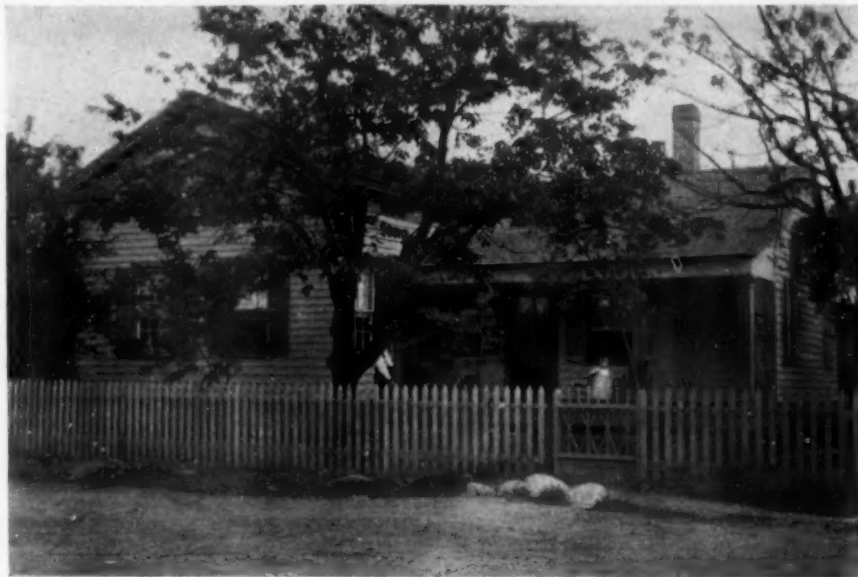
remote rooms, against exposed walls and evenly distribute it into the several rooms without drafts.

In the approved type of furnaces made to-day, cold air is drawn from the outside and passed over the heated surfaces around the fire-pot. Great care must be exercised then, in the selection of such apparatus, to see that the

fire-pot is made of material that will stand intense heat for a number of years. Otherwise the apparatus will be liable to need frequent repairs, while there will be the increasing danger of getting too much burned or devitalized and gas laden air into the living-rooms.

Low pressure steam heating is most highly developed in America. It consists of a boiler, in which steam is produced, and a system of wrought iron pipes through which dry steam is forced under low pressure to expanded pipe surfaces or ornamental radiators placed in different rooms to be heated. The system is entirely closed, pockets of air being vented through automatic air valves placed on the radiators and at the end of long runs of piping. Sometimes apparatus is installed to keep the entire system free from air so that steam will circulate at lower temperatures in the vacuum thus produced.

While its appearance may be forbidding because of steam gauge, safety valve, automatic regulator, gauge



The old house is comfortable if well heated. Modern apparatus costs less to operate than stoves

## House and Garden

cocks, etc., the boiler is absolutely safe and most simple in operation. Its efficiency depends upon its ability to produce steam quickly, maintain a steady water line and constant steam supply with minimum expense for fuel and attention.

Low pressure hot water heating differs from the steam system, in that two lines of piping are always used to connect boilers and radiators, thus completing a circuit in which water flows when heated; either because of slight pressure exerted by a mercury seal, or simply by the law of gravity. The system is opened to the air through an expansion tank placed above the highest radiator in the system. The tank permits the expansion of water without danger and keeps the system full. It is indispensable.

The boiler or heater is the same as that used for steam heating except that safety valve, steam gauge and other trimmings are dispensed with. Of necessity, the pipes are larger in a hot water system. It also requires more radiating surface to heat with hot water, because of more material and consequently more labor to install the same. Hot water costs more to install than does steam heat. Their respective merits may be found in the following features.

Hot water throws off heat at low temperatures and continues to radiate long after the fire has died down. Steam radiates at  $212^{\circ}$  and is easily held to required

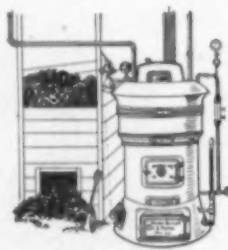
to give desired amount of heat in the radiators; even temperature is thus most easily obtained.

Steam heat is quick to respond to firing or drafts and can be entirely shut off at any radiator.

Either heating medium can be carried to remote rooms. Steam is usually preferred for distances,



In houses with widely separated wings, the problem is to heat comfortably with economy



The low pressure steam boiler is very simple and safe in operation



A cottage warmed by small hot water boiler and two radiators  
The boiler has a combination fire-pot, part of which is used to heat water for domestic purposes

pressure. Hot water is easily controlled and may be made to circulate at different temperatures so as

primarily because of cost of installation. Hot water is more economical of fuel because less intense fires are required.

Steam and hot water are the most healthful of all artificial heating methods. The air is warmed by coming in contact with the heated radiators and is not devitalized. Hot water is considered the most agreeable and healthful.

There are three different forms of heat radiation as employed to-day. Their method of installation is shown in the accompanying illustration: (A) the direct, (B) the semi-direct, and (C) the indirect.

The indirect is the ideal way of heating when radiators would be undesirable anywhere in the room. This method also permits a perfect control of fresh air as well as the supply of perfectly warmed air entering the room. It costs about one-third more than direct radiation (A).

This type, the first mentioned, is the ordinary iron radiator. It can be selected to fit under windows, in alcoves, or fastened to the walls. Many harmonious effects are produced with the aid of enamels and bronze.

The other type (B) is a combination of direct and indirect methods explained above. It is employed only in rooms where ventilation is naturally poor. Fresh air is drawn through a wall-box and made to circulate around the radiator. The supply of fresh air is controlled by a sliding damper.

In estimating the cost of modern heating equipment, the householder would do well to consider the value of fuels in the different methods of heating.



## Interesting Facts on House Heating

The following table is deduced from both theory and practice. So much depends on different methods of firing, different types of equipment etc., that the exact ratio will never be determined.

| Method of Heating | Amount of air warmed by one ton of good anthracite |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| HOT AIR           | 1200 cubic feet                                    |
| STEAM             | 1600 cubic feet                                    |
| HOT WATER         | 1800 cubic feet                                    |

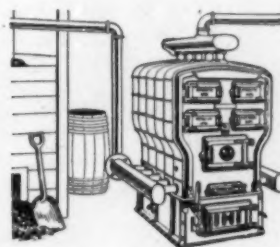
While a comparative estimate of the costs of different methods of heating is desirable, it is not advisable for any home builder to select equipment on that basis of one set of figures, even though a particular friend has paid \$200 to have a furnace put in, and his neighbor expended \$400 for steam heat, while a third friend, in almost the same size of house, had to pay \$500 to have hot water equipment installed, the home builder has no way of telling what the different equipments will cost him for his house until the different rooms were properly measured up and an exact estimate made by heating contractors. Buying heat-



If proper equipment is installed, a healthy uniform temperature may be maintained with economy, in spite of wind and weather

ing equipment is not like buying a refrigerator or plumbing fixtures even. There is a problem involved. One house of eight rooms might cost

\$250 for steam equipment, while another house of eight rooms would cost \$600. The size of rooms, the amount of exposed wall and window surface should be carefully figured

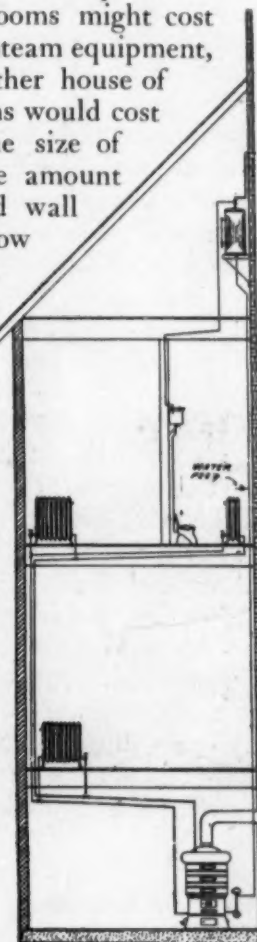


The water boiler is most economical of fuel

when determining the size of radiators and boiler required, or the number of pipes and size of furnace necessary to heat the different rooms properly. Then too, local conditions will enter into the cost of equipment and installation. The particular exposure of your building might demand special consideration, or the cost of labor might be variable. The home builder who builds well, must consider future comfort and economy. He will never regret giving his heating problem all the personal study and attention he can, and making early provision for the equipment of his choice.



