



CONTENTS, FEBRUARY, 1914

COVER DESIGN:
Photograph by H. H. S.

CONTENTS DESIGN: A WINTER EVENING
Photograph by E. E. Trumbull

FRONTISPIECE: THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS

ADVENTURES IN BIRDLAND..... 91
By A. W. Dimock

LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR A SUCCESSFUL GARDEN 95
By F. F. Rockwell

THE DOROTHY QUINCY HOUSE..... 97
By Mary Harrod Northend

A GARDEN OF ASSOCIATIONS..... 102
By Charles Francis Saunders

MAKING A NEW HOME FROM AN OLD HOUSE..... 105

THE GARDEN CLUB..... 109

SCHEMING THE YEAR'S GARDENING..... 111
By Grace Tabor

THE PROBLEM OF FURNITURE ARRANGEMENT..... 114
By Abbot McClure and H. D. Eberlein

CROPS OF QUALITY FOR THE HOME GARDEN..... 117
By D. R. Edson

THE HOME OF MRS. DANIEL SIMONDS, FITCHBURG,
MASS..... 118

INSIDE THE HOUSE..... 120
A New Centerpiece
Glass Knobs
Pantry Conveniences]

THE GARDENER'S CALENDAR..... 122

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES..... 123

EDITORIAL..... 124

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY,
Union Square North, New York

Robert M. McBride, President; Condé Nast, Vice-President
and Treasurer; Frederick A. Leland, Secretary; John T. Elsröad,
Assistant Treasurer. Published Monthly. 25 cents per copy;
\$3.00 per year. For Foreign Postage, add \$1.00; Canadian, 50
cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office, at New
York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

VOLUME XXV NUMBER 2

WILLIAM A. VOLLMER,
Managing Editor.

Copyright, 1914, by McBride, Nast & Co.





The training of the architect gives him the power of constructive vision, so that he sees the finished building in relation to its site when it exists only in the blue prints. Here is a newly built house where the careful utilization of natural features adds to the effectiveness of the design and makes it appear to have been long a part of the landscape. Mann & McNeille, architects



House & Garden

REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE



VOL. XXV—No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1914

Adventures in Bird-land

CAMERA EXPERIENCES AMONG THE WILD BIRDS OF THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES — THE LIFE OF A TYPICAL NESTING COLONY — TAMING THE BIRDS WITH FOOD

BY A. W. DIMOCK

Photographs by Julian A. Dimock

SLOWLY the girl crept along the deck with leveled camera, breathlessly watching the tern that clung to my finger. From time to time it took crumbs from my hand. At the click of the shutter the startled bird flew away to join its companions that were careering over the sunlit, breeze-swept waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

"Wasn't it wonderful? Did you ever see a bird so tame? Do you suppose I got a good picture?"

The child was a picture herself, with the light in her eyes, the color in her cheeks and her wind-blown hair—a picture of outdoor spirits.

"How did you tame it, Uncle Archie? Did you put salt on its tail?"

"I didn't do anything. It's what you don't do to birds that makes them friendly. Every sign of distrust is evidence of cruelty or treachery."

"I haven't been cruel or treacherous."

"What about the feathers in your city hat?"

"These birds don't know about that, but they are shy as shy of me. You must have hypnotized this one."

"No more than you can do. We are likely to be for a month where birds are plenty but wild, yet you can make many of them tame as chickens."

"How shall I begin?"

"Begin by throwing away that gun in your cabin."



"As we drew nearer the game grew uneasy, and three pelicans looked enquiringly at one another as they fidgeted about"

"Won't it do as well if I keep it locked in its case?"

"Yes, if you give me the key."

"Can't you trust me if I say I won't use it?"

"I can trust you, but I can do it more easily with the key in my pocket. Besides, I want you to stick to your camera and not even think of your gun."

"What else must I do?"

"Be friendly, gentle and patient."

"I'm friendly now; how gentle must I be, and how much patience must I have?"

"You must be gentler and quieter than you ever dreamed of being and you must have all the patience there is and then some."

"That's all too general; tell me what I must really do."

"You shall have your first lesson within an hour. Look at the coast line away ahead of us and tell me what you see."

"I see a lot of birds in the air. What are they?"

"Pelicans, mostly, and man-o'-war hawks. They are flying about a rookery near Sand Fly Pass."

"Will I get a camera shot at them?" and the girl fairly danced in her excitement.

"If that's your notion of being quiet, I don't think you will," I replied.

"But they are miles and miles away now. When I get near



"The fast disappearing great American egret"



The young water turkey is an ungainly youngster

them I'll be solemn as an owl and quiet as a graven image. Will the birds wait till the boat gets there?"

"They wouldn't wait for this power boat, which will stop half a mile this side of the rookery. Then you and I will get into the canoe and I will paddle you up to the bird key."

"Will the birds wait for us?"

"I am afraid not, for every boat that follows the coast passes near the rookery and every tourist with a gun fires at the flying birds until the poor creatures have learned

that every report spells m-u-r-d-e-r to them."

"You can throw away the key of my gun case, for I never want to open it again," said the girl.

As we neared the bird key, with Marion sitting low in the bow of the canoe holding her camera at ready, I paddled so slowly that our progress was like that of a drifting log; yet we were two hundred yards from the island when the air began to fill with birds flying high, and even the mother birds began leaving their nests. Far above us the man-o'-war hawks circled, sweeping in wide curves as they rose and fell with almost motionless wings. The clumsy pelicans hovered near for a minute or two before heavily flying for the shore, where they perched on mangroves to watch us. Among the trees were lesser birds, which one by one took wing at our approach. There were many members of the heron family, one a snowy egret, and my wonder was that even a single specimen of the loveliest bird in the world had thus far escaped the



"We would persuade the great blue herons to alight on the harpoon pole, then lower it below the surface"



"The egret spread his wings in the most picturesque manner imaginable in the effort to balance himself"

rapacity of men and the vanity of women. It required no seer to predict for the beautiful creature an early death, for the extinction of its race is hanging in the balance. My companion took a camera shot at the big birds in the air and one at a swimming pelican, but the distance was so great that I had to warn her that a camera had not the range of a rifle.

"What is that pretty bird with

the pink complexion and the funny round bill?" she whispered, "and isn't it near enough for a shot?"

But before I could answer the creature had taken wing.

"That was a roseate spoonbill, called pink curlew for short, and that very dark bird that you are looking at now is also called curlew, though it is really a white ibis, and that white bird near it is a little blue heron."

"Is a white bird always dark and a dark bird always a white something in this funny country? It sounds like Australia, where the crows are white and the swans black."

"Not always, but often. See the bunch of birds on that dead tree?"

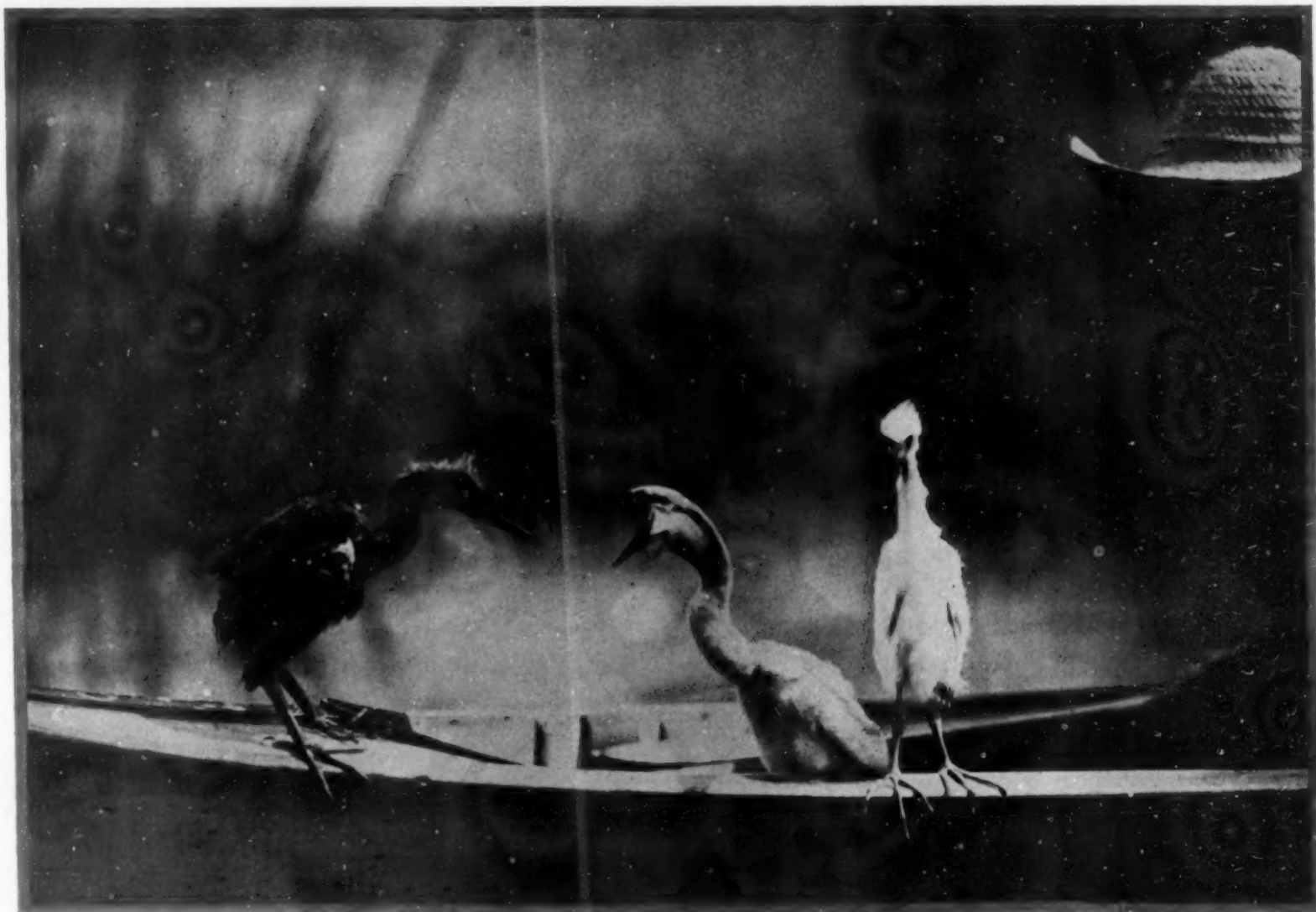
"I see them, jet black bodies and snake-like necks. What is their name?"

"They've got names to burn: snake bird, darter, and the one by which they are commonly called, water turkey. They are as black as a crow and trim as a pretty girl—I don't mean you—and nothing ever looked less like a goose than one of them; but when one of her eggs is hatched, a creamy white, blubbery gosling comes out."

"Now we've frightened them and I can't get a picture. No,



"While the white ibis mother sat on a nearby branch awaiting her turn before the camera"



"The boy liked to bring together different species of birds and cultivate race hatred. He once promoted a debate between two blues and a water turkey, which would have been a credit to a political convention"

one is left; and see, he couldn't fly—he has fallen plunk into the water!"

"Not much did he fall—that was his way of diving. You watch the water for a few minutes and you will see his head."

"I've looked for an age and I don't—yes, I do. I see his little head and a bill like a bodkin and a neck that is as slim as my finger."

"You won't get a picture of him, but there are some young pelicans on that coral reef which may pose for you, if you won't even think aloud while I paddle you to them."

"I won't even wink till you tell me to press the button."

"I won't speak, but when I think the time has come I'll give the canoe a tiny shake."

"Suppose I don't notice the shake?"

"Why, child, you will be so keyed up with excitement that I am more afraid of your screaming and dropping the camera than of your not noticing."

"You needn't worry. I'm not going to get excited."

But she did, and when fifty yards from the pelicans whispered a request to be allowed to fire. At thirty yards she repeated the request so loudly that the pelicans heard and, becoming uneasy, began to walk away, whereupon I threatened that if she spoke again I would capsize the canoe and give her and her camera a salt water soaking. Thereafter we advanced silently and so slowly that the casual observer could not have told that we were moving. Soon the distance between us and the quarry was sixty feet, and the child was shaking with excitement but dared not speak.

At fifty feet distance the game was getting uneasy and three pelicans looked inquiringly at one another as they fidgeted about. At forty feet I was nervous myself, the hands that held the paddles trembled, and I was glad that Marion couldn't see my face, while at about thirty feet the shaking of the canoe coincided with the click of the shutter and the hasty flight of the birds.

