

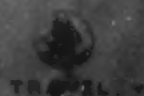
AUGUST  
1·9·1·1

WATER FEATURES ON THE COUNTRY PLACE  
Planting Evergreens - Roofs with Character  
A Hilltop Garden - Furniture



JUL 24 1911

# House & Garden



McBRIDE, WINSTON & CO.  
NEW YORK

HOUSE & GARDEN



The Original  
**BAY STATE**  
Brick and Cement Coating

protects concrete or stucco walls, floors and ceilings against damage from moisture and does not destroy the pleasing texture of concrete or stucco. It has been endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters as a fire retarder; has been applied with great success to the exteriors and interiors of residences, hotels, factories and mills; when applied on ceilings it does not drop off, thus preventing damage to delicate machinery. It is not affected by acids or smoke.

### For Floors

It prevents floors from dusting and sanding and is admirable for hospitals and similar institutions. Will stand wear and washing. Write us for particulars about its application. We can give you the names of some of the best residences and best textile and other mills where it has been used successfully under most adverse conditions.

Address for descriptive booklet, Dept. 13, mentioning this medium.

**WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.**  
Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Corroders  
82-84 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON, MASS.

## GLEN SUMMIT SPRINGS HOTEL

GLEN SUMMIT SPRINGS, PA.

2000  
FEET  
ABOVE  
SEA  
LEVEL



3½ Hours  
from  
New York  
via  
Lehigh  
Valley  
R. R.

A MODERN HOTEL OF 200 ROOMS

Riding, Driving, Automobiling over 140 miles of magnificent roads.

Boating, Bathing, Tennis

**BROWNE & Warburton, Proprietors**

**Doors That Beautify the Home**

In building the home—cottage—bungalow—nothing is more vital to a finished and artistic appearance than the woodwork of which the doors stand out most prominent. They must harmonize with the other woodwork—be properly finished—durable—artistic—rich. Such are

### Chehalis Fir Doors

Built to swing true as long as on hinges; offer the unlimited possibilities of lavishly finished mahogany, walnut or oak *minus* the price. The only way you can tell Chehalis Fir Doors from the more expensive woods is by the grain which in itself, when properly finished, is beautiful beyond description.

Chehalis Fir Doors are built with vertical grain stiles, rails and slash grain panels—the best built doors on the market and built by the first concern to realize the future of the FIR DOOR.

Increasing price of pine and monopoly of spruce by paper mills, will make the Fir Doors the Door of the Future.

Be ahead of the times; beautify your home now with the most artistic, most economical door made—Chehalis FIR.

ASK FOR catalogue E; it is free. Tell us, please, the name of your architect and dealer. If building, we want you to know about CHEHALIS FIR DOORS whether specified or not. Send 25 cents for samples of wood finished in some of the most popular stains.

**CHEHALIS FIR DOORS CO., Chehalis, Wash.**

## DISTINCTIVE HOMES OF MODERATE COST



A Book for House Builders and Home Makers

EDITED BY HENRY H. SAYLOR

This book has been published in response to an ever-increasing demand for a volume of pictures, plans and descriptions of the most charming homes in this country—not the great estates and show places, but the sort of places that most of us can look forward to building, ranging in cost from \$3,000 to \$20,000.

The carefully selected contents includes country homes, seashore cottages, alluring bungalows, inexpensively remodeled farmhouses, etc. All the desirable architectural styles are represented. Chapters written by authorities cover all sides of the fascinating problem of house-building, interior decoration and furnishing. The relations between the home-builder and his architect, the matter of plans, specifications, contracts, the puzzling problem of extras and how to avoid them—all these subjects are clarified in a most comprehensive and interesting way.

**Distinctive Homes of Moderate Cost** is the most complete and authoritative volume on the subject yet published. It is a sumptuous book, size 10x12½ inches, superbly printed on plate paper, tastefully bound. Price \$2.00 net. By mail, postage 30 cents.

**McBride, Winston & Co., 449 4th Ave., N. Y.**





Q. Timely outdoor articles, splendid photographs and breezy fiction make the AUGUST OUTING, our big mid-summer number, the best of the season.

Q. There's canoeing and sailing, bird photography and country living, fishing, motor-ing and motor boating. Diversity aplenty for everyone.

Q. This issue will convince you that, more than ever before, OUTING should be your guide along the various paths of the outdoors.

Q. Let us make your acquaintance by accepting our six-months trial subscription for \$1.00. The yearly subscription rate is \$2.50. All news-stands 25 cents. Liberal offer to local representatives. Write for terms.

OUTING PUBLISHING COMPANY  
315 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

## OLD DOMINION LINE VACATIONS AFFORDING PLEASURE AND REST

A SHORT SEA TRIP TO  
OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, RICHMOND and WASHINGTON, D. C.

Round trip tick-  
ets, including  
meals and state-  
room berth on  
Old Dominion  
Steamers,

NEW YORK  
TO  
NORFOLK  
OR  
OLD POINT  
and return  
**\$14.00**



Round trip tick-  
ets, including  
meals and state-  
room berth on  
Old Dominion  
Steamers,

NEW YORK  
TO  
RICHMOND  
OR  
WASHINGTON,  
D. C. and return  
**\$15.00**

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK WITHOUT CHANGE

Steamers are all equipped with the United Wireless Telegraph System  
Hot or Cold Sea Water Baths may be procured on Steamer without charge

STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEEKDAY AT 3 P. M.

Tickets and Stateroom Reservations, Pier 25, North River, Foot of North Moore Street, New York

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, DESK "H. G."

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager

J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent

General Offices, Pier 25, North River, New York

## Holland House NEW YORK CITY

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.  
Near Underground and Elevated  
Railroad Stations



### FAMOUS MANY YEARS

As the Center for the Most Exclusive  
of New York Visitors

COMFORTABLY and LUXURIOUSLY  
appointed to meet the demand of the  
fastidious or democratic visitor.

### Royal Suites.

Rooms Single or En Suite.  
Public Dining Room. New Grill.  
Private Dining Saloon for Ladies.  
After Dinner Lounge-Bar.

ALL THAT IS BEST IN HOTEL LIFE AT  
CONSISTENT RATES.

Booklet, HOLLAND HOUSE, 5th Ave. & 30th St.

## FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.

On the water front, an attractive stucco residence, containing 12 masters' bed rooms, 6 baths, 5 servants' rooms. Living rooms are large and airy, large veranda. Attractive grounds of about 6 acres with lawns and gardens, tennis court, garage with living apartments above. Good sandy bathing beach, anchorage, dock, water on three sides. No marsh land or mud flats. 1½ miles from station over good roads. This property has been inspected and is recommended by this office. IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

THOMAS N. COOKE, Smith Bldg., Tel. 430, Greenwich, Conn.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.



The Original  
**BAY STATE**

## Brick and Cement Coating

protects concrete or stucco walls, floors and ceilings against damage from moisture and does not destroy the pleasing texture of concrete or stucco. It has been endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters as a fire retarder; has been applied with great success to the exteriors and interiors of residences, hotels, factories and mills; when applied on ceilings it does not drop off, thus preventing damage to delicate machinery. It is not affected by acids or smoke.

## For Floors

It prevents floors from dusting and sanding and is admirable for hospitals and similar institutions. Will stand wear and washing. Write us for particulars about its application. We can give you the names of some of the best residences and best textile and other mills where it has been used successfully under most adverse conditions.

Address for descriptive booklet, Dept. 13, mentioning this medium.

**WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.**

Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Corroders

82-84 WASHINGTON ST.

BOSTON, MASS.

# GLEN SUMMIT SPRINGS HOTEL

GLEN SUMMIT SPRINGS, PA.

2000  
FEET  
ABOVE  
SEA  
LEVEL



3½ Hours  
from  
New York  
via  
Lehigh  
Valley  
R. R.

A MODERN HOTEL OF 200 ROOMS

Riding, Driving, Automobiling over 140 miles of magnificent roads.

Boating, Bathing, Tennis

**BROWNE & Warburton, Proprietors**



## Doors That Beautify the Home

In building the home—cottage—bungalow—nothing is more vital to a finished and artistic appearance than the woodwork of which the doors stand out most prominent. They must harmonize with the other woodwork—be properly finished—durable—artistic—rich. Such are

## Chehalis Fir Doors

Built to swing true as long as on hinges; offer the unlimited possibilities of lavishly finished mahogany, walnut or oak *minus* the price. The only way you can tell Chehalis Fir Doors from the more expensive woods is by the grain, which in itself, when properly finished, is beautiful beyond description.

Chehalis Fir Doors are built with vertical grain stiles, rails and slash grain panels—the best built doors on the market and built by the first concern to realize the future of the FIR DOOR.

Increasing price of pine and monopoly of spruce by paper mills, will make the Fir Doors the Door of the Future.

Be ahead of the times; beautify your home now with the most artistic, most economical door made—Chehalis FIR.

ASK FOR catalogue E; it is free. Tell us, please, the name of your architect and dealer. If building, we want you to know about CHEHALIS FIR DOORS whether specified or not. Send 25 cents for samples of wood finished in some of the most popular stains.

**CHEHALIS FIR DOORS CO., Chehalis, Wash.**

# DISTINCTIVE HOMES OF MODERATE COST



A Book for House Builders and Home Makers

EDITED BY HENRY H. SAYLOR

This book has been published in response to an ever-increasing demand for a volume of pictures, plans and descriptions of the most charming homes in this country—not the great estates and show places, but the sort of places that most of us can look forward to building, ranging in cost from \$3,000 to \$20,000.

The carefully selected contents includes country homes, seashore cottages, alluring bungalows, inexpensively remodeled farmhouses, etc. All the desirable architectural styles are represented. Chapters written by authorities cover all sides of the fascinating problem of house-building, interior decoration and furnishing. The relations between the home-builder and his architect, the matter of plans, specifications, contracts, the puzzling problem of extras and how to avoid them—all these subjects are clarified in a most comprehensive and interesting way.

**Distinctive Homes of Moderate Cost** is the most complete and authoritative volume on the subject yet published. It is a sumptuous book, size 10x12½ inches, superbly printed on plate paper, tastefully bound. Price \$2.00 net. By mail, postage 30 cents.

**McBride, Winston & Co., 449 4th Ave., N. Y.**





Q. Timely outdoor articles, splendid photographs and breezy fiction make the AUGUST OUTING, our big mid-summer number, the best of the season.

Q. There's canoeing and sailing, bird photography and country living, fishing, motor-ing and motor boating. Diversity aplenty for everyone.

Q. This issue will convince you that, more than ever before, OUTING should be your guide along the various paths of the outdoors.

Q. Let us make your acquaintance by accepting our six-months trial subscription for \$1.00. The yearly subscription rate is \$2.50. All news-stands 25 cents. Liberal offer to local representatives. Write for terms.

OUTING PUBLISHING COMPANY  
315 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

## OLD DOMINION LINE VACATIONS AFFORDING PLEASURE AND REST

A SHORT SEA TRIP TO  
OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, RICHMOND and WASHINGTON, D. C.

Round trip tick-  
ets, including  
meals and state-  
room berth on  
Old Dominion  
Steamers,

NEW YORK  
TO  
NORFOLK  
OR  
OLD POINT  
and return  
**\$14.00**



Round trip tick-  
ets, including  
meals and state-  
room berth on  
Old Dominion  
Steamers,

NEW YORK  
TO  
RICHMOND  
OR  
WASHINGTON,  
D. C. and return  
**\$15.00**

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK WITHOUT CHANGE

Steamers are all equipped with the United Wireless Telegraph System  
Hot or Cold Sea Water Baths may be procured on Steamer without charge

STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEEKDAY AT 3 P. M.

Tickets and Stateroom Reservations, Pier 25, North River, Foot of North Moore Street, New York

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, DESK "H. G."

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager

J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent

General Offices, Pier 25, North River, New York

## Holland House NEW YORK CITY

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.  
Near Underground and Elevated  
Railroad Stations



### FAMOUS MANY YEARS

As the Center for the Most Exclusive  
of New York Visitors

COMFORTABLY and LUXURIOUSLY  
appointed to meet the demand of the  
fastidious or democratic visitor.

### Royal Suites.

Rooms Single or En Suite.  
Public Dining Room. New Grill.  
Private Dining Saloon for Ladies.  
After Dinner Lounge-Bar.

ALL THAT IS BEST IN HOTEL LIFE AT  
CONSISTENT RATES.

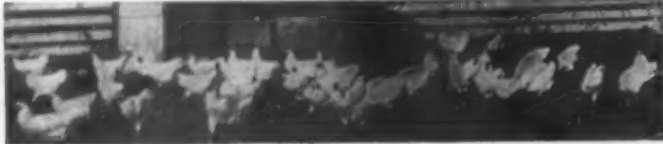
Booklet, HOLLAND HOUSE, 5th Ave. & 30th St.

## FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.

On the water front, an attractive stucco residence, containing 12 masters' bed rooms, 6 baths, 5 servants' rooms. Living rooms are large and airy, large veranda. Attractive grounds of about 6 acres with lawns and gardens, tennis court, garage with living apartments above. Good sandy bathing beach, anchorage, dock, water on three sides. No marsh land or mud flats. 1½ miles from station over good roads. This property has been inspected and is recommended by this office. IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

THOMAS N. COOKE, Smith Bldg., Tel. 430, Greenwich, Conn.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.



## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in poultry. The manager will gladly answer any troublesome questions. Address "Poultry Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.



### ONE OF THE SIGHTS IN OUR PARK

We carry the largest stock in America of ornamental birds and animals. Nearly 60 acres of land entirely devoted to our business.

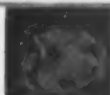
Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Flamingoes, Ostriches, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, etc., for private parks and fanciers. Also Hungarian Partridges, Pheasants, Quail, Wild Ducks and Geese, Deer, Rabbits, etc., for stocking preserves. Good healthy stock at right prices.

Write us what you want.

### WENZ & MACKENSEN

Proprietors of Pennsylvania Pheasantry and Game Park

Dept. "H. G." Bucks County, Yardly, Pa.



### RABBITS AND PET STOCK

Unvalued Flemish Giant, Angora, Tan and Polish Rabbits—Peruvian and Smooth Cavies for fancy or pets. Some Good Youngsters now for sale, \$1.00 up. ELM COVE RABBITRY, Great Neck, L. I.

### Maplecroft Rhode Island Reds

win at all the leading shows. "It pays to buy the best." Stock and Eggs for sale in large quantities. Send for Circular and Mating List of S. C. Reds. J. G. Dutcher, Prop. Address

Maplecroft Farms. Pawling. New York



### White Orpingtons

They lay like slot machines. Beautiful white chickens for the lawn, as useful as they are ornamental.

Lawrence Jackson

Box 11, Haysville, Hays County, Pa.



### LITTLE CHICKS How to Hatch and Rear Them Successfully

A new book that is serving as a reliable and instructive guide to success in the hatching, rearing, feeding, care and development of young chicks, by both natural and artificial means. A comprehensive work which presents in clear and concise form the teachings and experience gained by years of close study and extensive experiments; gives trustworthy information and advice covering every step of the work from the breeding pen to the bringing of the chicks from the shell through their several stages of development to maturity. In fact, it is a complete and authoritative text book that every poultry keeper should own. Consists of twelve chapters—fully illustrated.

SPECIAL OFFER: For a limited time we will send a copy postpaid including a three years' subscription to "Poultry Husbandry," America's foremost poultry journal. All for \$1.00. Address

United Poultry Publishing Co., Box 11, Waterville, N.Y.

## BUFF ORPINGTONS



### Are the Greatest Utility Breed

The 1st prize cock at Madison Square Garden, New York; also 1st and shape and color special at Boston, 1911; is but one of many fine birds of his same blood lines in my yards.

Stock and Eggs for Sale

"CHAMPION NEW YORKER"  
The "Joe-Pye Book," 50 pages  
Illustrated, sent on request



JOE-PYE  
South Norwalk, Conn.,  
R. F. D. 37

## POULTRY

If you have any prize birds or good poultry that you would like to dispose of, place your advertisement in this department and bring it to the attention of thousands of our readers. We are glad to advise buyers of poultry as to reliable dealers on request. If there is anything that you wish to know about poultry, their care, feeding, etc., write us and we will gladly answer your question.

Address Manager Poultry Dept.

### HOUSE & GARDEN

449 Fourth Ave. New York

## SHEPHERD PONIES



An unceasing source of pleasure and robust health to children. Safe and ideal playmates. Inexpensive to keep. Highest type. Complete outfit. Satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue free.

BELLE MEADE FARM  
Box 19, Markham, Va.

## Baby Chicks of Quality

Sent by Express Direct to You

Why bother with eggs? I can supply you with healthy young chicks at once and guarantee them to reach you in good condition. Fishel Strain White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. Prices reasonable.

Chick Catalogue Free.

B. C. CALDWELL. Box 1030, Lyndon, Ross County, Ohio

## G. D. TILLEY

Naturalist

### Rare Land and Water Birds

Swans, Geese, Ducks, Peafowl, Cranes, Pheasants, etc. I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in ornamental birds in America.

G. D. TILLEY, Naturalist  
DARIEN, CONNECTICUT

## The Best Colony Houses for Poultry

THE main requirements of a good poultry house are good ventilation and protection from storms and cold winds. Hens will not lay when weather conditions prevent them from scratching and exercising. Many poultry houses have failed because the variations in night and day temperatures were too great. At many of the experiment stations it has been found that open-front houses are more successful than houses with glass windows.

J. Dryden and A. G. Lunn, in a circular of the Oregon Experiment Station, state that ventilation can best be fur-



The Oregon type of colony house, one end of which is open except for a covering of burlap or canvas

nished by leaving one end of the house open or covered with burlap or canvas, using no glass windows unless necessary for light. The idea of building a warm house should be abandoned. It is shelter that is needed. The house should be built in such a way that the fowls will not roost near the open front where they would be exposed to winds; nor should it face the prevailing winds. A long house is more expensive to build, for a given capacity, than one more nearly square. A long, narrow house is also a cold house, having more exposed surface for a given capacity than a square house.

The size of house necessary for a certain flock will vary in different sections. Where there is little or no snow and where the fowls can be outdoors every day in the year, two square feet of floor space per fowl will be ample. Where the climate is such that the fowls will seek shelter part of the year, rather than go outdoors on the range, considerably more space should be provided, say four to five square feet per fowl. The idea should be not to crowd them so much that their activity will be interfered with. Whether the shelter is provided by enlarging the house or providing cheap scratching sheds is immaterial. Two square feet per fowl, or even less, is ample for roosting quarters.

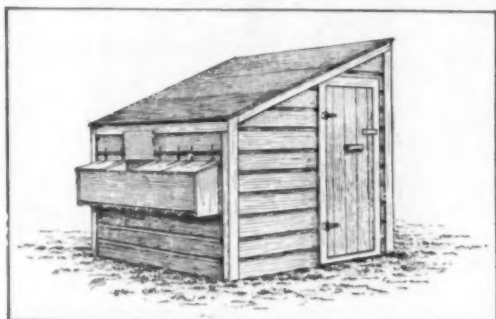
W. S. Jacobs, of the Arkansas Station, states that roosts should be made low or near the ground—not higher than 2 feet. There are several reasons for this. Fowls



of the heavier breed can not fly high, and those of the lighter breeds frequently injure the soles of their feet in jumping from high perches. Roosts should be made all the same height; for if they are made some higher than others the birds will all flock to the highest ones and crowd, which is undesirable.

When dropping boards are used they should be low down, to permit of easy cleaning. They should be made of matched lumber and be 20 inches wide for one perch and 3 feet wide for two perches, the first perch placed at least 10 inches from the wall. A good roost may be made from material 2 by 2 inches, then slightly rounded on the edges.

According to Dryden and Lunn, poultry keeping is most successful where



A colony house showing the arrangement of trap nests recommended by the experiment station

the colony system prevails. The colony system means the housing of fowls in small houses, preferably portable, where the fowls have free range. The chief advantage is that the fowls are more active or busier than when confined in yards; second, there is less danger from outbreaks of disease, as it is possible to keep the houses on clean ground by moving them occasionally; and third, the fowls require less feeding and care, as they pick up considerable food on the range. Another advantage of this system is that the fowls will rid the farm of many injurious insects, such as grasshoppers. Then, too, the colony system will fit in with crop rotations and for part of the year the fowls will live on the stubble fields.

#### Poultry Notes

**W**HEN fowls are lazy in the matter of laying, yet seem otherwise well, an excellent tonic is Epsom Salts. Mix the salts through the mash, in the proportion of one tablespoonful to every twelve hens, and feed three mornings in succession; skip three mornings, then feed again until at least three courses of the tonic have been taken. You will find an improvement almost at once, and eggs will soon be plentiful.

**A** WARM weather brooder for motherless chicks may be made at home from a drygoods box. The box may be any size desired, but the depth should be

## A CORBIN Night Latch affords absolute safety

Not only for the home, but for the factory, store-room locker, garage—endless number of places where additional security or privacy is desired.

Not expensive, either.

In fact, a Corbin Night Latch may many times be the means of saving you hundreds of dollars by protecting you from malicious invaders.

There's a reliable dealer in your city who can supply you with the Corbin Night Latch.

Don't you think you had better see him immediately.

Anyway write today for leaflet  
(O K 32) the Newest Corbin Night Latch.

P. & F. CORBIN

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

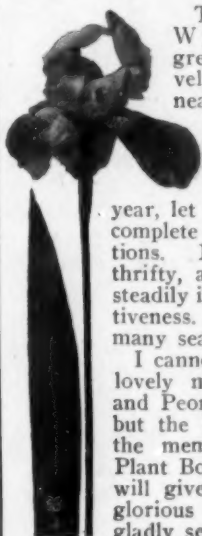
P. & F. Corbin  
of New York

P. & F. Corbin  
of Chicago

P. & F. Corbin  
Philadelphia



### Put New "Atmosphere" in Your Hardy Garden with Farr's Splendid Irises and Royal Oriental Poppies



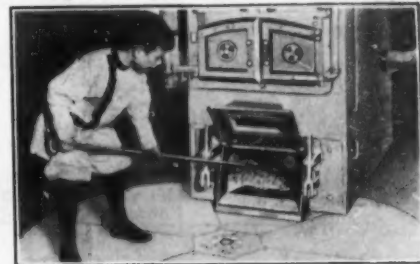
The quaint, dainty Irises of Wyomissing Nurseries, in greatest variety, and my great, velvety Oriental Poppies in nearly every shade, are through blooming and for a few weeks may be moved safely.

If you plan a finer and better flower garden next year, let me supply particulars, with complete lists of varieties and descriptions. My plants are large and thrifty, and with ordinary care will steadily increase in vigor and productiveness. They assure success for many seasons.

I cannot tell you how bewitchingly lovely my Irises, Oriental Poppies and Peonies have been this summer; but the camera has helped preserve the memory, and my new Hardy Plant Book—soon to be completed—will give you a faint idea of the glorious showing they made. I will gladly send you a copy. My special Catalogue of Fall Bulbs is ready now.

BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing Nurseries  
643 F PENN STREET, READING, PA.

### SHARP Rotary Ash Receiving System



**SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT**  
Does away with unsightly ash barrels—the inconvenience and drudgery of ash disposal. No piling of ashes on the cellar floor—no furnace dust in your living rooms. Unsanitary conditions corrected; all waste matter is contained in removable, strong, iron cans with the ashes in a cement-lined vault. All odors and dust go up the chimney. Mechanically perfect—a practical solution of the ash and garbage nuisance, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

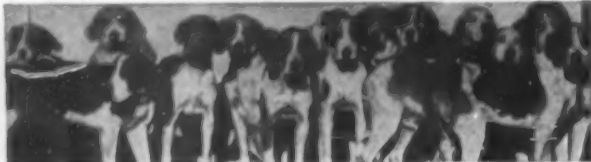
**EASY TO MOVE ASHES IN PORTABLE CANS**  
The Sharp Rotary Ash Receiving System can be installed in any building, old or new, under any style of house-heating furnace or boiler, before or after it is in operation. Ashes fall directly into strong iron cans that revolve easily as filled.

Endorsed by Health Officers, Architects and Heating Contractors. Worth while to investigate before you complete your building plans.

Write Today for illustrated catalog of practical demonstrations and testimonials. Dealers' and Architects' names appreciated.

**W. M. Sharp Company**  
217 Park Ave. Binghamton, N. Y.

Holds 6 to 10 weeks' ashes, removal of which is no effort.



## KENNEL DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in dogs. The manager will gladly answer any troublesome questions. Address "Kennel Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.



### FOX HOUNDS BIRDSONG and WALKER STRAINS

sent on ten days' trial. Drag packs for hunt clubs a specialty; guaranteed to please. Get my liberal guarantee. Also a few coon dogs and several youngsters for sale.

R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

TOY WHITE FRENCH POODLES, young and grown stock. Pedigreed. Prices reasonable. Also Toy Spitz Pomeranian pups. Write your wants.

MRS. G. C. ROHDE, Ann Arbor, Mich.



### Boston Terriers

We have a number of exceedingly high-class puppies, bred by "Ch. Lord Bell Rock," and other prize winning lightweights, for disposal, satisfaction guaranteed.

For a house dog or companion, the Boston Terrier is in a class by himself. Prices from \$20.00 up.

WINCHESTER KENNELS  
119 Winchester St., Toronto, Ont.  
Ch. LORD BELL ROCK, at Stud. fee \$15

Send your name and address to-day for a FREE SAMPLE COPY OF DOGDOM the oldest, largest and only high-class EXCLUSIVE DOG MAGAZINE published. Fully illustrated. Printed on enamel paper. Beautiful original cover designs. Over fifty pages of dog advertisements each issue. Price \$1.00 a year which includes three premium pictures 12 x 16 inches, nice enough to frame and suitable for den or study.—Address

DOGDOM PUBLISHING CO. Michigan Battle Creek

### FOR SALE

Twenty-two Choice Collie Pups, Sire, Ormskirk, Artist and other good ones.

W. H. GRAY, Brookville, Pa.

### If You Have a Dog

You Should Read

### FIELD AND FANCY

the only weekly in America devoted exclusively to the dog. Sample and Special Trial subscription Offer on application.

FIELD AND FANCY, 14 Church St., New York City



### The KENNEL REVIEW and OUTDOOR LIFE

Both one full year for \$1.75, regular price of the two \$2.50. Send all orders to

THE KENNEL REVIEW  
Kansas City, Mo.

### In Hot Weather Feed "Osoko"

The Paramount Dog Food. It will keep your dogs in condition.

MANUFACTURED BY

Spillers & Baker, Ltd., Cardiff, England

Send 4c. in stamps for Booklet and set of four colored post cards of prize dogs

H. A. ROBINSON & CO., Dept. H, 128 Water St., NEW YORK CITY



**Collies** Elegant high-quality Collie puppies, sable and white, from best strains of blood; have been carefully raised, are in perfect health. Eligible to registration American Kennel Club Stud Book. Ready for delivery, shipped on receipt of price. We take great care in selecting each puppy. We will please you. Males \$30 each; females \$15 each.

Nice grown male Collie \$50  
Our booklet sent on receipt of stamp.

address Pine Grove Collie Kennels, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.

### IRISH SETTER PUPPIES

Beautiful aristocratic Irish Setter Puppies for sale, whelped in April. Registered.

WALTER McROBERTS  
1210 Knoxville St. Peoria, Ill.  
(Member Irish Setter Club of America)

### IRISH TERRIER PUPPIES

of both sexes. All from the very best stock.

For particulars address

CLOVERLY KENNELS

West Chester,

Penna.

### Russian Wolfhounds

The Best Dog in the world and one of the Rarest Breeds extant. Peerless in beauty and reliability of disposition. Companions for gentlemen, ladies or children.

CATALOGUE "H"

Mirasol Kennels

Pasadena, California



### VALUABLE DOG FOR SALE

AIREDALE TERRIER, "Colne, The Favorite," A. K. C. 145,238. Eighteen months old, weighs 30 lbs. A wonderfully bred one, by Midland Rollo, by Ch. Midland Royal. Born and bred in England and won there the only time shown; a good guard and watch dog, safe with children, just the dog for a country home. Best price \$100.

Write for complete pedigree, description, etc.

Frank A. Ryth, 251 So. Main St., Butler, Pa.

## Hunt Big Game

Don't hesitate because inexperienced. Go this year, while there are still a few places left where you will see game that has never been hunted and have your hunting all to yourself. I can show you Mountain Sheep, Caribou, Moose, Grizzly Bears, in a country where no other white man has ever been and the game has not become dwarfed from the conditions which always arise after hunting is started. I make all arrangements, and personally manage expedition, preserve trophies, etc., as hunter companion; advise as to purchase of fire-arms and cameras and give instruction in shooting and wild game photography. References

Address:— C. T. S.

Care of House & Garden

no more than eight or ten inches. First nail cleats on the outside of the bottom to raise the box from the ground, and cut a small door on one side, providing leather hinges and a strap for fastening it when open. On the under side of the top (which is separate from the box) nail strips of flannel cloth which has been slashed in strips as long as the box is deep; the strips should be set about three inches apart, so that they hang down inside the box when the cover is in place, so the little bodies may snuggle in between the flannel strips without being entangled, and thus keep as warm as though among feathers. Set the box in the sun (or in a warm room) and open the door, providing a bridge so that they may run out and in as desired.

M. E. S. H.

### Summer Care of the Dog

ALTHOUGH these August days are so often spoken of as dog days, the name certainly does not represent the fact from the dog's standpoint. Indeed such treatment is accorded him that the hot weather often sees an end to his sojourn among us. Sedulous for our own comfort we change our diet, clothing and manner of living and forget the dog we have made to rely so much upon us for support. Sometimes his own endeavors to obtain relief are thwarted by the children, who alone of all animals seem to be oblivious to the scorching weather and who seem rendered more active and mischievous by the very oppression which wearies the rest of us. Perhaps a plea for consideration will not fall upon barren ground; let us turn a little attention from our perspiring selves to our friend the dog and keep him from the evil results of a heating diet, and torment at the hands of his wards, the children.

The first consideration should be that of quenching the dog's thirst. In thousands of cases he is parched with thirst while the dripping ice pitcher stands just beyond his nose tantalizing him to the point of madness. Provide for your pet's comfort as well as your own; have a bowl of fresh water in an accessible place and kept as cool as possible. Out of doors some arrangement should be made for drinking, either a trough or water-pan, where the dog can find it, or else he may suffer the consequences of drinking foul water, which are often disastrous. If you have been urged to keep a stick of sulphur in the water and cannot resist, be assured that it is as harmless as the water itself, but has no cooling virtue.

Sulphur may be used to advantage in cooling the dog in hot weather, but it should not be used in the stick form. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphur and magnesia thoroughly together and put as much as will cover a ten-cent piece in the evening meal. Continue this treatment for a week, stirring the medicine well into the food each night. This will be found to have a cooling effect, and will help to keep the animal in condition. If your dog is a



little fellow, say, smaller than a fox terrier, reduce this prescribed dose by half. The skin is the surest indication of the dog's condition, and if it feels burning and feverish the above method of treatment should be resorted to. If the normal condition does not return you must look for the symptoms of some of the summer complaints to which the dog is subject.

Indigestible food, tainted water, too much green food, dirty kennels or a number of allied causes may result in diarrhoea. Prevention is the safest and best cure and works in keeping garbage, decaying animal matter and spoiled or stale food out of the dog's way. Small doses of castor oil will give relief. If the animal appears to be in pain give very small doses of laudanum.

If fleas or any other parasites attack, be quick to give the dog your assistance, as he suffers cruelly in this weather. If you are partial to a powder remedy be sure to use it out on the lawn, as it often simply drives the fleas away from the animal without killing them, and they are unwelcome visitors.

Fits or convulsions, the bane of the puppy's life in summer, are often blamable to the master. Teasing, mauling and fondling during excessive heat are provocative of attacks. But fits are not necessarily fatal, and they certainly do not require shooting. Rest and quiet will do more to cure your dog than a thousand nostrums. Handle him as little and in as gentle a manner as possible. Simply see that he does not hurt himself. Keep him in a cool, darkened room and when he has ceased to tremble and is relaxed, dose with from 2 to 20 grains of potassium bromide in camphor water. Keep this up for a few days and give a very light diet—some say a milk food only.

We can order different foods for ourselves when the thermometer goes up, but the dog must take what he gets. His diet demands a change in summer as well as his master's. Don't keep on giving fat and heating foods and expect your dog to be healthy. After experimenting at a well-known kennel, a diet the main part of which was rice proved the most efficacious for hot weather. The rice was well cooked in a double boiler and mixed with either milk, buttermilk, soup or soup meat. It must be thoroughly cooked or skin troubles result. In the latter part of August cooked rolled oats mixed with equal parts of rice and hominy worked well, as the small amount of corn meal seems very beneficial if perfectly cooked. Give these things a little of your attention; see that the dog's meat is sweet and clean and his food properly cooked or you don't deserve to own him.

In general then, give a little care to your dog during the summer; he deserves it. Don't let him be mauled and hauled or made to run and play when he is hot. Give him a vacation too, he'll repay you in the cool weather, when he can romp and play without any of the ill effects.

ARTHUR W. DEAN

## HAVE MUNSON-WHITAKER CO ATTEND YOUR TREES

"WHAT for," you ask. "As a matter of preservation," we answer. "But my trees are all right," you reply, "so why go to any expense about them?"

"Simply because they look all right does not prove they are all right," is our answer. "Only a careful inspection such as we give, can prove that."

In that terrific storm which swept over so many states this June, the number of trees with shattered limbs and split down trunks was most conclusive evidence that a tree's weakness is not apparent to the casual observer.