There are three different methods of radiation: The direct, the semi-direct and the indirect.



An outline view of a Hot Water Heating System

# SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH

## FOR THE HOUSE AND GARDEN



### THE HOUSE

**I**F proper attention has been given to the house during the preceding months there should not be much which requires immediate attention in February. This should, in fact, be one of those in-between-times when the householder has opportunity to enjoy the fruit of his or her labor and to plan a little ahead.

It is well to determine at this time just what repairs are needed and what alterations had best be made when spring arrives and such things can be done most readily. Lists made from time to time are very helpful when work is systematized even though many of the items may have to be checked off for economic reasons.

Try the experiment, if the winter has seemed long and the days somewhat monotonous, of rearranging the furniture in some of the rooms, breaking up the set formality that common usage has brought about, and introducing a little pleasant variety. Good discoveries are made some times by chance and a more convenient arrangement hit upon by accident. Not that one would recommend perpetual unrest or continual alteration, for nothing could be more disturbing than this, but rather draw attention to the fact that even on this "straight and narrow path" there is danger of stepping off on the wrong side, of letting the chairs drift back into corners and tables shove themselves tightly against the wall.

There are lots of little things which can be done for the house at this time which have been crowded out of the other months and will greatly add to the comfort of the family—those odds and ends which after all make the distinction between the furnished house and the private home. Look over the closets, have the doors which catch adjusted, and hinges which squeak oiled. Indeed it is not a bad idea to have the rugs taken up some warm, bright day (even in February one will occasionally be found) and have them swept and shaken out-of-doors. Moth and rust have been known to corrupt in February as well as in June.

It is this month that the library will probably come into most frequent use so it is not ill-advised at this time to give it special attention. Do not have the windows so curtained that they neither give light nor can be approached, let the books be accessible and

the chairs comfortable. The open shelves are undoubtedly much more troublesome to the one whose duty it is to keep them dusted than the closed cases, but if the householder wants to make companions of his books he will scarcely wish to keep them behind glass doors. It is best also, if the shelves are built into the house, to have them moderately low rather than as was once the fashion way up to the ceiling, this simplifies their care and adds to their convenience.

The decorations in a library should obviously be simple. There should not be many paintings on the walls and they should be decorative rather than pictorial in character—a type which engenders reflection rather than awakens thought. Etchings and engravings are peculiarly suitable for a library, and panels of carved wood, tapestry, or metal work may be used effectively.

It is a curious thing that more sculpture is not used in the decoration of the better type of American home, for nothing could be more attractive or can more readily be had. American sculptors have produced some excellent small works in bronze and are capable of adapting themselves to reasonable requirements. This does not, of course, refer to the ordinary bronze figure of commerce which is set on a pedestal and viewed with some awe, but the real work of art which makes a place for itself and has true significance. Occasionally one does come across a sculptured over-mantel, a little bronze set in precisely the right place above a book case or on a low table, or some artistic paneling of one kind or another, but much less often than one should.

It is especially at this time that the desire is felt to hasten the approach of spring and that room is made therefore for the blossoming plants which take the place at this season of those whose foliage merely is ornamental; and indeed, the bit of color furnished by a handful of early jonquils, or a bunch of primroses is a welcome note at any time. But if flowers are not attainable then just the green leaves will do; by all means however, have something, if not from the greenhouse then from the woods—a branch of cedar or pine, some holly or laurel.

Perhaps now one may find the seams of a carpet wearing conspicuously, or the tread of the stairs becoming threadbare, if so dyes of various kinds, oil



## Suggestions for the Month

paint much thinned with turpentine, even water-color or pastels, properly applied, can be made to cover a multitude of shortcomings and help eke out a fair appearance until the end of the season. The resourceful householder will gladly make use of many such expedients.

Beware at this time of frozen pipes and drains, when the danger seems to be over, vigilance often lags with disastrous result.

Do not neglect the chimneys either. If open wood fires have been used constantly much soot will have accumulated which under special provocation may quickly burst into flame. The worst conflagrations commonly occur at the beginning and end of the winter season.

### THE GARDEN

**F**EBRUARY is a good month in which to turn over gravel walks or paths which are weedy or on which moss grows. The walk should be dug over with a spade or fork, burying the weeds and moss. This will give the roots more exposure to the late freezes which will practically eliminate them for the year. Immediately, if the walk is to be in use, pack the earth, put the gravel in shape and roll it down firmly. If the walk is not in constant use during the winter, defer the shaping and rolling until the latter part of March—that will leave the walk in better condition for the spring and summer months as it will have settled considerably. In finishing up make it highest in the center, to give a slight fall for the water to the sides; two inches will be fall enough for a walk five feet in width.

The matter of constructing walks is not, usually, given the consideration its importance demands. In laying out a walk let convenience be the factor of first importance. Put it where a walk is needed. It need not be straight, but if it be curved, let the curve not involve too much of a detour. When possible, avoid having a walk bisect a lawn, as that makes two lawns where there should be but one, and the larger the lawn can be made the more parklike and natural is the landscape. By all means avoid taking the walks circuitously around the borders, unless they are laid simply to permit rambles of inspection of the grounds; all walks designed for serious use should be convenient and direct.

In making a walk several things, besides location, must be considered. Some soils, especially those which contain much loam and sand, will pack with use and make reasonably good walks without further preparation. But most soils require additional material, such as gravel, cinders, etc., and even then they are at times objectionable for in walks with decided slopes and down which water runs in much volume loose material slides to the low places or edges.

Usually this can be avoided by repeated packing or going over with a heavy roller after a rainfall.

All things considered, where a walk is to be permanent, put it down with cement. The cement walk will last indefinitely. True there are difficulties in laying it, but they can be easily overcome. If a cement walk is put down, lay it on a foundation of at least twelve or eighteen inches of such material as brickbats, cinders or the like, for drainage purposes. If the ground where the walk is to be put is low even more drainage would be better. Pound this material down or else let it stand until well settled before laying the cement, which should be put on in two courses. Let the first course be two or three inches thick and made of well-mixed concrete composed of one part Portland cement, three parts clear, sharp sand, and five parts broken stone—about the size of walnuts. When this course has partly hardened, but while it is still moist, put on a finishing layer, omitting the stone, of one inch thickness. This last course can be dressed off and lined as desired.

While it is necessary to let the frost get out of the ground before undertaking to lay a cement walk, the fact should be kept in mind that this phase of the work ought to be done before the gardening proper is begun in the spring.

At this time of the year the bedding plants and such things in the greenhouse are practically dormant, and they consequently require very little water, only sufficient, in fact, to keep the soil slightly moist. By this is meant not to give dribblets of water, but to make sure that it is needed before any is given, and then let it be sufficient to moisten the ball of soil thoroughly. After this give no water at all until the soil is dry.

One of the best annual climbing plants or vines is the morning glory, which may be likened to a large convolvulus. It is a very tender annual, and the seed must be sown in heat in February, the seedlings potted out, and then gradually hardened off. Rich soil is necessary, such as may be made by incorporating loam and well-rotted manure together. The morning glory, of which there is a great variety, does best in a warm, sunny corner.

The question will naturally arise, "What can I grow beneath trees?" Very few plants are a success under these conditions. The pretty, small-flowered *Vinca minor* (the periwinkle) may be relied upon. Its leaves are dark green, and the blue flowers peep up from amongst them in profusion. Ivy is, of course, excellent; but the small-leaved variety should be chosen. The St. John's wort or Rose of Sharon, too, luxuriates in the shade and poor soil usually found beneath large trees. This question is raised

(Continued on page 15, Advertising Section.)

## THE EDITOR'S TALKS AND CORRESPONDENCE



The Editor wishes to extend a personal invitation to all readers of *House and Garden* to send to the Correspondence Department, inquiries on any matter pertaining to house finishing and furnishing. Careful consideration is given each inquiry, the letter and answer being published in due time as matters of interest to other readers. Where an early reply is desired if a stamp and self-addressed envelope are enclosed, the answer will be sent. No charge whatever is made for any advice given.

THE response to the editor's note of invitation at the head of these columns has been so unprecedentedly large that it has become necessary to open a new department in *HOUSE AND GARDEN* for the benefit of those of our readers who require prompt and more extensive service than can be supplied them through the Correspondence columns. Where plans are sent for advice on the complete fitting, decoration and furnishing of the house these should be addressed to *HOUSE AND GARDEN*, Department of Decoration.