"Would you really have swamped the canoe as you threatened if I had spoken again? I came near doing it a hundred times!"

"Surest thing you know," I replied, quieting my conscience with the thought that she really



A young water turkey—the white child of a black mother

couldn't be very sure of anything.

"You are a mean thing, Uncle Archie, but I'm going to forgive you. Will I ever have such a chance again?"

"You are going to be taken to the head of a river that is alive with birds, where their nests can be counted by the thousand. They have been cruelly treated and will be frightened and fly from you at first, but in a week you'll have dozens of friends among them."

"Will they let me go near them and talk to them?"

"They will talk to you until you have learned their language and can talk back to them. They're not troubled with being tongue-tied."

"Of course I know you don't mean that, but it is a nice kind of nonsense and it warms your heart to the beautiful things. I mean to find out if I can understand anything at all of what they say."

"Do you remember that I showed you Gordon's Pass the other day?"

"Yes; it was just below Naples."

"Well, a man is camped near there who has spent all his life among the wild creatures of the forests and streams, and he has picked up the language of many of them. Of course he is shy, but the people of Naples know him and he lets some of them go into the woods with him, and he calls to him the birds they ask for. I have known him to call up one wild turkey gobbler and then another, talking quarrelsomely to each in turn, until when the birds spied one another a free fight followed."

"Can people like us, who don't live in the woods, ever get on real friendly terms with wild birds?"

"Anybody can get on good terms with them if in his heart he really wants to."

"Would it be the same if *she* wanted to from the bottom of *her* heart?"

"Within a few days you will be ashamed that you ever doubted it. One member of



"Often I was Marion's accomplice, and once posed in the canoe with a young colored curlew on my hand, for the birds were by this time quite tame"

the Camp-Fire Club makes a point of getting acquainted with all the wild birds about his home. They come to him to be fed and some follow him into the house, while others perch on his fingers and take food from his hand."

"Can I do that at home in the Catskills?"

"Yes, if you'll have your cats killed. Cats and birds don't assimilate excepting to the disadvantage of the birds."

"How does your friend begin with his birds?"

"He never begins, he is always at it. He carries a box of worms in his pocket and pins on his coat.

When he sees a bird on her nest or in a tree he gets a long, slim stick and pins a worm to the end of it. He approaches the bird very gently, holding the worm toward her. I have seen a wild bird take the worm on his first advance, and within an hour eat others freely from his hand."

"No bird would do that for me," said the girl, shaking her head.

"Not at first; they don't often for him, but if you will be very patient and gentle you will win out in the end. How earnestly will you play the game?"

"I'll carry worms in my mouth, like the boy in the story, if necessary."

Two days later the girl had her chance. We had carried the big boat to the head of the river that was fed from the pure water of the Everglades. For miles we had forced our way through masses of eel and manatee grass that choked the river from bank to bank. Seldom could the engine run five consecutive minutes, and our boy Harrison spent most of his time under water as he tore the twisted grass from propeller and shaft. Trees came to the water's edge and birds rose constantly from them, but always a hundred or more yards in advance of the boat. Marion stood near the bow with her camera, never getting a shot at a bird. She plaintively asked:

"However can I get near a
(Continued on page 140)



"Two limpkins which had four other names to choose from"

Laying the Foundation for a Successful Garden

THE FIRST FACTOR IN GAINING GARDEN RESULTS IS THE PROPER CONDITION OF THE SOIL—HOW TO FEED IT TO SUPPLY VARIOUS PLANT FOODS—AN EXPLANATION OF FERTILIZATION

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

THERE are many factors which go to the making of a successful garden, some of which we can control and some of which we cannot. One of the factors we can control in a very definite way is the supply of plant food in the soil. It is a factor we not only can control, but *must* look after if we are to expect good results in the garden. We can buy the best of seeds and plants; take the greatest care in setting them out and cultivating them; have a good season so far as temperature and rainfall are concerned (or even supply irrigation), and still, if the soil is lacking in plant food, or even one kind of plant food, the results will be disappointing.

To most people, "making the soil rich" is a very hazy and indefinite phrase. It suggests putting on "lots of manure" or "plenty of fertilizer;" but as to why they are put on, what they contain that makes it worth while to put them on, how plants use the various foods they contain—these are things which the amateur gardener, and often even the professional grower, has never had clearly brought to his attention. It has become so much the custom to look upon gardening as a recreation that we are in danger of forgetting that it is, in addition to that, an art, and to some extent a science, and that it will pay well in the end, even from the point of view of the amount of fun we can get out of it, to put some work on the technique, even though it may seem for the time being much less interesting to read about chemical fertilizers than about the wonderful new climbing roses, or how to grow the most luscious muskmelons and full-meated tomatoes.

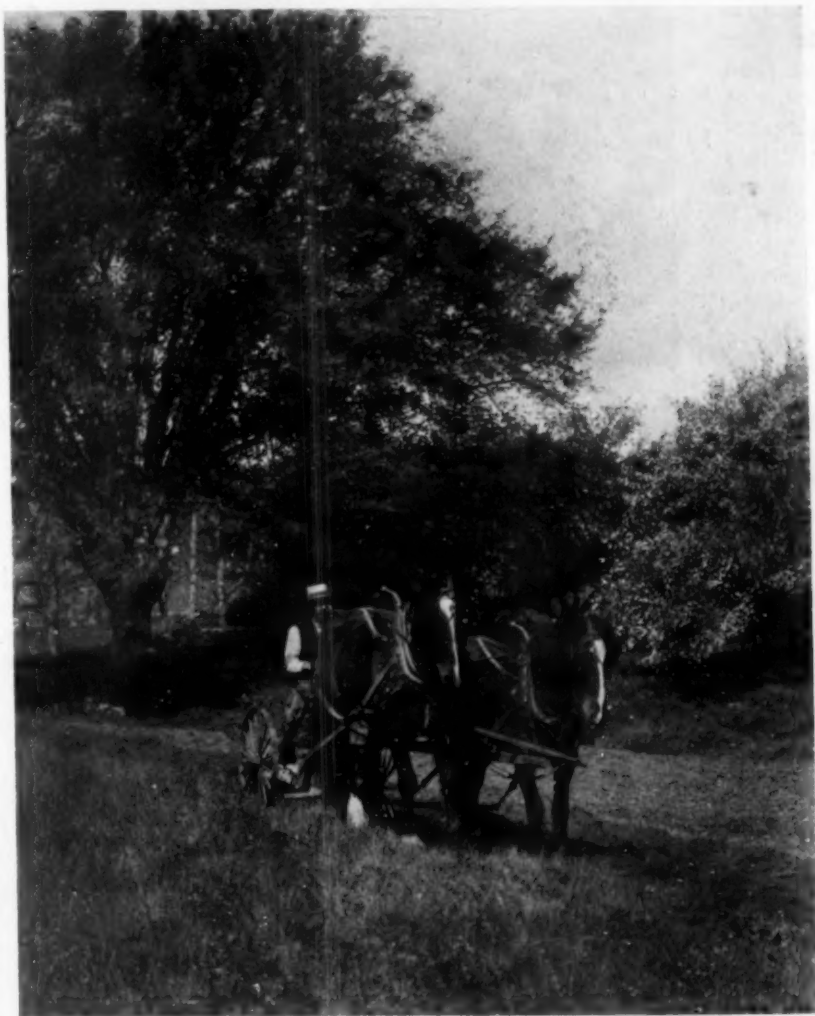
There are a number of so-called "elements" which go to make up the complete diet of growing plants, but the only ones with which we need concern ourselves are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Practically all soils which have been used for a number of years, and even new soils which never have been exhausted through producing crops, are found to be deficient in one or more of these three plant foods. Now, it is a peculiarity of plants that when *any* of these three elements becomes exhausted they will stop growth right there—they will not continue to go ahead and "fill up on something else." An abundance of potash and nitrogen will

avail nothing if phosphoric acid is lacking, and *vice versa*. To produce a full crop, the biggest we can expect to grow of any particular thing, these three plant foods have to be contained in the soil in a certain proportion or ratio. And any one of them that falls below, or the one that falls farthest below, the minimum required for a full crop, we call the *limiting factor*; because, until the amount of plant food of that kind is increased, we cannot hope to get a full crop of whatever we may be growing. If any one

element of the plant food is deficient in growing a crop it will set a limit beyond which we cannot go until the deficiency is made up. That is fact number one, which you should fix very firmly in mind. And there is another peculiarity of plants which you should understand very thoroughly, and that is that it makes no difference how much plant food you add to the soil, and how much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash there may be in the soil; unless it is in what is called available forms, the plants cannot make use of it. They will starve in the midst of plenty, just as you would in the grocery section of a department store if you had no way of opening the cases and cans of food. Plant food that is locked up, that is not soluble, will be of no use to the plants for the present. Natural causes, such as decomposition and the chemical changes that take place in the soil, may make them available later. But, as many garden crops mature in a few months, this will not answer your purpose; so remember that plants require not only plenty of plant food, in the

right proportions, but plant food that is available.

Now, there are a number of things which directly affect the availability of the plant food in the soil. First, the chemical condition of the soil. It has been found that in soils which are "sour" plants cannot make full use of the plant food on hand. This is remedied by applying lime; and it has been found that in most soils a heavy application of lime—one to two tons—once in every three to five years, will be very beneficial. Ground limestone is usually the most convenient and the best form to use, but any good agricultural lime will do. You should be sure, however, that it is good, and if you are going to use any great amount it is



One of the best ways of enriching soil is to turn under the clover crop growing on it, thus returning valuable elements that make for fertility

best to write to your agricultural experiment station and get its report on fertilizers, so that you can be sure of the analysis of the sort you expect to use. If sorrel grows very freely in your garden you will find that it needs lime. If you test it with litmus paper, a sheet of which can be bought at any drug store for a few pennies, and you get a "reaction" (the blue paper turning red) that will be a pretty sure indication that your soil needs liming. It is best to apply lime during the fall, so that it will have a chance to act during the winter and early spring, but the ground raw limestone can be applied immediately before planting.

Then there is the *mechanical* condition of the soil. As the plant food has to be acted upon by the soil-moisture before it becomes available to the plant, the more finely the soil is broken up and pulverized, the more accessible the particles of plant food become to the feeding root systems of the plant and the soil moisture required to convert the plant food into "soups" that the roots can drink up. Hence the importance of thorough preparation (plowing, harrowing, etc., to pulverize the soil thoroughly), both before planting and during growth. The result of cultivation in the latter case, also, is to conserve the moisture in the soil and to obtain a free admission of the air, both of which are necessary to convert unavailable into available plant food, and to enable the root systems to assimilate the feast that is spread for them.

As regards the physical condition of the soil, its substance should be such as to guarantee the germination of seeds. It must be dry and warm enough, and its structure such as to allow a supply of air and moisture. In other words, it must be spongy, as well as fertile. There are certain outside characteristics which indicate an inferior condition. A farmer may judge soil as fertile in which tulip trees and black oaks have grown, while he regards as unfavorable soil in which red oak, white pine and birch abound. While the locust grove gives soil fertility (for locusts are legumes),

one would not select a tree-grown place for the site of a garden. Clover, alfalfa and other leguminous crops add the chemical nitrogen which is valuable to crops. If there is a scanty growth of weeds on a neglected tract of land, it indicates that the soil is lacking fertility. It will require fertilizer to restore it. Clay is

unfavorable because its fine, close particles do not allow the passage of air or the easy entrance of roots. Sand is unfavorable, because it allows evaporation of water. A combination of these two particles—in other words, what is known as loam—makes the desirable soil.

The same differences of chemical and mechanical condition are true as to manures and natural and chemical fertilizers, as well as of soil. It is its mechanical condition, for instance, which makes fine, short manure more "available" than rough, lumpy manure; or bone-flour more available than coarse bone. It is a difference in *chemical* condition which makes well rotted manure more available than green or fresh manure; or the nitrogen in nitrate of soda more available than that in tannage.

So the theory of manuring, put briefly, is this: To find out what, if anything, the soil lacks to produce a maximum crop, as far as plant-foods are concerned; and to make up these deficiencies by adding plant-food (in some of the various available forms) to the soil; and to see to it that the plant-food already in the soil is made available by keeping the soil sweet, and by thorough cultivation.