Of the hundreds of trees which we were called upon to repair, as a result of that storm, a surprising number we found were being riddled by leopard moths.

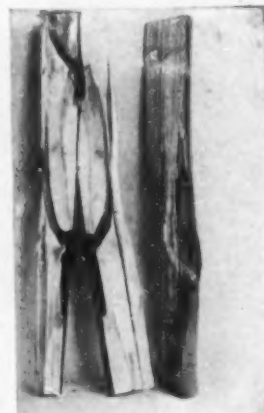
These insects bore into big limbs in such a way that they at once seriously weakened them besides leaving numerous open doors for rapid decay to enter. Many a fine old tree was totally destroyed by that storm simply because its trunk was so riddled it could not stand the strain. Yet in most cases its true condition was a complete surprise to



This is the leopard moth that lays its eggs in your finest trees.



And this is a life size pupa that develops from those eggs.



And this is an example of the results of the leopard moth. It takes two whole years of live wood eating to satisfy his appetite.

### The Leopard Moth

the owner. By far the larger number of those trees could have been saved by giving them the prompt attention which one of our inspections would have revealed to be necessary. The cost of such repairs certainly seems trivial in comparison to having your trees permanently disfigured or totally destroyed.

The care of trees is our sole business, and has been for years. If you value your trees and want to make sure of their sound condition—send for one of our inspectors. Glad to mail you our booklet—"Trees—The Care They Should Have."



### Munson-Whitaker Company FORESTERS

Boston—623 Tremont Bldg. New York—823 Fourth Ave. Bldg.  
Chicago—303 Monadnock Bldg.

### NO DELAY TO GET THE CLOTHES DRY ON WASH DAY



When using the "CHICAGO-FRANCIS" Combined Clothes Dryer and Laundry Stove. Clothes are dried without extra expense, as the waste heat from the laundry stove dries the clothes. Can furnish stove suitable for burning wood, coal or gas. Dries the clothes as perfectly as sunshine. Especially adapted for use in Residences, Apartment Buildings and Institutions. All Dryers are built to order in various sizes and can be made to fit almost any laundry room. Write today for descriptive circular and our handsomely illustrated No. 12 catalog. Address nearest office.

CHICAGO DRYER CO. or SHANNON MFG. CO.  
630 So. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 124 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK CITY

## Art and Progress

### A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY

### THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS

1741 NEW YORK AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS  
THE BEST WRITERS  
SPECIAL FEATURES

A Layman's Magazine of Art upheld to a professional standard. It treats of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Civic Art, Landscape Gardening, the Handicrafts.

Sample Copies, 10 cents

Subscription Price, \$1.50 a Year

# Kelsey Fresh Air Heating

## FOR THAT NEW HOUSE OF YOURS

If you want FRESH AIR, GOOD VENTILATION, HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL HEATING; and a heating plant that's easy to manage and is recommended by thousands of HOME OWNERS WHO INVESTIGATED AND INSTALLED IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER SYSTEM without regard to the question of cost, you will give careful consideration to the

## KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR

No matter whether your house may have 5 rooms or 50 or more rooms, there's an abundance of evidence from the users that the KELSEY SYSTEM WILL HEAT EVERY ROOM EVENLY AND UNIFORMLY WITH FRESH AIR THAT HAS BEEN PROPERLY WARMED, AND WILL DO IT WITH LESS COST FOR FUEL, MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS, THAN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

FOR VERY LARGE RESIDENCES the Kelsey Mechanical (Fan) System effects a complete change of air all through the house every ten or fifteen minutes, if so desired.



Residence of Chas. F. Leland, Southborg, Mass.  
Heated and Ventilated by the Kelsey System.  
James Pardon, Architect, Boston, Mass.

**YOU WILL SOLVE THE HEATING QUESTION**

if you'll only INVESTIGATE and send for the free Kelsey booklets which clearly explain WHY Kelsey Heating gives the very best results, without the use of steam or hot water pipes and unsightly radiators which warm the same stagnant, unhealthful air over and over.

## KELSEY HEATING COMPANY

Main Office: 56 East Fayette St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office: 164C FIFTH AVENUE

# Vitralite

The Long Life WHITE ENAMEL



**W**HEN you plan a beautiful colonial entrance, tell your architect or painter to "Use Vitralite to make it white."

Vitralite never discolors, never cracks like ordinary enamels, but gives a full, rich, porcelain-like gloss that remains. It flows easily, dries hard and smooth without trace of brush mark or lap.

You can use it on all surfaces, indoors or out, on wood, plaster or metal. It

forms an absolutely opaque covering on all surfaces; you can make anything just pure white.

Vitralite is but one of the 300 Pratt & Lambert products typified by the famous "61" Floor Varnish, that durable, tough coating that makes floors mar-proof, water-proof, heel-proof.

Send for Free Sample Panel Finished with "61" and test it. Ask for "The Finished Floor"—tells how to finish and care for floors. If you are building or decorating send the name of architect and painter and ask for our booklet. "Decorative Interior Finishing," a valuable guide to decorating the home. If your dealer can not supply the "P & L" Varnish you want send to 117 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N.Y. In Canada, 61 Courtwright St., Bridgeburg, Ontario.

# "61"

## FLOOR VARNISH

### PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES

AMERICAN FACTORIES ESTABLISHED 62 YEARS FOREIGN FACTORIES  
New York Boston Chicago London Paris  
Baltimore Canada

## Lest You Forget

about those TREES, EVERGREENS and SHRUBS you intended planting.

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER are the best coming months to plant in.

WE OFFER SOME MORE

## Bargains at Half Regular Prices

Large Box Trees  
Large Blue Spruce  
Rhododendrons  
Lilacs  
German Iris

Paeonies  
Hardy Vines  
Large Fruit Trees  
Hardy Roses  
and many other varieties

Special Half-Price Bargain List  
mailed free on application.

## Rose Hill Nurseries

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Please mention House and Garden.



# CONTENTS

## AUGUST - 1911

COVER DESIGN: A MIDSUMMER AFTERNOON

CONTENTS DESIGN: EVERGREENS

FRONTISPIECE: "PROCESSIONAL"

*Photograph by Ella M. Boulton*

WATER FEATURES ON THE COUNTRY PLACE..... 83  
*By Grace Tabor*

THE DECORATIVE POSSIBILITIES OF ROOFING..... 87  
*By Harold Donaldson Eberlein*

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE AUGUST FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.... 90  
*By Henry H. Saylor*

THE TREND OF MODERN FURNITURE..... 93  
*By Waldo Campbell Hibbs*

BRINGING WILD FLOWERS INTO THE GARDEN..... 95  
*By Florence Beckwith*

FIGHTING THE DROUGHT IN THE SMALL GARDEN..... 98  
*By F. F. Rockwell*

UTILIZING THE WASTE SPACES OF A HOUSE..... 100  
*By Louise Shrimpton*

THE ARRANGEMENT OF CUT FLOWERS..... 102  
*By Laura Balch Carpenter*

THE FOUR BEST EVERGREENS..... 105  
*By Arthur Herrington*

MAKING A GARDEN ON A HILLTOP..... 108  
*By Flora Lewis Marble*

SUMMER FERNS FOR INDOORS..... 110  
*By G. A. Woolson*

THE HOME OF MR. H. D. COREY, NEWTON, MASS..... 112  
*Chapman & Frazer, architects*

INSIDE THE HOUSE..... 114  
Some Suggestions for Old Jars      Electrical Helps

A New Jardinière

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES..... 116

American-Spanish Pimientos      Plant Evergreens Now

Bulbs for Spring Blooming

EDITORIAL PAGE..... 118

The House Fly      The Dog in Hot Weather

Gathering and Storing Kitchen Herbs

The Garden on the Small Place

The Best Colony House for Poultry

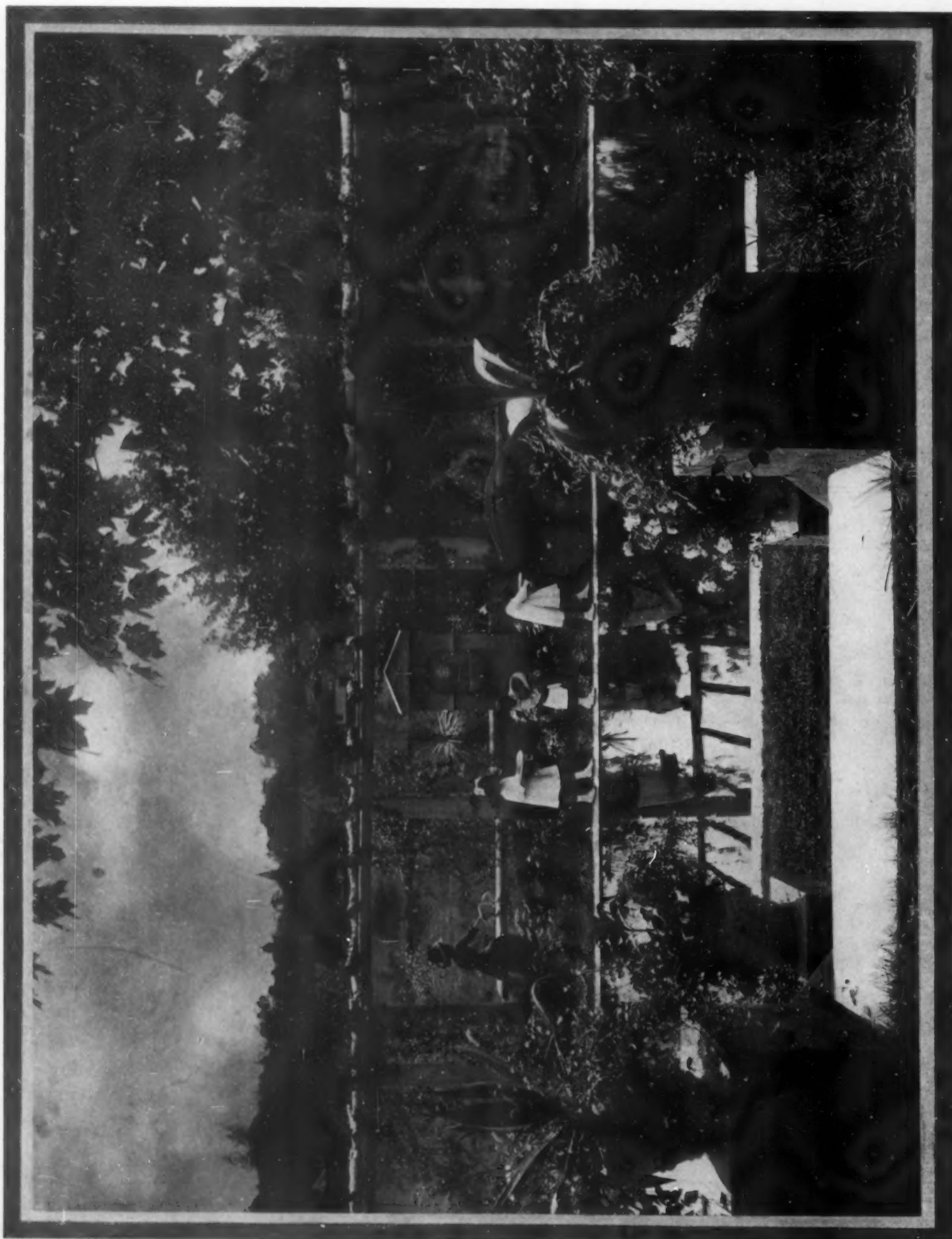
VOL. XX, No. 2.

HENRY H. SAYLOR, EDITOR.

Copyright, 1911, by McBride, Winston & Co.

McBRIDE, WINSTON & CO., 449 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Robert M. McBride, President; Robert F. MacClelland, Secretary; Henry H. Saylor, Treasurer. Published Monthly. 25 cents per Copy. \$3.00 per Year. For Foreign Postage, add \$1.00; Canadian, 50c. Entered as Second-class matter at the Post-office, New York, N. Y.



When one considers the beauty and refreshing suggestion of coolness that a water feature gives to a country or suburban home, it is amazing to find how few people take advantages of their opportunities along these lines. You may perhaps be cramped for sufficient room to make a swimming pool, but there is no place too small for a lily-pool or a bird-bath





## Water Features on the Country Place

THE DESIRABILITY OF SOME SORT OF A POOL IN THE GARDEN OF SMALL SIZE AS WELL AS ON THE GREAT ESTATE—PRACTICAL DETAILS OF INSTALLATION AND CARE

BY GRACE TABOR

Photographs by N. R. Graves, M. H. Northend and others

TAKE it whichever way we may—seriously or as a plaything—water, in the intimacy of the garden, is a constant delight. Yonder by the rambler as I write a big, sleek catbird is drinking at the concrete basin—a basin of crudest home construction, made from some “left-over” building materials that would otherwise have been thrown away. And here, breathless from the vain pursuit around the lawn of a distracting big butterfly, comes the dog, to stand up and lap greedily.

How they all enjoy it! And how pleasant it is to see things enjoyed. Hardly five minutes of the day passes without a swift flutter of wings toward the bath, a busy hopping about on the stones which give the water its varying depths, and a glad dipping deep of little bills and a lifting high of little heads, with lingering appreciation. And in the early morning, what a gathering for ablutions; what splashing and sparkling in the sunlight—all for fifty cents worth of cement, a little ingenuity and a daily pail of water brought out and poured in.

It is a far cry from a bird-bath of this kind to the great water garden—but there are possibilities for all tastes, situations and resources at every step, all along the way. And “water, water everywhere” almost for no effort at all. Even a fairly large pool is perfectly feasible without either supply or drain pipes, if the work of pumping it out is not too much to undertake, when occasion demands; for a hose will fill it and keep it at the required level all summer, goldfish will prevent mosquitoes from breeding in it, and sub-aquatic plants like the giant water weed (*Anacharis Canadensis*) or eel grass (*Vallisneria*



Fortunate indeed is the man who may have a pond of some extent and its adjoining moist borders for the irises and other water-loving plants

*spiralis*) will aerate the water and keep it sweet, and its own overflow will water the iris that naturally will be nearby.

There are three things which make or mar the success of any pool. These are its location; its form and immediate surroundings; and the plants which occupy it, if plants do occupy it. A pool too thickly planted is like no pool at all, so far as effect is concerned, for the water is invisible. Never less than two-thirds of the total water surface should be exposed.

For this reason a very small pool should either not be planted at all, save on its margin with grass or iris perhaps; or else it should be planted with only one small water plant—a water lily like *Nymphaea pygmaea*—or stocked with a floating plant which may be kept within bounds very easily by simply taking some out whenever it is necessary. The water chestnut or water caltrops *Trapa natans*, which bears white flowers, is one of these; water hyacinth—(*Eichornia crassipes*—*E. speciosa* according to some dealers)—is another. This, by the way, is the famous “million dollar weed” of the St. Johns river in Florida, where it obstructs navigation. It has blue hyacinth-like flowers. Still another attractive floating plant—attractive in foliage though it has no flowers—is

*Salvinia Braziliensis*. All three of these are annuals, but a clump may be carried over indoors during the winter, in an aquarium or a jardinière.

The form and immediate surroundings of an artificial pool will depend of course upon the plan of the garden which it is to



An excellent illustration of a vital principle in planning water features—the pools in form and inter-relation are treated just as flower beds are in the formal garden



The two octagonal pools flanking the entrance path are as yet unfinished. A naturalistic edging would be out of place here



With a flowing stream the possibilities for softening the edges with reedy grasses and bog-loving lilies are unbounded

occupy. Under some circumstances in even a small garden the most delightful results may follow a cunningly contrived naturalness, but these circumstances are not common. Where they do exist, however, it is decidedly well to take advantage of them, for the unusualness of the garden then becomes one of its great charms. Pockets among rocks, suggestive of the pools which springs form, are perhaps the most successful arrangement along natural lines which can be undertaken on a small place—but this should never be undertaken unless the rock formation is natural to start with. A receptacle for water may be made, where it is, of concrete worked in among the stones according to the requirements of their positions. All signs of this, however, must of course be hidden by naturally arranged stones which shall cover its margins—and little pockets of earth among these should furnish foothold for moisture-loving, rock-loving plants.

Such a pool is of course not suitable for water lilies, for its natural location is at least part in shadow, while all-water plants demand the fullest exposure to the sun. But it forms a charming focussing point for a garden walk, and the birds and beasts will enjoy it to the full. Indeed it seems the natural accompaniment to the true rockery. The inside of such a pool, by the way, should correspond to the stony forms around it and not be a plainly rounded basin. Rocks and stones laid on the bottom will carry out the illusion if they vary sufficiently in size and shape, and the bottom itself may be worked by hand into a perfect simulation of natural formation.

But where a pool is desired on what would otherwise be an open lawn, it must be a part of some definite, formal design. Otherwise it is far better not to have it at all. It is obviously artificial—and anything that is obviously artificial must have in itself sufficient beauty of form and line to be its own excuse for being. The artificial things which have not are the abominations of the earth. This is not to say that such a design need be elaborate, however, but it must be *definite*.

The form of such a pool will of course depend upon the general garden design, and upon its place in it; and the design itself will in turn depend upon the area which is to be given over to it—so it is not possible to more than generalize when it comes to the matter of form for basins. Generally speaking, however, the form that seems to lend itself to all situations most readily, and to afford at the same time the most advantageous planting area, is the lengthened quadrangle with half-circle ends, this half-circle being described with a radius which is a little less than half the width of the quadrangle. This requires ordinarily a general garden plan which is longer one way than the other. Such a plan is usually possible, and always advisable when possible.

For the square garden the square-pool, the round pool and the modified square, with its sides incurved, are practically the only available shapes. Very often the design for such a space, however, may be laid out along one axis in a way that will suggest the oblong; where this is done the pool need not necessarily be limited to these forms, but may be a crescent form, the half of a circle, or any simple shape that lends itself to the lines of the design.

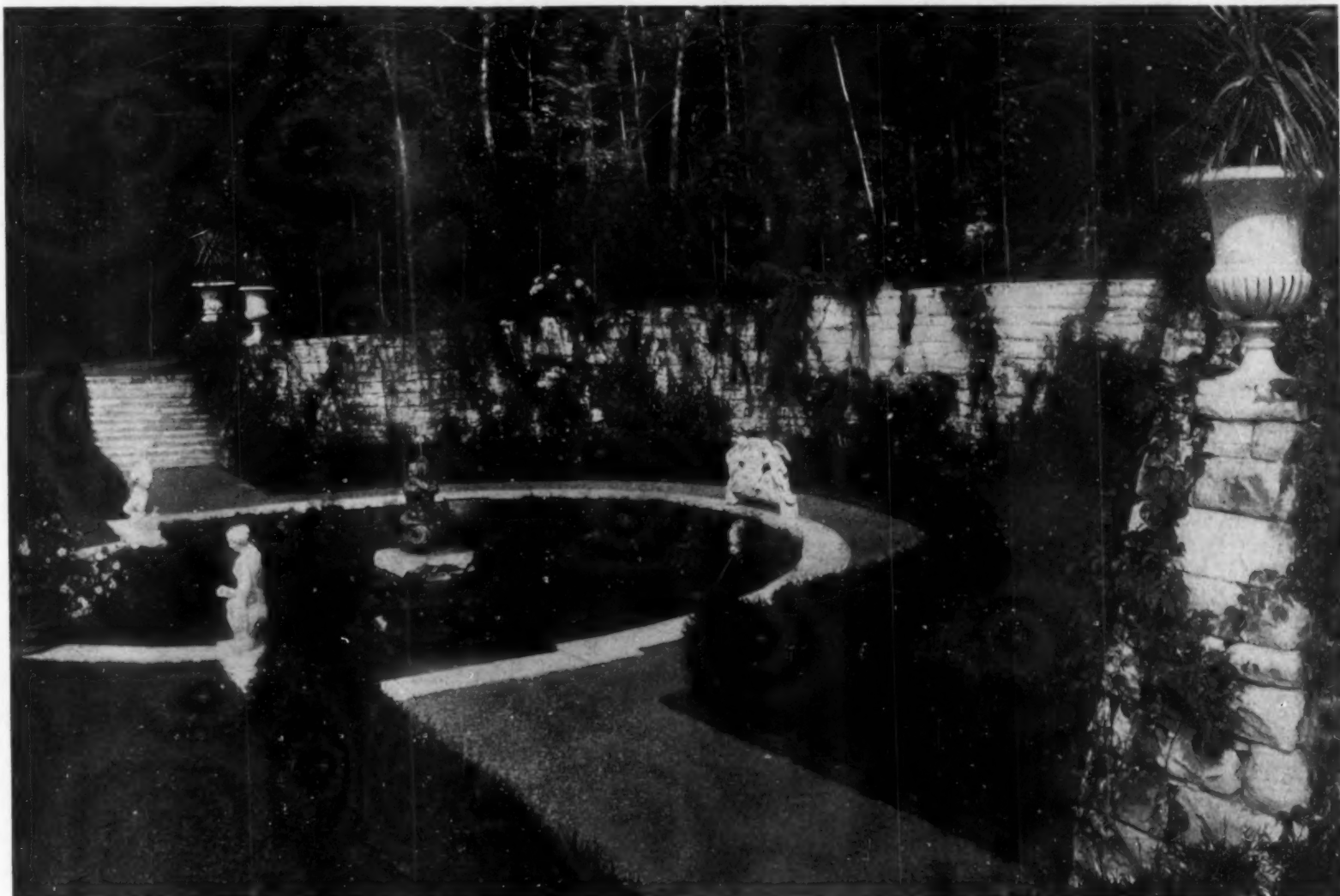
In the water garden illustrated at the top of the page the shape of the pools is determined by the design absolutely, just as the shape of the beds in a formal garden would be determined; and rarely



is anything more beautiful than this form of garden to be found.

The location of a pool is, after all, the crucial thing which must determine its form and everything about it. If its place is to be among natural conditions, make it natural; but unless it can be absolutely natural in every respect—in its surroundings as well as in itself and its planting—treat it formally and as a part of a composition. Every body of water should be dealt with

often helps to this end very successfully. Where such an area exists, excavation may be all that is needed to turn it into a pool. But where there is neither a stream nor a bog, artificial construction with water piped from the nearest source may of course be resorted to. Here, and here alone, is the "natural" form permissible in artificial construction on a large scale, because here all the surrounding conditions are naturalistic. But to be a suc-



The distinctly formal garden can hardly be counted complete without its pool and fountain. In the garden of Bellefontaine at Lenox, Mass. Carrere & Hastings, architects

according to this standard, from the smallest pool occupying a dooryard-garden up to the most pretentious. Never place even a tiny basin *aimlessly* in the midst of open lawn, for located thus its meaning is lost completely, whereas as the central feature—the leading note—of a garden composition, the tiniest pool takes on dignity and interest.

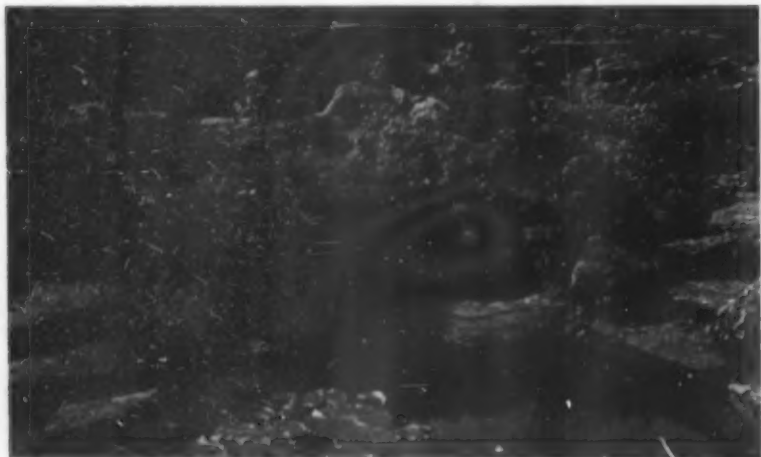
Attempts to make the form and appearance of a pool of this kind anything but formal are foredoomed to dismal failure, the result of such attempts being merely a meaningless irregularity that is a blatant discord in the harmony of outdoors—and that deceives no one. For irregularity, alone and by itself, is not nature by any means—and in any event the natural form belongs only to the natural environment. Where the garden affords this, the natural pool, artificially made on a fairly large scale, is of course delightful.

The simplest of these is acquired by the damming of a stream or brook, and this treatment of a watercourse, especially one that tends to dry out during summer, is always desirable. Where there is no watercourse, however, it is not so easy to indulge a fancy for a "natural" body of water, though a low, bog spot

cess it must be studied very carefully and worked out with great skill; nature is elusive.

The contours of the ground for a very great distance around must, in the first place, suggest it—that is, they must fall gently towards it from every direction—and the marginal growth must also be in keeping with it. Great attention must be paid to margins, too. Nowhere do we ever find a natural pond with a stiff and sharply defined margin *all around it*. There are gaps and breaks—interruptions in the marginal growth as well as interruptions in the open spaces that lead right down to the water's edge. Take note of these and plant accordingly—and never, under any circumstances, allow a line of stones or cement or any sort of building material to show at the edge of a pond that is not of formal design, formally placed. Copy Nature exactly—or else do not take her for a model at all. I would suggest finally that an artificial pool of such elaboration should not be undertaken until the cost, in every sense, has been well counted.

All pools should be in the open, if they are anything more than a basin among rocks—for the sun should shine upon the water and the sky reflect in it. Reflecting light, the water doubles



An inspiring and particularly well executed rock garden where there is absolutely no suggestion of artificiality

light and the consequent sense of cheer—all the brightness that a smile implies; reflecting shadow it doubles and intensifies it, bringing the gloom which shadows symbolize—which frowns indicate.

The mechanical essentials of all pools are of course that they be watertight and frost proof—two things not difficult to attain, though many do seem to fall short of them when they undertake to construct a water basin. Puddled clay is recommended by many, but it is not likely to be any cheaper than cement and concrete—and it is not easy to find someone who can handle it properly. Unless it is very thoroughly and carefully “puddled,” away it will go some fine day—and away goes the water, too.

The construction of a cement pool is practically the same under all circumstances, whatever the size and form determined upon. The two things which insure its stability and resistance are its floor below the frost line and its walls sloping out on the inside, as they rise. Two and a half feet down is the accepted depth of frost according to many builders, but for surety three feet is a better standard. This means an excavation three and a half feet deep, the size and shape of the proposed pool. A footing six inches in depth and as wide as the wall is to be at its base, of cement and broken stone, is first put down. Onto this the wall of brick, laid in cement, is placed, starting with a width of 8 to 12 inches at the bottom and sloping out, on the inside, to a width of from 4 to 6 inches at the top.

Pack the bottom with broken stone and cement to a depth of six inches, then plaster bottom and sides with at least one inch of Portland cement mortar, nicely smoothed down. Use one part of cement to three of sand. Dip or pump the water out in the fall and fill with leaves, tramping them down—and cover with boards or a coldframe sash. It is well, in severe climates, to bank over the margin also with the leaves, though this is hardly necessary unless it projects high above the ground.

Water lilies should always be planted in tubs or boxes and sunk into such a pool. Then they are easily removed in the winter or at any time, if necessary, and the water is kept very much cleaner than it can be when the earth is free on the bottom, to be

stirred up whenever anything disturbs it. If there is an outlet pipe, cover it with screening to keep the fish in as well as too prevent its being clogged. Two or three fish are sufficient for a pool the size of an ordinary tub, and this number may be increased proportionately. The fish spawn in June usually, and I have known a pair to stock a pond in a season. Some say that the old fish will eat the little ones, however, and recommend bringing the roots and stalks to which the eggs are attached, into the aquarium or a tub, and giving the little chaps a better chance for their lives by letting them grow to good size before putting them into the pool with the old fellows.

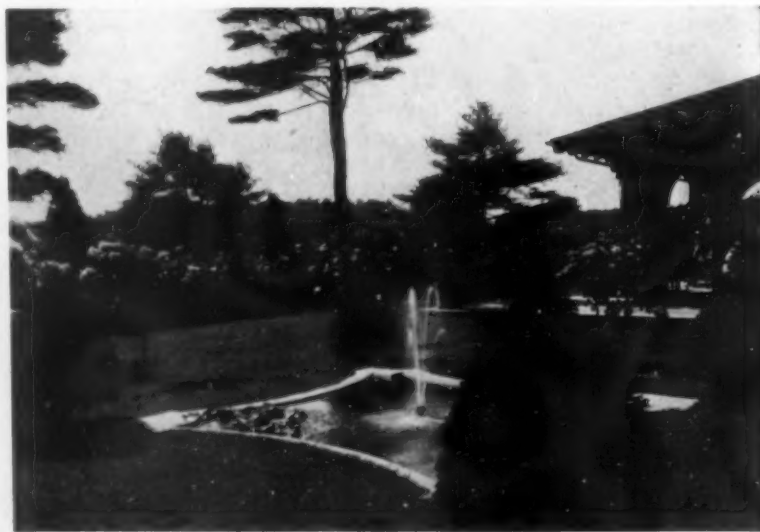
The soil for water lilies should be a compost of heavy loam mixed with one-third thoroughly decayed cow manure. Cover with an inch of good heavy sand. The boxes for them may be a foot deep and from one to three feet square, according to the size of the pool. In natural ponds larger boxes, four feet square and a foot and a half deep, are better; or the lilies may be planted in the natural mud bed.

Dormant rhizomes should be covered with only two or three inches of water until they have made their first floating leaf; then gradually increase the depth of the water as the plants grow, by lowering the box deeper into the pool. Water should always stand some time in the spring before the lilies are put into it, to warm up—and water for lilies must be still and of even temperature.

After the style of water garden has been decided upon, and the means of water supply chosen, there is still the important consideration of keeping the water fresh—not that the water has to be changed so very often, but a fresh supply should be constantly added to prevent stagnation. The various unpleasant forms of plant life which grow so quickly will be avoided in this way. Insect life, mosquitos especially, find breeding places in stagnant water and often make this form of garden more of a nuisance than a pleasure. Fish are one's best allies in destroying these pests.



If you attempt a naturalistic pool, follow Nature's models or the result will be most disappointing



An odd shape of lily pool and fountain as the central feature of a terrace of evergreens. A pool by itself on a lawn would be insignificant





There is a convincing charm in the perfectly simple roof. The ridge falls away on either side of the ridgepole and the slope is entirely unbroken by dormers. Chas. Barton Keen, architect



The solid line of windows breaking through the roof on the second floor is successful in that they appear to be part of the roof and the effect of a one-and-a-half story house is preserved

## The Decorative Possibilities in Roofing

THE CANONS OF FORM AND DESIGN—THE DETERMINING FORCE OF STYLE IN MATERIALS, TEXTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

BY HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

Photographs by T. W. Sears, H. H. S. and others

WHEN one considers its roofs are, after all, nothing else than house hats. Smile at the conceit, if you will, but if windows are comparable to eyes and the surface of the walls to skin, surely there is no great impropriety in likening the covering of buildings to human headgear. There is just as much character, too, in roofs as there is in hats, only we are so accustomed to taking roofs as a matter of fact, from their very permanence, that we never think about it. And like hats, also, roofs by their pattern can either adorn or mar what is beneath them. A good roof may go far towards redeeming an otherwise indifferent structure, while a bad roof can spoil a building in other respects beyond all cavil. The roof may impart dignity and an aspect of substantial comfort and repose, or it may make everything look perky and obtrusive and contentious.

Of course a roof's first business is to afford shelter and protection to the dwellers within the house, but for aesthetic reasons—considerations every whit as necessary to civilized man's happiness as the more obviously material—it is equally as important that its outward appearance should comport with the walls that bear it

and the manners of the people it covers. It may be childish and because of residuary barbarism in our make-up, but, nevertheless, we do somewhat gauge a person's station by his headclothes. The distinguishing mark may be the prosperous banker's pot hat, the painted savage chieftain's eagle feathers braided in his hair, or the bishop's mitre, but a distinguishing mark it is, and we so regard it. Likewise, consciously or unconsciously, we judge a house's worth largely by its roof. The roof is recognized by architects as unquestionably one of the principal features in country house designing. It can and should be just as expressive of the character and purpose of the dwelling as any of its other component parts. Furthermore it has its own definite province in the ensemble that should be jealously guarded and not encroached upon by the other parts of the building.

By its texture and harmonious lines the roof is usually the most effectual medium of welding the house into the landscape. If it is a bald and staring roof with an uncompromising sky-line, we may be pretty sure that the house will always seem detached from its surroundings—in other words, a thing apart that



A felicitous arrangement of dormer windows so that the line and proportion of the roof are not disturbed. Light frames and casements are unobtrusive and do not destroy the balance



Great flanking double stone chimneys at each gable end of a Colonial house give an appearance of strength and solidity that diminishes the importance of the roof itself



The irregularity of the many additions to the English half-timbered houses breaks up the mass of the roof but does not destroy its unity



The Dutch gambrel-roof house, with its well proportioned slope and modest dormers, is worthy of sincere imitation in the small country or suburban place

will never look as though it really "belonged." Line and texture are the two factors of paramount importance in determining the architectural excellence of a roof, and it is only by closely heeding these that a successful result can be achieved.

