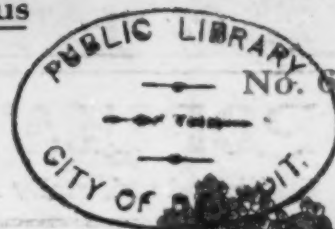


An Attractive Hillside Home
Modern Fireplaces and Mantelpieces
An Old New England House Restored

Simple Curtains for the Modest Home
The French Artichoke
The Spineless Cactus

Vol. XV

JUNE, 1909



House & Garden



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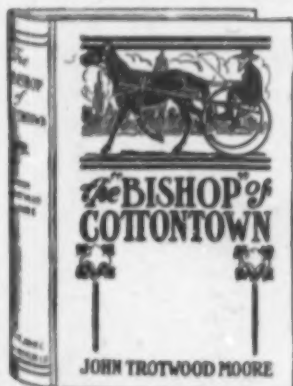
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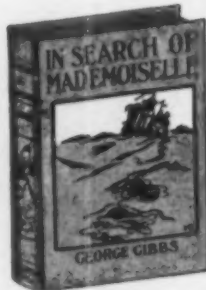
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WHAT BAD ROADS COST

L. W. PAGE, the United States Good Roads Expert, has computed the waste in dollars and cents which annually results because of the poor roads throughout the country. Mr. Page's somewhat startling figures place the excessive cost of hauling agricultural and similar products over the roads throughout the United States at \$250,000,000.

In arriving at these figures he has estimated that there must be hauled over wagon roads every year loads which aggregate 265,000,000 tons, which is thirty per cent of the railway tonnage of the country. The average haul from farm to railroad station is 9.4 miles and the average cost of from twenty-three to twenty-five cents per mile. Comparing this with the rate for ocean transportation during 1905 and 1906, when the rate was the highest ever known, and it is found that it costs a farmer more to haul wheat the 9.4 miles from his farm to the railroad than it does to ship the wheat from New York to Liverpool. He makes a further comparison of the cost here and in England, France and Germany, where the cost averages ten cents per mile and in some cases falls as low as seven cents and the amount of waste from bad roads becomes still more impressive.

Though probably few people have had any idea of what the actual waste by reason of bad roads amounts to, there are remaining very few who are not fully educated to the necessity for a general betterment of roadways. Any disagreement on the subject would arise from a varying standpoint as to most advisable methods for securing road improvement. Mr. Page offers the suggestion that every state should have its roads surveyed, planned and supervised by a state engineer, a method already in practice in twenty-three of the states, where salaries for such engineers vary from \$2,500 to \$10,000 a year. He urges with convincing argument that wagon roads should be constructed with as much care as would be necessary for a railroad bed, grading being employed wherever necessary to eliminate steep ascents and sharp declines, since these conditions as much as the general impassability of the roads throughout the year are responsible for the excessive cost of wagon transportation.

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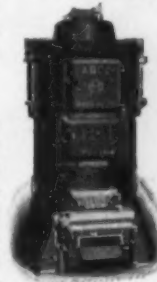


A No. 3-22 IDEAL Boiler and 400 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner \$2908, were used to Hot-Water heat this cottage.

At these prices the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which installation is extra and varies according to climatic and other conditions.

Just the season to get the services of the most skillful fitters. Prices are now most favorable.

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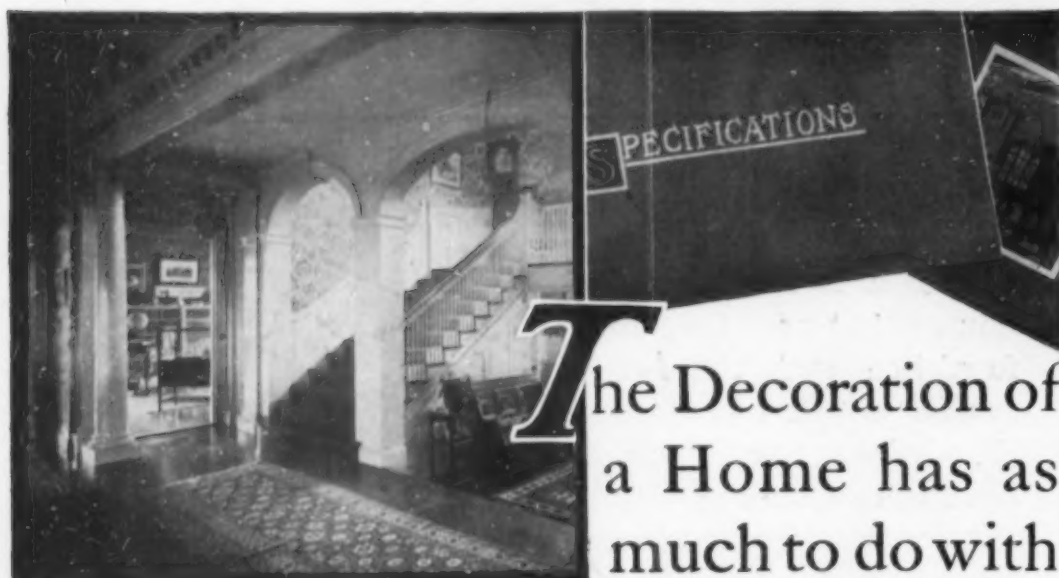
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advantages of good roads over bad ones, it is not a question of economy since the estimates prove that bad roads are much more expensive than good ones would be. The only thing which now remains to determine is what method of procedure is best.—*Fort Worth Record*

RAILROAD GARDENERS TO MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

THE executive committee of the American Association of Railroad Gardeners recently held a meeting in Chicago and selected Philadelphia for the next annual convention, to be held in August. After the meeting a week's trip of inspection of the principal railroad station grounds in the vicinity of Philadelphia, New York and Boston will be made.

All bona fide employees in the gardening department of North American railroads are eligible to membership, and should communicate with Secretary George B. Moulder, in care of the Illinois Central, Park Row, Chicago.

The association, organized but a year ago, has accomplished a great deal by united efforts, and are very much encouraged at the outlook.

FOREST BILL PASSED

THE Weeks' forest reservation bill, which was passed by Congress at the close of the session, provides for protection of the forests in the Appalachian and White mountains, but in its terms the bill is made applicable to all sections in the country. The bill provides that the reserves shall be purchased from moneys received from the sale of products, or for the use of land or resources from the public lands set aside as national forests. In other words, the plan is to have the forest reserves so managed as to pay for other forest reserves from the income. A special fund is thus created to be used in the examination, survey and purchase of lands located on the headwaters of navigable streams, or those that are being or may be developed for navigable purposes. The authority for action is vested in the secretary of agriculture, and it is understood that the first funds that become available under the bill will be used in the White mountains and the Appalachian slopes of the South.—*New England Homestead*.



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House & Garden

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DR. BENJAMIN TENNEY'S HOUSE, MANCHESTER BY THE SEA, MASSACHUSETTS

House and Garden

VOL. XV

JUNE, 1909

No. 6

An Attractive Hillside Home

By MARY H. NORTHEND

A LONG the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay, at a point nearly opposite Coolidge Point, in the pretty town of Manchester, which is a charming combination of shore and country, rocky headlands and wooded hills, its houses situated near enough to the shore for their occupants to catch the dull murmur of old ocean, and yet at the same time set in the midst of lawns and gaily blooming flower beds, shadowed by wide-spreading trees, is situated the summer home of Dr. Benjamin Tenney, of Boston and Manchester. It was designed by Messrs. Dwight & Chandler, Architects, of Boston, and is located upon a steep hillside, which faces the sun and sea, and affords a superb view of Salem Harbor and the quaint old seaport town of Marblehead, while to the left is obtained a fine glimpse of the lighthouse on Baker's Island, and the numerous small bungalows that are scattered over the surface of Misery Island, as well as the rugged coastline of the opposite shore in the distance.

In front, and some distance below its pretty latticed windows, is the main traveled highway, from which the house is almost entirely concealed by means of low trees and great clumps of shrubbery bearing dense foliage that have been planted at the front, and which form a most effective screening.

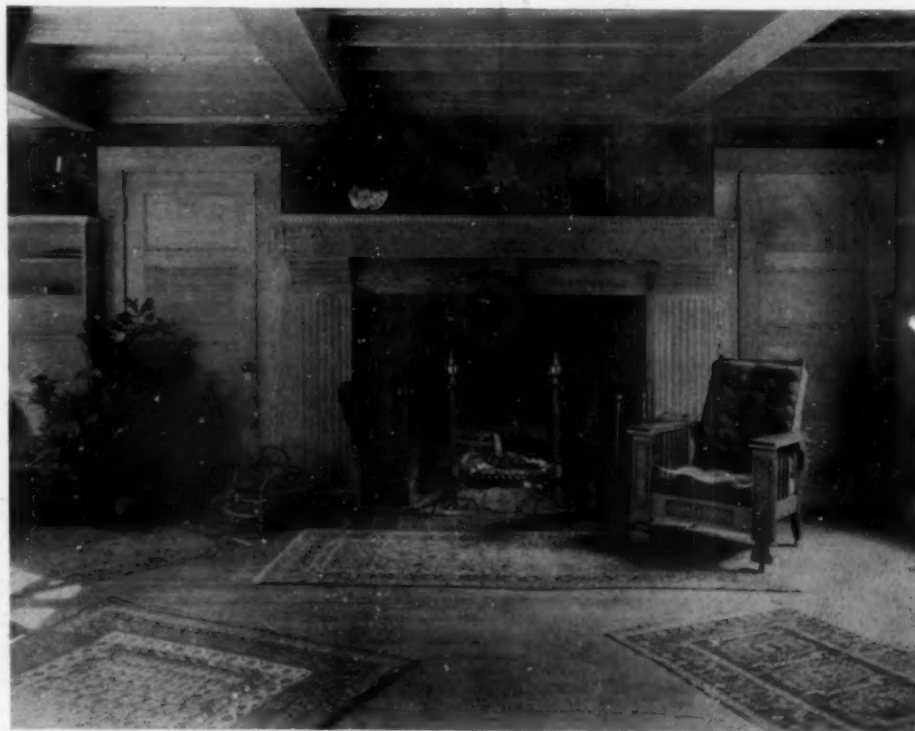
The main entrance to the estate is opposite the highway side, and is reached by a long winding driveway, outlined on either side by pretty flowering shrubs and huge old trees, which ends in an open space, to the left of which is the low, rambling house, finely proportioned, and designed to fit into its surroundings with a charming simplicity which renders it most attractive.

The exterior of the house is finished in cement plaster left in its natural tint, and its picturesqueness is further

increased by the substitution of heavily leaded casement windows, in place of the more conventional window form, which swing outward upon their hinges and allow the bracing sea air to enter unobstructed.

The heavy beams that jut out under the overhanging sections, and also from beneath the eaves, are of cypress thoroughly

oiled, and this same treatment is employed in the finish of the porch roofs, the pergola top of the veranda at the rear of the house, the frames of the casement windows, and, in fact, in all the exterior woodwork. The shingled roof is stained a deep tile red, which contrasts prettily with the soft gray tints of the walls and the varying greens of the trees and shrubbery. Four broad, low steps lead to the entrance porch, with its quaint, gable roof, supported by four massive



THE FIREPLACE AND MANTEL IN THE LIVING-ROOM

House and Garden

columns, and flanked on either side by a long, wide seat, for which the high side railings serve as backs. The great entrance door, constructed of cypress with an upper panel of leaded glass, gives directly upon a diminutive hallway, to the left of which is the staircase which rises by low treads to a landing on the second story.

The tiny hall is raised higher than the main portion of the house, and three low steps descend from it to the main hallway, which has been designed as a living-room. This is a most attractive apartment, finished like the entrance hall and stairway, in cypress with wainscots of broad molded siding left in the soft natural colors of the wood, without oil or stain of any sort. A narrow frieze, of conventional design, extends from the wainscot to the edge of the ceiling, which is most artistically designed of spruce girders and cross-beams, left exposed, their color being



THE ENTRANCE PORCH OF THE TENNEY HOUSE



A VERANDA AT THE TENNEY HOUSE

slightly toned down with oil to render them harmonious with the rest of the woodwork.

At one end of the room is a great open fireplace, constructed of glazed tiles, above which extends an ornamental cypress mantel, finished in the same manner as the woodwork, but very beautifully carved. Numerous bookcases of various sizes, also constructed of cypress, have been inserted around the sides of the room, and also underneath the windows at one end, and they contain many of the owner's favorite volumes.

Large arm-chairs, softly cushioned in dark plush, are scattered about the room; and a low, broad window-seat, also cushioned in plush in harmonious tones and piled high with downy sofa pillows, extends underneath the windows at the rear of the room, that swing outward upon the pergola veranda, and afford tantalizing glimpses of the cool woodland

An Attractive Hillside Home



THE MAIN HALL OF THE TENNEY HOUSE

depth just beyond. This room opens on to the veranda by means of two narrow, heavily leaded glass doors, which when thrown open in conjunction with the casement windows makes the veranda and living-room practically one apartment, and allows a free circulation of cool, fresh air.

The floor is constructed of hard pine wood, as are most of the floors found throughout the house, and several small rugs, in bright, rich tints, are scattered over the polished surface.

To the left of the living-room is the dining-room, most attractive in its simplicity of design and detail. The woodwork is of cypress, and a wainscot, some six feet in height, extends around the walls of the room, in the same manner as the wainscot found in the living-room. A plain field rises from the top of this wainscot to the edge of the ceiling, where it is finished by a narrow molding of cypress. The ceiling is finished like the ceiling of the living-room, and the floor is likewise constructed of hard pine wood, highly polished.

At the left hand side of the room is a very beautiful fireplace constructed of stone, above which extends a narrow mantel, very simple in design, and slightly carved. A panel of cypress, simply carved, rises from the rear edge of this mantel to the ceiling and adds an artistic touch to a very pretty whole. On either side of the fireplace, above the wainscot, is a little

casement window, shaded by simple cretonne curtains, in dainty tints of pink and white.

The furniture is of the simple Mission type, and the few rugs scattered over the surface of the floor are of pleasing variety and harmonious coloring.

The small porch at the right of the main porch is the doctor's entrance, and leads into his reception-room, office, and laboratory. These rooms, unlike the other rooms found on the first floor, are painted white, and the ceilings are plastered. The office and reception-room open on to the veranda, and the window in the laboratory affords a glimpse of the main highway some little distance below.

On the second floor of the house are found several fine bedrooms, finished similar to the rooms on the first floor, and also two bath-rooms. The walls of the bath-rooms are shellacked and varnished, as are the walls of the rooms in the service department, which is located in a wing separate from the main portion of the house, and so arranged as to be lighted from all sides and open to a cross draught, most refreshing on sultry summer days.

The veranda, at the rear of the house, is a most inviting spot, fitted with comfortable chairs and hammocks, wherein one may lounge, while he enjoys the cool breezes wafted in from the ocean, which is just discernible through the long vista of trees.

The Spineless Cactus

By GEORGIA TORREY DRENNAN

MR. LUTHER BURBANK is one of the great benefactors of the world. He has conferred upon mankind a priceless gift. His spineless cactus in economic value has no rival except the date palm of the desert.

The juices are refreshing and the meaty substance nutritious. The fruit is luscious; the plant in flower is unique and highly ornamental in the garden.

The redemption of the cacti from their spiny, prickly-coated thalli or leaves has been one of the unsolved problems of the world. Flourishing under the sun that burns and destroys other forms of vegetation, the cacti have been regarded as plants of great incipient value. Until Mr. Burbank made them subjects of close study and scientific treatment, the sole effort of naturalists had been to discover a spineless cactus.

Eliminating the spines from the thalli or leaves had been coveted, but not attempted. There are probably not more than twenty genera of cacti, and of that number only five occur in the United States; these species, however, vary indefinitely, so that one thousand and recognized varieties are common to America. Vast areas of arid lands are grown over with cacti, many of them of generous proportions.

All heavy-built cactus plants are more or less filled with nutritious and refreshing juices, and many of them bear fruit. Naturally travelers, upon barren, sunburnt plains are attracted by green growth of any kind. They are tempted to eat of the prickly pears of the opuntias, and other fruits of various cacti. Horses and mules

can scarcely be restrained from feasting upon the plants. Until Mr. Burbank created the spineless cactus, man and beast were confronted with danger; many a traveler has been left riderless by these plants of the desert tempting his horse to a feast.

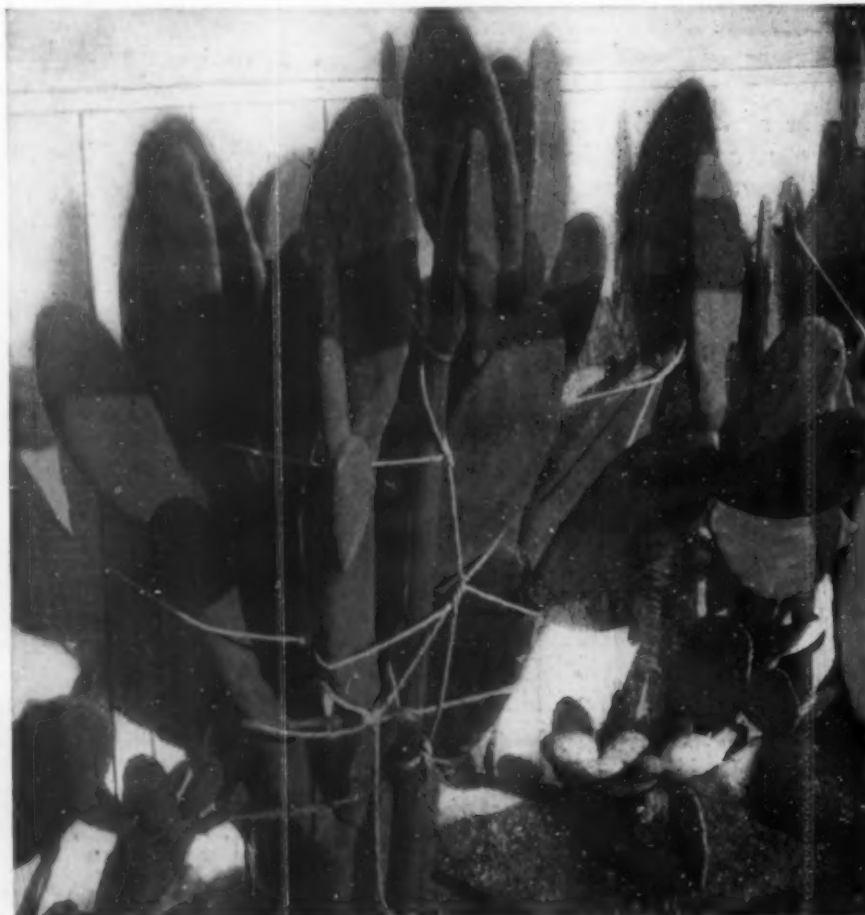
Every cactus naturally has its coat of mail. The cereus and opuntia have fine, hair-like spines, in tufts. They enter the pores of the skin, and the action of nature must be depended upon to remove them. The tongue, palate and intestines of animals are fatally affected by these spines.

Varieties of the same species differ in the size, form, and color of the spines. Some of the Echinocactus have spines like barbed-wire and some like fish hooks. Only Indians and men of the plains, acquainted with the dangers of the spiny cactus, know how to gather the fruit, or cut into the plants allowing the water to collect in the hollowed out trunk as with *Cereus giganteus* and some other sorts. The broad, fleshy leaves of the prickly pear have the spines burnt off by the cattlemen, who feed them to their cows.

The rapid propagation of the spineless cactus proceeding at Santa Rosa, under Mr. Burbank's management and care, will soon make an orchard of the desert, and every garden in America can have its fruit-bearing spineless cactus. It is hardy North and South.

From Nova Scotia to Florida Keys, from Canada to Southern California it can be relied upon for luxuriant growth.

The gentle breeding that has resulted in the most remarkable plant of the nineteenth century, was from cactus



ONE-YEAR-OLD THORNLESS OPUNTIA—WEIGHT ABOUT 140 POUNDS
Mr. Burbank's Santa Rosa, California, Experimental Station

The Spineless Cactus

of different kinds, with favorable tendencies. Some for one good quality, and some for another, were crossed and recrossed, with the opuntia as the basis. This common *Opuntia vulgaris* has a hardy and indestructible constitution (and is a cosmopolitan) which has been transmitted to the new plant. In vastly improved form it has inherited the opuntia's fruit-bearing properties.

Seeds from the most promising new plants were sown, on and on, for ten years, until from among ten thousand new plants one giant, smooth skinned cactus reared its head eight feet high, with thalli or leaves ten inches in length and six or eight in width. About an inch in thickness, the leaves are not unlike a smooth, dark green cucumber, flattened out. The fruit varies in red and yellow color, like the yellow early harvest and the red June apples.

The size of the fruit is about three inches in diameter and four in length.

Though the colors differ, the taste is the same. Everybody says the fruit is delicious. Some think it has the flavor of the peach; others the pineapple and strawberry. A new and well-flavored fresh fruit, it is also valuable, like the plantain, for culinary purposes. Fried and broiled it is more excellent than the plantain, and baked is like the Bartlett pear.

The plants are propagated from seeds and

cuttings. There has been no tendency, under the severe test of years, to revert to the spiny coat and tough, woody fiber of the types from which this wonderful plant descended.

The spineless cactus bids fair to become the most universally popular plant in the world. Aside from its useful properties and heroic constitution, it is

highly ornamental, and in flower gardens pliant and responsive. With all its rare qualities it is easily cultivated by amateurs.

Botanical authorities have seldom shown more lively interest in any plant upon which science has wrought material change.

One of the prominent physicians of Los Angeles, California, has been aiding the botanists by tests of the spineless cactus as food. He lived several weeks upon an almost exclusive diet of cactus. His health was good; he gained in flesh and was

so well assured of the dietetic value of the plant that at the end of three weeks he gave a cactus dinner and invited a party of well-known physicians.

The menu consisted of celery and cactus soup, omelette with chopped cactus and green peppers, fried cactus, salad made of the cactus fruit, lettuce, celery, sherbet flavored with the fruit of the cactus and the juice of the cactus fruit as a drink. The guests declared themselves delighted.

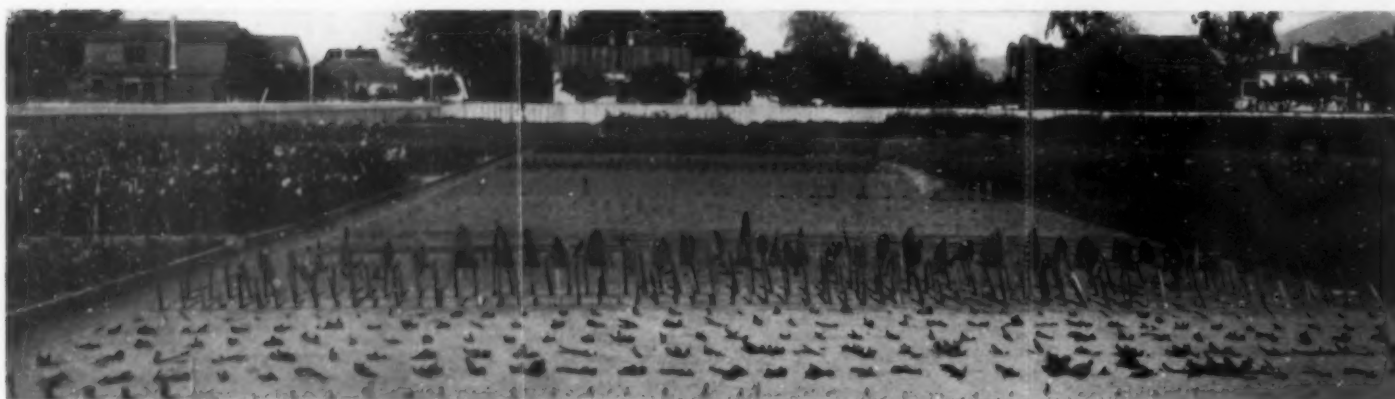


FRUIT OF THE SPINELESS CACTUS



YOUNG THORNY AND THORNLESS OPUNTIAS

House and Garden



BEDS OF SEEDLING SPINELESS CACTUS, MR. BURBANK'S SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA, EXPERIMENTAL STATION

"Not only did my strength continue unimpaired by my experimental diet," said the doctor, "but I gained half a pound in weight."