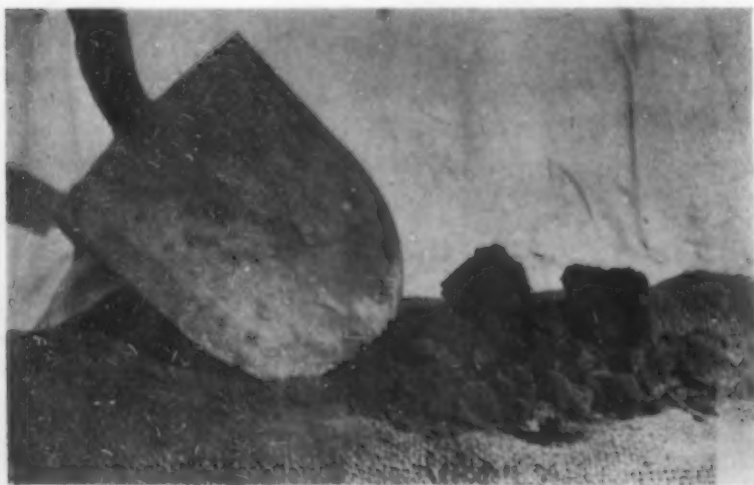
This is the whole thing in a nutshell—as far as the theory goes. The difficult part of the problem, however, is to find out how to put it into practical use most effectually.

From what has been said, we can realize that there are four essential things to keep in mind and try to supply to the garden which we hope to make a successful one—a soil made rich, first by being well prepared mechanically; second, made and kept

(Continued on page 146)



Many plant roots cover a considerable area, but their food must be in such form that it is readily assimilated



Poor soil in which there is too great a proportion of clay is apt to form hard lumps not easily penetrated by roots



The light, friable soil affords ready access to the plant roots in their constant search for nutriment

The Dorothy Quincy House

An Historic
American Home
and its Furnishings



An Authoritative
Guide to Correct
Colonial Decoration

A PASSION for old furniture is apt to involve the amateur in a hopeless tangle if his enthusiasm carries him away. He often becomes oblivious of precedent, and the setting in which his treasures are placed is so unfit for their use and display that all their charm is lost. This is true with reproductions also. To-day so many manufacturers are busied with the making of really fine reproduction, either in exact duplication of the master cabinet makers' designs or most cleverly reproducing their spirit in shapes better fitted to present use, a guide to the proper combinations of design is necessary. What better model than a Colonial house furnished as it was in the early days of our country could be found? Almost an ideal example is the Dorothy Quincy house at Quincy, Massachusetts.

The family who occupied this old homestead for so long were able to acquire the best of furniture and equipment, and it may thus be considered a representative example of the Colonial period, especially since the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts—its present owners—have taken particular pains in restoring it in as exact a manner as possible.

The owner of Colonial furniture or the purchaser of reproductions can, therefore, get valuable assistance in deciding upon appropriate furnishings by a study of this house. He will find what freedom is allowed him in choice of designs, and will, furthermore, find his investigations made interesting by the numerous delightful bits of romance and history which cling to the objects of his scrutiny.

The original Quincy house was not a large one. It consisted only of a kitchen, living-room, and two chambers, but the work was done by experienced master builders, who luxuriated in the abundance of timber, using a superfluity of beams, each one being a foot or more in thickness. They stand to-day sound as iron.

BY MARY HARROD NORTHEND

Photographs by the Author

The house itself is almost as old as our country, for it was built by one William Coddington in 1636, on a portion of a grant of five hundred acres, and extending from the old Dorchester line at Squantum, a mile inland from Hough's Neck. The tract of land on which it was built showed level meadows and attractive setting. The unpretentious dwelling itself was situated as it is to-day, on the bank of Black Brook, formerly known as Coddington's Brook.

Coddington, for entertaining views too liberal for his age, was forced to leave his home and settle in Newport, where in 1639 he built a house similar to the one he left. The first of a long line of Quincys to occupy the house was Edmond, who numbered among the guests in the attractive homestead Sir Harry Vane and his contemporaries. He was a man of considerable means, and brought with him a large retinue of six servants. His daughter was the mother of Hannah Hull—she who married Judge Samuel Sewall, and received for her dowry her weight in the Pine Tree shillings of that day.

For many years the house as it originally stood was occupied by the Quincy family. Edmond, third Quincy, married Dorothy Flynt, the mother of Dr. Holmes' great-grandmother, concerning whom his poem was written. It was during his lifetime that the additional rooms were added to the house. The original building, whose lines are still discernible, has been overtopped by the newer edifice, which was designed to surpass everything that had ever been built in Braintree. These rooms consist of a dining-room, hallway, parlor and chamber.



Upon the old building erected in 1623 additions were made which, though increasing its size, do not spoil the pleasing atmosphere found in the old New England architecture

In 1706 Judge Quincy added a little ell for the accommodation of Dorothy's brother, Henry Flynt, for fifty-five years a famous tutor at Harvard.

The estate is surrounded by a high paling fence, through a gate



The warm tones of a brown Chinese wall paper are pleasing with the mahogany furniture, and the pictorial character of its pattern is prevented from becoming monotonous by the rectangular lines of the white woodwork which frames it

of which the summer house is visible where even the great John Hancock spent many a pleasant siesta. A central path leads direct to the entrance door. It is bordered on either side by the same box on which Dorothy Quincy dried her

hallway have been maintained by its simple furnishings.

The staircase, with wide box treads, leads to a broad landing, where stands a grandfather's clock. Turning to the left by a short flight of stairs one reaches the upper hall, which is prac-

laces so many years ago. Beyond is the little old-fashioned flower garden, laid out much as it was in the days of long ago. The grounds are well shaded by elms, magnolia, mulberry trees, and rhododendrons; some of these have been there since the time of the original grant.

The entrance door swings back on its "H" strap hinges, giving into the hallway long and wide, in keeping with the dignity of the mansion. Notable paneled woodwork is shown in wainscot, relieved by an odd brown and white paper showing a hunting scene. This is most unique and unusual in design, resembling the French paper of the eighteenth century. A feature of this hallway is the hand-carved newel posts, suggesting the work of the ship carpenters of that day, who were famous for the rope carving of the ships' cabins. The balusters, mahogany topped, represent three entirely different carvings, the top and bottom being alike. The character and dignity of the



The carving of Colonial craftsmen in the beautiful shell pattern graces the dining-room



In the remodeled house the great kitchen becomes an informal sitting-room or smoking-room. Here should be gathered the relics of Colonial husbandry for proper display, where they do not become a litter of debris

tically a replica of the lower one.

At the left of the hallway is a large, spacious room—perhaps the most notable one in the house—used originally as a parlor. A feature of this is the unique wall paper. It was imported from Paris in 1775 in honor of the approaching marriage of Dorothy Quincy and John Hancock. In all these years its color has never been dimmed. The design is carried out in double panels, showing birds of Paradise in brilliant colors resting in vases. It was probably chosen for the connotation of the many Cupids and Venuses in blue upon its surface, which was further decorated with pendent wreaths of draperies of red.

Unfortunately for history, the wedding never took place in this room.

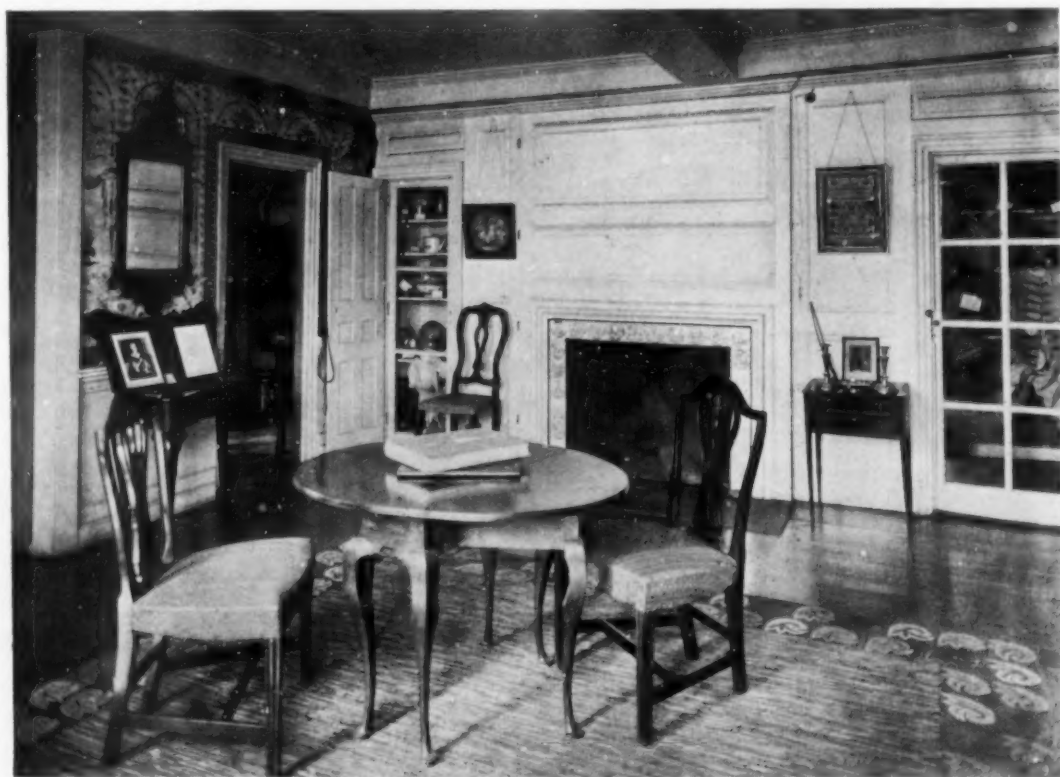
One notices the usual chair rail wainscot and Colonial inside shutters, the latter an outgrowth of the heavy sort used to protect the family from Indians. These shutters show an attractive panel design and are divided by hinges into three sections. Often shutters of this kind were doubly secured by a wooden bar that, when closed, fell into sockets.

The furniture of this room was carefully selected and arranged.



Dorothy Quincy's wedding wall paper adorns the north parlor. It was of French manufacture and shows figures of Cupid and Venus in blue, with garlands and festoons in reds and blues. There is a happy suggestion in the furniture displayed here

Though of different periods, there is a harmony of setting that is appropriate, especially when we consider that the work of the master cabinet makers blended a variety of motives from the simple designs of Queen Anne's time to the elaboration of the



Change of taste caused the old brick fireplace to be covered over with simple paneled woodwork, and the opening to be framed with tiles illustrating biblical history



The balusters and newel post were probably the work of an early carver of ship woodwork



Dorothy Quincy's bedroom contains a fine old mahogany field bed, which is appropriately covered with the flowered chintz popular at the end of the Eighteenth Century. The chairs are fitting for all bedrooms decorated in Colonial style

closing days of the eighteenth century. The sofa is a fine example of a Sheraton pattern, and it was this designer who also planned the chairs, which are some of the best examples of his artistry. Hepplewhite's skill is shown in those chairs of graceful motifs placed around the Dutch table of 1720. The work table at one side of the room is also of Sheraton make. The mirror is a rare Chippendale, showing a decoration of golden wheat of a design identical with that now found in the Dedham historical house. The spinnet carries us back to the days when the stately Colonial dames, with powdered hair and pannier dress, played love songs to the gallants of the day.

The fireplace is perhaps worthy of more attention than any other feature of the house. It is wonderfully paneled, and shows tiles bearing pictures from the Scriptures. Within the last few years this was opened and the original fireplace was found at the back. It was fifteen feet wide and shows a curious brick herring-bone pattern. In order to exhibit this fireplace, the outside one was hinged so that it could be easily opened.

This north parlor, as it was generally known, was prepared for the wedding that took place in Fairfield, Conn. The Revolution

broke out just before it was planned, and Hancock was forced to flee to Lexington for safety. On April 18, 1775, he was joined by his aunt, Madam Hancock, and Dorothy. The hatred of the Tories toward the Quincy family forced her to flee to Fairfield. Here she took refuge in the house of Thadeus Burr, where Aaron Burr met and fell in love with her. Madam Hancock became anxious, and sent a letter to John Hancock apprising him of the situation. Correspondence shows that Hancock wrote immediately to his fiancée to keep his place in her favor, and, while reminding her of her promise to send him a woven-hair chain, revived her waning interest by presenting a box of silk stockings. The lady's mind evidently remained undecided, for at another urgent summons from his aunt the nervous suitor obtained a leave of absence and came to the Burr

mansion to press his suit. Whether it was the stockings or the weight of his pleadings is not determined, but at any rate Dorothy became his wife on August 28th.