No hard and fast rules can be laid down governing the planning of roofs, but adherence to certain general principles will avoid serious miscarriages and will ordinarily secure a satisfactory outcome. There may be a dozen different ways of solving the same problem and all of them thoroughly good. One of the chief privileges of the architect's profession lies in the large liberty of choice and the diversity of right ways for gaining the same end. Some peculiarity of local conditions may even cause the architect to cast general principles overboard and fly square in the face of all accepted traditions, and yet the outcome will be highly pleasing, all of which only goes to justify Sir Joshua Reynolds' dictum that art comes "by a kind of felicity and not by rule." Good

taste, and a sense of proportion and architectural propriety must be the ultimate arbiters in all cases. This applies as well to the layman as the professional. Architecture is not a thing of individual or private concern but a matter of social and public moment; to the force of educated lay taste and discrimination we must look for artistic betterment in our building and in no respect is this truer than with regard to roofs. The urging to lay selection, however, does not contemplate license, after the owner's wishes have been clearly stated, to hector and hamper the architect with all manner of whimsical restrictions and suggestions. It is worth while to select a competent architect, explain your wishes and then trust him.

In planning our roofs the prime characteristics to be aimed at are simplicity, congruity and due proportion. Observance of the general principles implied in the effort for these qualities, and such others as they connote, will at least safeguard us from "groping experiments and detached eclectisms." Combined with purity of line nothing can be more convincing than absolute simplicity. The simplest form of roof (next to the flat and lean-to) is the span or ridge, falling away on each side of the ridgepole, the pitch of the sides being determined by taste or convenience.

A striking example of the beauty of this style of roof intelligently used is shown in the first illustration. The slope is entirely unbroken by dormers and has a note of finality and staunchness and withal a Johnsonian downrightness that silences any oppos-



The hip roof on this old Virginia house avoids the effect of extreme width by the use of five narrow dormers. It is suggestive of strength and virility consistent with the hospitality of the time



The jerkin-head roof is not apt to be successful unless managed by very skillful hands, and is to be used when the conditions approximate those of its original environment





Slates of graduated size and thickness, varying in color, give unlimited possibilities for obtaining distinctive character in the appearance of the roof

ing criticism before it can make itself heard. That roof is there for an unmistakable purpose. It shelters a household with a "roof-tree broad and high." More than that, it breathes a sense of homelikeness and is a tangible evidence that the good old word "roof" is synonymous with home and hospitality. In its breadth and sweep there seems to be the motherliness of a brooding hen with wings outspread over her young. Severe simplicity gives not a suggestion of austerity and the proportions are so well balanced that the bearing walls appear quite sufficiently evident. From every point of view the house is dignified, restful and satisfying. And here just a word of practicality. The rather unusual height of the ridge gives ample air space and assures a minimum temperature in summer in the sleeping rooms. There is room, too, for both an attic and a cockloft, which latter old Dr. Johnson defines as "the room above the attic" quite forgetting that he has already committed himself to the statement that the attic "is the topmost room in the house."

While speaking of the height of ridges, a word of caution will not be amiss about the angles of roofs that they be neither too steep nor too squat for the structures they are meant to surmount. A nice sense of congruity must direct the designer in this matter. What would be highly suitable in one case would be egregiously hideous in another, showing plainly that the roof as well as the other parts of a building must be carefully planned to meet the requirements of each individual case. A roof suitable to one



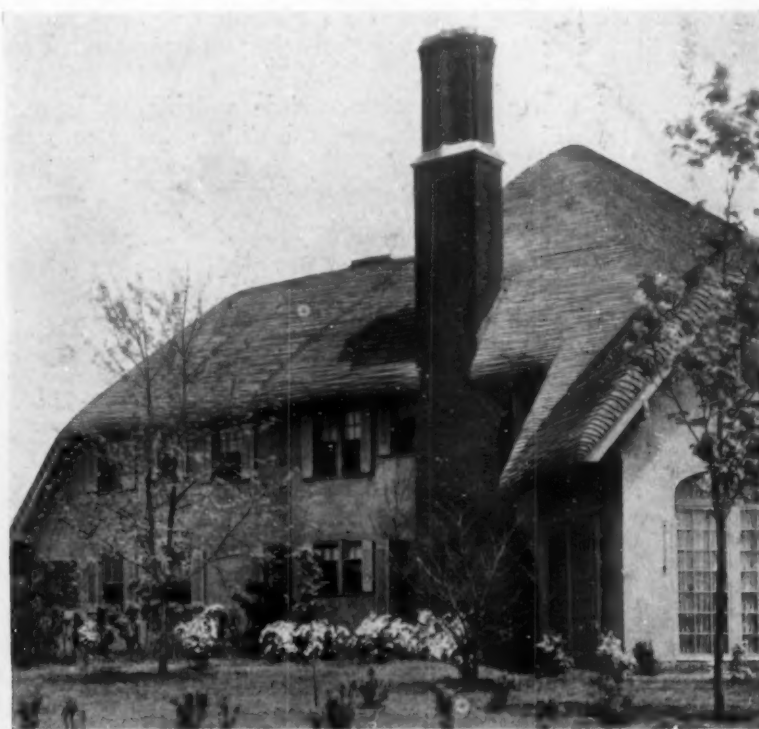
The spasmodic sky-line and confusing angles of this collection of buildings may serve as an example of what not to do when planning a new building if unity and repose are to be obtained



The charm of the English cottage roofs is due to their unbroken surface. Note the difference between the lines of the slate and thatch

house cannot be adapted to another house of similar style without doing violence to the principles of proportion, while the divorcing of a roof from the architectural type to which it belongs, and clapping it on another with which it has no connection, is almost too reprehensible for words. Each type has been evolved in the course of years under its own peculiar conditions and along with it, as an integral part, has grown up its particular kind of roof. A great collection of gables on a Colonial mansion would be as incongruous as Julius Caesar in a tunic and toga with a beaver tile on his head, and a mansard on an old Dutch farmhouse would be manifestly absurd. And yet we sometimes see such things. In remodeling and alterations architects often accomplish some of their best work by changing the angles and shapes of roofs and reconciling previous incongruities. Unfortunately, too, it must be admitted that the inexpert sometimes work their

*(Continued on page 120)*



The softness and flexibility of the thatch roof is sometimes simulated to advantage by laying shingles with varying but narrow spaces exposed to the weather. Albro & Lindeberg, architects



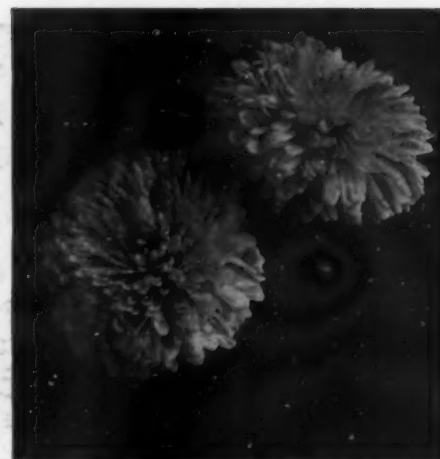
Learn to know the improved varieties of annual asters, such as this quilled form, Daybreak

## Getting Acquainted With the August Flowers and Shrubs

INTRODUCING THE BEGINNER TO THE MORE IMPORTANT OF THE ANNUALS, PERENNIALS AND SHRUBS BEGINNING TO BLOOM THIS MONTH

BY HENRY H. SAYLOR

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves, Charles Jones, the author and others



Pink Beauty, an aster of exquisite color. Plan to use asters for bare spots of the border between perennials

**I**N the July issue I undertook to show that the shortest road to a successful garden of flowers lies not through the alluring pages of the seedmen's catalogues, but rather through the amateur's own note book, compiled this summer. The man who postpones making the acquaintance of the more important garden favorites until next February when the spring seed catalogues begin to arrive has lost a year. With nothing but confusing names and a few illustrations to guide his choice, the resulting order list will necessarily be an envious document indeed. And the bloom in his next year's garden will surely be a disappointment, excepting to the true optimist. Most of the annuals he selects will produce results, of course, providing his enthusiasm and his hoe does not lag, but the color combinations and the arrangement according to height will surely reveal the evanescent character of his gardening knowledge. And, worst of all, there will be no perennials, in all likelihood, to carry forward the garden's existence into another year. On the other hand, if the novice will systematically undertake to familiarize himself with the garden's elements this summer, when he may see the various plants and shrubs in bloom, noting their character of growth, height, color, flowering period, whether they prefer sun or shade, or a little of both, planting time for seeds, bulbs or roots and so on, he will save at least one and probably two full years in his gardening apprenticeship.

Occasional visits to neighboring gardens and if possible to a nearby nursery will bring a working basis of knowledge concern-

ing many of the plants that brighten with bloom the months of June and July, and are only now fading, as well as concerning other plants that have last month or just now come into flower.

Many of these—the most dependable for the garden's enduring character—the beginner will find to be perennial in habit, re-appearing year after year from the roots. These may in most cases be started from seed this month. Many of them germinate slowly and then only under favorable conditions where they may be carefully attended. A seed-bed, either in the open garden or in a cold frame, where the soil has been prepared with a surface as fine and smooth as persistent raking can make it, and where the seedlings may be sheltered from a too hot sun by a cheesecloth screen or raised whitewashed sash, will be necessary if you aspire to raise your own plants.

Or, many of the perennials you want may be obtained already grown and set out this fall or after their blooming season, in time to become well established in their new situations before cold weather sends them to their winter's sleep. In the event of your raising a successful crop of seedlings these too must be transplanted to their permanent places in time to make a good root growth before hard frosts.

If you will do either of these things your next year's garden will need no apology for lack of bloom or bare spots where "things didn't come up."

Space will permit of the briefest mention of most of those plants that come into bloom this month in the latitude of New



Make the acquaintance of the French marigolds, with their yellowish to reddish-brown flowers growing one foot high



You will need no introduction to the native New England asters. Try planting a clump of them with golden rod

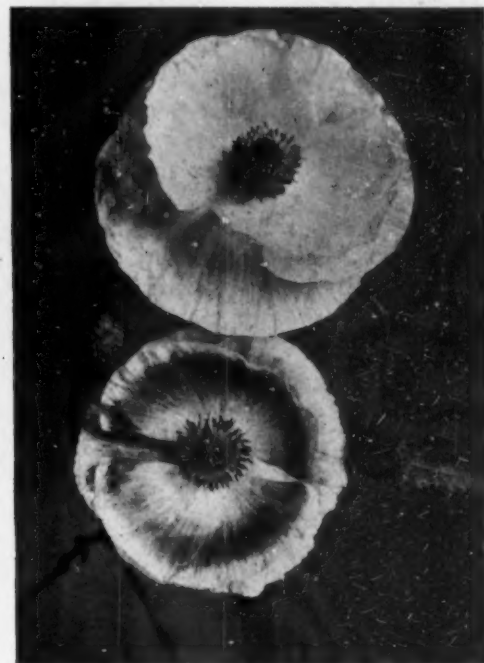




Mammoth White cosmos. You must start the seeds early indoors in the spring to get much bloom before frosts



*Rudbeckia speciosa* is of the same family as golden glow, but a single flower and of lower growth



The Shirley poppy is a refined variety of the corn poppy, with wonderfully beautiful thin crinkled petals

York. It must be remembered that the blooming period varies by about a week with each one hundred miles, earlier south, later north.

#### PERENNIALS

BEE BALM, OSWEGO TEA, INDIAN PLUMES (*Monarda didyma*) is one of the best red-flowering herbs. In damp localities, such as beside a brook, you will be most likely to find its fragrant foliage, growing to a height of two and a half feet.

MOLDAVIAN BALM (*Dracocephalum Moldavicum*) is another moisture-loving plant, with small, short-lived blue flowers. It will be found thriving in a shaded, sandy loam, moderately rich.

HARDY BEGONIA (*B. Evansiana*) is a tuberous-rooted plant producing rose pink flowers very freely. Not widely known but worthy of a more general cultivation.

GOLDEN GLOW (*Rudbeckia laciniata*) is common enough to need little searching for. It grows to a height of six feet and produces a wealth of clear yellow flowers (see illustration). Once established, it spreads by offsets of the root with amazing rapidity. A colony of it may be had for the asking from any of your gardening neighbors, and the roots may be divided and transplanted at any time. The red plant louse attacks it, but this pest may be kept in check by spraying the plants with soapy water.

PERENNIAL PEA (*Lathyrus latifolius*) is another tuberous-rooted plant—a rampant vine, with many flowers of a rosy magenta appearing in clusters. Improved varieties are obtainable in white, striped and deep purple.

PHLOX (*P. paniculata*) was mentioned in last month's list, as the earliest varieties appear late in July. Through this month and next do not fail to make the acquaintance of all the varieties you



You probably know these everlasting or straw flowers (*Helichrysum bracteatum*) of our grandmothers' gardens



And surely you know the sunflower, but do you know the perennial variety as well as the common annual?



Veronica or Speedwell is a dominant feature of the New Zealand landscape—long spikes of flowers in an intense blue

can find, noting the superiority of the pure whites, deep reds and salmon pinks. Phlox does best when the clumps are divided every third year.

ICELAND POPPY (*Papaver nudicaule*). As a perennial this splendid low-growing plant blooms in April, but as it is frequently treated as an annual the seed sown last spring will just now be producing its characteristic crinkled petals in yellow, orange and white.

SHOWY SEDUM (*S. spectabile*) is a splendid hardy succulent plant growing two feet high, with flowers rose to crimson, three or four inches across. It prefers a moist soil.

SNAP DRAGON (*Antirrhinum majus*) probably needs no introduction. Its curious trap-like flowers in red, purple and white appear in great abundance and keep well when cut.

DOUBLE PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus multiflorus*, var. *plenus*) is another old standby that everyone should know. Lower in growth than the more common annual sunflower, it is one of the best large double-flowering plants for the beginner's garden.

VERONICA (*V. longifolia*, var. *sessilis*) has a long season of bloom in this month and next, producing the longest spikes of any autumn flower, purple in color. Give it a deep, rich soil and full sun.

#### NATIVE PLANTS

NEW ENGLAND ASTERS (*A. Nova-Angliae*). No one who lives in Connecticut or the states adjoining it can possibly have remained in ignorance of this magnificent violet and purple flower of the late summer fields and roadsides. Particularly in combination with golden rod it is one of the grandest native flowers we have, and it is much improved under cultivation. Give it a moist place in your garden—you may transplant it from the wild even when in bloom.

SWAMP ROSE MALLOW (*Hibiscus Moscheutos*), with rose or white flowers four inches across, is one of the best native plants for moist situations. It grows from three to seven feet in height.

SNEEZEWEED (*Helenium autumnale*) is another moisture-loving native, growing a foot or two tall with the best large yellow daisy-like flower



Scarlet sage or salvia is very common, but should be used sparingly and among white flowers in order not to make our gardens appear too hot

MOON FLOWER (*Ipomoea Bona-nox*) is a white-flowered rapid-growing vine. The large flowers open at night.

CORN POPPY (*Papaver Rhæas*), a self-sowing annual, growing somewhat less than two feet in height, with the characteristic delicate crinkled flowers of pink, white and scarlet. The Shirley poppies are refined varieties of it.

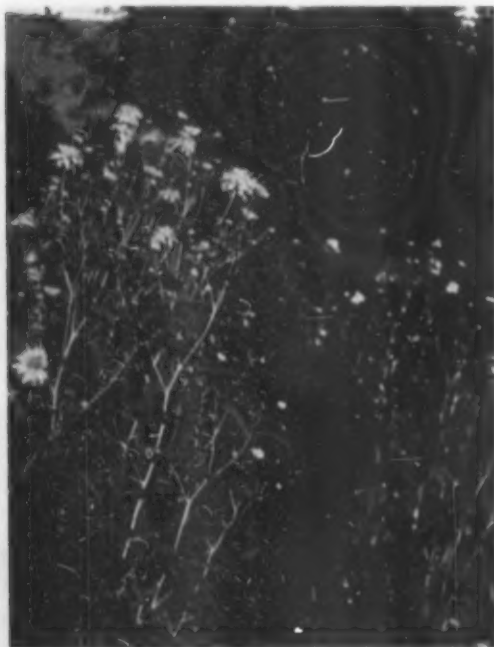
SCARLET SAGE (*Salvia splendens*), one of the most common scarlet flowering plants of suburban borders. Our gardens are cooler without it, although planted among white masses of flowers it often is necessary for the brilliant contrast it affords.

#### BULBS AND TUBERS

DAHLIAS (*D. variabilis*), mentioned last month, is probably the most important and varied of the summer-flowering tubers. Make the acquaintance of all the wonderful types and colors you can discover.

AUTUMN LILY (*Lilium speciosum*), one of the most dependable and easily grown of the glorious lily family. *L. rubrum* is the favorite form, a red lily

(Continued on page 124)



Golden glow is as luxuriant and easy to grow as a weed. Its six-foot height and double yellow flowers are very striking

which blooms late in the summer.

#### ANNUALS

COSMOS (*C. bipinnatus*) is the best of the tall late-flowering annuals. If not sown early its white, pink or red daisy-like flowers do not develop in time to make a showing before frost.

EVERLASTING (*Helichrysum bracteatum*), as nearly everyone knows, are the curious semi-double flowers of our grandmothers' gardens in yellow, dull crimson and white, that last indefinitely when cut and dried.

ANNUAL LARKSPUR (*Delphinium Ajacis*) will be found in many colors from white through pink to blue. It is lower in growth than the perennial sort, usually about eighteen inches high, and should be sown indoors in the fall for earlier bloom the following summer.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD (*Tagetes erecta*) needs no introduction, for its rich orange globular flowers and the pungent odor of its foliage are widely known. The French marigold is of lower growth (one foot) with darker foliage and yellowish to reddish brown flowers that are very useful for edging a border.



Stokes' aster or Stokesia is a foot-high perennial herb with blue flowers. The blooms are often over three inches across



# The Trend of Modern Furniture

INTERESTING QUALITIES REVEALED BY A STUDY OF RECENT DESIGNS IN AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS—THE MODERN TURN TOWARD FURNITURE DESIGNS THAT COMBINES USEFULNESS, COMFORT AND ELEGANCE

BY WALDO CAMPBELL HIBBS

THE woman who was willing to put up with ugly furniture if it was restful and especially if it was supplemented by that one touch of "swellness," a gilt chair, should not have been laughed at. She was vaguely striving for comfort and elegance. The two are not incompatible, but her knowledge of good furnishing was vague.

There may be among us still little of that culture which permits admiration of a thing for its intrinsic value as an art or craft production, instead of for sentiment connected with it or the amount of gilt on it; and perhaps little knowledge of real assembling. However, as an ever-increasing offset against the desire of many for possessions that are considered to indicate only social standing, and are too often measured in quality by cost, there is the laudable ambition to have a thing worth having in furnishings if it be without question suitable to its environment.

In furniture each pure fashioning has its peculiar qualities, which should be understood as an aid to proper assembling. Choice of furniture for the home should be influenced by more than one's own liking. Without analysis, we may assume that the requisite of practicality is most important and the element of simplicity desirable.

We are no longer hampered by the egotism that evolved the monstrosities of what might be designated the "American" period in furniture. We still produce monstrosi-

ties. Yet, with a knowledge gained from true study and an earnest desire to produce furniture suited to the essentials of the American life of today, we have passed the beginning of a new period in which it might be said that American designers and makers of furniture rank among the best.

A number of conditions have contributed to practicability and simplicity in modern furniture and furnishing of a high class. Among them are the revolt from the burden of over-ornamented and too many household things, the evolution of the living-room as

against the little-used "parlor," and the growth of art influence in America, which has taken place during the last decade.

And it is just at this psychological moment, so to speak, that there appears in the furniture world a new phase, shown by the best American manufacturers, and already winning an assured position among purchasers of high-grade and artistic furniture.

The so-called mission style (in evolution considerably removed from its progenitors, the old California-mission pieces), has probably influenced this phase, principally in the qualities of simplicity and strength. But important in it is an application of old principles of practicality that made for the quaintness, distinction and beauty as shown in examples of the Hepplewhite-Shearer manner of the eighteenth century.

Mission and Hepple-



The so-called mission style has probably influenced this new phase in furniture, principally in the qualities of simplicity and strength which it advocates



Observe how the straight lines of these chairs are softened by the skillful use of curves at the most effective points in the design. Note the beauty of the splat



A thoroughly modern china-closet, yet possessing much of the charm of Georgian pieces. Its simple design makes it an admirable setting for the table service



Here is a rocker happily exemplifying one of the varieties of the new phase. Note the use of curves and the comfortable, loose cushion

white-Shearer in their best specimens are structural and logical. While not without ornamentation, there is in the latter no interference with line or strength; the best phase of the mission would seem to be without ornament. They are essentially straight-line styles. The one is construction-showing in its makeup the other almost modern in its joinery.

The new phase, however, has none of the vagaries of the evolution of the mission and its con-

quality may be secured in pieces by reliance not upon motives of decoration, but upon proportion. Such furniture has been successfully designed by architects simultaneously with the construction of buildings for corporation uses, notably banks, and for mansions. But the latter for the most part are furnished with reproductions and genuine old pieces; often, it is to be regretted, with too great freedom in the use of styles, but often, also, with

great charm, where the scheme is carried out to the smallest detail.

Many of those who care greatly for it, do not advisedly become collectors of old furniture, if they are true to what they care for. One great difficulty in furnishing with the historic styles is that many require an environment in perfect sympathy with their design and construction in order to be successfully placed. The majority of those styles are non-suited, as being too individually marked, to the interiors of today. In truth they have no relation to the life of today, often, indeed, they may be classed among curiosities of a past age. They are therefore undesirable to hosts of lovers of good furniture.

Great numbers of Americans live in apartments or narrow city houses—so they would better have furniture which, while large enough for comfort, is yet compact in design and without protuberances in shape or excrescences in carving. Modern carving on anything but the highest class of productions is a delusion. Whatever one pays for in furnishing that is not either useful or at least truly decorative is apt to be wasted.

The new phase fulfills the requirements above indicated. The wood chosen is of handsomely figured mahogany, soft-finished in the best work. The pieces are individuals, with much handwork upon them, and excellent upholstery. The latter is often of the loose-cushion kind, with or without springs. It has long been un-

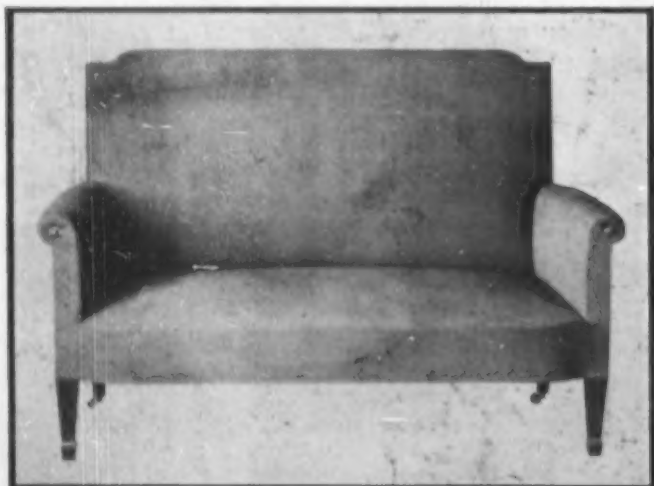


This delightful chair, the square-legged variety of the new phase, fits snugly into a space that a smaller curve-line chair would overlap

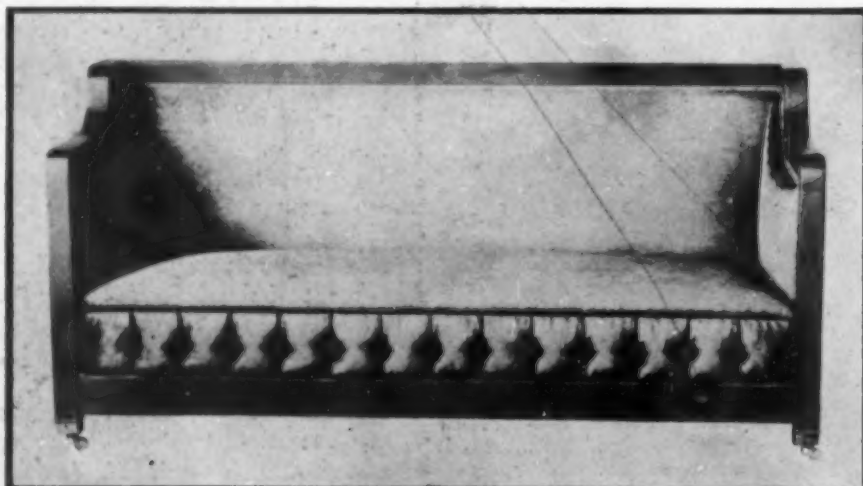
temporaries, or the inconsistencies of the conglomerates and "adaptations" of eighteenth century designs foisted upon the American home-maker as "colonial." Its designing and construction are the result of thought and skill. It has the certain firmness of the mission, as well as much of the grace of the Hepplewhite-Shearer.

Furniture has seldom borne so close a relation to interior architecture as the purist would desire. In America in our day this is particularly the case. But comparatively few American interiors have architectural quality. One reason is that the architect was for long an unknown quality in the designing of interiors, and the upholsterer took his place. The result has been the reduction to neutrality of most modern interiors; not to speak of the effeminization of the general rooms of the house. This is now being remedied in buildings of importance, and effort is being made to change conditions in dwellings of moderate cost.

Successful furniture, however, is not architectural in the sense generally understood by the layman, but structural. Corinthian columns are not suitable as legs of sofas, nor broken pediments for the backs of chairs. It is not enough to stick a few pressed-wood bowknots on a piece of furniture to make it fit a French period of architecture. True harmony in spirit and structure must there be to effect a proper relationship. Architectural



Beautiful in proportions, this sofa is deep-seated and high-backed. Some of these pieces have companion chairs. Only the best upholstery should be used

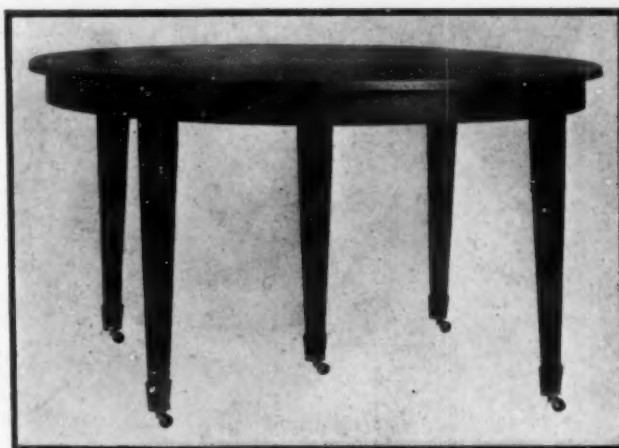


The davenport has won its way into the modern home. Observe the severe design relieved by the beautiful shoulders. Large, but comparatively easy to place in the room



derstood, notwithstanding the arguments of the decriers of upholstery, that good work of this kind makes for comfort as no other accessories of furniture-making do.

There is in this furniture the introduction of the subtle curves which rendered delightful the forms of eighteenth century pieces. One of the failures of modern designers is in the misapplication of the curve to straight-line structure. The proper use of the curve relieves this straight-line style of asceticism. Two kinds of supports are used, with due regard for the forms of the pieces—the taper and the taper-with-the-spade-foot, and the square leg. The spade foot was first used to give the assurance of strength to a slender leg, and the combination is of great beauty in finely designed furniture. The value of these forms of supports as space-savers is appreciated by the modern house-keeper, especially in the dining-room. In some individual pieces the effect is enhanced by structural cabinet mouldings of excellent proportions, and traditional reedings.



This piece, made with the ripest knowledge of how to make a practical dining-table, shows to advantage all the beauty of fine mahogany, placing no dependence upon carving or inlay. The camera slightly distorts the perspective

Suites of furniture, except when based on French formal assembling, are not frequently seen outside of hotel drawing-rooms, assembly-halls and official reception-rooms. The average householder is still under the influence of the supposedly artistic, no-two-pieces-of-a-style obsession, and photographs of interiors of better-class houses often show cabriole-legged Chippendale, spindle-legged Windsor, and modern willow, all gathered in helpless incongruity, in a strongly accentuated architectural setting. The furniture we have now become acquainted with, after inspection of its chief characteristics, and variants, seems to present itself as adaptable to many interiors, dignifying those of the humbler sort, admirably fitting

those in which finely proportioned and refined and simple designing has been made an important factor. The surroundings should in no instance be fussy. The possessors of those creators of atmosphere—old china, old plate, and old prints—need not hesitate to

(Continued on page 121)

## Bringing Wild Flowers Into the Garden

THE VALUE OF WILD FLOWERS DOMESTICATED—WHAT VARIETIES TAKE WELL TO CULTIVATION—SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NATURE LOVER'S GARDEN

BY FLORENCE BECKWITH

THERE is great danger that a large number of our native plants will, before many years, become entirely exterminated. In fact, in the vicinity of our large cities, many species have already become extinct. This is partly because of the destruction of our woods and forests which is constantly going on, and partly in consequence of the rapacity of those who wander into the country to gather flowers, and who not only pick every one they see but often pull the plants up by the roots.

True lovers of nature like to seek the wild flowers in their natural habitats, where those which we have known for years greet us like old friends whom we are always glad to see. But year by year we have to travel farther to find them, and often we cannot take the time to do this especially with the uncertainty of being able to find them after all our trouble; and, if we cannot go at just the right time, we miss them for the whole year.

Many species of wild flowers, however, take kindly to cultivation, and will abundantly repay the

trouble of transplanting them. In this way we not only save them from the danger of absolute extinction, but we can also have them close at hand to enjoy.

In nearly every yard or garden there is some nook in which the wild flowers will grow, and we have only to study them a little in their native haunts to determine which species will succeed best in the locations which we are able to give them. It is

often a great surprise to find how readily many species will adapt themselves to seemingly adverse conditions, thriving luxuriantly and blossoming abundantly.

The hepaticas take very kindly to cultivation, growing just as readily and vigorously in the garden as in the woods, and blooming just as freely. In fact, they seem to try to repay one for the trouble of cultivation by growing larger and sometimes doubling the number of their petals. In sunny spots the hepaticas will begin to bloom almost as soon as the snow goes off, and the blossoms are quite as attractive in their way as those of the trailing ar-



Hepaticas grow just as readily and vigorously in the garden as in the woods and well repay the trouble of transplanting

butus, which will not bear transplanting. The flowers vary in color from pure white to pink, purple and blue. The whole plant is charming, from the dainty blossoms to the downy new leaves, so carefully folded. The bunches increase in size and vigor as the years go on, and no wild plant better repays the trouble of transplanting.

Following closely upon the hepaticas, in fact often blooming at the same time in warm, sunny locations, come the trilliums. The large white blossoms of the *grandiflorum* are very beautiful, and, as the flowers grow older, their gradual change to various shades of pink makes an interesting study. The deep red blossoms of *Trillium erectum* make a fine contrast to the pure white flowers of *T. grandiflorum*.

All of the trilliums thrive under cultivation; the clumps grow larger every year and the blossoms also. The writer has a clump which has been growing in a garden for several years. It has increased from a single root to a large bunch and often bears over thirty blossoms at a time. When they are all open the plant is the pride of the garden, as much admired as the showiest cultivated flowers.

*Mitella dyphylla*, miterwort, or bishop's cap, is a dainty little white flower which will flourish in almost any shady nook. Its cousin, *Tiarella cordifolia*, the false miterwort, is one of the prettiest of our early spring flowers. The sprays of foam-like blossoms are airy and graceful and its leaves are particularly beautiful. It will grow contentedly in the garden year after year.

The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, is well adapted to garden cultivation, and nothing can be more attractive than its pure white blossoms which come out in the earliest spring days. The veiny leaf is closely wrapped around the flower bud when it first appears, as if to protect it from the cold. The bloodroot increases rapidly and soon forms fine large clumps.

Nearly all species of violets will do well under cultivation, and nothing can be prettier in their place. They like a cool, shady location and if it be also a moist one, they will thank you and make the most barren spots beautiful with their clean, green leaves and cheerful flowers. Our most common blue violet, *Viola cucullata*, is one of the prettiest of all. A comparatively rare kind, a white form of *Viola sororia*, is splendidly adapted for growing



One really does not appreciate the beauty of the wild carrot until a closer acquaintanceship is established



The vivid coloring of the cardinal flower is unrivalled

in shady places; its glossy green leaves completely cover the ground and its pure white blossoms are very attractive.

The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*, has beautiful softly pubescent leaves and curious dark brown flowers which lie close to the ground and often escape observation. It thrives vigorously under almost any conditions and well repays for transplanting.

One of the most graceful of our wild flowers is the columbine. It grows naturally in all sorts of places, sometimes clinging to the sides of steep cliffs dripping with water, and again flourishing among rocks and stones. The whole plant has a striking individuality and grace, and its brilliant coloring makes it a beautiful object in the garden. It requires little in the way of attention and care, and if the seedpods are kept cut off, it will blossom nearly all summer.

Uvularias, or bellworts, do extremely well under cultivation. The clumps increase in size every year



The Lady's Slipper lends grace and beauty not surpassed by the carefully cultivated hothouse orchid



and throw up more and more stems of the pale yellow, gracefully drooping blossoms. The flowers seem to increase in size by cultivation and the plant becomes very ornamental.

The cypripediums, or ladies' slippers, make regal ornaments of the wild garden. *C. spectabile*, the showy lady slipper with its large pink and white blossoms is the most beautiful of the family. It is most often found in swamps, but it also grows on sandy hillsides and it will flourish in the garden as well as in its natural habitat if watered enough to prevent the soil from drying on top. *Cypripedium pubescens*, the large yellow lady slipper, also does well under cultivation, even without particular care, and clumps of *C. parviflorum*, the smaller-flowered species, increase in size as they become established.

The blue flag, *Iris versicolor*, naturally grows in wet places, but it accommodates itself to circumstances nobly and will flourish in the wild garden and bloom for a month, if it only has occasional watering.

For vivid coloring no other wild



Black-eyed Susans grow larger and more ornamental each year in the friendly situation of the home grounds



Why import the Michaelmas daisy, which is only a variety of our wild aster cultivated abroad?



