

ANNUAL HOUSE FURNISHING NUMBER

Houses with a History—Longleat
Furnishing and Decorating the Nursery
A House and Its Garden

GRAND RAPIDS
The House and Its Furnishings
Housing the Automobile
Stable and Kennel
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Vol. XIII

MAY, 1908

No. 5

House & Garden



\$3.00 Yearly

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

TORONTO

25 Cents



CHINESE CHIPPENDALE PAGODA CABINET.
THE BORGHESI OR CAMPANA VASE
BY WEDGWOOD ABOUT 1790

The A. J. Crawford Company

LONDON

NEW YORK

251-255 FIFTH AVENUE and
1 EAST 31st STREET

Choice Examples of Old English
Furniture and Decorations.

Jacobean, Charles II., Queen Anne,
Chippendale, Adam, Hepplewhite,
Sheraton.

Reproductions of exclusive models
in above periods at moderate prices.

"The Little Shop"



WELL HEADS

Fountains, Statuary, Columns, Pergolas, Balustrades,
Standards, Sun-Dials, Pedestals, Benches, Tables, Vases,
Wall Fountains, Lions, Sphinxes, Etc., in Marble, Stone
and Pompeian Stone which successfully withstands the
American climate.

Illustrations Furnished on Request. Catalog of 400
Italian and Classical Models of Garden Furniture 25 cents.

THE ERKINS STUDIOS

Five West Fifteenth Street, - New York

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

RAISING LOCUST FOR FENCE POSTS

THE timber of the locust has found extensive use as fence posts, ribs of vessels, tree nails, telegraphic insulator shanks and in the manufacture of vehicles, says a writer in "Forestry and Irrigation." It has also been used somewhat for railroad ties and telegraph poles. Its great durability in contact with the soil makes it very valuable for use in the ground, and its toughness and elasticity adapt it to use where great strength is required. On account of its tendency to produce a short trunk and numerous branches it is not well suited for use as telegraph poles, and seldom produces one of good length, but if planted thickly and pruned while young it will produce straight poles eighteen to twenty feet long.

It is most commonly used for fence posts, for which purpose it is extensively grown. The ease with which it is handled, its rapid growth while young and its ability to endure extremes of heat and drought add to its usefulness for this purpose. A post of four to five inches in diameter can be produced on good soil in seven or eight years, and when used in the ground will last from eight to fifteen years. Unlike many timbers, the young wood is almost as durable in the soil as the old, on account of the large proportion of heartwood. Many farmers and ranchmen have established plantations to supply the posts and poles required in keeping up fences and sheds, in this way saving themselves a very substantial amount annually.

The locust is propagated easily from root cuttings and from seed. The latter is the most common method. The seed retains its vitality for a number of years if kept in the pods or buried deep in the ground, in the latter case having been known to grow after seven years; but seed out of the pods will not germinate well after two years. The pods ripen about July or August and the seed can be sown immediately, when it will generally come up and make a considerable start the same season; if kept for spring planting it is advisable to keep the seed in moist sand in a cool place during the winter. Old seed and that kept dry over winter is best handled by soaking in warm water for a day or two immediately before planting. The seed when once soaked should not be allowed to dry

Plan the right heating

If you are newly building, don't discredit your property at the start by putting in old-fashioned forms of heating. Whether planning a new house or intending to move, don't overlook the great importance of a modern heating equip-



ment. There isn't any other feature of the home which will save you so

much or give you equal comfort as

**AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS & BOILERS**

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

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



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

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

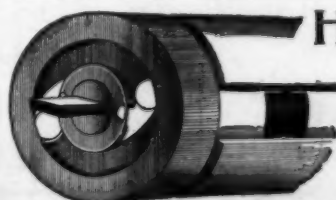
IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are annually replacing thousands of hot-air furnaces and stoves that have been found wasteful and wanting in OLD cottages, houses, stores, churches, schools, etc. Ever heard of any one going back to other forms of heating once they have tried our way? Any argument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

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

DEPT. 10

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

CHICAGO



Hartshorn Shade Rollers

Wood Rollers

Tin Rollers

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

Stewart Hartshorn



The best place for rest or recreation
or recuperation at this season is

ATLANTIC CITY

and the new Fireproof

CHALFONTE

is especially well equipped to supply the
wants of those who come to secure them

Write for Illustrated Folder and Rates to

THE LEEDS COMPANY

ALWAYS OPEN

ON THE BEACH



VISIT THE BEAUTIFUL LAND of Evangeline Nova Scotia

Dominion Atlantic Railway Line

The main highway of travel from Boston to all points in the Maritime Provinces is via Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Daily service from Long Wharf (foot State Street) (except Saturday) in effect about June 21, the magnificent steamers "Prince George," "Prince Arthur," and "Boston" in commission. Meantime, sailings Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M. Send four cents in stamps for all information, rates, folders, tours, etc., particularly illustrated booklets, "Summer Homes in Nova Scotia" and "Vacation Days in Nova Scotia," to

J. F. MASTERS, New England Supt.,
Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.
R. U. PARKER, Acting G. P. A.,
Kentville, Nova Scotia.



AGENTS WANTED

We want a bright active agent to represent **HOUSE AND GARDEN** permanently in every city and town in the United States. We have a special offer, covering both new subscriptions and renewals, by which a permanent and profitable business can be established with little work. Experience not necessary. Write for our *Special Offer*.

Subscription Department

HOUSE AND GARDEN

1006 Arch Street

Philadelphia

out, but should be planted immediately while in a moist condition.

The seed should be sown in well pulverized, rich loam soil in early spring. If hand cultivation is to be given, the seed may be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart in a bed, but if horse cultivation is to be practised it should be sown in rows three and one-half feet apart. The seed should not be covered more than one half to three-quarters of an inch. A pound contains about twenty-eight thousand seed and is sufficient for a row nine hundred feet long. The seedlings will be large enough to set out in their permanent sites the following spring or fall.

The method of management adopted in a plantation of locust largely determines its usefulness and value. Thick planting should be the rule in order to force the tree into straight, tall growth. In most cases four by four or three feet are suitable distances.

If the trees are planted in a solid block and surrounded by a few closely planted rows of older trees there will be no difficulty from sprouting. Sprouts do not grow where the ground is shaded.

Every effort should be used to keep the trees in thrifty growth for the first twelve or fifteen years. Borers seldom injure the trees that are growing rapidly, but confine their attacks to those of less vigor. If damage from borers is apprehended the trees should be cut for use before they cease rapid growth. By this method of cutting a crop of posts can be produced every ten or twelve years.

The best result usually results when the locust is grown mixed with some other heavy-foliaged tree, as its own shade is not dense enough to keep out grass and weeds. As accompanying or nurse trees, the Osage orange, Russian mulberry, hardy catalpa and white elm do well, as they cast heavy shade and do not grow rapidly enough to overtop the locust. The associates need not occupy more than one-third of the spaces in the mixture. The locust is a good tree to plant with the black walnut where the latter is desired as the permanent stand. The two may be planted alternately in the rows. Within 15 years the locust may be cut for use as fence posts, leaving the black walnut for the final stand.

The growth of the locust is very rapid, especially in rich soil, where during its early growth it makes an average annual

(Continued on page 4.)



Horses

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

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



Dairy

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

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

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



Poultry

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

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

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

Bees

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

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

Dogs

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

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

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



Kennels

SCOTCH COLLIES

SCOTCH COLLIES—Scotch Collie Pups bred in the purple, \$10.00 each. CHARLES C. SCHNEIDER, N. Detroit, Mich. R. F. D.

Spotswood Banker

A. K. S. C. B. 78171

FOR SALE

Winner of 50 prizes, Mahogany brindle, splendid disposition. Also stud dogs, brood bitches and puppies, all from selected pedigree stock.

Spotswood Kennels,
629 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Spotswood Banker

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



SPORTING AND PET DOGS FOR SALE.

Also Pigeons, Poultry, Rabbits, Pheasants, Ferrets, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Send for 88 page catalogue.

Keystone State Kennels, Dept. MN., Reading, Pa.

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

Poultry

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching. Thoroughbred, \$2.00 for 15. CHARLES C. SCHNEIDER, North Detroit, Mich., R. F. D.

PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS

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

Write for price list.

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

ORNAMENTAL LAND and WATER FOWL

Swans, Geese, Ducks, Cranes, Pheasants, Peafowl, Quail, Partridges and other rare birds from all parts of the world. All water fowl pinioned to prevent flying. No charge for boxing. Safe delivery of stock guaranteed. I issue no catalogues or circulars, but would be pleased to quote prices on any birds desired.

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

Horse for Sale

BAY MARE—15½ hands—9 years old. Style, action, breeding all that could be desired. Has been used for driving and station work. Low price. Address B, care HOUSE AND GARDEN.



THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

For May

On Sale April 15

Common Sense in Exercise

By Chas. H. Cochrane

"The Lighted Candles"

Begun in April, concluded in May; by Robert Hichens

The Implements and Methods of Modern Warfare

Fighting "The Silver King"

An article on Tarpon Fishing, by Louis Rhead

Gardens and Their Care

The Second Lesson, by Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly

GOOD STORIES

THE BEST IN ART

LIVE UP-TO-DATE ARTICLES

All Newsdealers, 15c. a copy. \$1.50 a year.

The Metropolitan Magazine

3 W. 29th Street, New York City.

One Of the Best Novels

For Sale by all Booksellers

Price, - - \$1.50

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
PHILADELPHIA



"NOTABLE."

"One cannot rise from reading this book without feeling that it is a notable contribution to current literature."
—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

"Thoroughly original, fresh, earnest, sparkling with wit and humor."
—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

"CLASSIC."

"A book which is destined to become one of the gems of modern novels. The plot is deep, strong, graphically told and will not be forgotten as that of many passing novels, but will be cherished as a classic, as a story of right against wrong which is destined to bring about a great change in the child labor question."
—*Birmingham News*.

increase of two to four feet in height and one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter. After the first twenty-five or thirty years the average accretion both in height and diameter lessens, and by the fiftieth year usually almost ceases. When the tree is once established it sprouts vigorously from the root, so that coppice growth is easily maintained. The trees usually attain a height of forty to eighty feet, with a diameter of two to three feet.

The largest and best locust tree is generally found in well drained, deep clayey lowland soil, but it grows successfully on sandy and gravelly soils, and is said to produce more durable timber there than in better situations. On wet soils it is of slow growth and short lived. Its roots are shallow, and where the soil is poor reach out to great distances to obtain nutriment. The habit of shallow rooting is in part accountable for its sprouting tendency as well as for its rapidity of growth and its adaptability to soils underlain by tenacious subsoil. With favorable soil conditions locust trees grow almost as well on slopes and hill-sides as on level land.—*New York Herald*.

WATERING AT PLANTING

A QUESTION that even good gardeners often ask is, whether trees should be watered at planting. Recollecting that a tree cannot live without water, the question is an easy one to answer. A tree is not best planted when the ground is very wet, because the soil then goes in lumpy, and does not settle nicely around the roots. It is better for the soil to be rather dry so that it can be worked in well around the roots—an important point. When planted in this way, the soil rather dry, and then a good soaking of water given it, this carries the soil in close contact with the roots, just what the aim should be. The water should be poured in when the hole is about half filled with soil, and when it has soaked away the rest of the hole filled loosely. Watering in this way saves ramming the soil. Men laying water pipes in streets understand this and flood their filled in trenches with water when a quick settling is wanted.

After trees have started to grow, and through the summer, they do not want perpetual waterings. Constant floodings of water often kill them. Unless

droughts come the trees need no watering, save an occasional one in dry times.
—*Florists' Exchange.*

FORESTS OF STONE

STONE forests are found in various parts of the world. In many cases they are hardened by some peculiarity of the atmosphere and are found standing just as they were when clothed with green foliage thousands of years ago. The little Colorado River, in Arizona, has long been famous as a locality for such finds. At one place more than 1,500 cords of solid stone, tree trunks, sections, limbs and logs, were found by the government surveyors. Most of them were silicified, many seven to ten feet in diameter and from twenty to eighty feet in height. Geologists say that the petrified trees of the Little Colorado were once covered with marl over 1,000 feet in depth. Some of the trees have been changed to jasper and have assumed various hues; others resemble opal, and when broken open the core is often found lined with crystals of the most beautiful tints.—*Exchange.*

SWALLOWS AS ALLIES OF THE FARMER

THE Department of Agriculture of the United States Government has issued a bulletin, setting forth the great value of the swallows to the farmer. The following excerpts make interesting reading:

The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has hit upon a somewhat novel method of aiding the Southern cotton planter in his war against the boll weevil. As is well known, this insect invaded the State of Texas several years ago and has damaged the cotton crop to the extent of millions of dollars annually. Despite efforts to stay its increase, it is spreading at the rate of about fifty miles a year and unquestionably in time will extend its ravages into all the cotton States.

The Survey has been investigating the pest in Texas for several years and finds that no fewer than thirty-eight species of birds feed upon the insect. It is not claimed that birds alone can check the spread of the weevil, but it has been demonstrated that they are an important help which the farmer can not afford



Great American Lawyers

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

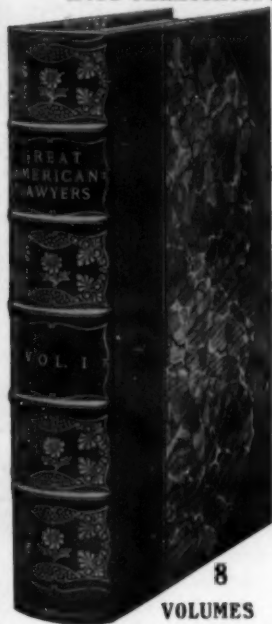
... BY ...

82 Most Notable Legal Writers

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

The Most Important Legal Publication in Many Years

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



Specimen Binding

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

High Praise from High Places

HON. JAMES BRYCE, *British Ambassador*:
"The work forms an aid to American history of high worth."
HON. ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of State*:
"It is very gratifying to have a work of this kind so well done."
HON. DAVID J. BREWER, *U. S. Supreme Court*:
"It is worthy of the highest commendation."

A SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF BOOK MAKING

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

Special Inducement for Advance Subscribers

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

FULL INFORMATION FREE

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

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Philadelphia.

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

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

Name.....

Address.....

PHOTO-CHROMOTYPE ENGRAVING COMPANY

Designers, Illustrators, Photo-Engravers

Three-Color Process for

MAGAZINE, BOOK AND CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATING

218-226 South 11th Street

Philadelphia

GOOD NEW BOOKS FOR EVERYONE TO READ

A Charming Love Story

DULCIBEL

By HENRY PETERSON

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

12mo, cloth, 466 pages, illustrations in color. \$1.50 postpaid.



A Beautiful Gift Book

The Philippines

Under Spanish and American Rules

By C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

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

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

THE BEST NEW READING FOR BOYS

Paddle Your Own Canoe Series

By EDWARD S. ELLIS

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

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

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

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

The North Pole Series

By Professor EDWIN J. HOUSTON

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

Do You Take Subscriptions?

The Franklin Square Subscription Agency offers to one person in each community an opportunity for dignified and profitable employment.

We change mere canvassing into a business opening, yielding regular and greater remuneration, and giving dignity and permanent standing to the business.

We furnish the means of reaching a greater field effectively and quickly, with the best equipment for success. Our plan is co-operative—not competitive. Our prize money is distributed monthly.

The best magazine agents in the country belong to our Franklin Square Association.

Write To-day for Details

FRANKLIN SQUARE SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY

Franklin Square, New York



HURLBUT'S STORY OF THE BIBLE

FROM GENESIS TO REVELATION

Told in Language that Interests Both Old and Young.

RECOMMENDED
BY ALL
DENOMINATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

to ignore. Hence an appeal is made to the Northern farmer to aid in the work on the ground that the insect enemy of the farmer of every district is the common enemy of the country, and that a full measure of success is to be obtained only through co-operation. The importance to the cotton planter also of colonies of swallows is emphasized, and the best means of increasing their numbers in the Southern States is set forth.

Among the foremost of the useful allies against the boll weevil are swallows. As is well known, the food of these birds consists almost exclusively of insects, and hence to the agriculturist they are among the most useful of birds. They have been described as "the light cavalry of the avian army." Specially adapted for flight, they have no rivals in the art of capturing insects in midair, and it is to the fact that they take their prey on the wing that their peculiar value to the cotton grower is due.

Other insectivorous birds adopt different methods when in pursuit of prey. Orioles alight on the cotton bolls and carefully inspect them for weevils. Blackbirds, wrens, and flycatchers contribute to the good work, each in its own sphere, but when swallows are migrating over the cotton fields they find weevils flying in the open and wage active war against them. As many as forty-seven boll weevils have been found in the stomach of a single cliff swallow.

The idea is to increase the number of swallows both at the North and the South. The colonies nesting in the South will destroy a greater or less number of weevils during the summer; while in the fall, after the local birds have migrated, Northern-bred birds, as they pass through the Southern States on their way to the tropics, will keep up the war.

Swallows are not as numerous in the North as they used to be. The tree swallow, for instance, formerly abounded, but of late years its numbers have greatly diminished, owing to persecution by the English sparrow. This unscrupulous foreigner turns the swallow out of its nest in order to have a place for its own eggs. When swallow nests contain eggs or young, the murderous sparrow kills the helpless nestlings or throws out the eggs.

The barn swallow also is diminishing in numbers, owing partly to enmity of the sparrow, but more, perhaps, to the

(Continued on page 8.)

HOUSE AND GARDEN FOR JUNE

"THE HOUSE OF SEVEN CHIMNEYS"

A TWO part description of what is probably the most unique home in America will begin in the June issue under the above title.

The house is a wooden one, so protected against fire in its construction that, although located in a town which has no fire department, the insurance rate is lower than that asked for brick dwellings in large cities. Can you fancy a house which has been made of three other houses and a barn, connected each to each? Would you like to have the privilege of looking out of 217 windows in one house and entering or leaving it through any one of seventeen doors, all front doors? Think of having seventy-two closets in a house, besides countless chests of drawers—cedar drawers at that—built into and actually a part of your home! The story is illustrated, and well illustrated, by photographs made expressly for this article by the author, Mr. C. H. Claudy.

It is hardly likely that anyone will ever duplicate this place in its entirety, but there are a thousand little things about it which can be absorbed with benefit by those about to build, and which can be incorporated into houses of other designs with profit to the builder. No one who is interested in building houses that are designed to be homes—in every sense of the word—can afford to miss reading it.

DISCARDED FAVORITES REINSTATED

Fads and fashions are as noticeable in gardens as anywhere else. A flower which to-day is held in great popular esteem, may to-morrow be relegated to less conspicuous places and finally drop out of notice. As the memory of it becomes misty with years, there arises in the heart of the grower a longing for the old familiar flower. Its beauty is recalled and its final re-entry into the front ranks again is hailed with rejoicing, by the same influences which through a former lack of full appreciation drove it into obscurity. Mr. Eben E. Rexford writes of several such reinstated favorites and tells how to grow and care for them.

ENGLISH MANOR-HOUSES OF THE EARLY RENAISSANCE

Mr. B. C. Flourney presents a most interesting description of old country houses, a majority of which date from the great Elizabethan building epoch when the unprecedented prosperity in trade, and other causes gave such an impulse to the erection of fine houses, that the England of that period has been described as "one great Stone Mason's yard." The recital teems with interesting facts and historical incidents. It suggests architectural possibilities for to-day and artistic embellishments which are sure to be seized upon.

THE ART OF PRUNING

Mr. C. L. Meller points out that "Pruning" is an art learned only by long study and careful practice. Trees are numerous, he says, that have been rendered permanently unsightly because the man with the saw lacked all knowledge of their nature or needs, and was unable to appreciate the difference between lumbering and pruning.

Mr. Meller goes into details of why and how certain trees and shrubs should be pruned, and if only a few trees are saved from disfigurement by reason of this article its mission will have been accomplished.

A CEMENT BLOCK HOUSE

A very attractive house will be portrayed and described in the June issue which is built of cement blocks. Homer Kiessling is the architect and his description indicates a house of exceedingly livable qualities. He figures the cost of this form of construction to be cheaper than a framed stucco house, a shingled or a clap-boarded house, and possesses the advantage of being less inflammable than any of them. The description is accompanied by plans and views.

WALLS AND THEIR COATINGS

What is best for wall covering will always be a question for discussion. Wall-papers, tapestries or stuff coverings, oil paints and water-color tinting, each has its admirers and upholders. Claudia Q. Murphy in an article bearing the above caption advocates the tinted wall as being most sanitary and most artistic. Especially is this true, she claims, when the material used permits the wall to be carefully cleaned and requires no additional preparation for recoating. The color or shade of tint on the walls has much to do with the comfort as well as actual health of the occupant of the room and scientific tests along this line seem to bear out this assertion. It is an interesting subject and deserves careful consideration.

WINDOW BOXES

What clearer index is there to the character of the dwellers within a house than the garden thereto? Conditions of life in the congested districts of our cities make the desire to bring into the home the freshness and color of plants a difficult one to attain with full success. Nevertheless the window box idea has grown into a factor of marked decorative importance. Whether, as the author Helen Lukens Gaut, writes, it is of pumpkin or tomato vines, growing on the window ledges of the adobe houses of the Mexicans in the Southwest, or rare vines and exotics forming embellishments of costly houses on balconies, porches or window ledges; or scanty plants of sickly color in tiny pots and cans clinging to the sill of the window of the cramped quarters of the tenement house—each possesses artistic value proportionate to the means possible for its development. How to construct them and what to plant in them make the article timely and full of instructive information.

A STABLE CONVERTIBLE INTO A GARAGE

A. Raymond Ellis, Architect, presents drawings and description of a stable erected at Hartford, Conn., where the future conversion into a garage was part of the problem to be solved. How well this was done will be explained by the plans and the descriptive text. The harmonious blending of the widely varying requirements of a stable and a garage has been skillfully encompassed.

Free Advice on Decoration

THE unprecedented growth of the Correspondence Department of "House and Garden" has necessitated the opening of a new Department which will be devoted to the interest of those who are building, decorating or furnishing their homes.

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

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

fact that the modern tightly built barn denies it friendly shelter, and it finds no substitute places in which to nest. The cliff swallow, whose curious pouch-shaped mud nest used to be a common sight under the eaves of barns and out-buildings throughout the Northern States, has now been entirely banished from many localities under the mistaken impression that they are undesirable neighbors because of certain parasites which infest their nests. These have been supposed to be bedbugs, and hence the nests have been destroyed and the birds driven away. This is an error, for although related to the above objectionable insect, these parasites are peculiar to birds and are not to be feared by man. Of all the swallows the martin is considered the most important to farmers, and suggestions are given for increasing its numbers by the erection of additional boxes and of increasing its range by the transportation to new localities of boxes containing old birds and half-grown young, in the belief that the old birds will be induced by the presence of their young to remain and feed them. If they do not, the only alternative is bringing the young up by hand, which has been successfully done by feeding them meal worms, grasshoppers, and the like.

Migratory birds—and most American birds are migratory—are the property of the Nation rather than of individual States, and co-operation between the several States for the preservation and increase of insectivorous birds is a principle worthy of universal adoption.