This room that was to have been the scene of the ceremony has many interesting mementos in the closets at either side of the fire-

place. Here has been placed a parasol that once was used by Mrs. Hancock; a little shoe that pathetically told of the little child that died, together with the baptismal shirt and cap that had been worn by Josiah Quincy third. The dress worn by Abigail Adams when presented at the Court of St. James, and the portrait showing the same gown are both found in this room.

Tutor Flynt's study, which is a typical bachelor's room, leads off the parlor. It is situated in the ell, and is entered from an outside door. This apartment overlooks



In the Coddington room there is another pleasing design of the old field bed. The chairs here are samples of some eighteenth century manufacture that are to-day reproduced in admirable consistency

the brook, and is the quietest room in the house. To-day we find the chair in which Hancock sat when he was inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts. A table that belonged to President John Quincy Adams is also found here. The open fireplace gives it an air of comfort. From this room a steep flight of stairs leads to Tutor Flynt's chamber. Here is found a fine example of a

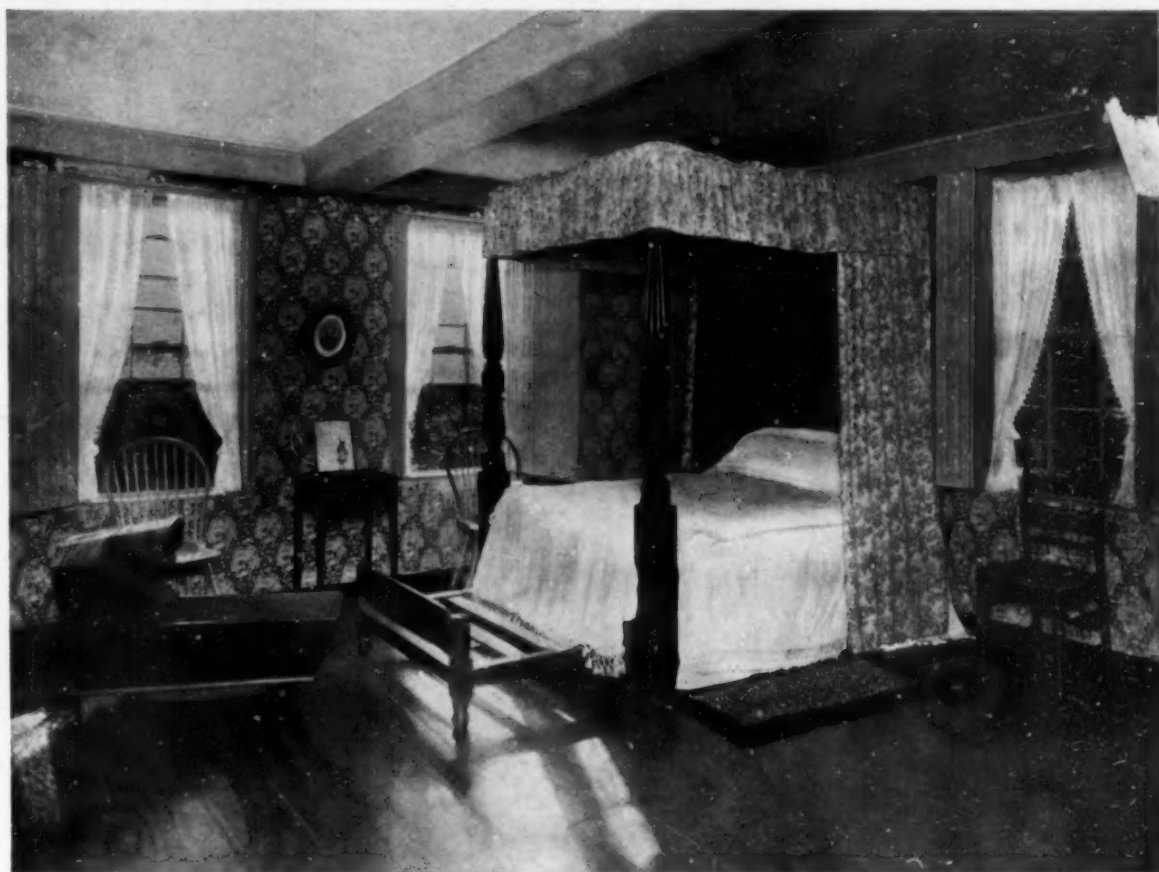
block front chest of drawers, and some rush-bottomed chairs. A peculiarity of this room is a closet bed, probably suggested by some old Dutch bedroom. When the doors are closed the room alters its appearance of a sleeping apartment and becomes a living-room. Probably the arrangement was made by one of the family to counteract the cold drafts of the unheated chamber.

Opposite the drawing-room or parlor is the dining-room, a large, spacious, well-lighted room. The old-fashioned wall paper here is most unusual. It is a Chinese paper, portraying Chinese villas. The present tendency to revive the Chinese Chippendale designs has led to the reproduction of just such paper, and a very good representation of this design may be found in the decorators' shops. The original is brown and white in coloring. It matches the scheme of the furnishings. At one corner of this room is a wonderful buffet, finished in a rare example of the old-time shell pattern. It represents seventeenth century work. Many of the pieces of china here are historic, including dinner plates which were used by John Hancock; a teapot wherein was brewed the tea which Washington drank when visiting this house.

The large, old-fashioned fireplace, dating back to 1750, shows an interesting fire back, and is surrounded by blue and white tile. These are originals, but their like appear in reproduction that can be found in the market to-day.

A wide, plain wainscot relieves the wall paper, and with the heavy wooden shutters gives the requisite amount of wood-work to frame a paper of this sort. Every detail of this room is consistent, giving a harmonious whole.

The rush-bottom chairs are evidently of the Chippendale period. Several have the solid splat, while others have open-work backs, and the arm chairs are of a particularly interesting ladder-back design. All, however, are consistently used in combination. The table is of later workmanship, and shows Empire motives, but it is a particularly interesting



A heavy four poster, with chintz drapery, once the property of Lafayette, is placed in the guestroom along with the comfortable shield-back Windsor chairs so serviceable even for modern conditions

form. In reality, it consists of three separate tables. The two end pieces are of the drop-leaf order, with four fixed legs and one movable one; the middle section has two drop leaves. Because of

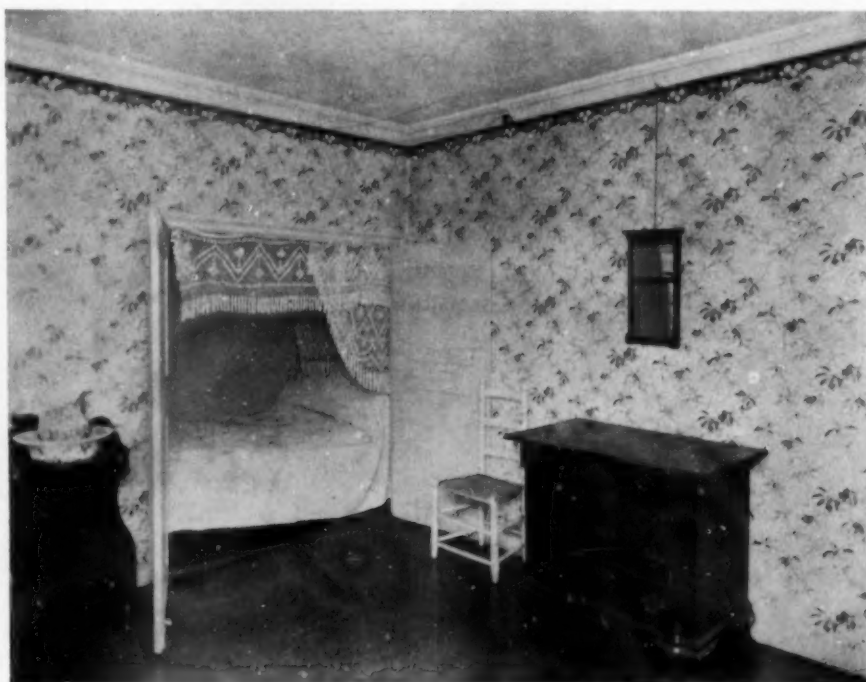
this structure the tables are easily taken apart and disposed along the wall—a point that recommends its use where a dining-room is to occupy other purposes than those of pertaining to the service of meals.

Back of the dining-room, and one step lower, is the old kitchen, a part of the original house that was built by Coddington. It has been kept intact, showing the rough-hewn beams just as they came from the builders' hands. Light comes from small-paned windows made from glass manufactured in the first glass factory in America. It was about the time of its building that a guild of Hollanders settled in Quincy, Mass., then Braintree, and

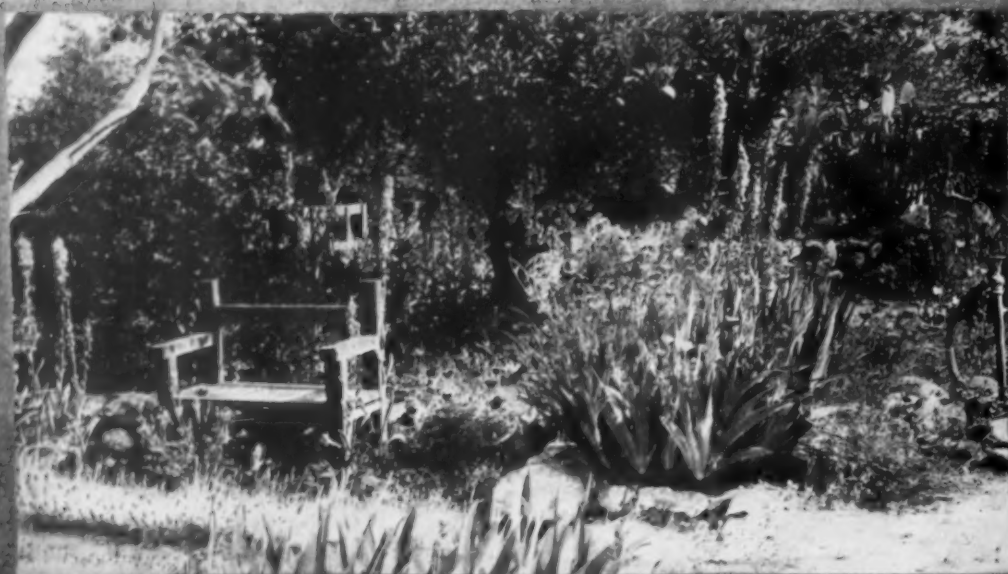
erected the first glass factory in the new country.

A feature of the kitchen is the enormous fireplace guarded by a wire mesh curtain which did not exclude the heat and prevented

(Continued on page 134)



The tutor's bedroom had a bed built into a closet, the doors of which concealed it entirely from view and permitted the room to be used as a study or sitting-room



A Garden of Associations

PLANTING THAT HAS A DEEPER SIGNIFICANCE THAN COLOR OR FORM—THE EXTRA PLEASURE OF A GARDEN OF PERSONALITY WHERE EACH PLANT HAS A HISTORIC OR COMMEMORATIVE VALUE

BY CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS

Author of "Under the Sky in California," Etc.

Photographs by the Author

MY friend Jenkins, whom I used to know in Philadelphia as the proprietor of a small brokerage business, moved to California a few years ago, and I met him recently on the street in Los Angeles. He had been a nervous, hurried, anæmic sort of man back East, but now he had the leisurely, easy-going manner of the Californian, and wore a smile and a coat of tan.

"Come out and see us," he said; "I'm done with shearing lambs and am living the Arcadian life in a bungalow, with a bit of garden that my friends are good enough to tell me is sufficiently out of the ordinary to be interesting to them."

So one day I took an electric car to the address he gave me in one of the pleasant little foothill towns that cluster about the Southern California metropolis, and soon we were strolling together about his garden.