All the violets will thrive in the moist places so hard to fill

flower can compare with the cardinal flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*. It usually grows along streams, but it will flourish in the garden, especially if it be planted where a dash of water can be frequently given it. The cardinal flower begins to bloom in July, and the long spikes of brilliant blossoms will continue opening to the very tip, lasting until the latter part of August. Numerous side shoots spring out from the main stalk, thus lengthening the time of flowering.

The various species of wild asters accommodate themselves to garden privileges with no reluctance whatever; many of them are very graceful and pretty and they adorn the waste places where nothing else will flourish. Coming as they do late in the fall, they lengthen the season of bloom in the garden and are useful for decoration. Under the name of Michaelmas daisies, many of our native asters are cultivated in England and are often imported from that country for our gardens. But many of the same species can be picked up along our country roads without trouble and are quite as beautiful as their imported brethren. No prettier adornment can be found for the fall garden, and once introduced there they will take care of themselves.

The goldenrods will flourish in the town garden, but, for some reason, they do not seem to fit in with their surroundings quite as well as many other wild flowers. Possibly they need the environment of green fields to show them off to advantage. If you like the goldenrods, however, there is no reason why you should not have a large collection of them, for they have no objection whatever to being cultivated.

*Rudbeckia hirta*, the purple cone-flower, perhaps more generally known as Black-eyed Susan, is one of the gayest ornaments of the field, a universal favorite with old and young. Transplanted to the garden, it philosophically accepts the situation and responds to cultivation with cheerfulness and an apparent desire to improve its opportunities. The leaves of the plant become smoother and a brighter shade of green and the blossoms become larger. Once introduced into the garden it will perpetuate itself and become more plentiful and more ornamental every year.

Most of the wild flowers will do well if taken up when in bloom. This is fortunate, for some of them die down after blooming and it is almost

(Continued on page 129)

# Fighting the Drought in the Small Garden

HOW TO CONDUCT A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DRY SPELL—  
THE BEST MEANS OF COMBINING CULTIVATION AND IRRIGATION

**N**OTWITHSTANDING all the damage done to our gardens, small and large, by insects and by plant diseases, there is another enemy whose devastations far surpass the ravages of all of these added together. Not that the actual destruction is more, for it is not—and for that reason the tremendous extent of the losses due to partial drought are seldom realized. To illustrate: if one sets out a hundred little cabbage plants, and the cut-worms get ten of them, and a clever, fat wood-chuck ten more, and the cabbage maggots still another ten, and the green caterpillars ruin an additional ten, one certainly would be justified in raising a cry about garden pests, for the total loss would be forty per cent. But the fact remains that the sixty plants spared, in a season of plentiful rain, would give a bigger crop than a full hundred plants in a dry season in which each plant attained only half its normal weight. (In this connection it must be remembered that a head of cabbage, or a melon or a squash, six inches in diameter, will weigh eight times as much as one three inches in diameter.) There is not one season in fifty that plants in the open garden get all the water they could use to advantage; and every day they go thirsty, even though it is not enough to "check" them, means a loss in crops at the end of the season. As this loss is not a visible one, it passes unnoticed, and we go on trusting to luck and the weather to send us the right conditions for growing big crops, and in the meantime have to use twice as much garden space, seed and time as would be necessary if we could give our plants all the water they could use.

Another reason why the importance of the water question is not realized is that few people understand that plants not only need drink, but that all their food must be taken up while held in solution in water. Thus it makes no difference how rich we may have made the soil, nor what tempting forms of plant-food we may have put into it, so long as there is not enough moisture in the ground to carry them up through the peculiar feeding system of the plant.

Important indeed is the part that water plays in the growing of plants, and where it is withheld to too great an extent the result is plainly apparent. But it is by the half-water-starved condition of the garden soil, in which the plants look well enough but do not seem to come on as they ought, that the extensive and tremendous damage is done.

What then can we do to fight the great invasion—drought?

Such measures as we may take are, of course, of two kinds—preventative and remedial; and they are, respectively: cultivation, special cultivation with drought fighting in mind, and irrigation.

Now the matter of proper cultivation has much more to do



Even in the small garden it is becoming more evidently necessary each year to provide against drought, if the best results are expected

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by E. J. Hall and H. B. Fullerton

with keeping moisture in the soil than most people imagine. There is not space here to go into the science of the matter in any great detail, but a hasty common-sense view will tell us that the water that falls passes from the soil in three ways; (1) part of it soaks or seeps through the open surface soil either down through a porous (sandy or gravelly) subsoil, or to a hard subsoil along which it runs to lower levels; (2) part of it runs off the surface, especially on sloping areas; and (3) part—and a large part—is drawn up from the soil into the air again by capillary attraction and evaporation. It therefore becomes evident that in our cultivation we must aim (1) to make the soil as deep and as sponge-like, or moisture-holding, as possible in order that its storage capacity may be as great as possible; (2) that we must try to keep a mellow surface, into which rain will soak quickly where it falls; and (3) that we must keep the water which does soak into the ground from rising again to the surface where sun and winds evaporate it with tremendous rapidity.

The first of these conditions is attained by frequent, thorough and deep plowing. The majority of garden soils cannot be plowed too deeply. (The few exceptions are light, sandy soils, lying on open sandy or gravelly subsoils, through which water runs quickly; such soils it is well to plow always at a uniform depth, and keep the subsoil as compact as possible).

It will, however, not do to try to plow ten or twelve inches deep on soil that has formerly been turned over to a depth of six or eight inches. If it is attempted, the top layer of the garden will be largely the cold, undisintegrated subsoil turned up from below and not favorable to luxuriant plant growth. A better way, if the time can be afforded, is to plow an inch or two deeper every time the piece is turned over. This leaves only a small amount of poorer soil mixed with the rich surface soil, which will be, if anything, a benefit, and it contains usually generous amounts of plant-foods (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash) in forms which will become gradually available. By this method, and plowing both spring and fall, two seasons will suffice to bring most any field to the desired depth.

If it is required to increase the depth of the soil at one plowing, the best way will be to plow as deep as possible—a strong team being necessary—and then add the manure and "cross plow" lightly, so that the newly upturned subsoil is thoroughly mixed through the upper four or five inches of soil. If this deep plowing leaves a remaining subsoil of a clayey nature, follow the regular plow with a "subsoil plow," which turns a small furrow in the bottom of the regular furrow, but does not lift any soil to the surface, simply breaks it up where it lies so that the water may



percolate down into it, and remain there, as in a vast shallow cistern, to be drawn upon when needed in the hot drought days.

All this may seem like a lot of detailed technical information, useless to the man with only a small vegetable garden, and a quarter of an acre of potatoes.

In proportion to the extent of his operations, it is just as important to him as to the man who raises crops by the acre. He will find it much less tiresome and expensive to insist on having his small garden properly plowed and prepared, and also much more effective, than to be driven to the necessity of lugging pails of water, evening after evening, and to sprinkling it about the surface of his garden, when there should be barrelsful stored at the bottom of it.

So much for the first step in preparing for the fight against drought. The second is deep harrowing. Too often the only thing accomplished in harrowing is to get the surface of the soil level and smooth enough to run the seed-drill in. The condition of the surface should not be thought of until the upper four or five inches of soil is thoroughly fined—pulverized until you can stick your hand down in it anywhere without encountering lumps. Generally speaking, the disk-harrow is best for this purpose. On certain soils, the "spading," "spike-tooth" or "spring tooth" types of harrow may be preferable—but the man who hires his work of this kind done for him is not likely to have much choice in the way of special implements. Whatever sort of harrow is used, the ground should be gone over until there are no lumps or clods, and all is fine and mellow. The importance of this work, as far as drought-fighting is concerned, is that there shall not be crevices and air pockets left to aid in drying out the upper layer of soil, and to prevent the formation of the important "dust-mulch" of which more is said later on.

The third step, of course, is the fining of the surface, for which some form of smoothing-harrow, or a brush drag, is used. The surface should be left as near the condition of ashes as possible,—the finer the better, provided the ground is not gone over so frequently as to pack it down hard, for we have already seen the importance of having a soil through which water will soak quickly. The finishing touches are usually given with the garden rake. (It is of importance that the piece be planted as soon as this final working-over is given, and while the surface is still fresh and moist.)

That answers for the preparation of the land—deep plowing, deep harrowing and fine finishing. But the condition of the land has also a great deal to do with the matter. It should be in that shape which tillers of the soil are wont to term "in good heart," that is, besides being rich, it must contain an abundance of humus,—a condition which to the uninitiated may perhaps best be illustrated by the difference between a piece of silk and a piece of flannel, as regards their capacity for absorbing water. Soil containing plenty of humus will absorb water like a sponge; soil deficient in humus will pack and get muddy, and then get lumpy and bake. Thus all important humus is furnished mostly by decayed vegetable matter, either directly by rotted roots and sod, or indirectly by stable manure.

Where land is kept constantly under cultivation, as in the market gardens near large cities, stable manure is an absolute necessity, not only for the plant-food it furnishes, but for additional humus to the over-worked soil. In farm work, and in the home garden that can occasionally be shifted from one place to another, fertilizers may be substituted for manures, at least to a large extent. Another source of humus, too infrequently used in the small garden, is "green manuring" or the turning under of some green crop such as rye, buckwheat, or fodder corn. Very often a strip of the garden is left to barrenness or weeds, harmful and unsightly, where a half-hour's work and practically no expense would have made an even, pretty patch of green, to be turned under after a few weeks' growth.

With soil in the proper condition, deeply plowed and carefully harrowed, we have made every provision for storing all the water we can. The second equation in the problem is to save it.

In the first part of this article I spoke of three ways in which the rainfall was lost,—by running off either on the subsoil or the surface, and by being drawn to the surface and there evaporated. It is the third of these that does the damage, for most of the water lost in the first two ways is merely a surplus that we cannot use. The evaporation, however, continues day after day, week after week, wasting the reserve supply that is so vitally necessary to plant growth. Spill a dipper of water on the surface of your garden some hot or windy day, and note how soon it vanishes—all into the air, for examination will show that it did not soak down. Now if that quantity of water

(Continued on page 122)

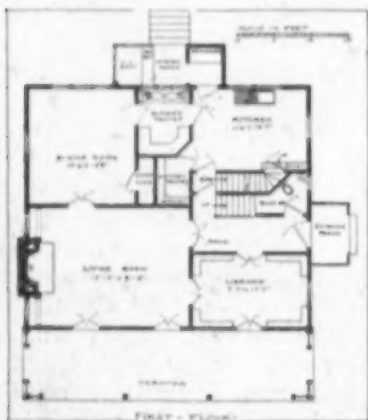


It is not an expensive matter to run a line of second-hand pipe from the house to several points in the garden; from these a hose connection is made

# Utilizing the Waste Spaces of a House

AN EXAMPLE OF ECONOMICAL PLANNING AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF SPACE FOR CLOSETS BUILT IN DRAWERS AND SUCH CONVENIENCES—AN INSTRUCTIVE OBJECT LESSON IN CLOSET BUILDING

A SMALL house at Syracuse, N. Y., recently designed by Alfred T. Taylor, architect, might be regarded as a practical treatise on the art of closet building. Every inch of what is usually waste space in a house is utilized for ingenious cupboards or for built-in furniture.



In plan the house is nearly square, with an entrance porch separate from the long veranda

Dressers, seats and bookcases are fitted into the walls or attached to them, and the architect has seized the opportunity to carry his scheme to completion, building furniture reduced to the simplest terms of good proportion and efficiency, but made to harmonize with other architectural detail.

The Colonial character of the living-room, with its fireplace flanked by pillared recesses, is accented by a small cupboard of quaint design, one of those convenient cupboards that promote order in a room by holding magazines and music. In the bookroom the walls are lined by shelves put up by the house carpenter, made of whitewood stained a soft brown. A desk breaks the bookcase line, fitting into its place more perfectly than would the most expensive factory product.

A problem confronting every housewife is the proper disposal of her ta-

BY LOUISE SHRIMPTON

Photographs by George E. Doust



A corner of the library. A desk has been built into the line of bookcases that encircles the four walls of the room, fitting in more perfectly than the most expensive factory product



Between the dormer windows, as indicated in the second floor plan, the space has been utilized as shown at the top of the next page

ble linen, a problem usually treated in inadequate fashion, since ordinary shelves or drawers are unsatisfactory, especially for small pieces. The rack for doilies shown in our illustration is a new and feasible invention that proves extremely practical. Movable trays with thumb holes rest on



Closets and sets of drawers have been built into the slope of the roof, ordinarily waste space

grooved cleats. Each tray holds a set of doilies or napkins, and is easily carried with its contents to the serving-table. Other space in this carefully planned linen closet is filled with shelves for table cloths, etc., and a rack for table leaves.

In the culinary department, cupboards are designed with due regard to the revolution that has come about of late years in house-keeping quarters, now so much more compact and sanitary than they used to be. The butler's pantry is a model of hygiene and convenience. High casement windows flood it with light. In the ledge beneath are two sinks with reversible faucets. Space for glass and china in the opposite wall is divided into low, high and medium-high compartments, so that dishes in everyday use are easily handled without exposing others to dust. Narrow cup shelves placed mid-way between ordinary



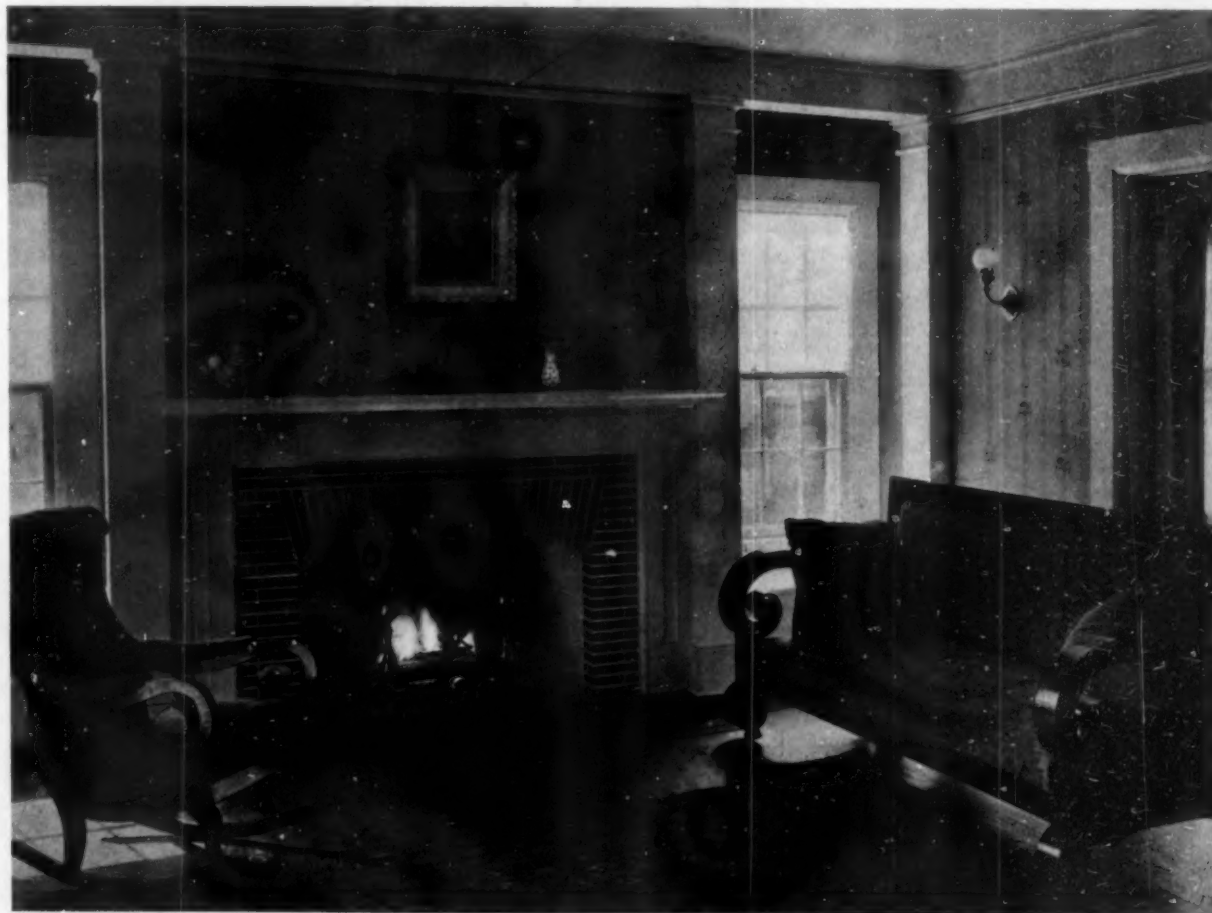
ones are among the features utilizing space to the utmost. The kettle cupboard, opening from the kitchen, is furnished with hooks for saucepans and racks for their covers, as well as with shelves housing the shining aluminum and enamel ware that takes the place of our mothers' iron and tin utensils. A kitchen wall cabinet is another item in the architect's scheme, and has miniature flour bins and cunningly devised compartments for spices. Altogether the kitchen is calculated, through its cupboards alone, to cause a house mistress to long for the usually dreaded hiatus between cooks.

On the kitchen porch is a ledge containing trap doors lifted by sunken rings. Beneath is a shelf holding garbage and paper cans, often in unsightly nearness to a kitchen doorway. Access is had to the cans by service men through a latticed cellar entrance at one side.

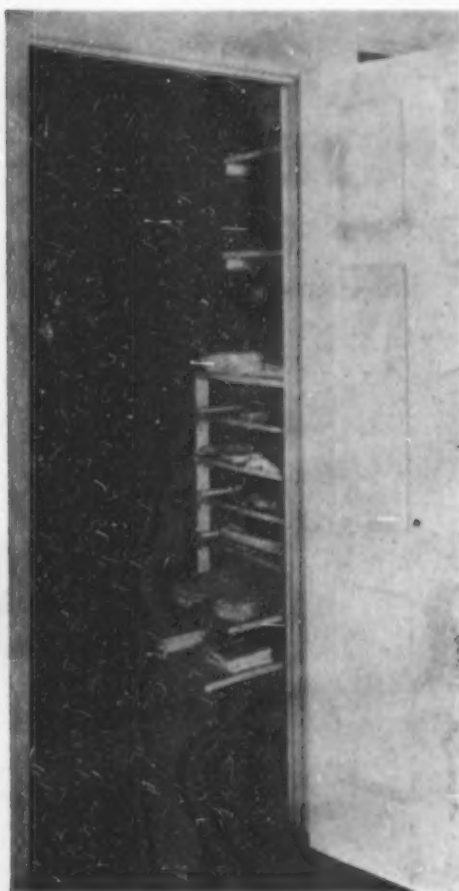
The saving of floor space, more precious in a small house than in a large one, is carried to a fine point in the sleeping-rooms. Roof spaces around dormer windows, neglected ordinarily or furnished with low cupboards into which the owner must dive head-first to find anything, are in this case filled with chests of drawers varying in depth according to the pitch of the roof. Here the clothing of the family is stored, and since there is ample room for both summer and winter wear a seasonal overhauling of wardrobe space is avoided. In the children's rooms these built-in cabinets that make chiffoniers or dressers an unknown quantity are especially useful, since they hold



One of the great objections to the gambrel-roof house is the necessity for sloping ceilings in the bedrooms, but these may be turned to an advantage as has been done here



The treatment of the living-room across the fireplace end is rather interesting, leaving the flanking windows in small bays



In the linen closet sliding shelves have been built rather close together to hold napkins and doilies

small frocks and suits full length without folding. The charming effect of white paneled spaces given by this wall treatment is shown in our illustration of the owner's room. Wide window-seats with box space beneath are also built in some of the sleeping-rooms.

The linen closet on the second floor is a roomy one with a wide ledge, drawers below it, and above shelves and cubby holes for quilts and bed-linen. A trap door in the ceiling and a pulley and tackle provide for the hoisting of trunks to the store room above, without injury to stairs or tempers.

From the cellar with its preserve cupboards to the attic with its fur-closet lined with tar paper, the catalogue of closets is a complete one. Each has its distinctive use and is skilfully adapted to it. The size of rooms is increased by the utilization of waste space, and a comparatively small house, costing \$8,500, has the value and efficiency of a much larger place, as well as a decidedly individual quality.

Besides this, the furniture is of the greatest utility, combining all the special requirements of the owner's taste and particular fancy.



A very small portion of the dining-room china closet was taken to form a music closet and architectural feature in the living-room

## The Arrangement of Cut Flowers

THE PART PLAYED IN THE DECORATIVE SCHEME BY COMBINATIONS OF CUT FLOWERS—THE ELEMENTS WHICH GO TOWARD PRODUCING THE BEST EFFECTS

BY LAURA BALCH CARPENTER

Photographs by the Author



Poppies and candytuft in good arrangement

SOME time ago, a beautiful flower arrangement of hardy hydrangea and clematis, *paniculata*, remarkably well placed, excited my admiration. It set me thinking how seldom we see different flowers put together, and what chance there is to enlarge on the roses and heliotrope, and daisies and buttercups of our dear grandmothers.

The governing factor in selecting one flower to be shown with another, is contrast of growth. Contrast of color often plays a part, but not an essential part. For example, in the hydrangea and clematis arrangement before mentioned, the prettiness of the combination consisted in the contrast between the large close packed racemes of the hydrangea,

and the loose, airily constructed, finer clematis. Difference of color had nothing to do with it for both were white—the hydrangea was picked before any pink tint showed.

The photograph of white petunia and achillea affords another illustration of two plants of different growth and the same color placed together. It is necessary that one flower be more massive than the other so that the secondary flower is a kind of foil for the heavier one. There is more latitude when just foliage is chosen to put with a flower, but even then we instinctively choose a growth which contrasts pleasantly with the blossom's own leaves.

Poppies and candytuft, salvia and wild carrot, honeysuckle and white phlox, roses and pansies, are merely a few of the successful combinations that can be made. Wild carrot is charming with many garden plants that bloom at the same time. It is also usually easily obtained and can be made a garden feature. In a very large garden last summer at Lake George I saw a strip of it being cultivated for its own lacelike beauty.

In an arrangement of two or three different varieties of flowers, after a decision has been reached as to what subordinate will best show off the primary, there is a question of the disposal in the vase. Study the growth of the plants for your directions. A flower chosen for the secondary one, that is of low growth,



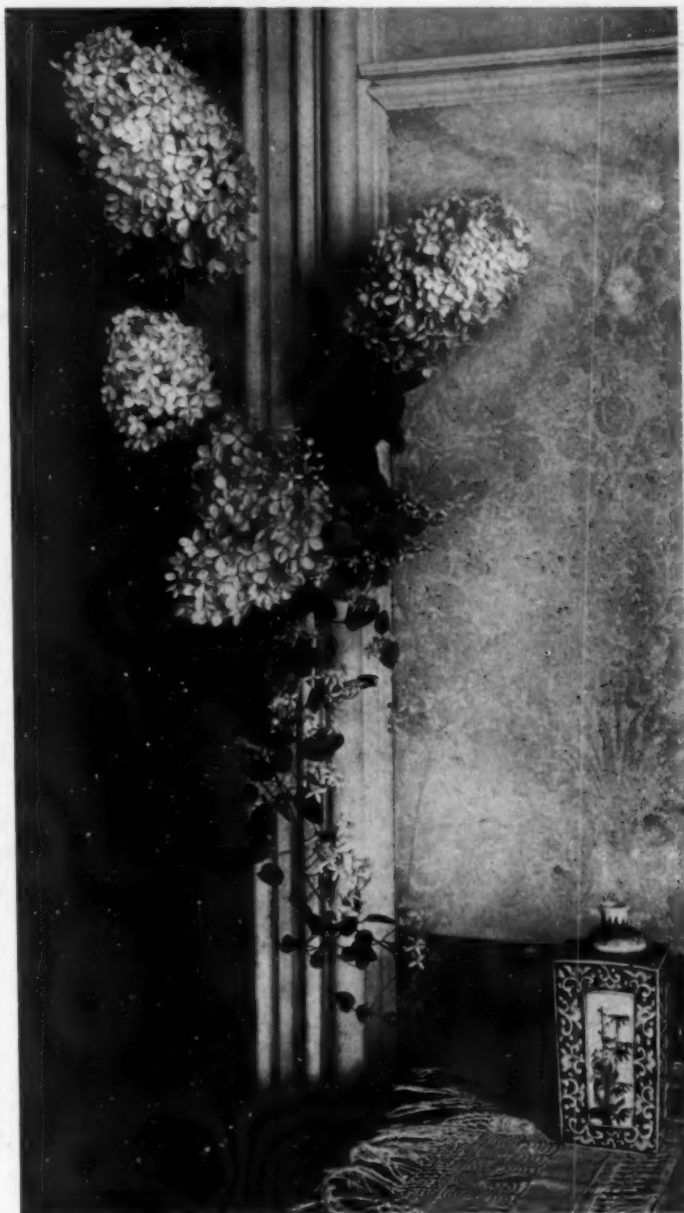
should maintain the same relation to the primary in the flower arrangement as it does naturally. The same is true of combinations of leaves from varieties of trees. In the photograph of autumn leaves and cedar, the maple which grows to greater height than the cedar is so placed in the vase.

Flowers which seem attractive together are best arranged with an eye for combinations of those of the same height, as in the picture of salvia and wild carrot. Here there is a contrast of color as well as the contrast of growth. When a vine forms one member of an arrangement the effect is prettiest if the extra length is allowed below, rather than above the other flower. This was accomplished in the arrangement of the morning glory and mignonette.

In all combinations consider the most massive and boldest flower the primary, arranging secondaries above and below as their growth suggests.

After primary and secondaries are assigned to their respective positions, it seems to me there are two distinct ways of placing flowers in receptacles, either by massing many of the same kind together, depending for effect on color only, or so disposing a few flowers that flower, leaf and stem each plays a part in the design. By the former method all individuality of growth is lost, but for a large decoration to be seen at a distance, it often seems the only practicable way. Imperfect flowers also can be used in this manner with good effect. Although some combinations of flowers may mass successfully, they are apt to be spotty or so blended that the original color weakens too much. As a rule more artistic results are obtained by sticking to one kind only when there is enough of it.

The second method requires few but perfect flowers, and the larger the space to be decorated, the bolder the



A pretty combination of vine and flower, hydrangeas and clematis. Be careful to balance masses with masses, and not to leave too great a space between flowers



The lacy blossoms of the wild carrot make a fine contrast with the stiffer and differently formed salvia



Morning-glories and mignonette look well on the breakfast table. The vine lasts several days if picked with buds on

flower must be. There is more room here for the originality and personality of the arranger to expand. Again study the growth of your plants for suggestions. Present their most graceful sides to view, show a beautiful curve of stem when there is one, and so place the sprays in the vases as to preserve a look of vitality at the base from which they spring, assuming that the surface of the water is this base. Prevent having too much crossing of the stems at this point as it tends to destroy the look of life, which is so desirable. Then balance the masses of blossoms and foliage against the spaces between them; for there must be spaces to show off the flowers and leaves properly. Confusion and overcrowding is best overcome sometimes by discreet clipping here and there.

One of the great principals of the art of design is to make masses and spaces balance each other properly. Why not consider your arrangement a kind of irregular design, as it were, and see that your masses of color and green, and spaces, balance each other, so there are no unpleasant holes anywhere and one part of your arrangement is not too heavy for the other part. "Balance and harmony without repetition, is the governing principle in flower arrangements as well as other Japanese Arts" says Josiah Condor and it is very helpful to keep this phrase in mind.

If we wish we may let our fancy play, and express considerable sentiment when planning combinations of flowers. "There is rosemary, that's for remembrance, and pansies, that's for thoughts," says Shakespeare. Lilies stand for purity, ivy for friendship. Grasses and wild flowers suggest the country; seaweed the sea and so on. Many pleasant times spent together and feelings of



The governing factor in selecting flowers is contrast in growth. Marigolds and snow-on-the-mount

to the recipient the lovely country home to which she had been asked as a guest.

Many contrivances are on the market for holding flowers in the positions desired. Japan furnishes turtles with cellular backs, crabs, and other devices. There are glass shapes with holes in them, to hold stems, and heavy enough to stay in place in the bottom of a vase. Wire gauze covers for vases, with different sized interstices are liked by some people. A German idea has been improved upon by one of our own Arts and Crafts shops, and the result is a serpentine arrangement of soft metal, which may be bent at will into curves for larger or smaller stems.

Personally I have found this the most useful of any of these articles. Where opaque vessels are employed, bits of stiff envelopes stuffed in between the stems and below the top of the vase, answer admirably. In shallow china, or very heavy glass receptacles, little stones and pretty pebbles furnish a satisfactory and attractive method of holding stems in position.

The Japanese make a short slit in a bit of bamboo of a suitable length for a chosen vase, and cut a little notch in one side. Sufficient spring is thus insured for the bamboo to snap into place between the sides of the vase. Stems of the flowers slipped through the slit maintain upright positions.

Twigs cut from willow act successfully in straight sided vases.

There is also much to be gained in flower combinations by choosing proper accessories, just as much as there is when arranging plants separately. One's choice of a vase should be, both in shape and decoration, of a kind to set off the flowers, rather than to display itself too prominently. The shape may be suggested by the flower itself possibly, or the stem or leaf may assist in the choice of the receptacle. The plain cylindrical shaped vase

hospitality and friendship might be expressed by a combination of oak leaves and heliotrope.

A friend of mine was sent a beautiful arrangement of roses, pansies and grasses. The roses and pansies typified the love and thoughts of the giver, and the grasses suggested

in one of our pictures is good for general use, as it is very suggestive of the straight growth of the stems.

There are a few general directions too for keeping flowers in water which may not come amiss here. Change the water every day, clipping off a tiny bit of stem. Several competent authorities suggest plunging wooded stems, and stems having a sticky, milky juice into boiling water after clipping. This method opens up the cells and induces a better circulation of sap. Poinsettia for instance responds well to this treatment. With most flowers tepid water is better than very cold. Having as few leaves as possible under water, also helps to prolong life. Indeed the Japanese consider *any* foliage under water a menace to the cut blossoms' health, and vigorously strip all stems to the height of the vase.

If opaque receptacles only are used, and so far as I know the Japanese always do use them, it is well for us to follow their lead; but transparent vases demand a different treatment of the stems inside them. We have too many kinds of beautiful glass holders, and enjoy them too much, to set them aside and confine ourselves, solely to the opaque. It is better to compromise by discreetly clipping out extra leaves, retaining a little foliage to show through the glass.

As a usual thing in this country we do not consider one flower arrangement in relation to the whole room as the Japanese do, and again as they do, make it the principle point of decoration. We select one little spot, like a table, piano, corner or window, to display our cut flowers, nor is it practicable to do otherwise as our homes are planned and furnished. But it is readily seen how close is the relation between the chosen



Phlox and honeysuckle are pleasing together. When vines and flowers are used together it is best to have the vine drop below the primary flower

spot, the vase, and plants in it, and how much thought may be put on the reciprocal relations. In short, the whole thing should be a sort of picture which its very completeness forces a little ahead of the objects around it, immediately delighting the eye and at once impressing the beholder as a part of the decorative scheme.



Maple leaves with cedar. The element of growth determines the disposal here





Our native red cedar is the hardy counterpart of the south European cypresses that have made us so envious of Italian gardens. Its variable form makes it desirable for all kinds of planting. Chas. Leavitt, landscape architect

## The Four Best Evergreens

THE EVERGREENS TO CHOOSE FOR VIGOR AND PERMANENCE—  
THE SUPERIORITY OF NATIVE SPECIES FOR LOCAL CONDITIONS

BY ARTHUR HERRINGTON

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves and others

THE best evergreen trees for eastern gardens are natives of the eastern states and yet it is exceptional to find them as a prominent and permanent feature in the planting scheme of the average country home. We need them and should plant them freely, not merely for the warmth and shelter they impart, but especially for their cheery effectiveness in the winter landscape.

It is strange that our native evergreen trees have been so neglected in this regard, but by sheer force of circumstances we will soon be compelled to turn to them and find in them the only solution for the difficulties of planting evergreens that endure and grow successfully.

Experience teaches, and some of us have learned a recent lesson that cannot lightly be disregarded. The death roll among evergreens in gardens and nurseries as revealed to us this spring was appalling and certainly most discouraging to many who have tried to make the home more attractive with choice plantings. The loss has not been confined to recent plantings but many specimens of large size and groups of many years' standing have suc-

cumbed to conditions, not to extreme cold; they have withstood many colder winters, but cold drying winds plus a prolonged drought proved a combination of conditions that will not have happened in vain if we heed the lesson taught. The advent of spring made this plainly apparent. Cheapness and availability must hereafter be subordinated to other important essentials that have not in the past been considered of primary importance. What has happened once can, and does, happen again, and there should in consequence thereof be a careful revision of our planting lists, if the art of good garden planning and planting is to be permanently progressive. The prevailing conditions of the fall, winter and spring of 1910-11 have unquestionably demonstrated that certain evergreens easily raised and quickly grown into adaptable stock are, in spite of their natural attractiveness, lacking one all important essential—that of permanent stability.

The losses so manifest this spring may tend to add to the dislike of, or prejudice against evergreens one sometimes encounters, unless it can be clearly shown that unsatisfactory results in



The hemlock spruce, *Tsuga Canadensis*, should be used here in place of the English yew. For grace and endurance it is unsurpassed

evergreen planting generally arise from the misuse and inappropriate planting of unsuitable types from Europe, Asia or the Pacific coast. To cite one common example that of the Norway spruce. It would have been better for American gardens had this tree never been introduced to the country, yet nurserymen continue to raise it in prodigious quantity and planters are annually found to take and plant the product.