This new department is under the immediate supervision of Margaret Greenleaf, the editor, assisted by a competent corps.

The exterior color for the house as well as full scheme for the interior treatment will be forwarded upon request, the latter to include wall treatment, woodwork, fixtures, tiles and entire fitting and furnishing of the home. Addresses of firms manufacturing or handling the products recommended will be supplied, when practical samples of materials will be submitted, and when desired, wall coverings, furniture, draperies and floor coverings will be purchased.

A careful study of each house plan is made, and where the owner has formulated a scheme of decoration, his plans will be carefully followed and suggestions and samples sent in accordance. A self-addressed envelope mailed to the Department of Decoration will bring any further information desired.

The Correspondence Department will continue to publish queries and replies of general interest which are not too voluminous for our space. The new service has been planned to give thoroughly practical help to those who request it. To the woman who lives far from the center of things, and who is consequently somewhat out of touch with the latest ideas, this department will be of a special value. It is hoped also, that it may be further useful to the architect, particularly to him who is located in the smaller towns. Where his ideas, or those of his clients,

are fully formed, it will be the part of this department to supply him with the samples of material in accordance with the suggestions he may send in. This will apply as well to the contractor and the builder.

Where plans are submitted they are regarded as confidential and returned to the owner or architect when the scheme goes out. It is the sincere wish of *HOUSE AND GARDEN* in making this unusual offer to its readers to supply them with the best advice and the opportunity to make the best selection and purchase within their means. It is requested that a limit be set on the amount to be expended in decorating, or furnishing, that the samples sent may be of practical value. It is also requested by the editor that all plans sent in show the exposure of the house and the character of wood employed for floor or standing woodwork be noted. With this information in hand substantial service can be rendered.

### CORRESPONDENCE

#### THE SELECTION OF ORIENTAL RUGS

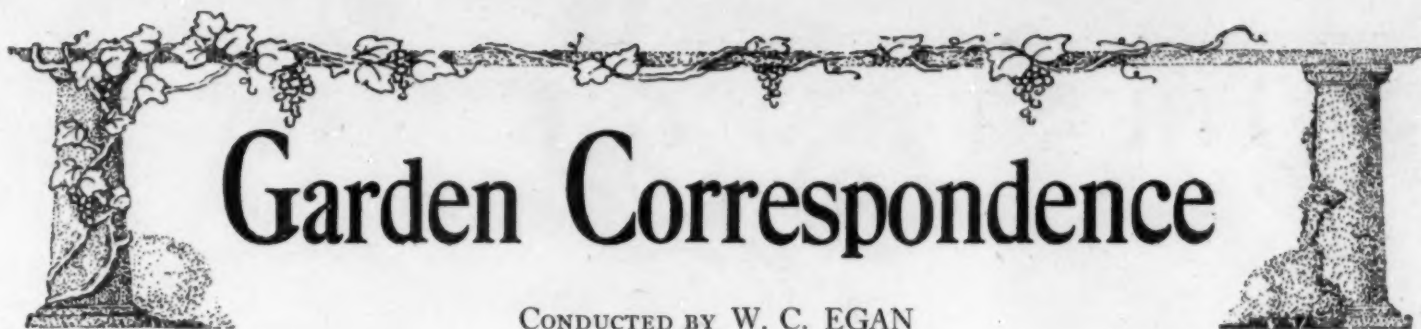
Would you be kind enough to inform me where I can obtain reliable assistance in the purchase of rugs for my own home. I desire Oriental rugs but as I am only an amateur in my knowledge of these I feel that I should have expert advice.

Answer: If you will mail to this Department a self-addressed envelope we will take pleasure in forwarding to you the names and addresses of several firms who are entirely reliable and who will advise you in regard to the quality of Oriental rugs. Quality of course is a most important consideration. However, in making the selection if you have already chosen the wall covering or the fittings of the rooms it is quite essential that these be considered in the purchase of your rugs.

Samples of wall covering, drapery and furniture covering should be carefully compared with the rugs

*(Continued on page 15, Advertising Section.)*





# Garden Correspondence

CONDUCTED BY W. C. EGAN

## SEEDSMEN'S DESCRIPTIONS

**W**HY do seedsmen impose upon the public in their descriptions of their plants? I was led to plant quite a large bed of *Nicotiana Sanderæ* last summer, and was very much disappointed. It stood in a prominent position on my lawn. The flowers wilted badly in the sun, and only looked well on cloudy days. G. O. P.

The seedsmen should have told you to plant in a semi-shady position, which if done, would have given you satisfaction. This plant is a recent introduction from Europe where the sun's effect is less trying than ours, and as they may do well there in full sun, the introducers recommended such a situation which in turn was advised by our seedsmen. Try them next year in semi-shade and if you like their magenta red, they may please you.

## SELF-COLORED PETUNIAS

I want to grow a large bed of petunias next summer. Would like two shades of self-colors. What varieties would you suggest?

S. J. C.

Use Rosy Morn for center and Snowball for the border.

Rosy Morn is a rather dwarf single pink of a lovely shade. When first introduced by H. A. Dreer, of Philadelphia, it was apt to reproduce some flowers of a diversified color, but the originators have now succeeded in sending out seed that can be depended upon to produce the self-colored pink desired.

Snowball, as its name indicates, is a good, self-colored white.

## CLIPPING A BARBERRY HEDGE

Does a hedge of the Japanese barberry need to be clipped. S. E. I.

You probably refer to *Berberis Thunbergii*, which never should be clipped. Clipping not only destroys its graceful habit but deprives you of most of its berried effects, as it does not bloom on the current year's growth. It is compact enough without clipping.

## A GOOD BLUE FLOWER

Give me the name of a good blue flower, rather dwarf—other than lobelias and campanulas.

M. G. L.

*Anagallis Phillipsi* is a dwarf annual, producing open, saucer-shaped flowers of a pleasing shade of dark blue. As its stems are procumbent, and somewhat straggly it is well to plant it in among sweet alyssum which causes it to climb up among the alyssum blooms, in which situation it is very attractive.

## TRANSPLANTING HAWTHORN AND CRAB TREES

Can hawthorns and crab trees, of fair size, be safely moved from the woods? T. C. K.

Hawthorns submit to removal quite readily but crab trees of two or more inches in diameter do not. Their root system is generally confined to one or two main roots only, with but few laterals. Nursery grown stock that has been root-pruned is much more reliable. Hawthorns with trunks up to eight inches in diameter may be safely moved in winter with a frozen ball. Select a tree that is in vigorous growth, so that you may be able to cut out, in entirety, some of its branches to compensate for the shock of transplanting. Just before hard freezing sets in, dig a trench around the tree so as to leave a ball six feet or more in diameter, digging under towards the center and getting well below the roots. Keep the trench full of water until the ball is well frozen. Prepare the hole for planting and dump a load of manure over it to keep frost out and move any time when the ball is sufficiently frozen.

## SETTING AND CARE OF COLD FRAMES

How should cold frames be set, and what care do they require in winter to carry over Canterbury bells, foxgloves, pansies, etc.? It is often 20° below zero in January and February here. S. C. M.

The frame should be sunken in the earth nearly its full height, and the soil within excavated, and proper drainage provided. If the frame is two feet high at the back and eighteen inches at the front, you can use the frame for a late, mild hotbed, after your plants are set out. Such a mild hotbed often comes

(Continued on page 19, Advertising Section.)