Circulars of the Survey treating of this subject (No. 56, "Value of Swallows as Insect Destroyers," and No. 57, "Birds Useful in the War Against the Cotton Boll Weevil") will be furnished free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture.

LUTHER BURBANK

THIS is the man who has done more to propagate new and valuable fruits and beautiful flowers than any other man in America. He originated the great Burbank potato, and during the past few years has astonished the world with the results of his plant breeding. Andrew Carnegie has provided a fund for Mr. Burbank's support in order that he may continue his work without being harassed by the difficulties of making a living.—*Home and Farm*.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS FOR YOU

- KITCHEN GARDENING.** By Thomas Bridgman. This work comprises 152 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - 50c.
- FRUIT GARDENING.** By Thomas Bridgman. Liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 50c.
- FLOWER GARDENING.** The work comprises 166 pages, liberally illustrated. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - 50c.
- MY TEN ROD FARM, OR HOW I BECAME A FLORIST.** By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - 40c.
- THE STRAWBERRY GARDEN: HOW IT WAS PLANTED. WHAT IT COST.** By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cloth - - - - - 40c.
- FARMING BY INCHES; OR, WITH BRAINS, SIR.** By Charles Barnard. 12mo. Cl., 40c.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Publishers, Philadelphia.

ANY OF THESE VOLUMES MAILED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.



Contents — May, 1908

Houses with a History—Longleat	<i>P. H. Ditchfield</i>	148
A House and Its Garden	<i>Elise Gallaudet</i>	157
Furnishing and Decorating the Nursery	<i>Sarah E. Ruggles</i>	161
The Small House which is Good	<i>W. S. Hebbard and Irving J. Gill, Architects</i> ..	164
The House and Its Furnishings	<i>Mary Hodges</i>	168
Housing the Automobile	<i>Harry B. Haines</i>	173
Suggestions for the Month		175
The House	<i>Leila Mechlin</i>	175
The Garden	<i>J. W. Hall</i>	176
The Editor's Talks and Correspondence	<i>Margaret Greenleaf</i>	177
Treatment for Cracked Walls • Regarding Refrigerators Exterior Color for a House		
Suitable Table Covers Covering for Bath-room Walls Heating the Home		
Garden Correspondence	<i>W. C. Egan</i>	178
Stable and Kennel	<i>John Gilmer Speed</i>	179
Arabs and Barbs The Old English Sheep Dog By H. W. Berryman Something About Cats		
The Other Side of Nature-faking Pure Bred and Half Bred Morgans		

Copyright 1908 by The John C. Winston Co. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the Philadelphia Post Office, June 26, 1901

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE NUMBERS, 25 CENTS

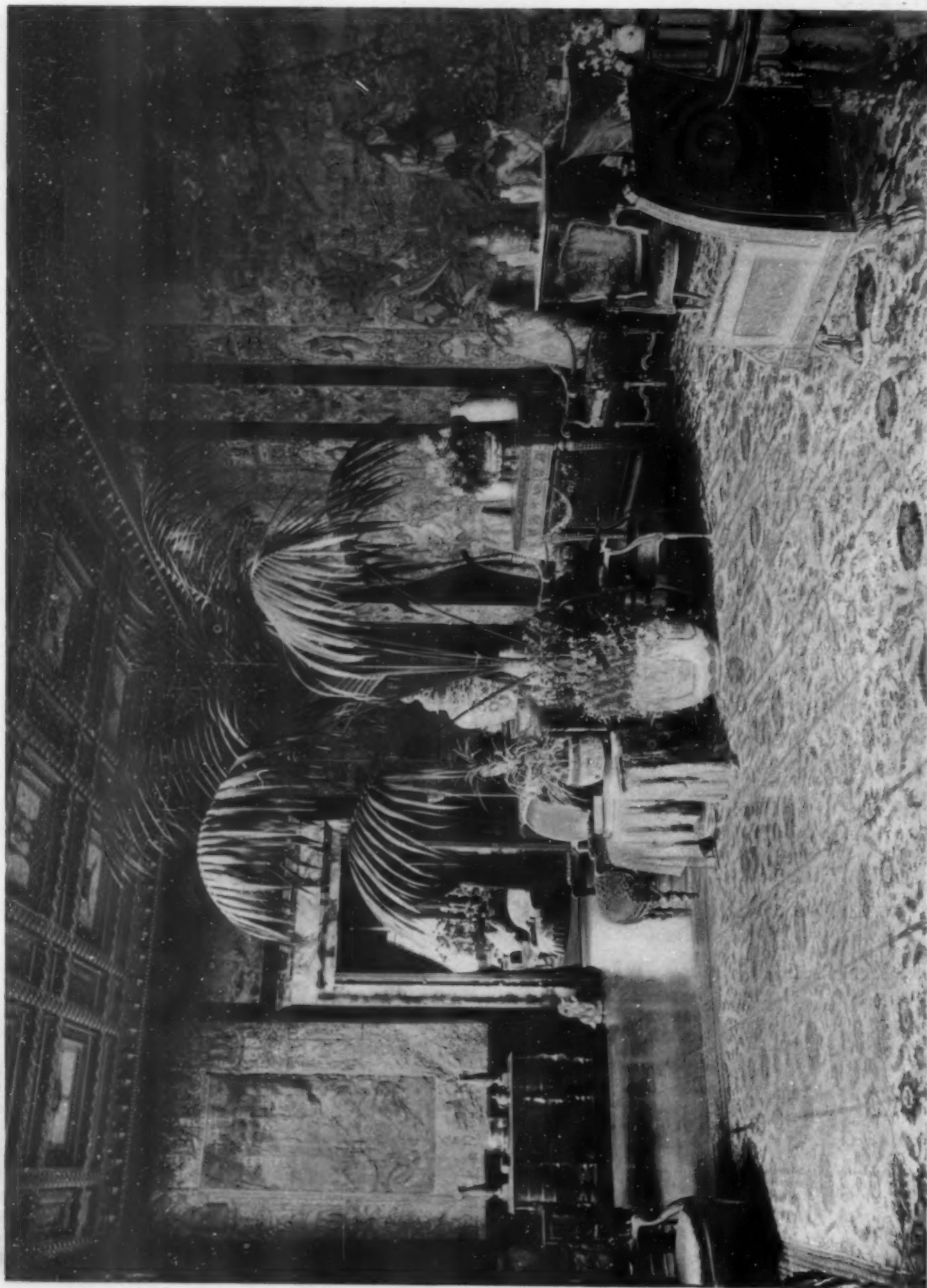
Remittances may be made by money-order or check, payable to the order of HOUSE AND GARDEN

Subscribers should promptly notify the publishers of any change in address

Manuscripts and photographs suitable for publication in HOUSE AND GARDEN are solicited. Such as are not available will be returned, if postage is enclosed

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

1006-1016 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA



A PART OF THE SALOON—LONGLEAT

House and Garden

VOL. XIII

MAY, 1908

No. 5

Houses With a History

LONGLEAT

By P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F. S. A.

OLD John Aubrey aptly called Longleat "the most august house in England." It has not played so prominent a part in the annals of English history as some others of the great houses but illustrious names are associated with Longleat, and its noble architecture, its magnificent surroundings, its store of rare treasures, abundantly entitle it to a place in this series. It belongs to the English Renaissance or Elizabethan style of architecture, and displays greater knowledge of the art of building, but less originality than many productions of that prolific age. The house was begun in 1567 and was only partially finished in 1580. The masons of those days were somewhat leisurely in their ways. They thought nothing of spending fifteen or twenty years over the construction of a house. Now we build quickly, and are impatient until the last stone is laid. We run up immense houses in a year, but will they weather the storms and stress of centuries, and then look as fine and noble as Longleat looks to-day?

Where the house now stands there was in early days a Priory of Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine, founded in 1270 by Sir John Vernon, the Lord of the Manor of Horningsham. It was quite a small monastery, sheltering only a prior and four

or five monks. Like many other similar institutions it fell into decay and was dissolved in 1529. The remains of the priory and the site were sold to Sir John Horsey, who sold them in 1540 to Sir John Thynne in whose family it has remained ever since.

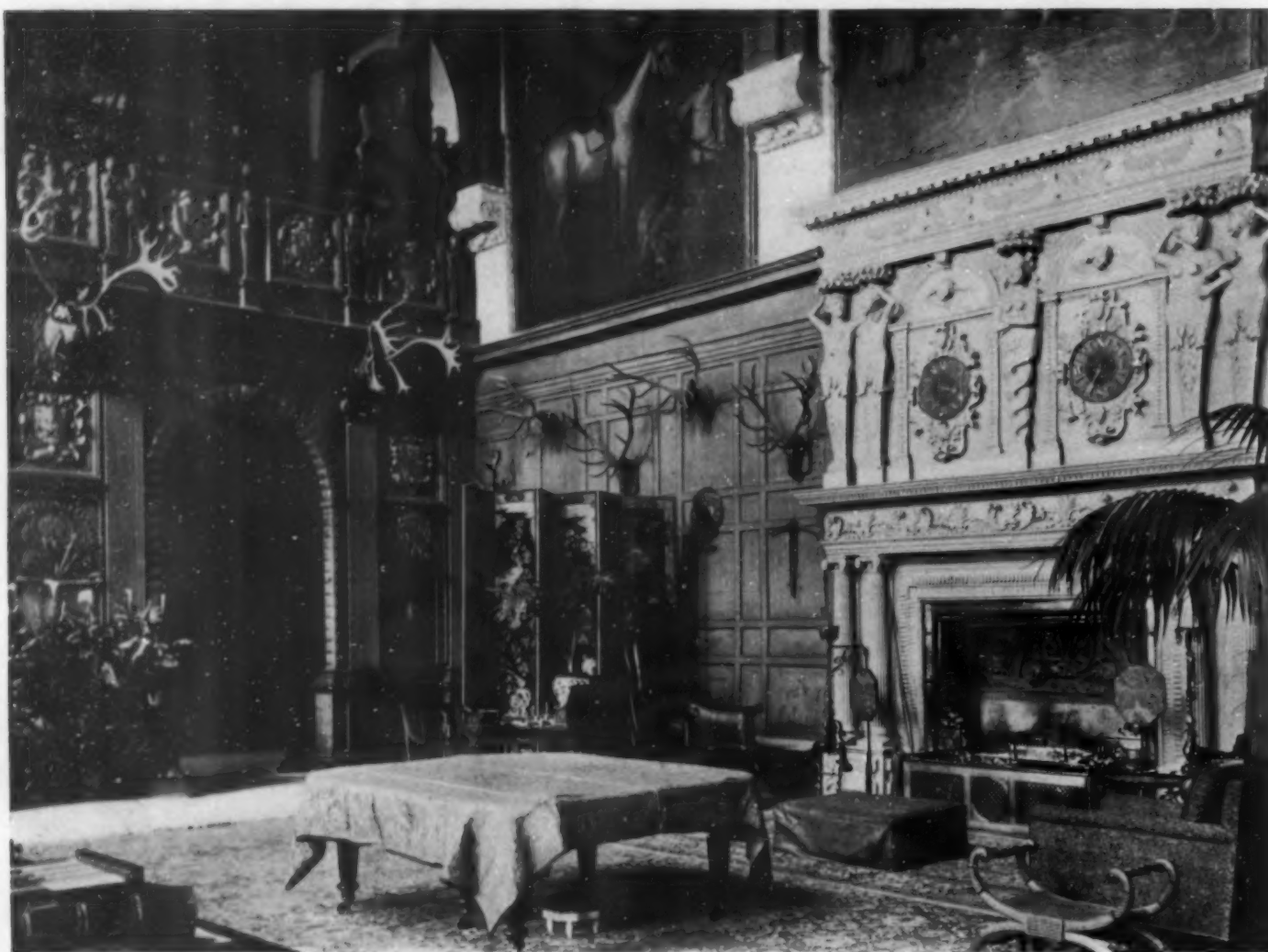
This gentleman was one of the fortunate courtiers of the reign of Henry VIII., who amassed wealth and lands and honors, and shared in the spoils of the monasteries, and had special facilities for so doing, inasmuch as he was the secretary to the Earl of Hertford, afterwards the Earl of Somerset, the famous Protector, who was an unscrupulous robber of ecclesiastical property, a personification of greed. Some crumbs were bestowed by the Protector upon his faithful secretary. By grants and purchase John Thynne acquired a large estate. He fought against the Scots at Musselburg and was knighted in 1547. Perhaps with some eye to her wealth, a year later he married the heiress of Sir Richard Gresham, one of the famous merchant princes of the city of London. He found favor in the eyes of Queen Elizabeth, and before her accession was the controller of her household. But the air of courts was dangerous in those uncertain times; so, being a prudent man, he retired to the country, reared two large families, and then



THE HOUSE AND PARK—LONGLEAT

Copyright, 1908, by The John C. Winston Co.

House and Garden



THE HALL

began to rear the splendid house with which his memory is ever associated. The noblemen and country gentlemen of the Elizabethan age had a great knowledge of architecture, and a genuine liking of art. The general level of taste was certainly higher than it is now, and Sir John Thynne took a keen and personal interest in the erection of his house, and did not leave everything to his architect. As to the identity of that individual there has been much controversy. The older authorities attribute the work to that mysterious person John of Padua, whom Walpole designates "the Devizer of His Majesty's buildings," an Italian whom Henry VIII. brought to England to improve our native style. I need not repeat the arguments in favor of this view or tell how Protector Somerset employed John of Padua in the building of old Somerset House, a famous mansion which stood on the site of the great edifice where now our wills are stored: and how, as Sir John Thynne was the Secretary of the Protector, he would doubtless employ the same architect. Mr. Bloomfield Jackson, the great authority on Renaissance art, says that "the stonework of Longleat shows

knowledge of Italian detail, but it has none of the distinctive character which marks the work of the Italians imported by Henry VIII., and to hazard a guess, it is more probable that it was the work of an Englishman who had traveled in Italy."

The name of Smithson occurs in the building accounts of Longleat as "Free Master Mason" of the works. He was employed also by Sir Francis Willoughby at Wollaton, Northamptonshire, an elaborate Elizabethan house, which bears a strong resemblance to Longleat, though it is less satisfactory. We notice the same pilaster treatment, but at Longleat the ornamental pilasters are confined to the projecting bays. In both there is the same use of orders above orders, the same proportion of the windows, but at Wollaton, erected later in 1580-88, the design is more ornate and less satisfactory, and it has a great towering erection in the center probably designed by another builder.

The house was built on the site of the old monastery, which was converted into a manor house in the time of Edward VI., when a fire occurred in 1567, necessitating rebuilding. The old walls of the inner

Longleat

court were used again, and still form part of the present mansion, though they are for the most part concealed behind passages that have been added in modern times, but the original walls and windows can be seen in places, and bear some apparent traces of fire. Some rude coffins containing skeletons have also been found in modern times under the floor near the grand staircase, which suggest the possible existence of many ghosts.

So Longleat was built, one of the few and purest examples of English Renaissance architecture, which has remained to this day, externally at least, unchanged since its erection. I will tell the story of the house before describing its leading characteristics. Queen Elizabeth paid Sir John a visit in 1575, which must have been somewhat inconvenient to him, as an army of workmen must at that time have been engaged in building, but the good queen was not accustomed to consider the convenience of her hosts, or the heavy cost of her entertainment. Five years later Sir John died, having erected the outer shell of the mansion, leaving its adornment and

completion to his successors. His son, Sir John Thynne, continued the work. The oak screen wainscot and mantelpiece of the hall were part of his additions, and these are evidences of German influence, which was in the air, and predominant in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. The name of the plasterer and designer of the beautiful ceilings was Charles Williams, one of the most famous of our native craftsmen, who had studied the work of the foreigners in Italy, and did some of the wondrous plastering for the palace of Henry VIII., called Nonsuch. The first Sir John secured his services for his noble house. The fame of his brilliant workmanship traveled far, and soon Sir William Cavenish and his lady, the renowned "Bess of Hardwick," are begging Sir John to send to them the cunning craftsman who, they hear, had made "dyvers pendants and other pretty things and had flowered the Hall at Longleat."

The famous architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren, left his mark on Longleat by designing for Sir James Thynne, the fourth owner,



THE SALOON SHOWING MANTELPIECE



THE STATE DRAWING-ROOM—LONGLEAT

Longleat

a new staircase and a hall door, which subsequently was removed. The "Merry Monarch" accompanied by his Queen and his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James II., visited him in 1663. Then the estates passed to a nephew, Thomas Thynne, the friend of the Duke of Monmouth. Enormously wealthy, great and powerful, his life ended in tragedy, and would furnish a strange story for some historical romance. Dryden in his poem, or political satire, "Absalom and Achitophel," alludes to this wealthy commoner, called from his riches "Tom of the Ten Thousand." Dryden styles him Issachar, and when telling of Monmouth's triumphal progress in the West, and the enthusiasm which he aroused among the Wiltshire squires, the poet sings:—

But hospitable treats did most commend
Wise Issachar, his wealthy western friend.

Here, in this hall, the squire of Longleat often entertained the errant Duke, and over their wine-cups they talked veiled treason and hatched plots for the future rising. But in spite of many gay scenes that were enacted in the hall of Longleat, tragedy was in the air. Of the fate of Monmouth I need not speak. His friend the Squire was soon engaged to be married to a fair young widow, Lady Ogle, then only fifteen years of age. They married early in those days. The Squire prepared Longleat for his bride, "drawing-room, dining-room and alcove chamber" being specially decorated for the occasion. The marriage took place, but the bride for some unexplained reason desired to stay for a year with Sir William Temple, English Ambassador to Holland, and his lady, before settling down at Longleat. She seems to have met a fascinating person, one Count Konigsmark, a Swedish noble, who so admired the young bride, that he determined to murder her husband. Three assassins were engaged, and they waylaid the poor victim as he was driving in his coach along Pall Mall, and a Pole named Borosky shot at him through the window of the coach and mortally wounded him. By court favor the Count escaped, but his three desperadoes were executed. Thomas Thynne was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey, and on his tomb is a bas-relief representing his assassination. His bride soon consoled herself by marrying the Duke of Somerset, and became the great favorite of Queen Anne. Swift, in his "Windsor Prophecy," thus satirized the court beauty:—

And, dear England, if ought I understand,
Beware of Carrots from Northumberland.
Carrots sown Thynne a deep root may get,
If so be they are in Somer set:
Their Conyngs mark thou; for I have been told
They assassine when young, and poison when old.

It is needless to say that the lady had red hair, that she was the daughter of the Duke of

Northumberland, and that the names of her two husbands and her lover are but thinly disguised. Swift lamented his lampoon, as it cost him a bishopric.

The estate then passed to a cousin upon whom court favor shone, and who was created Baron Thynne and Viscount Weymouth. The Longleat gardens now began to assume the formal character of the then fashionable Dutch pattern. Everything was made stiff and stately, with chequered flower-beds and geometric figures. During this period (1682-1714) the chapel was finished, and a long raised terrace erected before the front door. The Viscount was a life-long friend of Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and when Ken and many other conscientious men did not see their way to take the oath of allegiance to William III., and formed the party known as Non-jurors, being deprived of his bishopric, he retired to Longleat and found there "a shelter, affluence and rest." We shall see presently the large upstairs room known as Ken's library, where for many years he wrote and read, composed hymns, sang them to his viol, prayed and died. His sojourn at Longleat imparts additional historic interest to the house, and another figure, dear to the hearts of the lovers of English literature is associated with Ken. Here Isaac Walton, Ken's nephew, and the son of the author of "The Compleat Angler," was a frequent visitor. There is a book in the library bearing the autograph "Iz. Wa." (Izaak Walton). One of the daughters of the house was Frances, afterwards Countess of Hereford, a famous patroness of poets. Dr. Watts named her Eusebia, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, a constant visitor to Longleat, Cleora; and Pope and Thomson piped for her, until the latter grievously offended her ladyship by showing a preference to her husband's port, rather than to listening to her poems. The atmosphere of Longleat must, however, have been literary which could have developed such cultivated tastes in the fair Eusebia.

After this time Longleat suffered from a long minority and the absence of a resident owner. The third Lord Weymouth, when he came of age in 1754, brought back its former glories. He first set to work on the gardens. It was the unhappy era of the landscape gardener, and of course Capability Brown was called in, and at once destroyed all remains of the sweet old-fashioned Dutch garden. Clumps of trees arise, and vistas are formed, and the little stream that turned the prior's mill is fashioned into a lake. The noble owner became Marquis of Bath in 1789. King George IV. and his court visited him, one hundred and twenty-five persons slept in the house; there was a mighty provision of oxen, fat bucks, game and other good things; and 30,000 people assembled in the park to cheer the monarch.

At the beginning of the last century Wyatt, the



A CORNER OF THE STATE DRAWING-ROOM

arch-destroyer of many of our cathedrals, was employed by the Marquis of Bath to improve Longleat. His destructive hand happily fell lightly on the beautiful mansion, and beyond the construction of a grand staircase and some galleries, and the reconstruction of the north side of the house, which had been for some years in a ruinous state, he did nothing to mar the beauty of this noble dwelling place. The situation of Longleat is a fitting framework to the picture of the mansion. A noble avenue a mile in length leads to the south front. There is a portico with a flight of stone steps leading to the entrance door. Over the door are the arms of the Marquess of Bath. The front is 220 feet in length, the width of the house being 180 feet. There are three stories, and one is struck by the numerous large mullioned windows. There are four slightly projecting bays, which agreeably break the line of the wall. The surface of the wall is adorned with pilasters and between the rows of windows are busts in medallions. A parapet surmounts the wall, and on it stand four

colossal figures. The hall is shut off by a screen from the entrance passage, and as I have said this screen and the fine chimney-piece were erected by the second Sir John Thynne, and show signs of German influence. The hall is adorned with some fine old Flemish tapestry of fifteenth century workmanship, and some eighteenth century paintings of hunting scenes by John Wootton. On the gallery are the arms of the Thynne family, impaled with those of the families connected with them. The carving is said to have been executed by Grinling Gibbons. Some old armor and the horns of an Irish elk are also preserved here. We pass into the corridor where is a fine gilded dower chest, and some family paintings.

Longleat is rich in literary treasures and has a noble library. First we visit the ante-library. The ceiling of this chamber and of other rooms was redecorated about thirty years ago by the late Marquess. The doors are beautifully inlaid Florentine work. The green library has a fine, early Jacobean ceiling and some pictures by Holbein.



ANOTHER PART OF THE SALOON

Among the books are several *incunabula*, amongst which I noticed Caxton's "Historie of Troy," the first book printed by William Caxton in the English language, probably at Bruges in 1474; Caxton's *Chaucer* (in black letter, a very early edition), the *De Consolatione Philosophiæ* by Boethius, Caxton's *Polychronicon*, four of the earliest editions of Shakespeare's works, and Grafton's Bible of 1541. This copy was presented to Sir John Thynne by royalty, and contains the entries of the births and deaths and marriages of his family.