The guests were enthusiastic in praising the excellence of the repast.

All this is suggestive; any new and wholesome vegetable is valuable, and particularly one that can be so much varied in cookery.

The main interest extends further.

It is more in the relation to the sustenance of horses and cattle. There seems to be no dispute about the value of the plant; but



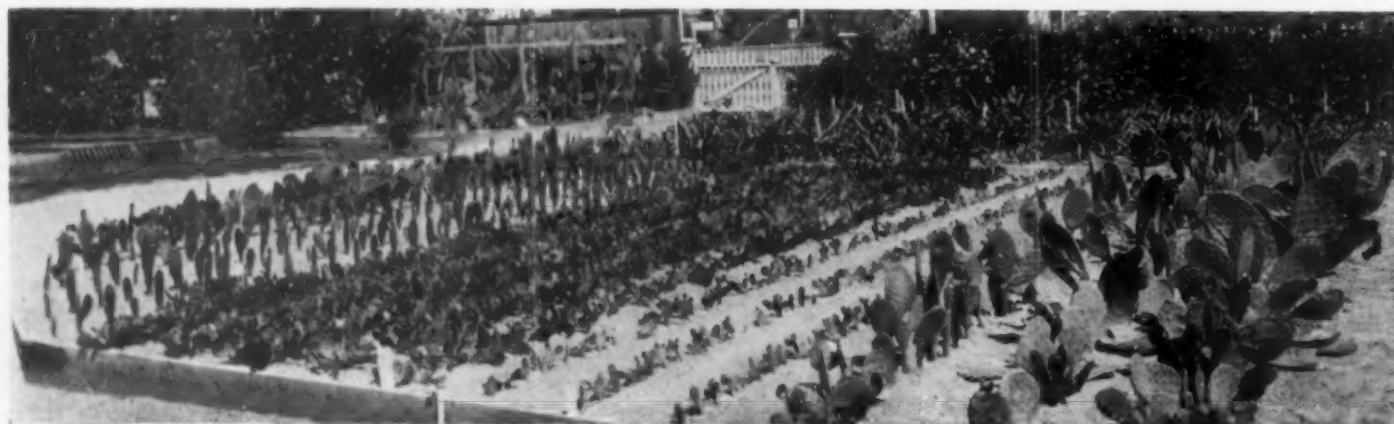
A FOUR-YEAR-OLD THORNLESS OPUNTIA, WEIGHT 2,500 LBS.

the difficulty is, that if grown upon the desert where stock have free access to it, and where no other juicy, thirst-allaying plant exists, the destruction might be more rapid than the ability to establish desert plantations, and its early extinction may result.

Practical experiment alone can demonstrate fully whether the commercial value of the plant justifies its extensive cultivation.

The recent incorporation of a company with large capital for the extensive

(Continued on page 5, Advertising Section.)



OTHER BEDS OF SPINELESS CACTUS AT MR. BURBANK'S SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA, EXPERIMENTAL STATION

An Old New England House Restored

By M. BERTRAND GEORGE

WITH the spring days at hand and the question of planning for the coming summer months almost upon us, many persons, weary of returning to the fashionable seashore or mountain resorts, are longing for some little cottage house and patch of ground which they may call their own, where they may breathe in the fresh country air, plant beds of flowers or vegetables, and live and dress absolutely free from the dictates of form or fashion. Several seasons spent in the coast

towns of New England, where the very hottest days are tempered by the ocean breezes and the nights cool enough for blankets, has demonstrated the possibilities of old farms and colonial houses, many of which, practically abandoned by the younger generations, have been allowed to stand idle and deserted, and to fall into partial decay.

We know of several places which were acquired the past year for comparatively little, and, at some added expense—not a great deal however—they were transformed into wonderfully comfortable and attractive country homes. One might search far and wide in fact to find more delightful locations with such variety of hills and valleys, such picturesque grouping of shade trees and flowering shrubs, through which you catch here and there a glimpse of the distant sea.

The development of one place in particular had been a source of great interest, and an invitation to call was joyfully accepted. The house, built in colonial times, stood a hundred feet or more back from the roadway, and was, like the buildings of that period, low-studded, with the roof sharply pitched and originally only broken by the great chimney. But a double dormer window had been put in recently and the porch itself extended. A wide path, flanked

by broad, well-kept lawns, led up to the wide steps. Planted close to the house were beds of nasturtiums, hollyhocks and golden glow; and over its newly painted, dark red sides and white trim, climbed crimson and yellow ramblers, clematis and woodbine, Mother Nature not only showing her approval but giving her kindest aid in making this spot a little earthly paradise for these refugees from the "maddening crowds" of a great metropolis.

The porch was spacious and the wicker chairs in-

vited the visitor to linger and enjoy its quiet shade and the view it offered of the harbor, but the opened door with its rows of square panels gave a vista of an hospitable interior, extremely simple and pleasing in its architectural lines. The hall did not run clear through as it does in the Dutch colonial houses, and the stairway



THE OLD HOUSE RESTORED

was somewhat narrow and enclosed—a feature, however, which will be improved later by tearing away the dividing wall. But the walls were fairly high, covered with a gray-green paper, the woodwork an ivory white, and the furnishing instantly suggested that an effort had been made to restore the atmosphere of its former days.

The old, uneven floors were replaced with hard wood stained dark, waxed, and covered with soft rugs and runners.

At one side is the library with its low-paneled wainscoting and finely carved mantelpiece. To the right of the hall a square-arched entrance opens into the beautiful great living-room, completely fitted out with furniture of past generations—almost every article having been procured in the vicinity and "restored" by the occupants.

In the center of the middle wall was the great fireplace, built of dark red brick. The white mantel,

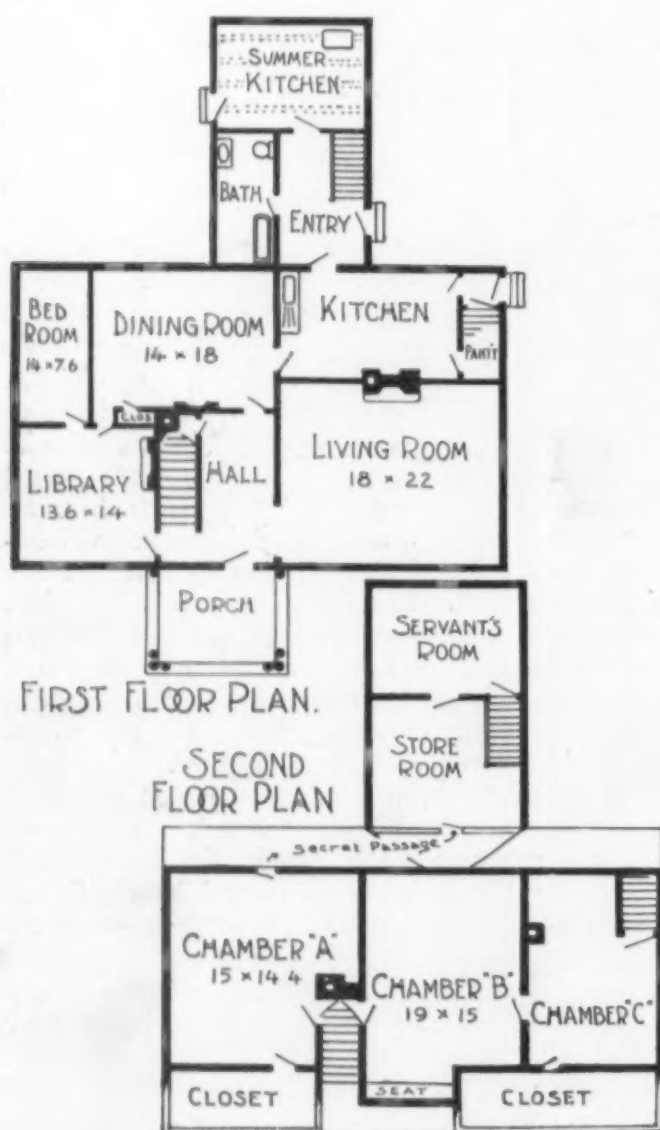
an exquisite piece of hand-carved wood, secured from some dilapidated house for about the price of so much kindling wood, held an exquisite pair of gilded candelabra, with crystal pendants, set at each side of the long colonial mirror above. A very old fire-screen protecting the hearth, partially hid the slender and-irons with their brass ball tips and the swinging crane and kettle. The room was papered with a tone of dull lavender, over which was traced a leaf pattern with blue-green blossoms, and lace curtains of Queen Anne design hung in the simplest folds over the windows on the south and east, softening the warm rays of the morning sun. A fine old rosewood piano



AN INTERESTING GROUP OF COLONIAL FURNITURE

and stool stood in one corner, the legs massive and severe, with antique iron candlesticks to light the music rack. In the opposite corner, a what-not displayed some fine Staffordshire plates, and near at hand was a circular front Hepplewhite table of about 1790, also a mahogany desk with swell front and old brass handles, set off by three rare pieces of Chelsea which rested on its narrow top. Grouped with the piano was a handsome round-about chair of the early eighteenth century—a central claw leg its distinctive feature; a square tipping or tea-table, and a low secretary—the upper case having gothic panels. We must not forget a long, comfortable davenport between the south windows, the great curved mahogany rocker—both of which were in the original hair-cloth upholstery—and a card-table with lyre-shaped base for books and magazines. Mirrors, old prints of Washington and Franklin, and two or three framed samplers, worked by the hands of fair ancestors, gave the finishing touch.

It is really remarkable that so many pieces of valuable mahogany could have been gotten together in a community not noted in its early days for luxurious tastes, and it may be of interest to tell of the "restoration" process. "Naturally," said the matron of this little home, "when these things were discovered in cobwebby old attics or dug up out of piles of refuse in sheds or outhouses here in town, they were in a wretched condition, with perhaps a hinge gone here or a piece of veneer chipped off there. Sometimes in place of a cash payment, I offered to substitute a brand new chair or table, when the old piece, though not valued, was in use, and more than once this offer was accepted. In treating solid mahogany, the old varnish was removed by scrubbing it with soap-powder and hot water—boiling water would injure the wood; if it was a veneered surface, I



An Old New England House Restored



A CORNER OF THE LIVING-ROOM

used some standard varnish remover. Scratches and deep dents were taken out by scraping with glass or grinding with pumice. Then for finishing, I used hard oil for one and linseed oil for the other, rubbing it in well and applying several coats.

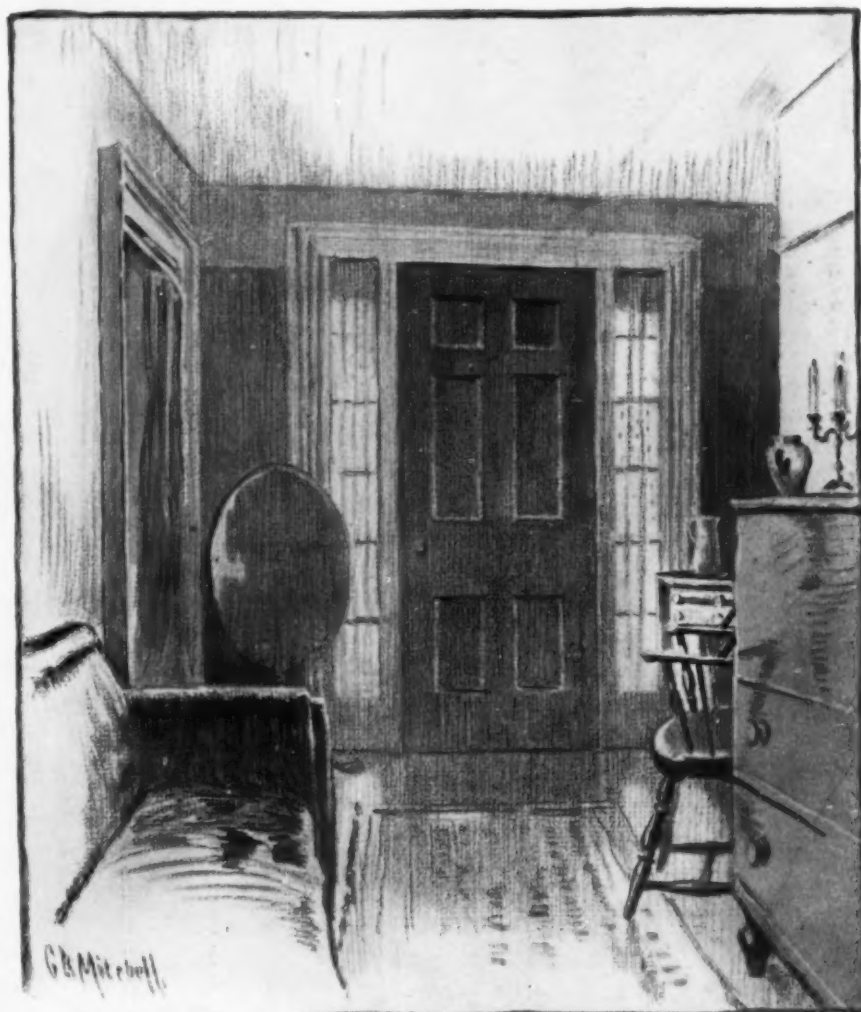
"You will see in the hall that a Windsor arm-chair was painted black and the mahogany backed sofa needed recovering, so we used a green denim."

Characteristic of old New England houses, there was a bedroom on the first floor. This little room had been finished in a cream tone, and its close proximity to the library suggested that it was the retreat for the head of the house, a well-known book-lover, accustomed to spending late hours over his manuscripts and choice editions.

"To make the long dining-room attractive and to furnish it correctly was one of our greatest problems," remarked the hostess. "We painted the woodwork this pale green gray and papered the walls in yellow gray to give a cool but cheerful tone. I see that this well-preserved mahogany drop-leaf table has attracted your attention. It was bought from an old man who said he was eighty years old, and that when he was a boy, his father got it from people who had had it for thirty years."

Beyond a well-appointed kitchen, the "L" was originally unfinished, as could be seen by the exposed rafters—at the further end the "summer kitchen." Now, a part of this old storeroom was transformed into a bath-room. An open stairway led up to servant quarters above.

Through the open doors we could see the kitchen garden and the orchard. Several hundred feet back, rose a high hill covered with a tangled growth of vines, blackberry bushes and sumach, which protected the space between from the cold north winds of early spring and late fall. Here were growing quince, pear, peach and crab-apples, backed by great locust trees;



SKETCH OF THE HALL SHOWING THE DOOR AND
NARROW SIDE LIGHTS

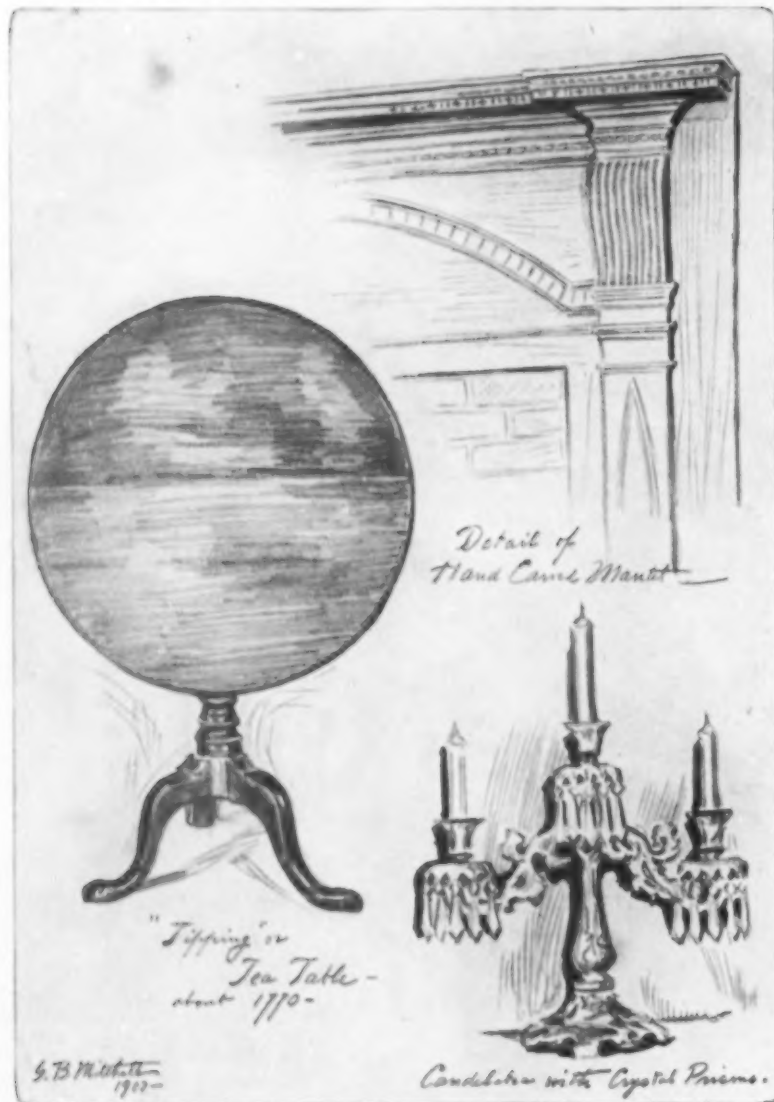
House and Garden

also grape vines of several varieties, trained over rustic arbors.

But quaintest of all the rooms were the chambers with their sloping walls cut by skylights and their numerous closets, some shelved and shallow, others extending way out under the eaves. The center room with the dormer—already mentioned—had a wide window-seat cushioned in cretonne to correspond with the cream-pink and pale-green scheme carried throughout. All the trim was enameled white and the plain old style furnishings—high posted bedsteads, with white counterpanes, straight back chairs, sewing tables, wash-stands,



THE ORCHARD AND SHADE TREES



FROM THE INTERIOR OF THE OLD HOUSE

and the rag carpets, bespoke an airy freshness and a certainty of restful slumber. It is this restful simplicity in the old colonial houses which appeals so strongly to those who are satiated with the fashionable resorts of mountain and seashore. The quiet comfort which such houses offer accounts for the many restorations which are seen throughout New England. It is possibly only in this part of the country that one finds bedrooms with "cubbies"—closets with tiny doors, often glazed with small square panes.

"I think you were counting the number of doors on this floor, but have you discovered where some of them lead to?" the hostess remarked laughingly. "For our five upper rooms we have also three stairways. When we first came here, no matter in which room I might be in, my younger son would suddenly surprise me by making his appearance from some mysterious source. He had found out that there were secret passages leading from the front chambers to the rear of the house.

"While this may be only the result of the peculiar construction, this place was built in revolutionary times and the inhabitants here were constantly on the watch for the British men-of-war who looted the houses and impressed the owners into service. This owner was certainly not a smuggler, for we found his implements for whaling and for trying out the oil in the shed which stood on the shore opposite."

The Small House Which is Good

Two Examples of Colonial Designs

A Colonial House in a New England Village

HARRY B. RUSSELL, *Architect*

WHEN building a country house in which one intends to live the entire year, it is well to adhere to some authentic type of design, and yet modify this type to meet local and personal conditions. In the old-fashioned New England villages which are so full of sentiment, the colonial style of dwelling seems quite the most appropriate. However, one would not care to see too many houses of this type which are so often devoid of the feeling of comfort and ease in their barren exteriors.

The dwelling illustrated is situated in one of these old towns, and is most beautifully located in its setting of old trees, surrounding for years an old house which was removed to make way for the present one. The approach is by a broad walk which enters the grounds from the street beneath an arch formed by two beautiful maples, and extends straight to the main entrance in the center of the two-storied portico.

The rooms on either side of the entrance hall carry out the colonial feeling, each having fireplaces with the windows at the sides in alcoves with broad pilaster treatment. At the rear of the broad hall is the staircase with the wide landing, lighted by a high semicircular window. Beneath the staircase and reached by several descending steps is the garden room which gives directly upon one of the garden walks through glazed doors. There are bookcases here, and the room forms a delightfully informal retreat. The second story contains three chambers with dressing-room and baths, and a sewing-room at the front of the hall.

The upper hall is separated by means of a series of three arches, which form a very attractive feature at the side of the staircase as one ascends to the second floor, and also forms an admirable means of lighting the smaller part of the hall, which connects with the service staircase.

The garden is very simply laid out, and has its major axis on a line with the axis of the living-room from which an entrance is given by means of a few steps. The central path is crossed by a lateral pathway where a fountain is located and terminates in an exedra where a sun-dial is located. The side and rear are enclosed by a wall of which the plain surface wall of the garage forms a part, and which is charmingly covered by means of ornamental trellises.

The space between the service wing and the garage is given over to the service yard which is slightly sunken and completely closed in by the garden wall on one side and a fence on the other. The gate to this yard is quaintly arborescent.

This estate has a particularly aristocratic atmosphere, and the design of the house was wonderfully well conceived in harmony with the environment. The colonial feeling is everywhere apparent, whether in the principal façade with the portico, the detail of the interior with its furnishings, or in the quaint layout of the garden.

The architect of the house was Mr. Harry B. Russell, of Boston.

A Colonial Home of Moderate Cost

GEORGE E. SAVAGE, *Architect*

SELDOM has an architect the opportunity to build a house with such beautiful surroundings as this one. Located in the beautiful suburb of Merion, Pennsylvania, six miles from the center of Philadelphia, in the midst of towering oak, chestnut and beech trees, a better background could not be secured for a colonial home of modest cost, without any fussy ornamentation.

The exterior is of red brick, with black headers laid in Flemish bond in white mortar. The trimmings are white marble and wood, all woodwork being painted a white ivory tint with the outside blinds a colonial green. The roof is of shingles.