EDITED BY JOHN GILMER SPEED

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

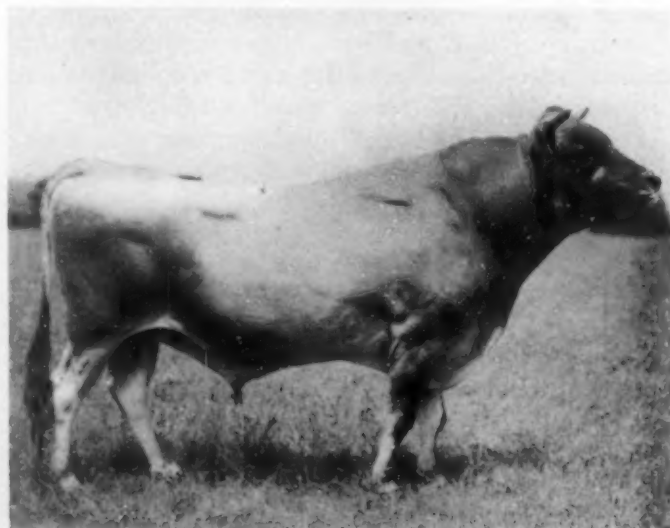
## Cattle for the Country Place

**E**VEN a small country place is incomplete without one or more cows. It is easy enough in the country to buy milk and butter but it is infinitely more satisfactory to have the home products. Indeed there was a time when a man's wealth was measured in cattle—note, Abraham was rich in cattle. Before the Greeks invented metal coinage oxen were the favorite medium of international exchange and when coins were first made a bull's head was stamped on one side. This use of cattle in barter has given a word to the languages of Europe—the Latin word *pecunia* and the English word “pecuniary” coming from *pecus*, cattle.

So we see cattle have been important from the remotest civilizations, though the naturalists are in a quandary as to how they originated and how so many varieties occurred. That these many varieties have been vastly improved by selection in breeding there is no doubt. But what has all this to do with cattle on a country place? If you ask me that I shall have to frankly answer that I do not know. Possibly the same relation that the salute has at the beginning of a fencing bout; and may be to show that I read up a little on the subject of cattle in general before attacking the problem as to what kind of cattle are best for a gentleman's country place. I have heard it said



JERSEY COW, TONONA 5TH



HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

JERSEY BULL, POGIS 9TH



## Cattle for the Country Place



HOLSTEIN BULL—PUTNAM VALLEY FARM, PATTERSON, NEW YORK

a hundred times that the best cow is the common cow—that is a cow of no particular or of mixed breed, an animal occupying the same place in the bovine world that the yellow dog does in the canine. Those in whom such ideas have lodged had as well skip this article for they will find no comfort in it, though they may find amusement in scoffing at theories with which they cannot agree. Mongrelization leads to decadence, decay and deterioration. Suffer it to happen and the milk and beef supplies would both fall off.

The great problems in cattle breeding are to get quality and quantity of beef and milk at the least cost for feed. It is not to be presumed that on ordinary country places where herds are kept that cattle for beef will be bred; but many country gentlemen do this. Of such cattle the shorthorns and the Herefords are the best. Personally I prefer the shorthorns as they are also good milkers. In America a generation ago the shorthorns were greatly in fashion and even many English breeders attended our sales to get breeding stock to take back home. At a dispersal sale near Utica, New York, some thirty years ago a young shorthorn cow of the noted Duchess family was sold for the fabulous price of \$40,600. This inflation of prices had a bad effect on the breed as farmers could not afford to pay the service fees, and inferior bulls were used. At this time, however, more reasonable prices prevail and the stock is at a high standard of excellence.

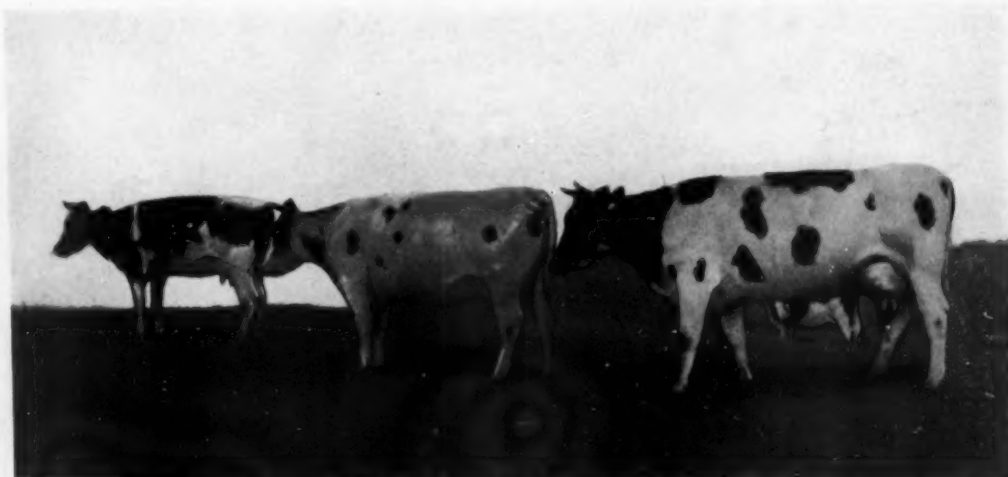
These shorthorns and Herefords have practically driven to extermination the old longhorns that

supplanted the buffaloes on the Western plains.

By using bulls of these superior breeds the old longhorn herds of the cowboy days have been graded up to extinction. But the longhorn served his purpose well. The cows gave little milk and the steers made poor beef, but in the time when the herdsmen had to depend entirely on the natural water courses the herds had often to be driven miles to get a drink. The longhorns—lean, hardy and fleet of foot—could stand this kind of life; the bulky shorthorns would have perished of fatigue.

But I suspect the readers of this magazine are more interested in dairy cattle. If one cow or a few are to be kept I recommend one of the Channel Island breeds, either the Jerseys or the Guernseys. The latter I prefer because they have always seemed to me to be hardier and stronger and not quite so prone to the tubercular diseases. Both give milk of most excellent quality and rich in butter, but the quantity is not so great as that given by the Holstein cows and some others. On a country place we want everything to be beautiful. Nothing could be much lovelier than a herd of Jerseys or Guernseys grazing in a clean, rich pasture. They are very deer-like in appearance. Even tethered on a lawn they add rather than detract from the beauty of the place.

Some practical person may want to know whether keeping cows of these superior breeds pays. I am sure I can't say; I can say this, however, it pays as well as anything else a country gentleman does—it gives pleasure and satisfaction. Cows pay as well as a hunter pays or a yacht or a motor car. The herd of Holsteins of Mr. Aaron S. Baldwin's Putnam Valley Farm at Patterson, N. Y., pays



HOLSTEIN COWS—PUTNAM VALLEY FARM, PATTERSON, NEW YORK

## House and Garden

handsomely; but Mr. Baldwin manages his herd in a business-like way and gives much personal attention to it. The Holsteins, originating in the provinces of North Holland, are very handsome. They are larger and sturdier than the Channel Island cattle and healthier too, being less liable to tuberculosis. They are excellent milkers and the milk is rich in butter. There are many persons of experience who greatly prefer them to Jerseys.

Kerry cattle have excellences that are not to be despised. They are black and small and shapely, but hardy and good milkers. In Ireland the Kerry is called "the poor man's cow," as it is of this breed that a thrifty peasant usually has a specimen.

In buying cows an amateur needs an expert adviser. An expert can tell with much certainty as to the milk-giving properties of a cow inspected and also

as to its healthfulness. An amateur's cow should never be too fine; this *too* fineness usually comes from close in-breeding. The milk-giving qualities of a cow are determined in a general way upon the shape of the bag and the lines of the hind quarters. The bag should be symmetrical and shaped very much like the crown of a "derby" hat with the teats alike in shape, and equally distant from one another. In housing cows all that I have said in regard to stabling horses applies. We want good ventilation and good drainage; above all things the cow stable should be kept clean. A method by which the rear end of the stalls can be flushed with a hose is advisable.

Cows are gregarious and friendly, and the stalls of the cow stable and the yokes by which the cows are secured should be so arranged that they can touch noses.

## Berkshires

THE English have been great breeders of various kinds of animals. One of their greatest achievements has been the creation of the Berkshire hog, which is one of the heaviest of the porcine species. This pig is also unusually healthy and very prolific. It is a black pig "and usually has a white blaze or mark down the face, a white tip to the tail, and feet white up to the ankle joint. It has a moderately short head with heavy jowls, a deep carcass, wide, low, and well-developed hind quarters,

with heavy hams. The skin is free from rucks and lines and carries an abundance of fine hair." We have been bringing Berkshires into this country since before the Civil War and they are now very numerous. I do not recommend pigs for small places; there are objections too obvious to mention. But no really large establishment can be run economically without them.

Without pigs on a farm there is a valuable surplus that is sure to go to waste.



BERKSHIRES—PUTNAM VALLEY FARM, PATTERSON, NEW YORK



SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH

(Continued from page 69.)