Amongst the portraits are those of Bishop Ken by Lely (this worthy is represented in full canonicals and wears a black skull cap); Holbein's portrait of Edward Seymour, the first Duke of Somerset, executed in 1552 (he wears a black gown with fur, a black cap and jewel and collar of the Garter and St. George); Van Dyck's portrait of Lucius Cary, second Viscount Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury; Edward Sackville, fourth Earl of Dorset (1590-1652) by Cornelius Jansen; Henry Rich,

Earl of Holland, by the same painter (he was executed in 1649), Henry VIII. by Holbein, taken when the King was fifty-four years of age, and Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley by Holbein, executed in 1549. It is astonishing how many of the originals of these portraits were executed, not only in oils, but also on the scaffold.

The red library has a very elaborate Jacobean ceiling and portraits of Lord Thurloe by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lady Cromer, sister to the Marquess of Bath, by Watts, and of Dr. Johnson. In the small dining-room are portraits of the Dowager Marchioness by Watts, of the second Marquess and of Frances Howard, Duchess of Richmond by Van Dyck. In the dining-room appear the late Marquess by Richmond, Sir W. Coventry by Lely, and Lord and Lady Weymouth, the friends of good Bishop Ken. There is also a portrait by Holbein of Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat; Sir Thomas Lawrence's painting of the first Marquess of Bath, and of Thomas Thynne, the story of whose

House and Garden

tragic murder I have already told. The ceiling is very elaborate, almost too elaborate, and fine marble fireplaces adorn the chamber.

We now ascend the noble staircase, which is Wyatt's work, guarded by two stuffed bears, and domed with a lofty lantern. Here are seen the painting of Rubens representing the fight with lions, Lely's portraits of Charles II. and his queen, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Lord Arundel (1558), Sir Thomas Gresham, the uncle of the bride of the founder of Longleat, James II., Archbishop Juxon, who attended the martyr-king on the scaffold, and Archbishop Laud.

The state drawing-room is a noble room of fine proportions and irregular plan. It is panelled with old Spanish velvet brocade. The door composed of inlaid marble came from one of the temples at Delhi.

The most striking picture is one by Libri, an allegorical painting of Circe and Ulysses. The saloon is hung with Gobelin tapestry. The fireplace is a copy of one in the doge's palace at Venice.

The doorways are of alabaster. Rare china and old bronzes adorn the room, and the furniture is upholstered with old Venetian red silk. The ceiling is somewhat too heavily gilded.

The walls of the upper dining-room are panelled with Cordova leather. There is a rich frieze representing cupids and some landscapes. The ceiling is curious, old paintings being let into the panelling. It is copied from one in the doge's palace, the arms of the Marquess of Bath being added.

Perhaps the most interesting room at Longleat is Ken's chamber in the attics, a fine large room of irregular shape, full of books and paintings and the accumulated treasures of an ancient family. In this room we can imagine the good bishop reading and

writing, sometimes mourning over the frowns of fortune and yet meeting his disappointments with pious resignation.

Behind the panelling there are secret rooms, staircases and passages, which were extremely useful in troublous times as hiding places and means of escape. Ken's portrait is here, and those of Sir Thomas Moore and John Derran and other worthies; and a vast collection of books, many of them amassed by the first Lord Weymouth (died in 1714) the friend of Bishop Ken. There is a wondrous store of the controversial theology of the latter part of the seventeenth century,—tracts, answers, rejoinders, refutations, and a great collection of civil war tracts. Of manuscripts, too, there is a fine collection, amongst which I saw Wycliffe's English translation of the Bible (fifteenth century), a Latin psalter (fourteenth century), some old monastic registers, and endless deeds and letters. The editor of the "Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the Papers at Longleat," states:—

"The collection of the Marquess of Bath is a wonderfully complete and vivid illustration of our civil, military, naval and ecclesiastical history, and from the earliest times. Its value for historical purposes can scarcely be overrated."

With a glance at the beautiful Italian or winter garden, with its formal beds and the noble lake fashioned by Capability Brown, out of the little stream that turned the prior's mill, the arboretum on the walk to Horningsham, the fine prospect of the spot well named as "Heaven's Gate," the variety of scenery in the extensive park, the venerable oaks, the remnant of the New England larch, or Weymouth pine, first naturalized in these woods from North America by the first Lord Weymouth in 1705, we bid farewell to the noble house of Longleat, one of England's most stately homes.



THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE HOUSE

A House and Its Garden

By ELISE GALLAUDET

“A BEAUTIFUL house in a fair landscape is the most delightful scene of the cultivated earth, and all the more so if there be an artistic garden.”

The chief charm of Southern California is conceded to lie in its perpetual gardenry, and Addison, indeed, might have written of this lovely sunny country as he did of Italy, “sometimes our road led us through groves of olives or by gardens of oranges.”

But given the most favorable conditions of soil and climate, yet what fearful jungles of gorgeous vegetation and what hideous set patterns in the midst of superb lawn one may find there. There is no reason why we should not have true art in the garden, nor that we should not learn from Nature the best use of airy spaces, and the massing and grouping of trees and shrubs, and to accept the varied slopes she may offer.

That the Italians understood gardening in the purely artistic sense is shown in some of their very old gardens—the Giusti Gardens at Verona for example—where trees in their natural forms are preserved to lend their peculiar beauty. They loved

the “divinely settled” form of tree or shrub or flower beyond any possible expression of man’s misguided efforts with shears, such as we see in old Dutch prints, now and then. They realized also the charm a bit of water adds to a garden, and so introduced fountains and pools, being careful to avoid any impression of crowding when vegetation was placed in the water. The aim of this sketch is not only to uproot the idea of a set-garden-pattern at one side of a house, but more especially to show how a mass which is thoroughly artistic may appear to spring of itself out of the very earth. This is the inevitable result where house and garden harmonize perfectly.

The accompanying illustrations are of a Southern California house fashioned after the English thatch roofed cottage, the thatch idea being very cleverly carried out by the architect in the lines of the main roof.

As we approach the house from the street, by the red brick pavement and the bricked terrace we are reminded of the closed gentian of far-away New England hills whose inner recesses do not reveal themselves to the casual observer: for it is not until



A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RESIDENCE



THE LIVING-ROOM WITH FIREPLACE



A PERGOLA ON THE CREST OF A HILL

we peep beyond the somewhat formal entrance that we realize its hidden charms. A certain straightforward simplicity and directness are written in every line of this fascinating home, and the threshold once crossed, what warmth and hospitality prevail throughout!

Somewhat contrary to the prevailing popular mode we find ourselves in a comparatively restricted entrance hall, which leads into a group of living-rooms. Passing through the living-room we come out upon a bricked terrace overlooking the garden at the rear of the house.

Here, nestled in the green, are two pools bordered with red brick, full of flamboyant water-lilies, white, pink and blue.

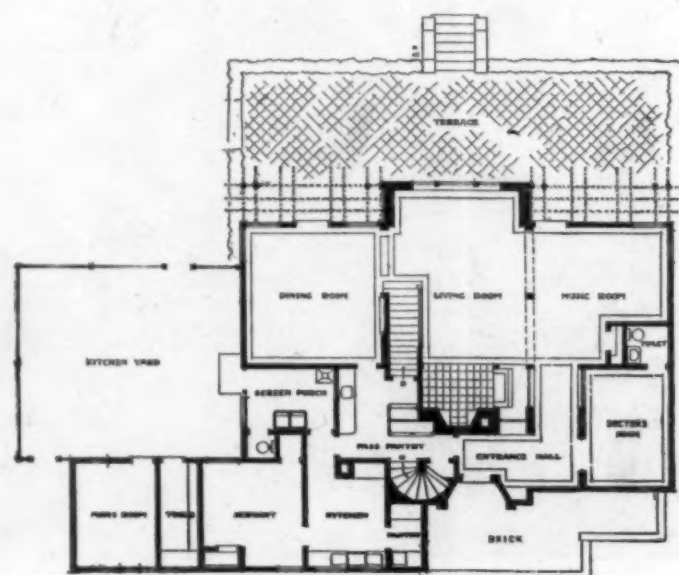
Potted plants and shrubs add their charm to this enchanted spot, and again suggest Italian gardens.

What a perfect place for a sun-dial! In the center of this mass of foliage under the deep clear blue of Southern California skies where for at least six months out of every year no cloud intercepts the glorious sunshine; where "the sly shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone!"

Zinnias, dahlias, cosmos, roses, daisies, gladioluses, chrysanthemums and cacti bloom here in profusion the year round. Over beyond the pools, a pergola

laden down with flowering vines surmounts the crest of an abrupt hill at the base of which runs the road leading to the garage.

The beautiful pepper trees add decoratively to the delightful scene, their delicate lacey outline is silhouetted against the clear sky and their delightful usefulness is plainly demonstrated in the rest



First Floor Plan

A House and Its Garden

and comfort afforded by their shade, overhanging as the branches do a charming little balcony which looks out upon the side street from which leads the road by easy grade into the garage.

The other photographs show respectively: the living-room with far view of music-room; the living-room with fireplace and stairs leading to the balcony out of which open the nurseries and bedrooms; the music-room with glimpses of the door beyond portière leading into the reception-room; and the dining-room, looking through

which we see the living-room and music-room, and in the foreground a door leading into the pass pantry, thence to the kitchen. Most attractive indeed, is the kitchen-garden whose savory herbs aromatize the already scent-laden air. The scene has a beautiful old-time quality, and who shall say it is without romance, for we recall "I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the garden for parsley to



THE LIVING-ROOM WITH MUSIC-ROOM

stuff a rabbit!" The dominant note of the lower floor is its woodwork, the unique treatment of which deserves special mention. Exposed beams of Oregon pine are used, while the pillars are of California redwood, both pine and redwood having been burned to a brown black, then waxed. They are really charred wood, rubbed down.

The walls throughout the house are rough plastered and tinted; a delicate gray is used in the living-room, and a warm brown in the dining-room. In the reception-room a yellow "oil" stain is used which is quite irregular and very effective. The hangings throughout these rooms are red in winter and yellow in summer. Much brick red is used in the living-room, and old blue in the music-room. Indeed the general color scheme may be said to be old blue, ivory and brick-red, blending most delightfully with the woodwork as described and the hardwood floors, which are



THE MUSIC-ROOM AND DOORWAY INTO DOCTOR'S OFFICE

House and Garden

dark golden brown waxed and polished. Large sums of money are spent on beautiful houses as well as on gardens surrounding them, but in too many instances the *tout ensemble* is unsatisfactory, while a modest dwelling of comparatively moderate cost may become the very acme of artistic feeling in its harmonious surroundings, convincing one of the truth of my opening quotation.

For years our gardens have suffered at the hands of charlatans in the professions of landscape architecture, and landscape gardening; more especially is this true of the latter. The underlying tenets of these professions spell beauty—picturesqueness—repose. Hence, familiarity with the forms and habits of flowering plants, of shrubs and trees; the conditions of their most favorable growth and most effective combination; their massing or setting to enhance their own beauties as well as to form an



THE DINING-ROOM

integral part of the whole; a true appreciation of the values of unbroken stretches and vistas are some of the requirements of the successful landscapist. To encompass these results, under the most discouraging condition of nature and environment, proves the true artist, and his meed of praise should be in direct ratio, as is the magnitude of the obstacles overcome.



REAR OF THE HOUSE, WITH GARDEN



A Portion of "The Children's Frieze"

Furnishing and Decorating the Nursery

By SARAH E. RUGGLES

IT is only within recent years that the furnishing of the nursery has received serious consideration. In many homes where the decorations of the living-room, dining-room and chambers were all that could be desired, the nursery was a room unworthy of the uses to which it was put. The theory that the environments of a child are of great educational value are undoubtedly correct and it is therefore highly essential that the child's own room, above all others in the house, be furnished and decorated with great care. Poor art and bad taste should not be permitted in this apartment. In the days happily now passed, the nursery was supplied with a crib, high-chair and some odd and unlovely pieces of furniture which had passed their usefulness in the several chambers of the house.

The high-chair was always a necessity both for the table and helping the little hands to reach the high shelves where his treasures might be stored. In those days the general feeling was that the child was too small to notice or appreciate his surroundings, a most mistaken idea, for it cannot be denied that bright harmonious colors in anyone's surroundings will tend to greater cheerfulness and make for the happiness of the occupant. It is then a real debt of gratitude that the little ones of to-day owe the designers who have interested themselves in the decoration and furnishing

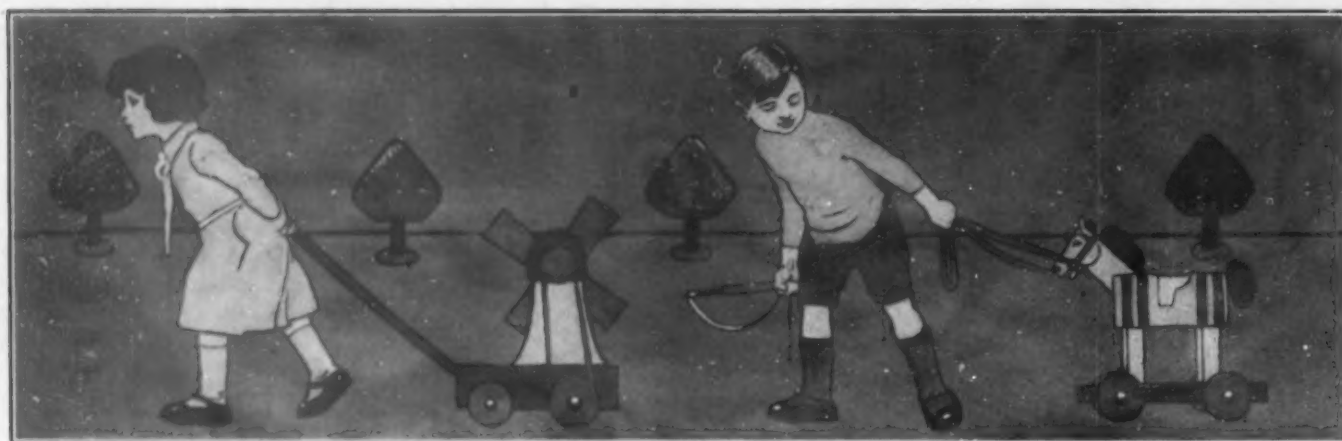
of their rooms. Most of the cleverly wrought wall-papers and friezes are imported from England. Everyone knows and recognizes Kate Greenaway's children, and the wall-papers of her designing are no less attractive than her picture books. The same charming little figures have been utilized by the manufacturers of chintzes and cretonnes. We are again indebted to England for Cecil Alden who, too, has supplied us with many fascinating nursery friezes and panels. His children and animals fairly bubble over with life and joy. The accompanying illustrations will serve to give some idea of the quaintness of the friezes for this season's work seen in the shops.

To the child who adores Maud Adams' Peter Pan, is now offered a choice selection of Peter Pan posters. These may be set about as a paneled frieze or may be

used directly above the low wainscot or chair rail. While we acknowledge our indebtedness to England in this field of nursery papers and friezes, we have a home product in the line of nursery furniture which is unexcelled. One of the leading firms in New York has realized the necessity of supplying the nursery with furniture suitable to the needs of little children. Chairs, desks and tables of proportionate sizes, well and sturdily built, of good design, can be secured from this firm. All sizes and conditions are considered. A tiny crib for



THE BAR HARBOR CHAIR



A PORTION OF "THE TOY FRIEZE"

the wee baby and for the toddling child, a chair bearing the motto, "When little feet grow weary," may be found in this collection.

Wicker furniture of diminutive size finds much favor for nurseries on account of its light weight as well as its durability. When these chairs are supplied with seat cushions and back pads, covered with some appropriate material, they will be found comfortable, inexpensive and, best of all, suitable; for instance, a nursery Bar Harbor wicker chair here illustrated can be purchased for \$3.00. This is just twenty-seven inches high, measuring to the top of the back, and eighteen inches in width.

The Grantham chair and the Wimbledon lounge, always find favor with the children.

The makers of china and silverware have also learned how much is to be gained by catering not only to the real wants but to pleasing the fancy of the child and as a result we have a bewildering array of china and silver for the little ones. In china we have cups and bowls and plates decorated with the much loved Mother Goose rhymes and pictures. Manufacturers of china have also taken advantage



THE GRANTHAM CHAIR

of the great vogue of Peter Pan and we find the dishes telling this delightful fairy story.

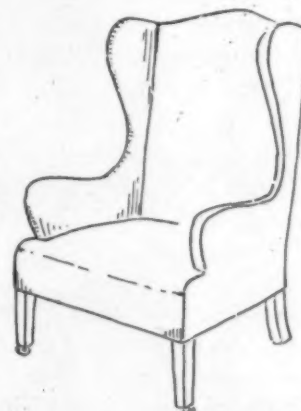
For the well-filled purse, there are some fine designs in table service of solid silver for the children. These are etched in attractive designs, some showing the

alphabet, others the Mother Goose pictures. Table covers and lamp-shades are also decorated fittingly for the nursery. In fact, a diligent search will reveal articles suited to the child's room in almost every line of furnishing.

A woman who had in her heart the desire to make her children happy with a room particularly their own, confesses that she has not found such pleasure in fitting or furnishing any of the other rooms of her house.

She decided that two rooms were necessary for the children, one for the day nursery and the other for the night nursery. For the first named she chose a room of southern exposure, rightly feeling that its brightness and cheerfulness would make not only for the happiness but health of her children.

Under the three large windows of this room she had built a window-seat. This was eleven inches high with a hinged lid, so that the inside of the box seat could be utilized as a place to store the toys when not in use. On the top of this was a three-inch tufted cushion covered with plain green denim. One most unusual feature of this room was its wainscot. This was formed of panels of ground glass set in the green stained oak woodwork, extending about three feet in height. The glass was backed with a dark green felt, thus supplying these happy children with washable drawing-boards where they could exercise their artistic ideas with white or colored crayons to their hearts' content. There was no single feature in the decoration of this play room that gave more unmitigated pleasure to the children. Above this, the thoughtful mother had the walls covered with a soft green paper which supplied an excellent background



THE OLD COLONY CHAIR

Furnishing and Decorating the Nursery



A PORTION OF "THE CHILDREN'S FRIEZE"

for the nursery panels. The ceiling was tinted ivory white. At the windows were hung green and white embroidered muslin curtains. A long low cabinet for books and toys was placed at one end of the room, the shelves within easy reach, supplying the children with much entertainment in the arranging and rearranging of their belongings. This cabinet was stained and finished to match the standing woodwork of the room in a beautiful shade of green. Most of the chairs were of wicker, stained green, the same shade as the woodwork and the cushions covered with bright colored chintz.

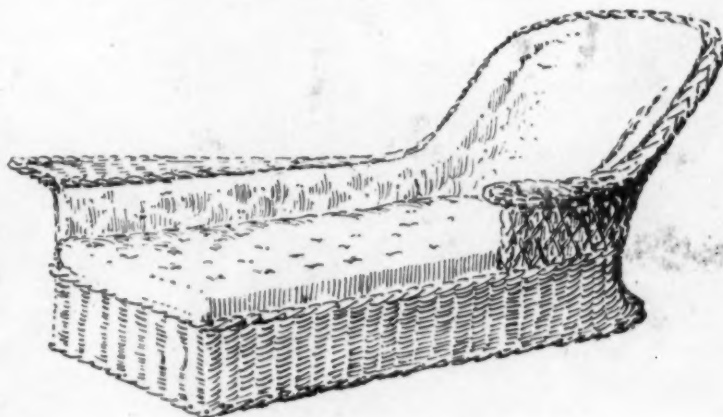
There was also a small table and a few small mission chairs in dark oak. The rug showed shades of green and tan. It was not possible in this particular case to have the day and night nursery connected. This was of no great importance as the latter was used only for sleeping purposes. The character of the decoration here differed greatly from that of the day nursery.

The room was worked out in the daintiest and most sanitary fitments. On the walls were hung a rich deep cream paper with a frieze showing garlands of pale pink roses and green leaves. This was set close to the ceiling line. At the lower edge of this frieze—around the garlands of roses and leaves,—the paper was cut out, forming an irregular line against the wall covering. White muslin curtains, embroidered in dainty effects of pink and green, were hung next to the glass of the windows. These curtains were made with tiny frills and caught well back on either side of the window.

The miniature furniture was finished with ivory enamel as was the

standing woodwork of the room. One small upholstered wing chair was covered with a rose figured cretonne which was also used as over draperies at the windows. These draperies were a special feature of the room. They hung straight and fell from the top of the window to the lower edge of the sill. They were lined with a cream colored satin exactly matching the wall covering and were finished about the lower edge and up the front with a tiny moss cotton fringe showing pink, white and green. These curtains were run by a casing on a rod set under the eight-inch valance of the same material which finished this drapery at the top. These curtains slipped readily on their rods and were cosily drawn at night. A washable cotton rug, in tones of old rose and deep ivory, was the floor covering used here. An open fireplace gave additional charm to this quite perfect room. The brass fire-screen and fire-irons were decorative as well as useful and the high fender was topped by a cushion seat made possible by the effectual screening of the fire.

In homes too small to allow a day and night nursery, these two rooms may be combined in one. In every home, however, the child should have a room which is wholly its own, and the child should be encouraged in the occasional rearrangement of the contents of it. This will develop in it an appreciation of values of the different effects, resulting from the varying combinations of form and color. Careful direction and advice should be given at such times. As will be seen by the illustrations accompanying this article, the furniture and fitting of such rooms need not necessarily be extravagant.



THE WIMBLEDON LOUNGE

The Small House Which is Good

A PICTURESQUE HOME

W. S. HEBBARD AND IRVING J. GILL, *Architects*

THE picturesque house of W. S. Hebbard is located in San Diego, California, which has the unique distinction of being the "South-westernmost" city of the United States, on the bay of San Diego. The bay is sheltered by the Peninsula of Coronado, which extends from the mainland like a mighty arm encircling the bay in its grasp, its end flattening out like the palm of the hand whereon is located the city of Coronado and the famous Hotel del Coronado. Over this panorama of ocean, bay and headland look the windows of the residence above mentioned, it being on the brink of a cañon which gives it an unobstructed view.

The exterior of the house is of cement stucco, quite severe in outline, depending for its effect upon its colors, the heavy open timber cornices, the window openings and chimney. The roof is covered with cedar shingles which weather to a beautiful gray, the cornices are of rough redwood which weather to a deep reddish brown, no stain being used on either shingles or cornices. The stucco is left in its natural cement color. The sash are a deep brown harmonizing with the cornice, making altogether a subdued, but very pleasing color scheme, which is enlivened by the deep tones of the brick and by the foliage.