"I call it my garden of associations," he explained. "It seems to me that a garden has a mission beyond just being pretty to look at—the plants in it, or, at least, a good many of them, should stand for something—have a history. By that I mean either that the individual plant should have some story to tell, possess some association that gives it more than ordinary interest; or that it should be of a race that has had a part in the world's history. That little tree by the sidewalk, with the leathery pinnate leaves, is a case in point. It is a carob tree. You remember the brown, flat pods called St. John's bread, which we used to see on fruiterers' stalls back East in our boyhood days, along with figs and dates and oranges? This is the tree that bears them. It is indigenous to Syria and Egypt, but feels quite at home in California,



The classic acanthus, whose leaves suggested the Corinthian capital



The foliage of hemp is one of the most beautiful in the world

too. Its pods, from the dawn of time, have been an important article of fodder in Palestine, and they were unquestionably "the husks that the swine did eat," to which the Prodigal Son of the Scripture parable was reduced in his extremity. Then here I have a young Italian stone pine, grown from a seed sent me by a friend from the famous grove at Ravenna. Its ancestors gave shade to Dante in his walks. It has not got its flat-topped crown yet, but it will—that takes time. This other young conifer is one of our native South-westerners—a nut pine or piñon, especially connected with the vanishing wild life of our country. It has seeds about as big as peas, capital to eat. They were a famous item of food with the desert Indians, and the harvesting of them was, until quite recently, a picturesque feature of aboriginal life. And here is another Indian plant—this shrub *Cowania*, or Mexican cliff rose. It bears a charming, creamy little single rose of a flower, but I cherish it particularly for personal reasons; for it was grown from seed gathered on the rim of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado in Arizona, and so is linked with the memory of a certain noteworthy outing. It is interesting, too, in a more general way, because of the fact that Navajo mothers from time immemorial have employed the shredded bark of the plant for padding their baby cradles."

Here Jenkins stooped to pinch off a leaf from a shiny little bush at his feet.

"Smell that," said he. "That's true myrtle, sacred to love since the babyhood of the race, and still twined into wreaths to crown Bavarian brides. And here is Shakespeare's rosemary, herb of remembrance, good in old wives' medicine to make the old young again. It blooms all winter here, and our California year never grows old. This clump of rue is from a plant that grew in the garden of the old Spanish rancho Camulos, the real home of Ramona. Over yonder, that tall, feathery plant with the flat umbels of yellow flowers, is fennel. Romulus and Remus no doubt knew it well. In ancient days it had a great vogue as a strength builder; gladiators mixed it with their food, and its

leaves were woven into crowns for the victors in Roman games. Here is the classic acanthus. You know the story of how its decorative leaves thousands of years ago suggested the design of the Corinthian capital. And here are some stalks of hemp, one of the most beautiful plants in the world as to foliage, and with a history that makes it an aristocrat. Its fiber supplied cordage for the argosies of King Hiram of Tyre and Cleopatra's barges, and

its narcotic juice was the basis of hashish, with which the Old Man of the Mountain held dominion over the wills of his assassin followers."

We were now beside a young oleander starred with white bloom.

"I'm rather proud of this specimen," Jenkins observed, "as I am inclined to think it is the only one in its class. I raised it from a slip taken by permission from an old tree in the Padres' garden of San Juan Capistrano Mission, and, since then, the parent, which was no doubt of the Franciscan Fathers' planting, has perished. It is thus a link, especially rare, with a romantic past. These old missions, you know, are California's most famous antiquities, and, if I had room enough, I'd go in for a little mission garden with plants slipped from all the missions that are left. As it is, I have made a start. That tamarisk by the fence is a slip from an old tree that stands in front of the Mission San Antonio de Padua, and the big



A cactus bed at the right contains a plant from a hedge set out by the Franciscan Fathers a century or more ago, and other specimens gathered from the desert



A white oleander from San Juan Capistrano Mission occupies the right center, while myrtle grows at the foot of the Italian cypress

cactus yonder is from the remnant of a hedge planted by the Padres around another of the missions; and the vines covering the arbor here are mission grapes of the stock planted by the Franciscans at all their California establishments."

It would be tedious to continue the catalogue; but enough has been said to illustrate the plan of this little garden, which impressed me as not only replete with beauty, but imbued with sound sentiment and associations worth preserving. To be sure, its location being in Southern California, it is favored with a soil and a climate exceptionally hospitable to introduced plants from whatever part of the globe. Nevertheless, the principle, with appropriate changes, is readily applicable to any part of our country. It is, of course, not the sort of garden that can be made all at once;

but the fact that such a gathering of plants is a matter of discriminative selection, and is coincident more or less with the happenings of one's own life and the growth of one's own interests, makes it all the more a garden worth the making. To preserve it from the charge of freakishness, regard should, of course, be had to beauty as well as to historic import or personal association; and, as additions are made from time to time and thinning out becomes needful, the elimination should be of the more conventional. So will the garden become increasingly as a library of the flower of literature, fragrant with the old romance of life and rich in the immortal spirit of an uncommercial past.

Of course, if one does not care to make this idea the general feature of the garden a certain portion of the space may be set aside for it—a sort of Poets' Corner, given over exclusively to plants distinguished in song and story. Many plants have a really extensive literature. Outside of general literature, works like Britten and Holland's "Dictionary of Plant Names," Prior's "Popular Names of British Plants," DeCandolle's "Origin of Cultivated Plants," and Thiselton-Dyer's "The Folk Lore of Plants"—to mention a few among many—are excellent introductions to the recorded history of numerous herbs and shrubs which are either already garden subjects or might well become such.

In addition to those flowers that are memorable for their association with places, there are many which, if picked up during one's vacation ramblings, bring back pleasant memories of those trips. Many of the desert flowers are odd, as well as beautiful, showing forth in this pure wilderness of the desert unlooked-for resemblances to many things of man's complex civilization. There is the salaria, for instance, with velvety blue-and-white-hooded corolla emerging from a loose, papery calyx and looking in outline astonishingly like a bonneted

Quaker lady of the olden time. And there is *Calyptidium monandrum* (we would write its English name if it had one), a Wild West cousin of the familiar "pusley." It does not drop its petals, but when the seed vessel is set, lo and behold! the withered corolla appears like a limp liberty cap swinging at the tip of the slender red pod. There is, too, a remarkable milkweed with blossoms of imperial purple so smothered in white wool that the

individual flowers suggest rubies lying in a bed of jeweler's cotton. And there is *Nama demissum*, which grows in a circle flat upon the sand, and resembles a floral wheel with green spokes and a Tyrian purple tire. The list might be continued indefinitely.

The struggle for moisture in the desert leads the roots of many plants straight downward. Those of the spiny dalea, a shrub or little tree whose intricacy of slender branchlets becomes clothed in spring with a royal garment of a myriad purple blossoms, are said sometimes to descend twenty feet or more in quest of water. An old desert dweller once told me that, desiring one of these trees as an ornament near his house, he set an Indian to dig it up, cautioning him on no account to break the tap root. As he rode to and fro on various errands he noticed the Indian patiently digging deeper and deeper, his body gradually getting lower and lower in the big hole, until a couple of days afterward the black head of the child of the desert was just visible at the level of the ground. Thinking the tree had earned a right to its station, he told the red man to let it stand.

The cactuses, on the other hand, those best known of desert plants, have but a scanty root system, and one can without much difficulty topple some sorts over with his foot. Their aqueous reservoirs being within their succulent joints and stems above ground, they do not need long roots to fetch and carry for them. There is a great variety of the cactus blooms, and some that are not particu-

larly beautiful in themselves possess a charm in their arrangement. Of these latter, the greenish-yellow flowers of the strange, cylindrical bisnaga, or barrel cactus, are examples. They form a circle upon the spiny top of the keg-like plant—a chaplet set upon those repellent brows by the hand of a Love that must indeed be divine. The spines of the cactuses are a fascinating study. There is much variety in them,

and often great beauty. Their placing upon the surface of the plants is no haphazard arrangement, as might appear to the unobserving, but is in accord with an orderly plan. Those of the bisnaga consist of regularly disposed bundles, the central spines of each of which are very prominent, four in number and transversely ridged, one of the four being usually curved in the shape of a great fishhook, and beautifully colored.



Fennel, artichokes and carrot fill a conglomerate but pleasing corner



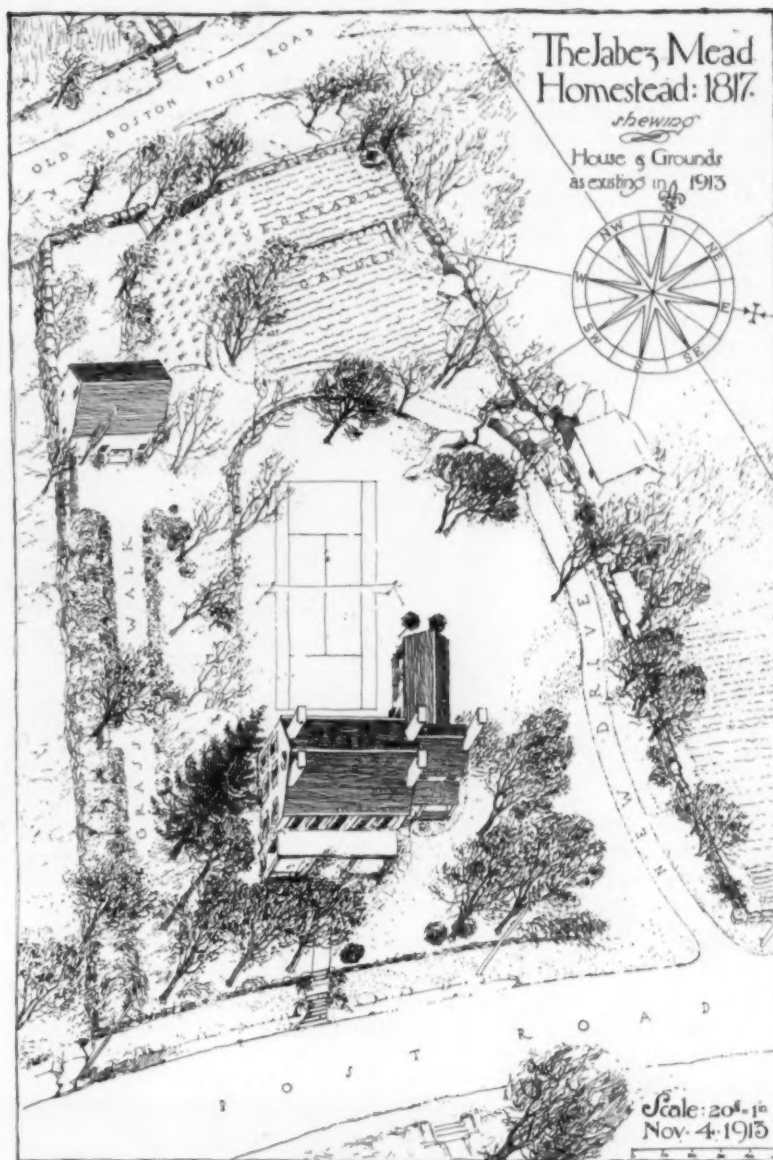
A general view of a garden of associations, where each plant, by a process of time and judicious selection, has come to have a deeper value than its mere color, perfume or form

Making a New Home from an Old House

THE CONVERSION OF A SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND FARMHOUSE TO MEET MODERN REQUIREMENTS, WITHOUT DESTROYING ITS CHARACTER—PART I
HOW THE RECREATION SIDE OF THE GROUNDS WAS DEVELOPED

FOR three months D. and I had spent all the time we could in search of a country house. On Saturdays and Sundays we ransacked the towns within commuting distance and on week-days while I was busy at my office, D. made lists from newspapers or interviewed real estate brokers. Our requirements puzzled them, for it was difficult to explain just what we wanted. D. could spread out or concentrate the household, so we had little interest in the exact number of rooms; but the number of rooms being the average broker's guide, he was soon quite lost. We had a fairly definite conception of what we wanted and what we did not want. A typical small suburban cottage, though fitting our pocketbook, was out of the question, for what furniture we had was heavy, old mahogany, built when space was not a luxury; therefore we needed large rooms; preferably few in number, without queer angles, cozy-corners, yellow oak ornamentation and the like. Small houses with a very few large rooms apparently do not exist; large modern houses were too expensive. Privacy of such grounds as there should be, we insisted on, for we had the English point of view that the playground was even more sacred than the house, that work or play out-of-doors should not be a spectacle for the neighbors. These are rather strict requirements, and I think I am right in saying that they are unusual ones. Perhaps we should have been more patient with the brokers.