THE GARDEN

at this time in order that the selections for such may be made before time for planting out arrives.

During this month our friends in the South will be luxuriating in full-blown, out-door culture violets and hyacinths. They will also be giving attention to the rose garden, doing such work as pruning, mulching, etc. By the middle and latter part of March they will have a few roses in bloom, such as will be found north of Washington about the last of May.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 70.)

one contemplates purchasing for use in the various rooms. It will be found that it is not a difficult matter to secure harmonious effects where the rugs of the Orient are to be used. As, for instance, where a wall covering shows much blue a rug of Persian weave may be selected, having dull old rose, ivory, black, green and the faintest suggestion of blue. When placed in the room with blue walls it is interesting to note the prominence with which the blue of the rugs shows out. There is the danger, however, that the blues or other dominating colors will be of shades not entirely harmonious and for this reason the necessity of observing my previous advice will be felt, and the wisdom of trying the samples with the rug appreciated.

The Department of Decoration of HOUSE AND GARDEN includes on its staff an expert on rugs, and the services of the department are tendered you in this line should you desire to avail yourself of it. Where references are sent selections of rugs may be made and if desired the rugs will be purchased and forwarded to the correspondent. If, after trying the rugs in the rooms where they will be used, they prove unsatisfactory they may be returned within the week, the purchaser paying expressage both ways. On the return of the rugs in good condition the money paid for them will be refunded.

OLD TILE

I have some old Dutch tile—the real article—that came into my possession from about the chimney of an old New England farmhouse and am anxious to know something about the value of these,

## TREE TANGLEFOOT



**A Sticky Preparation Applied Directly to the Bark of Trees.**

Will not injure trees. A band 5 inches wide and 1-16 inch thick cannot be crossed by any climbing insect pest. Remains sticky five to ten times as long as any other known substance. You can test it at slight expense, as no apparatus is required. Used by the carload in New England against the Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moths. In California it preserves prune orchards from the Canker Worm. Wherever the Gypsy or Brown-Tail Moths, Tussock Moth, Fall or Spring Canker Worm, or Web Worm appear, TREE TANGLEFOOT is of great value, and should be used when the caterpillars begin to crawl while they are very young.

Price 25c. per lb. Liberal discount on quantities. The only safe and effective banding preparation. Send for testimonials.

**THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY**  
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

MANUFACTURERS OF TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER.

## \$250 in Cash Prizes

To test the value of our advertising in the past, and to find out how many people have really learned from it what Alabastine is and why it should be used for wall decoration, we offer the following prizes for the best answers of 50 words or less to this question—

**Why is Alabastine better than kalsomine or wall paper?**

## Alabastine

**The Sanitary Wall Coating**

is put up in sixteen different tints and white, in dry powdered form, to be mixed with cold water and applied to any surface with a flat brush, and is used for wall decorations in homes, schools, churches and public buildings.

The \$250 in cash prizes will be divided as follows: First Prize, \$50; Five Prizes of \$10 each; Ten Prizes of \$5 each; Twenty-five Prizes of \$2 each; Fifty Prizes of \$1 each.

91 Cash Prizes in all. Contest free to all. Send your answer at once. Awards made April 1st, 1908.

The book, "Dainty Wall Decorations" contains beautiful color plans for decorating every room in the average home, and gives much valuable information. Mailed anywhere for 10c coin or U. S. stamps.

**The Alabastine Company,**  
921 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Dept. V. 105 Water Street, New York City.



**Lighting Fixtures**

of superior workmanship and design of the periods

**SHOW ROOM**

617 Market St. Philadelphia

**READING HARDWARE CO. Mfrs.**



Winslow & Bigelow, Architects, Boston.

**SUPERIORITY**

is the keynote of success. Pure color ground in England as fine as artist colors combined with Preserving Oils have made

**DEXTER BROTHERS'**

**ENGLISH SHINGLE STAINS**

superior to all others. Send for sample boards.

**DEXTER BROTHERS' COMPANY**

103-105-107 Broad Street, - - Boston, Mass.

AGENTS: H. M. Hooker Co., 57 W. Randolph St., Chicago; W. S. Hueston, 22 E. 22d St., New York; John D. S. Potts, 218 Race St., Philadelphia; F. H. McDonald, 619 The Gilbert, Grand Rapids; F. H. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; Klatt-Hirsch & Co., 113 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

## - The Standard of Excellence -



### in Builders' Fine Hardware

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

## P. & F. CORBIN

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

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

## Interlocking Rubber Tiling

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

Samples, estimates, and special designs furnished upon application.

Beware of infringers. Patented.  
Manufactured solely by



Foyer of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

**New York Belting and Packing Company, Ltd.,**  
91 and 93 Chambers Street, New York City

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

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

as I have had would be purchasers who prefer to set their own price.

Answer: If you will send us some information in regard to your old Dutch tile, we can probably supply you with the required information. Furnish us with the size and some description of the decoration, and also the color of the background and the design.

#### SEASIDE COTTAGE

I have just bought a house at the seashore. All the rooms, but parlor, have walls and ceilings of wood and look well, though built ten years ago. How, and what color would be best to tint parlor walls (ceiling is wood). It has two windows west, facing the water and one window south. The partition that was between this room and hall (all wood also) has been removed; the wood throughout is oak.

I would thank you to advise me on this. There are no skilled artists to be had there; so a simple idea would be best. The floors are also oak.

Answer: We would suggest that you tint or cover the walls of your parlor in pale green. If a paper is chosen it should be without figure.

For your ceiling in the natural oak we would recommend (if this is not too dark) that you leave it in the natural color. If, however, you feel the need of a lighter ceiling we would advise you to treat it with a white enamel, finishing with an eggshell gloss.

At the ceiling angle set a frieze of the green and white paper like the sample we send you; this will give an effect which will be appropriate for a seaside cottage. Stain your floors a light brown and finish with a semi-gloss.

#### IN REGARD TO CURTAINS

I am afraid my letter will be rather lengthy but will thank you very much to give me the following information, which is about curtains.

My reception-room is papered in rich, plain red, woodwork all white. Art-square, tiling for mantel, and furniture upholstered in green. This room has an octagon corner with three windows in same. What kind of curtains shall I use?

The parlor, papered in delicate green,  
(Continued on page 18.)



## PEERLESS RUBBER TILING

Cushion Back

The Most Durable and Economical  
Floor Covering Made

**Beautiful Designs      Effective Colorings**

Noiseless, waterproof and non-absorbent

**Peerless Rubber Tiling** is made in large continuous sheets, and is impregnable to dirt and moisture.

It is sanitary, beautiful and a durable rubber floor covering.

Beware of cheap substitutions and imitations purporting to be sheet rubber tiling.

Send for our catalogue illustrated in colors.

**Prices on application**

Manufactured exclusively by

**The Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co.**

88 Chambers Street and 16 Warren Street      New York

## Garden Furniture

Plan Your Garden for the Future

Settle your ideas of what you want to do or intend to do. Construct your plan and work with that ultimate end in view.

Where the Garden Scheme permits of Formal treatment, the Terrace, Balustrading, Steps and Fountains should be planned at one time.

Most Garden pieces are stationary. A Wall Fountain that would go well with your Garden now, may not be at all appropriate finally.

If at present you only need a vase to break the monotony of the wall, or a Sundial Pedestal for some plot, or possibly a Table or a Bench for the Tennis Court, which afterwards would be used to help out the Pergola yet to be built, purchase these pieces with the ultimate scheme always in mind.

THE ERKINS STUDIOS have every facility to help you, or to collaborate with your Architect in the planning of your Garden, and in our Studios we show the most complete collection of Garden Furniture. If you are interested in furnishing your Garden write us.

**The Erkins Studios**

5 W. 15th Street,

New York, N. Y.

## WHY BILTMORE PLANTS ARE BEST

There are many reasons. The high altitude, the variations of temperature, the rich but shallow soil, and the evenly distributed but bountiful rainfall of the Southern Allegheny region are all important factors. Superior equipment and twenty years' experience alike contribute to the excellence of the stock grown at

### BILTMORE NURSERY

Of course the prices aren't the lowest—the best quality of goods never sell at the lowest prices. They are very reasonable, however, quality of stock considered. And such a catalog! Until you've seen the Biltmore book you can't know what a fine book may be made by photographers and printers.