One enters the house from an open terrace paved with red quarry tile and inclosed by a low parapet

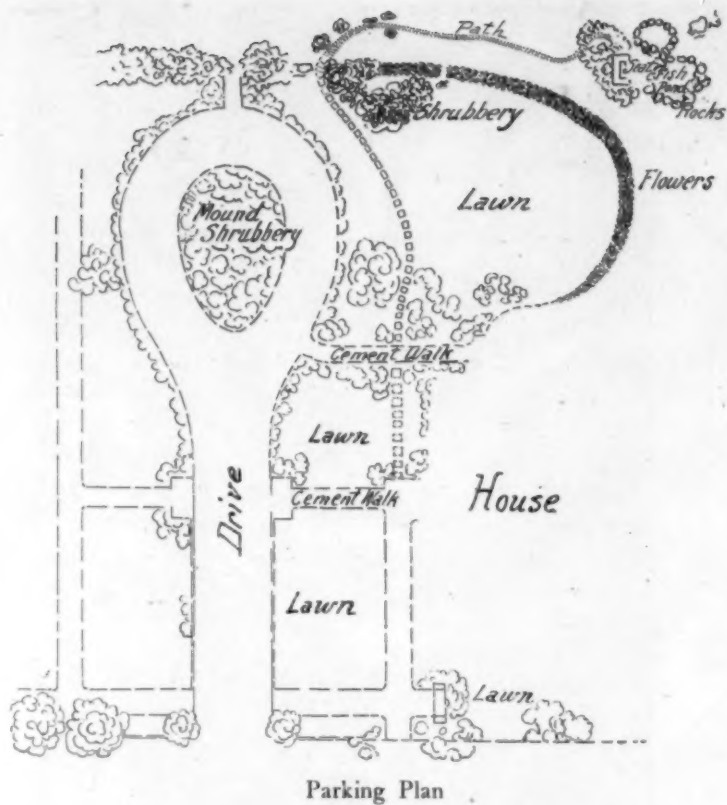
wall of clinker brick of which also the immense chimney is built. These clinker brick were secured from a kiln where they had been left as worthless, having run together into large blocks necessitating their being built into the wall like stone masonry.

Entering the hall we have on the right the large living-room and library, sixteen feet by thirty-five feet in size, opening to the pergola on the east through French windows, and on the left of the hall opens the dining-room, off of which is the conservatory. The floors are of oak, stained dark, and the woodwork of redwood, treated with a red water stain and then glazed with black, which being wiped off produces a beautiful soft mahogany effect. The walls of the living-room are a chocolate brown with a ceiling of warm tan bordered with a strip of burnt orange. The dining-room has a Chinese blue side wall with a ceiling of burnt orange between beams. The hall is in olive tints. The chambers, of which there are four, have papered side walls and tinted ceilings and white enameled woodwork. The color schemes throughout were arranged and superintended by Mrs. Hebbard and have received much favorable comment. The kitchen, servants' quarters and bath-room, have all woodwork flush with the plastering, and together with the high cement wainscoting are finished in white enamel.

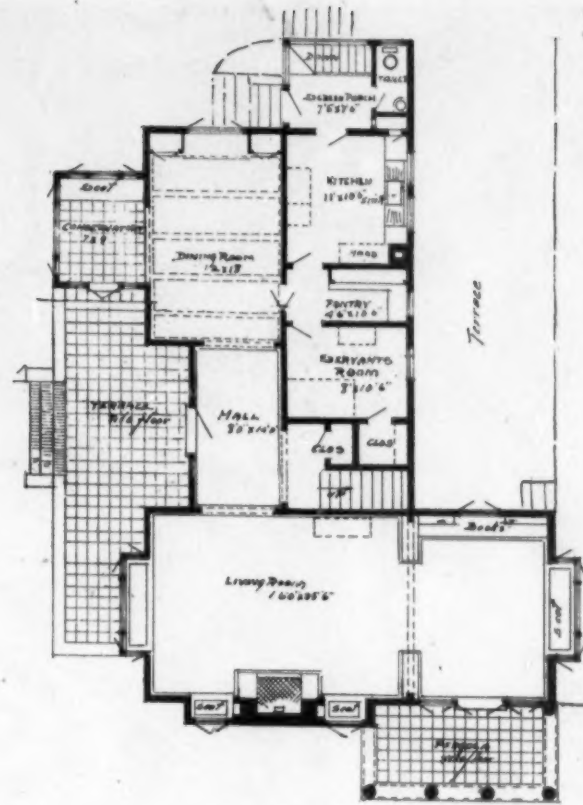


A VIEW OF THE HOUSE FROM THE SOUTHEAST

The Small House Which is Good



Parking Plan



First Floor Plan



Detail of the Inviting Pergola



Second Floor Plan

House and Garden



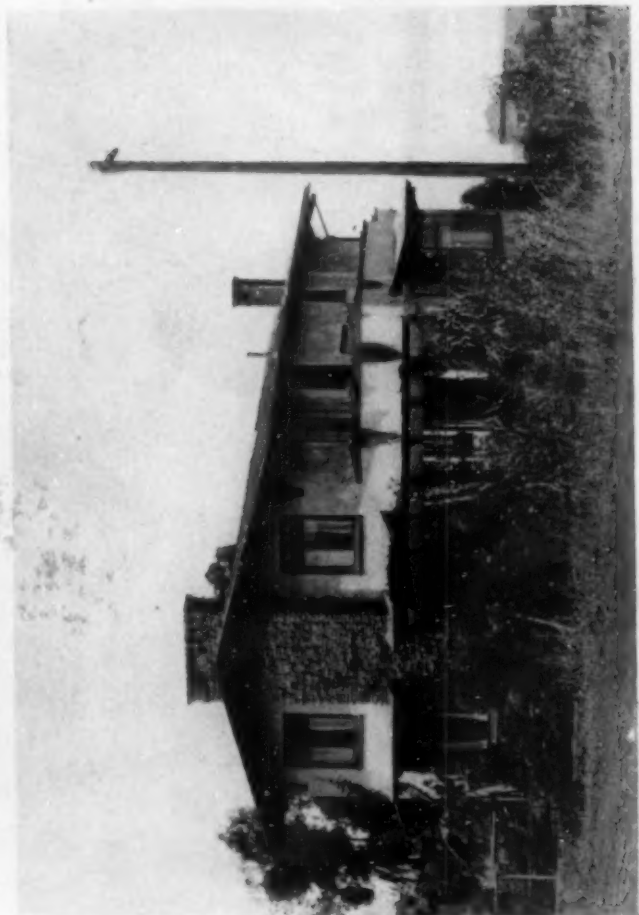
THE HOUSE FROM THE SOUTHWEST



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DINING-ROOM



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE LIVING-ROOM



THE HOUSE FROM THE NORTHEAST

The Small House Which is Good



THE DINING-ROOM AND CONSERVATORY



THE LIVING-ROOM, SHOWING FIREPLACE

The House and Its Furnishings

By MARY HODGES

TO attain something like picturesqueness in house decoration, one has to be neither very rich, very much at leisure, nor very familiar with the art of decoration. The market affords such a variety of good things that it narrows down, after all, to merely a question of selection.

Every day the class which has no individuality is becoming smaller, and the latitude of choice offered individual taste is becoming wider, so that anything more than mere suggestion seems unnecessary. This wide range of selection is sometimes confusing but with ordinary taste and judgment, and with the attractive designs to be had to-day in crafts furniture, in Colonial mahogany, as well as the seventeenth and eighteenth century reproductions, there is no reason why a house may not be furnished at a moderate expense which will give real satisfaction.

However, even if each element of furnishing be beautiful or tolerable in itself their concourse may be fortuitous; their ensemble inharmonious. An effort to give unity of design and impression is the first principle of a harmonious whole,—such unity is the elementary requirement of art. The furnishing of a room should be designed as a whole; from floor to ceiling every object should stand in relation to other objects and every individual effect whether of form or color, should be subordinate to the general result.

Simplicity in furnishing has been heretofore one of the exclusive privileges of the wealthy. This quality, which is to be desired above all others, has been found only in the most expensive models. To the person of moderate means, this evidence of design in the furnishing of their rooms is possible only when



THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE OFFICE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

the designers and cabinet-makers have "gone to school to the artists" and this is true of the present-day designer and cabinet-maker more than ever before. A room which is architecturally bad is, of course, more difficult to furnish than one which even when empty gives perfect satisfaction in form, lighting and architectural detail.

A room lacking in architectural finish may often be greatly improved by the addition of a cornice-moulding, which may be of either plaster or wood. Such a moulding, in good reproduction of the best ancient ornament, may be bought in light-weight wood. A wood moulding, as well as the plaster, is treated like the ceiling, the side-wall being papered up to its lower edge.

An excellent example of the decorative value of such a moulding is shown in the President's private office in the White House. This cornice is of plaster, and is an important part of the architectural detail of the room.

There is no wall treatment so satisfactory for the decoration of a house of medium cost as ordinary wall-paper, and no greater stride toward perfection has been made in any part of house decoration than is shown in wall-paper. Domestic papers may be had from thirty-five cents to one dollar a roll, in designs and textures most artistic. Imported papers run in price as high as \$5.00 and \$6.00 a roll, and higher, but some are shown in wonderful colorings at the intermediate price of from \$1.00 to \$2.50, giving background to a room which makes the assembling of the furniture a delight.

The fashion of using fabrics on a wall is expensive



and not wholly satisfactory from a standpoint of service, except where expensive fabrics are used and when they are handled by experts. Panelling walls with wood is charming in many houses of unpretentious proportions but is also expensive. Japanese grass-cloth, bookcloth and similar textiles are attractive in many places, but for all-around, everyday use, the excellent wall-papers the market affords are most desirable.

There is a preparation made in soft, useful tints which may be applied over wall-paper, or to the plain, plastered walls. In a house with walls too new to paper, or in a room where an insupportably ugly wall-paper must remain, this preparation often offers relief.

The lighting fixtures of a house are of extraordinary importance. They, in fact, go far toward the making or marring of the general effect. Where permanent residence is contemplated the utmost generosity in expenditure for lighting fixtures is desirable. Stock fixtures are often good, and are constantly being improved, but where it is possible to have the fixtures specially designed, or at least made especially for the room in which they are placed, the difference is apparent and justified.

Side lights give much the most effective form of illumination and are "becoming," but the danger in placing lighting fixtures on the side walls of a room lies in the fact that the direct light in the eyes may be unpleasant. In rooms of medium height ceiling, where the fixtures are relatively located, this may occur.

In wiring a house for electricity, outlets in the baseboards should be arranged, making possible an effective lighting by means of standards or lamps. Where the character of the room permits, if a chandelier is used the best results may be attained by so designing the fixture that the arms turn down, rather than up; the light from such a fixture is not only greater, but casts fewer shadows and is consequently more effective.

Where possible, let the lighting fixtures be handsome, no detail of the room is more important to the



A MODERNIZED COLONIAL HALLWAY

general result. The hardware used in a room is a detail of decoration which, though apparently minor, is quite important. All trimming hardware should be most carefully selected. With the architectural finish of a room satisfactory; the light fixtures and hardware used, suitable and artistic, it is very difficult to spoil it with the furniture. That it can be done, however, is evidenced by the fortuitous assembling of pieces of furniture of different meaning as in the old Colonial hall shown here, —a hall which is the main entrance of a famous country-seat, but which is conspicuously out of harmony. Architecturally speaking, it is an excellent example of an early Colonial hall, and if, instead of an indiscriminate assembling of Colonial mahogany, Georgian walnut, and wicker furniture, it had been treated simply and sparingly (for bulky pieces are not only ugly, but inconvenient, in a narrow hall), with the davenport, pier table and glass shown on the next page, with an added chair or two, the effect would have been restful as well as artistic. The lighting fixtures in this hall are also incongruous.



AN OLD COLONIAL HALL AND STAIRWAY

The House and Its Furnishings



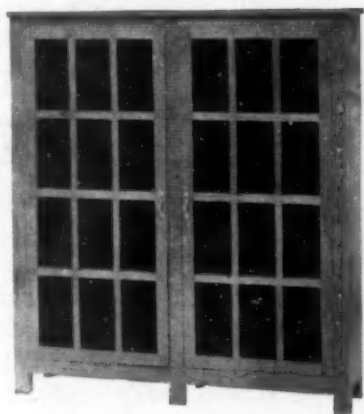
SUGGESTIONS FOR COLONIAL HALLS

These mistakes can be avoided only by a close study of form and an intelligent comparison of the offerings of the market. In these days of multitudinous newspapers and magazines there is no reason why one living, even at a distance from the centers, should not be informed of the possibilities which the market affords.

Keep the entrance hall to your house as dignified as is consistent with the use which it must have. No impression on the mind of an outsider is more lasting than that made by the first glimpse of an entrance to a house. There is an elegance to a hall used simply as a passage to other apartments which can never be given to one used as a semi-living-room.

Treating the windows of a hall like this is most difficult. The window cut off by the stairway is awkward and unsightly. When possible, such a window should be eliminated entirely. If it must be

dealt with, a plain grill of the prevailing woodwork, set flush with the window casing, is an effective treatment, or an entire change of the window sash may be made, using small wood muntins and small panes of glass. When neither of these alternatives is



SUGGESTIONS FOR A COTTAGE

practicable, a sash-curtain of raw silk may be used. The transom over the door should be similarly treated. Venetian slat-shades are charming and quite suitable in such a hall and heavy over-curtains made of old-fashioned rep silk or damask could be used. An inexpensive substitute for this more expensive material may be had in cotton fabrics in excellent color, in prices ranging from fifty cents to a dollar and a half. A fifty inch cotton rep comes at fifty cents a yard,—an Egyptian cloth at one dollar. Various weaves of practically the same material appear each year in the market under different names, any of which would be effective for curtains in such a hall.

The modernized Colonial hall shown is another instance where furnishings do violence to an otherwise pleasing effect. Architecturally, this hall is good, with the exception of the treatment of the ceiling and selection of the lighting fixtures, but in the furnishings, the girandole, and that alone, is correct.

The Empire period so distinctly implies elegance that an attempt to produce it on an inexpensive scale and to use it in a Colonial hall necessarily makes for bad results.

The genuine Empire furniture when used in a room architecturally suitable, is, of course, charming.

No good reproductions of this type of furniture are to be found in this country,—there apparently being no worthy followers of Percier and Fontaine, who designed this furniture in such perfection in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This method of enlivening massive pieces by an inlay of metal on ebony or dyed wood, seems particularly adapted to the nature of the mahogany furniture so much in use at that time. The greatest degree of nicety was shown in the mechanical process,—the metal ornament and the ground of stained wood in which it is inserted, being stamped and cut out together. But even when in itself perfect this type of furniture is hardly suitable to a modern



SUGGESTIONS FOR A LIBRARY

American house built on unostentatious plans. Many a piece of antique furniture may be picked up at a trifling cost in comparison to its real value,—but its value to the purchaser depends upon whether or not he has a room in which it will “fit.”

So far modern art has no originaive power and must look backward, but there were in the past as now, bad models,—models in themselves unworthy. Old models, even though they be worthy, are not always adapted to modern requirements. As a consequence only “good taste” can decide the question of the adaptability of a given style of furniture to a given place. The selection of furniture coverings, draperies and rugs is a most vexatious question to one who must furnish pleasingly on a little money.

Among the reasonable fabrics come the cotton velvets, which may be had in excellent colorings fifty inches wide from \$1.60 a yard up. Madras curtains—sash lengths,—make a most attractive drapery for either living or dining-room, and madras cloth may be had in such a variety of colorings that it is not difficult to make a selection. Plain Russian net trimmed with a simple Renaissance braid makes very attractive sash curtains. The display of fabrics in large shops frequently offers suggestions, but when such shops are not accessible samples may be had direct or through purchasing agents. Goods

purchased in this way are not more expensive to the consumer than if bought directly from the shops, as these agents get their commission from the shops and ask only the retail price. The lovely flowered cretonnes and taffetas which are so effective in informal living and drawing-rooms are expensive in imported goods, but the domestic may be had at prices ranging from forty cents a yard up—and while the coloring is not so satisfactory they are improving each year. These fabrics used as curtains, portières, and loose covers on wicker furniture are wholly satisfying in effect. Glazed chintz, so distinctly an English textile, is, if used properly, very charming. The mistake of “buttoning” such cushions, when using glazed chintz on wicker, is often made. The English never do this, the desired impression being of unupholstered freshness, and easy and frequent change.

The problem of floor covering is very simple when one may have Oriental rugs, and need look no further. But leaving Oriental rugs, and going down the scale of prices and quality, the question of how to treat a floor is a trying one. Axminster, French Wilton and Smyrna offer varying advantages and disadvantages. What one finally selects must be determined by the individual requirements of each case. Cotton rugs for bedroom use are being shown every season in increasingly attractive designs and colors.

Housing the Automobile

By HARRY B. HAINES

TO the man who has invested several hundred and perhaps several thousand dollars in the purchase of an automobile there is no more important question to be considered than that of the proper storage and care of the car. This resolves itself into a choice between storing the machine in a public garage or hiring or building a private garage. Either course has its advantages and its disadvantages.

The storage charges in public garages range from \$12 to \$75 a month, the rate being controlled by the size of the car and the population of the city in which the garage is located. In cities like New York medium sized machines are stored for \$40 a month. This includes washing the machine, polishing the brass and keeping the tanks filled. It is safe to say that with tips and the incidental expenses attendant upon keeping the car in a public garage, the yearly cost will amount to \$550. This allows nothing for the time charges for repairs, small replacements and other little expenses that the owner of an automobile must meet. The man who stores at the public garage gets into the habit of ordering things done to his car in the way of small adjustments and repairs that he would do himself if he had his own place. Of course, the mechanics' time is charged up on all of these items and amounts to no small sum in the course of a year.

Eliminating the man to whom money is no object and dealing with the question of storage from the standpoint of the owner of a medium class car who wants to keep his expenses down to a reasonable figure, there is no doubt that a private garage is a desirable and profitable investment.

Placing the annual storage cost of a car in a public garage at \$550, it is easy to see that this sum is the yearly interest at five per cent on \$11,000, and when one realizes that a private garage fitted for the

storage of two cars can be built and equipped for less than \$1,500, it will be apparent that a considerable saving can be effected at once in this one item.

Conceding that the matter of expense is in favor of the private garage for the man who likes to work around his car and is not afraid of soiling his hands in keeping the machine clean and in good operating condition, the next consideration of importance is what sort of a garage to build.

It may be said with equal advisability to the man with the runabout or the owner of a touring car: Do not build your garage too small. The cost will not be much greater for a garage that will accommodate two cars instead of one, and even if you never expect to own two machines yourself, it is often very convenient to be able to quarter a friend's machine over night. If possible the garage should be large enough so that the car can be turned around inside of it, but if space will not permit this, a turntable may be installed. But it is not even necessary to go to that additional expense, as the car can be turned in the street and backed into the garage so that it will face in the direction to start out again.

A primary essential is to select a suitable site for the garage. Many men have made the mistake of thinking that any vacant spot will do and that the building should be as far from the owner's dwelling as possible.

A garage, unlike a stable, is clean and no offensive odors come from it. Use of a buried gasoline tank minimizes the danger of fire, and the structure, instead of being designed on the lines of a shed, should have some architectural merit. If the cost is not too great, a very attractive effect is secured by having it resemble the general style of architecture of the home of the owner.

Select, if possible, a site where there will be a good approach to the garage, endeavoring to erect the house where it will not be necessary to nego-



Garage built with walls of rough field stone backed with reinforced concrete and roof of reinforced concrete
BENJAMIN A. HOWES, Engineer

House and Garden



Garage built entirely of reinforced concrete
BENJAMIN A. HOWES, Engineer



Frame garage, shingled, and having planked floor
Cost about \$600 Note the numerous windows

tiate a steep incline in entering or leaving it. Accessibility is an important point to consider. It is a very good idea, if conditions will permit, to have the garage so situated and built that the car can be driven directly through it by large doors on either side. Another important point sometimes overlooked is to provide room enough to move around your car freely when at work upon it.

Many owners have improvised various sorts of storage places for their machines, often converting sheds or small stables to the purpose. One man, at a cost of less than \$150, fixed up a storage place under a high veranda which made a very satisfactory garage. For the same sum of money a small portable house may be purchased, while twice the amount will procure a very comfortable one. Some of these are now made of galvanized iron and are practically fireproof.

Where a portable house is used it is well to have the site to be occupied covered with half a foot of cement which will make a floor for the garage. Small gutters may be left outside the house to carry off water. It is well to provide a place for washing the car which is an inch or so lower than the floor proper of the garage so that water used for washing the machine will be confined to this space and run off through a properly arranged drain. As there is always some

possibility of fire, a few tubes of fire extinguishing powder and a pail or two of dry sand placed convenient to hand will prove invaluable. The house may be wired for electric lights, but where an extension light is to be used it is good practice to place the socket near the floor so that the wires will lie on the floor and not be constantly tripping the feet or catching you by the neck. Steam is best for heating the garage, but if this is not available, a small room should be built at the side of the garage where a furnace or small stove can be installed so that the element of danger from gasoline explosion can be eliminated. Care should be taken to so arrange this that fumes from the gasoline cannot reach the stove. There is no room in the portable

house or in any other small sized garage for a pit, nor is a pit essential; in fact, every pit is a trap for dirt and combustible waste or oily rags. It is possible at a very small expense to build a platform of foot-wide planks onto which the automobile can be run so that a man can stand beneath it to work, just as in a pit. When not in use this platform can be taken apart and stored in some out-of-the-way place.

Concrete blocks provide an inexpensive and very suitable material for garage construction. They are made in various ornamental patterns, are durable and
(Continued on page 11, Advertising Section.)



PORTABLE GARAGE

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH

FOR THE HOUSE AND GARDEN



THE HOUSE

IT is, after all, the change of seasons which gives the householder occupation. Where there is perpetual summer or unending winter the home can be arranged once for all, but where the climates of the torrid, temperate and frigid zones are all experienced in a single year it is necessary to make special adjustment. When Nature changes her gown the house also must be redressed. In October how welcome are the carpets and heavy curtains, but in May how glad one is to have them removed! Perhaps it is the brilliancy of the sun, or the brightness of the flowers, which puts all else to shame, but surely those things which have worn an air of genuine respectability during the winter months look quite disreputable when spring arrives. Some cynic may suggest that the winter's wear tells then, but it is not only this—the newness of the outdoor world seems to require newness within. If, therefore, the house is situated where there is a marked change from winter to summer, the householder will feel real joy in displacing all those things which suggest warmth and storing them away. If the house is a winter home merely there will be much to do in the way of packing and cleaning in order to close it without injury. Under these conditions the utmost caution should be taken to prevent accident by either fire or water. No greasy waste, used, for example, to polish furniture or floors; no shavings, or oily rags, should be left in closets, or elsewhere, and the water, gas and electricity should be turned off of the house. If, for any reason, this cannot be done, have the electric wires all thoroughly examined in order to make sure that the insulation is perfect, and do not put stoppers in the tub drains, so that if a faucet leaks or is left accidentally turned on there will be no overflow. Gasoline, cautiously used, and newspaper wrappers, are the best preventions against moths, and borax put on pantry shelves and around water pipes will drive away insects which are apt to put in an appearance when the house is unoccupied. Pains should also be taken with the door and window catches, screw bolts being probably the best fasteners for the one, and metal pegs run through both sashes the safest for the other. These are of course the obvious things, but they are the ones most frequently overlooked. If, however, the

merely practical things are done the rest can be left. Cleanliness, common-sense, and ordinary caution, are all that are needed to safeguard the home against all its enemies including dust and common thieves.

If it is a summer home which is requiring attention the problem is reversed and instead of placing it in order for a period of vacancy it must be prepared for habitation. Little repairs must be made; rugs put down—not woolen ones if possible—curtains hung, cushions gotten out, and the myriad little things done to make the house homelike and comfortable.