Amusing, to look back over those week-ends! D. and I took town after town on two railroads (my office was near



A general plan of the house and grounds; though near the highway the arrangement makes for real privacy



Two terraces, faced with stone, break the slope of the ground between the entrance porch and the road, giving pleasantly harmonious lines to a situation which otherwise might have been monotonous

their terminal) and visited the agents that clustered about the stations, or chartered the rickety hacks on exploring expeditions. At first we did not know quite what to ask to see, and we found nothing; finally it became evident that only the old farmhouses could meet our conditions. In definitely enquiring for them we were more successful and we visited many. Some were tumble-down, others altered until they had lost all character; one so badly put together that the hipped roof was spreading.

Our final discovery was a hundred-years-old house. We were returning by tramway at the end of an unsuccessful day when we first saw it, standing high above the road against the cold February twilight sky, gray gabled, close-shuttered, silent; bare maple trees were motionless about it.

It was larger than we really needed, a great square house, with a lower extension at one end, evidently a kitchen wing. An agent's sign suggested exploration. We alighted; eagerly we mounted the terrace steps and walked around the house over the

thin snow. Behind, the irregular ground sloped down to what we later learned to be the ancient post-coach highway to Boston. As we stood behind the house, we overlooked the neighbors' roofs, for the house was on the crown of a hill. Across a valley the rolling greenness of a links, and beyond, the hills.

The property itself was undeveloped; the soil thin with occasional outcroppings of rock. There were many maple, locust and mulberry trees, a great lilac hedge along the western boundary, and a few scattered shrubs and bushes, but no attempt at paths or flowers nor any way of driving from either road to a barn behind the house at the hill-edge. The place had possibilities, however; that was evident. Its altitude gave it the privacy and isolation we desired. A little clearing up was needed; rubbish and ashes had been dumped in one place; an undesirable out-house was unpleasantly evident; a wing with out-kitchen and wood-shed unworthily commanded the great view to the north.

We peered through the sidelights of the rear door. Dimly we made out the stairway arch, the curved mahogany handrail and banisters and the leaded fan-light of the entrance door beyond. Nothing else could be seen for it was nearly night. We pried here and there until, cold and hungry, the thought of dinner tempted us away.

We stayed over near by and went through the house next morning with a man who had the keys. We were then confident we had found what we wanted and ended by offering to rent with the privilege of buying. Negotiations followed; the owner refused, as for certain family reasons he must get rid of it at once; but if we would buy it outright we might have it for what seems to have been far less than its value. We were both fascinated by the place. It

was just what we wanted, just the sort of place we had in mind.

"Buy it, certainly," said D.

"You old fraud," said I, "you agreed to rent; now you want to buy? It's idiotic! I've never commuted except for a month

or two in summer, perhaps; this means a fifty minute ride!"

"Well, if it is too much we can sell it again!"

"Yes, I suppose we can; but selling is so slow. I'll make a bargain with you, though. I'll offer him a thousand less, if, in case he refuses, you'll agree to rent something somewhere else and give up any idea of buying for the present."

D. agreed; a letter was sent. She spent an agitated twenty-four hours, I remember, for it seemed to her a wonderful opportunity; then the

answer came and we were the prospective owners of a house!

The transfer of title was arranged; we inspected it again; our enthusiasm grew. Eagerly we planned what we should do to improve it, to fit it to our own personalities. The grounds behind the house should be developed and made the center of our outdoor life.

"Let's have the up-and-down-hill graded flat and that rock blasted away; we can have a tennis court here!" said I.

"Let's move the barn out of the 'view' instead," D. answered. "That wouldn't be so terribly expensive, would it? And I'd rather have a porch here than a tennis court."

"But a porch would be hideous there. If you want a porch, why not put it at the end of the house over the cellar door, near the lilac hedge?"

"But then it would look right into our next door neighbors'!"—which I had to acknowledge. Abnormal porches were considered and discarded, one after another; nothing seemed to arrange and we reached no conclusion. Later we were to learn the part the barn could play in the general



At the rear of the house the ground slopes away, carrying out in an attractive way the lines of downward gradation from the house roof to the reconstructed woodshed



The converted woodshed occupies the best position on the grounds, and commands extensive views. In its remodeled state it is an ideal outdoor summer living-room

composition, and D. was to show me a clever solution of the porch problem; in fact she started on the porch herself without consulting me, or giving any chance for preliminary objections! One afternoon I found her hard at work with a mattock ripping out the side boards of the wood-shed at the end of the north wing.

"What the dickens are you doing!" I shouted.

"Get a pick and help me and don't stand there asking foolish questions. We are about, my dear, to change a wood-shed into a porch!"

It was a very ingenious scheme, I think, and I was soon an enthusiastic convert. The shed was quite useless for storing coal and wood, as we did not intend to have carts driving up there. It occupied the best situation in the grounds, for it stood in the center of the lawn with outlook northwest across Strickland Plains and up the valley, and to the east, down the hill to the Post Road. The lines of the old house were to be unchanged; the roof and framing to remain as they were.

When the boards were off we nailed lattice against the hand-hewn timbers; they were to answer until proper columns replaced them. Now there is such a mass of clematis, Virginia creepers and trumpet vines that a change seems of doubtful advantage. The wood floor and sleepers were torn up and the space filled with stones and ashes well soaked with a hose and allowed to settle, then thoroughly pounded down and concreted. It was not cut into blocks, for we did not want it to suggest a side-walk, but to prevent expansion cracks we reinforced it with wire netting, so the entire floor might expand and contract as a unit. Small stones were sprinkled over the hard surface of the ashes and the area covered with three widths of galvanized chicken-wire, each width lapping the next six inches or so. Then the concrete was dumped on and, the wire mesh being held up by the stones, it was thor-

oughly imbedded. A finishing coat of cement was put on the same day and left rather rough on top—"float finish," as it is called. There is no sign of a crack so far. We might have mixed a waterproofing powder with the cement; perhaps it would have

been wise since a float finish cement is as absorptive as blotting-paper.

Our converted wood-shed has the qualities to me essential in a porch: not an entrance way, for that is too public; nor a veranda along the house-front, for that darkens the lower rooms; but a room itself, an out-of-doors room, open on three sides except for vines and shrubbery. If it be near the kitchen as ours is, so much the better; we sometimes dine and breakfast there in summer.

This evolution of a porch occurred a year or two after we had been in possession. First came a general clearing up, and the tennis court. The offending out-house was sold and carted away. Half a dozen men with horse, plow, cart and scraper stripped the top-soil behind the house and filled the hollows with all the rubbish they could find. Our ash-pile disappeared; the neighbors' ash-piles too. I marched about soliciting and the cart followed collecting.

The stones we unearthed and the pieces of rock we blasted were built into a terrace wall at the far end; the fill was roughly graded, the top-soil spread over, leveled and thoroughly seeded, and I fatuously thought we had created a turf tennis court. Well, this was several years ago; now I know that a turf tennis court is a luxury of

the most affluent of individuals or country-clubs. Cutting, wetting, rolling, week after week, seems the price. While our enthusiasm lasted it was not as bad a court as might be. A stop net was hung to the trees around the further end; the house formed the other stop. Orientation was correct and length sufficient; but no one living nearby played and the labor of keeping it in good



The old woodshed was a wing of the extension, and when its sides were removed and suitable lattice and vines arranged, it made an excellent porch



The old driveway that led to the barn has been converted into a delightful grass walk, flanked on one side by a great lilac hedge, and on the other by a row of perennials

condition proved so great for the satisfaction of an occasional week-end that I gave it up. The turf has been steadily improving, however, and some day I shall put it in condition again.

Another operation carried on with the tennis court, and which helped supply the needed top-soil, was the drive-way to the barn. With the lowering of the Post Road some years before we took the house, the barn had been left high and dry; there was no way to reach it by carriage or motor, for terraced walls skirt the property on all four sides except in one place at the southeast corner. Here a cart could enter by being dragged up a steep slope, and this was the natural place to begin our drive-way. The slope was reduced by cutting four feet from the sharp hill-crest, where tests with an iron bar driven into the ground showed that the rock would allow it without much blasting. The drive was first drawn on the short turf with lines of whitewash as one would mark out a tennis court; then the curves were studied and, where awkward, were washed out with broom and water and re-drawn until from all directions they seemed natural and graceful.

Next day the top-soil was dug away between the lines and carted to tennis court and garden; then stones and ashes put in place of it. The digging was not completed the first year, for the local supply of stones and ashes gave out; but as soon as more collected, we dug again from the roadbed and threw the ashes in. Of course, the area had first been covered with an inch or so of ashes to make it uniform in appearance. All the good soil has now been dug away and replaced; we intend soon to finish it with either gravel or crushed trap.

Half-way up the drive, sheltered by the rocks, is the children's sand-pile, where tent or wigwam alternates with railroad tracks. Beyond is the garden, rather unkempt and not developed as it should be. We have terraced its steep slope and are gradually getting out the stones and increasing its fertility. The plot drains

naturally and there is a well in the corner, but we have not yet installed the pump and series of V-shaped wooden troughs I have in mind for an artificial irrigation. Of course, the town water might be used, but would be rather expensive in such quantities.

Under the present conditions, strawberries have produced enormously without the slightest care being given them; corn and potatoes have been fairly successful; but the past few seasons have been too dry for other vegetables, and no one has had time to attend to them or even pick the peas or beans. It is gradually dawning on me that a tennis court is not the only plaything that needs constant attention! I must confess each year my gardening zeal

diminishes. I suppose a man who is busy with city work should limit himself to one hobby, whether gardening, sailing, tennis or what not. If he try to include several, he seems to fail in enjoying any of them. It is no light work to keep a boat in condition; tennis is not a pleasure unless the court is constantly cut, raked,

weeded, watered, rolled; a vegetable garden is depressing if the plants are struggling against drought and cut-worms and choked with weeds! So the man who would have all these things finds himself rushing violently from one to another, all his effort spent in preparing for play without time for playing, with the sickening consciousness that each thing he has attempted is half done. The Back-to-Nature books avoid this phase; methinks I must hereafter enjoy my Nature vicariously, in the person of a stout Italian.

The Italians as one finds them here are amusing fellows. They seem to have a natural instinct for gardening, but in mechanical things they lack ordinary sense. One never begins cutting the grass without searching for a screw-driver and monkey-wrench, and if I have not managed to hide everything of the sort or if D. is not obdurate, he starts to "feex" my carefully adjusted

(Continued on page 126)



Against the barn is a garden seat constructed of three discarded doors. Triangular holes sawed in the back suggest the Roman baluster motive; the seat is sloped slightly backward to shed the rain water.



Evidently the old house had been one of the trim, dignified New England dwellings; the porch, a late acquirement, grafted on in old age.

THE GARDEN CLUB



WELL! The thing that we talked about all summer has at last materialized.

"Ladies," said the Chair, sweetly, in an opulent, presiding-air of most suitable dignity and a frock of appropriate Aprilly green, from the far side of her library table; "ladies—the question is on the adoption of the by-laws as amended. All in favor please say 'aye!'"

Everybody sang out "aye" at the top of her soprano or alto or mezzanine, to show her enthusiasm—and the Garden Club in that instant finally became. The Cottage Garden Club some had wanted to call it, but it got itself down as just the Garden Club, in the end.

Mrs. Addicks, being in the chair, was elected president at once, of course—the president can serve but one year, anyway—and Helen Brinkerly got vice-president, Mrs. Joe Wright recording secretary, Mrs. Denton corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Curtis Salton-Appleby will receive and disburse the moneys, in the office of honorable treasurer. Not being the first president was something of a blow in this quarter, I fancy; but the Salton-Appleby poise is, of course, equal to all occasions—and what *I* may think and *you* may believe, we both instantly know is not so, when we meet with it!

We certainly did a lot in three-quarters of an hour; but I think parliamentary practice is *most* offensive! Why, you can't get a word in edgewise, and I tried *seven times* to say what I thought about meeting sometimes in the evening so the men could come and join; but it never took, nor even showed a sign of doing so. At last, when I had given up, and Mrs. Gilfeather had finished her speech, and Mrs. Thomas had made another, and they had had another eyes-nose-question performance, Mrs. Addicks suddenly beamed over at me and said: "If the secretary will now read Section I, Article IV of the By-Laws, Mrs. (calling me by name) will see that her suggestion has been anticipated, and that the Club is committed to four evening meetings during the year—which we hope the men will attend. And, of course we expect to have them as members; for the third article of the Constitution, which deals with membership, says that 'any *adult* interested in garden-

ing and living in this town or its vicinity is eligible to membership.'"