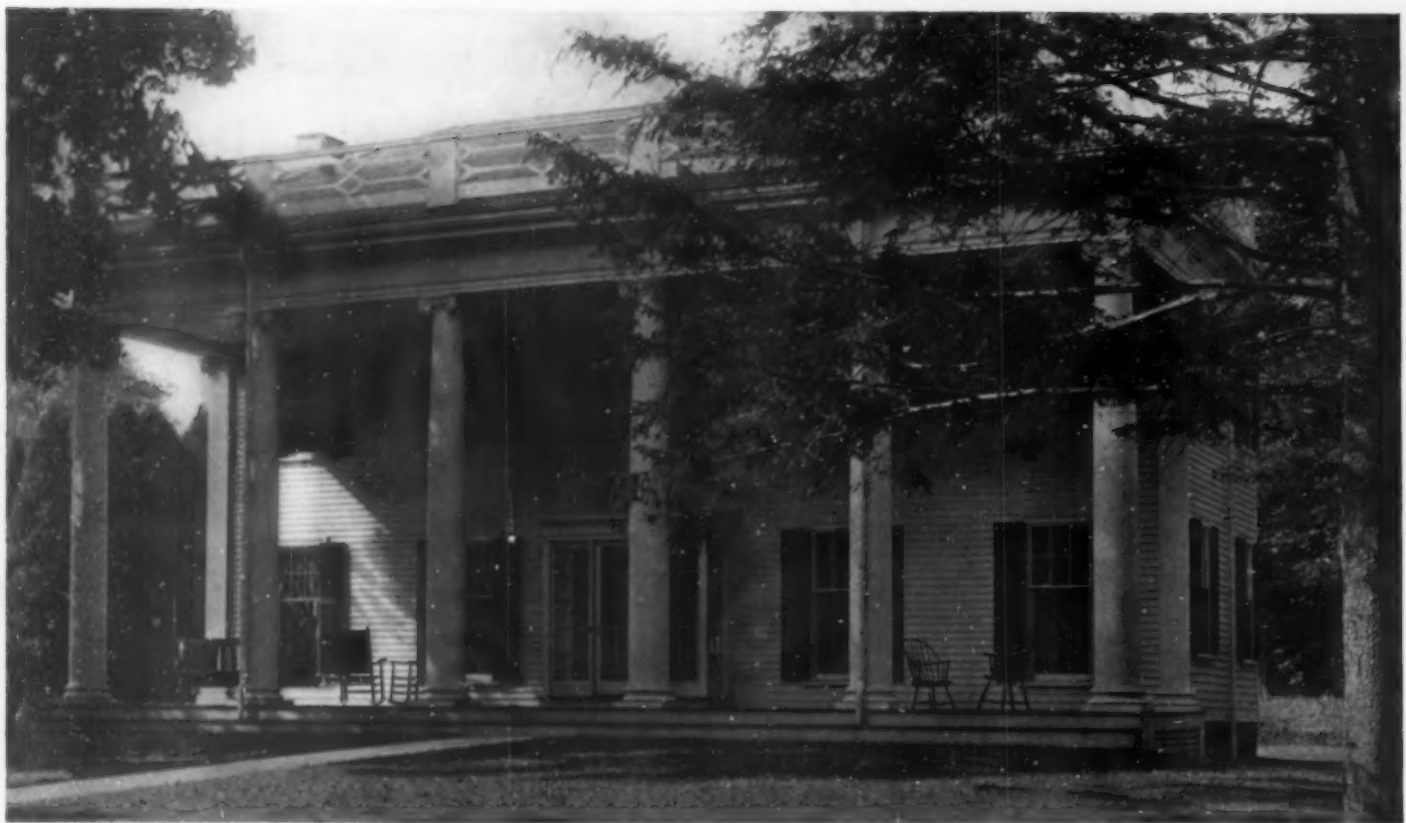
The interior is finished entirely in white. The stairs and living-room are finished in birch, stained an old mahogany color, and in white. Emphasis has been placed on the living-room and the den. They are divided by columns and a wood entablature with bookcases about four feet high between the columns. The effect is very pleasing and does not destroy the spacious atmosphere of the room as one enters the main door.

The rooms are all of ample size, large closets being provided for all the chambers. The third story contains two large chambers and a storeroom.

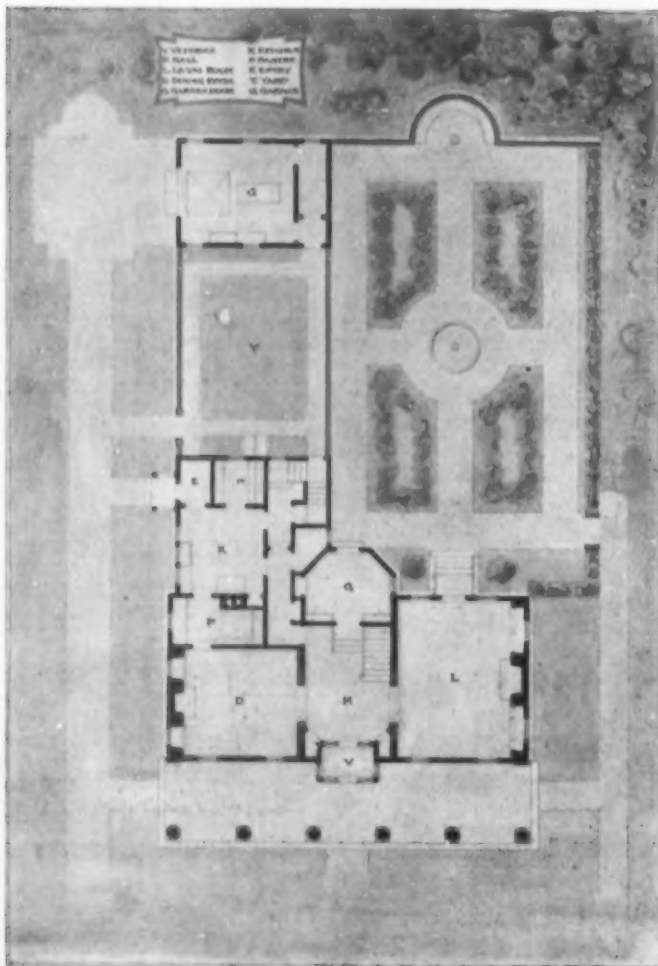
The house is heated by hot water. The entire cost of this house, including architect's fees, grading, papering, gas and electric fixtures, etc., was \$7,000.

The house was designed and the erection supervised by Mr. George E. Savage, Philadelphia. The owners are Misses Mary de S. and Beatrice S. Bond.

House and Garden



THE HOUSE FROM THE FRONT

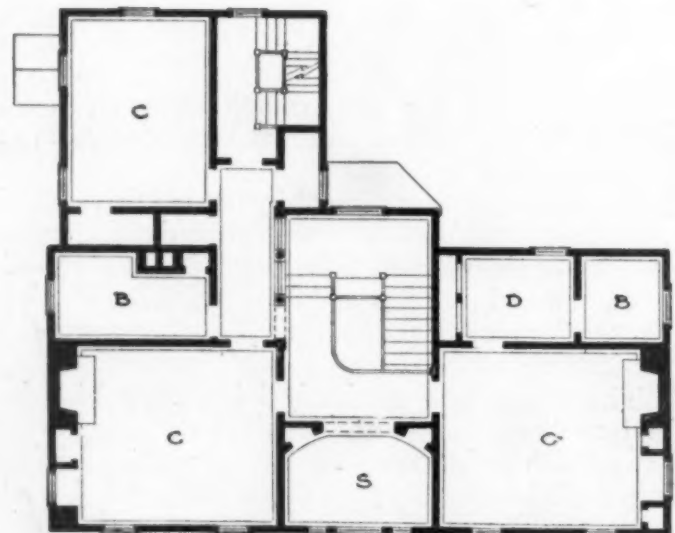


PLAN OF HOUSE AND LOT LAYOUT

A Colonial House in a New England Village

HARRY B. RUSSELL, *Architect*

C. CHAMBER
B. BATH
D. DRESSING ROOM
S. SEWING ROOM

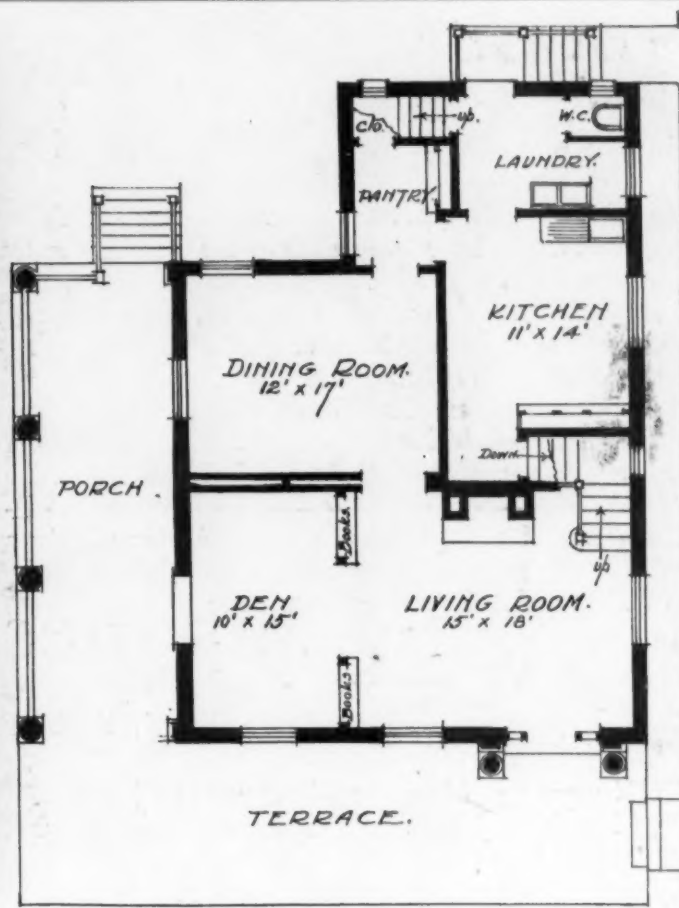


THE SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The Small House Which is Good



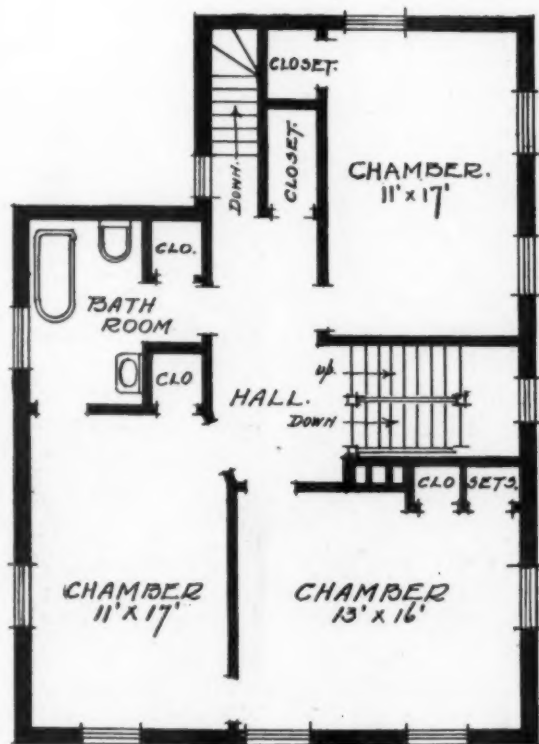
A COLONIAL HOUSE WITHOUT FUSSY ORNAMENTATION



THE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

A Colonial Home of Moderate Cost

GEORGE E. SAVAGE, *Architect*



THE SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THE LIVING-ROOM



A Mass of Color and Exquisite Bloom

Japanese Irises

By THYRZA F. HAMILTON

SIX years ago I brought fifty clumps of Japanese iris from Japan. At that time the clumps were larger than the ones now sent, but as they arrived in January we had them heeled in where the manure pile made digging possible. This gave me better results than leaving them in the boxes until spring, a method we tried later. In Japan the iris is grown in full sun in ditches, the paths in the iris gardens being two feet above the beds, and the beds are inundated in the spring. As they use the sewage for this purpose, the odor is unspeakable, but by the last of June those gardens are a mass of color, and as you look down on them from the paths there is nothing to be seen but exquisite bloom. I have tried to treat the iris in respect to its cultivation as near the Japanese method as our mixed gardens and sanitary laws allow.

I find a bed somewhat lower in the center is a help during the flooding season. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, the late frost will not hurt them, and put manure below the roots. They like a well-drained soil, and where it is sandy add manure, where it is clayey use half sand to lighten it. Cut away in the very early spring the old leaves. They like their protection in winter, but start up through the mass so early as to be cut off with last year's chaff, if this cutting is put off. From then until four weeks before they bloom I do nothing but an occasional weeding. Then I put two inches of sheep-manure around each plant or over the bed, cultivate twice a week, always leaving a rim around each plant to keep the water around the roots, and water, not sprinkle, but soak. If you can let the water run in the bed gently so much the better. The roots cannot get too much. The more food and

drink you give in the last month or six weeks the larger your flowers will be.

In my garden on the north shore of Massachusetts the irises bloom on the first of July, inland about two weeks earlier, and during the six years they have bloomed within four days of July 1st, and this treatment has given fifteen blossoms to a plant and often twelve inches across each flower. There seem to be fifty standard varieties under an infinite variety of names, and in ordering, a larger selection or preponderance of light colors is best, for those that are not true to name are always dark.

The flower in full bloom is too fragile to pack, but picked in bud, or just before it opens, will ship perfectly and keep for days, every bud opening in water, though not quite so large as in the garden. There are from two to four buds on each stalk and sometimes the second flower will droop, its throat not being strong enough to hold the big flat petals. This never happens to the first blossom, and I have not been able to find or hear of a reason or a remedy. Fifty plants which take a space about four by twenty feet will blossom for a month.

I do not find it satisfactory to grow other plants among the iris, but there are some plants that like the same treatment and do well to border an iris bed, *Spiraea Japonica*, *trollius* in variety, and still lower growing, *Campanula carpatica* and *Phlox subulata*. From the appearance of the first blossom they have only the usual garden care, occasional weeding and watering if the season is a dry one until they are covered with the rest of the garden after the ground freezes. I have never seen an iris garden in this country, but with this treatment see no reason why one should not rival those of Japan.

Simple Curtains for the Modest Home

By LOUISE KING

THE proper curtaining for the windows of a cottage home, or the shore or mountain bungalow, is a question of great importance to the completed success of the house, affecting as it does both the exterior and interior appearance.

Even where the cost of the material must be considered the selection is varied. Linen scrim, self-colored or white, cheese-cloth, or unbleached cotton are materials which may be used with good effect; when treated with stenciled decoration, and where one has the ability and time to give to such work, the results are usually satisfactory. Stencils of appropriate design and of good color arrangement are charmingly decorative. The same motif should be used for frieze, or upper wall treatment, as in the border or corner of the curtain. However, where time is an object, or for any reason figured drapery material is preferred, one can obtain most attractive fabrics from the shops.

Particularly pleasing is a semi-transparent cotton (crêpe material, which hangs well and comes in many excellent designs and colors which lend themselves perfectly to simple decorative effects. This material has the additional value of washing perfectly and retaining its crêpy appearance. It should not be ironed. In a dainty bedroom having ivory white enameled woodwork and furniture, and walls treated in a soft pale shade of green oil paint with a dull finish, this fabric showing—on a cream colored ground—a design of clusters of delicate pink roses and buds set in the foliage of the rose, is most attractive.

From it valanced over-draperies for the diamond paned casement windows are made, and cushion

covers for the couch and chairs; also a ruffled bedspread can be fashioned from the material and aid greatly in the completed beauty of the room. In such a room the ceiling tint of deep old ivory should extend to the picture-rail contrasting with the soft green of the wall. The floor, being of light hard wood, should have several small rugs in two tones of green repeating the color of the foliage of the

roses or, if the floor must be covered, plain matting would be in keeping with the other fittings.

In a room so decorated almost any style of simple furniture, which is not too heavy in form, can be used.

Another especially artistic design of the same fabric suggests itself for the living or dining-room of the bungalow or cottage. This may be had in several different colorings, the pattern showing a conventionalized poppy, bud and foliage. The one showing clear beautiful blue in the flowers and soft green in the foliage, outlined with black against a pure white ground, supplies the motif for the entire scheme of the dining-room in a bungalow by the sea. The walls are left in the soft natural

gray of the plaster; the woodwork of chestnut stained so dark a green that it seems almost black is effective in outlining and accentuating the furnishing and decoration of the room. The space between the tops of doors and windows, and the ceiling angle (about eighteen inches) is covered by the material, forming a frieze around the room and finished by the picture-rail of dark wood at the lower edge, and a small mould at the ceiling line treated with the light gray of the ceiling.

The windows are hung with the crêpe over white



I. VERY APPROPRIATE FOR A DAINTY BEDROOM



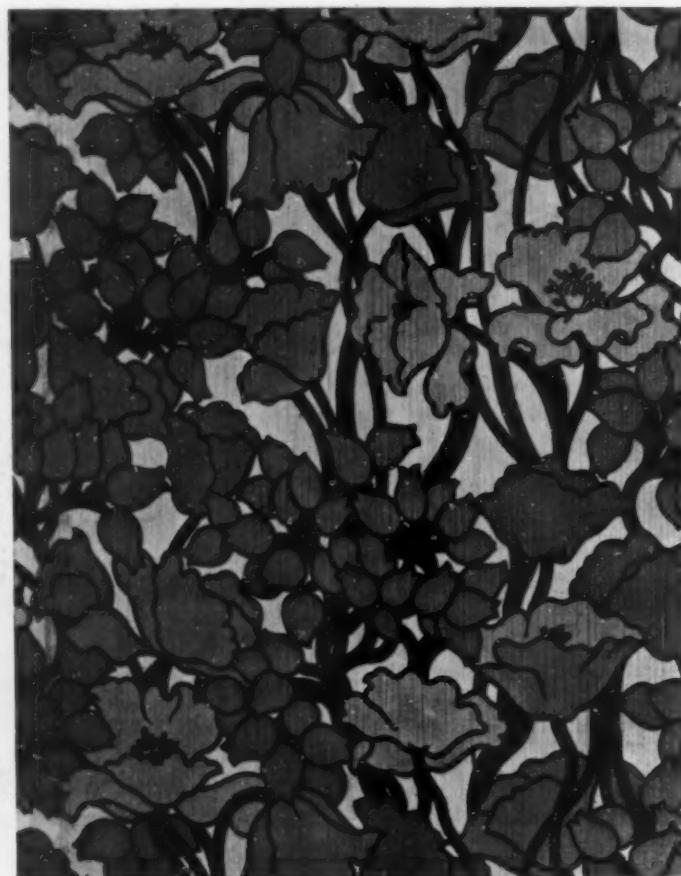
2. FOR A JAPANESE BREAKFAST-ROOM

fish-net curtains next the glass. The long window-seat upholstered in a heavy blue cotton fabric harmonizes with the blue of the poppy, and on it are placed pillows covered with the crêpe.

The square, deal table and sturdy kitchen chairs were treated with white enamel of the very best quality, which gave them a beautiful hard finish. The panels in the backs of the chairs were outlined lightly with narrow blue lines. On the top panel of each chair—in its center—was broadly painted a single poppy and leaf in the colors shown in the design of the fabric.

On the floor a blue and white jute rug was used. The margin of the pine floor has been stained with the same dark stain as the woodwork and given a soft polish.

Other designs in this fabric are suggestive of the Japanese. The soft



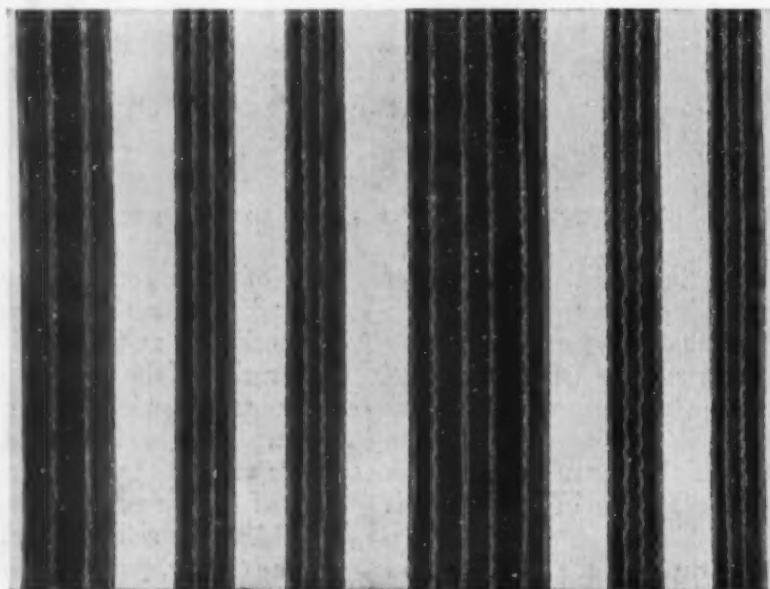
3. FRIEZE AND CURTAINS ARE MADE FROM THIS

mingling of blue-gray and green in illustration No. 2 makes attractive curtaining for a little breakfast-room in which bamboo furniture is used; or in a blue and white, or white and green bath-room this design may be used for the window curtains.

In the living-room of a bachelor's bungalow where rich dark colors and furniture of the mission type prevail the Roman stripe pattern supplied suitable and attractive curtains and cushion covers. The

wall in this room was covered with yellow-tan paper the background of the drapery material matching this color.

Ready made, inexpensive curtains, are rarely satisfactory. The ruffles are likely to be scant and too wide, insertions or corner motifs of lace are badly put in, and will not withstand washing. The materials from which the cheap



4. WELL SUITED TO A DEN

(Continued on page 5, Advertising Section.)

The French Artichoke

A Delicious Vegetable and an Ornamental Plant

By WILLIAM S. RICE

THE French Artichoke is not only one of the most picturesque, but also one of the most delicious and toothsome of the less familiar vegetables of our gardens. It has appeared self-evident that this plant is worthy of cultivation as a purely decorative motif aside from its value as a food product, because it possesses sufficient beauty to justify its addition to our ornamental garden plants. This plant is a member of the great Composite family and is closely related to the thistle. The edible portion of the plant is the unopened flower head, or bud, cut just prior to its unfolding. The scales, or bracts enclosing the true flowers which are clustered in a dense head at the center, contain a small portion of edible matter which one obtains by drawing each bract, or leaf, between the closed teeth. The most delicious portion, however, is the heart composed of the compound



BLOSSOM OF THE FRENCH ARTICHOKE



LARGE FRENCH ARTICHOKE PLANTS IN THE GARDEN

blossoms, which has a flavor similar to that of asparagus tips. The flower heads, or artichokes, are prepared for the table by boiling them in salt water for some hours until tender. They are then ready to be served either hot or cold as one prefers. A mayonnaise dressing or browned butter served in a side dish usually accompanies the toothsome vegetable. The scales are removed and dipped, one at a time, into the dressing and the tender portions thereof eaten before the soft, delicious disc at the heart of the bud is removed.