Perhaps, however, it is, after all, an all-the-year-round-house, in which case both situations will be embodied in one. And whether it be a town or country residence it will make little difference, the same changes must be made, the same conditions coped with.

Screens must be placed in the windows and doors, and without delay. Those of a metal mesh which do not rust or require painting are decidedly best and least expensive in the end, but the others are very acceptable. If it is found when the screens are gotten out of the storeroom or cellar that they have rusted and they are otherwise in fair condition they can be painted and made to look very satisfactory. Make the paint very thin and put in plenty of drier or it will clog, and while they are still wet do not let them come in contact with dust.

If there are outside shutters it is well to have them painted at this time, and if the outside shades are light in color take them down and put up dull green ones instead. Venetian blinds are very good for summer use as they screen the light and yet admit the air.

Awnings may be put up at the same time the screens are put in though they probably will not be needed until June. In purchasing these care should be taken to get colors which cast an agreeable shade as well as those which look well from the outside. They should be so hung that they protect the window or piazza from the sun and heat but do not cut off all the air. They can be a great comfort but they may be a nuisance, according to how they are constructed and placed.

The floors naturally will require attention. Matting makes a good covering, but the finished floor and such rugs as come now for bedroom and cottage use

will be found very attractive. Even if the floor is not of hardwood it can be given an excellent finish of transparent stain followed by two coats of floor finish. This will leave it with a half-dull surface, which while hard preserves the elasticity so desirable. This surface is not slippery, nor will it hold dirt as closely as some other kinds of floor finish. When some places wear light through constant use such as the treads of stairs, a little stain should be applied before the finish is brushed on in order that the surface color be restored. Once gotten in good condition a wood floor is comparatively little trouble to care for, and is, without question, the most sanitary of all.

The preserve closet may well be attended to at this time also, either carefully renovated or rebuilt. It should be in some cool dry place, not the top shelf in a large pantry, but a series of shelves specially segregated and arranged.

THE GARDEN

PREPARATIONS for gardening should be completed. In fact during the month much actual gardening may be done provided, of course, the frost is out of the ground. If during the past or former months the parts of the yard on which flowers and other plants are to be grown was not thoroughly broken, it should now be done. Even if heretofore broken up and heavy rains have fallen, the soil will be only in the better condition for planting if given another spading and then thoroughly clodded or pulverized.

In laying off rows or in the construction of beds use a line for the purpose of measuring distances. Do not trust to the eye either for straightness of line or equality of distances. Only a little additional time will be required to secure straight lines and the final results will fully compensate.

Keep a watch on the shrubbery which will now begin to show vitality if not actual growth. Do not permit the strong growing plants to overgrow the weaker ones. Cut the former back to retain uniformity and symmetry. In fact if any pruning has been neglected, finish up before there is any new growth. Let the plants all start off with new growth. Both foliage and flowers will be the more luxuriant.

It is about time to begin transplanting—removing the plants from the hotbed to the open yard and putting out new stock from the nursery. As weather conditions are uncertain, regard must be had therefor. All frost must be out of the ground or else the plants will become chilled and early and vigorous growth much retarded.

It is best to take plants up with a trowel, leaving a good sized ball of earth about the roots which should be pressed to keep it intact. The ground being ready for the plants, make a hole with a single stroke of the trowel, insert the plant and firm into place. Do not set the plants too close to each other—leave room for proper ventilation, sunshine, and cultivation.

For setting trees or plants of larger growth, it is well to observe these directions:

When received from the nursery heel them in and work fine dirt in around the roots and water well. Let them remain thus until ready to set out in permanent positions.

In setting out permanently, dig the holes from four to six inches deeper than the tree or plant is to be set. Fill this extra depth with fine surface soil. Do not set the roots, which should be straightened, on a hard clay bottom. Let the plants set about two inches deeper than in the nursery, slightly lean the stem to the southwest, work fine dirt about the roots. When the roots are covered, firm the whole with the feet and finish with loose dirt. Let the surface earth slope slightly towards the plant.

Before putting the tree in place remove all bruised and broken roots with a sharp knife, cutting from the lower side upwards, leaving smooth, sound ends. Cut off at least two-thirds of the last season's growth. Head the plants low and as near as practicable of uniform height.

Do not start the garden by leaving rubbish lying about in heaps—such untidy places are the breeding abodes of insects and vermin.

There is nothing gained by trying to garden when the soil is so damp that it sticks to the shoe, or the hoe. The stirring of soil about plants when such dampness exists is an actual detriment to growth and to the soil which such cultivation causes to crust and bake.

It is almost impossible to grow any annuals in shaded positions. Pansies do well when protected from the hot afternoon sun, but if they are surrounded by continuous shade the growth is usually straggly while blooms are small. About the only thing to plant in very shady positions are herbaceous plants or shrubs.

There are four absolute essentials to flower growing. The plants must breathe; they must drink; they must feed; and they must have proper environments. To supply these essentials must be a part of the work programme.

Plants not only breathe through the leaves but

(Continued on page 13, 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.

I HAVE been asked by a number of correspondents to suggest the proper pieces of carved oak furniture to use in such halls as are frequently found in the city house built some ten or more years ago. Fortunately for the comfort of the occupants and the beauty of the house, in the most modern city residences these narrow halls have been done away with. However, it is not always the modern house that can be considered. Therefore the pieces shown in the illustration are suggested as being suitable and beautiful for use in the more constricted halls, as well as in those of better proportions.

Where there is but little money to spend, much simpler pieces, those which will cost less money, may be used adhering to the idea of chairs and table showing somewhat similar design.

The clock shown is an adjunct which may or may not find an appropriate place in the hall. It is offered, however, as a very beautiful example of its kind.

In response to the many letters we have received from our readers, asking for further suggestions regarding the importance of the small things in the scheme of decoration for a room, we are pleased to continue our line of talk of last month.

We will quote one correspondent who has written

that while she could not re-decorate her entire dining-room, she has a small amount of money to spend on such accessories as table covers, lamp and candle-shades, pictures, screens and plants. The description she sends of this room is, in a way, typical of rooms of like character in many homes of average means. Excerpts from this letter, with the descrip-

tion of the room and suggested treatment for its improvement, are here presented that our readers may realize what can be done in the way of rejuvenating and making harmonious and artistic a room which seems truly unpromising. The grateful letter we have received from this woman who has followed our suggestions, empowers us to give this information for the benefit of other readers.

She said, "My furniture, unfortunately, is of golden oak, the walls are treated with a nondescript yellow-

tan paper, showing a figure in darker tan outlined with gold. The window draperies and portières of this room are of silk and wool damask, showing two tones of tan, but are not the same shade of tan as the wall-paper and do not look well with it. My idea was to buy some good fruit pieces, colored prints of course as I cannot afford the real thing, and frame them in gilt frames to liven the side walls, then

(Continued on page 14, Advertising Section.)



CARVED OAK FURNITURE SUITABLE FOR HALLS



Garden Correspondence

CONDUCTED BY W. C. EGAN

GETTING RID OF CUT WORMS

NEARLY every year my plants have been troubled with cut worms. In the morning I find the wilted shoots they have cut. A neighbor had me try poisoned lettuce leaves, but it did no good. Limited space allows me to grow but few plants and I don't like their being taken from me. Is there any way of trapping the worms?
Mrs. C. W. B.

Often three or four cut worms may do considerable damage, so much so that one imagines there is an army of them. They work during the night, and in the day time may be found at the base of the injured plant or of its neighbor, an inch or so below the soil. A few minutes search for a few mornings generally cleans them out. Push the soil away from the base of the plant and look keenly for them as they are generally similar in color to the soil.

REPOTTING FERNS

When is the best time to repot ferns? I have some that are doing fairly well, but have been in the same pots for a long time.
I. C. H.

Wait until towards spring when they will form new roots more readily. When the time comes secure some rotted sod containing plenty of fibrous grass roots adding some leaf mould and sand. Place plenty of broken crock at the bottom for drainage. Take the old ball out, and with a sharp stick pick out and remove a good deal of the soil at the top of the old ball, as well as at the sides and bottom. See that the new soil is firmly pressed in between the old ball and the sides of the pot, using a thin label for the purpose.

GROWING CHINA ASTERS

Should China Asters be grown in the same place year after year?
S. E. P.

No, a complete change of situation is advisable. Try to select a place where asters have not been grown for several years. If compelled to use the same soil, you can help matters by liming it. About two weeks before setting out the plants spread unslaked lime over the soil so as to make a layer

about one inch thick. Let it lie a few days to slake, then dig it in, mixing it thoroughly with the soil. Sweet peas are also benefited by change of soil. Sometimes small gardens have but one situation to grow sweet peas in. When this is the case, dig out and carry away enough soil to cause a trench eighteen inches wide and deep, and refill from another part of the garden.

SWEET PEA NOVELTIES

I tried some of the sweet pea novelties last summer and was quite disappointed, many failing to come up. I never had any trouble with the old mixed kinds. Have the new varieties any special methods necessary to success with them?

No and yes. The old mixed varieties were composed of those most easily raised, and thus naturally those of the most robust constitution. The new varieties are almost as easily raised, the only care being not to sow the white seeded kind until the soil becomes somewhat dry and warm. Cold, wet-soil is fatal to them, causing rot and decay.

VINES FOR A PERGOLA

We have rented an elegant old Virginia home, built some seventy years ago, house right on street, running way back, four rooms deep, twenty feet square; side yard forty feet wide (with an iron fence on side walk) to end of house, when it widens. From back porch there is a grape arbor in perfect condition, it must be some sixty feet long, and quite wide, brick paved walk through it, but not a vine of any description. I see dead grape vine roots. I call it my pergola. Please tell me what to plant to cover it completely. As it is so long, I did not know whether to have nothing but scarlet rambler or this,—plant four scarlet ramblers at the first two posts on each side, forming an archway, and then other roses the rest of the way. I want a beautiful shady walk. The whole thing is seen plainly from the street. Any and all suggestions will be greatly appreciated. This arbor ends at a building, which I want to entirely cover, except windows and doors. I thought to cover this with blue moon flower. Can you think of anything better? Then the stable is near, off to one side, right in front of street. The lot is two

(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.

Arabs and Barbs

I NEVER go into print on the subject of Arab horses without the knowledge that I will draw upon myself a whole lot of undeserved criticism. When I say that the Arab horse is the basic stock from which all safely reproducing equine types have come, I am sure to be misunderstood by some quarrelsome or cranky fellow who chooses to construe what I modestly say, into an assertion that the Arab is the only type that is in the least worth while. I have never said that, and I never expect to say such a foolish thing. If racing be worth while the thoroughbred is worth while and though the thoroughbred is directly descended from the Arab and the Barb and other Oriental strains he can run all around the Arab, because he has been developed for speed. If we wish only heavy horses for draft purposes the Percherons of France are not to be excelled. They are also of Arab origin. And what is more, all of the

fixed types between the English thoroughbred at one end of the line and the French Percheron at the other extreme are Arabs, and to keep them up to the mark, I believe collateral strains of Arab blood should be commingled with them. The governmental breeding experts in France, Germany, Austria and Russia recognize this necessity. But in America, the greatest horse producing country, the very name of Arab is anathema.

Men who never read ten books, including novels, and who never got five hundred miles away from the place of their nativity will tell us all about horse breeding and the various types of the world. What

do they know? Old Bill Rysdyk, a hired man on Drover Seeley's farm in Orange county, New York, in trying to write a name for Abdallah's son wrote Hambletonian in the effort to achieve Hamiltonian. And of such are most of the rest of them. The promoter of the



"METEOR MORGAN" AND "ROY MORGAN"
Owned by H. P. Crane, Wild Rose Farm, St. Charles, Ill.



ARAB MARE "WADDUDA" AND STALLION "MASOON"
Owned by Homer Davenport, Esq.

Hambletonian heresy was an uneducated Irish peasant who never gave a thought to horses till he was in middle life. Then he used them to advertise a vulgar weekly paper, a combination of the holier-than-thou type, and the blood and thunder hair-raiser.

But neither ignorance nor vituperation can affect established facts. The Arab is the oldest purely bred type and has been the most useful; he is just as useful to-day as in the days of Solomon or Mahomet. That our famous Vermont Morgans are descended from him was proved last summer when Mr. Homer Davenport exhibited his Arab stallion "Haleb" at the Rutland Horse Show in the class for the best horse of the Morgan type and carried off

the blue ribbon. I have never had any doubt that "Justin Morgan," the founder, was of Arab blood. He was not quite so large as "Haleb" nor probably so highly finished. "Haleb" is fourteen hands two inches in height and weighs 950 pounds. Contrast him with Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler's "Rob Roy" whose portrait was in a recent number of *HOUSE AND GARDEN* and with Mr. Crane's "Meteor Morgan" and "Roy Morgan" here reproduced and it will be seen that the type is the same.

The two other Arabs pictured here are also the property of Mr. Homer Davenport. The one ridden by Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill) is the gray stallion "Masoon" and the other the chestnut war mare "Wadduda" ridden by a Bedouin groom, Said Abdalla. This mare and the groom also were given to Mr. Davenport by the sheik Akmut Haffez. The horse is a Kehilan and the mare is of the Seglawieh Al Abed breed.



ARAB STALLION "HALEB"
Owned by Homer Davenport, Esq.

THE OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG

By H. W. BERRYMAN

Secretary of the Old English Sheep Dog Club

IN a rather pretentious book on dogs, Mr. James Watson attempts to check the growing popularity of the Old English sheep dog by casting imputations on the purity of the type and laying particular stress upon a denial of the antiquity of the breed. It is likely that Mr. Watson knows much more about kennel management than about dog history and literature. Stonehenge recognizes the type (and Stonehenge is surely as good an authority as Watson); he says in "Dogs of the British Islands:"

Stable and Kennel

"Until within the last half-century sheep dogs without tails were exempt from taxation, it being supposed that no one would keep a tailless dog who could afford to pay the tax. As a consequence almost every sheep dog had its tail cut off and owing to this cause the tailless sheep dog, still met with in some localities, is supposed to have arisen."

The real authorities say that the bobtail has existed in England for the last hundred and thirty years. They come to this conclusion from an engraving of a painting, here reproduced, of the Duke of Buccleuch with his dog, by Gainsborough, 1771, also from the reproduction of a painting by Philip Reinagle published in the "Sportsman's Cabinet" in the year 1803.

In 1835 Sidney Cooper painted a picture of a bobtail, wonderfully well proportioned throughout, in fact the type of the dog we are trying for at the present time.

It was not until 1888, however, that much interest was taken in the breed. In that year a few enthusiasts headed by Mr. W. G. Weager formed the Old English Sheep Dog Club with Mr. Freeman Lloyd as secretary. Since then the bobtail has been pushing himself into prominence in England and with the help of the Old English Sheep Dog Club of America,

will soon be one of the popular breeds of this country. He is probably a descendant of the bearded collie, of Scotland, except as regards the tail, which, in the sheep dog, is generally a matter of amputation. The custom, it is said, originated with the drovers who

cut their tails to avoid the tax and the continued practice resulted in dogs being frequently born without tails. This is disputed by biologists, but the fact remains that Old English sheep dogs are born with and without tails even in the same litter. Three fourths of them, however, are born with tails.

He is sagacious, and with early handling, will make an excellent drovers' dog, either for cattle or sheep, being an ideal companion and having innate good manners. He is devoted to his master, an excellent guard and house dog,

and is endowed with a gentlemanly instinct for moving about a room with the least possible noise or fuss. His heavy coat is a drawback, but his comradeship is well worth the five minutes trouble of giving him a rough dry before he settles himself on your hearth-rug. In his quaint, unobtrusive way he will make himself at home in a drawing-room, railway carriage, hansom cab or on the show bench, being sensible, even tempered, picturesque and never ridiculous. He is courageous and



"KENVIL BLINKERS"

Owned by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Berryman
Succasunna, New Jersey



OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG
After Gainsborough



SHEEP DOG "DOLLY GRAY"
An English Champion

yields his love for love's sake, not as an act of submission. He gives his all, but in return expects that kindly consideration due to his allegiance. Open hearted, honest and true, his devotion is unbounded, and he is incapable of a mean action.

The pictures in this magazine of "Dolly Gray" and "Kenvil Blinkers" show us the true type of dog according to English ideas. Our judges are too much inclined to consider size rather than quality, some of the recent awards to dogs with almost greyhound heads is entirely contrary to the right type of dog. The Sheep Dog Club's scale of points says "a long narrow head is a deformity." Also that he should be absolutely free from legginess, which is so often evident in a large dog.

SOMETHING ABOUT CATS

THE *Felidæ*, or the great family of cats, contains those beasts of prey which are the most perfect in organization, attractive in appearance and terrible in destructive power. The catalogue of the great family begins with the lion (*Felis leo*) and ends with the common house cat (*Felis domestica*). Existing records seem to prove that the cat has been tamed and kept by man in a domestic state as far in the remote past as 2000 to 2500 years before the Christian era. In Egypt, which supplies us with the major part of the evidence of the cat's antiquity, the animal was of the utmost importance, being in many sections worshipped as a deity and everywhere treated with great respect. Herodotus says that nothing was more remarkable than the respect paid to their sacred animals by the Egyptians; and when a cat died every inmate of the house shaved off his eyebrows; and if a dwelling burned the cats were to be saved at every hazard. Diodorus Siculus relates that a Roman soldier once killed a cat by accident in Egypt and the people were so infuriated that the soldier had to be killed to placate the mob. This happening was when the country was under Roman dominion.

From Egypt the domestic cat was probably introduced into Italy and Greece. A fresco painting of a cat was found in Pompeii. No end of evidence could be given to prove the antiquity of the domestic cat. It is probably a fact that the original domestic cat was derived from several wild strains of *Felidæ*. In the Middle Ages, according to

Mivart, great value was set upon the cat and in certain European countries a heavy fine was imposed upon any one who killed this animal, the compensation being as much wheat as would form a pile sufficient to cover the animal to the tip of its tail when held vertically with its muzzle resting on the ground.

The domestic cat crosses readily with any or all of the wild species with which it may come into contact; and the hybrids thus produced are also fertile. Indeed the domestic cat may be said to have great gifts as a breeder. The female begins to breed at about a year old and the period of gestation is fifty-five days. Three litters a year would not be remarkable. There are many races of domestic cats, some of which are distinguished by peculiarities that are apparently restricted to certain countries only. Some of them are:—the tailless cats with lengthened hind legs, of the Isle of Man; those with truncated tails, inhabiting the Malayan Archipelago, Siam, Pegu and Burma; cats with drooping ears from China. Some races also are noted for lengthened fur, like the Angora or Persian breed. The colors of the domestic cats are numerous, consisting of black, white, striped black on a gray ground, tortoise-shell, gray, mouse color, sandy and brown. Black cats generally have yellow eyes; white ones have sometimes blue eyes, and are then usually deaf; sometimes their eyes are different in color—one blue, the other tinged with green. Tortoise-shell cats are mostly females, a male of this color being a great rarity.



PERSIAN CAT "KIM"
Owned by Mrs. Appleton, City Island, N. Y.

The actions of the domestic cat in approaching, springing upon and seizing a mouse exactly portray, on a greatly reduced scale, those of its large relative the tiger when attacking its prey in the jungle. The same graceful motions of the lithe body are seen in both creatures; and the stroke from the armed paw is delivered by both animals alike. The sense of smell in the cat is not well developed; and its chief reliance in catching prey is quick sight, astonishing rapidity of movement, together with sharp claws and teeth. As a rule the domestic cat is more attached to buildings or certain localities than to persons; but it is frequently possessed of an affectionate disposition and quickly recognizes any one from whom it has received kindness, evincing its pleasure by loud purring, and with elevated tail endeavoring to rub itself against the individual whose attention

it solicits. In its habits the cat is cleanly but it hates water.

The utility of the cat is exemplified in many ways but in none more curiously than by the fact that were there no cats there would be no clover. In "Origin of Species" Darwin explains it thus:—"Clover, in England, is fertilized by bumblebees. Field mice are very fond of the nests and combs of these insects and destroy many of them. Cats in their turn prey on field mice and keep them from undue increase; so if there were no cats, field mice would multiply so greatly that they would destroy all the bumblebees, and consequently clover from want of fertilization would become extinct."

THE OTHER SIDE OF NATURE-FAKING

WHAT about the effects of nature-faking upon the nature-faked? Only the spread of misinformation among humans has been touched upon. The real peril lies elsewhere. Inspired by the tales almost daily related of their ferocity, courage and lethal powers, the creatures of meadow, wood, and stream are coming to think themselves mightier than man. How else explain the attack last month, perpetrated by a flock of crows, upon Paul Niles of Freeport, Illinois?

According to a widely circulated despatch, the raucous birds descended, *en masse*, upon the luckless Mr. Niles, who "was knocked down and pecked about the face and eyes and beaten almost insensible." Shall we pick up our paper one day to read that the Hon. Grover Cleveland, incautiously stepping into a stream which he was whipping, had his left leg bitten off by an angry trout, or that that mighty hunter, Theodore Roosevelt, while stalking the shy and timorous grizzly, disturbed a sleeping rabbit, which dashed him to the ground with a loud roar, and fanned him to death with its ears? Our stricken fancy beholds the meadows resonant with the shrieks of helpless agriculturists, fleeing in terror from hordes of maddened butterflies, the coppices crowded with naturalists seeking refuge from infuriated toads, while the fugitive who, pursued by a rabid angleworm, is fortunate enough to escape from the perilous open into his house, finds but a momentary respite before being penned

**You can't
insure when
you are
worn out.**

**You can't
insure when
you are
dying.**

**INSURE
NOW**

**The New
Low Cost
Policy.**

**More Life
Insurance
for Less
Money.**



The longer you put it off the harder it will be. If the future of your wife, your daughters, your sons, yourself,—is to be provided for,—the best time to make that provision is NOW.

WRITE TODAY FOR RATES
The Low Cost will Surprise You.
State age, nearest birthday, and occupation.

The Prudential

Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest.

Dept. 25

HOME OFFICE: Newark, N. J.



Robinson & Campau, Architects, Grand Rapids.

Testimonials Speak for Themselves.

BOSTON, MASS.

GENTLEMEN:

After many years' experience I may candidly say that
DEXTER BROTHERS'
ENGLISH SHINGLE STAINS

are unsurpassed for their wearing qualities and artistic effects. I now use them exclusively on all shingled surfaces.

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE L. CLARK, Architect.

Write for Samples and Particulars.

DEXTER BROTHERS' COMPANY

209 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS: H. M. Hooker Co., 128 W. Washington 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. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; Klatt-Hirsch & Co., 113 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

FLO-WHITE

The selection of the finish for the walls and standing woodwork in the kitchen, pantries and bath-rooms of a residence is a detail of supreme importance to the householder. To render these sanitary is the first consideration, and to give the walls and woodwork a permanent finish and one which is suitable and pleasing to the eye is the architect's responsibility.

Flo-White, the most recent product of Chicago Varnish Company, fully meets these requirements and has aroused a very unusual interest, and wherever it is specified and used the most enthusiastic praise from client and architect. The many points of superiority of this enamel over products prepared for like uses can readily be seen.

In application it flows easily under the brush, and shows no brush-marks in drying.

Its surface is of wonderful brilliancy, and is hard and smooth like glass.