A copy of this handsome and valuable book free on request to any interested person

**BILTMORE NURSERY,**  
Box 123      Biltmore, N. C.

### Roses

Every Spring thousands of lovers of Roses are disappointed in not getting the kinds and varieties desired. By placing orders now we will reserve the plants for delivery in Spring. We have for Spring a larger quantity and variety of Roses, in strong 2-year-old field-grown plants, than we have ever offered in previous years.

### Trees

We have splendid blocks of handsome straight-stem Norway Maples, Oriental Planes, Pin Oaks, and other trees for planting in every location.

### Evergreens

We have many hundreds from 5 to 12 feet tall, in all the finest and handsomest varieties. The specimens now growing in our Nurseries are conceded to be the finest ever produced in America.

### Hedge Plants

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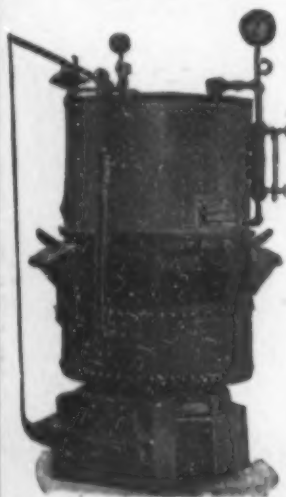
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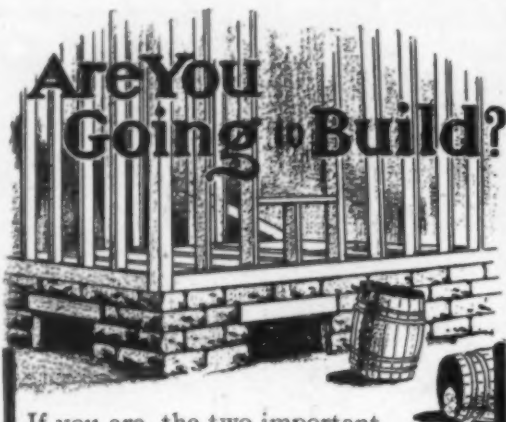
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the woodwork is white and red, that is the window casings are white and the floor is painted red, art-square green, furniture reed or willow and mahogany. This room has two French windows, and a bay-window with four tiny windows, around these are little panels of green, yellow and white glass. What kind of curtains for this room?

My bedroom, which is papered in blue stripes with overhead white, has the same octagon with three windows. I want this room to be all blue and white. What kind of curtains for these windows? Also, what kind of scarfs shall I use for my dresser, wash-stand and dressing table. I thought of using plain or dotted lawn or muslin, with tiny ruffles around edges and these put over plain blue cambric. Would that do? Also thought of dressing my bed, which is plain white iron, the same way.

I have another room just like the one described only everything in it is in pink and white. Could this be treated as the blue room?

Answer: At your reception-room windows we suggest that you use a brocade of silk and wool for the draperies; since this room has plain red walls figured hangings are quite permissible, the ground work should be of yellow tan showing a design of delicate blossoms and green leaves and a floating ribbon effect in soft blue. The green in this figure should harmonize with the upholstery of your furniture and the tiles, and the red should look well with your wall covering. I send you samples that you may try this. Next the glass it is suggested that you use figured ecru net, we send you sample of this also. Both samples are marked with the price.

I note that your parlor walls are covered in delicate green, and in this room the floor covering is also green, your furniture being of willow and mahogany.

You do not state whether the willow furniture has cushions, if not, I would suggest that you use a linen taffeta like the sample I send you for over-drapes at your two French windows, and also for cushions in the willow chairs to be fastened in the back and seat and be caught in with buttons. The selection I have made shows a softly mingled pattern of green leaves over a white ground, with yellow brown stems of the vine; this latter will harmonize with the



yellow glass of which you speak. White net curtains should be hung next the glass, these should be used in your bay window, the over-draperies to hang at either end of the window.

For your bedroom with the blue striped paper I am sending you a blue and white striped swiss which I think will be particularly effective for curtains here. These should be made to extend to the sill and be finished at the front and around the bottom with a three inch frill, each curtain caught back in the middle by a band of the material four and one-half inches in width. This tied in a smart crisp bow, you will find makes a very attractive window, particularly if across the top of the window you use an eight inch valance of the material, made rather full with a heading at the top.

You might use plain soft blue silk half sash curtains next the glass, if there is need for these.

We would suggest that you use white dotted muslin over pale blue sateen for your dresser covers; these should be trimmed about with frills as you suggest. The cover to your bed (if you desire a muslin one) should be made of the same material suggested for the curtains, this should have a deep valance on three sides just escaping the floor and be used over white.

We send a pink dotted swiss for your pink room, and would recommend that this be used for window draperies, dressing table cover and bed cover as suggested for the blue.

Should you desire it the Department of Decoration will take pleasure in making any of these purchases for you.

#### GARDEN CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 71.)

in quite handy in handling late grown seedlings. You may also set the frame upon the soil and bank up with manure or soil quite heavily. Leave the plants exposed as late in the fall as possible, covering with sash when the thermometer goes much below freezing, but keep as much air as possible by tilting the sash a few inches and holding in place by wooden blocks. When good freezing weather comes, cover the sash with a thin wooden shutter. Shutters made of half inch stuff are fairly light to handle and less apt to break the glass than heavier ones,



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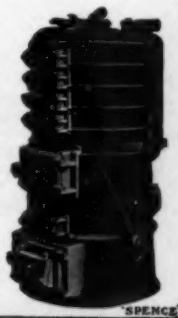
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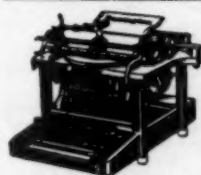
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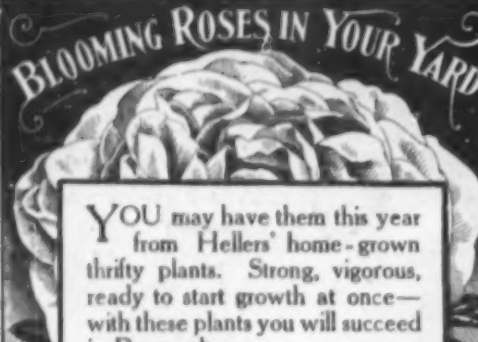
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when handling them in frosty weather. When the cold goes down as low as ten above zero, cover shutters and all with coarse straw or marsh hay. On mild days, during the winter, when above freezing, remove all covering down to the sash, and tilt them for air. Examine the plants and remove any dead foliage. Towards planting time watch all opportunities to leave the sash off, so as to harden the plants and get them accustomed to moving, generally covering with the sash at night, except a few nights before removal. The straw or marsh hay may be used for bedding in the stable as the winter's use has not hurt it. If mice or moles trouble you poison some wheat and strew it among the plants, but bury it in the spring on account of the birds, and also bait common mice traps with apples—placing some pieces near the trap to give confidence.

#### SYMMETRY

**L**ORD SELKIRK had a formal garden—an Italian garden, as it is called—and his gardener was very proud of it. One day, Lord Selkirk found a boy shut up in the summer-house at the end of the terrace at St. Mary's Isle, and was informed by his gardener that it was for stealing apples. On reaching the other end of the terrace, where there was another summer-house, Selkirk beheld the gardener's son looking dolefully out of the window. "Eh, John, what's this? Has your boy been stealing, too?" "Na, na, my lord," was the answer; "I just put him in for symmetry."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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## THE ART OF LANDSCAPE GARDENING\*

The New Edition of Repton

**H**UMPHRY REPTON was born at Bury St. Edmunds, England, on May 2nd 1752. He died at Harestreet, March 24, 1818. He thus lived at a time very advantageous for the sifting and clarifying of the principles of his art, for he succeeded two or three generations of writers and practitioners of landscape gardening who had had ample time to air their theories and experiment with them on a large scale often, alas! with ruinous results to the garden scenery of England. At the beginning of the eighteenth century there had begun a reaction from the excesses of the formal school, and the beauty and reasonableness of informal composition in natural or artificial scenery had been perceived.