The artichoke is a biennial, that is, it requires one season to form a rosette and another to spring up and form a spike of bloom. The rosettes of this plant are truly decorative. Its leaves resemble enormous fern fronds and radiate from the center like a huge, five-pointed star. Unlike most of its thistle relatives, it is almost entirely devoid of prickles. The stems are fluted and are a light,

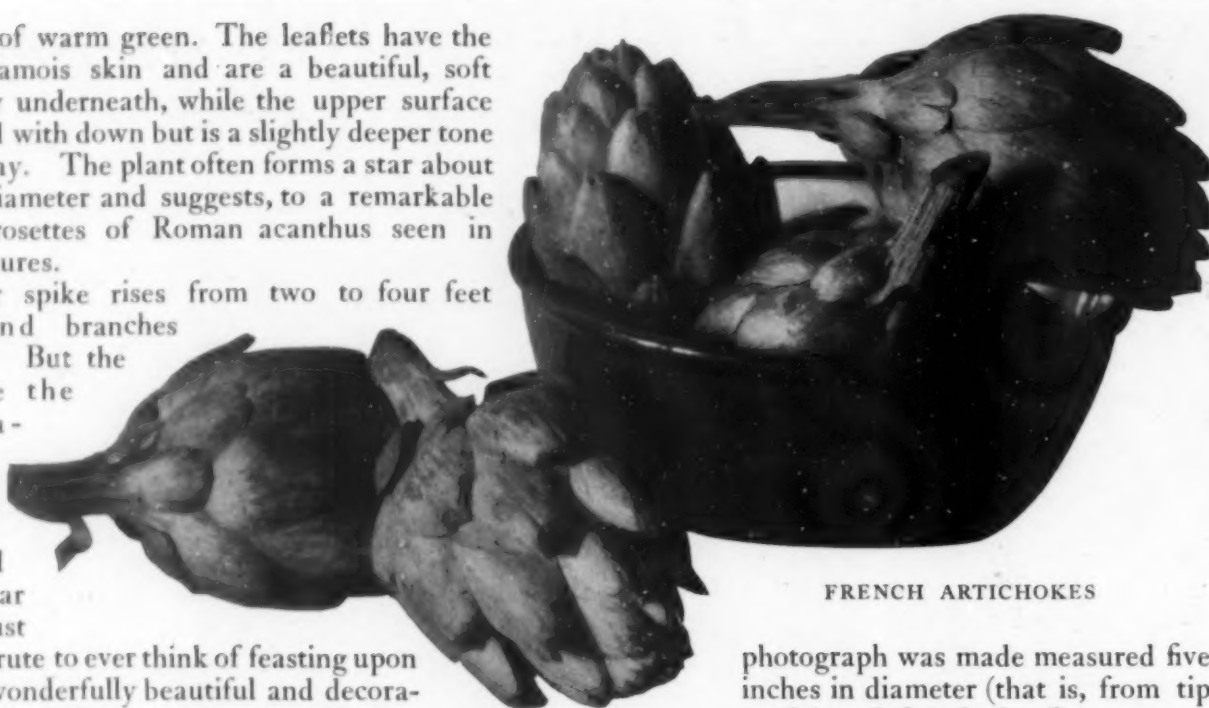
delicate tone of warm green. The leaflets have the texture of chamois skin and are a beautiful, soft shade of gray underneath, while the upper surface is also covered with down but is a slightly deeper tone of greenish gray. The plant often forms a star about four feet in diameter and suggests, to a remarkable degree, the rosettes of Roman acanthus seen in ancient sculptures.

The flower spike rises from two to four feet in height and branches considerably. But the blossoms are the crowning feature of the entire plant; and to the esthetic mind it would appear that man must

indeed be a brute to ever think of feasting upon blossoms so wonderfully beautiful and decorative. However, after one has acquired a taste for this toothsome morsel, he may well be pardoned the offense of sacrificing beauty to utilitarian purposes.

In color, the huge blossoms are a rich, rose-purple similar to those of the common pasture thistle. The stiff, gray green bracts are touched with a lighter and warmer green and edged with a dull purplish crimson. This latter color intensifies as the bracts reach the little colored quills of bloom at the top of the blossom proper.

The single specimen from which the accompanying



FRENCH ARTICHOKES

photograph was made measured five inches in diameter (that is, from tip to tip) and four inches from stem to top of blossom. The unopened heads when gathered for eating often measure the same size.

The artichoke has a tendency to run away from the confines of cultivation and stray into pastures and by the margins of water-courses where it often degenerates, and, in this wild state takes unto itself a protecting armor of spines, which although not detracting from its appearance render it unsafe for table use.

Some specimens of runaways that the writer has observed near his home in Stockton, California, are more prickly than others. This condition, evidently, is due to the effects of cross fertilization with the native, wild species of pasture thistles which are common in the vicinity.

As a plant for the jardinière, or for the border beds, or for informal massing in gardens, this plant is really aristocratic and, besides, being uncommon, it appeals to lovers of the beautiful for such purposes. This plant thrives in great perfection in the Southern States and in California. In the Eastern States the plant does best in deep, rich soil, well drained. The crowns should be covered with coal ashes in winter to shed water, and over these a good covering of leaves. Remove the leaves in the spring but do not disturb the ashes until signs of growth appear. The plants make good growth the first year, and some

(Continued on page 7, Advertising Section.)



A YOUNG FRENCH ARTICHOKE PLANT

Modern Fireplaces and Mantelpieces

Beauty and Utility in Combination

By CHARLES ALMA BYERS

NOTHING lends comfort to a home so much as good fireplaces. In fact, a home without at least one fireplace can hardly be considered livable, especially if that home makes any pretense towards being complete. A glowing fire in an open fireplace is always an attractive sight and invariably a sign of good cheer. And who does not like to sit, on winter evenings, before the lights are lit, with his feet toasting at one, listening to the sputtering and crackling flames as they wrap themselves around the glowing logs, and while he thus listens and gazes into the heated depths of the embers dream of the other days now past or build aircastles for the future?

Verily, a sputtering and crackling fire in an open fireplace has a peculiarly fascinating power in such directions, and many indeed are the dreams that have been dreamed and the castles that have been built by the various subjects of its mystic influence.

Although invention has given us stoves and radiators of various kinds to keep us warm in winter, the fireplace, the warmth-giver of "ye olden times," has by no means been replaced, nor can it ever be in any well-designed home. Of course the things which invention has given us in this direction are to be appreciated, and we could not well get along without them, but we must also have the old-style fireplaces



FIREPLACE, IN THE "DEN" OF P. G. GATES, SOUTH PASADENA, CAL., EXCELLENT IN EVERY DETAIL. The whole effect of the room is one of complete harmony. Much of the furnishing is with things gathered from the Southwest semi-desert region and the ceiling and border work is hand-painting showing such areas

House and Garden

—or rather the new style ones, for many improvements have been made upon the old colonial kind. Our homes of to-day are built to be comfortable, and in the matter of giving them character and charm, stoves and radiators fall short where fireplaces do not. Besides, the latter can be made ornamental fittings harmonizing better with the interior finish of the house. This feature of the subject is deserving of serious consideration.

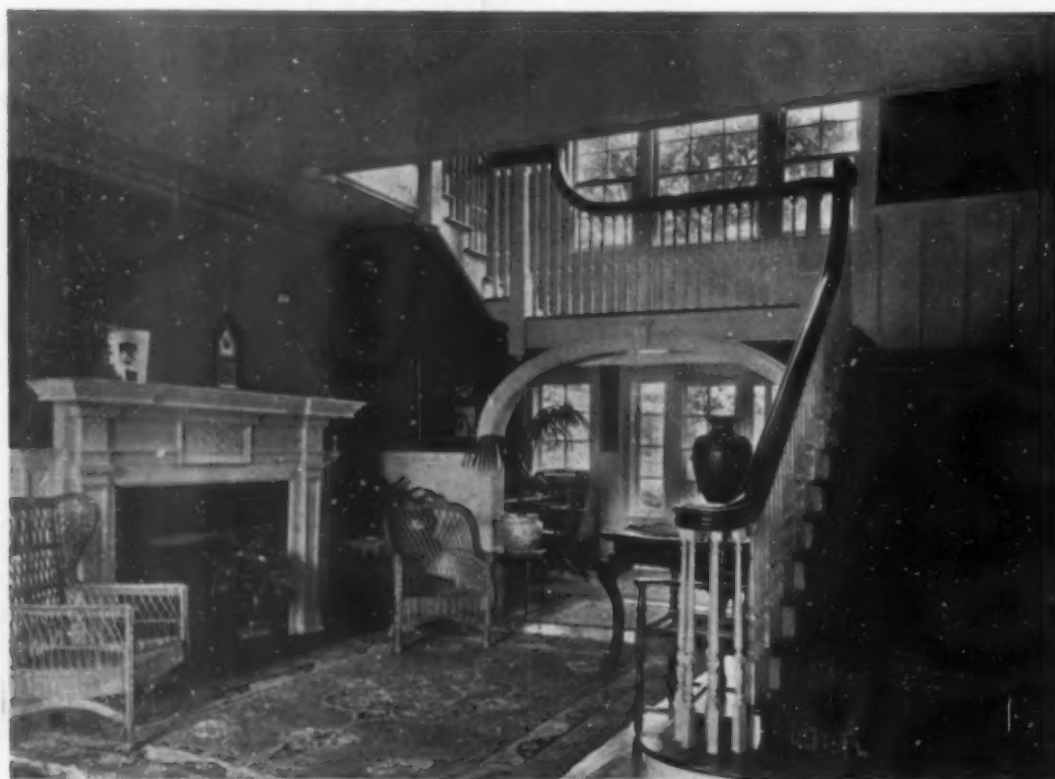
The building of a good fireplace is very much of an art—a fact that, it seems, too few of our home builders realize. In consequence, it, in many instances, is an ornament and nothing more. It either refuses to “draw” at all, causing the room to fill with smoke, or all the heat, with the smoke, is drawn up the chimney, leaving

the temperature of the room scarcely changed. It is all very well to have a fireplace as an ornament, but it should also be built to serve the other and primary purpose as well. The builder should fully understand the relation between the choke of the chimney and the height to which the smoke is to be carried; also the necessary depth of the fireplace for the height of the building, and the exact point at which the chimney should provide the exit. It is by the builder giving proper attention to these things that the fireplace is made a real luxury—and the home, to the extent of warmth at least, a place of real comfort.

To build the fireplace so that it will furnish the desired heat should be of first consideration. After that the matter of making it to serve as an

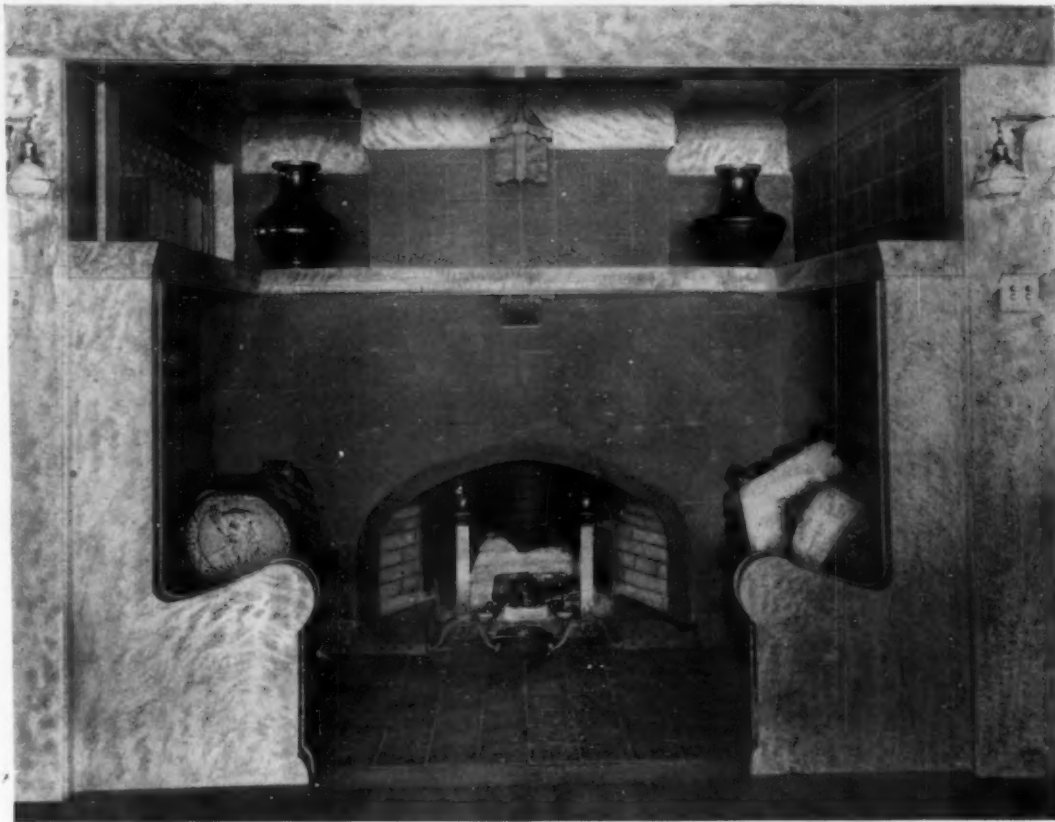


A GREEN TILE FIREPLACE FOR A DINING-ROOM FURNISHED IN MAHOGANY
The wainscot mantel and wood trim are white



A REFINED COLONIAL DESIGN, WOODEN MANTEL IN WHITE
The tiling is olive green

Modern Fireplaces and Mantelpieces



THIS FIREPLACE, SET IN AN ALCOVE, HAS TILE OF OLIVE GREEN
The seats make this a very inviting corner for winter evenings. The woodwork is maple

ornament to the room may be given thought. And for it to serve as such, it of course should be in harmony with its setting—that is, finished in size, design and color to match the general appearance, or style, and size of the room. Occasionally one finds a well-built and well-designed one, within itself, occupying a room entirely too large or too small for it, and built in some massive design while the room is furnished, otherwise, with delicate furniture. It seems, in fact, that in some cases the fireplace must have been built for another house and bought and installed as a second-hand or “bargain-counter” piece of furniture. If the room is small and finished in delicate colors the fireplace should be correspondingly small and the mantel likewise delicately finished, and if the room is large and trimmed with dark or bright

colors the fireplace should be so designed as to carry out this effect.

Besides the fireplaces inartistically set, the writer has also noticed a rather marked proneness on the part of builders, probably in many cases at the wish of the owner, to make this fixture the too conspicuous feature of the interior. The thought in such cases seems to have been that if it is made a work of art the remainder of the room will escape notice. This, I think, is the most common mistake of all, and, excepting the one which is an ornament only, is the fault in fireplace building most needing correction or avoidance.

The accompanying illustrations, selected somewhat at random, will aid in the bringing out of some of these points in fireplace and mantel construction. They may well be studied by all persons who contemplate building new houses or making additions to or remodeling the old one.

The use of fireplaces for heating purposes dates



THE SPACIOUS FIREPLACE OF A MOUNTAIN TAVERN
Such a fireplace, built of rough stones, is an ideal one for the location

back almost to the beginning of history, if not even into prehistoric times. In those early days it, however, was scarcely more than a fire built in the middle of the room, and the smoke from it probably made it a rather doubtful comfort. Later, in those ancient times, in the milder climates came the portable brazier, used by the Greeks and Romans, and which is still used in parts of Italy, Spain, Algeria and a few other warm countries.

The idea of building the fireplace against the wall, as we do now, however, probably originated in England, about the time of the Norman conquest. This may be considered, I think, the beginning of the real fireplace. Up to the fourteenth century they were very plain, even crude, in appearance, but beginning at about that time builders gave more attention to home building and the fireplace mantels were often elaborately and quite artistically



THIS IS THE FIREPLACE OF A WESTERNER'S "DEN"
Built of rough clinker brick and harmonizes with the Indian rugs, blankets, etc.



THE FIREPLACE AND MANTEL OF A TURKISH ROOM
It shows to what extent fireplaces may be made to fit their settings

embellished with hand carvings. In many of the Southern States bordering the gulf and in parts of California fire for warmth is not often needed, and yet in nearly every home of any pretense towards elegance in these localities good fireplaces are found, from which during the fall and winter months, in the morning and evening at least, much enjoyment is derived. In the Northern States, where the winters are very cold, builders do not consider the heat from even well-built fireplaces sufficient for all times, and usually therefore provide other means of heating. This should not and does not cause the fireplace to be omitted entirely, and for ordinary fall and spring weather it is certainly the most desirable warmth-giver. The open fireplace provides one of the most effective means of ventilation known and should be installed for that if for no other reason.



A Residence the Walls and Partitions of which are of the "Two-Piece" Hollow Concrete System

An Ideal Concrete Building Block

By H. H. RICE

DURING the past five years a great many people have been persuaded to build of concrete blocks and the result of their trial, spread throughout the land and viewed from the car windows, convinces one that a reasonable investigation of the subject might save prospective owners some embarrassment.

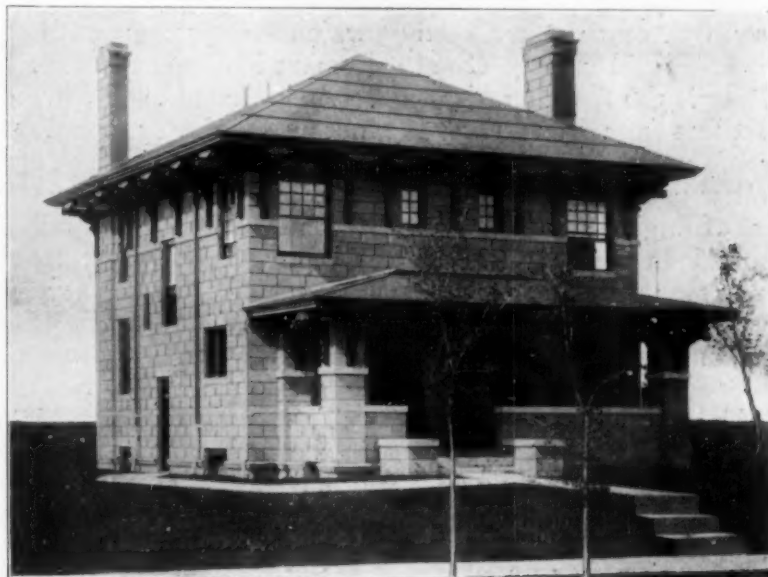
Not all concrete block buildings are subject to condemnation, and such condemnation is most unjust and unfair to the maker of blocks which are properly proportioned, properly pressed, properly cured and properly bonded in a wall which becomes as strong as iron, and as durable as the Pyramids, and of appearance equal to hand-cut stone.

The illustrations shown in connection with this article have been loaned at our request by a

company of Denver, commonly known as the "Two-piece people," because their system, which they introduced in 1903, possesses the peculiarity of having no block extending through the wall. Indeed, no block on the inner side comes in contact with a block on the outer side of the wall, but a continuous horizontal air-space exists throughout the wall, absolutely preventing the passage of moisture, eliminating the

necessity for any water-proofing compound and affording an average air-space of fifty per cent, which makes a building comfortable during the heated season and saves twenty-five per cent of the winter's fuel bill. Plaster or decorations may be safely applied to the inner wall.

It is claimed this header bond hollow wall is the strongest masonry construction that can be



A DWELLING CONSTRUCTED UNDER OUR SYSTEM
Contract Price, \$3,900, Including Interior Finish in Natural Woods
and Weathered Oak. W. E. Fisher, Architect

House and Garden

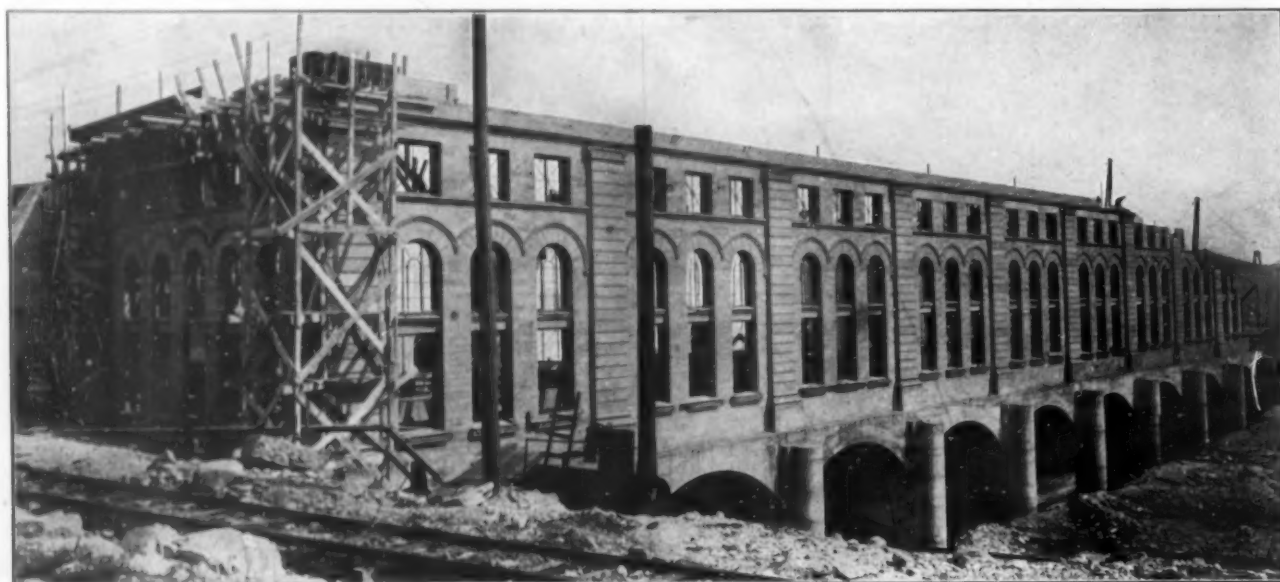
built, bonded every nine inches by an over-lapping of projecting arms or webs, the arms from either side of the wall alternately over-lapping those extending from the opposite side—laid in cement mortar.

One of the finest things that has been shown in residence construction of concrete blocks is Mr. Taylor's home at New London, Conn. It has given great satisfaction and reflects credit on everyone connected with it.

A more modest house of pleasing architecture is one situated at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Ogden Street, Denver. Contract price was \$3,900. This house was constructed in 1904. It is built of the smooth face bevel edge blocks except one course of rock face below the water table. The appearance is equal to hand-rubbed Bedford stone.

principles from the time the Portland cement and gravel or broken stone are brought into the plant. Very little fine sand is used, the effort being to use as large a percentage as possible of coarse gravel or broken stone, as engineers agree that this is the way to secure strong and durable concrete. At the same time a sufficient quantity of smaller material is incorporated to fill the voids and afford a dense and impervious mass. This is mixed with a percentage of water which it is impossible to use under any process in which the concrete is tamped or rammed.

The advantage in using a large percentage of water is in the thorough crystallization of the cement and this is the very life of the whole process as it is the crystallization or "setting" of the cement



POWER HOUSE OF THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL

Designed to House and Withstand Vibration of 30,000 Horsepower. Built with this System. No Reinforcement

Illustrating the great strength of these walls an illustration is shown of the Chicago Drainage Canal Power House. This building is 386 feet long, sixty-four feet wide and forty-six feet from foundation to roof plate. Trusses and roof are carried on the walls, which are fifty per cent hollow and contain no metal reinforcement. The Board of Engineers of Chicago, after the most rigid tests, specified this material to the exclusion of brick or natural stone. The walls withstand vibration caused by 30,000 horsepower. The contract price, including monolithic concrete foundations, was \$292,000.

In order to give a clearer idea of the construction of these walls, a cut is shown of a section of wall as it would appear in a partially completed building and the machinery used in manufacturing the blocks is shown in the foreground.

The merit of this system is not merely in the construction of the wall, ingenious as that is. Its excellence is obtained by careful observance of scientific

which changes a mass of loose sand, gravel, stone and cement into true concrete.

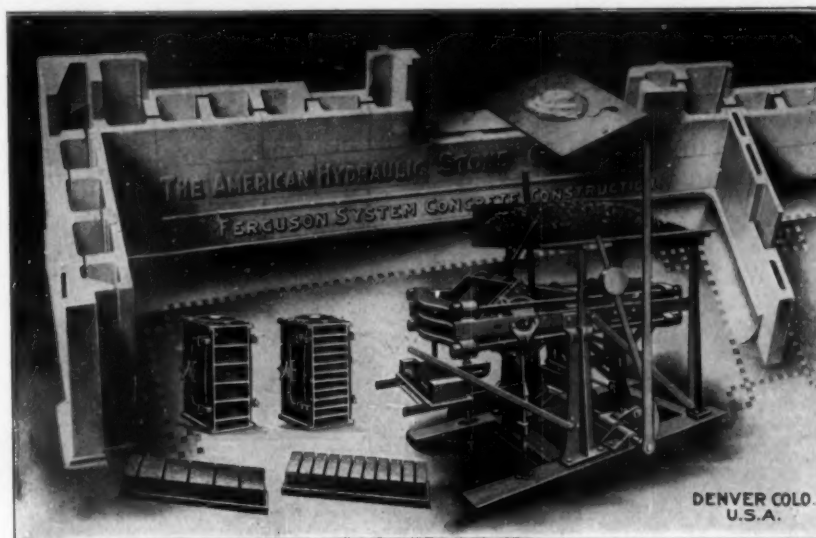
As indicated above, the method of compression is not by tamping or ramming but by the instantaneous application to each block of 100,000 pounds pressure. The arrangement of cores and fillers in the mold (each having an independent motion) is such that this pressure is mathematically proportioned to the amount of concrete subject to compression in each section of the block, and the result is a block which, independent of the operator's skill or negligence, has no weak place, but is strong throughout.