*Picea alba* or *Canadensis*, our native white spruce, is an infinitely better tree. Why should it be so generally ignored except it be on account of its being indigenous to our country? It is naturally distributed throughout northern territory from Labrador to Behring Straits and is especially abundant in Maine and contiguous north eastern states. It is unquestionably a good permanent tree for gardens and greatly to be preferred to its Norwegian relative. In infancy it does not grow quite as rapidly as the Norway but this is an additional recommendation to its use for gardens of limited area, as it makes a beautiful specimen individually. If planted for the purpose of a screen or shelter-belt it may be a little longer in furnishing the objective but its permanence is undoubted and its density will be retained. It is especially bright and cheerful in its leaf coloring and shows marked variation in this respect from deep green to a decided silvery hue holding its color good throughout the entire winter. It can stand exposure in any situation without loss of verdure or virility, except that hot summers in New York and southwards, sometimes bring attacks of red spider which discolors the foliage, but this is only an occasional and temporary drawback. Another strong point in its favor is that it is a good evergreen for gardens on the seacoast. Sea air and saline winds it has long been accustomed to along the rocky shores of Maine.

In spite of all this merited praise of the white spruce those who would purchase it for planting in quantity will find the available supply exceedingly small, but only because the public has become used to buying Norway spruce and the nurseryman is not to be blamed for growing most of what is in largest demand. Let the

facts regarding the white spruce be known and an insistent demand arise, someone will meet it, for seed in abundance can be collected in the national northern forest home of this tree.

*Tsuga Canadensis*, the hemlock spruce, should be with us a full equivalent for the yew tree of European gardens, yet, what scant attention it receives from garden planters? It is easily our most graceful evergreen tree, yields nothing in this respect to the commonly planted *Retinispora* which apparently has no future with us, whereas the hemlock spruce will endure beyond our time, its beauty increasing with age and stature. When planted as an isolated or individual tree it is sometimes a little slow growing and seems to be retarded or stunted by exposure, but this can be offset or corrected by giving it extra treatment in a well prepared planting site with an abundance of good soil. An unhealthy or impoverished tree not only



The white spruce (*Picea alba*) is infinitely better than the imported Norway spruce



arouses no enthusiasm but it brings about an undeserved disrepute. Undoubtedly the hemlock spruce has failed in hundreds of gardens because it was merely stuck in the ground, not planted intelligently with due consideration for its needs. A tapering pyramid of dense, luxurious yet graceful leafage such as it displays must have the wherewithal to grow from and be sustained and this is to be found in a liberal apportionment of good moisture-holding soil. Given this, no matter what the site and exposure, the tree will not dry up and die, for in the forest and on the exposed mountain side we find noble specimens braving all vicissitudes because the fundamental root needs are right.

Great forests of hemlock spruce once covered our hills where now not a tree of the species remains. In our gardens and about our homes we should, as far as we can, endeavor to restore the lost beauty of this tree whose native primal beauty has been so sacrificed to commercial need that one has to go far from the haunts of men to see it in native surroundings. The world can offer us no better evergreen tree—no substitute; in fact none half so good for American gardens. It is worthy of our best efforts to establish it permanently as a tribute to its merit; not alone for the assured self satisfaction, but for the future permanency that those who succeed us will rightfully appreciate. It has one other good point wherein it resembles the yew of Europe and that is its

adaptability to restricted growth. Given right conditions at the root, the hemlock spruce is certainly our best evergreen hedge plant and can be grown into a dense and most effectual screen.

*Juniperus Virginiana*, the red cedar, is coming into its own at last, as we have come to realize its distinctiveness and adaptability for special use. In some respects it occupies a unique position among evergreens as by and with it we can reproduce effects that have made us envious of some of the gardens of Italy with their tall columnar cypresses. Our native red cedar is truly the hardy counterpart of the south European cypress and a most dependable tree if properly transplanted. This operation, how-

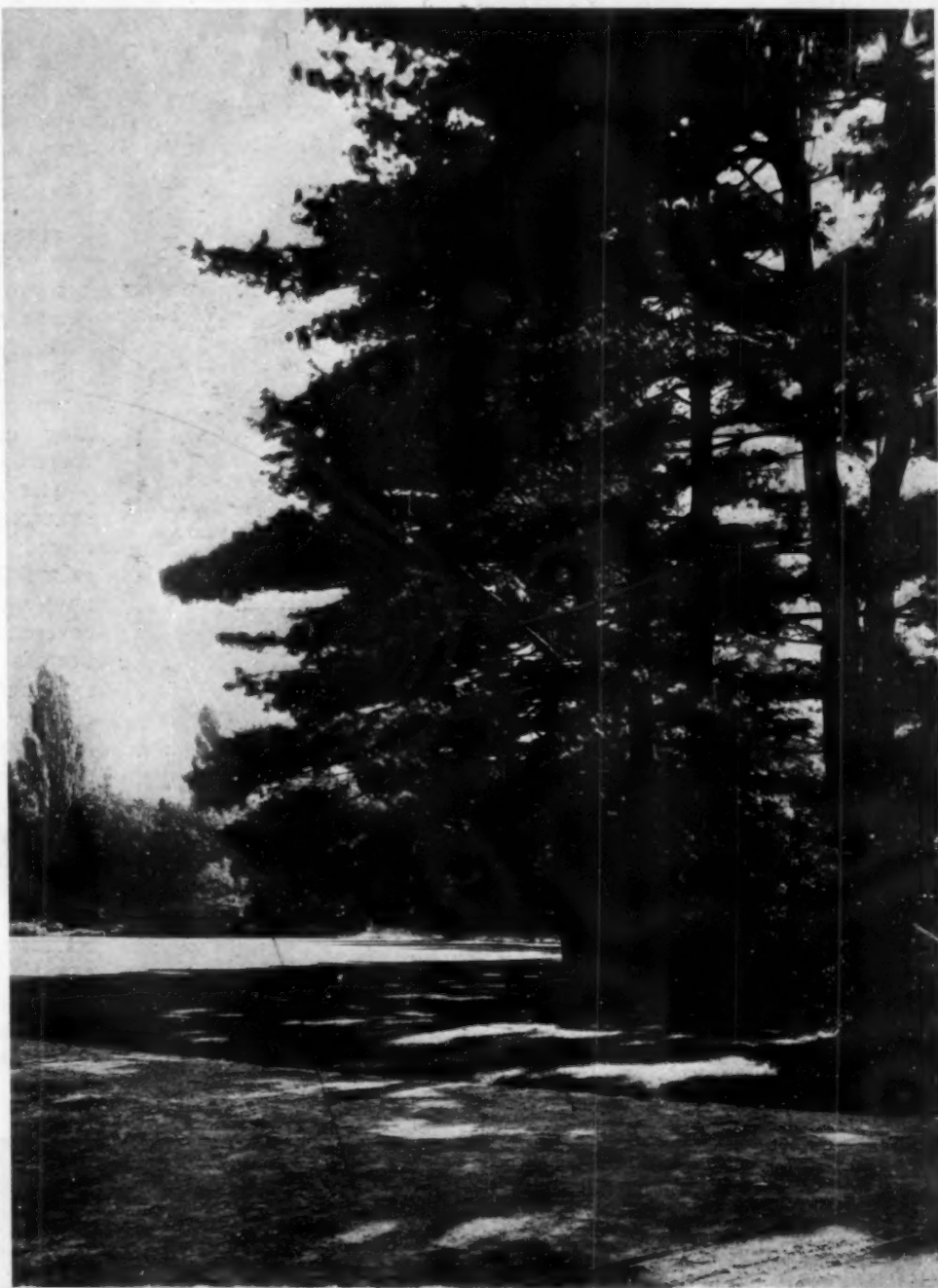
ever, is one not to be lightly undertaken and carelessly performed or the percentage of success will be very small. The density of our cedar, the amount of leafage and consequent transpiration seem so excessively disproportionate to its root system that transplanting this tree needs to be done with special regard to its peculiarities. It was thought to be a difficult and intractable tree because collectors dug up wild trees in a more or less haphazard manner and met with scant success. Now with proper appliances

one can go to the wild cedar groves and successfully remove trees of any age and height. It is strange that for years we seemed blind to the merit and varied uses of a tree so widely distributed unless it was contempt born of the fact of its commonness. All kinds of exotic evergreens have been tried in gardens for creating certain formal or architectural effects but the very best tree for this special work in American gardens is the red cedar. Its variable form too, gives it a wide range of usefulness. There are columnar types advisable for formal planting or to give a picturesque skyline and break up the flatness of other planting. Some types grow broad and dense and make a perfect screen planting. In every respect where it can be suitably planted the cedar is an important tree and nothing that we can import from other countries excels it in character and endurance.

*Pinus Strobus*, the white pine, is certainly the one best pine for gardens and grounds in the east-

ern states. It is also the largest of our evergreen trees, which should be borne in mind when planting it so that it may have room to develop and throw far and wide its spreading branches. It is a rapid grower too, but if allowed plenty of room will retain its lower branches for many years. It can if so desired be kept as a dense compact lawn specimen by taking off the tips of the young growing shoots in June, but a group or grove of white pines in free, unrestricted growth is a telling feature in all stages of its growth. Its long flexible branches and long silvery leaves combine to make it exceedingly graceful; a feature the more ap-

(Continued on page 127)



The white pine, the largest of our native evergreens, has an added attraction in that it grows well even in thin, shallow soils

# Making a Garden on a Hilltop

THE RECLAMATION OF A GARDEN NEGLECTED FOR TEN YEARS—THE FITTEST SURVIVORS—HOW OLD SPECIMENS WERE REVIVIFIED

BY FLORA LEWIS MARBLE

Photographs by the Author

WHEN a man has built a house his first duty to himself and his heirs is that he should plant trees; when the trees are planted, if he is the right sort of man, on his first holiday he will lay out a flower garden.

Rockgirt is a place built on a rocky hilltop, where what to plant and when to plant it becomes a serious study. When the property came into our keeping the trees were a magnificent monument to the builders' forethought, but we had to look twice to find the garden. A few uncared-for years had brought desolation. They always do. That is the pathos that strikes deep to the heart of everyone who loves a garden. I have always had the care of a little plot of ground in a town, and in idle moments I have wondered if I should go away and let the plant-battle wage unrestricted, which plants among them all would own the garden.

Here is a garden which the maker loved and cherished. He set it snugly in a hollow of the hill, open to the south sun shining across the meadow. He hauled loads of loamy dirt to make it fertile. He sheltered it by clumps of pine trees planted to the north, northeast and west. Southwest a projecting rise in the hill ascends to the house, from which place one can look down into the garden and from no other point

is it visible. As I have come to know the garden, its placing is its chief charm. To be perfect a garden must be solitary.

The first summer that we lived at Rockgirt I left the garden alone and watched it carefully, that I might answer this question of the survival of the fittest in the war of the flowers. I knew the garden was laid out nearly twenty-five years ago. I felt sure all the good old-fashioned flowers had grown there. It had been neglected for ten years. The question of what survived was sufficiently interesting to make me delay digging until everything growing there had had a chance to bloom.

The garden is fifty-five feet square. The paths were easily traced because the beds had been raised high above them, though now a thick sod of wild grasses covered everything. There had been a round center bed some eight feet in diameter with a path circling about. Eight beds, coming from the center one in a star shape, filled the remaining space. The paths had been about three feet wide. As is the case with many old English gardens, a shrub had been planted in the center of each bed. These were all alive, though a fire which swept across the meadow burned them so badly that many of them had to be cut back to the ground. The shrubs proved to be one white



The site of the hilltop garden as it looked after ten years of neglect



These were deutzias which were coaxed into bloom the first Spring



In the places where the garden joined the wood where the hepaticas grow we planted squills



The wood was our experiment station. Here we successfully sent the crocus back to nature





Wild asters were transplanted from the roadside to the edge of the meadow

snow ball, *viburnum opulus sterilis*; three varieties of spirea-blooming in May; a pink honeysuckle, *lonicera tatarica*; a fringe tree, *chionanthus virginicus*; a double deutzia, *deutzia crenata*, and a mock orange, *Philadelphus grandiflorus* — blooming in June.

About the base of the mock orange, which stood over twelve feet high, grew a tangled mass of Sweet William of all colors. By the end of the summer I knew that the Sweet William owned the place. Self-sown all these

years, it grew in thick mats defying even the wild grass. It had spread through the meadow and was growing along the wood road. Being a hardy perennial which seeds freely it had everything in its favor. A yellow day lily had thrived as well. It was holding undisputed possession of one bed, but its habits of seldom maturing seed forbade colonization. Besides these an occasional frail petunia bloomed here and there in the grass, and that was all.

Early the next Spring the man with the hoe was set to work in the garden. With a heavy grubbing hoe he removed huge clumps of sod, shaking the dirt from the roots before he put them into his wheel-barrow. These sods were drawn into the

meadow where they were piled to rot and be used again in the garden when they become good soil. This hand labor was a slow way to get the beds into shape, but ploughing was impossible without injuring the shrubs. It took one man ten days to clear the grass out of the paths and beds, and work the soil until it was mellow. He also dug about each bush and put manure into the ground at the roots. He collected the clumps of Sweet William and planted them in one solid bed and made a border about another bed. He was paid at the rate of \$1.75 a day, making the cost of reclaiming the garden only \$17.50.

At this time I took up the garden work. The man with the hoe has been called out to clean the paths every other week, which task has taken half a day each time. The planting and care of the beds I have done alone with a wheel hoe. I anticipated that this summer would be little but a battle with weedseeds in the soil, or grass roots that seemed to appear from nowhere. With this thought in mind hardy, sturdy growing plants were sown in rows far enough apart to allow of cultivation with the wheel hoe. Poppies, zinnias, marigolds, asters, heliotrope, flowering tobacco,

(Continued on page 125)



We hoped to naturalize the white boneset in the rich leaf mold of the woods



Sweet William had survived uncared for and soon ruled the place



A garden in the hollow of a hill with woods and meadows instead of a wall



Gladioli were set in trenches and cultivated as though they were potatoes

# Summer Ferns for Indoors

WHAT SPECIES AND VARIETIES BEAR TRANS-  
PLANTING — THE CARE AND TREATMENT  
NECESSARY FOR GROWTH INSIDE THE HOUSE

BY G. A. WOOLSON

Photos by H. H. Swift, M. D.



The most serviceable of summer ferns belong to the genus *Aspidium*. Of these, *A. spinulosum intermedium* is most satisfactory

THE fern lover who gathers a wild garden outside his door is sure to take a fraction of the woods inside his home for the summer months, that he may travel there in

spirit whenever he longs for sylvan retreats and tinkling brooks which he cannot reach. Aside from acknowledged beauty and grace, the only attributes visible to the lay mind, the restful charm of environment which ferns suggest is greater by far to the genuine nature lover. They are restful also to the eye. There is, however, a practical side to be considered regardless of the sentiment which the presence of ferns induces.

Comparatively few of our native ferns adapt themselves to indoor life, being physically unable to withstand the transition from the great out-doors to the dryer air and dewless nights inside. Therefore, intelligent selection of species is imperative for successful decorative efforts with these shy wildlings.

Among other facts demonstrated by long experience is the uselessness of potting immature specimens of the larger ferns; they are apt to become distorted in the half-light of shaded houses; therefore, it is better to wait until the fronds are strong enough to withstand the disturbance of transplanting and have assumed a normal pose. The reverse is true of certain delicate species. Longer service may be expected if fructification is not advanced.

Aside from the selection of serviceable species a knowledge of the manner of root-growth is necessary for successful transplanting either out-of-doors or in. It is worth while to sacrifice a few plants with this idea in view, that others may be taken from native haunts without retarding the growth of the entire plant or injury to the fronds already developed. Ferns from the genus *Aspidium* that grow from a central crown are often uprooted with the hand alone, others require some cutting. Ferns that spring from an underground branching rootstock that sends up but one frond in a place are likely to be disturbed unless a section of turf is carefully cut and lifted. To this class belong the *Phegopteris* and *Adiantum pedatum*.

Unsuccessful attempts to grow ferns indoors or out, after proper lifting, are often due to over-zealous efforts. The inexperienced culturist is sure to plant too deep. No arbitrary rules can be given, but nature's methods are safe to follow, and these she varies for dif-

ferent genera, so each species should be observed before planting.

The most serviceable summer ferns for indoor use belong to the genus *Aspidium*. Of these, *A. spinulosum var. intermedium* is by far the most satisfactory. It is easily uprooted, rarely wilts and thrives anywhere if fairly treated; it excels other species in its indifference to change of light. It is a lovely fern, delicately cut but of firm texture, but it is no small feat to get a large plant out of a wooded swamp unbroken. There is only one way: tuck the roots under one's arm, holding the fronds back with the elbow, and then go ahead no matter how thick the underbrush may be. Superb specimens may thus be secured in perfect condition.

The type of shield fern (*A. spinulosum*) is beautiful but requires stronger light, as it grows more in the open than the variety described. This is equally true of its more imposing var. *dilatatum*, which is big and plummy, very effective in the right place.

For second choice we have the maidenhair (*Adiantum pedatum*). Many people consider this the most beautiful of all known ferns, far exceeding that of *A. spinulosum var. intermedium*, but as they are of distinct types, comparisons should not be made. The beauty of the maidenhair is architectural, the most graceful thing in fern creation. The texture, although delicately membranous, is very elastic and therefore holds its freshness for a longer time than most ferns out of doors or in. If taken up properly it grows on with little interruption.

As an excellent foil for other ferns the Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) has no rival, deep green and glossy, too well known to need much comment. The endurance of this species depends largely upon whether the roots were disturbed in



The maidenhair, by many considered the most beautiful of ferns, grows steadily and holds its freshness for a long time



transplanting or in the advance of fructification. I never yet knew a matured specimen with heavily fruited tips to be of much service indoors, but young, sterile plants often remain in presentable condition for six or even eight months.

The narrow-leaved spleenwort (*Asplenium angustifolium*), a clear-cut, delicately made-up fern, combines well with the maiden-hair; there is nothing in the fern kingdom that looks so cool and

refreshing on a hot day as a mass of this choice species which we sometimes find growing at the base of a lofty cliff. It is worth while to try it without the cliff and it is warranted to reduce the mental temperature of over-heated callers who are responsive to nature's lightest touch.

Although the regal ostrich fern (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*) cannot be recommended for general house culture it is, under right conditions, a great success. Isolated specimens subjected to high winds outside or strong draughts indoors quickly present an untidy study in ferns.

If we wish to drape our walls *Cystopteris bulbifera*, the most filmy and graceful of native ferns, adapts itself to our purpose. It is equally beautiful in shaded ravines, in the wild garden, or spreading its long, lacy fronds against delicately tinted walls. This species, if taken up early in the season—May or June—will last the entire summer. The root growth is singularly light and requires but a little soil to sustain life. Fronds may die but others unroll to take their places.

Fern growth in the open is governed somewhat by environment, therefore it is comparatively an easy matter to select plants to fit the place assigned. Ferns hanging over a bank or growing over a log or other obstruction are often the right shape for bracket or mantel decoration. One-sided development is preferable always for a corner situation, while an upright symmetrical growth should be used only for a centerpiece of some kind.

Ferns which naturally grow in swampy lowlands resent stagnant water and sour soil, therefore good drainage is an important factor in summer fern culture. Broken crocks or other porous matter will answer in punctured flower-pots, but sphagnum or other waste moss should be used above this matter in all other receptacles, to take up the moisture that cannot be drained out without breaking the fern itself. Light porous soil only should be used; oftentimes enough is taken up with the ferns to sustain life itself for many months. To prevent too rapid evaporation and to give a neat finish mosses of various kinds may be pinned down over the soil. Over-watering is to be avoided. On still nights, where it is possible, potted ferns may be put out to freshen

(Continued on page 130)



The decorative possibilities of ferns are best seen when they are displayed in a glass dish lined with a sheet of moss



The Christmas fern, with its dark green and glossy fronds, makes an excellent foil for other ferns



The narrow-leaved spleenwort, a clear-cut delicately formed fern, brings the freshness of the woods with it



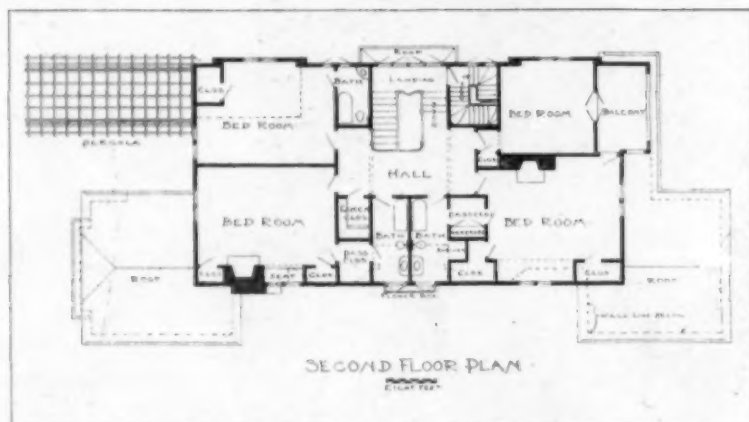
*Cystopteris bulbifera* is of excellent service in draping walls or in the shaded portions of the wild garden



The main entrance and service entrance are at the rear, giving to the southern exposure a long terrace commanding the view. All the main rooms of the first story are upon this side



The introduction of the front corner wings not only gives two important rooms where needed, but permits a particularly harmonious roofing scheme



Three of the four large bedrooms have adjoining baths, and the fourth has a sleeping-porch. Only the service stairway extends to the third floor rooms



Looking across the south-front from the billiard-room corner. The wide brick-paved path is equivalent to a second terrace



On the north side at the rear corner is a small covered piazza with a pergola adjoining. A plastered wall encloses the kitchen yard

THE HOME OF MR. H. D. COREY, NEWTON, MASS.

*Chapman & Frazer, architects*





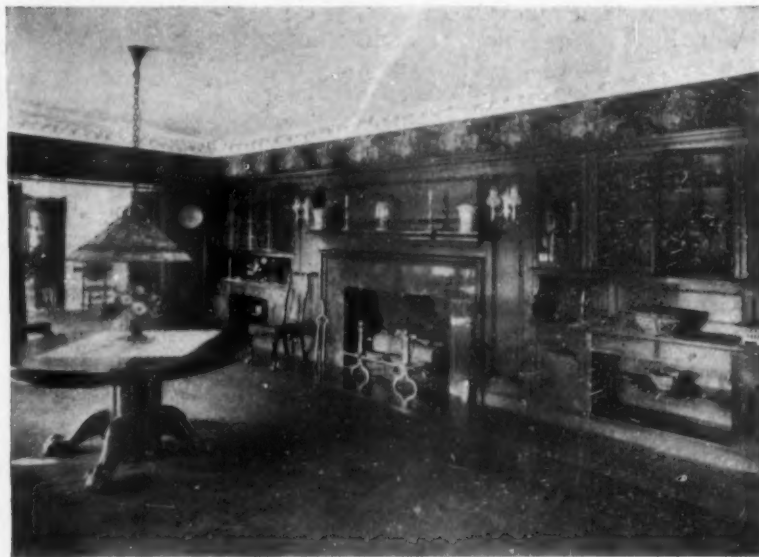
The central hall is of generous width and at the far end contains a coat closet on one side and wash-room on the other



Looking across the living-room. At the far corner of the room, on the right, are the glazed doors to the billiard-room



The glazed porch opening from the dining-room is symmetrical with the billiard-room opposite. Dark-stained lattice work covers the side walls



One whole side of the dining-room has been treated in an interesting way by building in two sideboards flanking the central fire-place



The bedrooms are particularly large, and two of them have fire-places. The closet doors have the full-length mirror panels



A corner of the northwest bedroom, which, like the others, has been decorated and furnished in accordance with Colonial ideas

THE HOME OF MR. H. D. COREY, NEWTON, MASS.

*Chapman & Frazer, architects*



The Editor will gladly answer queries pertaining to individual problems of interior decoration and furnishing. When an immediate reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

### Electric Helps

**P**ROTECTION from fire may be secured by purchasing one or more (according to the size of your house) of the electric thermostats, which cost fifty cents apiece. It is not difficult to connect them with an electric bell, and most householders can do so in a very short time. A number may be connected in such a manner that only one bell and battery will be needed. There are also adjustable ones, which may be set to operate at varying degrees of temperature, and which are very essential for anyone who has an incubator or greenhouse, as they will sound an alarm in case the temperature changes to a dangerous degree. They cost somewhat more than the fire alarm kind, because of this adjustable feature, but they often save the wages of the man who would be necessary merely for the warning which this apparatus gives.

It has been found best by the writer to specify a floor push button for the dining-room electric bell system instead of the "pear" push which is connected with flexible wires from the leg of the table to a socket in the floor, because with the flexible wire arrangement it is necessary to cut a hole in the rug or carpet with which the floor of the dining-room is covered. Do not allow such a style to be used. It is more expensive to start with, and there is no difficulty in using the other kind, which readily operates from a gentle foot pressure through the carpet or rug which covers it.

Another attachment can now be procured at a small cost which allows the street electricity to be used to ring all the electric bells in the house, thus dispensing with batteries which are so expensive and troublesome to maintain. These devices will soon pay for themselves.

### A Ten Cent Jardinière

**T**HOSE who must needs furnish on a small sum will do well to make pilgrimages to the five-and-ten-cent stores, for there treasures in the way of accessories for the home often may be found.

The jardinière shown in the illustration

was bought for ten cents. It is pleasing in appearance and practical in its usefulness. The color of the jardinière is not the terracotta of the ordinary flower pot, but a light pinkish buff that harmonizes effectively with the green of the trailing asparagus that fills it. The bowl is drained, by three little holes, into the saucer, so that any excess of water soon evaporates. When the jardinière was purchased there were no wires or chains by which to hang it, but



It is not always the most expensive that is the most serviceable. A jardinière which may be bought for ten cents

three holes had been bored in the earthenware for this purpose. A five-cent package of gold picture wire was used to suspend it. Had brass chains been used the effect might have been even more imposing.

Simple little dull green jardinières can also be bought for ten cents. These are not of the hanging variety, but are charming for use on a dining-room table when fern-filled.

Prospective purchasers at the five-and-ten-cent stores must bear in mind that the

greatest bargains are not kept regularly. However, those who will keep in close touch with the changing stock should be amply repaid for frequent visits by the treasures so often to be found.

### Some Suggestions for Old Jars

**A** RAID of tidiness amongst odd cupboards and top shelves is almost sure to result in a great collection of old bottles and jars. Of course a certain number of these will be wanted, and can be put aside for holding home-made preserves and wines. It is not unlikely, however, that there will still remain a surplus stock which requires to be disposed of in one way or another. Instead of consigning these at once to the dust bin, it is worth while to turn some of them at least to good account after the manner here described.

One does not readily become overstocked with flower holders, and though it may seem rather a far cry from a homely jam-pot to a vase, yet by the use of a simple process or two it is surprising what effective results can be evolved.

Of course it is not possible entirely to reconstruct the character of a jar or bottle or indeed to vary it to any great extent. For this reason the vessels chosen for treatment should be principally selected from those which have the best outlines. The articles being only roughly moulded, it will also be needful to see that they are free from flaws, either on the surface or in regularity of shape.

Stone jars may be colored or decorated in any style which pleases the taste of the individual who handles them. Brush work seems to be specially well adapted for carrying out simple designs and patterns. It may be quickly done and will give a good and clear impression, which will accord rather well with the severe lines of the article in question. It is necessary to remember that anything involved or elaborate would be quite out of place in this connection, and the patterns selected, whether floral or conventional, should be those which are plain and direct in appearance.

A good enamel, suitable to stand water, may be used for the purpose, and the soft, clear shades, such as are generally used for china decoration, can be readily secured.



Of course the flower holders will not require to be washed as frequently as cups and saucers, for instance, or the enamel might be covered with a coat of clear varnish. The brushes chosen should be good ones and well pointed. The enamel must not be used too thickly and should be very evenly mixed. A medium brush will be the most useful for general work, as it is not probable that the patterns will be of any great size. A small brush or two may be kept at hand for the finer details. Each stroke of the pattern must of course be done in one piece without lifting the brush. Some skill and a great amount of care will be required to successfully place the sections on the rounded and perhaps polished surface of the jar. The strokes need to be very cleanly made with a steady hand. In order to make quite certain of the twists and curves that will best show the outline of the pattern, it may first be tried over on a sheet of paper. If preferred, the principle points can be touched in with a pencil, though as a rule the work is done directly by eye with the brush only. Of course it is necessary before carrying out the pattern to ascertain exactly its best position on the jar, so that it may show to a good advantage. Some designs look well arranged round the base of the jar, thus leaving the remaining surface plain. Others may be effectively placed just below the curve of the neck. Sometimes a small all-over floral pattern will seem the most suitable, but much will depend on the shape of the jar. Possibly it may be thought worth while to paint the glazed background of the pot entirely in one shade. Then when the coat is dry, the pattern can be worked out in another or a lighter color. As a rule, however, the original cream or white looks very well as it is, especially if the color used for decoration is a soft china blue. On a rough, unpolished earthenware, blue gray or buff gives a nice contrast.

Small pots may be decorated for bedroom pin-holders, or made into dainty little corner vases for the table-centre. Any odd china lids may also be painted with a very dainty effect in shades of blue. The idea of these may be taken from old Dutch

tiles. Ginger or honey jars make pretty preserve pots for the breakfast table, and they may be painted in colors which harmonize with the flower vases or with the coffee service.

Glass bottles and jam pots may sometimes be varied in shape by the following method of treatment. For the purpose will be required some olive oil—the commonest kind will answer very well—and a slender iron bar which will yet be substantial enough to bear heating to a great degree. The bottles selected should be of thinnish glass, those with sloping shoulders being the easiest for manipulation. The one under consideration should be placed on a perfectly level surface, and filled to a height which must be judged by individual discretion. The iron bar should be placed in a hot fire. The result of the experiment will be that the glass will break away at exactly the highest point



A jam jar simply decorated with a conventionalized design that is suggestive of its contents

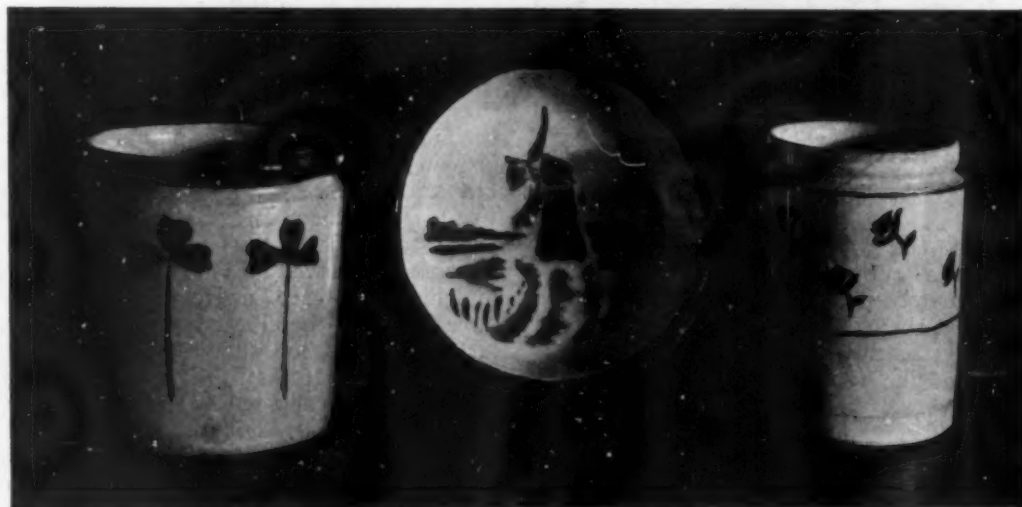


A bottle vase made by filling a bottle with oil and thrusting a hot iron into it

that is touched by the oil. Thus the finished shape of the vase will depend entirely on the filling. As soon as the iron has been brought to a red heat, it should be removed from the fire and at once gently lowered into the oil until the bottle cracks in the required place. If the rod is rather a short one it is a good plan to grasp it securely with a pair of pincers to avoid any possibility of burnt fingers. The reason for the breaking of the glass is that the heat brings the oil on the surface very quietly to the boil and the bottle, being unable to expand quickly enough, breaks all round at the point where the pressure is greatest. The edges will probably be rather sharp. To remedy this, stretch a piece of glass paper firmly over a block of wood, of a size that can be easily held in the hand, and rub the border of the glass till it is smooth and regular. If desired, the vase may be decorated with metallic sealing-wax, either gold, bronze or silver, carefully banded round the top. This in itself would of course dispense with the roughness of the edge, and it would give the vase an effective finish.

It may be mentioned that the hot oil makes a very unpleasant smell, and it is better to carry on the operation out-of-doors or in a room which can be shut off from the remainder of the house. In every other respect the process is an extremely simple one and can be easily carried out by anybody. The oil does not act very well after it has become all heated by several times of using, but it can soon be cooled down again by placing it, in the flask, in a pail of ice-water. If there are a number of bottles which it is required to shape, it is a good plan to use two flasks.

Useful picnic tumblers can be made from ordinary glass jam pots, only of course it is necessary to get the edges very smooth and rounded so that they may not be unpleasant to the lips. Certainly the glasses are inexpensive and breaking will not matter, which is always an advantage for the rough and tumble meals, when one is out camping.