Like other new ideas, this was pushed to excess, its essentials obscured and its accidentals exaggerated. Hogarth invented his catchphrase "the line of beauty" to describe a reverse curve, and a few men of force and ability headed by Lancelot Brown, nicknamed "Capability," imitated by many others of neither force nor ability, proceeded to apply the meandering line everywhere, in and out of season, until they produced a worse monotony than the topiary work and bald symmetry of a former generation. Roads and paths turned back on themselves pursuing their own windings, and lines of lakes and streams, lawn surfaces and planting curved without aim or end. Then Repton appeared, a man born for his opportunity, and with great natural taste and powers of observation, saw for himself the work and ideas of his predecessors, chose what was good, and added many conclusions of his own. His method was that of common sense refined to the point of genius, and this with his sympathy with the point of view of his aristocratic patrons, and his perfect understanding of conditions, brought him a succession of clients and opportunities that has perhaps never been equalled. As he says himself "A large part of the scenery of England has come under my care." But so much of his work has succumbed to alterations or to its own success in not appearing to have been constructed at all, that his most valuable legacy is his

\* "The Art of Landscape Gardening," by Humphry Repton, Esq. Revised and edited by John Nolan, A. M. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Publishers, Boston and New York. Price, \$3.00 net.

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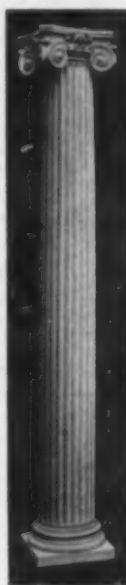
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writings which epitomize more effectively perhaps than any others the general principles of outdoor design. They are also more vivid and graphic than others because they consist mainly of extracts from his "Red Books" which were his reports on the improvements he proposed, with discussions of his reasons for them; and being a collection of isolated essays, the book is easy to pick up and read casually. It is probably safe to say that nearly every important principle and expedient of general design which has been used in modern work can be found in Repton. He saw that architecture was not an incident in the landscape, but was a part of it, and that both should be regarded as one composition. He restored the terraces and other architectural features to some houses and regretted their loss in others, where they had been destroyed by the mistaken zeal of his predecessors of the "landscape" school. He made formal designs himself, and united them with considerable tact to the informal work, a point in which modern designers too often fail. He understood that gardening was not and could not be an imitation of nature or painting, though the general principles of its composition are derived from both. He was beset by the clamor of his predecessors and their adherents about "Nature abhorring a straight line" yet had the courage to defend and construct straight lines in their proper place. He was ridiculed by amateurs like Knight and Uvedale Price, yet held to his own position, and replied with a courtesy and temperance that served to make his arguments more effective. It would be interesting and amusing, did space permit, to take up the charges of those who have decried the informal school one by one, and show how they are refuted in the writings of its most distinguished professor. He attacks the "modern serpentine gardening" (as he called it) the indefiniteness, the frittering, the hatred of straight lines, the mental narrowness and all the absurdities of which alleged landscape gardeners have been, with too much justice, accused. His designs would not fit our American conditions because of our different feeling, social and artistic, our different climates and conditions of vegetable growth, and our distance in time and space. But his basic principles are as useful here as anywhere, and his writings are most valuable to



those who would learn how to think of and analyze problems of outdoor treatment.

He seems to have met with the same kind of obstacles that discourage his successors of the twentieth century, the difficulty of getting his ideas properly carried out, the perversity of clients, especially of the man who sees what is right and does what is wrong, the recklessness and responsibility of those who alter his work, the sneers of the dull and ignorant, especially of the hired subordinate, the man in charge who has his employer's ear; it is only in speaking of the latter that he gives way to strong language. His mistakes are few, wonderfully few for a self-taught man. He is accused by Reginald Blomfield and others of turning houses of brick and stone to a uniform stone color, of changing a roof of red tiles to one of blue slates and so on, and convicted by his own pen. An obelisk at the end of a vista was to him an "eye-trap." But most of our differences with him are slight and unessential, depending on changes of fashion or feeling, and before condemning anything in Repton, the reader is advised to consider carefully what he has to say about it. He was very sensitive to the colors, texture and variety of foliage and flowers under different atmospheric conditions, but he has never the gardener's attitude towards them, a tree or bush is to him merely an item in a whole, of no especial value in itself. The gardenesque school which makes an ordered scheme out of trees, shrubs or groups of flowering plants, each developed for its own sake arose after his time with the great additions to the planter's resources made from the flora of Asia and America.

Repton's writings are naive, lucid, quaint and a little cumbersome in style. They show a man of interesting and lovable personality, of a mind singularly tolerant and fair towards not merely his rivals, but those who differed from and attacked him. He always strove for the better housing and comfort of the poor tenants on the great estates to which he was called, and this at a time when philanthropy was little understood or appreciated. He has left in his book the unconscious portrait of a gentleman of the old school.

This modern edition of Repton is edited by Mr. John Nolen who has eliminated certain archaisms and irrelevancies



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"Concrete Cottages,"

a sixteen page pamphlet showing photographs, floor plans and specifications for small concrete houses ranging in cost from \$1,500.00 to \$4,000.00. Copies sent free upon request.

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**The Atlas Portland Cement Co., Information Dept., 30 Broad St., New York.**

of the old editions, and reproduced photographically many of the sketches by which Repton explained his ideas. Some of these have slides or flaps which he invented to show the effect of the changes he advised. It is to be regretted that the handsomest of these represents a rather futile bit of lawn treatment in the front of Repton's own cottage, an intimate and personal thing which, used as a frontispiece is likely to give a false idea of the contents of the book and the work of a man who habitually thought on a large scale. But the preface is worth reading, and the book generally shows evidence of sympathetic and careful editing, and is handsomely printed and gotten up. It is the first of a series of classics in landscape architecture to be issued with the co-operation of the American Society of Landscape Architects.—*Harold A. Caparn.*

#### Flemish Renaissance Furniture

FEW styles of furniture have suffered more at the hands of modern designers than the Flemish Renaissance; therefore, when fine reproductions are placed upon the market it is a pleasure to call attention to their good qualities.

There is great dignity in the Flemish Renaissance and when properly interpreted it is not incongruous in a modern house. It possesses those sturdy, substantial characteristics which make it eminently fitting for library, hall, and dining-room.

Flemish Renaissance was an outgrowth of the Italian Renaissance mingled with Spanish influence and infused with qualities of its own, which give to it distinctive character. Its origin came at the time when Charles, King of Spain, was Emperor of Germany and also Count of Flanders and Duke of Burgundy.



"A Flemish Sideboard," model from Berkey & Gay Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Holland and Flanders reversed the usual order of Renaissance development. The early and middle periods were less creditable than the later phases.

The Dutch and Flemish brought their work to perfection after the year 1600.

If the English were the great furniture makers of the eighteenth century, the inhabitants of the



low countries were the great furniture makers of the seventeenth century.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Flemish and Dutch designs were so closely allied that the two adjectives are often used interchangeably. Previous to this date there was a great difference in the arts of the two countries: Flanders was more closely in touch with France and Holland with Germany. In the hands of the Flemish furniture makers the grotesque heads and masks of the late Italian Renaissance were adapted to a simpler, sturdier form of ornament.

The Arabesque, the Cartouche, and the various forms of animal and floral details which both French and Italian carvers had used until they were little more than grotesque flourishes, took on a new meaning. Columns, pediments, and mouldings were introduced in a constructive way, thus becoming a part of the actual furniture.

The illustration produced shows the fine constructive qualities which mark the earlier designs. Such work compares favorably with seventeenth century pieces, and is made at a price which is very reasonable considering the grade of the sideboard.

Prior to the sixteenth century there was no real dining-room furniture. The great halls of the day were used as dining places, and were fitted with furniture which served several purposes. When the hall lost its mediæval significance the modes of living changed. Dining in public went out of fashion, and the dining-room pure and simple came into existence. It was at this period that the sideboard, the round or square dining table, and chairs which were used solely at meals, first made their appearance.

In selecting reproductions or adaptations of old designs the wise householder will seek those pieces which perpetuate the seventeenth century spirit.

Flemish oak furniture in an appropriate setting has an exceedingly rich and substantial effect.