I got perfectly scarlet, I know I did—and I was furious! But, of course I beamed, too, as long as she did. *Such* rudeness, though—when she had heard me all the time! Yet she had just kept looking straight at Mrs. Gilfeather, who was standing up, talking something about the programs, and never winked an eyelash in my direction! That was why I was so anxious to get it in, of course, because it had to do with programs—if it had to do with anything. But you would

have thought I was a wooden image. And then, to turn to me at last, like *that!* Oh, I think it was dreadful, and I shall not forget it in a hurry, you may be sure.

After such a rebuke, I made sure to become perfectly familiar with the Constitution and By-Laws, so with particular care I copied them from the secretary's minutes, and give them just as they appeared there.

CONSTITUTION

Name: This Club shall be called the Home Garden Club.

Objects: To stimulate interest and co-operative gardening; to put its members in touch with the development of new ideas and improvements in garden practice; and to study in all its aspects, the fine art of gardening.

Membership: Any adult interested in gardening and living in this town or its vicinity is eligible to membership.

Officers: The officers shall be a president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

Executive Board: The officers of the Club and six members from the Club at large shall constitute a Board of Directors for the transaction of business.

Annual Meeting: The February meeting shall be for the election of officers, the reading of annual reports, the payment of dues and the awarding of the final prizes on the sum total of the year's work.

Amendment: This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at the annual meeting, provided notice of such amend-

EDITOR'S NOTE: The garden's contribution to the individual's welfare is acknowledged. Health, happiness, the joy of creating something beautiful—these are but a few of many gifts with which the garden rewards its devotees. But the community is also a gainer where there is a concerted effort in horticulture. The garden club is a great factor in neighborhood betterment. Here is a true story of the work of a certain such club and its accomplishments. What the members actually did should be a stimulation to all who love gardens and a guide to the ways and means of improving our towns and villages.

ment shall have been given in writing two weeks previous, and been appended to the notice of that meeting.

BY-LAWS

Duties of Officers: The duties of each officer shall be those usual to that office. The Executive Committee shall appoint standing committees, and shall fill all vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Club or its own committee, these appointees to serve until the next election.

Membership: Candidates for membership shall sign the application blank furnished by the Club, and this shall be endorsed by two members and presented to the Membership Committee.

Dues: The dues shall be \$2 per year, payable at the annual meeting in February. Members whose dues for the previous year remain unpaid at the annual meeting may be dropped from the roll at the discretion of the Executive Committee. Any member, upon the payment of \$25, is entitled to become a life member of the Club without further dues.

Meetings: The regular meetings of the Club shall be held on the second Mondays of each month throughout the year. There shall be eight afternoon meetings at 2.30 o'clock, and four evening meetings at 8.15 o'clock. Special meetings shall be held according to written notice to members from the Executive Committee or the President.

Elections: Election of officers shall be by ballot. No person shall be eligible to the office of President a second time without a year having elapsed since relinquishing this office.

Committees: A Program Committee of five members, which shall present a general program for the meetings of the ensuing year at the annual meeting, shall arrange where Club meetings are to be held, and shall decide the subjects to be discussed.

A Membership Committee consisting of two members of the Executive Board, named by the Board.

An Auditing Committee of three shall examine the accounts of the treasurer and report at the annual meeting.

A Nominating Committee consisting of three members shall be appointed by the Executive Committee at the December meeting, and shall present to the Club at its annual meeting a list of candidates for the offices of the Club, two names for each office.

Quorum: Four members of the Executive Committee, beside the President or presiding officer, shall constitute a quorum.

We came to Miss Lucy Harwood's talk, however, at just nineteen minutes past three, in spite of their old rigmarole—which was only four minutes behind the schedule, I heard Mrs. Addicks tell Mrs. Salton-Appleby; and I did enjoy that. In the first place, Miss Lucy is a dear, and I love her; and in the second place it was like reading Maeterlinck to listen to her tell "What the Dirt Has

Taught Me." It's a horrid-sounding title for such a talk as she gave; but it seems different after hearing it, somehow.

I never would have believed she could do it, and I don't see how she ever did; but who should, if not Miss Lucy, I should like to know? We all know she has just lived in that wonderful garden of hers since the day Tom Marsden was killed—and that was when I was a little girl. She had been showing my mother her wedding things the very day before, and I was there, too; and I have always remembered mother looking out of the window and saying: "The garden is going to be lovely, Lucy, but it will be lots of care." And Miss Lucy came over and rumbled my hair

over my ears from behind, as I stood there looking out, too, and laughed the sweetest laugh, and said: "That's really Tom's garden, you know. It was his idea, and to have it right there, where we shall live with it night and day. We are going to have a little stair built down to it from this balcony, so we can slip in and out when the moonlight tempts us and the elves are playing, with all the rest of the world asleep. We call it Eden."

And Tom Marsden was dead next day at noon! So Miss Lucy went on living alone in her old home, just as she had lived most of her life, poor darling; only after that most of her time was spent in "Eden" instead of in the great, still house. Winter and summer she is out there; and in rain and sun alike. No one ever knew of its name, though, save mother and me—and I don't believe it has ever been spoken since Miss Lucy told it to us that day.

So she has something to tell, you see, whenever she talks about a garden, or anything to do with a garden; and she told it wonderfully, and was just as unconscious of all of us watching and listening as though we had

not been there at all. How the soil came to be; what it is made up of; how clean "dirt" really is; how it holds air; how water rests in it and goes down and comes up; how roots travel through it and "mine" the particular food which their plant sends them after; how it is robbed and ill-treated; how plastic it is in our hands, and responsive; and finally, how *old* it is; what it has seen happen here—and how all life springs from it and is constantly a "becoming," world without end, instead of a once-established-and-that-settles-it affair.

I came home and went straight over to the garden and looked at it, where the dark ridges of it lay like ranges of baby mountains turned up at the fall spading; and it seemed different to me than it had ever seemed before. Just dirt, to be sure—grains upon grains of dust, fast locked together now until it is as flinty a mass as ever the rocks, which it once helped to form, were, back in the dim ages, under the spell which winter lays so easily and effectually upon all waters, hidden or in the open though they be. Yet every dust grain has its precious, tiny portion to give—and gives.

(Continued on page 136)



Miss Lucy's garden was her daily care in all sorts of weather, and from the results she obtained she was a good teacher of practical gardening



Nothing is more lovely than a sweep of lawn, but it should never be used to counterfeit an illusion of space. If there are irregular lawn spaces, the garden should be larger than the ordinary suburban plot. Shrubs at the boundaries should be of few species and massed

Scheming the Year's Gardening

THE FIRST STEPS IN A GARDEN LAYOUT—HOW TO MAKE A PLAN AND HOW TO ARRANGE YOUR GARDEN ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF DESIGN

BY GRACE TABOR

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves, George R. King and Others

THE beginning of a garden is almost the most important part of it; for unless the beginning is good, all that follows will fall very far short of the excellence which might, and undoubtedly would, obtain otherwise. Well begun, a truly beautiful garden is possible almost anywhere, even within a decidedly limited space.

The real beginning of a garden—especially on a small place—lies away back of the time when the initial steps toward making it are taken, however—which is the stumbling block lying in the way of everyone who has not given to the subject of his garden making more than the average thought. For the design and size and content of all small gardens depend almost entirely and absolutely upon the position and plan of the house of which they are an adjunct; hence such a garden's beginning, in the truest sense, is contemporary with the planning and locating of the house.

And it is this consideration of the garden and the house as parts of a whole, rather than as independent problems, that will advance suburban garden development with us more rapidly than any other one thing; and that will bring those who are newly

confronted with gardening opportunities into the path that leads to delightful success. Just how to "get at it," however, easily and efficiently does not always come by inspiration, even to the most enthusiastic and imaginative and comprehending. So here are the steps to be taken, set down in the order of their advance,

and explained—a sort of be-your-own-surveyor-designer-gardener scheme that begins at the beginning and ends—well, of course nothing about a garden ever really ends, so it is perhaps just as well not to say definitely where it ends.

A map of the land to be considered is the first requirement of garden design; not a difficult one to meet when a level plot of ordinary suburban dimensions is the basis of the problem, but growing in difficulty and complication as the form, or the ground surface, or both,

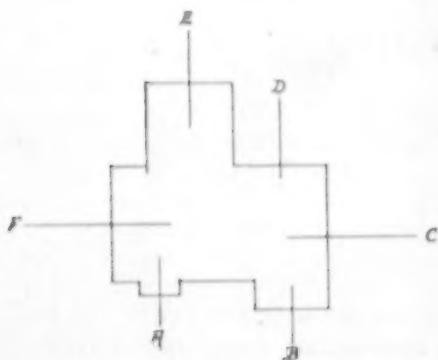
depart from regularity. Any large sheet of manilla paper, ironed free of creases, will serve as drawing paper, where there is nothing better to be had; but architects' detail paper is very cheap and may be purchased by the foot or yard in art supply stores, usually. This is heavier and more satisfactory for an amateur draughtsman than any other kind.



It is always the great color masses that produce the "breathless" effects. Few flowers is good advice for the beginner



The working of a garden axis is well shown in this picture. The main longitudinal axis focuses upon the small tree and is continued to the exact center plot of the garden parapet. This is a decidedly good formal arrangement



In an irregular house important features of the design determine various axes; garden axes should have a suggestive connection with the house

A scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot will make an allowance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches for every 50 feet necessary, so a sheet of paper about 27 inches square will be required for a map representing 100 x 100 feet if the form is square. This allows an inch all around for margin. Irregular forms will of course have to be calculated for accordingly.

It is better, as well as much more convenient, to lay off the scale on a strip of stiff paper rather than to depend upon a ruler and its measurements; mistakes are altogether too easy with the many inch marks of a ruler to confuse, and the constant calculating which they make necessary. Take a 2 to 3 inch wide strip of any smooth, good quality paper, any length, and fold it once lengthwise to insure a perfectly straight edge. Prick off on this, with a needle point, any number of units of exactly $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches each. These represent 25 feet, and two are enough to work with on plots of average size. Have three or four if you prefer, however. At the end of the first mark it "25 ft.;" at the end of the second, "50 ft.;" of the third, "75 ft.;" and so on. Subdivide the first 25 feet into five units of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch each (otherwise of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of course); mark these respectively—at the right side of each—5, 10, 15 and 20; and then finally, subdivide the first two of these into five divisions each of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. These will not need marking, for they are readily counted whenever it is necessary to calculate single feet.

If the piece of land to be mapped is of definitely known dimensions it is not, of course, necessary to take your own field measurements; but if it is not, the taking of such measurements will be the first thing towards getting a representation of the land onto paper. Start from any of the boundary lines—choose the longest preferably—measure its length, and draw a line representing this, of the proper length according to your scale. Establish the direction of the next boundary—provided, of course, that its direction is not the usual exact perpendicular to the first line. First draw a circle on the ground with any given radius—5 feet is a good choice—at the end of this boundary, using the exact end as a center; then draw a similar circle on the paper, with the corresponding radius—5 feet, otherwise $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The circle drawn on the ground, with the aid of a string and two stakes, will, of course, cut the boundary which you have already represented on the paper, and the one which you are establishing also. Measure carefully and



An axis as viewed from its culminating point. These trees are laid along the main entrance axis, which, in this case, is coincident with the path

accurately the distance straight across between the points where the circle and these boundary lines intersect, on the ground; and then measure the corresponding number of feet and inches and fractions of an inch, if you can calculate thus closely, straight across the circle drawn on the paper. Draw a line from the center of the circle, otherwise the end of the first boundary line, through this point; measure the second boundary, on the ground, make this line the proper length—and the second boundary is "established." At the other end of the first boundary repeat the same operation—if this next boundary also departs from the perpendicular. Then connect the ends of the two lines thus determined for the fourth side,

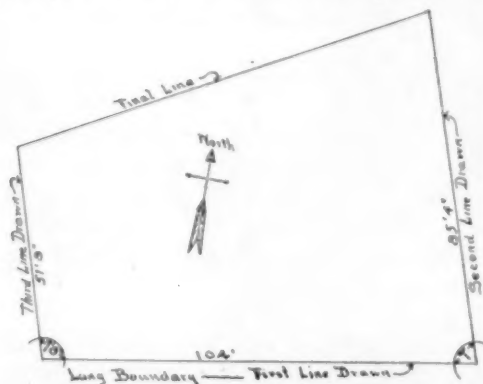


A T-square mounted on a stake with a plumb-line attached serves as a sighting instrument in determining contours

and the outline of the plot will have taken shape upon the paper. Perhaps you may be dealing with a five-sided form; in which event it will be plain enough that the determining of the fourth side must be made from the third; and then the fifth added.