Delftware or Dutch tile patterns are attractive when painted on small earthenware pots



Conducted by  
F. F. ROCKWELL

The Editor will be glad to answer subscriber's queries pertaining to individual problems connected with the garden and grounds. When a direct personal reply is desired please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope

## August

**A**UGUST, with its heat and dust and lazy days, invariably brings us to the annual temptation to let things slide. The first and most appreciated of the flowers have all gone by; fresh garden vegetables have become an old, old story; here and there weeds are getting the upper hand in the fight, but then the crops are about all grown; so "what's the use?"

Well, there's quite a lot of use. In the first place, fully half of the garden's good things, and more than half of the flower garden's beauty, for this year are still ahead of us. In the second place, it's time for us to be planning carefully our campaign for winter and for next spring.

## About the Grounds

**T**O begin with, then, there were one or two places we chanced to visit this summer that taught us some valuable lessons as to the use of trees and shrubbery. These were two or three comfortable little homes where the owners had neither greater natural advantages nor longer bank accounts than ours, but where the judicious use of a few evergreens and a clump or two of shrubbery had us outclassed as far as the general appearance of garden things went.

Plant evergreens now. Especially if the ground is fairly moist, plant them now. If it is very dry it may, of course, be advisable to wait until next spring; but in nine cases out of ten, this means that they will not be set out until next fall, if ever. There is not space here to describe the various spruces, hemlocks, pines, etc., available, at a price within reach of anyone, for beautifying the home grounds, but further information can be had on page 105 of this issue. I do wish to call attention to the fact that there are hundreds of small places upon which not a tree of these kinds is to be found, and where the expenditure of a few dollars would in the course of a few years, not only transform the appearance of the home, but add much to its market value. In planting such trees it is all important to give them a good start, and any extra care taken to make the ground fine and rich for two or three feet wide and deep where they are set, will be repaid

richly. If very dry, let several pails of water soak into the soil in the hole the day before planting. In any case, be sure to pack the earth in firmly about the roots, using a wooden rammer and the feet to do a thorough job.

Get a few catalogues—they are full of illustrations and good suggestions—and look into the tree business. You will never regret the time and money spent, for noth-



Pansies started in a coldframe will produce blossoms early in the spring that far surpass those grown later

ing else will give your property as permanent or as cumulative an improvement.

Then too, there is the matter of bulbs for next spring's blooming—it's time to be thinking of them. Isn't there a space in front of the veranda, or along the front walk, where you could use a few dozen to good effect? Twenty-five of a sort can usually be bought at the 100 rate, and the prices are very low.

There are two other beautiful and easily grown flowers which should be better

known—the Madonna lily and the Spanish iris—which should not be confused with either the popular German and Japanese iris, as it is very distinct. Both of these should be planted just as soon as you can get the bulbs, for it is important that they start growth this fall, in which they differ from most fall planted bulbs.

## In the Flower Garden

**N**OW is the time to plan next year's flower gardens. Do it while this year's objectionable features are still fresh in mind, and while new suggestions which you may have picked up here and there are still to be remembered. Get them down on paper. Make a complete and harmonious plan, instead of just sticking things in where there seems to be most room. Probably, to do this, you will have to move around some of the hardy things. Well, the shift will do them good, and incidentally a good many clumps can be separated into three or four, giving you next spring not only more flowers but better, for overcrowding always results in poor bloom. And then there are next year's perennials to be thought of; you can easily grow your own—and the advantage of doing this is that you can have several hundred just as well as a few dozen, which isn't the case when you buy them of a florist in the spring. Under "Coldframes" you will find a word more about this.

## Fruit

**I**T's time to get the new strawberry bed made. And while doing it, why not get a few dozen potted plants and try growing a few by the method described in HOUSE & GARDEN in "Grow Your Own Fruit." Set them in good rich soil, plant firmly so they will start at once, and *keep all runners pinched off*. Then with proper mulching and care, next spring you will have some of the finest berries you ever tasted. Grapes, too, should be looked after at this time. If they are not developing evenly it is probably because too many bunches have been left on the vines, and they should be thinned out. If only a few are grown, and if proper spraying has been neglected, results may be made certain by "bagging" the bunches with manila bags.



### In the Vegetable Garden

**I**N the vegetable garden, too, even in this hot, dull month, there are several things that should be attended to. First of all, care should be taken not to let those few weeds which have escaped the numerous hoeings and weedings remain unpulled. It's a big mistake to leave them a minute. They are not only maturing thousands of weed seeds for the succeeding season, but robbing the vegetables of needed moisture and food. Keep them cleared out, and if they have become so big that they cannot be pulled without doing damage, cut them off close to the ground. Purslane—that thick-leaved, watery-stemmed pest of midsummer—must be cleaned out as soon as it appears because it will mature seeds long before you suspect it of being ready to bloom. One plant, in rich soil, will grow as big as a bushel basket, but it ripens seeds when only a few inches long. It won't die: you must not only pull it but take it out of the garden.

Wherever there is room, late crops of spinach, rutabaga turnip, bush beans, early peas, radish or lettuce may still be sown. If your garden was carefully planned you will know ahead of time where all these are to go, and be prepared with seed of the proper varieties on hand. If not, be sure to make notes for next year's garden. It is time to tie up the first plants of endive for bleaching, and to begin to blanch or earth up the early celery.

### Two Specially Important Things

**T**HERE are two specially important things that must be done now. The first is to sow pansies for next spring's blooming. They can easily be wintered with very slight protection—some strains with none at all. The best way is to start them in a coldframe. They should be sown between July 10th and August 15th—before August being better. Make the soil as fine and mellow as you can: if dry, give it a good soaking the day before planting. Sow the seed thinly, and press evenly into the fresh soil. Cover with clean sand—not more than a quarter-inch at most, one-eighth is better. Then water thoroughly, being careful not to wash out any seeds, and cover up the frame. For five or six days it may be kept dark. As a precaution against the "damping off" fungus, dust on powdered sulphur over the sand, at the rate of one ounce to a 3 x 6-foot sash. No more water will be needed until the plants are above ground; but be sure to take off the dark covering as soon as they are up. As a means of precaution against heavy rains and too hot sun, cover the frame with two thicknesses of black cloth mosquito netting. The plants can be watered through this, and in bright hot weather should be given a shower every afternoon. In about six weeks they will be ready for transplanting, which should be done as soon as two complete leaves have developed. Set in very rich, mellow soil, six or eight inches apart each way. Keep clean, and before severe freezing sets

in cover with a few leaves and pine boughs, or if kept in the frame, cotton cloth, the object being not to keep them from freezing but from frequent thawing out and re-freezing. No work you can do this fall will pay you such magnificent dividends next spring, and April, May and June will furnish you a supply of gorgeous blossoms that will surpass the ordinary pansy as the chrysanthemum does an aster.

The second thing I referred to is the sowing, about August first, of Grand Rapids lettuce for growing in the frames or under glass, if you have a place. Start the plants as in early spring, only in very hot weather keep the seed-bed slightly shaded. Next month details of transplanting and care will be given.

### Coldframes

**H**OW about that coldframe that you neglected to build last fall, and didn't have time to put up this spring? Don't, for your own sake and pleasure, put it off longer. Do it yourself, or get it done, either way it will cost but a few dollars. Why not get it ready now, and have lettuce and radishes until Christmas, and everything ready for a hotbed for getting a six weeks' head start next month.

### American Spanish Pimientos

**O**NE of the best of the newer vegetable evolutions is a pimento which is adapted to the United States and which is prolific and hardy enough to be of use to the northern gardener. It masquerades under the name of tomato pepper, probably because it resembles a tomato in shape and color. It is the only member of the pepper family which is always sweet, the taste of which does not occasionally remind one of a pyrotechnic display.

The fruits spring from the axil of each branch, are round in shape, scarlet in color, so mild they may be eaten out of hand like an apple, mature in succession, ripen earlier than any other variety of the family and have the true pimento flavor.



American pimientos hardy enough for northern gardens and with the flavor of their Spanish prototypes



It is now time to plan for the spring blooming bulbs. They should be planted this fall to appear in season

These peppers are of extremely simple culture. The plants illustrated were transplanted to the garden about May 20th from seed sown in a hotbed about April 25th. The photograph was taken about September 24th.

The better plan, however, is to sow the seed in a greenhouse bench, botbed or shallow pans in the house about March 1st to 15th. Transplant to thumb pots when the second pair of leaves is well matured and harden off in the cold frame, transplanting to larger pots as necessary. They may be transferred to permanent quarters about May 15th, or any time after danger from frost is past. The one great secret of success being frequent, thorough but shallow cultivation, keeping all weeds down and maintaining a dry mulch.



# EDITORIAL



WE have for some time past felt the need of a place in the magazine for a more intimate form of expression than is possible in the articles and departmental notes. In these we can but direct toward the magazine's readers the stream of information, suggestion and, perhaps, inspiration that has its source in the minds of the leaders and pioneers in home making and garden craft. In view of the fact that a man looks to *HOUSE & GARDEN* for specific instructions as to when to set out bulbs, how severely to prune raspberry bushes or what to do against the attacks of the *curculio*, the articles and notes, necessarily, have been for the most part of a decidedly practical nature. In our hunger for planting information or suggestions upon the choice of hangings we are apt to lose sight of the broader side of home making—"we cannot see the forest for the trees." With the idea that a step back for a more comprehensive view of the subject as a whole cannot fail to be productive of good, we have set aside this page. In it we shall try to find space for an intimate discussion of some of the many interesting phases of home making in America.

## THE PROMISE OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

NOTHING could be more suitable as an opening subject than the encouraging prospect, everywhere apparent, of American architecture and interior decoration. Look back, if you will, but ten years, and recall the almost hopeless depths into which our national taste had sunk. Picture the stuffy, uncomfortable, depressing "parlor" of that day, with its lathe-product furniture, its sprawling design of gilt encrusted wall paper, its gaudily colored carpet, its hideous array of mantel ornaments and its rococo gilt picture frames that waged incessant warfare with their blatant background. Surely the picture is not overdrawn. Compare it with the home of today in country or suburbs. Could any prospect be more encouraging than this tremendous step forward?

## OUR DEBT TO ARCHITECTS

THERE have been many forces at work assisting in this renaissance—the material prosperity of the nation, the increased facility of travel abroad and the advance of our educational standards among them, but it seems to us that especial credit is due the architects of the past two generations in America. Early and late they have labored for better things in American art, usually in the face of a lamentable but nevertheless firmly established tradition, ignorance, and a national taste that was at its lowest ebb. To these men who, by reason of their education and reinvigorated taste, strove always for better things, greater credit must be given by reason of the fact that they chose not the easier path in their work. It is always easier to make a living by giving a man just what he wants in the shape of a house rather than to impress upon him the desirability of spending his money for something that as yet he is unable to appreciate. Yet, on the whole, that more difficult course is the one the architect has in recent years chosen, and is choosing today.

## AN INTERESTING EVOLUTION IN FURNITURE

THE betterment along the lines of interior decoration has followed the lead of our architecture and, particularly in the last four or five years, has made rapid strides towards the high levels that have been set in certain epochs of the past, when the pendulum of artistic appreciation had swung to a high point of

the arc. It is particularly interesting, and perhaps instructive as well, to glance back over the more or less distinct stages by which we have reached the point we now hold. As might naturally have been expected, the increasing efficiency of wood-working machinery led the generation or two before us into a veritable riot of turned forms, machine-pressed "carving" and jig-saw detail that had absolutely no excuse for being, excepting that it showed how marvelously versatile our machinery had become. Satiated to the point of rebellion with this sort of thing, it was once more the perfectly natural thing for the public to face about and seek relief in the products of hand craftsmanship—the furniture that proclaimed, vociferously at times, by exposed tenon and pin, neat mortising and the absence of all curved lines, carving and other forms of ornament, its escape from the thralldom of the machine. Though better than what had gone just before, the unnecessary weight and clumsiness of this so-called Mission furniture—and with it came obtrusively coarse hand-woven hangings and ornament founded on geometrical forms rather than on plant life—soon became wearisome. A gradual process of lightening and greater refinement soon began to make itself felt, the beauty of the curved line was again recognized and finally a feeling after suitable and restrained ornament has started to develop. Of course there have been other tendencies apparent in this evolution—our recognition of the beauty of wood and line in the furniture and architectural detail of our Colonial ancestors, the influence of the *art nouveau* that stirred Germany into an artistic revolution, and our increased familiarity with the spirit and letter of historic styles that have gone through their marked cycles of revolt, refinement, decadence and revolt again in France and England. An unprejudiced survey of the road over which we have come in the past decade, however, cannot but be encouraging. We have been sifting out the chaff and, in the main, have refrained from straying into side paths that would have led only to disaster.

The progress in furniture is but an index of the advance made in the past decade in other branches of interior decoration. Look, for instance, at the wealth of varied design and texture in the fabrics now obtainable for hangings or for furniture coverings—and these not alone in the more costly forms. Indeed, in the case of fabrics, excellence in design seems to be found, as it should be elsewhere, nearly as frequently among the inexpensive stuffs as in those of greater cost. Look, also, at our modern American pottery, the increasing use of simple brass receptacles, the prevailing higher standards in floor coverings, the notable improvement in wall-paper design—particularly along the line of restraint and better color. Is not all this a most pleasing prospect?

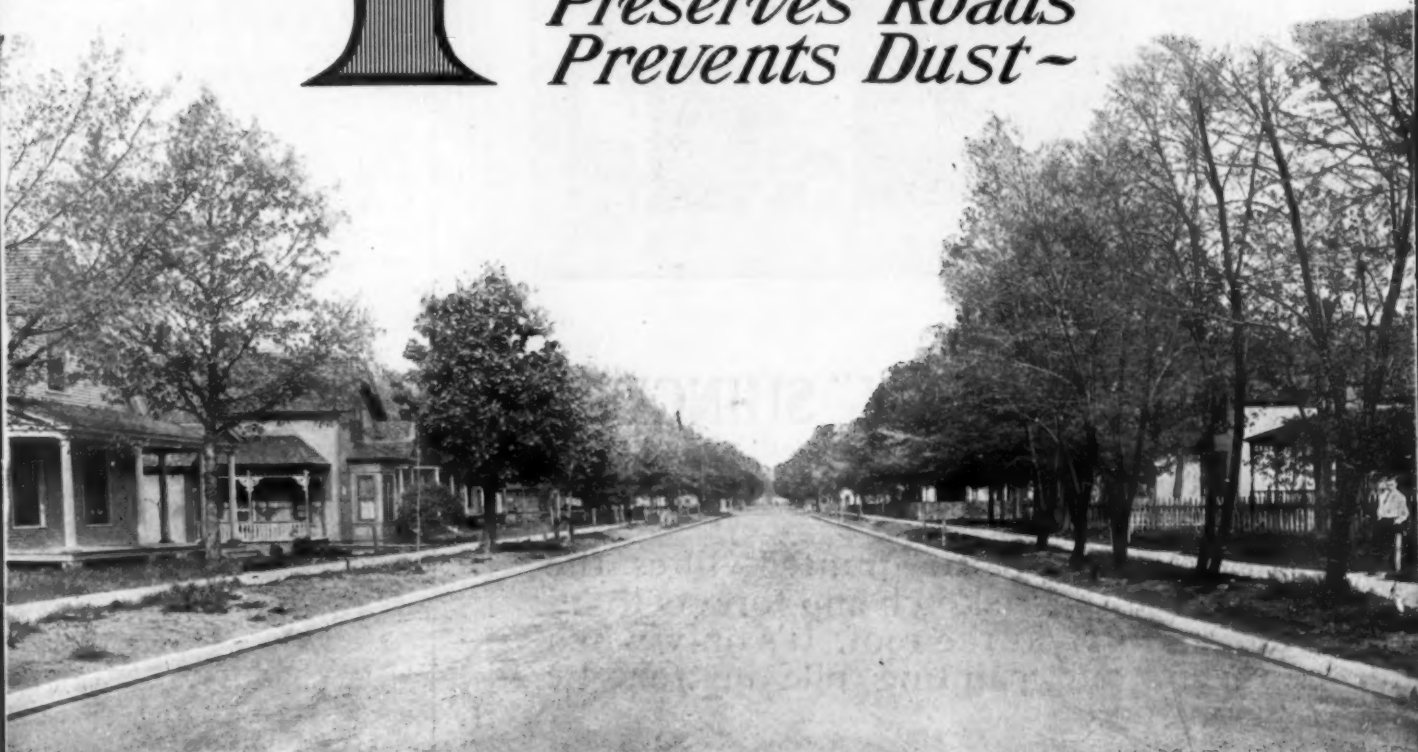
## AN AWAKENING TO THE JOYS OF GARDENING

OUR progress in gardening during the past decade has not been so marked as in architecture and interior decoration. Or perhaps it would be more nearly accurate to say that the advance, while as sure, has not been so apparent because of the fact that America as a nation has not yet reached a point where it is as much a national instinct to make a beautiful garden as it is to make a beautiful home. There is no need to reproach ourselves with this fact—just as there is no need to reproach a child because he can walk but cannot talk. We simply have not arrived at the gardening age, nationally. In England, as we all know, even the most humble laborer has his dooryard garden—he would as soon think of dispensing with it as with his cup of tea. The day when we, too, will have reached that stage is not yet in sight, but it is coming.



# Tarvia

*Preserves Roads  
Prevents Dust~*



Eighth Street, Traverse City, Mich., Constructed with Tarvia X.

## Tarvia In Traverse City

**T**HE problem of finding an inexpensive, clean, dustless paving for streets of small cities has been solved by the development of tarviated macadam. This differs from ordinary macadam in that the voids of the roadway are filled with a matrix of Tarvia, a tough waterproof coal tar product.

Tarviated macadam costs but little more than ordinary macadam, and costs no more in the end because the Tarvia treatment reduces maintenance expense. Its plasticity makes it exceedingly quiet. Automobile traffic does not damage the surface, but, in fact, makes it smoother.

Traverse City, Michigan, one of whose

streets is illustrated above, is one of the towns which has found tarviated macadam to be the best and most economical solution of the paving problem.

On Feb. 7, 1911, Mr. E. Wilhelm, The Mayor, wrote as follows:

"We have used Tarvia in paving a number of our streets with very satisfactory results. When properly laid, a smooth, elastic surface is produced, and I believe that it is equally as durable as some of the more expensive kinds."

Booklets regarding Tarvia will be sent free on request. Every property owner who suffers from the dust nuisance or from high road taxes, should know about this new type of roadway.

## BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis,  
Kansas City, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Seattle, London, Eng.





Asbestos "Century" Shingle Roofs. Five Model Cottages. Esmond Co., Inc., Enfield, R. I. Architects, Hilton & Jackson, Providence, R. I. P. Oscar Nordquist, Contractor, Providence, R. I.

## ASBESTOS "CENTURY" SHINGLES

*"The Roof that Outlives the Building"*

The average property owner gets bitten in selecting his roof.

He takes too much for granted—likes the looks of his architect's sketch and forgets to insist upon *durability* in the roof. It's only when bills for repairs and painting pile up that he realizes his mistake.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are the only roofing in the market that combine architectural beauty with *absolute and permanent protection to the building*.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are thin, tough and elastic shingles of *reinforced concrete*. They are the first and only practical light weight roofing ever made of this indestructible material.

They are proof against fire—against

weather—against time. They need no painting or repairs.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are adapted to all architectural styles. They come in many shapes, several sizes and *three colors*—Newport Gray (silver gray), Slate (blue black) and Indian Red.

It's worth your while to talk with a responsible roofer about Asbestos "Century" Shingles—or write us. Send for Booklet C, "Points on Roofing."

**The Keasbey & Mattison Company**

Factors

Ambler, Pennsylvania

## The Decorative Possibilities in Roofing

(Continued from page 89.)

direst mischief upon similar occasions.

Great flanking double stone chimneys at each gable-end of a Colonial house, as shown in the photograph, give an aspect of strength and solidity that is sure to please a taste for robust architecture. The whole house has an established look. The chimneys with the connecting curtain walls would prevent any suggestion of angularity even in a steeper roof and have almost the effect of battlements.

The third picture shows a felicitous arrangement of dormer windows where the lines and proportion of the roof are not disturbed by their introduction. The frames and casements are of such light construction and so unobtrusive that they do not destroy the balance, and we still have nearly the unbroken effect of an unpierced roof. Dormers unless judiciously managed can work confusion. A roof all full of dormers loses its dignity and calm and becomes restless. It is like an unduly inquisitive, pecky person whose argus-eyed curiosity is always on the watch in all directions to see what goes next. So many of the English cottage roofs owe their charm to their unbroken surface and treatment.

Attention should also be called to the placing of the chimneys which are so set as to break the sky-line agreeably. The proper placing of chimneys so as best to relieve the sky-line is a subject that cannot be too closely studied whether they be grouped or built at intervals.

The small house with the windows of the second floor bursting through the roof in a solid phalanx is a fairly successful piece of work. The effect of the one-and-a-half story house has been preserved and the windows of the second floor have been brought through the roof in such a way as to let you feel they are still a part of the roof. The gabled sky-line and irregularly placed chimneys of the English half-timbered house denote a steady normal growth, here a little and there a little, as the needs of each succeeding generation demanded. While the irregularity of the many additions breaks up the mass of the roof, it does not destroy its unity.

Who can resist the appeal of an old gambrel-roofed house? The old Dutch house in the picture with its well-proportioned gambrel, its steeper slope pierced by modest dormers and ending in a generous outcurved overhang forming a porch cover, and last but not least, its airy balustrade surmounting the ridge of the roof, offers an example worthy of sincere imitation. It is a type especially suitable for the small country or suburban house and offers itself readily to modification. The one great danger in planning a gambrel roof is the tendency to make it too small. It is perfectly true that a gambrel roof is much better suited to a small house than a large one, but for the size of the building all the roof surface possi-



### "Silver Lake A"

Braided Sash-Cord

(Name stamped on every foot)

Have your architect specify it in his plan. It won't cost you any more, but will save you loads of trouble. It is solid-braided of cotton, not waste; can't stretch and is non-inflammable. When the windows are being put in, or when you have to renew the other cord, look to see that Silver Lake A Sash-Cord is used. Silver Lake has been the accepted standard in U.S. Government braided cord specifications for 40 years.

**SILVER LAKE COMPANY**  
87 Chauncy St. Boston, Mass.

Makers of Silver Lake Solid-Braided Clothes Line



### ANTIQUE FURNITURE

Rare China, Pewter,  
Old Lamps, Andirons, Etc.

NO REPRODUCTIONS

**HENRY V. WEIL**

698 Lexington Avenue

Cor. 37th Street

New York



ble should be allowed. The balustrade does not belong particularly to this style but is found in many other instances, notably around square flat spaces on the tops of old hip-roofed houses, where it lends lightness and varies the sky-line.

The old Virginia house is an estimable member of a stately race. The hip-roof whose five narrow dormers avoid the effect of extreme width, is full of strength and virility and with the generous throated chimneys is expressive of the lavish hospitality and semi-feudal life that obtained there. Of the jerkin-head roof we need only say that it is not apt to be the source of much joy unless managed by very skillful hands. Before quitting the subject one must advert to an example of what not to emulate. The collection of houses, shown in an illustration, whose spasmodic sky-line and tortured angles present a variety of roofing materials, has no cohesion about it. The restless humpiness of the roof is simply suggestive of a conglomeration of several buildings—everywhere is absolutely meaningless diversity and breaking of lines. In this particular instance it has no further pretensions, but were unity aimed at instead of convenience, such construction would be impossible.

Ordinarily sky-line is not profoundly affected by the texture of the roof except in the case of thatch when unusual softness and flexibility are possible. Note the difference between the lines of the slate and thatch in the illustration. By an ingenious device of laying shingles with varying spaces exposed to the weather, and by furring most of the rafters and slightly dropping those at the ends of the gable, the effect of thatch can be approximated. Slates of graduated size and thickness and varying color are being extensively used with satisfactory results. Tiles of different kinds and all the old accustomed sorts of roofing materials offer almost endless possibilities of roof texture which deserve detailed consideration that must be given at some future time.

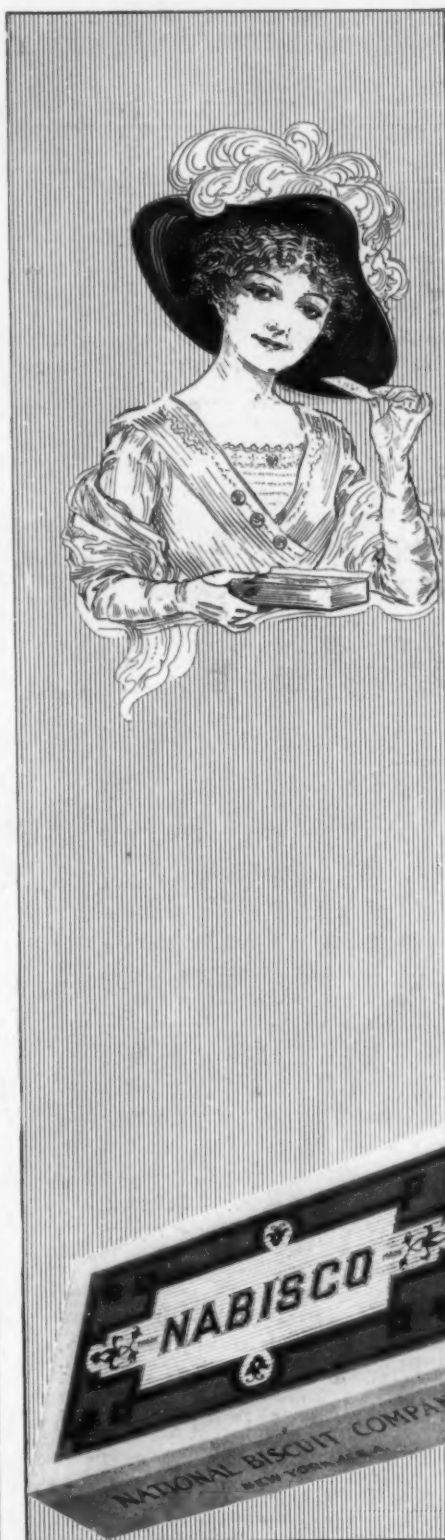


### The Trend of Modern Furniture

(Continued from page 95)

assemble them with this charming style in the living-room and dining-room; and the owner of Hepplewhite or straight-legged Chippendale, perhaps very restrainedly carved, may feel safe in bringing certain of these pieces to its companionship. Their employment as a style or as a type secures oneness of effect not to be gained by a miscellaneous use of eighteenth century pieces.

And we have here, it may be asserted, the key-note of future informal furnishing—when rooms will not be furnished helter-skelter, nor pictures hung hit or miss—the assembling in phase or style by types. Conglomerate furnishing was a revolt against the equipment of the parlor.



## NABISCO Sugar Wafers

The one confection that offers unalloyed sweetness without cloying the appetite—offering the fragile goodness so desirable in an after-dinner tidbit.

### Nabisco Sugar Wafers

are appropriate at all times and on all occasions. They are enjoyed by the little ones as well as grown-ups.

**In ten cent tins**

Also in twenty-five cent tins

**NATIONAL  
BISCUIT  
COMPANY**

### PLAN YOUR NEXT SPRING BULB DISPLAY NOW

#### Darwin Tulips for the Permanent Garden Our Specialty

There is no better subject for the PERMANENT GARDEN. Will last a lifetime; each year producing finer blooms.

#### OUR SPECIAL OFFER

One Each 25 Varieties (25 Bulbs) \$1.00

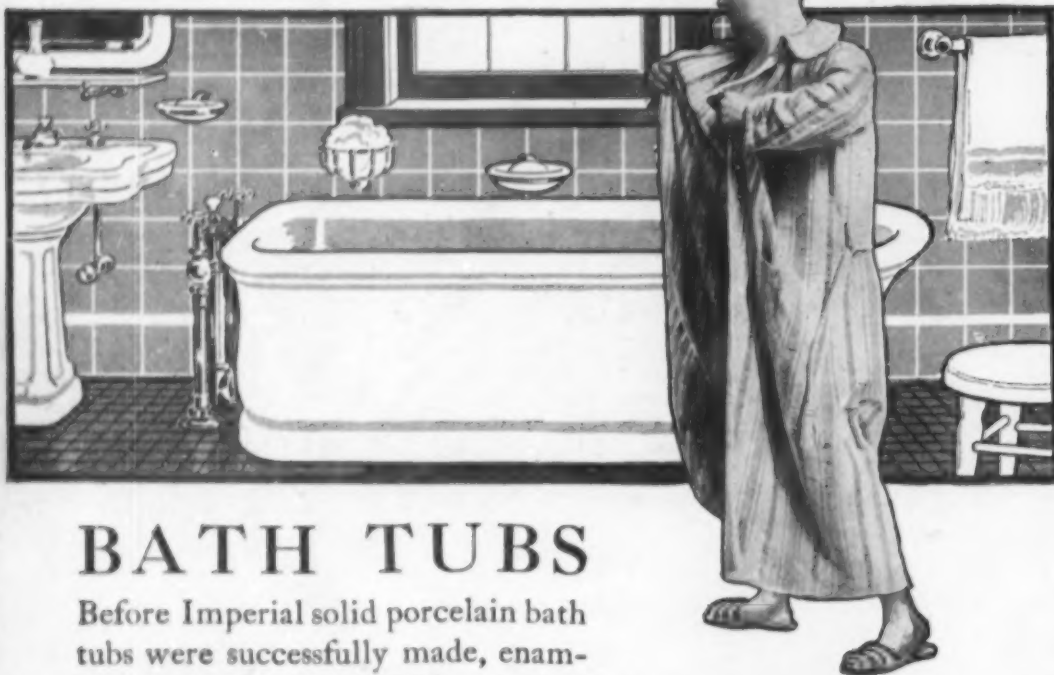
Catalog further describing these grand Tulips on request.

**STUMPP & WALTER CO.**  
Desk A 50 Barclay St., New York



In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

# MOTT'S PLUMBING



## BATH TUBS

Before Imperial solid porcelain bath tubs were successfully made, enameled iron was the generally accepted material. We make a complete line in both Imperial solid Porcelain and enameled iron. For the better class of work, however, Imperial solid Porcelain is undeniably superior for beauty, cleanliness and durability. Its hard, snow-white surface, fired in the kiln at a heat which would fuse metal, can be kept spotless by simply wiping with a cloth or sponge.

## MODERN PLUMBING

To get a more complete idea of the possibilities of bathroom equipment send for our booklet "Modern Plumbing". It gives description and prices of the latest types of fixtures in both Imperial Solid Porcelain, Vitreous Ware and Porcelain Enameled Iron. 24 illustrations show complete model bathrooms ranging in price from \$74 to \$3000. Sent on receipt of 4 cents to cover postage.

## THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS.

1831 EIGHTY YEARS OF SUPREMACY 1911  
FIFTH AVENUE AND SEVENTEENTH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY



TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU ARE GETTING GENUINE MOTT WARE, LOOK FOR THE MOTT LABEL ON EACH PIECE



### BRANCHES

Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Minneapolis, Washington, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, San Antonio, Atlanta, Seattle and Indianapolis.

CANADA: 83 Bleury St., Montreal

Comfort is the desideratum in these types. They are like sedate but good-natured persons, never in the way; they do not offend by too vigorous characteristics, yet maintain individuality and are far removed from the commonplace. We have here grace with strength, quaintness without queerness, sentiment with dignity, the distinction of the furniture of the olden days, the luxury of color in mahogany and coverings, the restfulness of the best upholstery, and all made practical. This is not specifically men's or women's furniture. Its various designs are calculated to accommodate many human forms. It is being used in the finest houses, the most intimate homes.

To the student of furniture it is an interesting evolution. To a gilt-crazed American it may be mighty plain furniture. To the home-lover and the housekeeper it is beautiful and economical, of a style that can never be "out of style."

Since nothing is new under the sun, why is it not credit enough to the American maker and designer, that, in addition to having admirably reproduced examples of the styles historic, they now, under the demand for simplicity and utility as well as beauty, evolve from the spirit of the past not lifeless adaptations, but specimens such as these?



## Fighting the Drought

(Continued from page 99)

is taken away from a square foot of surface in a few hours, try to imagine the amount lost upon even an eighth of an acre in a week of dry weather! And, unless you stop it, it will continue to rise from the depths of your garden and pass away invisibly into the air.

Fortunately, the way to stop it is simple and easy. From the day your garden is planted until you can't get between the rows, never let a crust form on the surface. That's the whole story. With iron rake and hoe and wheel-hoe keep the surface inch or two of soil finely pulverized. Especially just after every rain go over everything as soon as possible. Never mind if your garden is dry as ashes all the time; that is the way you want it, on the surface. And then, when your neighbor, obsessed with the foggy idea that the soil should not be stirred because it makes it dry out, is complaining about dry weather, you can scrape down with your fingers through the dust and take up a handful of good moist soil.

But times will come, in the driest seasons, when every precaution that has been taken will fail to hold the fort against the enemy. Day after day, week after week, you watch in vain for the black bank of storm clouds in the northwest, or hope for the heavy artillery of the heavens that foretells at least a temporary relief from the prolonged siege. Your water is giving out. Even if every possible drop has been

## Let Me Build a Fountain

according to your own plans or design and build one to fit your place.

We also have the Rose Bush Fountains (with or without electric illumination) the latest and most attractive garden novelty on the market.

Twenty-two years of experience in beautifying the finest estates has qualified me to beautify your place. Don't decide upon any type of fountain or garden ornament of any kind until you have seen our catalogue, which will be sent upon request.

A. S. JACOBSON

American Garden Beautifying Company,

Fountain erected by me at Duke's Park, Summerville, N. J.

430 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK



THE ROSE BUSH FOUNTAIN

300 SCHENCK AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



saved in the soil, growing plants have exhausted it. You must, after all, lose the battle, or irrigate.