As a substitute for tile it is especially valuable applied to wainscot or entire side walls.

For Hotels, Cafés, Barber Shops, Hair-dressing and Manicure Parlors it is particularly satisfactory.

In the ideal kitchen of an ideal house, decorated and furnished by Margaret Greenleaf, the consulting decorator of Chicago Varnish Company, *Flo-White* was used over hard plaster marked off in 6-inch squares before the plaster hardened.

This little kitchen is the pride of the housewife—clean, bright and shining. Its glistening white walls and polished yellow maple floor (left in the natural color and finished with two coats of Chicago Varnish Company's *Supremis*), make an attractive setting for the brick red range with its spreading copper hood. Blue and white ware and shining long-handled frying-pans decorate the shelves.

The little casement window has diamond panes daintily hung with clear, crisp, white muslin. The whole effect is quaint and charming. Write Margaret Greenleaf for advice on the finish of the standing wood-work of your house; she will recommend a complete color scheme illustrated by samples if you send your plans. No charge whatever is made for the service if you are using *Chicago Varnish Company's* materials, as this offer is made by the *Company* only to their customers.

35 DEARBORN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO VARNISH CO. 36 VESEY STREET
NEW YORK CITY

GILSON Gasoline Engine and Pumping Jack

JACKS TO FIT ANY STYLE PUMP.

\$70.00 Complete. Every country home supplied with our system always has water. Will run ice cream freezer, churn, washing machine, etc., etc.

SEND FOR
CATALOG
ALL SIZES



GILSON

MFG. CO., 424 Park St., Pt. Washington, Wis.

AMERICAN NURSERY COMPANY

COMBINING

FRED'K W. KELSEY, New York City.
F. & F. NURSERIES, Springfield, N. J.
BLOODGOOD NURSERIES, Flushing, L. I.
N. J. & L. I. NURSERIES.

HUNDREDS OF ACRES:

Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses,
Herbaceous Plants, Vines, etc.

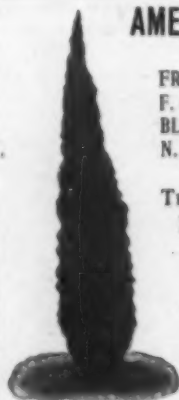
Everything for country estates, parks
and cemeteries.

Beautiful 1908 catalogue now ready.
Consultation and inspection invited.

COMPLETE ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Sales Department:

150 Broadway New York



up in a corner and trampled to a pulp by his own domestic water-bugs!—*Collier's Weekly*.

PURE BRED AND HALF BRED MORGANS

Statesville, N. C., Feb. 14, 1908

DEAR MR. SPEED: Two or three months ago you wrote a very interesting article in *HOUSE AND GARDEN* on the subject of the Morgan horse. We have some friends here who are interested in Morgan horses, and we think about four of these might be sold here.

Now, according to our understanding there are two or three types of this horse, one of which is a very small horse and is known more as the old-fashioned Morgan, and we believe is full-blooded. Now, the other types referred to, according to our understanding are about half bred, are larger and have more speed.

Our friends here who are interested in Morgan horses want horses who are nice roadsters, and who are also able to walk rapidly under saddle and have a good canter. While the idea would be to use them principally for roadsters still they should be saddle-broken and be able to walk and canter. We, of course, understand that they do not show the fancy gaits like the Kentucky saddle horse, but if they would walk rapidly and canter easily they would be perfectly satisfactory.

Is not the old-fashioned Morgan very small and more like a pony? Their powers of endurance, we understand, are great and they are also, we believe, stylish and have fine action.

One of our friends interested in Morgan horses is a doctor and he would buy a pair if suitable horses could be found.

What type of Morgan horse would you recommend, and will you be so good as to put us in touch with some reliable breeders or dealers located in different parts of the country? Do you think there is any special advantage in going to Vermont for these horses? We know they originated there but think they are now being bred in different parts of the country.

Now, what type of Morgan horse would you recommend for general all around purposes—the old-fashioned Morgan or the half bred horse?

Won't you please tell us the publishers of your new book "The Horse in America."

If you will write us fully about this horse matter it will be highly appreciated, and we know you can give us reliable and unbiased advice. We have been corresponding with a gentleman in Rutland by the name of R. W. Goodrich, who tells us the type of Morgan horse in his section is not pure bred but came through "Black Hawk," "Daniel Lambert" and his sons.

Any information you will give us about this matter will be greatly appreciated.
G. E. FRENCH.

Answer: I unquestionably prefer the pure bred Morgan. There was a portrait of one in the March number of HOUSE AND GARDEN. While the Morgan is not large, he is not small as he is blockily built and has good weight. What are called Morgans are bred in many parts of the country but there are few of the purely bred outside of Vermont. The United States Government is not breeding the pure Morgan but is attempting to restore the type by the same method used to destroy it. Morgan horses are excellent under the saddle, but horseback riding is not much practiced in Vermont at this time, so few of the horses there are trained under the saddle.

HOUSING THE AUTOMOBILE

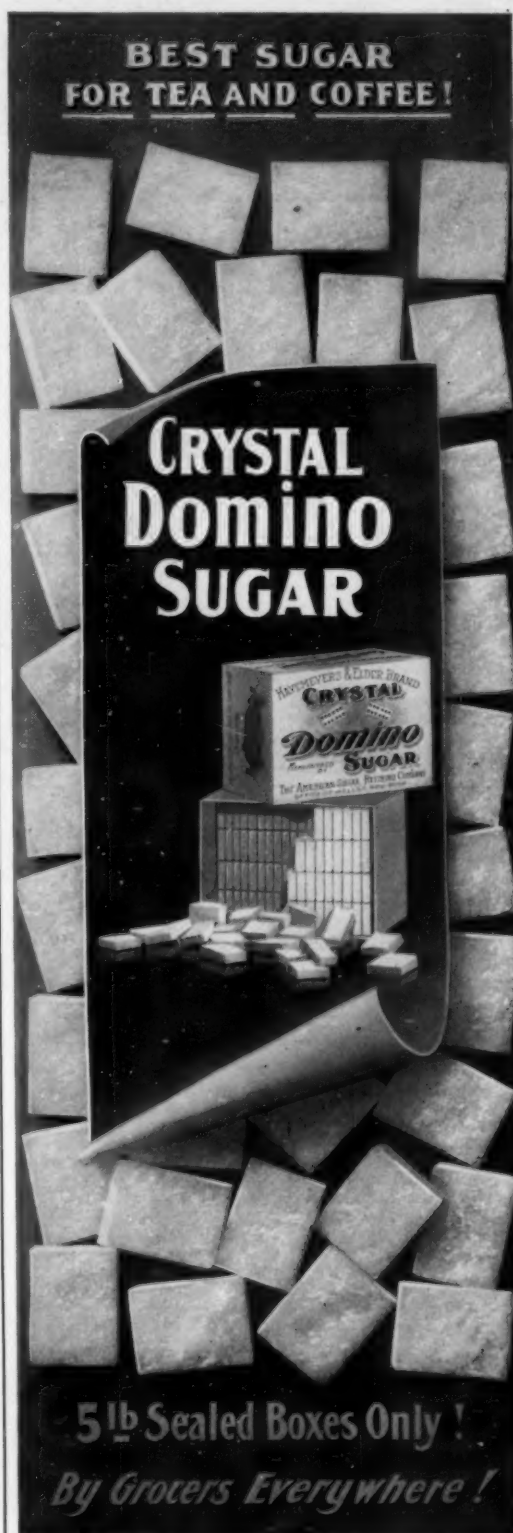
(Continued from page 174.)

fireproof, and are an aid to quick building.

An ideal garage for two large touring cars should be about twenty feet wide and twenty-five feet long. This will allow room to turn the cars and to walk around them. It should have large double doors each five feet wide, which swing inward and back against the front walls where they will be out of the way when opened.

The proper equipment would consist of a wash rack with overhead washing machine, a suitable drain to carry off waste water and gasoline, a sunken gasoline tank outside the building with a gasoline pump inside. The building should have at least four large windows, so that it can be aired and quickly cleared of foul smoke and gasoline vapors. Coils of steam pipe or hot water pipe two or three feet above the

**BEST SUGAR
FOR TEA AND COFFEE!**



**CRYSTAL
Domino
SUGAR**

5 lb Sealed Boxes Only!
By Grocers Everywhere!

**Hot Water
When You Want It**

No lighting of fires—no coaxing the kitchen range—no waiting for the kitchen boiler to "get busy"—no scant supply of hot water—no muddy or rusty water—no trouble of any kind if you have a

RUUD
**Automatic
Gas Water Heater**

You merely turn any hot water faucet in the house and in ten seconds the water comes with a rush—clean and sizzling hot. As long as the faucet is open the hot water doesn't give out, for the RUUD Heater is inexhaustible. Think of having an unlimited supply of hot water in the laundry, kitchen and bathroom with no fires to watch. Easy to attach in your basement to pipes already installed.

Our free book explains it all. Write for it, and for names of families in your own town who use the RUUD.

**RUUD MFG. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
DEPT. F.
(Branches Everywhere)**



M. & M. PORTABLE HOUSES

**Special Open Air Cottages for Tuberculosis Patients
Summer Cottages, Automobile Houses, Children's
Play Houses, Hunters' Cabins,
Photograph Galleries, Etc.**

Made by automatic machinery where the wood grows. Better built and better looking than you can have constructed at home and at much less cost. Wind and water tight. Artistic in design. Constructed on the Unit System. (Panels interchangeable.) Houses shipped complete in every detail. Can be erected and ready for occupancy from 6 to 24 hours after arrival at destination, according to size of house.

**NO NAILS,
NO CARPENTERS**

**NO STRIKES,
NO WORRY.**

Everything fits. Any one can erect them. Write to-day for catalogue. Tell us what you want and we will give you a delivered price at once. Please enclose 2c stamp in your inquiry for Handsome, Illustrated Catalogue.

MERSON & MORLEY COMPANY

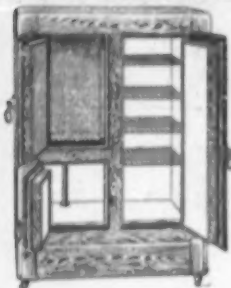


**THE ORIGINAL
AND
RELIABLE**

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

400 Broadway, Saginaw, Mich.

Leonard Cleanable Porcelain Lined Refrigerators



EXCEL ALL OTHERS

The porcelain lining is real porcelain fused on sheet steel and indestructible. This means a sweet, clean refrigerator at all times. The doors are air-tight, which prevents sweat and mould.

There is a constant and automatic circulation of pure, cold, dry air. Patent interior construction makes it impossible for water to ruin the woodwork. Cabinet work, finish and design are up to high Grand Rapids standard.

This style 23 x 21 x 48.
Polished Oak, Round Corners,
Quartersawn Panels.

\$33.00

Delivered as below.

YOUR ICE BILLS CUT IN HALF

There are 9 walls to preserve the ice (see cut below). Price 1/3 less than tile or glass lining and the refrigerator is better. For sale by the best dealers or shipped direct from the factory. 30 days trial. Freight prepaid as far as the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Beware of imitations made of white paint.

Write for free sample of porcelain lining and catalogue showing 30 other styles and prices.

G. R. REFRIGERATOR CO., 32 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich.



MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

"A SAFE HIT"

When Mennen's was first introduced it made a hit immediately, and was then and is now specially recommended by physicians everywhere as perfectly pure and safe. It has proven a summer necessity, a boon for comfort of old and young.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

prevents and relieves Chapping, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, and all skin troubles of summer. After bathing and shaving it is delightful; in the nursery, indispensable.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1938. Serial No. 1563. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets.

The Box that Lox



VARNISH ENAMEL

FRENCH'S

ESTABLISHED 1844

PHILADELPHIA

U. S. A.

"RELIABILITY"

"DURABILITY"

LINCRUSTA WALTON

Greatest Relief Decoration

SEE NEW DESIGNS

REDUCED PRICES

FR. BECK & CO.

7th Ave. and 29th St.
NEW YORK CITY

BRANCHES:

CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON
CLEVELAND



Putting the Car in Commission

When you put your car "in commission," you want it to "stay put." Good lubrication is almost the first requirement. Avoidance of carbon deposits is of prime necessity. Both are accomplished by the use of ZEROLENE, the new friction-proof, trouble proof, carbon-proof oil. This oil is produced in only one place in the world.

ZEROLENE

Auto-Lubricating Oil

is made in only one grade. This one grade works perfectly in every type of gasoline engine, in both summer and winter. Leaves practically no carbon deposit, and keeps cylinders and spark plugs clean.

Sealed cans with non-refilling spout protect against substitution of inferior oils. Also put up in barrels for garage trade. Sold by dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

RED CEDAR CHEST GUARANTEED "Moth Proof"

Our old fashion Treasure or Dowry Chest is an ideal wedding or birthday gift; a work of art and a jewel of utility. Made throughout of Fragrant Southern Red Cedar, heavily bound and finished in copper. Sent direct from factory to home for approval, freight paid both ways. We also make many other styles of chests and box couches.



Write at once for pictures and prices. Dept. 42
Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Statesville, N. C.

floor will be out of the way and will furnish sufficient heat.

The repair shop can be located at one side. An ideal equipment is a work bench with necessary hand tools, a lathe, a drill press and an emery wheel. With these almost any ordinary repair job can be done by a man of mechanical bent. If an electric motor is installed, a power pump and compressed air tank will be found valuable, as the compressed air can be used not only for inflating tires but for cleaning the machinery and upholstery of the car. An equipment of this sort would probably represent an investment of \$1,800.

Horse stables can be easily converted into garages without a great deal of expense. The first consideration is to tear out all the stalls and get as much clear floor space as possible. It is money well spent if posts or other supports can possibly be removed and other ways devised of placing supports to bear the strain. A garage should by all means have a cement floor; a wooden one is dangerous, as it may easily take fire if gasoline is spilled on it. The washing arrangements for carriages will do equally well for the automobile, while the feed bins may be cleaned out and used for storage purposes.

In all garages it is well if possible to have a track suspended from the ceiling on which a block and tackle can be placed so that the body of the car can be raised and shifted to one side or any heavy piece of machinery removed. Where this is not possible, heavy hooks set into the walls or beams at the corners of the room can be used to advantage.

In general, it may be said that any ordinary building of sufficient height can be renovated and made to serve for the storage of an automobile, often at a very low cost, but in most cases it will be found necessary or desirable to build a garage especially for the purpose; and while there is no limit to the expense to which one can go in having a stone, brick or concrete garage designed and built, a structure that will serve all reasonable requirements can be built for the housing of one or two cars at small expense in one of the ways mentioned. And the man who cares for his own car or has it cared for under his personal supervision will derive the greatest success and pleasure out of automobiling.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH

(Continued from page 176.)

THE GARDEN

must have a necessary supply of air about the roots. Constant stirring of the soil is the only means of permitting the supply of oxygen to reach the plant roots. By the same action noxious gases are permitted to escape, given off by the plants. The cultivation of the soil not only admits air to the roots of the plants, but it makes the soil more porous and therefore the more capable of the absorption of water.

The fact that the root of a plant is absorbent for food or water only at the tip, for a small fraction of an inch from the tip, the necessity for water and food reaching that part becomes apparent.

Plants must feed; they must have proper food, and receive it regularly if they are to thrive. Shredded cow manure appears to meet all the requirements, but in using it the gardener must keep in mind the fact that it is at once available and that it is about 300 per cent stronger than that gathered ordinarily from the barn. Bone meal and crushed bones make lasting fertilizers, but the pulverized or shredded manure is more rapid in action.

Give flowers proper and pleasant surroundings; just such as an individual wants to be at his best. In selecting places for the beds, select parts of the yard where the best sun is available, especially the morning sun. Do not put a bed under the dripping roof and expect the plants to accomplish that which no form of nature can do—prosper under such conditions.

In all probability the lawn needs some attention now. The winter coating of manure should be raked off in order to remove any undissolved portions or lumps which would show unsightly and obstruct the free actions of the mower.

If there are any bare spots showing up, they should now be re-sodded or seeded in order that the grass can get rooted before the weather gets warm. Get the mower in order, for its active use must be commenced at an early date.

Your Country Cottage

should be made to harmonize with nature and fit into the landscape, by staining it with the soft, artistic colors of

Cabot's Shingle Stains

Cheap, handsome, preservative and lasting, as proved by over twenty years' use from Bar Harbor to San Diego, from Jamaica to Hawaii.

Samples of stained wood and color chart sent free on request

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Sole Manufacturers,

141 Milk Street Boston, Mass.

Agents at all Central Points

Cabot's Sheathing Quilt—for warm houses



E. M. A. Machado, Architect, Boston



How "High Standard" Paint Saves Painter's Time

YOU can't figure that this-much White Lead, and that-much Linseed-Oil, make a gallon of paint. You've got to figure-in the Painter's time—the mixing—

And a good Painter's time is worth from 40c to 70c or more an hour.

Now, the Painter mixes by-rule-of-thumb, by judgment, by guess—he thins and he thickens until he thinks it's right—but he never gets two batches quite alike—

And he mixes by hand—that's necessarily slow—and Painters' time you know, soon counts-up in cost—

And hand-mixing can't be thorough—Can't thoroughly combine the pigment and oil—

There'll be drops of oil and particles of pigment that haven't united.

The result is a mixture that won't work right under the brush—runs heavy here and light there—It takes the Painter longer to put-on that kind of paint—More Painter's time for you to pay for—

High-priced Painter's-time that you can save by using

Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint

It's a paint that's all-ready-for-the-brush—It's ground by special paint-grinding machinery.

Ground and reground—first the dry pigments—then in oil—then in more oil—

Until all the paint-pigment is thoroughly combined with the oil—Until every minute drop of the liquid holds in solution its share of paint-pigment—And that's the best paint.

That kind of paint—"High Standard" Paint—works right—"runs" smooth-and-even—"spreads" better—covers more surface—takes less Painter's time to put it on—And you get a better painting-job.

And "High Standard" Paint lasts from five to six years or more—That's two to four years longer than any cheap paint will last.

There's a "High Standard" Paint, Enamel and Varnish for every purpose—On every can there's a "Little Blue Flag"—your protection.

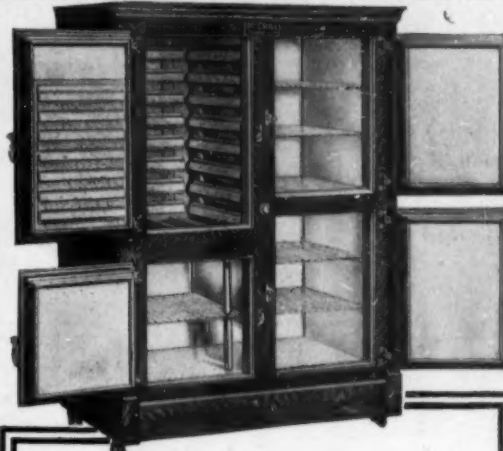
Write for our free Booklet—"Attractive Homes, and How to Make Them."

The Lowe Brothers Company

Paintmakers—Varnishmakers

450-456 E. Third St., Dayton, Ohio

New York Chicago Kansas City



Cut Down Your Ice Bills

You buy a refrigerator once in a lifetime—you buy ice every day. The walls of McCray Refrigerators are scientifically built so that they will keep the cold air in and the hot air out. They therefore use much less ice than others, and soon pay for themselves, besides keeping all provisions pure and in fresh condition.

McCray Refrigerators

are thoroughly insulated with mineral wool, the best insulating material known, and have the McCray Patent System of Refrigeration which insures a perfect circulation of pure, dry, cold air. They are lined with White Opal Glass, Porcelain Tile, White Enamel or Odorless White Wood, and are the cleanest, sweetest, driest, most sanitary refrigerators made. No zinc is ever used in their construction, as zinc forms oxides that poison milk and other food and is very dangerous.

Let us tell you how easy it is to have a McCray arranged to be iced from the outside, thus keeping the iceman out of the house.

McCray Refrigerators are made in all sizes, ready for immediate shipment, and are Built-to-Order for all purposes. Every refrigerator is positively guaranteed to give lasting satisfaction.

Send Us This Coupon

Ask for catalog No. 23 for Residences; No. 47 for Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants; No. 65 for Grocers; No. 58 for Meat Markets, or No. 71 for Florists. They are the best refrigerator catalogs published.

McCray Refrigerator Co.

694 Mill Street, Kendallville, Ind.

Branches in all principal cities.

McCray Refrigerator Company,

694 Mill Street, Kendallville, Indiana.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your free Catalog of McCray Refrigerators.

Name.....

Street.....

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

This is a Really SAFE Refrigerator

THE HEALTH of yourself and family is in danger if you use most other refrigerators than The Monroe.

Because The Monroe is the only solid porcelain refrigerator. It can be kept thoroughly, spotlessly, germlessly clean.

Most other refrigerators have cracks and corners which cannot be cleaned. Here particles of food collect and breed germs by the millions. These germs get into your food and make it poison, and the family suffers from no traceable cause.

The Monroe Refrigerator has no cracks or sharp corners.

The interior is made of one piece of seamless porcelain ware an inch thick (construction patented) with every corner rounded.

The Monroe can be sterilized and rendered germlessly clean in every part in an instant by simply wiping it out

with a cloth wrung from hot water. This is not true of most refrigerators—no matter what is claimed by the makers.

This is why The Monroe is installed in the best flats and apartments, occupied by people who care—and why The Monroe is found today in a large majority of the very best homes in the United States.

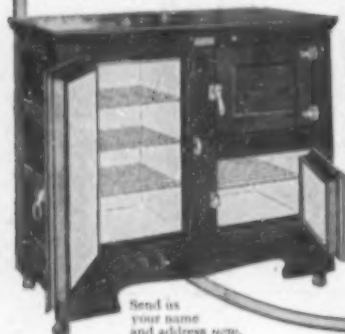
And it's why you should have The Monroe in your home—for the sake of knowing your food is clean, and to protect the family's health at the same time. See, in your own interest, read carefully our liberal offer below:

The "Monroe"

Is Sent to You, Anywhere, on

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Lowest Factory Prices. We Pay the Freight.



NOTE—
You cannot buy a Monroe Refrigerator or anything like it from any dealer or agent. We sell direct to you, and to you we are directly responsible.

Send us your name and address now.

Write today for The Monroe Catalog. Pick out the size and style refrigerator you wish to try, at the same time convince us in your own way that you are entitled to enjoy our trust and confidence and we'll send it to you at once, all freight prepaid. You'll not be under any obligation to keep it unless you want to. When the refrigerator comes, use it and test it in your own home in your own way for 60 days. Then decide whether you wish to keep it or not. Remember, all the risk and expense are ours, not yours. We could not afford to make this liberal offer unless we knew positively that you'd find every claim true and would keep The Monroe after the trial was over.

MONROE REFRIGERATOR CO., Station O, Cincinnati, Ohio



Period lighting fixtures from classic to modern.

Every detail carefully developed in a most complete line for your inspection.

Architects' designs carefully executed. Sketches submitted on request.



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



Entrance Gates

Simple, dignified, unpretentious and efficient, these gates show how good an effect may be accomplished at a modern outlay.