The matter of facing has been thoroughly covered in the production of the machinery. The mixture usually used in making blocks under this process is one part of cement to seven parts of properly proportioned gravel or broken stone and sand, but if a block is to be faced a gauge is used raking from the top of the mold one-quarter or three-eighths of an inch and this space is filled with a finer mixture of one

Poisonous Wild Flowers

part of cement to two and one-half parts of white sand, marble dust, or whatever material is desired for the face. The pressing plate is then applied and pressure is made, the entire block (both body and face) being manufactured at one simultaneous process, obviating all danger of separation in

years to come. The design of the face is governed by the pressing plate and may be smooth with or



SECTION OF WALL, ALSO MACHINE FOR MAKING THE BLOCKS

belt courses, etc. This system undoubtedly stands alone in the number and merit of its unusual points.

without bevel edge, horizontally or vertically tooled or rock face. Of course, it is now generally understood that the architects will not specify rock face for the entire building, but it is a very useful design for producing contrast and is especially useful in the lower courses, below the water table, for

Poisonous Wild Flowers

The Ladies' Slipper

BY ANNIE OAKES HUNTINGTON

IN the rich, black earth of bogs, and in low, wet woods heavily shaded by trees, a beautiful orchid is found which Asa Gray describes as "one of the handsomest and most interesting of all wild flowers." This orchid, the showy ladies' slipper, *Cypripedium reginae*, has a stout stem from one to two feet high, large, showy pink and white flowers, and broad leaves somewhat resembling those of the lily-of-the-valley. The flowers number from one to two, rarely three and are curiously shaped, with a large, upper, inflated, sac-like lip, variegated with white and purplish-pink, and with clear white lateral petals. The plant has fine glandular hairs, containing a poisonous oil

which acts upon the skin in very much the same way as that of the poison ivy. A well-known botanist, some years ago, had occasion to collect five hundred roots of this orchid, and immediately afterwards his hands became much inflamed, and the poison even extended to the face and eyes. It was thought to be a case of ivy poison at the time, but according to the recent, and interesting investigation of Dr. MacDougal of the University of Minnesota, it has been proven that this orchid possesses well-defined poisonous qualities, and was undoubtedly the origin of discomfort in this particular instance.

The large yellow ladies' slipper, *Cypripedium hirsutum*, and



THE SMALL YELLOW LADIES' SLIPPER

the small yellow ladies' slipper, *Cypripedium parviflorum*, like their sister, the showy ladies' slipper, are both poisonous to some people when handled in large quantities. The flower of larger species is less attractive than that of the smaller orchid; it has a pale, greenish-yellow sac, and no perfume, whereas that of the smaller ladies' slipper is a beautiful, bright yellow, with twisted, brown sepals, and a slight but pleasing fragrance. The root of the large ladies' slipper furnishes a medicine which is a gentle, nervous stimulant, and which at one time was employed for various nervous disorders.

In low, rich woods like those frequented by the showy ladies' slipper, but blossoming earlier in the season, we find the wild mandrake, or May apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. This plant is an erect herb, about a foot high, with very large, rounded, dark green leaves divided into five or seven lobes, and a solitary, broad, white, nodding flower, with a somewhat unpleasant perfume. The fruit, or "apple," is a yellowish, egg-shaped, large, fleshy, edible berry, with a rather mawkish taste. The fruit may be eaten freely, and is perfectly harmless, but the leaves and roots contain an active poison known as podophyllin. The roots are frequently employed in medicine on account of their drastic, purgative properties; they are gathered after the leaves have fallen in the autumn, when they are said to contain the most podophyllin.

As the season advances towards midsummer the borders of meadow brooks, and shallow pools in wet pastures are transformed by the brilliant, blood-red blossoms of the cardinal flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*. This plant is a tall perennial, with thin oval leaves, and elongated racemes of somewhat ragged looking flowers, which are inclined to grow on one side of the

stem. They are a curious shape, with a long corolla-like tube, which stands erect above the cleft lobes of the flower; and from an esthetical point of view, they are certainly more remarkable for their beautiful color, than for pleasing shapeliness of form. The cardinal flower contains the toxic principle lobeline, an irritant, narcotic poison; but in a less degree than that of the Indian tobacco, *Lobelia inflata*.

This species is a very acrid annual, with leafy stems

covered with coarse, stiff hairs, with sessile leaves, and inconspicuous pale-blue flowers. It grows in poor soil, in fields along roadsides, and in thickets; and is found commonly in the Northeastern States—from Georgia in the South, as far as Labrador in the North, and westward to Nebraska. The seeds contain at least twice as much lobeline in proportion as the whole plant, although in all parts it yields this highly poisonous principle. If the leaves or capsules are masticated they produce giddiness, headache and nausea, and when taken in the form of medicine the plant has been known to cause death from overdoses. At one time

it was much used by the Indians, for various ailments.

A third species the great lobelia, *Lobelia syphilitica*, with bright blue, or occasionally white flowers, in dense racemes, should also be included among the poisonous members of the lobelia family.

Among other summer wild flowers which contain more or less poisonous underground parts may be mentioned the birthroot, or wake-robin, *Trillium erectum*; the various meadow rues, *Thalictrum*, with greenish-white flowers in gossamer, fringe-like balls; and the familiar clematis vine, or virgin's bower, *Clematis Virginiana*, which hangs in lovely festoons over walls, and covers roadside thickets with its graceful clusters of little white flowers.



THE SHOWY LADIES' SLIPPER

Cotton Mosaic Quilts

The Revival of an Old-Time Home Industry

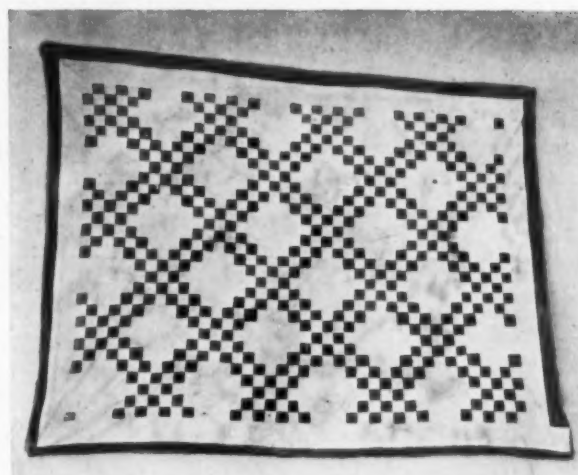
By EVELYN PRINCE CAHOON

"YOU ought to be learning to sew, you're old enough," said the old-fashioned grandmother. "I guess I'll cut you out some squares to overhand."

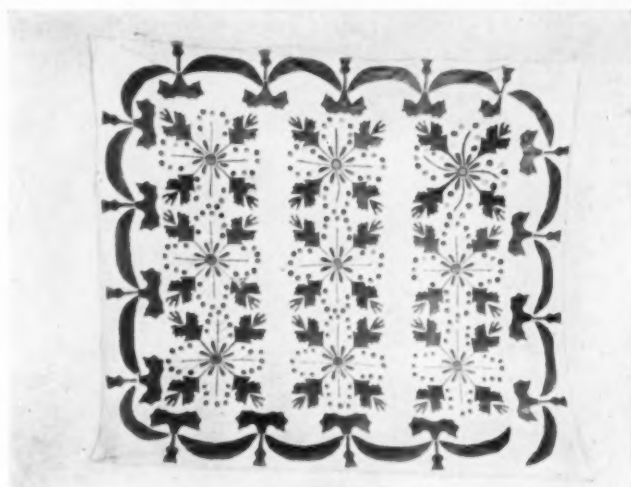
That was the beginning for the little "sandy-haired" girl of five who was called in out of the sunshine, lest she become tanned, and seated on a "cricket" at her grandmother's feet to learn to sew a "stint" of "squares" each day lest she become lazy—the bugbear of New England life.

The beginning was the same for most little girls of the last generation, and some there were who grew up with such a hatred of sewing in consequence, that they never afterward came to really like it.

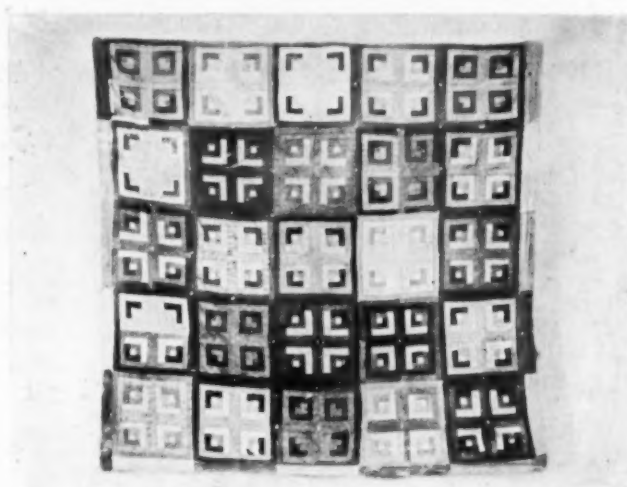
Yet more there were who, in youth hating the daily sewing over and over of exactly so many pieces of calico,



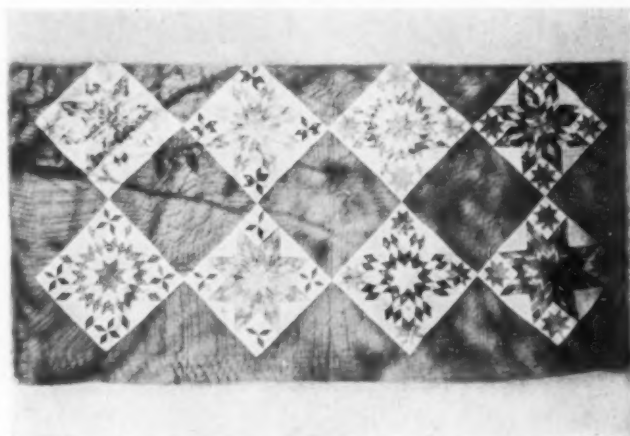
One of the patterns which are classics. A repetition of squares. This design was called the "Irish Chain."



A fine old quilt made by painstakingly applying carefully cut figures of colored cotton to a ground of white cotton



One arrangement of the old-fashioned "Log Cabin" pattern. This one is of woolen pieces



The fantastic and very elaborate "Star" design. Each square contains exactly one hundred and forty pieces

after marriage and the new home brought the pride of possession, thanked their stars that they had early learned to handle the needle deftly, and found every day the value of that patience that sewing a "stint" had cultivated.

Quilt making of small bits of print, once an economy, is now nothing of the sort. But the creative spirit will out in spite of everything, and the woman who admires the symmetrical arrangement of exact geometrical figures of blue and white in her tiled bath-room wall, need not sneer at the woman who, having no tiles, works out the blue and white design in the print quilt of her child's bed.

More, the quilt-maker works out the design herself, thereby cultivating in herself the love of beauty and the

House and Garden

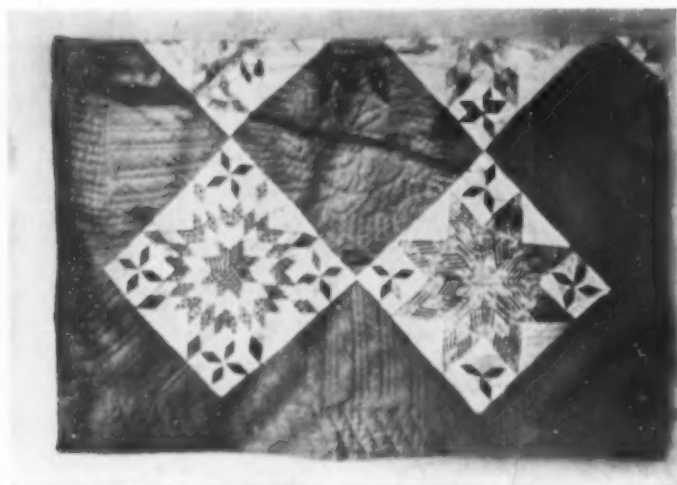
ability to create it and is likely therefore to bequeath to her child that ability. Most of those whom we recognize as artists to-day are, if the truth were known, children of mothers who in the last generation had only meager materials with which to express themselves. And commonest of those meager materials was the cotton cloth with which they worked out pleasing designs in their quilts.

The clothes-lines in a small town, during house-cleaning time, often reveal real treasures in the form of mosaics in cotton; and the prettiest are often the simplest designs, a repetition, for instance, of small squares of only two colors in various positions. Many of these patterns are classics, being the ones still used in technical schools and in factories for goods turned out to the trade, so beautiful that

the world will never drop them, apparently never grow tired of them.

These fine old designs were most often suggested to the artist by some natural object, as a flower or a star, though this idea may be wonderfully elaborated as is shown in the enlarged detail of a star given. Observe on this quilt the pretty design the quilting makes.

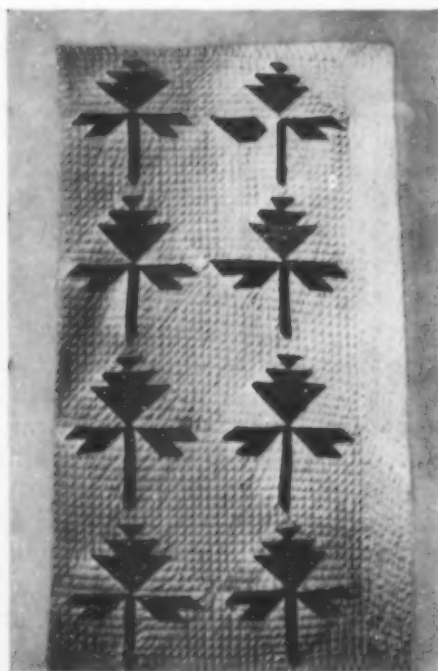
Children were generally set to sew "over and over" (it is not clear why this stitch was used as it was not one likely to be much used in ordinary sewing) after their elders had carefully basted the work for them. The older people themselves, when they made patchwork, used the common running stitch. Certain patterns were lent from hand to hand, and used over and over,



Enlarged detail of the "Star"



Detail of appliqued quilt



The "Tree" pattern. Observe the accuracy of the quilting

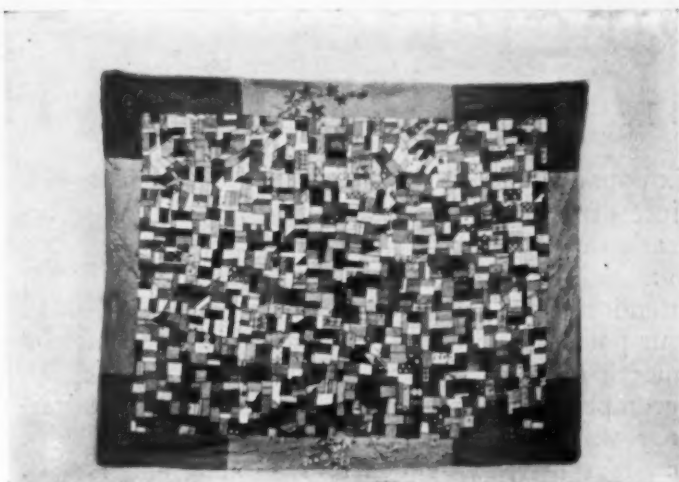
for instance, the "basket," and the "log cabin." "Friendship" quilts used to be made by all the young ladies. Each of her friends made a "square" or "block" of bits of the maker's own gowns, and in the middle sewed a white piece of cambric on which the maker's name was written with indelible ink, with occasionally the address and the date added. These were frequently made for young ladies about to be married, and served the same purpose as an expression of good will as the various "showers" of linen, tinware and so on now frequently given.

"Charm" quilts were queer things in which only one piece of each kind of cloth was used. Beauty they could hardly have, but interest, always, to the



A silk "Crazy" quilt. Many of the pieces are beautifully painted or embroidered

Apple Blossoms



A "Charm" quilt of wool containing two thousand pieces, most of them not larger than two by three inches



The village clothes-line during house-cleaning time often reveals many treasures in quilts

maker and to the convalescent from sickness who had nothing absorbing to occupy his mind.

The latest, perhaps *last*, development was the "crazy" quilt, more often than not made of silk or wool, and when made of silk ornamented with a flounce of oriental or silk lace, lined with silk, tied like a comfort, rather than quilted, with ribbon.

These quilts were, as a rule, made in squares of about fourteen or sixteen inches and these squares set together. The squares themselves were pieces of strong cotton cloth covered with pieces of silk in patches of any possible form, either making a fragmentary design or without rhyme or reason.

The joinings of the pieces were covered with fancy stitches of embroidery silk. There were crazy quilts and crazy quilts. Irregular bits of widely different colors may be put together so as to be extremely ugly, or if harmoniously arranged may be really effective.

The quilting itself was a fine art. Four sticks, called quilting frames, each about eight feet long were fastened near the ends so as to form a square. Tightly stretched on this square the lining was fastened. Over this sheet wadding was spread and over this the patchwork "cover" was stretched.

The whole rested at the corners upon trestles or upon a table or chair backs, in a horizontal position, and the women sat around this frame, with the left hand under the work to guide it, and the right one on the upper surface sewing the lining and cover together through the wadding. The beauty of the quilting was in the evenness of touch which made the tiny stitches exactly regular, and in the accuracy shown in following the pattern which had first been outlined on the surface with chalk. Every community had certain women who were known as "good quilters"—and these quilters were certain of being in great demand, particularly so when a trousseau was being prepared, for young ladies then never thought of entering the married state without a good supply of all household needs in the fabric line, and the more the family felt itself worthy of respect, the more carefully was this supply prepared. An acquaintance who lives in the rather cramped quarters of a modern flat, keeps in storage, trunks containing the thirty-five quilts given her by her grandmother at her wedding. Now, with the trend toward a simpler life, the making of quilts and quiltings seems to be coming into style again.

Apple Blossoms

THE Alpine peaks with crystal hoods of snow,
The ruins crowning heights along the Rhine,
Are views both beautiful and grand, I know;
But there's another closer home—and mine!
'Tis where a brown old homestead nestles soft
Against a hill where broad fields stretch away,
And in the swaying branches, high aloft,
The robin gives to all his sweetest lay;
The scene is one of rapture and of bliss,
When breezes of the early summer blow,
And the red lips of the apple blossoms kiss
The blue eyes of the violets below!

Let others fare to far-off distant climes,
Enraptured by each castle, crag and scaur,
The wonders of the olden, vanished times,
Or sunny scenes that sleep in isles afar;
Home-biding, let me wander here where swell
The flowered fields whose scented billows roll
With white caps of the daisies; winds that tell
The secret of the rose whose heart they stole;
That I for just one season may not miss
The beauties of the scene I cherish so;
When the red lips of the apple blossoms kiss
The blue eyes of the violets below! —A. L. Rice

The Best Fungicides

By JOHN W. HALL

THE question as to whether it will pay to spray fruit trees, vineyards, and plants in general about the yard and garden, has long since been answered in the affirmative; nor is it necessary to go into the question of the relation of spraying to hygiene. Suffice it to say that if the fungicide is properly used no danger to health need be apprehended.

Many tests and experiments have been made with a view of determining the most economical, effective, and practical preventives of fungous parasites, but none have been found which fill so many requirements as bordeaux mixture and the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate. Of the two preparations, bordeaux mixture has long been recognized as possessing the most valuable qualities, and it is probably more generally used to-day than all other fungicides combined. The chief points in its favor are, (1) its thorough effectiveness as a fungicide, (2) its cheapness, (3) its safety from a hygienic standpoint, (4) its harmlessness to the sprayed plant, and (5) its beneficial effects on plants other than those resulting from the mere prevention of the attacks of parasites.

Therefore it becomes necessary to consider only the two fungicides in question. All things considered the best results will be obtained from the bordeaux mixture made on what is known as the fifty gallon formula.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

This contains—water, fifty gallons; copper sulphate, six pounds, and unslaked lime, four pounds.

The method of combining the ingredients has an important bearing on both the chemical composition and physical structure of the mixture. For example, if the copper sulphate is dissolved in a small quantity of water and the lime milk diluted to a limited extent only, there results, when these materials are brought together, a thick mixture, having strikingly different characters from one made by pouring together weak solutions of lime and copper sulphate. It is true, furthermore, that if the copper sulphate solution and lime milk are poured together while the latter or both are warm, different effects are obtained than if both solutions are cool at the moment of mixing. Where the mixture has been properly made there is scarcely any settling after an hour, while the improperly made mixture has settled more than half.

The best results have been obtained from the use of the bordeaux mixture made in accordance with the following directions: In a barrel or other suitable vessel place twenty-five gallons of water. Weigh out

six pounds of copper sulphate, then tie the same in a piece of coarse gunny sack and suspend it just beneath the surface of the water. By tying the bag to a stick laid across the top of the barrel no further attention will be required. In another vessel slake four pounds of lime, using care in order to obtain a smooth paste, free from grit and small lumps. To accomplish this it is best to place the lime in an ordinary water pail and add only a small quantity of water at first, say a quart or a quart and a half. When the lime begins to crack and crumble and the water to disappear add another quart or more, exercising care that the lime at no time gets too dry. Toward the last considerable water will be required, but if added carefully and slowly a perfectly smooth paste will be obtained, provided, of course, the lime is of good quality. When the lime is slaked add sufficient water to the paste to bring the whole up to twenty-five gallons. When the copper sulphate is entirely dissolved and the lime is cool, pour the lime milk and copper sulphate solution slowly together into a barrel holding fifty gallons. The milk of lime should be thoroughly stirred before pouring. This method insures good mixing, but to complete this work the barrel of liquid should receive a final stirring, for at least five minutes, with a broad wooden paddle.

It is necessary to determine whether the mixture is perfect—that is, if it will be safe to apply it to tender foliage. To accomplish this, a simple test may be used. Insert the blade of a penknife in the mixture, allowing it to remain there for at least one minute. If metallic copper forms on the blade, or, in other words, if the polished surface of the steel assumes the color of copper plate, the mixture is unsafe and more lime must be added. If, on the other hand, the blade of the knife remains unchanged, it is safe to conclude that the mixture is as perfect as it can be made.