Now, to the average mind that word irrigate means vast reservoirs costing millions of Uncle Sam's money, and miles of pipes and sluices and ditches and flood-gates—an undertaking of the titanic West. But it need not suggest these things. It means simply applying water to your plants in such quantity that it will be of some real use—the ordinary watering is frequently worse than useless; for unless enough water is applied to soak down into the soil, the results are a crusted, packed surface, and roots tempted up to the hot top soil. With their inexplicable instinct, they will turn toward food or moisture as surely as a sunflower follows the sun.

The principle of irrigating involves only three factors, and they may be of very simple solution. First, an adequate supply of water; second, a suitable means of transporting it; and lastly, some method of applying it properly.

Probably many of the readers of this magazine have city water, with enough force from their three-quarter-inch pipes to run a good stream through an inch hose. For them the problem is a very simple one—unless some day when perhaps a few dollars' worth of extra hose is left by the department store's wagon, there comes a short notice from headquarters stating that there is enough water left to last thirteen days more, and will every one please be careful.

There are, however, many houses in which the water supply comes through a small pipe from a well or spring, and while the supply is constant, the amount of water on hand at any one time is very limited. In such instances some method of storing up the water until a suitable quantity for irrigating is on hand, becomes necessary. Either an open tank, elevated at least several feet above the spot to be irrigated, or a compressed air tank will answer the purpose. Or if the water is in a large cistern, or deep well, a good pump will save the necessity of a storage tank, the water being applied to the soil directly from the supply pipe. It may be operated either by hand, or a gasoline engine or electric motor—the system, of course, depending upon the amount of water required and other circumstances.

The cost of the various items mentioned above is, of course, of interest to the persons investigating an irrigation system. A metal or wood tank will cost from \$15 up, according to size. A cheap and practical substitute may be had by uniting several barrels or hogsheads, which can be bought, without heads, for from 35 cents to \$1.50 apiece. Short pieces of iron or lead pipe inserted a few inches from the bottom are used to connect them. The iron pipes are made tight by means of washers and lock-nuts, and the lead pipes by being driven through into the barrels half an inch or so, and then reamed out and hammered down tight. In this way a tank of considerable



## Fire Fighting and Telephoning

Both Need Team Work, Modern Tools  
and an Ever Ready Plant, Everywhere

Twenty men with twenty buckets can put out a small fire if each man works by himself.

If twenty men form a line and pass the buckets from hand to hand, they can put out a larger fire. But the same twenty men on the brakes of a "hand tub" can force a continuous stream of water through a pipe so fast that the bucket brigade seems futile by comparison.

The modern firefighter has gone away beyond the "hand tub." Mechanics build a steam fire engine, miners dig coal to feed it, workmen build reservoirs and lay pipes so that each nozzleman and engineer is worth a score of the old-fashioned firefighters.

The big tasks of today require not only team work but also modern tools and a vast system of supply and distribution.

The Bell telephone system is an example of co-operation between 75,000 stockholders, 120,000 employees and six million subscribers.

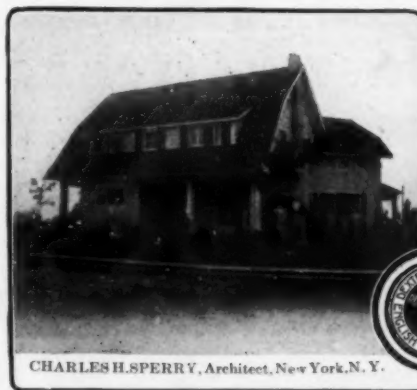
But to team work is added an up-to-date plant. Years of time and hundreds of millions of money have been put into the tools of the trade; into the building of a nation-wide network of lines; into the training of men and the working out of methods. The result is the Bell system of today—a union of men, money and machinery, to provide universal telephone service for ninety million people.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



CHARLES H. SPERRY, Architect, New York, N. Y.

#### Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stains

Bring out the grain of the wood and prolong its life. 50 per cent. cheaper and far more artistic than paint. The best possible finish for shingles, half timbering, clapboards, and all outside woodwork. Made of finest English ground colors, linseed oil and special Dexter preserving oils. Write for booklet and stained miniature shingles.

Dexter Brothers Co., 115 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

BRANCHES:

1133 Broadway, New York. 218 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Also Makers of PETRIFAX CEMENT COATING

AGENTS—F. H. McDonald, Grand Rapids; H. M. Hooker Co., Chicago; E. B. Totten, St. Louis; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; Sherman Kimball, San Francisco; Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu; and DEALERS.



Stain Paint  
Stain brings out the grain, gives a soft, velvety appearance. Paint hides the grain, spoils the natural surface of the wood.

# SARGENT

## Hardware

is the choice of experienced architects and builders who take into account every quality that building hardware should possess:

**Artistic Harmony**—Sargent Designs include distinctive styles in every school of architecture;

**Beauty of Finish**—obtained by most careful workmanship and use of fine metals;

**Wearing Quality**—insuring satisfactory wear at the vital points such as latches, hinges, window fastenings, etc., and saving repair bills.

**Safety**—Sargent Locks are famed for security.

Ask your architect to specify Sargent Hardware and aid you in selecting harmonious designs. The Sargent Book of Designs and Colonial Book will be sent free on request.

SARGENT & COMPANY  
142 Leonard St., New York



capacity can be made for a few dollars. The barrels should, however, be kept under cover, and never allowed to remain long empty, on account of shrinking and consequent leaking. Where a considerable amount of ground is to be wet, a power pump will be required. A good pump capable of throwing 800 gallons an hour against no pressure, can be bought for \$40. Small gasoline engines, of ample power for operating such a pump, cost from \$29.50 to \$75 or \$100 according to make. An electric motor will cost about \$75, but second-hand ones may often be had at low prices at receivers' sales, if one happens to be within reach of a large city. Iron pipe, suitable for water under low pressure, can be bought at from four to fifteen cents a foot, according to size, and whether it is second-hand or new.

The water may be applied either by an automatic sprinkler, a nozzle, or by flowing from the open hose, where there is not sufficient force to wash out the soil to an injurious degree. In large market gardens, overhead piping systems, so arranged that a regular rain may be turned on or off at will, are often used, but they would hardly pay for the home garden.

The water should be applied towards evening, or in cloudy weather; never in the bright sun if it can be helped. The most important thing is to have the ground thoroughly soaked. It is, of course, possible to overdo it, but one is not at all likely to. Water sufficient to cover the soil an inch deep—that is, equal to a one-inch rainfall—will not be too much when the ground is dry. One good soaking a week, or two for such moisture-loving plants as celery, cabbage, cauliflower, etc., will be sufficient in ordinary dry weather.

Do not, if you do use irrigation, forget the importance of moisture-conserving cultivation. Irrigation will not take the place of cultivation: it should be used as a supplement to it, not as a substitute for it.

Remember that with irrigation you gain control of the most uncertain and most important factor of outdoor gardening, the moisture supply. You can plant a smaller garden, and make it produce surer and bigger results.



### Getting Acquainted With the August Flowers and Shrubs

(Continued from page 92)  
with flowers six inches across.

**GOLD-BANDED LILY** (*Lilium auratum*), the showiest and largest of the true lilies. The flower is pale yellow with a golden centre band and crimson spots. Unfortunately the bulbs die out in a few years, but they are well worth renewing even at their comparatively high price.

**RED-HOT POKER PLANT** (*Kniphofia aloides*), a gorgeous plant bearing long, erect cones of scarlet and orange flowers, one hundred or more to its five-foot stalk.

## Plant for Immediate Effect

### Not for Future Generations

Start with the largest stock that can be secured. It takes over twenty years to grow such Trees and Shrubs as we offer.

We do the long waiting—thus enabling you to secure Trees and Shrubs that give an immediate effect. Price List Now Ready.

**ANDORRA NURSERIES** Box CHESTNUT HILL,  
H. PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor



You may meet it under the name *tritoma*.

#### SHRUBS

I have space for but a mere list of the shrubs you should find in bloom this month, with color of flowers:

BLADDER SENNA (*Coluta arborescens*), yellow.

BLUE SPIREA (*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*), lavender-blue.

DWARF HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus macrostachya*), whitish.

NEW JERSEY TEA (*Ceanothus Americanus*), white.

STAGHORN SUMACH (*Rhus typhina*), dense panicles of flowers, followed by attractive red fruit masses.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH (*Clethra alnifolia*), white fleecy flowers, spicy fragrance.

HARDY HYDRANGEA (*H. paniculata*, var. *grandiflora*), white, turning to pink.

ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus Syriacus*), pink, red and white.



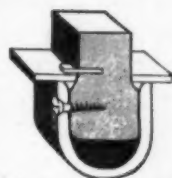
### Making a Garden on a Hilltop

(Continued from page 109)

pansies, parsley and even lettuce and a few tomato plants found their way into the beds. Two beds were bordered with gladioli. These were set in trenches ten inches deep and cultivated as if they were potatoes.

The mid-summer was perfectly dry. One month passed with only a single shower. Every week I went over the garden with the wheel hoe. The dust would fly under the blade and the work took on the character of sub-soil farming. Thanks to the deep preparation of the soil that the grass roots had made necessary, and the constant working of its surface, the garden grew in spite of dry weather, and we had flowers and salads from it all summer. The gladioli were especially fine, much better than I have grown from the same stock when I have planted them less deep and watered them. They grew very tall, and stood erect without stakes. The flowers were large and perfect.

When a square garden is set down beside a meadow with pine trees on one side, a hillside jutting with rocks and covered with daisies on another, and blue mountains stretching thirty miles away on every side, the masses of flowers must be larger and the colors more pronounced than those of the garden with a wall about it, or one that breathes the air of a city or town. This garden could never have a wall: its charm is its own, that of being able to look past the gay posies to a blue mountain background, but the step between meadow and garden seemed at first difficult to make. However, this is what has been done. A path three feet wide goes all about the outside of the beds. Beyond this, on the south, berry and currant bushes have been set in rows. All the large stones have been piled by the path that skirts the rocky hillside, and clematis



This is the U-Bar  
The Bar that makes  
U-Bar Greenhouses  
The Famous Green-  
houses they are.

YES, buy one—you intend having one some day, so whatever is the use of putting it off year after year and missing the hundred and one pleasures it makes possible. Why not do a little scheming and if necessary cut something else out so you can bring the greenhouse in? For nine solid months your greenhouse garden can be in bloom. Your out-doors garden will be supplied from it with good stocky ready-to-bloom plants that will mean at least a month's advance. But what is the use of dwelling on a greenhouse's advantages? Everybody knows how indispensable they are nowadays.

However, before you build make sure of the right construction. There are certain logical reasons why the U-Bar should have your most careful consideration—after that, make your decision. Send for our catalog, or send for us—or both.



One of the indispensable uses of a greenhouse is for the protection and keeping fresh and healthy of such ornamental plants as are used about the stoop and grounds in summer.

## U-BAR GREENHOUSES

### PIERSON U-BAR CO

ONE MADISON AVE. NEW YORK  
CANADIAN OFFICE, 10 PHILLIPS PLACE, MONTREAL

# "Standard"

## GUARANTEED PLUMBING FIXTURES



**S**ANITATION in the modern home should not stop at efficiency alone. Artistic appearance is an important consideration.

The pleasing designs of "Standard" lavatories aid greatly in the making of the bathroom beautiful.

The high reputation and increasing demand for "Standard" guaranteed plumbing fixtures have led to widespread substitution of inferior goods. Be sure, therefore, that you specify "Standard" fixtures, *not verbally, but in writing*, and make certain that they are installed.

Genuine "Standard" fixtures for the Home and for Schools, Office Buildings, Public Institutions, etc., are identified by the Green and Gold Label, with the exception of baths bearing the Red and Black Label which, while of the first quality of manufacture, have a slightly thinner enameled, and thus meet the requirements of those who demand "Standard" quality at less expense. All "Standard" fixtures with care will last a lifetime. And, no fixture is genuine unless it bears the guarantee label.

Send for a copy of our beautiful catalog "Modern Bathrooms." It will prove of invaluable assistance in the planning of your bathroom, kitchen or laundry. Many model rooms are illustrated, costing from \$78 to \$600. This valuable book is sent for 6 cents postage.

### Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

Dept. 40

PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York.....35 W. 31st Street  
Chicago.....415 Ashland Block  
Philadelphia.....1128 Walnut Street  
Toronto, Can.....39 Richmond St., E.  
Pittsburgh.....949 Penn Avenue  
St. Louis.....100 N. Fourth Street

Nashville.....315 Tenth Avenue, So.  
New Orleans, Baronne and St. Joseph Sts.  
Montreal, Can.....215 Coristine Bldg.  
Boston.....John Hancock Bldg.  
Louisville.....319-23 W. Main Street  
Cleveland.....648 Huron Road, S. E.

London.....53 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.  
Houston, Tex., Preston and Smith Streets  
San Francisco, Metropolis Bank Building  
Washington, D. C.....Southern Bldg.  
Toledo, Ohio.....311 Erie Street

(*paniculata*) planted where it can grow over them. Goldenrod, wild asters, evening primroses, wild lilies and wild flowering shrubs are being massed along the other two sides of this outer path to further restrict and frame the garden setting.

The garden is reclaimed now, and from this time on it can receive as many and choice varieties of hardy flowering plants as my pocketbook can afford.

Just here let me mention one of the chief advantages of growing flowers on a hilltop. The frost comes several weeks later than it does in the valley. Long after the fall flowers in the low gardens are dead and gone ours are blooming merrily. In the winter the hilltop is several degrees warmer than the valley. Last winter on the coldest night the Rockgirt thermometer registered only eight below zero, while in the village in the valley and even just at the foot of our hill the thermometers went down to twenty-two degrees below zero. Such a difference renders it possible to winter roses on the hill which cannot stand the damper cold of the valley, and this has been done successfully by a hilltop neighbor of ours. Of course, this works the other way in spring. The flowers in the valley are in bloom first if left to themselves, but our garden, being sheltered from wind and open to all the sunshine, is only about a week later.

A garden, to me, is a place apart, a place where I can go to be alone. It is my first necessity after I have a roof to cover me; my next is to have flowers about the house, sociable flowers that can make merry with my friends. For this purpose the sturdy, ever-blooming, more or less conventional geraniums always appeal to me. Shortly after we took Rockgirt, I invested five dollars in choice varieties of ivy and rose geraniums of shades of pink. In winter they are kept in the sun-parlor and in window nooks. They are slipped once a year, the young plants are started in sand, repotted and used for outdoor decoration in summer. So the stock continually increases.

I wanted flower beds close to the house walls, but this was found to be impossible as the house stands literally on a rock with only a few inches of dirt to cover it. When a workman digs a hole he uses dynamite. This seemed a ludicrous way to plant geraniums, so I put them in five large porch boxes hung between each post to a plain porch railing. With much persuasion and top dressing, common woodbine has been induced to grow about the porch posts. By means of the railing, the boxes and vines, a dreary, bare porch that we found at Rockgirt has been converted into a cheerful out-of-door living room at little cost. Each spring white heliotrope and petunia plants are started indoors to put in the boxes with the pink geraniums. The white and pink flower clusters are charming between the green hanging vines. In the winter evergreens are planted in the boxes and form a great shelter from the flying snow.

From the first the woods had received

### Better Lawns, Flowers and Vegetables with Wizard Brand Pulverized Sheep Manure

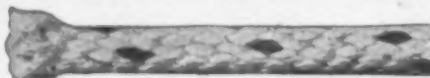
Wonderful results quickly. No weeds or foreign grasses. Economical and convenient to use. Unequalled for lawn, flowers, trees, shrubs, fruit, meadows and grain fields. per bbl. freight prepaid east of Missouri River. Cash with order. Ask for quantity prices. Write for copy of booklet "Lawn and Garden." Given valuable pointers.

**\$4.00**

THE PULVERIZED MANURE COMPANY  
28 Union Stock Yards Chicago  
Wizard Brand is handled by first class seedsmen



### SAMSON SPOT CORD



For Sash Cord. Will outwear common roughly braided cord or metallic devices many times over. The smooth, even braid minimizes abrasion and prolongs wear.

For Clothes Line. Will not kink, stretch or ravel, or stain the clothes, and is guaranteed to last at least five years even when permanently exposed to the weather. Look for our trade-mark, the Spots on the Cord.

Send for samples. Carried by all leading dealers.  
SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS, BOSTON, MASS.



It  
Can't  
Be  
Heard



It is impossible to hear the flushing of a

**SIWELCLO**

Noiseless Syphon Jet

**CLOSET**

outside of its immediate environment

If you insist that your plumber install a Siwelclo you will be forever free from the embarrassing nuisance of the old-style noisy closet.



Look for this Trade Mark

May we send you Booklet 981 T, giving full information?

**THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO.**

Trenton, N. J., U. S. A.

The Largest Manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in U. S.

## IRON AND WIRE FENCES

Fences of all descriptions for City and Suburban Homes. Write today for our Loose Leaf Catalog, stating briefly your requirements.

Fence Department

**AMERICAN WIRE FORM CO.**

100 Church Street

NEW YORK CITY



Opens with the Foot

### THREE THINGS YOU NEED

**FIRST:** The only Sanitary method of caring for garbage, deep in the ground in heavy galvanized bucket with ball. Odorless, proof against rats, cats and dogs, or the smaller death dealing pest, the house-fly. Health demands it.



**UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER  
UNDERFLOOR REFUSE RECEIVER  
UNDERGROUND EARTH CLOSET**

**SECOND:** This clean, convenient way of disposing of kitchen ashes, cellar and yard refuse, does away with the ash or dirt barrel nuisance. Stores your oily waste and sweepings. Fireproof, flush with garage floor.



**THIRD:** It supplies a safe and sanitary method to keep your water supply safe from pollution. It prevents the danger from the house or typhoid fly, around camp or farm, disseminating its poisonous germs to your family. Sold direct. Send for circulars on each. Nine years in practical use. It pays to look us up.

**C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.**  
20 FATTAR Street, Lynn, Mass.

A Camp Necessity

their share of attention. The wood road winding through thirty acres, up hill and down, had become the exercise ground for the hill colony. It is understood among our friends that no ferns or flowers growing within sight of the road shall be picked, and all our efforts have been to make the roadside attractive. The first year I studied its natural advantages. The upper road, where the extended view is to be had, is too high and dry to harbor spring flowers, with the exception of the columbine which grows there in quantities, so seeds of wild aster and goldenrod were scattered along the paths. On part of the steep hillside below the path, masses of white boneset flourished; this blooms in September. As the road winds down the hill it comes to "hepatica land." Here anemones, hepaticas and many varieties of violets and ferns are growing.

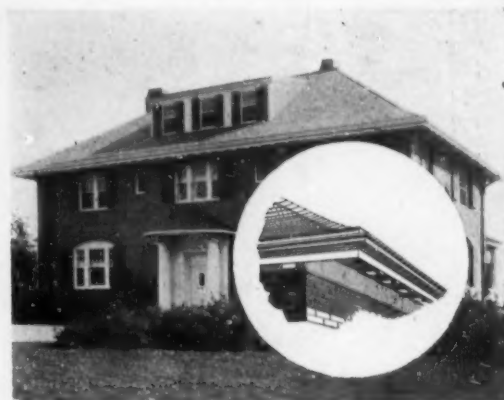
The smell of rich brown leaf mold in early spring is full of promise. It has tempted us to make the woods an experimental station where every seed and plant that can be spared from the town garden is tucked in hopes that it may naturalize. I have discovered that almost any spring flowering plant will thrive in the woods. Mid-summer garden plants often find the woods too shady after the leaves are out, but clematis likes it, and pansies will self-sow. The California bulbs that can be purchased at moderate cost are a novelty in our eastern woodland, and most attractive. California adder's tongue, dog's-tooth violets (*erythroniums*) grow nearly a foot high, with several flowers on a stalk. The different varieties are white, pink, purple and yellow. They will grow in any spot where our native varieties grow. The *brodiae candida*, a charming light-blue flower has done so well in the wild that I am tempted to try every other early California bulb. *Nemophila maculata*, a small creeping plant with white spotted flowers, and the orange-colored California poppies are two annuals that self-sow each year and bloom for a good part of the summer. Many of our own spring flowering bulbs like the woods. Crocus and squills will do well, I believe, in any place where hepaticas grow. I have grown them both from seed in the woods. It takes three years to mature a flowering bulb from seed. A quantity of immature bulbs of poet narcissus were moved from the garden to the woods and have grown and flowered there. Indeed, whenever a bulb blossoms and matures seed in the town garden, I sow the seed in the woods. In this way time will make the wood road a joy to those who travel it.



## The Four Best Evergreens

(Continued from page 107)

parent because pines generally are characterized by stiffness and rigidity. One special merit of the white pine is that it can be established and will grow healthily and



## Put Hitchings Indestructible Gutters

### On Your House

THEY are made of cast iron in two styles. One forms part of the cornice moulding, the other is the regular half round hanging shape. These gutters will not rust out. Outlast even copper gutters. Not affected by salt air or acid conditions. Easy to put up—no soldering necessary. Joints are leak tight and stay tight. Made for all styles of roofs, no matter how many angles and turns. These gutters are the same kind that are used so extensively in England. Many have been in use there over a hundred years. To show you their exact size, shape and thickness, we will send you, at our expense, short lengths of both the moulded face and half round gutters, along with a circular giving complete information.

Write for these samples and circular.



This is the moulded face style. It is made in lengths of 6 feet and is 5 inches wide and 3 deep.

## Hitchings & Co.,

Write to our General Office

Spring Street Elizabeth, N. J.

Write for the

**Connoisseur Book** ON CUT GLASS  
TUTHILL CUT GLASS CO.  
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

**PROTECT** Your floors and floor coverings from injury. Also beautify your furniture by using Glass Onward Sliding Furniture and Piano Shoes in place of casters. Made in 110 styles and sizes. If your dealer will not supply you Write us—Onward Mfg. Co. Menasha, Wisconsin, U. S. A. Canadian Factory, Berlin, Ont.



**NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO. LTD**  
**ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS**  
**INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING.**

**IT IS THE BEST FLOOR MADE  
 FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
 THEATRES AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES, BEING SANITARY,  
 NON-SLIPPERY, SOFT AND COMFORTABLE TO THE TREAD,  
 BEAUTIFUL IN COLORS AND DESIGNS AND DURABLE.**

New York, N. Y., 91-93 Chambers Street  
 Chicago, Ill., 150 Lake Street  
 Philadelphia, Pa., 118-120 North 8th Street  
 San Francisco, Calif., 189-191 First Street  
 Indianapolis, Ind., 207-209 S. Meridian St.  
 London, England, 13-15 Southampton Row  
 Spokane, Wash., 168 South Lincoln Street

Pittsburg, Pa., 933-935 Liberty Avenue  
 St. Louis, Mo., 218-220 Chestnut Street  
 Portland, Ore., 40 First Street  
 Boston, Mass., 232 Summer Street

**RENEW YOUR LAWN NOW**  
**KALAKA**  
 Have a fine lawn by sowing KALAKA, the Wizard Lawn Producer. Comes up like magic. All it needs is soil-moisture. Ideal for new lawns, terraces or to renew old areas. Grass seed and strong concentrated animal manure. Results quick, sure. Cheaper, goes further than ordinary seed. Try it. 5-lb bag for \$1.00, express prepaid East of Mississippi River. Write for free booklet, "How to Make a Lawn,"—it's full of interesting hints.  
 The Kalaka Co., 816 Exchange Ave., Chicago

**Don't Kill all the grass**  
 on your lawn, but kill each husky weed with a Deadly Dandelion Pill applied with a "Jabstick." No back-ache. 500 Pills and "Jabstick" prepaid \$1.00  
 Money back if you are not satisfied.  
**WILLIAM A. SPINKS & CO.,**  
 362 West Erie Street Chicago.

**WHEN IN BOSTON STAY AT THE  
 COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL**  
 HUNTINGTON AVE., EXETER AND BLAGDEN STS.  
 A high-class, modern house, intelligent service, moderate prices, pleasant rooms, superior cuisine. Long distance telephone in every room.  
 Ladies traveling alone are assured of courteous attention.  
**AMOS H. WHIPPLE, PROPRIETOR.**



## Have Hitchings Build You a Greenhouse

These greenhouses of ours are regular joy spots that will give you flowers and vegetables all the way around the calendar. Their "up keep" is almost nil compared with an automobile.

And by the way, if you have an automobile, then just attach a greenhouse to the garage and the heating for one will take care of both—a happy thought.

Send for our catalog—we have houses from \$250 up.

**Hitchings & Company,** Write to our General Offices, ELIZABETH, N. J., or Call at our New York Office, 1170 BROADWAY.

fast, in thin, shallow soils overlying sand and gravel conditions that would mean failure to other evergreens. As a permanent screen tree to shut out an undesirable view this pine, thickly planted, will soon grow up and accomplish the desire.

There are other Western evergreens from the Rocky Mountains destined to fill an important place in our gardens, but the four here enumerated are the essential ones for bold, free planting and good permanent effects.



## Gathering and Storing Kitchen Herbs

TO those who devote a portion of the garden to culinary herbs, their gathering and preservation for use during those months when the taste requires a stimulus is an important consideration.

Thyme, savory, parsley, sage and sweet marjoram lend agreeable flavors to winter roasts and stews.

Herbs should be gathered just before they flower, as leaf and stem are then in their best flavor.

Where the herb garden is in a permanent location such herbs as basil, marjoram, savory, sage and thyme are ready for picking in July. If grown from spring-sown seed, however, they cannot be gathered before September.

The work should be done on a dry day. Gather the herbs by breaking off the



The herbs should be spread upon a wire rack and dried; the leaves are then picked off, ground, and stored away in cans

branches of the plants to a length of five inches. Cleanse them from dust by rinsing them in cold water.

There are two methods of drying. One is to do the work rapidly over a hot fire; the other is a gradual process in the sunshine with a gentle air stirring. There is something pleasantly suggestive in the thought of herbs dried in the soft summer air, but it is sentiment, nothing more. In reality they borrow nothing from the scented breeze. Sun and wind have served their purpose during growth. The better process is that of quick drying. To accomplish this they may be bunched and suspended over the stove, or spread upon a frame of coarse-meshed wire when the



fire is hot and there is no steam, as on baking day. A moderate oven serves the purpose well if the door is left open and the herbs spread upon a wire rack or frame permitting circulation of the air.

When brittle-dry the leaves are picked off and stored in covered bottles or cans. If so desired, it is an easy matter to pulverize them. Lay the leaves upon a pastry board and roll them fine. Sift them through a flour sifter.

Herb powders which blend the flavors of several herbs are convenient accessories to the kitchen stores; for instance, those herbs which are combined into kitchen bouquets, favored by cooks, may be pulverized in this way and mixed in the desired proportions which individual taste determines.

An agreeable blend for flavoring soups or stews consists of one part sweet marjoram, one part thyme, one part winter savory and two parts parsley.



### Bringing Wild Flowers Into the Garden

(Continued from page 97)

impossible to find them at any other time than when in blossom. Those which have been named are only a few of the many which can be cultivated in the garden. A walk through the woods cannot fail to reveal many which are equally as deserving as those to which attention has been called.

### The Garden of the Small Space

NO one need be deterred from raising a few green vegetables by lack of space. Many things can be grown on a limited amount of ground. The experience of one of my friends proves my assertions.

She lived in a house with but a small plot of ground around it. One morning in the spring when she returned from market with six sturdy tomato plants, the rest of the family laughed at her purchase. In no way discouraged at their jokes at her expense, she planted the tomato vines close up to the back of the house where they could be trained up the wall. They responded lustily to her care, and soon covered it with green vines and leaves. She kept an account and found she had gathered one hundred ripe tomatoes. Some of them were rather small, to be sure, but large enough to count. Besides, she gathered nearly a bushel of green tomatoes in the late fall. She kept the frost from injuring the vines by means of a protection hung in front of her vines at night.

Her success so encouraged her that, this year she has tried more experiments. She planted lettuce at the foot of her tomato vines. By sowing the lettuce seed at intervals of time, she has had a succession of crisp, tender leaves all the season for salads.

Furthermore, she trained some cucum-



## HICKS EVERGREENS

THE BEFORE AND AFTER EFFECT OF PLANTING THEM

A stable, for instance, may be ever so well built and finely kept—still it is a stable, and being such, should be screened from view. The illustration below shows one, before it was screened and after our pines and cedars were used. The lines of the buildings being rather attractive, the planting was done in such a way that the roof lines were not obliterated.

Haven't you some such problem that you want solved at once, and overcome a wait of years for trees to grow up? Our evergreens of all sizes will do it for you. We will do the planning and planting if you wish. If you want a few small evergreens or one or two large ones, we have some of the very finest of stock. Good, strong, sturdy trees, every one of them.

If you need 30 good sized ones—better order a car-

load and we will ship them direct from our New England collecting fields. They will cost you, on an average, only \$17 apiece, planted. You cut out double freight and the nursery charges that would otherwise have to be added to the cost of each tree.

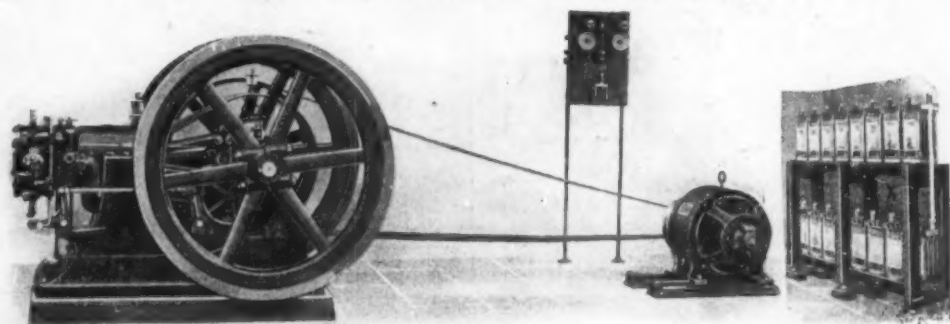
It is important to remember that August and September are among the best of months for the planting of your evergreens. If there are some trees on your place or in the vicinity which you wish were in certain locations of your ground, we can move them for you. It matters not how big they are, we will send a crew of experienced men and special equipment for moving trees of even 40 or 50 tons weight.

Come to our nursery if you can. If you can't, write us and we will send a catalog with our reply.

**ISAAC HICKS AND SON, WESTBURY, L. I.**



## ELECTRICITY?



This outfit, consisting of an Alamo Gasolene Engine and Westinghouse Generator, Switchboard and Storage Batteries, will supply your house with electric lights and power for water systems and all of the modern household conveniences (vacuum cleaners, electric fans, washing machines—in fact anything that operates by electricity).

We also supply water turbines as power for generating electricity, all types of water supply systems and everything electrical and hydraulic for the country home. Write us concerning your proposition, and we will gladly advise you and furnish estimates on installations.

**OTIS & WELLS, Electrical Engineers**

2 Rector Street, New York City

## DURABLE AND ARTISTIC ROOFING



Residence of W. T. Phillips, San Mateo, Cal.  
Covered with Meurer's Metal Tile

### Meurer's Metal, Spanish and Mission Tiles

The Ideal Roof Covering  
made in tin, galvanized and copper

**MEURER BROTHERS CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS

575 Flushing Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WORKS, Washington, Penn.  
130 East 129th St., New York City

## Pergolas Ready To Set Up



One of our Pergolas as erected

NOTHING so helps the appearance of a garden, or gives the desired character to a house like a well designed pergola.

We ship them in crated sections with simple instructions that will enable

anyone handy with tools to assemble them quickly and easily. Planned by an experienced architect, they are of absolutely correct design and attractive appearance. Price, \$40.00 up.

Our catalog also shows gateways, boundary markers, posts, etc. Send for it today.

**The Pergola Company**  
923 Association Building, Chicago

## MOW YOUR HEDGE IN 1/3 THE TIME



Cutting it takes too long. You can mow a 13-inch swath, easily, quickly, with

**The UNIQUE HEDGE TRIMMER**  
Every movement counts! Hedge contractors can quadruple their wages and profits. Workmanship and material indefinitely guaranteed.

Sent prepaid on receipt of **\$5.00**

If not satisfactory after one week's trial, can be returned. Write for booklet.

**Fountain Cutlery Co.,** 927 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Refer to any bank in Philadelphia.

## SAVE YOUR TREES

They are too precious to lose. Get expert surgeons to examine them and advise you as to what they need. Avoid tree fakers and "ree" butchers. Our free booklets explain tree surgery, the science founded by John Davey. Write for them.

The Davey Tree Expert Co., Inc., 458 Acorn St., Kent, Ohio



One of our many models now in stock.

### A Combination Range for Every Purpose

Good for winter cooking with heating; good for summer cooking without heating--the

#### Deane Combination Coal and Gas Range

Two ranges in one. Has ovens, gridiron broilers, toasters and all other up-to-date features. Gas and coal can be used at the same time when preparing a big meal; or separately as desired. Don't buy any range before calling upon us.

**Bramhall-Deane Company,**  
261 W. 36th St., New York City  
Cooking Apparatus of All Kinds

Call or Write for Our Catalog and Full Information on Kitchen Equipment.

## A Reasonable Suggestion

Why Not Buy Direct from the Manufacturers?

And get the best as to price, quality and workmanship.

**\$4.50**

**THE NORFOLK CHAIR**  
(without cushion)

With Arm Rest and Magazine Pocket.

Size of Seat, 20 in. x 20 in. Height of Back, 34 in.