We make fences for every purpose—Iron Railings—Entrance Gates—Wire and Iron Fences for Lawns, Gardens, Stock Paddocks, Poultry Runs, Dog Kennels, etc.

Send for Illustrated Catalog.

Anchor Post Iron Works

43 Park Row

New York City

SPEAR'S

New Cooking Range New Warm Air Distributors
Open Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal
Special Stoves for Laundry, Stable, Greenhouse, etc.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Systems

There are many reasons why you should have only Spear's Heating and Cooking appliances—the most modern, efficient, and economical—In Your Country Home

Write to-day for further information and estimates

Hotels and Institutions receive special attention

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.

1014-16 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE EDITOR'S TALKS

(Continued from page 177.)

to dye my draperies a rich red and have the same color in plush for a table cover to use during the day when the table is not set. I had thought also of buying a fern dish of porcelain or majolica ware, something in red flowers and green leaves, or several shades of green and brown, such as the majolica ware comes in. I can buy a new rug for the floor if this can be obtained for \$35.00. The room will require one in size nine by twelve. I have Nottingham lace curtains at my windows; these extend to the floor as do the over-draperies. I have noticed that you advise curtains to the sill. What would you suggest here? I can turn the Nottingham lace curtains over at the top and thus save cutting them.

"I have neglected to say that the woodwork of the room is walnut in a rather dark shade of brown and shows no varnish. I could have this finished with a gloss varnish if you think best."

We suggested to the writer that she have her tan colored door curtains dyed a shade of dull rich blue which harmonizes particularly well with tans and browns. To introduce blue as the dominant color in this room would be more satisfactory than if the red were used, particularly as the room is of southern exposure and very well lighted.

It was recommended that the Nottingham curtains be removed, and curtains of ecru net run on small brass rods by a casing at the top and hung next the glass, be substituted. These curtains should extend only to the sill and be finished with a three inch hem. As this material is 108 inches wide and ninety cents a yard, it can be split, the selvage edges used at the back, the front edge finished by a very narrow hem neatly made. The over-draperies can also be reserved for some other room and curtains of blue flax or coarse linen at \$1.00 a yard be substituted. The lower edge of these curtains should be worked with heavy cotton floss (of an ecru shade) in conventional design.

For the table cover, ecru flax exactly matching the color of the paper should be used. If the top of the table is sufficiently good to have a portion of it exposed, we advise a scarf for the center

about three-fourths of a yard in width, this to be finished with a hem-stitched border three inches in width, the hem-stitching done in blue, the color of the over-draperies. Instead of the porcelain dish, a shallow brass bowl of flaring edge and flat bottom was recommended and could be purchased for \$2.50. This should set on a small teakwood stand four inches in height, making an attractive center piece. In this bowl should be placed a sectional flower holder. These are made from twisted lead ribbon two inches wide and come in various sizes; one having from about six to eight openings, is most satisfactory.

In each section can be thrust the stem of some upright and rather formal looking leaves and flowers such as narcissus or flags or tulips, any of this type of flower or greenery is acceptable. This holds the stems in water and in an upright position, apparently springing from the center of the bowl.

We heartily advised her against the purchase of any pictures, as in a room of this character such decoration is not essential. It was suggested that one of the deep windows be fitted with three sh lves to hold ferns and blooming plants. A rug, the best grade of Brussels could be bought for less than \$30.00 and should show a small close pattern in colors of ecru, dull blue and brown. This would serve to bring the entire color scheme of the room into harmony. A screen with dull blue Japanese grass-cloth covering the three folding leaves and with large brass headed tacks as its only decoration, would give a finishing touch to a most attractive and livable room. The woodwork should be left in the dull finish she was advised.

In working out this room, she was told first, to find the rug, after that, the flax or linen for her over-draperies, and the grass-cloth for the screen. This secured, she should visit the best dyeing house in her locality and supply them with a small piece of the curtain material on which to experiment as well as a piece of the linen for color sample. She will undoubtedly be able to secure the desired tone and the mass of blue of the door curtains will be most effective. We furnished her with the address of a decorative company from whom she obtained the brass bowl and teakwood stand with the flower holder and several other brass and copper bits for her room.



Ask Your Dealer For Alabastine

You can make your home brighter, more cheerful and more sanitary by decorating the walls with Alabastine, and you will then have the most artistic of all backgrounds for your pictures and furnishings. The soft velvety Alabastine tints are both dainty and restful.

You can have your entire home decorated in one harmonious color scheme, carrying out your individual taste and ideas in each room, and making the walls blend perfectly with the woodwork, rugs and furniture.

You can avoid the dirt and bother of kalsomine, the sameness of wall-paper patterns and the unsanitary condition that invariably follows their use, by having your home decorated with

Alabastine The Sanitary Wall Coating

Alabastine is less expensive than wall-paper and far more satisfactory than kalsomine. It will neither fade, rub off nor scale, and it affords no breeding place for insects or disease germs. Anyone can apply Alabastine with a flat wall brush. Alabastine comes in sixteen tints and white. These tints can be intermixed to form an endless variety of shades.

Alabastine can also be used in relief work—raised decorative motifs—effects that cannot otherwise be obtained. Alabastine hardens and becomes a part of the wall itself. You can therefore apply a new tint right over the old Alabastine, without washing and scraping, as is necessary when wall-paper or kalsomine has been used, or is used again.

Alabastine is sold in carefully sealed and properly labeled packages at 50c for white and 65c for tints, by all Paint, Drug, Hardware and General Stores. See that the name "Alabastine" is on each package before it is opened either by yourself or the painter.

Send 10c in coin or U. S. stamps for the book "Dainty Wall Decorations," which contains complete plans in color for decorating homes, churches and school houses in dainty Alabastine tints. Sample tint cards and descriptive circulars mailed free on request.

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

SOMETHING NEW

With the article "Housing the Automobile" *HOUSE AND GARDEN* is taking up a feature of interest to the suburban and country housekeeper. The suggestions made in the article are eminently practical, the garages illustrated being the most inexpensive of their kind.—*New York Commercial*, April 4, 1908.

The John C. Winston Co.,

Publishers



If You Don't Know Just How
to plan your cottage grounds, nor how to make a short two years bring forth a perfect wealth of shrubbery and bloom, nor what to plant nor how, nor whose advice to ask, why: write to ME. I'll TELL YOU what you wish to know.
NOW'S JUST THE TIME
J. WOODWARD MANNING, Reading, Mass.



THE BROUGHTON SELF-CLOSING BASIN COCKS HAVE
BEEN IN USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MANY OF
THE LARGEST HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN
THE UNITED STATES ARE EQUIPPED WITH THESE
GOODS. :::: MADE IN BRASS, NICKEL OR SILVER
PLATED, AND IN SOLID SILVER-METAL. ::::

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

Manufactured only by

E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co.

SPRINGFIELD: MASSACHUSETTS

WORKS AT BRIGHTWOOD

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges

Nothing equals them for
hanging doors either in

**Big Public Buildings or
Private Dwellings**

Two will frequently take the place of three
ordinary hinges, and their action is noise-
less and perfect. Made in Wrought
Bronze and Steel.

THE STANLEY WORKS

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



THE Velvet Grip
THE CUSHION RUBBER BUTTON
THE BUTTONS ARE MOULDED FROM BEST GRADE RUBBER
HOSE SUPPORTER
WORN ALL OVER THE WORLD
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
BY BUTTONS MADE OF WOOD
PAINTED OR COLORED TO
IMITATE RUBBER
THIS GUARANTY COUPON-IN YELLOW
IS ATTACHED THIS WAY TO EVERY PAIR OF THE GENUINE—BE SURE IT'S THERE
Sample Pair, Mercorized 25c., Silk 50c.
Mailed on receipt of price
GEORGE FROST COMPANY, Makers
BOSTON
THE BUTTONS AND LOOPS ARE LICENSED FOR USE ON THIS HOSE SUPPORTER ONLY.

USEFUL HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WICKER FURNITURE coated with Mahogany, Ox-Blood Red, Malachite Green or Gloss White Jap-a-lac, looks better than new.

WATER PIPES, furnace fronts, radiators, hot water tanks and iron fences are preserved and beautified with the use of Jap-a-lac. Use the Gold, Aluminum, Dead Black or Brilliant Black.

PICTURE FRAMES, candelabra, gas fixtures, lamps, etc., given a coat of Gold, Aluminum or Dead Black Jap-a-lac, are renewed almost beyond belief;—the Dead Black produces that beautiful wrought-iron effect.

OLD AUTOMOBILES, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc., Jap-a-lac-ed with either Brilliant Black, Red, Green or Empire Blue, look 100% better, and are given new life. The cost is nominal, and the work can be done by an inexperienced person.

JAP-A-LAC is a household necessity, and can be used in a hundred and one ways, from "cellar to garret", and is especially adapted for finishing old or new floors and woodwork. Ask your paint dealer.

Perfect Water Supply Service for your Country or Suburban Home. Send for our 64 page catalogue No. 44. See our advertisement in April issue. **KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.**, Kewanee, Illinois.

AMERICAN HARDY RHODODENDRONS

The Right Way to Grow Them.
Just Published. FREE.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Owner, Salem, Mass.
Highlands Nursery 3800 ft. elevation in the Carolina Mountains, and Salem Branch Nursery.

Frequently—following the strenuous spring cleaning and process of elimination which so often accompanies it, there comes a reaction against the stern resolve to do without, rather than have useless, unbeautiful articles of furniture, and so-called decoration in our houses.

It is, however, a wise woman who refrains from returning to its place between the curtains of the parlor windows the unstable brass stand, the onyx top of which is deemed unsafe to hold even a valued book, the porcelain lamp with high colored floral decoration or the figured over-draperies which she has always felt conflicted violently with her wall-paper. To replace these by degrees is possible to any housewife and to have only things which are useful, suitable and therefore beautiful, about one insures an attractive and livable home.

Simple lamps of under glazed pottery in dull greens and blues, can be purchased for less than \$5.00 and as was told in last month's talk, it is a very easy matter to make attractive shades for these. The color selected for the shade should be found in either wall-paper, rugs or draperies of the room. For instance, if the wall covering is of two-toned brown, with underlying yellow tones, the lamp-shade should be made from orange colored thin silk. A cushion cover or two should show the same shade and a rug of Brussels or Wilton could easily be found introducing dull orange in its coloring. If Oriental rugs are used, this peculiar orange color is frequently found in them.

If harmony with the wall covering which clashed with the figured draperies is under consideration, the new draperies should be a plain fabric of quiet tone. For certain living-rooms of the house a coarsely woven material somewhat resembling burlap but much heavier in quality, is much favored now. This is sold under the trade name of arras cloth. It comes in excellent colors, is fifty inches wide and sells for \$1.25. This may be used for door curtains and for large windows as over-draperies.

CORRESPONDENCE

TREATMENT FOR CRACKED WALLS

I am living in an old house in which the walls are badly cracked although in no danger of cracking further. I do not feel it would be wise to paper these.

Is there any material I can use which will be stronger than paper? I do not care for the rough surface of burlap. I should like something showing a good color as I wish to make my rooms attractive with as little expense as possible.

Answer: There is a material for filling in cracks in the walls which you can obtain from the address I am sending you. This should be used before any covering is put on your wall. If you desire to cover them with a material which will hold as well as burlap, I would suggest a fabric which is like buckram in effect. It is very strong and has an attractive surface, one which is not entirely smooth, but nearly smooth. This comes in a good selection of colors and also in white and can be tinted with water color or oils, if a color other than the shades to be obtained is desired.

REGARDING REFRIGERATORS

I live in a small apartment and find it necessary to place my refrigerator in my dining-room. Can you suggest any kind that I can buy which will not be an objectionable piece of furniture? That is, which need not necessarily look like a refrigerator. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for reply.

Answer: We have sent you by mail the address of a firm from whom you can obtain very satisfactory refrigerators. While these show clearly in appearance for what they are intended, they are much more satisfactory than one of more pretentious exterior could be. As the refrigerator is so important a factor in the health and comfort of a family, I would suggest that you use one of the kind recommended. A three or four leaf screen can be used in front of this, even in the smallest apartment. Select a screen, the frame of which matches the woodwork of your dining-room and fill in the panels with burlap of the same color as your wall-paper.

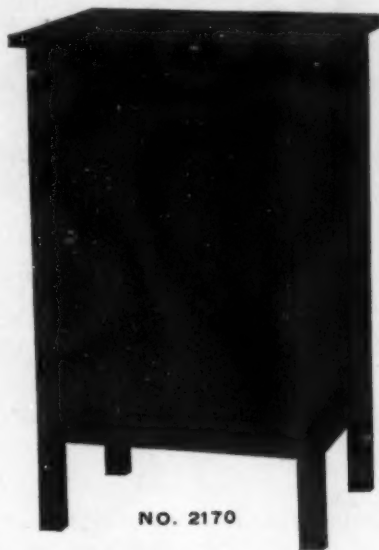
SUITABLE TABLE COVERS

I wish to find something in a silk or silk and wool brocade from which I can make myself a table cover to use on my dining-table between meals. I would like something without fringe if possible. I have tried to find a brocade material

Cottage Music Cabinet

(A Suggestion)

**Our Specialty is
Cottage Furniture**



ADAPTED to shore and country houses. Can be obtained unfinished or stained to suit the purchaser, and individual tastes may be gratified.

A request will bring pictures of 200 distinctive patterns.

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

William Leavens & Co. Manufacturers 32 Canal St.
Boston, Mass.



METAL GARDEN ORNAMENTS

Lawn and Park Fountains
Drinking Fountains
Railings and Entrance Gates
Gas and Electric Light Posts and Lamps
Stable and Cattle House Fittings
Flower Vases in Cast Iron and Bronze
Statuary Settees and Chairs
Tree Guards

We issue separate Catalogue of each of the above which will be sent upon request.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works
Ornamental Dept.
Fifth Ave. & 17th St. New York

HAVE A GREENHOUSE



If only a lean-to against a garden wall. You can grow grapes, flowers or vegetables, whichever you like. Now is the time to build. Send for our greenhouse booklet.

HITCHINGS & COMPANY

1170 Broadway, New York



Russwin Hardware

Lancaster Design

School Elizabethan

Booklet of designs will
be furnished on request

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

No. 26 West Twenty-Sixth Street, New York No. 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

SANITAS

THE WASHABLE WALL COVERING

Look behind your pictures where the paper is fresh. Even good wall paper fades so rapidly that pictures once hung cannot be changed.

SPRING is here—it is re-papering time. Don't use wall paper and be disappointed again. Use SANITAS—the wall covering which has the beauty of fine wall paper and *keeps it*. SANITAS is sun-proof and cannot fade. SANITAS is water-proof—all soiled places can be wiped away with a damp cloth.

Write to our special Department of Home Decoration. State which rooms you desire to decorate and receive, free, special samples and suggestive sketches of clever new interior treatments. *Write today.*

Dept. 9, 320 Broadway

NEW YORK CITY



WIPE OFF THE DIRT



You can have the cheerful rays of sunlight in your rooms all winter by building one of our **Brick Open Fireplace Mantels**. Send for our catalogue. Address

PHILADELPHIA & BOSTON FACE BRICK COMPANY
165 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS., Dept. 46

such as you have mentioned in these columns, but have not been successful in finding anything wide enough and I do not like the idea of a seam down the center.

Answer: The material from which table covers are made, such as you desire, can be secured from shops where upholstery materials are carried. There are a number of places where one can secure the sample lengths. These are fifty inches square and have a selvage all around. We will take pleasure in sending you the prices of these materials and the address from whom you can obtain the goods. Table covers made from these lengths, should be trimmed about with a gold galloon or a gimp showing the same colors as the brocade, or sometimes a narrow moss fringe—less than an inch in width—is preferred.

EXTERIOR COLOR FOR A HOUSE

I am building a house of eleven rooms, the upper story of which is shingled, the lower story is of rough clinker brick. I do not wish to stain the shingles but would like them painted. Will you suggest the color and also advise me what paint to use?

Answer: Paint your shingles a shade of dull red, a trifle less dark in tone than the clinker brick. I am sending you the address of a manufacturer from whom you can obtain this color. The paints made by these people are absolutely good, and while they are not the cheapest, as far as first cost is concerned, it is much more economical to use a paint of this quality than one of cheaper grade, as a good paint lasts very much longer. Stain the shingles of your roof, either gray or moss green. I am sending you also the address of a firm from whom you can obtain samples of shingles showing the color.

COVERING FOR BATH-ROOM WALLS

I am anxious to use something on the walls of my bath-room as a covering. I do not wish the glazed paper. This room has a tile wainscot five feet in height. What would you suggest and should I paint the ceiling?

Answer: I take pleasure in sending you some samples of a washable wall

covering which will, I know, be satisfactory. I send samples with both dull and glazed surface. This material, you will see, is printed on strong muslin and is durable. It is readily cleaned. Paint or tint your ceiling the ivory white of background.

HEATING THE HOME

Will you advise me as to the best method and the best plan to install for heating my residence which is now being planned. I appeal to you feeling that your extensive experience will be valuable to me.

Answer: I am sending you the address of several firms who can supply you with literature in regard to heating your house, also estimates. Any one of the methods recommended will be satisfactory to you as we are very careful to advise only such as we know have been tried for years under varying conditions giving the best possible results.

GARDEN CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 178.)

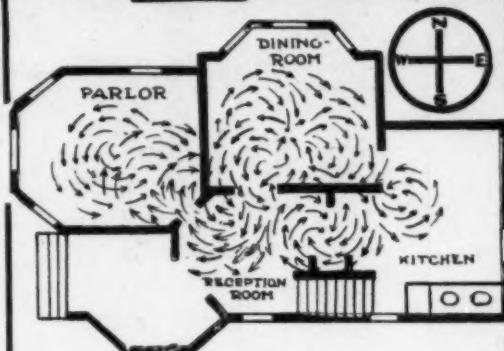
hundred and fifty feet deep. We have made a lattice in front a little way, about six feet high. Now what would you have over this screen?

Mrs. G. W. B.

The first thing to do is to root out all the remains of the old grape vines, and renew the fertility of the soil. Carting away part and bringing in virgin soil from a pasture, and adding to it some well decayed manure, would be the ideal course to pursue. The removal of one foot in depth in the space required would do, but the more the better. At the posts, where you plant, have at least nine square feet well prepared, digging it at least two feet deep. The deeper it is dug, the more luxuriant the growth will be.

When you obtain your roses, or any vine used, it is best to cut them back to within one foot of the base, and depend entirely upon new canes for future embellishment. You will have much better effect the second year than if left uncut. If you desire to hasten the bushy effect, plant two roses at each post, cutting one back as above suggested and cutting all canes but one of the stronger plant.

Will this be the way with YOUR new House?



Here's a plain sketch to illustrate a point. Study the course the arrows take.

They show the usual distribution of heat in houses where poor sheathing is used.

Note the failure of this heat to reach the exposed walls of the rooms because of draughts that filter through cheap sheathing paper, impossible to change once the house is built.

NEPONSET SHEATHING PAPER Keeps Houses Warm

Don't be argued into using rosin papers and cheap tarred felts—they split open and let in dampness and draughts. Insist on NEPONSET waterproof sheathing paper—see that it's used—it soon earns its cost in the coal it saves.

Write our special Department of Building Counsel for free samples and advice on *any* building subject. We are helping many and can help you. Write *now*.



Building Counsel Dep't

F. W. BIRD & SON

(Established 1817)

East Walpole, Mass.

Canadian Factory & Office: Hamilton, Ont.

PAROID—The famous Ready Roofing for all classes of buildings. Contains no tar—is highly fire-resisting. Send for "Paroid Proofs" showing where it has been used and how to use it.

Late Planting

of hardy perennials, shrubs, trees, vines, etc., can be done with good results by sending into Northern Vermont for **Horsford's Hardy Plants** for cold climates—best in quality, lowest in price. Plants from the NORTH may be set long after the Southern nurseries have finished shipping.

Ask for catalogue.
F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Chittendon Co., Vt.

DINGEE ROSES are best. Est. 1850. Catalog free. The Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa.

HIGH GRADE PRESSED METAL SASH PULLEYS



Made with Plain Axles, Roller Bearings and Ball Bearings

Combination Groove for Chain or Cord
CATALOG SENT UPON REQUEST

The American Pulley Co.
29th and Bristol Streets
PHILADELPHIA PA.

THE BEST SASH CORD MADE



EVERY FOOT IS STAMPED IN RED
"SILVER LAKE A"



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

Made by
ROOKWOOD POTTERY COMPANY
CINCINNATI
Eastern Office, 1 Madison Ave., New York

- The Standard of Excellence -



in Builders' Fine Hardware

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

P. & F. CORBIN

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

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

Interlocking Rubber Tiling

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

Samples, estimates, and special designs furnished upon application.

Beware of infringers. Patented.

Manufactured solely by



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

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

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

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

You mention the scarlet Rambler, I presume you mean what is catalogued as the crimson Rambler. The main objection to this rose is its poor foliage and its tendency to mildew. Use it at the lower end of the arbor where its foliage defect is softened by the distant view. There are many good new ramblers—Dorothy Perkins, a charming pink, sweet scented, is one of the best. It is a strong grower and has beautiful shining foliage. Mandas hybrids are good, as are the following: Thalia, white; Aglaia, yellow; and Euphrosine, a pink. They are all ramblers. Aglaia takes some time to become established. Lord Penzance's sweetbrier hybrids are fine and some of them retain the delightful perfume of foliage characteristic of the type—Annie of Geierstein, one of them, is a beautiful dark crimson, they are stiffer growers than the ramblers—send for catalogues and choose those you like. You say you want a shady arbor. Your roses will give it in time, but like all permanent plants, they take a few years to get up and cover space. I presume that the "blue moon vine" you mention is the *Ipomæa rubra cærulea*, generally known as the Heavenly blue moon flower or morning glory. This will cover the house towards the end of the season, and will bloom better and earlier if planted in a sunken box, so as to confine the roots. However, if you want a strong, quick growth of foliage and flowers late in the season, do not plant in a box; you will have to plant every year. *Ipomæa pandurata*, a hardy perennial "moon flower," having fairly large white flowers with a purple throat, that remain open all day—might be used. If you were to remain a series of years I would suggest planting a permanent covering and name *Euonymus radicans*, as a cover plant. It is a broad leafed evergreen and clings to stone or cement walls like an ivy. If your walls are of wood, you could paint them and while the paint is wet, sand it heavily. The vine will then cling to it.

Akebia quinata, from Japan, if a proper trellis were provided, would make a beautiful covering, nearly evergreen. It is somewhat slow in starting, but when once established will grow rapidly. Its flowers are more curious than ornamental, but its foliage is clean, handsome and free from insect attacks.

Vitis odorata, the sweet-scented wild grape, would do well there.

There are several things suitable to be grown on the six foot lattice work in front of the barn. *Lophospermum scandens*, an annual, or at least treated as one, planted about eighteen inches apart, would soon cover it, and until late in the fall produce numerous trumpet shaped pink flowers. You would have to get some florist to start the plants for you.

The annual gourds might be interesting in such a situation, Loeb's climbing nasturtiums would cover it and be bright in color, but they might lose their lower foliage unless well cared for.