AMMONIACAL SOLUTION OF COPPER CARBONATE

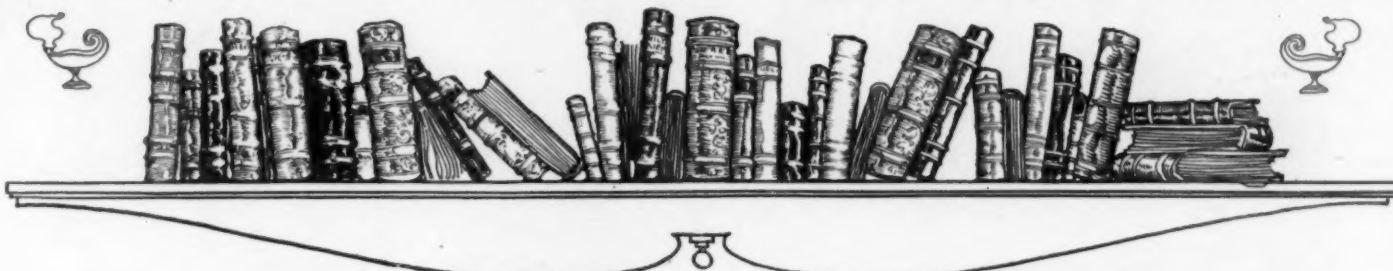
This preparation, as now used with the best results, contains — water, forty-five gallons; strong aqua ammonia, three pints, and copper carbonate, five ounces.

The copper carbonate is first made into a thin paste by adding a pint and a half of water. The ammonia water is then slowly added, and if of the proper strength, i. e., twenty-six degrees, a clear, deep-blue solution is obtained, and it does not become cloudy when diluted to forty-five gallons.

The ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate

(Continued on page 7, Advertising Section.)

EDITOR'S TALKS AND CORRESPONDENCE



The Editor, Margaret Greenleaf, 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.

CORRESPONDENCE

PARTITION BOARDS

I AM anxious to utilize the third story of my house. There are no partitions and I wish to make two rooms. Could you tell me if it will be possible to do this at small cost? I have heard of some kind of composition board which may be used in this way. If you would tell me your sincere opinion in regard to this, I would appreciate it. I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope.

Answer: We feel confident in recommending to you the material for partitions of which we have sent you by post the name and address of the makers. Full directions for putting this in place accompany it, we believe.

DESIGN FOR AN IRON GATE

I am very anxious to have a low iron fence with a simple dignified design for the gate. My place is in the suburbs. The frontage is 160 feet. I would be glad if you could supply me with some suggestions for the style of fence and gate you would recommend.

Answer: There are several points to be considered in making the selection of design for your iron fence and entrance gate, namely; the type of fence used about the neighboring places; whether the entrance will be to a driveway or merely open into the walk, etc. We are sending you by post the addresses of several firms from whom you can probably obtain designs and estimates which will be satisfactory.

SECTIONAL FURNITURE

I have seen advertised in a number of magazines furniture which is shipped to the purchaser in sections and can be put together by the amateur. I have looked through the old copies of *HOUSE AND GARDEN* but did not find any such advertisement. Can you tell me anything of these goods and if they are practical?

Answer: We have had no personal experience

with the furniture referred to, but believe it is entirely practical and can be purchased at comparatively low rates. Instructions for putting the pieces together are supplied. We are glad to send you the names of manufacturers making this.

STENCILS FOR THE SIDE WALL

I have noted in your correspondence that you have recommended certain stencil designs to the readers of *HOUSE AND GARDEN*. I would be glad to know if I can obtain a suitable design for an all-over wall treatment to be applied to prepared burlap. I enclose a self-addressed envelope for reply.

Answer: We are sending you the addresses of firms from whom you can obtain stencil designs. Some of these companies get out loose sheets of designs and you may make your selection from these. Full directions for application accompany the materials.

FURNITURE FOR A FORMAL GARDEN

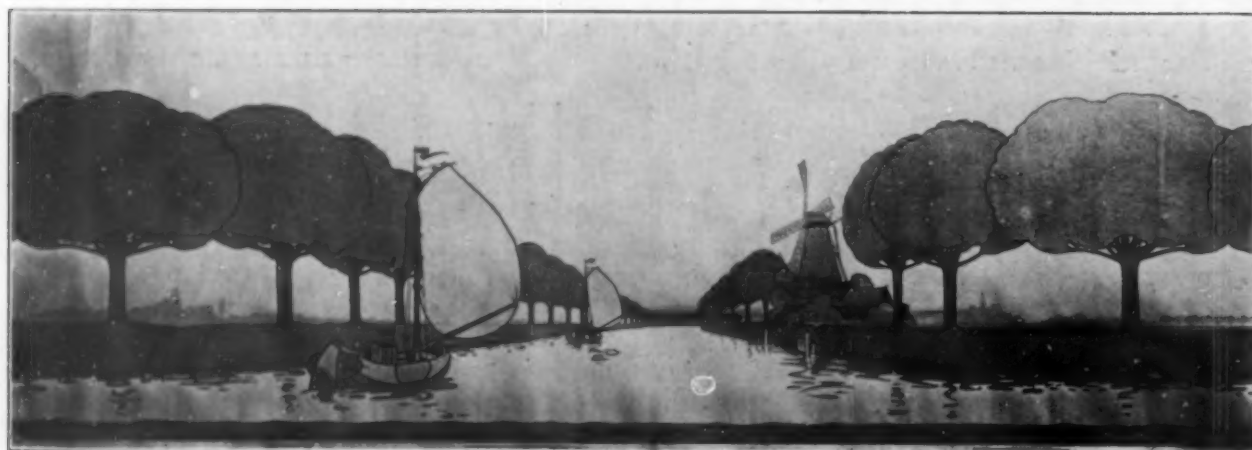
I have a small formal garden at the rear of my city house. The center of the plot holds a fountain which is decorative, though simple in design. I am anxious to secure suitable vases or jars to hold ornamental plants, also seats to be placed against the high bricked wall. I enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Answer: We are pleased to send you the requested addresses, and from these firms you can undoubtedly make suitable selections. *HOUSE AND GARDEN* is particularly interested in the beautifying of the city backyard, and our July number will contain some excellent articles along this line.

ROOF GARDEN OF AN APARTMENT HOUSE

We occupy the top floor of a city apartment house and the owner has allowed me the privilege of using the roof as a summer garden. I am very anxious to have some practical suggestions for its treatment, and if *HOUSE AND GARDEN* would be kind enough

(Continued on page 7, Advertising Section.)



IN THE CITIES' MARTS

[Addresses of the retail shops carrying the goods mentioned in this department will be sent upon receipt of request enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope. Inquiries should be sent to the Special Service Bureau of HOUSE AND GARDEN, 345 Fifth Avenue, New York City.]

JAPANESE rice-paper lamp shades are now very much in vogue. While many of the shops show shades upon which are very beautiful Japanese designs, it is rarely that one finds in stock, shades decorated with the particular flower or colors one desires. To meet such demands a shop in New York employs a Japanese artist who makes a specialty of decorating these shades to harmonize with the room in which they are to be used. If samples of the coloring or wall-paper used in the room are furnished, he will work out a design in a strikingly Japanese style. These, specially designed, are to be had at the reasonable price of \$4.50.

A most appropriate frieze for a dining-room or den, furnished in the mission style, is the Dutch canal design, shown above. This comes in two colorings. The most attractive one shows a yellow background, green trees and the sails of the boat, rich brown. This can be used above a high wainscot or the lower wall covered with a light brown fabric paper. The frieze is thirty inches wide and costs \$8.00 a roll of eight yards. The other coloring is in tones of delft blue.

For a child's bedroom a bird frieze in soft pastel tones of blue and blue-gray is particularly fascinating and as delightful in drawing as in color. Frequently in the up-to-date hygienic nursery the walls are treated with oil paint and given a perfectly flat finish which is washable and sanitary. Under these conditions a frieze such as this could be used from the ceiling angle to the picture rail and relieve the monotony of plain walls and give charm to the room. This frieze costs \$2.80 a roll of eight yards.

The riot of exquisite color and the mingling of many blossoms in the designs of the new cretonnes, linen taffetas, and quaint glazed chintz, seem to

breathe of spring-time and summer. While the designs are much more beautiful and varied this season than those offered any previous year, the prices of many of the choicest are extremely moderate.

A wardrobe of diminutive lines covered with cretonne is very useful in the small bedroom. The framework is painted white and all four sides and top covered with cretonne. The lower part of the interior consists of four drawers and across the top above these a rod is placed from which coat hangers are suspended. The case is about five feet high by two feet square and costs \$40.50. While this has the advantage of taking up little space, it is very useful for holding hats and bodices.

Very artistic ferneries are made of grass and given a dull gold finish. Many of these are ornamented with sprays or festoons of flowers which are given the same finish as the body of the fernery. The size most used for the table decoration sells for \$2.50. These baskets are also made in sizes suitable for large potted plants.

Where one is interested in steins the extensive collection offered by a downtown importer is attractive. Many of these show the colored stone-clay inlay which is made only in certain parts of Germany. The strong yet harmonious coloring and quaint designs of these make them very desirable.

To obtain really good and correct reproductions of old furniture at reasonable rates is the desire of many householders. Such furniture which is made entirely by hand in the shops of the firm offering it for sale gladdens the heart of the buyer. Excellent reproductions of wing chairs, old Hepplewhite card tables, bedside tables and mahogany chairs of Sheraton lines are to be found at most reasonable prices in a Southern city.

The demand for the really quaint Russian brasses is constantly increasing. Nevertheless at many of the little Russian shops these may be purchased for very little money. Candelabra, candlesticks, round and oval trays, tea caddies and loving cups, all stamped with the Russian coat of arms, make very acceptable wedding gifts.

THE GARDEN

SUGGESTIONS, QUERIES AND ANSWERS
JOHN W HALL

CHINA asters are among the best of all the annual garden flowers. They are easy of cultivation, free of bloom, and comprise many forms and colors. They are adapted for profuse and generous effect in schemes of planting. They can be grown to perfection without the use of glass. When many of the annuals and a large portion of the perennials are exhausted, they attain their best; they are most attractive in the decline of the season, from late August to frost. Usually an aster border will be in bloom until the snows of November. They are especially effective in borders; do well in almost any soil, but preferably rich and moderately moist.

The long-stemmed single china asters are coming much in vogue at the present time with persons of esthetic taste, who see in them a beautiful simplicity. They are extremely decorative, and are, in a measure, supplanting the double varieties.

As cut flowers they are almost indispensable. By gathering them with long stems, then cutting a little off the stems and renewing the water each day they can be kept fresh and bright for two or three weeks.

Start your own plants from the seed, which can be sown as late as June. They are more liable to be true to name when grown from the seed. Work into the bed a liberal supply of pulverized sheep-manure; well-rotted barnyard manure can be used.

Dahlias will be unusually popular this year. There is only one secret in dahlia culture to get early and excellent bloom, and that is late and moderately deep planting. From June 15th to July 15th is the best time for planting the roots. If grown from the seed the plants should now be put in the bed or border. Those who insist upon earlier planting do injustice to the popularity of the flower.

Aim at high culture in all undertakings in the garden, including perfect cleanliness and the best enrichment of the soil. From meager feeding and slovenly care good results cannot be expected in the garden any more than in other phases of plant life.

To get the greatest returns should be the object of every gardener, and every foot of available space should be occupied but not necessarily crowded.

All shrubs, trees and flowers have their enemies and usually in the form of worm, bug, or blight of some kind that retards growth and fruition. A good sprayer with a liberal use of bordeaux mixture will go a long way towards destroying insects and fungi, and keeping plant life healthy and thrifty.

Look after the matter of fertilization. There are but very few plants but what will do much better if given judicious feeding about this time of their development. Pulverized sheep-manure, in small quantity, sprinkled over the surface and then raked into the soil, will add greatly to the density and color of the foliage at the same time bringing out the full development of the bloom.

The lawn must be looked after and the grass kept in growing condition that it will the better stand the hot days of the summer months. The oftener it is mowed the better it will withstand dry and hot weather, but do not mow when the grass is wet. When necessary to use the hose apply enough water so that the ground below the sod becomes thoroughly soaked; that will attract the roots downward.

Try using a fertilizer on the lawn at intervals during the summer and you will be surprised at the result. Only a slight dressing at a time is best. Pulverized sheep-manure, or a commercial fertilizer, manufactured for lawn purposes, is best. Either is more efficacious than stable manure, more cleanly and more sanitary.

It is very important to look closely after the rose bushes at this time of the year. Rose bugs, caterpillars and other insects will more than likely show their presence, and if allowed to take possession of the plants, perfect roses or buds will be out of the question. Hand picking is about the only reliable method of getting rid of the rose bug and caterpillar. Sprinkling the plants with a moderately strong tobacco water will usually destroy all other insects.

Do not permit the blooms to dry up on the bushes. It is better for the plants to cut them, and even with a generous stem. New growth will immediately follow the cutting of blooms and it is the new growth that must be depended upon for additional flowers.

The *Bessera elegans* and *Milla biflora* are two Mexican flowers that deserve places in the garden. The *Bessera elegans* is a charming summer flowering plant, grown from the bulb. It will bloom very shortly after being put in the open ground and keep on blooming until cut down by the frost. The foliage is from ten to twelve inches long, thin and rush-like. The flower stems are from twelve to twenty-four inches long, supporting a dozen or more bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral-scarlet with white cups and dark blue anthers. The flowers are very useful in making bouquets and contrast well with *Milla biflora*. The best effect is obtained by planting the bulbs in groups of from twelve to twenty-four.

Flowers of the *Milla biflora* are produced in pairs of a pure waxy white, measuring nearly two and a half inches in diameter. The petals are thick and leathery, of great substance, and will keep for days when cut and placed in water. The foliage is slender, resembling somewhat that of the rush-leaved narcissus.

House and Garden

FERTILIZERS FOR THE GARDEN

I am going to make a Martha Washington garden. Will you please give me the names and addresses of reliable nurserymen and of dealers in the best fertilizers for my purpose?

E. C. H.

Newport, R. I.

Consult the advertising columns of HOUSE AND GARDEN. The products of patrons of this magazine may be relied upon as being the best obtainable. If you do not find through that channel what you desire the information will be furnished you by personal letter.

This department of the magazine is always glad to furnish information along the lines of your inquiry.

GROWING PLANTS IN A ROOM NOT INJURIOUS FOR PIANOS

Will the growing or keeping of plants in my drawing room injure my piano?

V. W. X.

Cleveland, Ohio.

No. On the contrary the moisture afforded by the plants will keep the piano from drying out with the excessive heat of the houses either in summer or winter.

It is not a bad idea to have Chinese lilies and hyacinths in glass bowls and jars standing on or near the piano. A big rose jar or a large glass pitcher filled with a dozen or more vines of Tradescantia growing in water is beneficial. This vine comes in the plain green and in variegated leaves, and is a charming addition to a room as well as making the air more moist. The vines root readily in water and require comparatively little light.

About once a week the plants should be carefully removed, the vessels washed and refilled with pure water. A small lump of charcoal placed in the water will keep it from becoming impure.

MAKING AND STOCKING A ROCKERY

Please tell me how I can most effectively make use of a large mound of stone, some three feet across, a collection from blasting. Also can I use the droppings from hens and pigeons for my flower beds?

Providence, R. I.

R. L. K.

You can cover the mound of stone with winter ivy and that will give you nice foliage, practically all the year. A mound in a yard the size of yours covered with ivy, with an urn placed on top and in which nasturtiums and petunias are planted, will give a very pleasing effect.

If the size of the stones composing the rockery will permit, are sufficiently large and jagged to lie well apart, the crevices can be filled with rich soil

and the seed of a number of annuals planted therein. Verbena, sweet alyssum, petunia, and nasturtium all do well under such conditions.

If the size of the stones is small it is an easy matter to form pockets by the use of cement in which a great variety of plants may be grown. The pockets should be formed in irregular shapes and sizes. This treatment gives a very artistic effect.

I would not advise the use of droppings from fowls for flower beds. When the weather warms up and just when you are expecting your plants to do their best they will more than likely burn if you use the manure from the fowl houses. I know of no fertilizer better adapted to all purposes about the garden than pulverized sheep-manure. It is easy to handle, is not unsightly, and supplies all the essential elements of plant food.

GROWING THE OYSTER PLANT

Please tell me something about the oyster plant and how to grow it. Is it too late to grow the plant this year?

R. S. I.

Cambridge, Mass.

It is not too late to grow the oyster plant in your climate provided you get busy about it. The plant does best in a deep, rich soil that is somewhat sandy. Do not use fresh manure for fertilizing, as it produces too many lateral roots, but bone meal or pulverized sheep-manure may be used to good effect.

Get the seed into the ground as soon as possible, making drills one foot apart and covering the seed with about an inch of soil. When the plants are large enough to facilitate rapid and careful handling, thin out, leaving a plant every five or six inches.

The crop may be dug in the fall and stored in the cellar, covered with sand, or the roots may be left in the ground until spring. As the roots are hardy there will be no loss if they are left in the ground.

VINES AND SHRUBS FOR COVERING FENCES

I live on a corner and have a fence I wish to cover with a vine or shrubs. Will you kindly tell me what is best for conditions. It is impossible to keep people from walking over the lawn.

C. F. H.

Syracuse, N. Y.

People who do not have lawns of their own cannot see any reason why other people should have them and manifest their ideas by doing just what you complain of, and wish to avoid. As you have to disfigure your lawn with a fence as a means of protection, the idea of covering it is a good one.

Evergreen sweet-scented honeysuckle will make a good fence covering. It is a vigorous grower; blooms

(Continued on page 5, Advertising Section.)

The Piano as a Decorative Feature of a Room

How it is now Possible to have the Instrument Perfectly
Complement the Scheme of Furnishing

IN many of the handsome and beautiful residences designed to-day the music-room is as much a component part of the plan as is the library. Splendid and elaborate, or dignified and stately decorative effects are carried out in some of these rooms, which are perfect in every detail.

Where the exquisitely paneled walls and decorative plaster ornament, after the time of Marie Antoinette, are used it is possible to have a piano case designed in complete harmony with these surroundings. Where somber Gothic effects in dark oak and tapestried walls furnish the setting, a piano conforming in every respect to the characteristics of the room may be procured. It is only within the past few years that this has been possible and now Chickering & Sons have so perfected this branch of their work that the architect and decorator depend largely upon them to supply this most important feature of the music-room.

In the more simple home as well as in many handsome residences the piano must find its place in the living-room of the house, or in the individual suite. Here again is noticeable the great advance in the art of designing the piano case to suit the room in which it is placed. Supplied with accurate measurements of the room, the maker will design the piano to fit the space best adapted to its several requirements—the sounding properties, and its harmony with the general fittings of the room.

The quaintly beautiful old case of the piano of the Empire period shown in the room illustrated, seems fallen from its high estate. It becomes merely an

ornamental piece of furniture and a receptacle for bric-a-brac. "Its music stilled, its Soul has flown."

It is quite possible, however, to procure a piano which is the product of the best makers in an equally beautiful case and designed after the Empire, or any of the other periods.

In a residence built in the far West, the work of a well-known architect, there is a living-room thirty-two by forty-five feet which in every sense fills the requirements of its name. Directly opposite the chief entrance door the chimney piece and

open fireplace—of heroic dimensions—is set. In one end of the room a billiard table is placed, and at the other end a very beautiful piano, designed especially for this room. Circassian walnut is the wood used for the standing woodwork of the room which includes high paneled wainscot reaching to within three feet of the ceiling line. Heavy beams

of the same beautiful wood give balance to the room. Between the wainscot and ceiling the wall space is covered with a Gobelin blue, yellow tan and brown tapestry which harmonizes perfectly with the tones of the woodwork. The ceiling between the beams is tinted the same shade of soft tan. Much of the furniture in the room is covered with the tapestry. The draperies are of rough raw silk, Gobelin blue in tone. The door curtains of plain velvet show the same color.

The case of the piano is of the Circassian walnut as is the large central table which complements it. Many ferns and palms on teak-wood stands introduce the strong green of the billiard cloth in the far end



SUPERB PIANO IN SATINWOOD AND GOLD, STYLE LOUIS XVI.
Courtesy of Chickering & Sons



THE PIANO MUST FIND ITS PLACE IN THE LIVING-ROOM OF THE HOME

of the room. The Oriental rugs used upon the dark hard wood floor were chosen for the tones of soft tan, blue and dull green which they show. The billiard table also is of the Circassian walnut, completing a most unusual and beautiful room of which the superb piano is its most noticeable feature.

The pianos made by Chickering & Sons have long held a high place in the musical world, the tone and excellence of construction of these instruments being unexcelled. Now, however, they are becoming quite as well known to the architect, the decorator, and their interested clients, as the

cases made for these are particularly beautiful and of decorative value. This company has in their employ a number of recognized artists who have made special and careful study in foreign countries of the line of work they follow. These artists design the

cases to suit the rooms in which the pianos will be placed.

Preliminary sketches are made and submitted to the architect or purchaser. The superb piano shown in the illustration of the Louis XVI. style is incased in satinwood with gold ornamentation. The photograph was furnished us through the courtesy of Messrs. Chickering & Sons.



"ITS MUSIC STILLED, ITS SOUL HAS FLOWN"

THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 218.)

nearly the whole season; deliciously sweet, and the flowers are buff, yellow and white. This variety will retain foliage all winter.

Sweet-scented Japan clematis is a very fine climbing vine. The flowers are rich, creamy white and come in clusters, completely covering the vine.

Personally I would prefer the climbing rose to any vine for the purpose you have in mind. There are a number of varieties that are good. By setting the bushes four feet apart, using a wire to facilitate training, you can get a good covering with one year's growth.

There is a rose commonly called Memorial, and sometimes called Wichuraiana, especially adapted. It climbs just where trained and makes a dense mat of shiny dark green foliage. The leaves are of leathery texture, almost insect proof and remain green nearly all winter. It blooms in profusion in June and July. To get immediate effect buy three or four year old bushes.

THE SPINELESS CACTUS

(Continued from page 190.)

exploitation, commercially, of this and other achievements of Mr. Burbank, would seem to indicate that a very definite and carefully considered plan of development work is about to be inaugurated the scientific value of which can scarcely be foretold. It is not improbable that the spineless cactus may ere long take a leading place in the list of the valuable food plants of the world.

SIMPLE CURTAINS FOR THE MODEST HOME

(Continued from page 200.)

curtain is made, is often of such poor quality, that they prove an extravagance at any price.

It is, therefore, decidedly best to have curtains, especially made for each window. For such curtains select material that will launder well; as dainty freshness is half the charm of such draperies. There are many materials which can be bought at very low prices, but the quality is often unsatisfactory. The cotton crêpe material above described comes well within the possibilities of the

"Standard"

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effectively assure to the bathroom in which they are installed the highest degree of sanitation, thorough working efficiency and permanent beauty.

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Coulter & Weathoff, Architects, Saranac Lake.

DEXTER BROTHERS' ENGLISH SHINGLE STAINS

The average stain will not hold its color at the seaside; ours will. This is perhaps the hardest test for a stain. Ours gives no offensive odor, will not wash off nor turn black. It gives a wealth of artistic beauty at a lower cost than paint. Samples and particulars on request.

DEXTER BROTHERS COMPANY, 206 Broad St., BOSTON

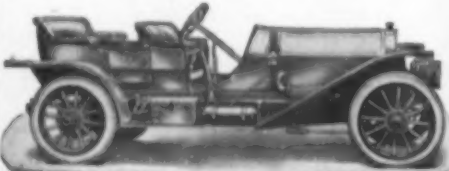
AGENTS:—H. M. Hooker & Co., 128 W. Washington St., Chicago; W. S. Hueston, 6 E. 30th St., New York; John D. S. Potts, 218 Race St., Philadelphia; F. H. McDonald, 619 The Gilbert, Grand Rapids; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; W. W. Lawrence & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.



PENNSYLVANIA CARS are made for critical buyers—people who know and appreciate real motor car worth. From start to finish, each step in construction is marked by careful, painstaking attention to details. As a result, the finished product has made the name "Pennsylvania" famous.