NOTE: No furniture manufacturer in this country has brought out more reproductions of the Flemish Renaissance than the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Mich. The furniture of this period is entertainingly described in their handsome brochure "Furniture of Character," which will be mailed to all desiring it, if they will send 15 cts. in postage to Dept. B, their office, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## MORE THAN ONE WAY OF PAYING FOR A CHURCH

THE cost of building the native church of the London Missionary Society in Apia has been defrayed chiefly by cricket matches! Once a week the chiefs ordered all the people, men and women, boys and girls, to play the game. Any one who disobeyed this order was fined a dollar. This did not often happen, for all usually mustered on the ground for play. The matches were played in different parts of the town, and from three hundred to four hundred players would take part in one game. Each player of the losing side had to subscribe a shilling toward the building of the church. The scheme became very popular, and after a while folk of all denominations, people from other parts of the world, white and black, desired to participate in the game. It



DURING the long winter evenings, which are now at hand, in talking over the plans for the new home to be built in the Spring or for the alterations to be made, the question of the best fixtures for the bathrooms and toilets is one which must be decided sufficiently in advance of building, to be sure of having the goods ready when needed.

This important sanitary question has been solved by thousands of people, by the simple decision to use "Ideal" Solid Porcelain ware bathtubs, sinks, and laundry tubs, and either "Ideal" Solid Porcelain or "Impervio" Vitreous Chinaware Lavatories; while the closet bowl and tank should, without a doubt, be of the very best hard fire Vitreous China syphon jet pattern.

There is only one manufacturer in this country who makes all of the above mentioned goods, and who, therefore, can guarantee the same stable quality and durability throughout the fixtures. That manufacturer is the Trenton Potteries Co., Trenton, N. J.

The Company owns and operates six complete factories in Trenton, and is also represented in the Canadian trade by the Canadian Trenton Potteries Co., of St. Johns, Quebec.

The following letter we consider a testimonial, which will surely appeal to representative house builders and house owners, and we also have confidence that after your decision is that your Architect specify and your Plumber install goods of our make, you will feel like writing us a similar letter, after having used the fixtures.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., May 9, 1907.

TRENTON POTTERIES CO.,

TRENTON, N. J.

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Yours truly,

ARCHER H. BARBER.

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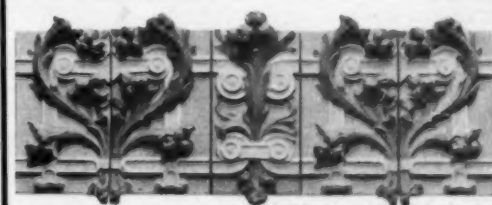
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Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Dept. 40, Pittsburg, Pa.



Detail of Faience Frieze, Exterior of Woman's Building, Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg.

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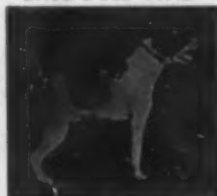
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I have recently bought all the dogs that were imported by Mr. Shirley Marston, of Boston, for his Millway kennels, and will enter and sell them at the coming February Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, in New York. **J. O. McMULLEN.**

They include the following:

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Kate O'Connor  
Color, red smut; weight, 40 lbs. Born Nov. 17, 1906. Another good show and stud dog that can win in good company. Price, \$150.

No. 4.  
Bridgewood Sally Dick Stone British Stone  
K. C. S. B. No. 72039 Regina Stone  
Leburnum Rose Prince Albert  
Lady Felto  
Color, all white; weight, 45 lbs. Born June 23, 1905. A brood bitch whose breeding cannot be beaten, and it is doubtful if it can be equalled in this country. She is a first-class breeder and mother, but not a good show specimen. Price, \$150.

No. 5.  
Jolly Kitty Royal Stone Buckstone  
K. C. S. B. No. 65935 Black Fury  
Jovial Nan King Penemph  
Jolly Meg  
Color, dark brindle; weight, 35 lbs. Born Oct. 22, 1906. She is a brood bitch that is strong in the Stone blood and has had pups recently by Odsal Swasher. Price, \$150.

was finally arranged that any person not belonging to the church could indulge in an innings upon payment of one shilling to the church. A number of young men, who otherwise would not have subscribed a cent to the church, became large supporters and subscribers, and many shillings were gathered in each day of the play, and now the Apia natives are in the proud position of having one of the finest and most handsome churches in the islands, entirely free from debt.—*Western Mercury.*

### WATER PIPE TELEPHONE

"I HAVE the most remarkable telephone in my house," remarked a resident of the Western Addition. "I noticed that at times I could hear very distinctly the conversation in the next house. Suddenly it would be broken off short in the middle of a sentence, and I could not hear another word. It would become audible again just as suddenly. By a series of experiments I have found out that the sound is conducted by the waters running through the pipes. When the water is turned on in my house I can hear all the conversation in any of the rooms next door in which there is running water. When I turn off the water all sounds stop suddenly. I told my neighbor of it, and we have put it to practical use. When I wish to speak to him I tap on the window, he turns on the water in his house and listens while I talk to him over the water-pipes in an ordinary tone of voice. When I have finished, he turns off the water in his house and I turn it on in mine and listen. In that way we can carry on long conversations with as much ease as if he were in the room with me. Still, our houses are about twenty feet apart."—*San Francisco Post.*

### A REGISTER OF OLD LONDON

ALTHOUGH our British metropolis has been greatly improved during the last half-century, both as regards sanitation and architectural beauty, the cost, in the loss of many picturesque features and buildings of historic interest, has been very great. Builders, speculators, vestries, and those who have to do with this exchange of new things for old pride themselves upon having no sentimental feeling about relics of past times and past phases of life, and these have too often

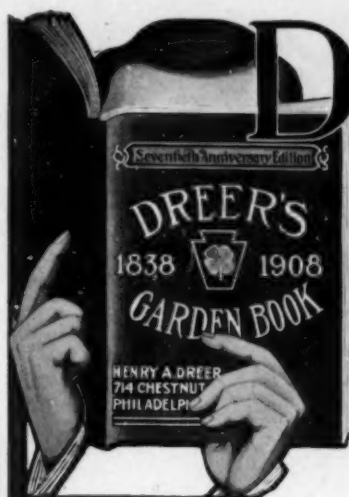


been swept away without a regret. Happily this will be so no longer. Some years ago the late William Morris organized a society to protect ancient buildings, and in connection with this society a committee was appointed for the purpose of compiling a register of old things worth preserving, and beauty-spots liable to be defaced within an area comprising a large part of Greater London.

The item, whatever it be, is catalogued, and its description is accompanied by careful plans, drawings, and photographs. More than this, the committee have obtained the recognition of the London County Council, and the outcome of this is that a permanent body has been appointed to make a register or list of buildings of historic or architectural interest. It is still more satisfactory to learn that by an act passed the Council has acquired power to purchase or provide for the maintenance of buildings or places which come under the same description.—*Chambers's Journal*.

#### STONE FENCES GO

THE stone fences of Connecticut, says the "New York Sun," are doomed, and in a few years will be but a memory. In their place are miles of wire fences. When New Yorkers began to seek the country in the summer time, Connecticut became dotted with an ever-increasing number of costly cottages, for the construction of which stone was the best and most durable material. Then it was that the builders turned to the fences, from which stone could be obtained without the labor of quarrying. Contractors went about buying up stone fences, and farmers, eager to realize on this crop that their ancestors had tilled for them, found that even after new wire fences had been put up, they had a good profit from the sale of the stones. Farmers like wire fences, too, because they take up practically no room, and can be kept clean, whereas stone fences were fringed by weeds and bushes that could never be mowed or plowed out. In any other State the wire fences would not be unattractive, but here they seem strangely out of place, and to lovers of old-time Connecticut the absence of the stone fences will be a loss that the handsome modern country places cannot compensate for.—*Country Gentleman*.



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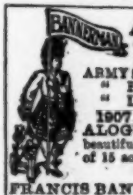
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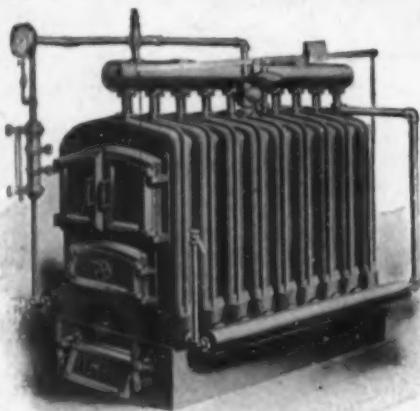
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The "Little Talks on Interior Decoration" which attracted widespread interest during the past year, will continue to appear in this space and the building public will find much suggestive and practical advice contained in these.

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