Here again I would suggest something permanent. *Forsythia suspensa* (golden bells) is a rapid growing shrub, with drooping, slender branches, which in early spring are entirely covered with golden bells. These come before the foliage and entirely cover the plant. It would reach the top of the trellis and droop out and down.

Among the climbing honeysuckles are some choice things, hardy in your climate. A mixture of planting of Hall's Japan honeysuckle, *Lonicera Halleana*, and *L. Japonica* would cover it well, produce sweet-scented flowers nearly all summer and their foliage would be almost evergreen. *Tecoma radicans* var. *grandiflora*, an improved form of the trumpet flower would do.

CHAPTERS IN RURAL PROGRESS*

THE increasing interest in rural matters, springing from the renewed devotion to outdoor life, and now including the technical aspects of modern agriculture, is gradually being broadened to embrace the field of economical and social investigations. At present the literature regarding the sociological phases of rural life is particularly meager.

President Butterfield's book emphasizes the social aspects of rural communities and describes some of the newer movements resulting in the expansion of country life. The book offers no complete analysis of the rural problem, but presents some of the more significant phases of it, and describes some of the agencies at work in solving it. To the sociologist it will be of deep interest.

Rural Progress, by Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Price \$1.00, net.



A Sanitary Bathroom means a Healthy Home

NOT one householder in ten realizes the health-importance of a sanitary bathroom. But when you consider for a minute that the health-barometer of the entire home is governed absolutely by domestic sanitary conditions, and that its rise or fall is largely regulated by the sanitary or unsanitary condition of the bathroom, you can readily see the extreme necessity for equipping your bathroom with only the most sanitary fixtures.

"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware is the standard of sanitary equipments for the home.

"Standard" "Green & Gold" Label Fixtures, because of their smooth, non-absorbent surfaces without joint or crevice, their one-piece construction, and the indestructibility of their snowy enameling, are sanitary to the highest degree and safe-guard the health of your home as no other fixtures can. Genuine "Standard" Ware lasts longer, is more beautiful, and gives greater satisfaction in use than any other plumbing system in the world. You can equip your home throughout with "Standard" "Green & Gold" Label Fixtures for the same price you would pay for unguaranteed and unsanitary equipment.

There is but one way to solve your sanitary problem—satisfactorily—economically—and for all time. Equip with genuine "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware and look for the label to make sure you are getting what you specify.

Send for our free 100 page book—"Modern Bathrooms"—the most complete and beautiful book ever issued on the sanitary subject. Write today, enclosing 6c postage, giving name of your architect and plumber if selected.

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

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street.
 London, Eng.: 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans: Cor. Baronne & St. Josephs Sts.
 Louisville: 325-329 West Main Street. Pittsburgh Showroom, 949 Penn Ave. Cleveland: 648-652 Huron Road, St. S. E.



A Butler's Pantry Door

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

JOSEPH BARDSLEY
 147-151 Baxter Street New York City



No. 179

22-in
Wide

WILLIAM GALLOWAY

32d and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia
CATALOGUE SENT UPON REQUEST

Garden Terra Cotta

Italian Pots, Flower Boxes, Vases,
Sun-Dials, Statuary, etc.

SPECIAL DESIGNS EXECUTED



ITAL-
IAN
POTS

14
Sizes

A Lifetime Without Repairs

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



Illustrating a Concrete Block House of Dr. H. C. Howard, Champaign, Illinois, Prof. F. M. White, Architect, roofed with Asbestos "Century" Shingles, laid French Method.

Exposed to the action of the atmosphere and elements for a short period, the hydration and subsequent crystallization which takes place, converts Asbestos "Century" Shingles into absolutely impermeable roof coverings, which, as such, defy all changes of climates, and thus become greatly superior to other forms of roofing. :: :: :: :: ::

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are 5 cents per square foot at Ambler, Pa.

ASBESTOS "CENTURY" SHINGLES

REINFORCED ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

FACTORS:

THE KEASBEY & MATTISON CO.,

AMBLER, PA.

To the country born but city bred professional man, contemplating a return to the "simple life," it will prove immensely valuable as it contains a presentation of the many changed conditions now existing in rural districts which will be well for him to very carefully digest before being brought face to face with them. To the farmer himself, the book cannot fail to be of absorbing interest. To him it points the road to success with no wavering of the arrow. We mean the "New Farmer" who enlists in his service the scientists of the world and who conducts his farm with the same careful business methods that the great merchant and manufacturer employs in his establishment or in his mills.

OUR TREES: HOW TO KNOW THEM*

IN the preface to the above work the writer states that the intention of the book is to furnish an opportunity for a more intimate acquaintance with our American trees. The illustrations (nearly 150) are from photographs taken direct from Nature, and have been brought together in such a way that the non-botanical reader can recognize at a glance either the whole tree or the leaves, flowers, fruits or winter twigs and thus be able to identify with ease and certainty any unknown tree to which his attention may be called. In the discussions of the text especial attention has been given to the distinguishing characteristics of the various species, as well as the more interesting phases of the yearly cycle of each and the special values of each for ornamental planting.

INSECTICIDES FOR CHEWING INSECTS

BULLETIN 118, of the Purdue, Ind., University Station, gives the following formulas for the best insecticides and directions for preparing them:

First—Arsenate of Lead: This preparation is used for much the same purposes that other forms of arsenic are; that is, a stomach poison for chewing insects. It has some advantages over other arsenicals in not being easily washed off the tree, and of not burning the foliage. There are some commercial preparations of this insecticide on the market which may be used, such as Disparene and Swift's arsenate of lead,

* "Our Trees: How to Know Them." Photographs from Nature by Arthur I. Emerson, with a guide to their recognition by Clarence M. Weed, D. Sc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Price \$3.00.

or it can be prepared at home. It is more costly than Paris green and must be used much stronger, four to six pounds being required per 100 gallons of water. To prepare at home dissolve four ounces of arsenate of soda, eleven ounces of acetate of lead, each in two quarts of warm water. Mix and dilute to twenty gallons. A white precipitate is formed (the arsenate of lead) which remains in suspension in the water.

Second—Arsenate of Soda: This is a very cheap and safe insecticide, but it lacks the advantage of the warning color which Paris green has, and hence must always be carefully labeled. To prepare it use four pounds white arsenic, four pounds carbonate of soda (washing soda). Boil in a gallon of water till the arsenic dissolves, which will be in about fifteen minutes; then add water to make two gallons. This is a concentrated stock solution and will keep indefinitely. For spraying, use one quart to fifty gallons of water. Arsenate of soda is frequently used in connection with Bordeaux mixture, the same as Paris green. If used with water only, slake two pounds of lump lime and add to every barrel (fifty gallons) of water with the quart of the stock solution. The lime is applied to prevent the free acid in the arsenical mixture from burning the foliage.

Third—Paris Green: This is the commonest and usually the safest form in which to use arsenic in small quantities. Lime is added to it to prevent burning of the foliage and to cause it to adhere better. The strength of the spray must depend somewhat on the kind of tree, the foliage of the peach and plum being more easily injured than that of the apple. Paris green is often combined with Bordeaux mixture, making a dual-purpose spray equally effective against apple scab and codling moth. Whether used alone or in combination it is well to mix the Paris green first with a small quantity of water into a thin paste, so that it will dilute uniformly. A good agitator is needed for the spray work because the Paris green is heavy and tends to settle rather rapidly. The formula is one pound Paris green, two pounds of lime, 100-250 gallons of water.

Fourth—White Arsenic: This is the most concentrated of the stomach poisons. It may be used with Bordeaux mixture

The World's Finest Nursery Products

ROSES. Our Roses will tell their own story when the blooming season comes. All our bushes are strong and will bloom profusely all the Summer.

SHADE AND FRUIT TREES. No home is complete without these two necessities. We carry a large variety.

PERGOLA VINES. Don't hesitate to place your orders with us a once. We grow them by the thousands; you can see them—that is the only way to buy Nursery products.

HARDY PLANTS. We have the most complete collection of these popular favorites in the country. Our Landscape Department makes a specialty of Old-Fashioned Gardens.

EVERGREENS. We have many thousands from 1 to 10 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.

BULBS AND ROOTS. Old-Fashioned Flower Gardens cannot be made complete without their use. A large selection of kinds is growing in our Nursery and described in our catalogue. Our Nursery during the Summer until late Autumn is one vast bouquet of flowers produced by bulbs and roots. Let us estimate on your wants; we have only one grade—THE BEST.

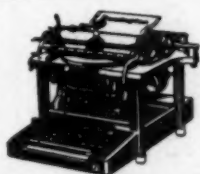
OUR ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOGUE No. 18 will tell you about the above and all our other products for Lawns and Gardens. Ask for it.

You can visit our Nursery by taking the McAdoo Tube Trains to Hoboken, which connect with the White Line Electric Cars passing our Nursery.

BOBBINK & ATKINS,

Nurserymen and Landscape Architects,

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

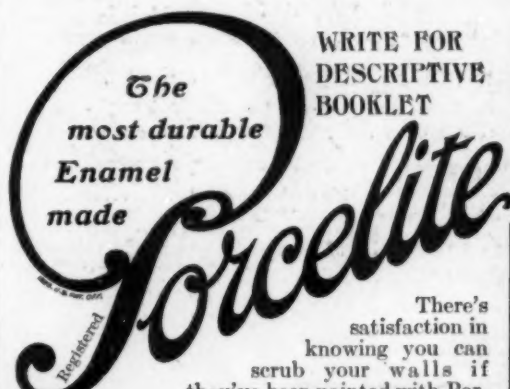


The man who buys any other Typewriter always HOPES it will be as good as the

REMINGTON

Remington Typewriter Company

110 S. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



WRITE FOR
DESCRIPTIVE
BOOKLET

There's satisfaction in knowing you can scrub your walls if they've been painted with Porcelite. You can even apply antiseptic solutions or dilute acids, without discoloring, cracking, or softening the surface.

Porcelite is the enamel, having first call in leading institutions, hospitals, hotels, etc., by reason of its lasting whiteness, elasticity and great covering capacity. That's why it is equally as desirable for all home purposes.

Porcelite practically becomes a porcelain wall, richly lustrous, bright, cheerful and thoroughly sanitary. All color tints. Be sure to specify Porcelite to your painter or decorator.

All dealers sell Porcelite. If yours doesn't, notify us. Write to Dept. C for instructive literature.

The Thomson Wood Finishing Co.

"The Enamel House"

115 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia



Ives Patent Window Stop Adjuster

PREVENTS DRAFTS, DUST AND WINDOW RATTLING.

IVES' PATENT
Window Stop Adjuster.



PATENTED.
The only Stop Adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid ribs and heavy bed that will not cup, turn or bend in tightening the screw. Manufactured only by The H. B. IVES CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A. (Fifty-page Catalogue Mailed Free.)



Entrance to Show Room J. L. Mott Co.
Columns furnished by us

60,000 columns at an average of \$5.00 each, or 6000 at \$50.00 each, gives you an idea of the annual capacity of our plant. We own the largest factory building in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of high grade column and porch work.

Send for catalogue P 19 of columns, or P 29 of Sun-dials and pedestals.

HARTMANN-SANDERS COMPANY
Sole Manufacturers of

Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns

Elston & Webster Aves., Chicago, Ill.

Eastern Office, 1123 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The best columns for porches, pergolas or interior use.

Landscape Architects and Engineers

Plans for the development of private estates, parks, cemeteries and boulevards made and executed.
SOUTHERN WORK A SPECIALTY. Established 1856

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Augusta, Ga.

**VOGUE**

Effectively Destroys the Odor of Perspiration
Vogue does not retard the flow of perspiration. To do that would be injurious, but it does destroy immediately all odor arising from perspiration.

Vogue is refreshing and pleasant and antiseptic. It may be used freely on any part of the body and will not interfere with the most delicate perfume.
 Price 25c. If your druggist doesn't have *Vogue*, write us. Generous sample by mail, postpaid, for 10c.

IRON CITY CHEMICAL COMPANY
 313 Carson Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Colonial Massage Cream**

Would you like to be ten years younger in appearance?

Colonial Massage Cream applied regularly each evening will smooth out the care lines, build up hollow cheeks, scrawny neck and shoulders, and set the clock back ten years in your appearance.

Price 50c. If your druggist doesn't have **Colonial Massage Cream**, write us.

IRON CITY CHEMICAL COMPANY
 313 Carson Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Crème Tacoma

Crème Tacoma is unlike any other complexion cream you have ever used. It is better and produces more pleasing results. With its use any woman can enjoy a beautiful complexion.

It soothes and nourishes the skin, prevents chapping and chafing and allays all irritation.

Crème Tacoma is delightfully refreshing and pleasant to use. It contains no oil or grease; is absorbed instantly, and cannot injure even the most delicate complexion.

Price 50c. If your druggist does not have **Crème Tacoma**, write us.

A sample jar mailed free upon request

For men **Crème Tacoma** is a delightful after-shaving cream. Prevents smarting and all roughness.

IRON CITY CHEMICAL COMPANY

313 Carson Street
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

...COUPON...
 Crème Tacoma

IRON CITY CHEMICAL CO.

313 Carson St.,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.

You may send me, absolutely FREE, a trial-size package of Crème Tacoma, free copy of your Book of Beauty, Suggestions, Etc.

My dealer's name is

His address is
 (Do not fail to answer in this space whether your dealer does or does not sell Crème Tacoma—"Yes" or "No.")

My Name

My Address

in the same way as Paris green, except that not so much is required, one pound being sufficient for from 300 to 400 gallons of Bordeaux. If not used with Bordeaux it must be combined with lime in some other form. To prepare it boil two pounds freshly slaked lime, one pound white arsenic, two gallons of water.

This concentrated solution contains sufficient arsenic for 300 to 400 gallons of water. When ready to use add one pound of slaked lime to every twenty-five gallons of water used. The advantage of white arsenic lies in its cheapness. It costs much less than Paris green. It is dangerous, however, on account of its innocent color and must be carefully labeled.

Fifth — Hellebore: This material, made from the powdered root of a plant, loses strength soon after applying, hence may be used on fruit when nearly ripe. It is used both in the dust and liquid form. For use as a dust, mix thoroughly with three to four times its weight of plaster or flour. For a liquid spray, use one pound to twenty-five gallons of water. Its principal usefulness is in combating some of the enemies of small fruits in the garden.—*Home and Farm.*

The illustrated, descriptive catalogue of the American Nursery Company, New York City, for 1908, is an attractive book of nearly one hundred pages, and is full of information and advice as to the selection and planting of trees, shrubs and plants. It is a handy and valuable book of ready reference and can be had for the asking.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN WEAVING

A SCENE memorable in the annals of the weaving industry was, says the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, witnessed on January 10th at the Vienna Technical Art Museum. Herr Jan Szczepanik, the famous young inventor, presented the Emperor Francis Joseph with the first web produced by means of his new photographic process. The silk-woven Gobelin is made from a picture by Henryk Rauchinger. It is about two square metres in size, and gives an allegorical representation of homage to the Emperor. The work contains 200,000,000 crossings, 120 silk

We are desirous of securing a number of copies of

House & Garden

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

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

House & Garden

threads filling one centimetre. Two hundred square metres of pasteboard cards would have been necessary to produce this web according to the present method, and designers would have required many years to carry out the work. Now the designer is abolished, and the work was done in five hours. The Emperor was struck by the marvellous plasticity and delicacy of the picture which nobody would believe to be woven. Herr Szczepanik demonstrated the process at the Emperor's desire, and His Majesty accepted the gift, and congratulated the inventor.—*Invention.*

COSMOS A LATE BLOOMER

ANY ONE who has never tried cosmos will be fully repaid for planting some of this very beautiful flower this summer. Cosmos is an annual, propagated from seed. It is of slow growth at first, and blossoms very late, often not till after the first frost. Ordinarily it will blossom anywhere south of the Great Lakes, and frequently much farther north. It is very hardy, and will blossom after two or three frosts.

Cosmos will grow, mature and blossom in poor soil, but responds magnificently to rich soil and good treatment.



WHITE COSMOS

The seed may be planted in early summer in most any spare place in the garden, and the young plants, which look very much like ragweeds, may be transplanted any time desired, up to the middle of July, or even later. We have

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & COMPANY OF NEW YORK: ESTABLISHED 1878

Design, Make, Import
Homelike, Agreeable Things
For Decorative Furnishing in
the Night or Day Nursery:

THE ORIGINAL McHUGH
Mission, Willow, Easy Furniture:

PIERROT POSTER PICTURES
by PRINCE PALEOLOGUE (Pal.)

Kate Greenaway, Aldin-Hassall
Wall Papers, Friezes, Posters;
Chintzes, Dimities, Linens:

RAGSTYLE CARPETS, RUGS:

Will mail for 25c. in Stamps (to be allowed on first purchase) THE PORTFOLIO OF 1000 SKETCHES, Illustrating Quaintly Unusual FURNITURE OF ORIGINAL DESIGN. Descriptive price list included.

9 W. 42d St.
Opposite Library

Sign of the
"Popular Shop"

Do You Appreciate the Advantages in Using Tiling in Home Building?

Its DURABILITY saves the costs of repairs and replacing. A tiled floor or wall never has to be oiled, varnished, painted or papered. Dirt or liquid matter of any kind will not stain it. The steel nails of the shoe cannot scratch or wear it.

Its SANITARY QUALITIES and the facility with which it can be cleaned gives assurance that the bath-room, kitchen, butler's pantry laundry, vestibule and other places where it is used will always be in a clean sanitary condition.

Its DECORATIVE POSSIBILITIES permit the execution in tiling of ceramic mosaic of any possible design or color scheme on the floor or wall.

Tiling is fire-proof, germ-proof, water-proof, damp-proof and vermin-proof.

For interesting booklets on tiling, distributed free, write Information Bureau of the

TILE INDUSTRY

318 Corcoran Bldg. Washington, D. C.



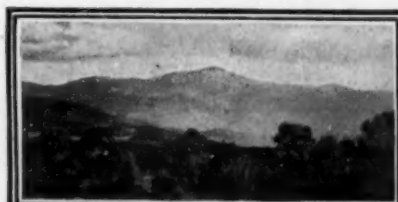
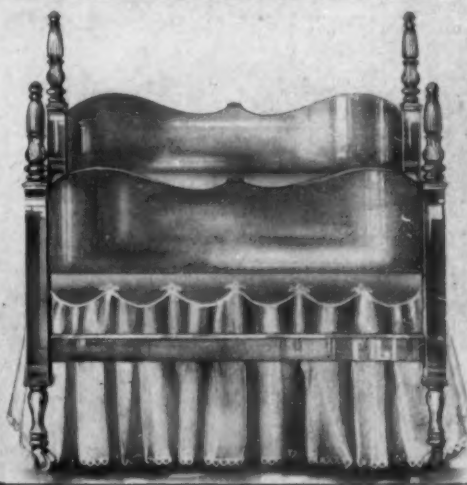
"Masterpieces in Brass"

is the title of a beautiful book on Art Beds, superbly illustrated in colors on fine plate paper, and shows Art Beds in French, English, and Dutch Colonial, Italian and French Renaissance, Arts and Crafts, Louis XIV, New England, Queen Anne, and Empire designs, and gives complete information about them. Sent free for the name of your best furniture dealer.

Art Beds give comfort, tone, and character to the home. They are made especially for people who appreciate good things done in good taste and purity of style. Art Beds have wonderful durability—proof against denting—are made in velvet or bright gold finish which will last a lifetime, requiring no attention.

Art Beds will always shine—
just dust them.

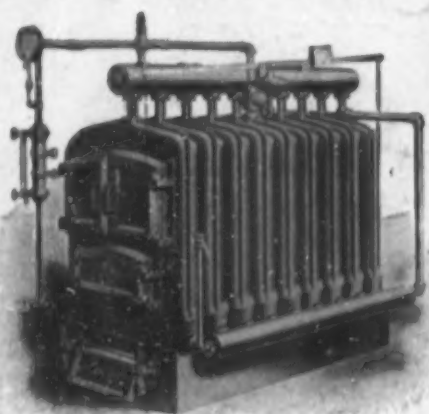
Ask your dealer to show you Art Beds. As the edition of our interesting book is limited, send us your name and the name of your dealer now, and you will receive a copy by return mail. Art Bedstead Co., 3704 Rockwell St., Chicago



MAPLEWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES

—Finely appointed, excellently managed—THE SOCIAL AND SCENIC CENTRE OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. Beautiful walks, matchless eighteen hole golf course, every facility for riding, driving, tennis, &c. Fine Casino, superior orchestra for concerts and dancing. Hay Fever Unknown. Famed as a health resort. Fifteen private cottages for rent in connection with the hotel. Ample Garage; gasoline and electricity supply, and repairs. MAPLEWOOD HOTEL open early in July. MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE open June 5. For illustrated booklet and information.

Address LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., to May 10. Later, MAPLEWOOD, N. H.



Mercer Boiler for Steam and Hot Water Heating

Our Heating Boilers and Radiators

are made for the home where the Architect and Owner demand uniform heat in all weather.

The efficiency of our apparatus makes this always possible.

MILLS SAFETY BOILERS

THE H. B. SMITH CO.

Factory, Westfield, Mass.

728 Arch St., Philadelphia

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

House & Garden

1006 Arch Street, Philadelphia

VITREOUS CHINAWARE FOR THE HOME BATH-ROOM



PLATE 986-K

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

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

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

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

The Trenton Potteries Company

MAIN OFFICES AND WORKS,
TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

THE CANADIAN-TRENTON POTTERIES CO., LTD.,
ST. JOHN'S, QUEBEC.

transplanted them in July when the plants were more than two feet high. They grew to be over seven feet high at maturity and blossomed very freely in the autumn. In transplanting such large plants, choose a wet, cloudy afternoon, and lift them with a garden spade, taking all the soil that will possibly cling to the roots, and set them into a deep hole, firming the soil well about the roots and watering freely for two or three days.

Cosmos blossoms are single but very beautiful, resembling daisies and single dahlias in general appearance. As cut flowers they will last for a long time when kept in a vase of water in a cool room. They have been kept fresh for more than three weeks.

Late one fall we carried a loose bunch of the blossoms on a 250-mile railway trip. At the end of the journey they were badly wilted, but on being placed in water in a cool room, they revived, buds continued to open, and they lasted for nearly two weeks.

Blossoming so late as they do, when scarcely a flower is to be seen outside, together with their good keeping qualities, make them a late plant worth cultivating. A few vases of these delicate blossoms and feathery foliage will brighten the shortening days long after common blossoms have all died and gone.—*Farm and Home.*

LONDON LANDMARKS

ONE of the few remaining landmarks in Whitehall, London, passed out of existence recently. This was Vanbrugh House, in Whitehall yard, which was built by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1696, and familiarly known as "The Pill Box," in consequence of its diminutive size. Prior to 1831 it was the residence of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, but in that year it was taken over by the then recently established United Service Institution, which together with its famous museum of naval and military relics, was housed there until 1895, when the queen granted the use of the historic banqueting house of the Palace of Whitehall. The old building, which stands on the site of the quarters allotted to the officers of the Jewel House, has now been demolished to make room for the erection of the new War Office on ground formerly occupied by Carrington House.—*Exchange.*