Pennsylvania cars are satisfying cars, because of their extraordinary ability and unfailing dependability.

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Type F, 6-cylinder, 75 H. P.

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Magneto and gas tank on all models.

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BRYN MAWR, PA.

J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J., distributors for New York City, Philadelphia and New Jersey.

NOTE: If there is no "Pennsylvania" representative in your territory, we shall be pleased to supply you direct from the factory.



The Next Time You Select a Rug Turn Up the End and Look for the Name Whittall's Woven in the Back.

It is your guarantee that the details you cannot see—the real worth that means long wear and satisfaction—are in every rug or yard of carpet bearing the name **Whittall's**.

A **Whittall** rug or carpet is of better material, better dye, better design, better woven, will hold its beauty longer and will give you better service and better satisfaction than any other you can possibly buy for the same money.

Then there is such a wide variety to select from. The line comprises 497 selections, in 11 qualities, offering a wide range of styles to fit any decorative scheme.

So you may rest assured that when you buy a **Whittall** rug or carpet there will not be the slightest defect to develop later and make you dissatisfied with your purchase.

Tell your dealer you want to see **Whittall** rugs and carpets. If he cannot supply you write to us direct, giving his name.

"The Mark of Quality"

In our **free booklet**, Series I, which we want you to write for today.

It tells you about the details you cannot see for yourself—that count for durability and satisfaction—full of helpful suggestions.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

Bungalows and American Homes



"You choose the colors—

Thread & Thrum Rugs

we'll make the rug."

Thread and Thrum RUGS

Different from all other rugs, made in colorings to match your decorations. Special styles to go with Mission or Pumed Oak Furniture. Wool felt, seamless, heavy, reversible and durable. All sizes up to 12 feet wide and any length. Sold by best shops in principal cities. If your dealer does not keep them, write Arnold, Constable & Co., New York, for Color Line and Price List.

THREAD AND THRUM WORKSHOP,
Auburn, N. Y.

most modest purse, and while holding its color will launder satisfactorily without shrinking.

Also for the cottage windows printed muslins (to be found at the dress counter in the department stores) often give more attractive results than where regulation curtain material is employed. These fabrics may be bought from twelve and one-half to twenty-five cents a yard, and when properly made and hung, trimmed about with three inch frills and tied back on either side of the window with smart bows of the same material the effect is very pleasing.

The selection of dotted, striped, embroidered, and figured muslin shown this season is large, and the prices range from fifteen to thirty-five cents a yard, thirty-four inches in width. The color scheme of a room may be daintily completed by introducing this muslin for window curtains, bedspreads, bureau and chiffonier covers; or an entire dressing table may be draped with the muslin. Such a table is extremely attractive and in certain rooms more effective than any style of bureau or dresser which could be used.

A cheap kitchen table makes the best foundation; in size one about three feet six inches should be selected. A plain colored sateen or percaline of the dominating color of the room may be used for the under cover. This should be tacked smoothly over the top of the table and a deep, slightly full flounce fastened securely and closely to the table edge should reach to the floor line. The muslin flounce falling over this should be run on a cord without heading, allowing one and a half of the material for fullness. This should be finished by a three inch hem at the bottom. The top of the table to be covered by a width of the muslin finished with a frill one and one-half inches in width extending slightly over the edge of the table. The mirror used above may be a triple glass or a plain mirror. Where the latter is selected an extension bracket may be placed above the center of the mirror and over this a length of muslin, trimmed on either side and across the lower edge with two and one-half inch ruffles, should be thrown extending to the top of the dressing table. This gives a quaint and decorative effect. Such a table may be kept constantly fresh by having two sets of the muslin draperies as these may be readily removed and laundered.

Hartford Saxony Rugs are Real rugs. They satisfy the desire for oriental weaves, and make good—as nothing else can do. There is only one grade of "Hartford Saxony," neither can you be deceived, for "HARTFORD SAXONY" is woven into every rug, even as the weavers of old wove their own personality into every rug. For colored illustrated booklet address **W. SAXONY, 41 Union Square, New York.**

House and Garden

THE FRENCH ARTICHOKE

(Continued from page 202.)

blossoms may appear in August and September. The second year, however, all plants will flower and continue to do so for years. The plants should be set in rows about four feet apart, and about three feet apart in the rows.

THE BEST FUNGICIDES

(Continued from page 214.)

being a clear liquid, its presence on the leaves, fruit, and other parts of the treated plants is not so noticeable as where the preparations containing lime are used.

APPLYING FUNGICIDES

To obtain the best results from the use of either the bordeaux mixture or the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate, it is necessary that the fungicide should reach all parts of the plant subject to the attacks of the fungous parasites. Therefore a sprayer, the knapsack pump, hand pump, or horse-power sprayer, should be used for making the applications. It must be borne in mind that these treatments are preventive, rather than curative, and for this reason it is important that the sprayings should be made at the proper time and in a thorough manner.

EDITOR'S TALKS AND CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 215.)

to supply me with the address of a firm who specializes on this I would appreciate it, also where I can obtain wicker furniture suitable for use here, and what finish would be best to give the chairs, etc.

Answer: We are very glad to send you the requested address, and interested to note the growth of the idea among the city people of utilizing the roofs of apartment houses and other residences. These can be very simply arranged and at comparatively little cost. We send you the address of a new firm from whom you can obtain willow furniture at very reasonable rates. There is an enamel made which is impervious to heat and moisture, and is a very effective finish for such furniture where it seems desirable to enamel it. A heavy spar varnish also protects the willow



THE Velvet Grip

CUSHION RUBBER BUTTON

THE BUTTONS ARE MOULDED FROM BEST GRADE RUBBER

HOSE SUPPORTERS

WORN ALL OVER THE WORLD
DURABLE STYLISH
COMFORTABLE

WEBS FRESH FROM THE LOOMS
METAL PARTS HEAVY NICKEL PLATE

THIS GUARANTY COUPON—In Yellow
IS ATTACHED THIS WAY TO EVERY PAIR OF THE GENUINE—BE SURE IT'S THERE.

Sample Pair, Mercerized 25c., Silk 50c.
Mailed on receipt of price

GEORGE FROST COMPANY, Makers
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WEAR LONGER THAN OTHERS

THE HOSE SUPPORTER IS GUARANTEED TO DEALER AND USER AGAINST IMPERFECTIONS

THE BUTTONS AND LOOPS ARE LICENSED FOR USE ON THIS HOSE SUPPORTER ONLY.

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New Cooking Range
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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.

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges

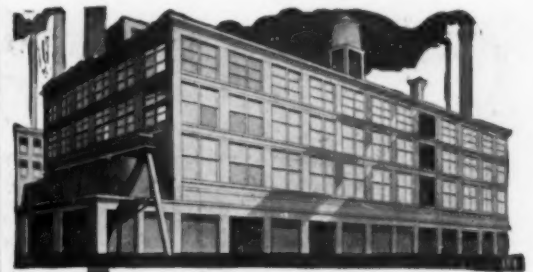
Nothing equals them for hanging doors either in

Big Public Buildings or Private Dwellings

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

THE STANLEY WORKS

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



Fire

— the greatest danger that menaces your factory

You can insure your factory against fire loss, but that does not prevent fires or protect you in consequent losses.

The safe, sensible thing is to have a factory that is in itself a protection against fire—a factory of reinforced concrete.

Reinforced concrete is fireproof—not "slow-burning" or near fireproof, but unburnable. Actual fires prove it.

Such a factory will stand off fire from surrounding buildings; prevent the spread of an inside fire or damage by water, and secure the lowest rate of insurance given to buildings.

If you are interested in a factory, or consider building, send for and read our book:

"Reinforced Concrete in Factory Construction"

It isn't a book about ourselves or our product; it is a work by an expert engineer on factories, warehouses and shops built of concrete, with illustrations and detailed descriptions. Our interest in your factory lies in the fact that we make the brand of cement that you will unquestionably use if you investigate the various brands of Portland Cement and learn (as you will) that

ATLAS

PORTLAND CEMENT

is the standard in cements—the brand that is always pure and always uniform; the brand the Government bought to the extent of 4,500,000 barrels, for use in building the Panama Canal.

The book will be sent on receipt of 10 cents to pay delivery charges. Other books:

"Concrete Country Residences" (delivery charges 25c.)

"Concrete Cottages" (sent free)

"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm" (sent free)

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
INFORMATION DEPT. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Largest Output of Any Cement Company in the World—Over 40,000 Barrels a Day



Garden Hose That's Built To Wear

Ordinary garden hose wears out from the inside. The least water pressure tends to unwrap it. (You know how it's made—wrapped with canvas—like a rag around a sore finger.) Kinks crack it and then come the leaks.

ELECTRIC GARDEN HOSE

Wears twice as long as ordinary hose. It will stand a higher water pressure than any other rubber hose. We guarantee it for 200 lbs. to the square inch. 400 lbs. won't burst it. It can't kink. In brief this is Electric building. A series of woven jackets (in one piece) of high-test cotton fabric alternating with layers of fine grade rubber. The whole vulcanized into a solid seamless piece. You can buy any length up to 500 feet. Although Electric is the finest hose ever made, it costs only a cent or two more than common. If you are in the market for hose, no matter how little, Electric is worth looking for. Electric trademark is on the hose. First-class seedmen and dealers sell it. If yours doesn't keep it, write to

ELECTRIC HOSE AND RUBBER COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL.

successfully and slightly deepens the color. We shall be pleased to hear from you further in regard to this, and supply you with any additional suggestions you may require.

SELECTING ORIENTAL RUGS

This letter is in the nature of an appreciation to the Department of Decoration of HOUSE AND GARDEN. Through this I have obtained a number of very beautiful Oriental rugs, excellent in quality and design and in color wholly suited to the rooms in which they are used; furthermore the prices obtained for me on these rugs were very much less than I could have secured myself. Each rug seems as if it had been made for the particular place in which it is put, and they are, indeed, a joy forever to me. I hope that you will be able to publish this letter as I know there are very many people who are out of touch with the larger cities, and do not realize the opportunities for purchasing rugs which HOUSE AND GARDEN offers them.

Answer: We thank the writer very heartily for her appreciative words and are pleased, indeed, that her rugs have proven satisfactory.

SMALL FARMS THAT PAY

FARM lands are steadily advancing in value. Vast areas are being reclaimed by irrigation and big ranches are being cut up into small farms with stock raising one of the principal features. During the panic of 1907-08, while prices of real estate declined in the cities, farm lands more than held their own. Prices of manufactured products declined while everything raised on the farm, or nearly everything, commanded advanced prices.

Small farms pay well when properly managed and cultivated. Near Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Dedrich purchased fifteen acres, incurring a debt of several thousand dollars. By operating a dairy with his small farm he liquidated the mortgage and demonstrated that small farms intelligently managed are ample to support large families and leave a surplus.

Near Des Moines, Iowa, Francis Sestier owns what is said to be the best farm west of the Mississippi River. In seven years, free of incumbrance, he has put \$18,000 worth of improvements on



STAR-SAFETY RAZOR

Reputation from accomplished facts and not promises has Safety Razor through thirty successful years. The advertising space prohibits going into detail in regard to the Star Safety Razor. You get value in this article, and are not paying for the advertisement. Men who have used this Razor for many years, and who have also tried numerous thin blade Safety Razors state that there is but one Safety Razor that gives entire satisfaction—and that is the "Star." We wish to send you a catalogue which tells the good points of our Razor, as compared with all others. They are sold by dealers all over the world in sets from \$1.50 up to \$35.00.

KAMPFE BROS., 6 Reade St., N. Y.

carried the Star expense of large

25 Cts.

LOW-COST SUBURBAN HOMES

A book of 90 plans and photographs of houses that have been built at costs ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

Designed by Leading Architects

Worth \$1.00 Each plan is of a house actually built and is accompanied by photographs of the finished house. In most cases the cost is given. Houses of frame, stone, brick, cement, shingle, stucco of many kinds, and on many sorts of lots, are included.

The book is beautifully printed on coated paper and sold at the following prices:

Art Paper Cover, Price only 25 Cents Postpaid **Art Vellum Cloth Cover, Price only 50 Cents Postpaid**

Wrap up Coins in Heavy Paper or send Stamps. Address

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY, Dept. , 1006 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Publishers of "House and Garden," the Illustrated Monthly Magazine

House and Garden

thirty-two acres of land. Sestier is a son of a Des Moines stonecutter, who died seven years ago, leaving a small tract of fine land. The son turned the homestead into a truck garden, and during all these years he has not spent more than fifty cents an acre for fertilizer. Sestier has built an \$8,000 house, a modern cold storage plant, a steam pumping plant that draws water from the river half a mile distant and lifts it 145 feet into a large reservoir, and has also constructed eight greenhouses. He makes his land yield from \$300 to \$400 an acre, his favorite crop being tomatoes. By raising them on poles he gets as many as 750 bushels of tomatoes per acre, his plants numbering 3,000 per acre. Mr. Sestier makes \$2,500 a year on lettuce.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT AT TREE PLANTING

AS a slight evidence of the awakening of the public to the necessity of renewing the growth of forest trees is the fact that many of the schools, towns, villages and cemetery corporations are planting trees. The trees are not planted for use as lumber but as shade and ornament. Owners of suburban property and of lands adjacent to large and growing towns and cities are planting shade trees with a view to enhancing the value of the lands when the time comes to cut the lands up into town lots. Even this kind of tree planting is commendable, for it adds beauty to the landscape and sweetness and purity to the breezes, but it adds nothing to the timber wealth of the country.

Trees planted along the public roadways should be set outside the right of way of the roads, otherwise they become the property of the public and subject to be used for the repair of the roads, and to be mutilated by the corporations using wires and poles.

Tree planting as an investment and for furnishing a future supply of lumber has not yet attracted the attention the subject deserves. On most of the farms too remote from transportation to justify the use of coal for fuel, the natural use of the wild forest growth is ample for many years to come.

The trees most suitable for shade and ornament are not the kind that are usually best for lumber purposes.



When Ben Franklin published the Saturday Evening Post in 1728, he was the whole shop from editor-in-chief to printer's devil.

Everywhere things are more "specialized" now-a-days—in painting as well as in publishing.

The progressive master painter *can* mix paints—but doesn't. He prefers Lowe Brothers "High Standard" Paint—machine made.

The oil and pigments are blended with a thoroughness impossible to secure in the laborious hand mixing—even when the painter has had 40 years of experience—which is what Lowe Brothers have had.

Besides, every can of "High Standard" Paint is uniform, because machinery is precise. The hand never mixes twice alike.

Then "High Standard" Paint is ready for the brush. Hand mixed paints must be thinned and thickened, tested and tried—which means extra hours for you to pay for without any actual service rendered—all saved by using "High Standard"—and you get a paint that flows on easily, covers 100 to 150 square feet per gallon more than ordinary paints, dries readily with a rich permanent lustre and leaves a smooth surface for re-painting when necessary.

The "Little Blue Flag" insures Quality, Economy and Satisfaction all around. "Little Blue Flag" Varnishes and Household Finishes for interior are just as sure to satisfy.

Ask for color cards and combinations.

The Lowe Brothers Company

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Heat and Hot Water Anywhere Anytime
at greatest saving of time, labor and fuel, with a Wilks Self-Feeding Heater, only heater with a coal magazine that regulates itself, keeping an even fire for 10 hours.

Wilks Self-Feeding Heaters

for farm buildings, green-houses, brooders, poultry houses, bowling alleys, etc., have been on the market successfully for over 50 years. Made of best steel, no sections to crack, no bolts to loosen, no leaks to fear. Tested to 100 pounds pressure.

Write for **FREE BOOK** showing sizes, prices, etc. We will tell you the best heater for your purpose if you give full particulars; satisfaction guaranteed.
S. WILKS MFG. CO. 3526 Shields Av.
CHICAGO.



ATLAS CONCRETE

adapts itself to any style of architecture

It is the only building material that has no limitations and no disadvantages.

It is economical, durable, sanitary, fire-resisting, damp-proof, warm in winter and cool in summer.

Learn about concrete before you build; get the experience of those who have used it; study plans and costs of houses so built.

Then look into cement and particularly

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

You will find that this brand is the standard; that its purity and uniform quality make it the best for concrete purposes. There is but one grade of Atlas—the best—and the same for everybody. Atlas Portland Cement costs no more than other brands. The largest order ever placed for cement was for Atlas, 4,500,000 barrels being purchased by the Government for use in building the Panama Canal.

We offer four books for your information:

"Concrete Country Residences" (delivery charges 25c.)

"Reinforced Concrete in Factory Construction" (delivery charges 10c.)

"Concrete Cottages" (sent free)

"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm" (sent free)

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CHEAP SOFT WOODS MADE FINELY ARTISTIC

What Can Be Done with cheap Open-Grain Soft Woods, such as Butternut and Chestnut?

The *Murphy Finishing System* for such woods makes them almost as Effective as the Rich Hard Woods.

The Materials in *The System* are Chemically Adapted to the Wood and to Each Other.

First put on *Natural Wood Stain*. We make a Stain for Each Wood. It has a chemical reaction with the Sap in that Tree

Second: Use the right Murphy Filler, with Exact Tint of Stain. It Fills and Seals the Pores—makes a Solid Transparent Foundation for the Varnish.

Third: Transparent Wood Finish, 2 or 3 coats, Completes the System.

With this *Scientific Varnishing* a Cheap Trim is Peculiarly Beautiful. The *Murphy System Finish* Lasts Many Years, and grows richer with age.

Our Decoration Department would like to answer questions.

"Quality and Economy in Varnish and Varnishing" tells you about Varnishes and Fillers and Stains and Japans and Colors and Enamels and Konkret and Shellacquer and All The *Murphy Finishing Systems*. Q. & E. Book is yours for the asking. Address us carefully at 147 Chestnut Street, Newark, N. J.

Murphy Varnish Company FRANKLIN MURPHY, President

Makers of THE VARNISH THAT LASTS LONGEST

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS 2,500 FEET ELEVATION OPEN ALL THE YEAR

**Waters, Baths, Hotels and
Scenery Nowhere Equalled**

Rheumatism, gout and nervous diseases cured. Complete hydrotherapeutic apparatus. Japanese Tea Room. Golf, swimming pool, fine livery and all outdoor pastimes.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY
Famed for Its Beautiful Scenery

allows stop-over at Covington, Va., on through tickets, for side trip to Virginia Hot Springs.

Excursion tickets at offices C. & O. Ry. and connecting lines. FRED STERRY, Manager Hot Springs, Va.



THE NEW HOMESTEAD

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,

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Agents at all Central Points

Cabot's Sheathing Quilt—for warm houses



E. M. A. Machado, Architect, Boston

Have a Greenhouse

But by all means build it up-to-date. This is the kind you want—it is our new Curved Have Construction. Decidedly practical, durable and exceedingly attractive, both outside and in. Right now is building time. Write.

Hitchings & Company

1170 Broadway

New York



Those mostly preferred are the quick-growing soft maples. These are not well suited for lumber for any purpose, even at full maturity, and very few of the soft maples ever reach full maturity.

They are so soft and brittle, and carry such a wide and heavy spread of foliage, that their branches cannot withstand even the ordinary summer thunder storms.

When tree planting is undertaken in earnest as a matter of long investment for profit, the soft, rapid-growth trees will be abandoned for the hard and sturdy nut bearers. The oaks, hickories, walnuts, pecans and others are slow to reach maturity, but they are durable, not likely to be blown down, as most of them have a large central taproot, and large lateral roots. An acorn dropped in an out-of-the-way place in good soil may make a tree that will last for a thousand years. Four centuries, however, is sufficient to bring any of our native trees to full maturity, and all of them look good to a sawmill man when fifty years old.

As for tree planting in this country, we are making a poor start and in a wrong direction, but it is an encouraging sign and prophetic of better things as the price of lumber advances, and the necessity for renewing our forests becomes more urgent, and the profits thereof become greater and more apparent.—*American Carpenter and Builder.*

ARSENICAL POISON SPRAYS

IT is very desirable to grow apples free from worms. The codling-moth is the insect that lays the eggs in the blossoms from which the worms are hatched. Arsenical poison sprays on the blossoms is eaten by the young codling-moth worms and they die before doing any damage.

A great many fruit growers do not spray at all for the codling-moth. It has been found, however, by experience that those who do spray with arsenate of lead use too strong a solution, apply too much at a time, and usually spray too often. Four pounds of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water make an amply strong solution. A greater proportion of the poison is an actual detriment and waste.

The apple tree does not have to be soaked with the poison mixture to kill

the larvae of the moth. The minutest drops of the liquid on the calyx of each blossom will effectively do the work. The fineness of the spray is of more importance than the quantity used. Each blossom should receive a little. Some in spraying apply so much of the liquid that it runs down the branches and trunks of the trees, finding its way into the soil and to the roots of the trees, where it does injury.

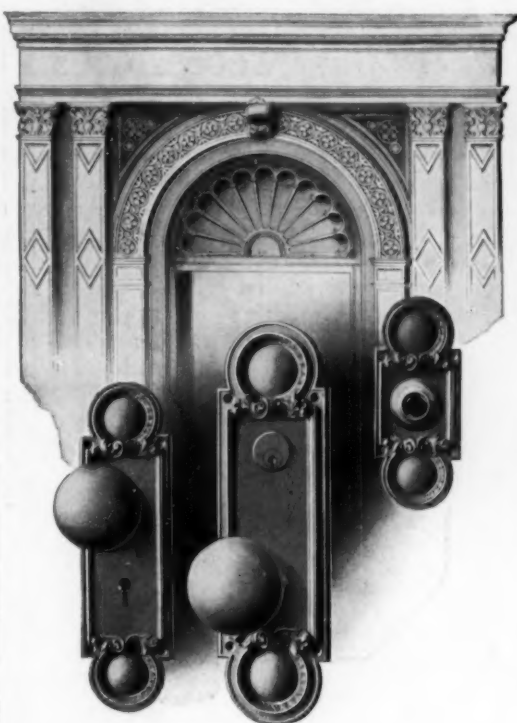
In most cases two to three pounds of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water makes a solution strong enough to destroy all of the worms if applied in the right way. Two sprayings at the right times are sufficient, and a saving of material and labor. The general notion that arsenical poisons on the trunk and branches of trees is beneficial is a mistake. On the other hand, they do positive injury, and many trees thus treated die from poisoning.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

MAN GENERALLY WINS WHAT HE WORKS FOR

WE would all desire to work less if the needed things of life were not affected thereby. The willingness to work is the measure of a man's usefulness, and foreshadows a man's progress in life. With the exception of those who have inherited wealth (and that was gained by the work of his ancestors) all men have to work. It is his normal condition.

Our only capital is our time and our ability to work, and a man is surely justified in using his capital as it seems best to him within the limits of his rights. This phase of life is so personal in its nature that it is hard to conceive that anyone should question it. It is a part of the very grain of a man, and we may well inquire: Who shall hinder him? If an eight-hour day is considered sufficient to a man who would rather talk than work, why may not another use his capital an additional twenty-five per cent? And if at the end of ten years' time he has more money in bank than the eight-hour man, by what right does the easy worker abuse and blackguard him.

This is a wonderful world, compared with what it was three hundred years ago. And we all know that we owe it to the ten-hour men. They are the men who, because of their labors, have



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It is such use that is always considered in the making of



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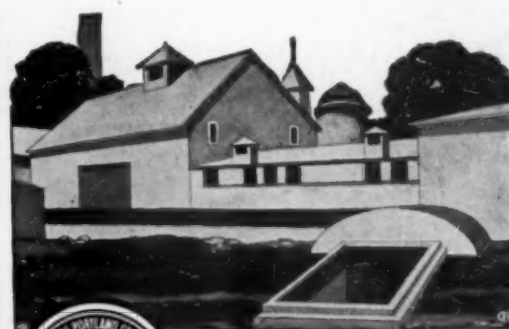
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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Descriptive Literature on Request.