(Shipped on receipt of Money Order or N. Y. Draft)

**MINNET & CO.,** Manufacturers of Willow Furniture  
Established 1898

365 Lexington Ave. (bet. 40th and 41st Sts.)  
**NEW YORK**

Richard M. Archer, Mgr. Factory, Carlstadt, N. J.  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

## Garden Furniture in Marble, Stone and Pompeian Stone

BEAUTIFUL reproductions of famous models from the gardens of Italy.

WE have no competition in the quality of our work in composition stone.

A VISIT to our studio will prove well worth your time.

OUR catalogue containing more than 800 illustrations of Benches, Sundials, Statuary, Pedestals, Mantels, Vases and Fountains mailed upon request.

**THE ERKINS STUDIOS**  
226 Lexington Ave., New York



Factories { Astoria, L. I.  
Cararra, Italy

ber vines up an unsightly trellis and has raised all the green cucumbers she wanted to use.

So don't be discouraged at your surroundings. If a tiny bit of soil is to be had, you can raise a few green vegetables. Where there is a will you can "wriggle out a way."



## Establishing Summer Ferns Indoors

(Continued from page 111)

up in the dewy air but taken in before the sun strikes them in the morning.

In filling large jars and boxes it is often necessary to combine several plants of the favored variety *intermedium* or other species, but fronds from several crowns rarely have the desired pose unassisted; this may be deftly done with heavy wire hairpins at the base of the stalk or else supported by branching twigs of the pussy willow; the soft gray catkins and richly colored bark of the varying species of willow are highly effective among the fern fronds, quite worth while for their beauty alone. Ferns of lesser growth which droop over and down are always attractive and often give the needed finishing touch.

The most attractive indoor window box that I ever saw was made an inch or so wider than the low sill on which it rested; it was of galvanized iron and bark covered. Two magnificent ostrich ferns reached almost to the top and nearly filled the window; they were carefully cut out to fit the width of the box after they were perhaps eighteen inches high—as the roots were undisturbed the growth preceded upward for lack of space to expand in the outdoor vase-like way. To prevent breakage because of certain inevitable spreading of fronds, cramped only on the window side, a ribbon guard was tied to brackets half way up on either side. Maidenhair, bladder and Christmas ferns with the delicate bishop's cap and foam flower filled the remaining space in the box. Pussy willows were also on duty for gathering in straying fronds. Nothing in the world of plants so transforms the plainest of rooms or hides as an intelligent and artistic use of native ferns.

For the smaller ferns, especially for table or for use in the endless niches in any home that needs the touch of a wild flower or fern, glass dishes are preferable to all others—the plainer they are the better; if lined with a sheet of moss over an inch of pebbles an artistic effect is obtained. The moss keeps the soil from working down and the pebbles quickly show an oversupply of water which can be drained out. The lining moss should be large enough to turn over the top and be pinned down with invisible hairpins; this prevents too rapid evaporation and makes an attractive finish. An eight-inch glass can quite easily carry a tall maidenhair as centerpiece with *Cystopteris bulbifera*, small Christmas and



other ferns clustered about it, and each with the desired "hang" of fronds. Granted that nature is the great artist, she is not above taking a hint or two and subverts with perfect grace.

A most effective finish is the so-called gray moss or even a fluted gray lichen. Stiff growth of this sort is adjustable when thoroughly wet; just enough should be broken away to allow the new fronds to push through without scalping themselves. Young maidenhair with a touch of the Christmas fern above this gray carpet is an exceedingly lovely combination.



### A Barrier Against Garden Mud

**W**HENEVER the weather has been at all damp—which time is, of course, the time when most of the garden hoeing has to be done—I have met with considerable objection on the part of my household regarding the mud that is tracked in



Nailed at the threshold of the garden door is the device that keeps peace in the family during the garden season

over the floors. I have finally discovered a way of preserving peace in the family by means of a combined shoe scraper and brush which is attached to the wooden sill at the bottom of the cellar stairs. In coming in from the garden to leave the tools in the cellar, where they are kept, it is an easy matter to scrape off that portion of the garden that has been brought along.

R. F.



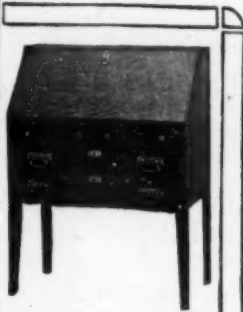
### For a Longer Bloom

**T**HE amateur gardener may be interested to know that a second crop of flowers may be obtained from many garden plants whose season of bloom would otherwise be short by cutting away the faded flower heads, and not allowing seed pods to form.

## DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE

### MADE BY LEAVENS

Simple in  
construction and  
design,  
artistic in  
effect.



LEAVENS FURNITURE appeals to all persons of limited or unlimited means, who appreciate good taste displayed in their surroundings.

When buying of us you have practically an unlimited stock to select from. In an ordinary store stock of furniture, the taste and judgment of the "buyer" is exercised first, and you see only such pieces as were selected by him. With us, you have not only the whole output of a factory to select from, but in addition you have the choice of a large variety of finishes.

The idea of allowing the purchaser to select a special finish to conform to the individual taste, is original with us and has resulted in many satisfied customers. We also furnish unfinished.

Send for complete set No. 6 of over 200 illustrations, including color chart of Leavens Standard finishes.

**WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO.**  
Manufacturers  
32 CANAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

For the homes  
of the  
discriminating,  
at a  
moderate cost.





**WHEN** the ball is snapped into play, twenty-two men leap into instant action. Certainly no ordinary camera lens could capture a picture of that sort. But look at the above photograph, taken with a



## Bausch and Lomb Zeiss TESSAR LENS

Every detail is sharp, clear, perfect. Even the ball is arrested in its speedy flight by this still speedier lens. And the Tessar, with its wonderful light-gathering powers, has uniform, excellent definition. It is by far the best all-round lens ever produced—adaptable for all outdoor action pictures, landscapes, indoor portraits and so on. Our Booklet L gives prices and full information as to the best lens for your particular purpose. Sent on request.



Our name, backed by over a half a century of experience, is on all our products—lenses, microscopes, field glasses, projection apparatus, engineering and other scientific instruments.

**Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.**

NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO  
LONDON ROCHESTER, N.Y. FRANKFORT



**GARDEN  
TERRA  
COTTA**

The Galloway Collection  
has been greatly increased for  
the season of 1911. Send for  
New Catalogue showing new  
designs executed in strong, dur-  
able TERRA COTTA.

**GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.**  
3214 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

**Appleton & Sewall Company**  
(Incorporated)

Foresters and Surveyors  
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

**Practical Methods of  
TREE PRESERVATION**

Tel. 840 Gramercy

Write for Booklet

TRADE MARK  
**TRIUMPH**  
**LAWN CARTS**

for Gardeners, Fruit Growers, Dairymen, Country Estates, and all outdoors. Made for those who want a good, serviceable, always-ready Cart that saves the lawn and the gardener's time. We manufacture Hand Carts for every purpose. Delivery Carts, open and weather proof. Booklet illustrating our full line on request.



**No. 8—Lawn Cart**

Removable rack of hardwood strips, 38 x 53 x 8 inches. Box, 27 x 42 x 10 1/2 inches. Side wheels, 30 in., 1/4-in. spokes, 3-in. rims. Built for lawn and garden use. Capacity, 1/4 ton. Shipping weight, 150 pounds.

**PRICE, \$25.00**

This is by far the finest cart of its kind for the suburban estate. Note the wide tire wheels. Rack can be removed in thirty seconds. Large estates buy these carts in quantities.

From reliable dealers or direct from factory. We allow freight to all points east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. Write today for free catalog. Special proposition to dealers. You should write.

**Swartwout  
Mfg. Co.**

303 Meadow Street  
CLINTON, N. Y.

Triumph Carts are finished in Dark Green Body with Orange Stripping. Red Gears. Hardwood Rack and Handles, natural finish.

Notable success may be had with such plants as hardy Phlox and Sweet William: a new growth quickly follows, and the second crop of flowers is almost as profuse as the first.



**The House Fly**

A MODERN human interest story should be written, to be read as a part of the summer curriculum in every home, dealing with the housewife and the house fly. In this story the fly should appear as the subject of a relentless and endless war of extermination. In real life, however, the housewife, together with her family, too often plays the role of victim. That is the fly's business, and, too generally, the housewife's fault.

There are two leading propositions to be considered relative to the fly: first, what he is and does, how objectionable and dangerous he is; and, second, how to be rid of him. An acquaintance with the first should lead you to adopt the means of the second.

We have allowed ourselves to complacently regard the fly as a harmless insect that, at most, is a nuisance mostly because of his habits and his persistence. He insists on musing things up in the house when he can get in, and takes an apparent delight in keeping us company at meals, walking over the table things and crawling in and among the uncovered victuals, leaving his disease-germed specks and the imprints of his butter and gravy feet on linen and dishes.

Beyond that, and the fact that he is not an appetizing accompaniment to our repasts, we have never taken the trouble to give him very serious consideration.

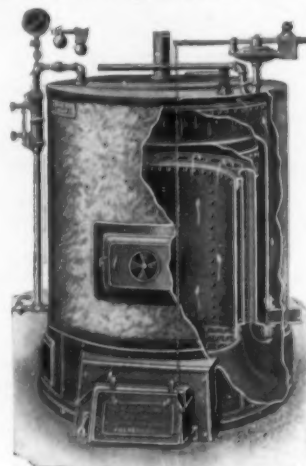
A sweeping holocaust is needed to show us flaws of construction, which may lead to better fire protection. Nothing less than an appalling sacrifice of human life seems sufficient to stir the people and the authorities to adopt means of relief. It required the grievous and calamitous experiences of the camp life of our soldiery of the Spanish-American war to teach us the awakening lesson of the fly's fatal, disease-spreading habits.

During that campaign the fly killed more of our soldiers than the bullets of the Spaniards; more than all other causes combined—more to the extent of eighty per cent.—keeping nine-tenths of the men in hospitals, and killing a thousand to every dozen men who fell in battle. And all this was attributable to the disease germs carried by the common house fly from excreta and other infected matter, to the food in the kitchen tents and the mess tables.

The records of the War Department show that of 133,513 men, 22,420 were sick of typhoid fever, from which 1,924 died. The total deaths from all causes were 2,197. Most of the deaths from other causes than typhoid resulted from dysen-

## Heat—A Study

¶ Every present or prospective home owner who is weary of a long effort to solve the Heat-Comfort problem will find the solution of his difficulties in the 38th Edition Catalogue of the Dunning Heating Method.



¶ There is no time like now to locate the germ that caused you so many uncomfortable days last winter and to immediately apply the Dunning prescription.

¶ Following closely the directions of this old practitioner will allay all future heating fears and discomforts.



¶ Is a wonderful system of strength, durability and convenience.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL IRON WORKS**  
5 MAIN STREET GENEVA, N. Y.

## Landscape Gardening



Prof. Craig

A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Craig and Prof. Batchelor, of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

250 page Catalog free. Write to-day.

**THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL**  
Dept. 276, Springfield, Mass.



tery and kindred bowel troubles, directly traceable in the greater percentage of cases to the germs carried by the flies that bred and swarmed about the camps.

Scientists for years had suspected the fly as a carrier of disease germs. The camp epidemics verified their suspicions.

Our men were sent into the field with every modern device for fighting their enemies—excepting the fly. He was not taken into account. They had to reckon with him later; all because we had not then learned the vital necessity of proper sanitation to prevent the breeding of flies.

That the lesson was learned, and well, was shown by the six months' camp of the 23d Infantry at the Jamestown Exposition in the hot summer of 1907, with only two per cent. of sickness, and with practically no flies or mosquitoes, though located on swampy ground but ten feet above sea level. Intelligent camp sanitation served as the preventive of fly breeding, as well as avoiding development of poisonous germs to be carried by such flies as found their way to this camp.

It was simply an example of the class of sanitation that may be maintained about every suburban and rural home in the country, and that, with proper care and attention, would result in a proportionate lessening of disease.

The fly costs this country about \$500,000,000 annually; which does not take account of the value of the thousands of human lives the fly is responsible for taking. As an instance, it may be cited that in New York City alone there are over 12,000 deaths each year directly charged to the disease-carrying fly. And New York, except along the immediate waterfront where sewage abounds and sanitary conditions are below the average, has only about one fly per capita to every 100,000 to be found in the suburban and country districts.

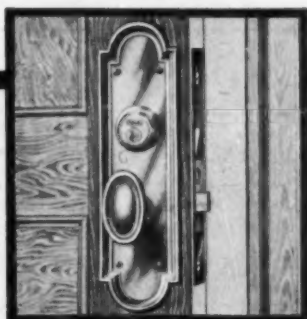
The breeding place of flies is in filth; horse manure, human excrement, decaying animal matter, rotting vegetables, fermenting garbage and the like. Each pound of such material will incubate about 1,500 flies, repeated every ten days twelve times during the season, or a total of about 40,000,000 to each ton of filth.

On 414 flies from dwelling houses, stables, pig pens and swill barrels, examined between the latter part of July and the last of September, there were found about 500,000,000 disease germs; an average of about 1,250,000 per fly. On 18 flies trapped while feeding about kitchen swill barrels the average was 6,600,000 per fly.

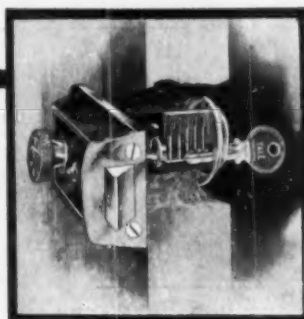
A number of flies kept and caught in a bacteriological laboratory, where cleanly conditions prevailed, were found to be practically free from disease germs; a most conclusive demonstration in favor of cleanliness.

Perhaps the next fly that falls in your coffee may wash off several millions of various kinds of disease germs before he swims to the edge or drowns. Probably he has just been feeding on the rankest

# THE MASTER KEY



A Yale Cylinder Lock on a front door



A Yale Cylinder Lock in Night Latch Form (Door Cut Away to Show Mechanism)



A Yale Cylinder Lock in Padlock Form

**Y**OU may have Yale Cylinder Locks for your house, stable, garage office, works, the drawers in your desk, the locks on your motor-car, your locker at the golf club all "set up" to open with your Master Key. Others may have an individual key which will only open such locks as you wish.

When you buy Locks, Night Latches, Padlocks—or the Hardware for your home or business, remember the security and convenience of the Yale Master Key System.

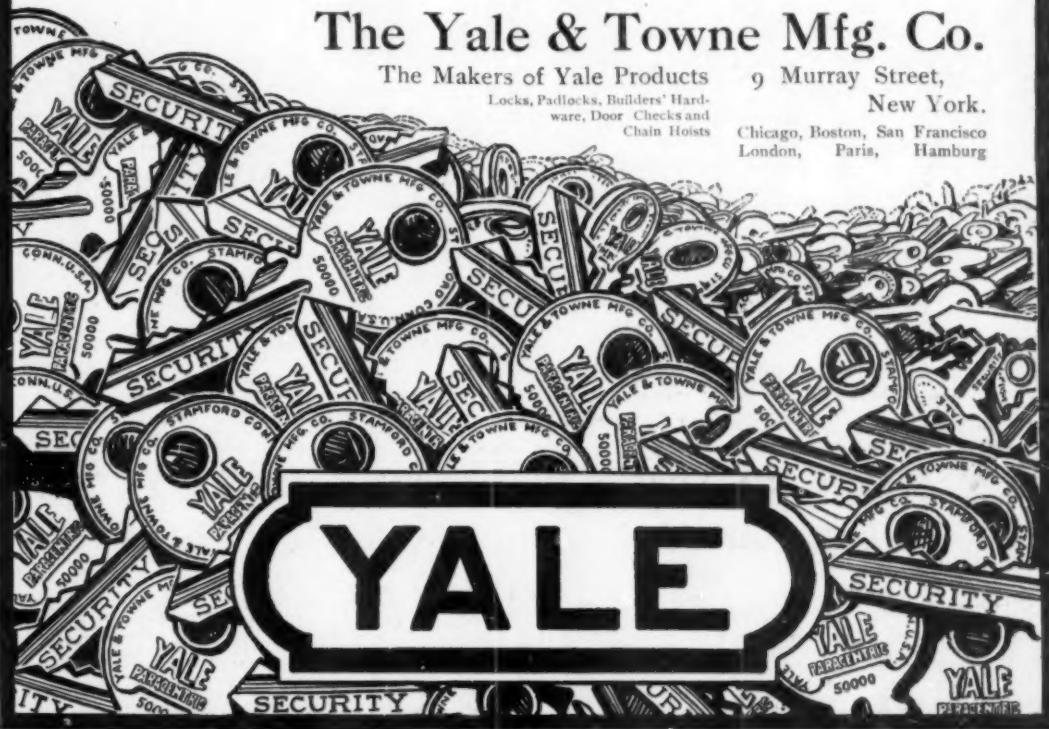
No product is a Yale Product unless it bears our Mark.

Ask us for our book about Yale Products.

## The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

The Makers of Yale Products  
Locks, Padlocks, Builders' Hardware, Door Checks and Chain Hoists

9 Murray Street,  
New York.  
Chicago, Boston, San Francisco  
London, Paris, Hamburg



### STEVENS-DURYEA

THE IDEAL MOTOR CAR OF THREE-POINT SUPPORT  
Send for Catalogue  
Stevens-Duryea Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

### Gold Medal Paeonies

**O**N June 10th the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded me a gold medal for excellence of cultivation and correct nomenclature in present and past exhibitions. No one can get a higher award.

All the choice varieties in the world, and correctly named. **LISTS FREE.**

**E. J. SHAYLOR**  
Wellesley Farms, Massachusetts

For durable painting of all kinds use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead "Dutch Boy Painter" (trade-mark). Ask for Helps No. 91. Sent FREE on request.  
**NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York**

Can Be Used In  
**HOUSE and GARDEN**

**Aphine**

The Insecticide that  
Kills plant Lice  
of every species

For flowers and vegetables. Used as a spray. Get it from your dealer or write for particulars to  
**Aphine Manufacturing Co., Madison, N.J.**

# PEONIES

Two hundred thousand roots in three hundred of the finest varieties guaranteed true to name.

We offer one and two year old stock; also extra large four year clumps for fall planting.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND ORDER EARLY

**COTTAGE GARDENS CO., Inc.**  
NURSERIES  
QUEENS NEW YORK



**THIS IS ONE**  
of the 40 beautiful homes, illustrated and described in my new book  
"HOMES OF CHARACTER,"  
with floor plans, exterior views, and accurate cost estimates. Sent postpaid for \$1.00. Descriptive circular 2 cents.  
**JOHN HENRY NEWSON**  
1234 Williamson Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

**H. T. DEMPSTER**  
CARRARA, ITALY

Manufacturer of **Statuary and Decorative Marbles**  
Designer and Fabricator of **Italian Gardens**  
NEW YORK OFFICE, 39 EAST FORTY-SECOND ST.  
CARRARA MARBLE

## Smoky Fireplaces

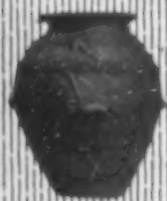
Made to Draw

Your particular chimney problem studied by experts, and estimates given without charge. The work is undertaken with this understanding: We will not accept payment unless successful. Kitchen ventilating systems, preventing cooking odors.

**FREDERIC B. WHITLEY** Engineer and Contractor  
215 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## GARDEN

Catalog on Request



**ATLANTIC  
TERRA COTTA  
COMPANY**

Landscape Pottery Dept.

## POTTERY

1170 BROADWAY, N. Y.

## MOLES

Killed by the **Brownie Bean**

Send 25 cents for enough beans for small lawn or garden, or \$1.00 for carton containing over 500 beans.  
**BROWNIE CHEMICAL COMPANY**, Bound Brook, N. J.

## Hardy Phloxes

are unsurpassed in the garden. I have one of the largest collections of over 250 varieties. Every kind in the market. I also have some very fine Iris, Delphiniums and Hibiscus. Send for list.

**W. F. Schmeiske**, Binghamton, N. Y.



"You choose the colors, we'll make the rug."

**THREAD and THRUM RUGS 16 FEET**  
are made seamless, of pure wool or camel's hair, in any width up to  
and in any length, color, or combination of colors. 65 regular shades—any other shading made to match. Send for color card.

Arnold, Constable & Co., Selling Agents, New York  
Thread & Thrum Work Shop, Auburn, N. Y.

## LEST YOU FORGET

AUGUST is the month you MUST sow **PANSIES** to enjoy their rich and glorious bloom in your garden next spring.

Our "ROYAL mixture" embraces all shades from white to black. We can send you all colors, mixed or separate. Large packet 10 cts., small packet 5 cts.

CLUB together and get 34 cts., which will furnish about 20 ten-cent packets, and will only cost you \$1.00.

Plant "Roman Hyacinths" in August if you wish them in bloom for Thanksgiving;

|                    |     |        |        |
|--------------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Large bulbs.....   | .08 | \$ .75 | \$5.00 |
| EXTRA size bulbs.. | .10 | 1.15   | 6.00   |

Ready about August 15th. Price includes delivery. DO NOT FAIL to send for our Fall 1911 Catalogue. IT IS FREE. Address

**H. H. Berger & Co.**, 70 Warren St., New York

filth he could find in stable, sewage or swill barrel.

You don't want that coffee now! Rather an unpleasant thought.

And is it not more disgusting to have these same flies, after their repast of filth, drown in the milk pitcher, drop their specks on the frosted cake, leave a reeking trail over the bread or wipe their slimy feet on the lips of the sleeping baby or the nipple of the nursing bottle?

Screen the doors and windows of your home against the fly, and protect your food so he cannot get to it with his filthy, contaminating feet.

Remove, cover or destroy all the garbage and decaying matter about the premises not less than once a week, so preventing the maggots of the fly to develop.

Where there is no dirt or filth there will be no flies. That fact is well worth remembering—and putting into practice.

At a little summer resort in the mountains, where—it was closed during the winter—all flies were frozen out during severe weather, it is a fact that there were no flies at the opening of the season, and not until a few came up with the horses that brought the summer parties. Noting this, these few flies were killed and all sewage, garbage and refuse was disposed of or treated with chemicals to destroy the means of breeding, and thereafter that place has been absolutely free of flies.

If you and your neighbors will adopt the same methods you may be practically rid of them. If your house is not clean a fly will know it by the odor; and he can detect an odor of filth for miles. Their dislike for clean and pleasing odors is such that it will drive them away.

Should it be impossible to remove or destroy garbage and excreta at least once a week, then keep the vault, manure heap and refuse piles covered with chloride of lime or frequently sprinkle with strong solutions of lye, blue vitriol or crude carbolic acid.

To kill flies in the house, heat a shovel and place thereon 30 drops of carbolic acid; the vapor will kill the flies. Or, dissolve one dram of bichromate of potash to each two ounces of water, add a little sugar, place in shallow dishes and distribute throughout the house. The cheapest and surest exterminator, however, is prepared by placing a spoonful of formalin in a quarter pint of boiling water for each room. The fumes will quickly kill all the flies therein.

But first clean up the premises, inside and out. Then effectively screen the house. There is more health insured by a well screened house than by many a doctor's visit.

RICHARD M. WINANS

## An Experience in Remodeling

THE house with the "Pine Tree" in the July number of HOUSE & GARDEN is so like one which it became our fortune to own and remodel that we venture to tell the story of how we met the problem. The house when acquired had little to recom-

## "WILLOWCRAFT"

is different from any other willow furniture. There is no "just as good as." The lines are original, cleverly artistic; the material and workmanship insure a lifetime of service and comfort. "Willowcraft" is imitated but never equalled. Look for the "Willowcraft" stamp under each piece of the genuine.

If your dealer doesn't carry the genuine, send for names of "Willowcraft" dealers, illustrated catalogue, and price list.

**THE WILLOWCRAFT SHOPS**  
Box C - - North Cambridge, Mass.





## GOING TO BUILD? READ THIS!



FROM NO. 3 BOOK  
You will find in our books just the design you are looking for. All PRACTICAL and ESTIMATES ACCURATE

OUR BOOKS

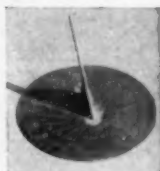
| No.    | Designs                                       | Costing                     | Price |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| No. 1. | 25 designs of residences                      | costing \$1,500 to \$5,000  | 50c   |
| No. 2. | 25 designs of residences                      | costing \$5,000 to \$20,000 | 50c   |
| No. 3. | 25 designs of up-to-date concrete residences, | costing \$2,000 to \$22,000 | 50c   |

All three books at \$1.25. Plans furnished at popular prices. We submit sketches on request for any type of building. Books sent prepaid on receipt of price.

ARTHUR G. LINDLEY CO., Architects, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.  
15 Years' Practical Experience. References.

## SunDialShop

Antiques  
Interior Decoration



MRS. HERBERT NELSON CURTIS  
22 East 34th Street NEW YORK CITY  
TELEPHONE 2970 MADISON



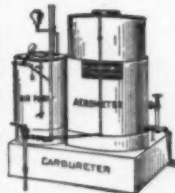
Garden & Porch  
Furniture  
Rose Temples &  
Arbors

Send for new catalog  
NORTH SHORE FERNERIES CO.  
Beverly, Mass.

Ellen Shipman—Garden Expert  
Cornish Hills - New Hampshire

WILL MAKE AND SUPERVISE WORKING  
PLANS AND PLANTING OF GARDENS, OR  
FOR SMALL GARDENS WILL MAKE SUG-  
GESTIONS AND SKETCHES BY LETTER.

P. O. ADDRESS  
PLAINFIELD - - NEW HAMPSHIRE

DON'T COOK THE COOK  
USE

"ECONOMY GAS"  
For Cooking, Water Heating,  
and Laundry work, also for  
Lighting.

"It makes the house a home"  
Send stamp today for "Economy  
Way"

Economy Gas Machine Co.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Economy" Gas is automatic, Sanitary and Not Poisonous

Why Not Spend Next Summer  
With Your Family On a Farm?

## For Sale—Commuter's Farm

Bernardsville, N. J., less than two miles from station. Twenty-six acres delightfully located, gardener's cottage, barn, garage and out-buildings, beside ten-room old-fashioned house; all in good condition.

Artesian well supplies house and barn with running water. Fruit, nut and shade trees. For price and further particulars address:

Farmstead, care House & Garden

mend it to the casual eye. Built perhaps sixty years ago on semi-colonial lines, the interior was found with the exception of the wing to be in fairly good condition. The wing was entirely remodeled.

The dining-room, which was the most dismal feature of the house, is now the most attractive. It extends across the wing and has windows at both ends of the room, east and west.

Back of the dining-room is a butler's pantry, kitchen and storeroom and at the



The small Colonial entrance porch was joined to the veranda and the household comfort was thereby greatly increased

rear of the kitchen is a screened porch which serves as work room and also dining-room much of the summer.

The small windows in the upper story were cut down and reach nearly to the floor. They give plenty of air and ventilation. The front door opened on to the customary small porch, which had neither dignity nor comfort. It was replaced by the veranda, as is shown in the picture.

To the present occupants of the house it is the most enjoyable part of it. An unkempt yard and a berry patch have given place to a lawn, shrubbery and a garden—but that is another story.

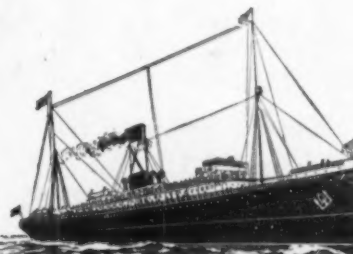
MARY E. DODGE

## The Best Food for Ferns

POT ferns in old, rotten stump dirt, if it is possible to obtain it from the woods, for this is their natural soil. Keep them damp most of the time, leaving them continuously in a place where they get no wind and but little direct sunlight. Then about once in two or three weeks water with this solution: A half-teaspoonful of niter of potash dissolved in a gallon of water. (A smaller quantity may be made in the same proportion.) Put this around the roots rather than on the green fronds as it would scald them if too strong. This is the solution used in greenhouses, and nothing is better, according to florists.

## An Oversight

DUE to a mistake, no appropriate credit was given Mr. Lawrence Visser Boyd, the architect of the "House in the Peach Orchard," which began the July number. Mr. Boyd's work has appeared in HOUSE & GARDEN from time to time, and we regret that readers were not apprised of the fact that this house was also his work.

12-Day Vacation \$60.00  
Cruise UP

Berth and Meals Includ-  
ed (First Cabin) To—

HALIFAX Nova Scotia  
and  
ST. JOHN'S New Foundland

Offered by the

## RED CROSS LINE

Old World Scenes and Ex-  
periences in North America.

Novelty, grandeur, delightful climate, charming sea voyage, absolute comfort and economy are combined in this cruise—no hotel expenses, changes or transfers; you live on the ship; it is your home for the trip.

The splendid large and powerful S. S. Stephano (new) and popular S. S. Florizel (in commission) give the tourists seven days at sea and five days in port (2½ in Halifax and 2½ in St. John's).

These new steamships are remarkably steady at sea, have every modern equipment for safety and comfort, sail every Saturday at 11 A. M. during summer and fall.

We also offer a booking from New York to Montreal. Thence via Black Diamond S. S. Linedown the wonderful River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, stopping at Quebec, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Sydney, C. B., thence to St. John's, N. F., and back to New York via Red Cross Line, at \$65.50 up.

Send for handsome  
illustrated booklet 30

BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., New York

## THORBURN'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS

Containing a mixture of the finest grasses; Quart 25c.  
2 quarts 45c. 4 quarts 80c. Sent prepaid by mail to  
any address in the United States. Dept. 2.

J. M. THORBURN & CO., 33 Barclay Street  
New York



ALOCASIA ARGYREA

## Ornamental Foliage Plants

We make a specialty of choice collections for Greenhouse as well as everything in the line of decorative trees and plants.

Visit our nurseries or send for descriptive catalogue of Nursery Stock and Greenhouse plants.

Experienced and  
Competent Gardeners

Any lady or gentleman requiring their services can have them by applying to us. No fees. Please give particulars regarding place.

Julius Roehrs Co., Exotic Nurseries, Rutherford, N. J.



PRICES marked in plain figures will always be found **EXCEEDINGLY LOW** when compared with the best values obtainable elsewhere.

**GEO. C. FLINT CO.**

43-47 W. 23rd ST.

24-28 W. 24th ST.

## U-ALL-NO

### 'AFTER DINNER MINT'

is a delicious confection at any time—pure, fresh, dainty—no mint candy is so grateful to the palate.

*Sold only in tin boxes*

*Never in bulk*

We also manufacture

**U-All-No**

**Mint Chewing Gum**

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA

463 North 12th St.

Philadelphia, U. S. A.



## The Planting of Large Trees

The planting of large trees has been done more or less for years, but the result has not been altogether satisfactory. For the last few years the demand for large trees has been increasing, especially where one wishes immediate effect, so that for shade, screening and barren places, it has made the demand for large trees much greater.

Before entering into this branch of the work, we looked carefully into all the different appliances and machines for moving the large trees, and, after seeing the work of the different machines, and watching the result of the transplanting, we found that the Ryder Machine is the best in every respect.

The secret of success in large tree-moving is to move the tree as quickly as possible, with the proper amount of dirt on the roots, in proportion to the size of the tree. This our machine does, whether the earth is frozen or not.

We are not the inventors of this machine, but have adopted this one, as we found it the best.

It is much easier and cheaper to remove the dirt from the roots, but it is not successful. We are prepared to furnish estimates on moving or furnishing large trees. The price for moving or furnishing these trees varies from \$50 up, according to the size, location, how far they are to be moved, also the condition of the ground.

**THE STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.**

Incorporated  
NEW CANAAN, CT.

*"The most interesting romance for Americans is America's own story."*

# A History Of the American People

By

**WOODROW WILSON**

Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.

Former President of Princeton University

**D**O you know that Woodrow Wilson has written the most scholarly and most readable narrative History of the United States that our country has yet produced?

The History is in five volumes, is profusely illustrated with maps, plans, pictures, etc., and is written with such delightful grace of style that, with all its authority, it reads like an enticing romance. Woodrow Wilson put half a lifetime of research into this great work; and the result is a wonderful picture of the growth of our country from the days of Columbus down to the accession of Theodore Roosevelt.

The object of this advertisement is to make to you a special half-price offer. You may have the books at just half the regular price; you may send them back to us if you don't like them, and you may have a year's subscription to Harper's Weekly (or Harper's Magazine) included without any additional payment.

The price is **\$12.00**, including the periodical, and the entire five volumes come to you as soon as you send us **\$1.00**. It's a great chance.

HARPER & BROTHERS  
Franklin Square  
New York

Gentlemen: Please send me, all charges prepaid, A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, Five Volumes, Cloth Binding, subject to ten days' approval, and also enter my subscription

to HARPER'S for one year, for which I enclose \$1.00 and agree to send you \$1.00 a month until the total price, \$12.00, is paid, if the books are accepted by me.

H. G. S.

Name.....

Address.....



WOODROW WILSON

The most perfect series of maps in color ever published, showing the territorial growth, political changes, and general development of the United States. There is a full-page portrait of every president from Washington to Roosevelt, facsimile reproductions of rare manuscripts, state papers and governmental records, together with numerous illustrations by Pyle, Remington, Fenn, Chapman, Christy, and many others. The books are bound in a manner befitting the importance of the work. A high-grade paper has been used and no expense spared.

## A NEW EDITION IN FIVE VOLUMES

Prepared with a view to popularizing this great work.

## Interior Decoration

Interior decorations of all descriptions planned and executed. Single rooms or whole houses furnished, and wall coverings, hangings, rugs, furniture, etc., selected to suit any scheme. Out of town orders carefully attended to. Lamp and candle shades. Stenciling.

**MISS THROOP—MISS VEERHOFF**  
37 EAST 60th STREET :: NEW YORK