Keeping Up the Place

Every owner of a home or farm has the expense of "upkeep" to contend with.

There are sidewalks, curbs, steps, clothes posts, horse-blocks, watering troughs, chicken coops, and the like to be built, repaired and built again later.

Why not make these improvements of concrete and settle this annual expense for all time?

Concrete is the great, modern building material, easy to handle, economical and durable as stone.

We have published a text-book devoted exclusively to this sort of work. It tells just how to make these improvements—how to mix the concrete and how to make the molds.

You can do much of the work yourself; all of it can be done under your supervision. The book is called

"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm"

and will be sent to any one on request.

Concrete is a mixture of sand, gravel or broken stone and some kind of Portland Cement. The kind is important—so important that you should know about

ATLAS

PORTLAND CEMENT

which, because of its purity and uniform quality, has become the standard in cements. Atlas is made in but one grade—the best—and everybody gets the same. Atlas is the brand the Government has purchased to the extent of 4,500,000 barrels for use in building the Panama Canal.

Get Atlas for your own use and specify it for all work you have done.

Other books:

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"Concrete Cottages" (sent free)

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Pure White "Bone China" Toilet Accessories

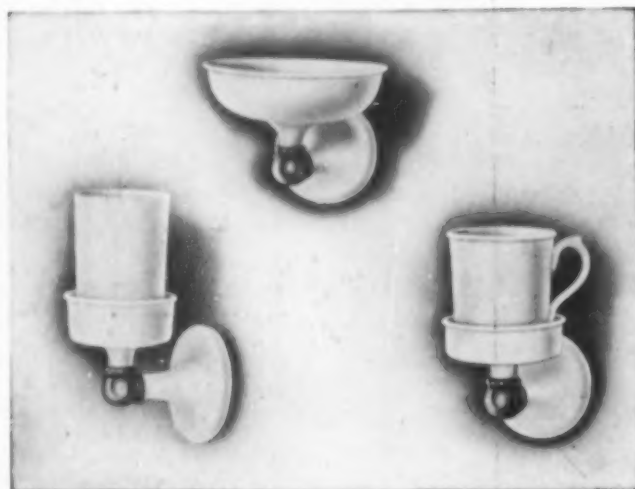


Plate 1610-K

Plate 1620-K

Plate 1615-K

PRICES:—No. 1610-K, China Bracket, China Receptor, China Tooth Brush Vase with heavy Nickel Plated Brass connection, complete..... \$3.00
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 No. 1620-K, China Bracket with China Receptor and China Soap Cup with heavy Nickel Plated Brass connection, complete..... 3.00

NOTE—We also make numerous other specialties for bathroom and toilet, illustrations of which we will be pleased to send on request.

Main Office and Works
 TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

The Trenton
Potteries Company

The Canadian-Trenton Potteries
 Co., Ltd.
 ST. JOHN'S, QUEBEC

These bone china toilet fixtures for fastening upon the wall are the very things needed to complete the refined toilet.

On account of the purity of the material and neatness of pattern and workmanship, they are a necessity in the toilet of discriminating persons, being easy of installation and of the proper durability for the uses to which toilet articles are subject.

They are also reasonable in price and are absolutely the most sanitary fixtures made.

made the desert bloom as the rose; they are the workers who have almost bridged the oceans and laced the continents together with bands of steel. By their labors the world and the elements thereof, and the unseen powers of the air have been made the servitors of mankind and do their bidding.

Even darkest Africa has become light, and the snarling roar of wild beasts of that dark realm has been banished by the heralds of civilization—the engine's whistle.

All things through them have been brought under subjection and put under our feet. We owe but little to the eight-hour men. But if they are satisfied to reap a scant harvest, in return for scant service, it is but meet. For as a man sows so shall he reap.—*Western Architect and Builder.*

THE GREAT VALUE OF HUMUS

HUMUS in the soil has seldom been taken at its full worth. The mission which it fulfills is second in importance only to that which is fulfilled by the presence of plant food in the soil. Humus is helpful in keeping soil in proper mechanical balance, in binding soils that are much prone to blow, in increasing the power of soils to absorb and hold moisture, and in making more effective the action of fertilizers.

When the humus is exhausted in a soil its mechanical condition suffers. It becomes more impacted, less easily aerated and less easily penetrated by the roots of plants. Some soils so light as to lift with the wind can be kept from blowing, at least in a great measure, by simply keeping them stored with grass, roots or other vegetable matter buried in the soil. The increase in the power of soils to hold moisture is very great when well stored with humus.

One instance is reported from Devil's Lake, N. D., in which timothy sod was broken up in 1908. Spring wheat was sown on the same in the spring of 1909. The difference was twelve bushels per acre in favor of the timothy sod, as compared with the other land. The season was dry, and this, in a way, explains the difference in yield. On the timothy sod it was nineteen bushels per acre, and on the other land it was seven bushels. When commercial fertilizers



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Used by the highest class decorators in the country and found superior to any other wall covering

NORWOOD, MASS.

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Absolutely sanitary—will not hold dust—colors are fast, lasting and match perfectly.

New York Office No. 67 Fifth Avenue
 SEND FOR SAMPLE BOOKS—FREE

House and Garden

are sown on land they will fail to respond properly unless the land is supplied with humus.

Such being the case, every effort should be made to store the land with humus. It would be possible to have an excess of humus, but in practice this seldom happens. Humus may be put into the soil in the form of clover roots and of grass roots, of buried catch-crops, barnyard manure.—*American Agriculturist*.

PRUNING

THERE are a few fruit tree pruning rules: Trim a little every year rather than much in any one year. Peach trees require more pruning than most trees; at least one-half of the new growth should be removed each season. Cherry trees require the least pruning, merely cut out dead, broken or "crossed" limbs. Other trees need a judicious thinning-out and sometimes, cutting-back. If two branches interlock, remove the smaller one, avoid cutting so as to leave "stubs;" make neat cuts close to union; paint all large wounds. Be chary of cutting off large limbs; if it must be done, saw on under side first, partly through and then saw from above. Prune now or in June. Spring trimming induces wood growth. June trimming induces fruit growth. Which do you want? (Note that on young trees you should want only wood growth until they are of good size and fully able to endure the strain of fruit bearing.—*Farm Journal*.)

RUST ON HOLLYHOCKS

RUST on hollyhocks has been assigned to various causes, but not until lately have I become convinced beyond a doubt that there exists a remedy for the disease. This remedy consists in the main of what is known as sulpho-naphthol, which is a liquid. A tablespoonful of this liquid is put into an ordinary pailful, or nearly so, of water, and then the water agitated, after which the plants affected should be sprayed with this emulsion. More than one application may be required for a complete cure, but cure eventually it will.

Hollyhocks grown during the winter in a greenhouse where the temperature frequently rises inordinately high are



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.



WALL PANEL IN COLORED MAT GLAZE
Special Design Made by

THE ROOKWOOD POTTERY COMPANY
CINCINNATI
Eastern Office, 1 Madison Avenue, New York



THE CLIPPER

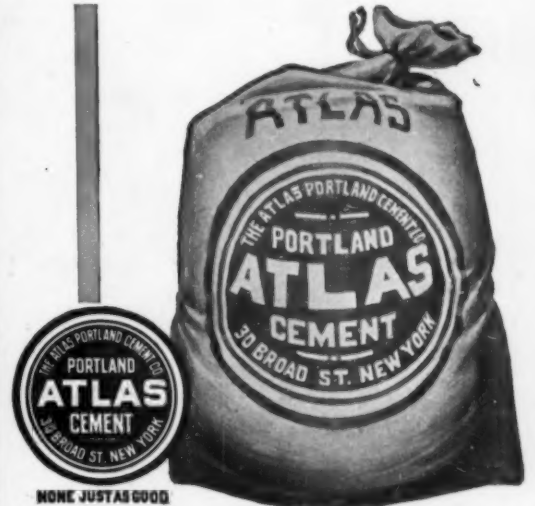
There are three things that destroy your lawns, Dandelions, Buck Planting and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO.
DIXON - ILL.

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Garden Books

House and Garden 1006 Arch St., Phila., Pa.



All Portland Cement is not ATLAS

What do you care? Just this: Concrete is made with Portland Cement. Concrete is a fire-resisting, durable, adaptable, economical building material. It is a material that all who know and understand it are using for all building purposes. It is the material you will come to use, and its success as a building material depends upon the quality of cement that goes into it.

That is why you should know that all Portland Cements are not Atlas, and why you should also know that among Portland Cements Atlas is the standard, because it is made by a process that insures purity and absolutely uniform quality.

ATLAS

PORTLAND CEMENT

is made in but one grade—the best—and the same for everybody. It costs no more than other cements, yet it is the brand by which the others are measured, the brand the Government has purchased to the extent of 4,500,000 barrels for use in building the Panama Canal.

You should study this subject of concrete and cement. We have some books that will interest you. They are:

"Concrete Country Residences" (delivery charges 25c.)

"Reinforced Concrete in Factory Construction" (delivery charges 10c.)

"Concrete Cottages" (sent free)

"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm" (sent free)

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

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INFORMATION DEPT. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
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Russwin Hardware

ROCKINGHAM DESIGN

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*Booklet of designs will be
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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

No. 26 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York
No. 17 Lake Street, Chicago

No. 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Commercial Building, San Francisco

almost certain to be more or less affected with rust when they are put outdoors in spring. Hollyhocks should either be planted in the soil in cold frames, or, if it is preferable for the sake of convenience at the time of shipping, in pots or flats. When in either of these they can be kept just as well and perhaps better in frames than in a greenhouse.—*Florists' Exchange*.

THE VALUE OF BIRDS

BLACKBIRDS are not liked in some sections of the country. Robins are not liked in other places, but generally both birds are valuable to the fruit growers, and both birds do a great deal more good than harm.

In some sections where birds are thick and fruit trees are scarce, when the season is hot and dry and it is difficult for birds to find water, they attack the juicy ripening cherries because of the moisture. Other fruits are from sixty to ninety per cent water, and it is difficult to see how a thirsty bird can pass them by.

It is noticed that where fruit trees are abundant the growers make very little objection to birds, but where a farmer has only one cherry tree he seems to get the impression that the birds sit around all the spring waiting for the cherries to get big enough to puncture. The fact is both blackbirds and robins live on insects and weed seeds seven or eight months in the year, during which time they destroy immense quantities. To pay them for this labor, farmers should grow fruit or provide running water or do something to make life more pleasant for the birds in hot weather, because without them he could not grow fruit at all.—*Farm Press*.

LEMON VERBENAS

BAD luck or a possible mishap in the culture of *Aloysia citriodora* at any plant grower's establishment, or, indeed, the total absence of this old time favorite in the concern's collection, is not likely to cause any great diminution in the firm's assets. The trade in lemon verbenas has come down to a point which is best described by saying that, if you have a few, they will likely find buyers; and if you haven't, nobody will call for them. For all that, they are raised to some extent here and

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there, and their peculiar sweetness, like that of mahernia, heliotrope, olea, wall-flower and rose geranium, is not entirely swept away by the breeze of strenuous commerce, nor could the illusive violet, the pungent chrysanthemum, the overpowering lily or the odorless rose and carnation of to-day compensate for the entire loss of these subtle charm-ers. Lemon verbenas, like all the rest of them, are easily raised, and it is well to have a few about the place.—*Florists' Exchange.*

ITEMS FROM AUTOMOBILE TOPICS

A very useful plan for carrying spare gasoline is to take an ordinary two-gallon gasoline can and make a cloth or carpet cover to just take the can with the end of the cover to button over, and this carried in the car makes a most convenient footstool, and if the contents are desired to be used at any time they are always handy to be put in the tank. This method has the advantage that no extra tanks or pipes, with their concomitant possibilities of stoppage and leakage, are necessary or desirable in this connection.

In the interest of tire maintenance, the question of the alignment of the wheels is a point that ought not to be overlooked. The rubbing action set up, due to want of alignment, tends to take more out of a cover in a few miles than hundreds of miles would do when the wheels are working parallel to each other.

It is important to see that all the movable joints in a brake are really working and not rusted fast; this is often the cause of an inefficient brake.

When leaving the car at night, or for any length of time, make it a practice to shut off the gasoline supply. If this is not done, and if there is a leak, or a flooded carburetter, a fire may be caused by someone carelessly tossing a burning match under the car.

In adjusting the steering gear for lost motion, care should be observed lest the parts be set so close as to bind. After completing adjustment, the gear should be tried through its entire "lock" to make sure that the alignment is perfect. If not, binding will occur.

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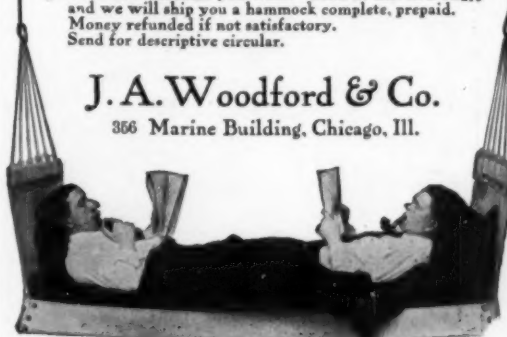
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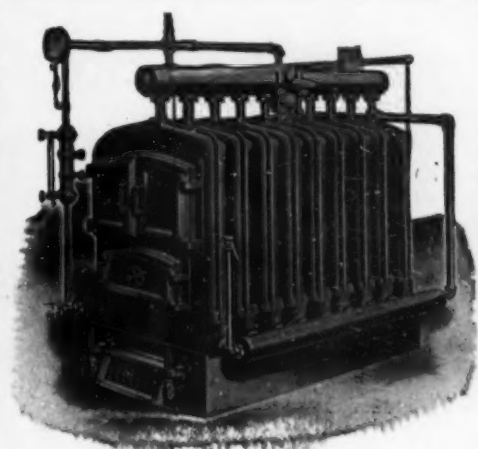
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PRUNING TO PROMOTE FLOWERING

PLANTS which produce their flowers upon the new growth bloom more freely if pruned frequently and severely. Roses, bouvardias, plumbagos, and many other plants of similar character are greatly stimulated and encouraged to bloom by this treatment. It is a good plan to cut back a branch as soon as a flower or a cluster of flowers begins to fade. Never cut away any portion containing a bud. The more new growth you can get, however, the more flowers will be produced. Sunlight, an even temperature, moist atmosphere, and indirect ventilation all aid in keeping plants in a healthy condition; but for the class of plants mentioned, pruning is quite as essential, and should not be neglected.—*The Household Journal*.

AN AUSTRALIAN WOOD

RECENT tests of the hardwoods of Western Australia have revealed the extraordinary properties of yate, believed to be the strongest of all known woods. Its average tensile strength is 24,000 pounds to the square inch, equaling that of cast iron. Many specimens are much stronger, and one was tested up to seventeen and one-half tons to the square inch, which is equal to the tensile strength of wrought iron. The tree grows to a height of 100 feet and a diameter of two. The above claims are almost unbelievable.—*Western Architect and Builder*.

FLOWER IMPROVEMENT

THERE has been much improvement in the Narcissus the past few years. The reader can remember when the plant did not produce as many blooms as it does to-day and the blooms were not so large. The improvement has been the result of selection and careful attention on the part of florists who have undertaken the task of improvement. There are now several species that bear two and even three flowers on a single stem. The most prominent of the many-bloom varieties is the Polyanthus to which belongs the paper-white variety and the Chinese sacred lily. This species often has eight flowers in a cluster and many times as high as twelve. While the primitive plants were grown indoors and out-of-doors and in all parts of the country, this variety is a favorite for indoor



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culture. It cannot live out-of-doors through our Northern winters. In the instance of the poet's narcissus there is still much room for improvement. Only the healthiest bulbs should be selected. Then, too, it is advisable to select only the bulbs from those plants which have been in the habit of producing the best and greatest number of blooms.—*Exchange.*

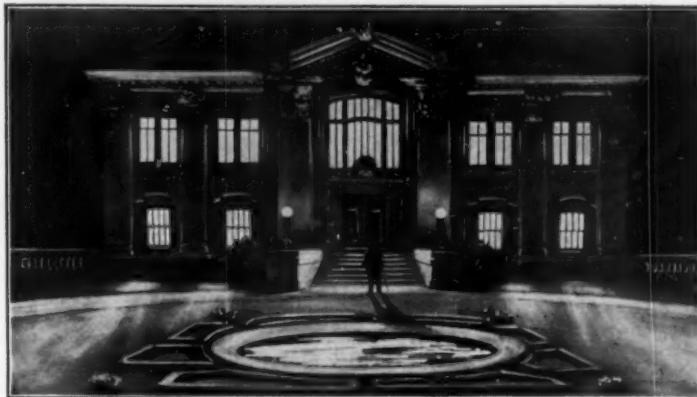
INDIVIDUALISM

MOST men are moved to action in this world because of individual necessities, and they strike out to do for themselves and theirs in accordance with the dictates of their own judgment and what each man deems his personal rights. Never before in the history of the world has personal liberty been more tenaciously clung to and sought after.

The desire of all nations is the enlargement and strengthening of individual liberty, and the wave now sweeping over the world will never grow less. The socialistic effort to break down competition and reduce society to one tame level and to destroy the individual independence of the units of society, and to assign to each one a set duty, in a set place, with a set compensation by a central body, supposed to act and dominate all for the public good, is folly. Under such a scheme there can be no end to the interference with personal liberty.

Even men and women could be compelled to marry as per the orders of an advisory board of physicians, all for the public good. Indeed, such theories of society can never be imposed on mankind. It is in absolute opposition to man's nature, to his past hopes and aspirations, and his present desires, and nothing would so surely and quickly sweep it aside as an actual trial of the theory for a short time, if it were possible. Man feels that he is the outcome of a nobler origin, and is partaker of the divinity of which he is an emanation, and instinctively feels that he is individually responsible to the same. Man's uplift from the wild chaos of the past, marvelous as it is, has been along the lines of individual action and individual responsibility, and on these lines it will continue until all men shall know and do the right, and men will respect the rights of others because they desire the maintenance of their own.—*The Western Architect and Builder.*

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AN HISTORICAL COLONIAL MANSION

AMONG the quaint and beautiful houses of New England, the country seat of the late Mrs. Nathaniel Russell Middleton, at Bristol, R. I., possesses many features which make the homes and mansions of a hundred years ago so fascinating, so satisfying.

This mansion known as "Hey Bonnie Hall" was designed by Russell Warren, the architect who also designed the White House at Washington. This fact may have centered a keener interest upon it, yet it has been notable ever since it was built in 1808 not only for the beauty of its design and detail, but also for its charming furnishings, rare porcelains and china, and the beautiful works of art which it contains. Photographs of the house and of its several rooms disclosing its wealth of antique furniture and art objects, with an interesting description of the events with which it is historically connected have been furnished by Miss Ann Oldfield.

THE WINDOW GARDENS OF PARIS

Jacques Boyer says: "that genuine love of flowers, which is innate among all Frenchmen, rises to the height of a veritable passion in Paris." The success in recent years of the competition in the decoration of windows and balconies with floral embellishments is but another manifestation of this Parisian love of flowers. These competitions were initiated to encourage the permanent decoration of the street façades of homes by means of natural flowers under the skilled direction of the architect and florist. The widest attention has been attracted to this meritorious enterprise. The great shop keepers of the boulevards, the rich citizens, able to avail themselves of highest professional skill and assistance and the small householders of Paris, are all awake to the artistic possibilities it presents and each is striving to outdo his neighbor. A beautiful idea and one well worth adopting.

A GREEN MOUNTAIN CAMP

The camping season is upon us, the season when the call of the wild cannot be ignored. Louise Shrimpton tells how two young professional men devoted their leisure time during one summer to building a mountain camp house in the deep woods, yet near a small village. The small cost of it all, and the great good to both of them physically, and the pleasure to themselves and their friends, each summer, indicates a rational method of recreation, from which the greatest benefit may be derived. Truly, the simple life's the thing. Photographs of the finished camp, plans, sketches and costs supply practical suggestions to those contemplating a summer diversion.

GARDEN EMBELLISHMENTS

The early garden makers among the Greeks and Romans recognized the fact that however beautiful in its wealth of flowers and shrubs a garden might be, still it required certain accessories to produce that inviting air so essential for its complete success. Fountains, vases and statuary were used in profusion by them for this purpose. In our American gardens, we are realizing more and more the value of such things and are installing in our gardens, whether formal or otherwise, accessories that fit the environments. These sometimes combine in themselves, the useful and beautiful. Arbors, pergolas, rustic shelters, etc., are all much in evidence. Lillian Harrod makes valuable suggestions as to what to use and where and how to place it. Much helpful information is contained in this interesting article.

BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS

The first of two papers by Marie von Tschudi with the above caption will appear in the July number. She points out that our native shrubs are not so numerous and in many cases not so beautiful as those of the Eastern Hemisphere. Nevertheless there is no more pleasing group of growing things than shrubs. They attract both the amateur and professional gardener. They are easy to cultivate, useful, highly ornamental and have an infinite variety of charm, which begins when their colored branches commence to put out buds and which continues while their flowers bloom, their dark green leaves change to vivid reds and yellows and finally fall revealing their glowing fruits.

POISONOUS WOODLAND HERBS

Annie Oakes Huntington in the July issue presents her fourth paper dealing with the poisonous plants, vines and herbs found in our meadows, swamps and woodlands. In this paper we are made acquainted with the deleterious qualities possessed by wood sorrel, black cohosh, the white and the red baneberry and Culver's root. Information of this kind is very helpful, especially as it is freed from technical terms.

CITY GARDENS

Some astonishing data are presented by Charles Matlack Price regarding the area of unused, never seen and unthought of land, embraced in the back yards of our city houses. He estimates that the area of such lands in the great cities of the United States alone, aggregates a total equal to the extent of the Great Sahara Desert. How to get some good out of what is now useless; how to decorate and beautify these spaces to make them attractive is the object of this paper on "City Gardens." He suggests methods and illustrates his ideas cleverly by sketches, elevations and plans.

A BAYSIDE CABIN

A five hundred dollar house on a ten thousand dollar field would seem to be a little incongruous. The site is a four acre field on the shore front of Southold village, the oldest settlement on Long Island. Daniel H. Overton writes most entertainingly of the way the summer camp came to be and gives cost of building and furnishing.

SOMETHING ABOUT WINDOW BOXES

"There is no reason why the decoration of our windows and verandas should not be as successfully accomplished here as in Europe." So says, Mr. L. J. Doogue, of the Department of Public Parks of Boston, Mass. He tells how to go about it. What size the box should be. What kind of soil to fill it with, and finally what to plant in it, as well as how to care for the plants while growing. All practical advice.

A SINGULAR PREJUDICE

The disposition shown by many persons to underestimate the value of the architect's services forms the basis of a short paper in defense of the profession in general by Seymour Coates. He points out several channels of value that rarely come within the client's range of vision.

FURNISHING THE PORTABLE HOUSE

Mr. James Johnson gives interesting figures on the furnishing of the portable house. As this type of inexpensive dwelling has been coming into the public eye of late, the article is of interest.

**INDEXES APPARENTLY DO NOT
EXIST FOR VOLUMES 16-20 AND 34.**