Contour lines are unnecessary on level, or even on quite decidedly sloping land; but land of very irregular surface conformation must have them indicated in order to proceed intelligently with its general arrangement. Determining contours is something of a nuisance, it must be confessed, although it is by no means a difficult undertaking. Two people are necessary—one to handle the poles, and the other to work the levels; and two methods are open to the amateur, either accurate enough to serve the purpose perfectly. One is by means of a T-square attached firmly to the end of a straight and flat-sided pole; the other is with a plane table. The former is more open to error; the latter is a little bit more troublesome to prepare for. Both are given, however, so that choice may be made.

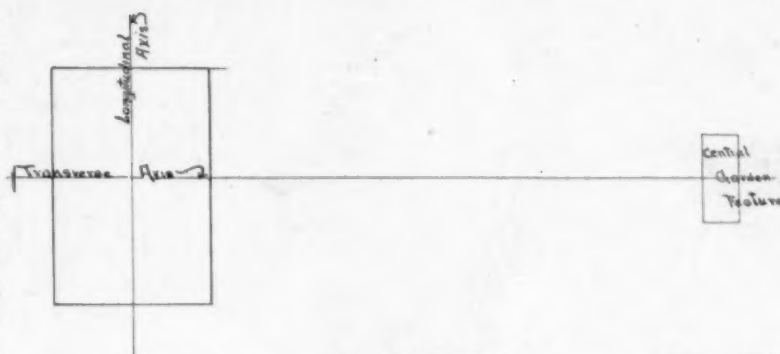
A 50-foot tape line is a valuable assistant, but distances may be paced, so this is not a necessity. Before doing any pacing, however, it is well to measure off 3 feet on the ground and get the



The development of the boundary plan is the first step in garden making. This indicates a simple but accurate method to plot your lawn

"feel" of this stride if you are not accustomed to measuring distance, otherwise you may not succeed in judging the right length.

Contours are usually plotted at 5-foot levels, though they may, of course, be any distance apart vertically that one chooses. Five feet gives a pretty satisfactory idea of grade,



The main axes of a house are along its longitudinal and transverse centers. If the house center is found and related directly with the garden feature along its main axis as in this case, unity generally results

however, and is more conveniently worked than a shorter distance. So the T-square must be affixed to a substantial piece of wood about $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and just 5 feet in length; the top of its head being exactly even with the top of this pole. The sighting is to be done lengthwise along the head of the T; so in order that this may be kept perfectly horizontal and so insure a perfectly level contour, a plumb-line should hang from the top of the pole on the side opposite the T-square. The whole arrangement will look about like the picture.

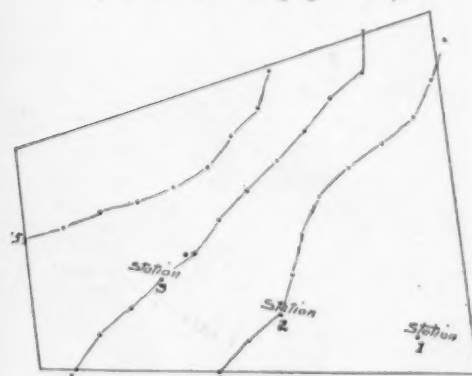
Choose the lowest spot on your land for a beginning or first station point; drive a stake here; locate its exact position on your map; mark it in ink and number it "1." Standing at this point with the lower end of your sighting pole on the ground beside this marking stake, and the pole kept erect by the plumb-line, sight along the T-square to the boundary, at one side or the other of your plot—I choose the left usually—and have a stake driven here by your helper at the exact point where your line of vision along the head of the T-square is stopped by the rise of the ground. Assuming that you begin the sighting at the left, have a similar stake driven 10 feet to the right of this mark, another 10 feet from this, and so on until the other side of the property is reached.

This will give you a line of stakes 10 feet apart, exactly 5 feet higher than the station point. Measure the distance from the station point to the first of these stakes; measure a like distance with your scale on the map from the point 1 to the spot on the boundary where the first contour line is to be indicated; indicate this with a dot, and mark it "5." Next measure from the station point on the ground to the second stake; measure a like distance on your map, making sure to keep exactly 10 feet in and away from the

(Continued on page 128)



There may be many separate divisions to your garden. Why not consider fruit trees for one section? They give you shade, flowers and fruit and require little tending



The map of contours is important in irregular plots. The lines represented here show the plan of five-foot levels



A chair adjacent to the tea table suggests the utility of this corner

THE PROBLEM of FURNITURE ARRANGEMENT

HOW TO PLAN THE DISPOSITION OF FURNITURE—THE POSITION OF VARIOUS ARTICLES AND THEIR BEARING ON THE APPEARANCE AND CONVENIENCE OF ROOMS

BY ABBOT MCCLURE and HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN



The arm chair invites the visitor to a corner where he may read until the hostess arrives

HAVE you ever experienced a household moving? If so, have you ever taken a hand in arranging the furniture in your new house or apartment? If you have done so, you probably realize the difficulty of the situation confronting anyone obliged to do the same thing.

It is almost always the same. Your furniture, divorced from its old surroundings, thrust promiscuously into any chance place by the moving men, rebels at the treatment and causes you endless troubles. To begin with, everything seems to have been left in the wrong place, so that it has to be carried to another part of the house, and then, when you get it there, it refuses to go into the place you have selected for it either because it will not fit or

else because it seems so utterly out of keeping with its new surroundings.

The ideal way, of course, would be to have one piece of furniture at a time brought from some imaginary storehouse so that you might try it around in various places till you were quite suited, without the embarrassment of sundry more pieces following close behind. Then, when you had it arranged to your liking, you could send for the next piece, and so on.

Unfortunately, the only people for whom this leisurely ideal is possible of realization are those who go into new quarters with practically no furniture and gradually acquire piece by piece as desirable articles present themselves and occasion offers. Or-



Make some central point of interest the situation of a group arrangement. Here the two little tables flanking the fireplace serve a distinct purpose, and the other furniture is readily serviceable for the assembling of guests into a group where conversation is facilitated and the benefits of the fire enjoyed

dinarily, not being able to pursue this deliberate, experimental and reposeful method, we must do the next best thing and try to hit upon some system of disposing of our goods and chattels in their new places without resorting to continued experimental shiftings.

In the first place we must try to do what a great many people find extremely difficult—visualize. As a powerful auxiliary to this attempt to see in imagination how things will look in certain positions it is advisable to draw a diagram floor plan of the room under consideration, taking care to keep all the proportions quite accurate. If the proportions are not kept accurate the diagram will only be misleading and cause mischief to your attempts.

On this floor plan, as a guide in furnishing, the proposed location of the rugs and various pieces of furniture must be mapped out and experimented with. Experiment is absolutely necessary to get the best result. Nothing short of superhuman omniscience could hope to achieve success without it. But experimenting on paper is much less trying than experimenting by lifting and pushing heavy weights. It is also less damaging to the furniture itself. If you use pieces of paper cut to the shape of your rugs and furniture and in scale with the plan they may be moved around to give you a good idea of the available spaces.

Before making this plan, however, and setting to work on our diagrammatic experiments we must thoroughly study the properties, the natural history and disposition, so to speak, of the room we are about to furnish. We must consider most carefully its length and breadth and any peculiarities of shape that may characterize it. We must determine whether we wish to accent the breadth and diminish the appearance of length, or vice versa. We must decide whether we wish to make the room appear larger or smaller than it really is.

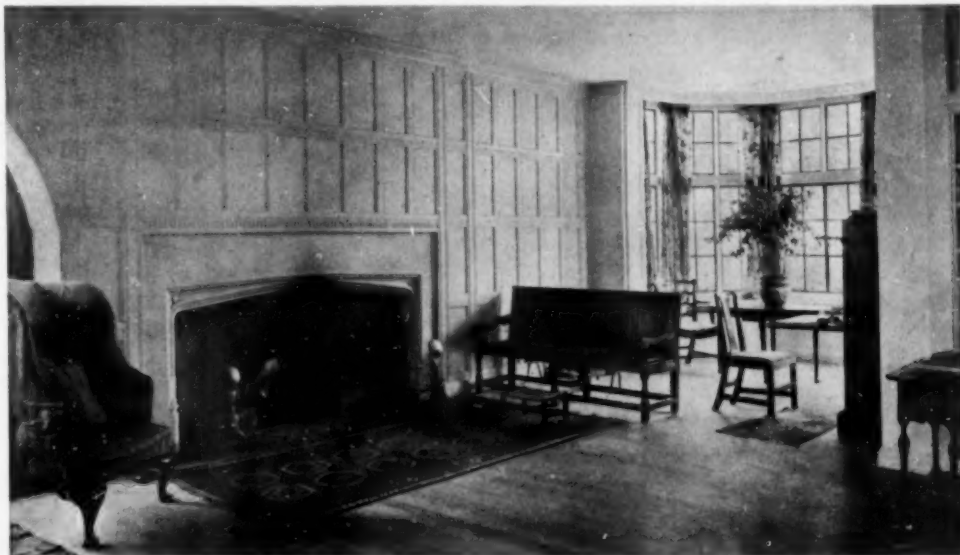
Next, the height of the ceiling demands thought. If it seems

too high we must plan to "bring it down." If it appears too low we must see how it can be raised. After this the location of the doors and windows must be studied and their relation to each other noted. Likewise we must think about the available wall spaces against which we may set the larger pieces of furniture. This done, in due order we study the exposure or lighting so as to determine the colors of paint, paper and upholstery and the most advantageous arrangement of curtains and hangings.

Now, all this may seem very complex, and to many it may appear quite unnecessary. The only answer that can be made to such people is that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that to do anything well we must not grudge pains or close attention to detail. It is quite true that some may dispense with this course of procedure and arrive at happy results by chance, but haphazard ways are always fraught with uncertainty. Or again, others with more power to visualize than most people are blessed with, may plan out the room to the minutest detail and see the whole picture so plainly in their mind's eye that they do not need further guidance and can work perfectly well from their mental survey. For the majority of people, however, the methodical plan will be found far safer even though it be slower.

There are certain well defined principles of optical illusion that must be taken into consideration when we are making the preliminary

study of a room and getting ready to use the furnishing diagram. For one thing, it is a well-known fact, at least among decorators, that vertical lines on a wall will increase the apparent height of the ceiling, while, on the other hand, horizontal lines on the walls will bring the ceiling down. Therefore, striped papers and all vertical lines are to be avoided when the ceiling is too high. By the same token, a picture molding, or any other horizontal lines, will help to remedy the defect. It is also a perfectly demonstrable fact that horizontal lines carried around the



This is in reality a moderate-sized room, yet the open arrangement and the clear center give the impression of great space



In this German study the position of the desk out from the window, and the disposition of the surrounding pieces show a judicious and logical arrangement

walls of a room will materially increase its apparent size. On the other hand, a room that seems too large and requires tying together may have its apparent size reduced by using vertical stripes. While speaking of this doctoring of dimensions by means of optical illusion, it is worth noting that a wall paper of a pronounced all-over pattern will diminish the size of a room, while a perfectly plain paper will at least give it the full benefit of its true size, and in some cases make it seem larger.

The same principles of optical illusion are involved in the arrangement of furniture in rooms, although the method of application may vary slightly at times. That principles and system in the matter of arranging furniture really do count for something and are not merely a lot of fine talk, you can prove for yourself if you are willing to take the trouble. With the same room and precisely the same furniture, without the addition or subtraction of a single piece, merely by dint of arrangement and rearrangement, you may so alter the apparent size and shape of a room in three or four or five different ways, as the case may be, that you will be astonished.

We all naturally wish our rooms to appear to the best advantage. Whether they do so appear depends largely upon our understanding and use of the underlying principles of furniture arrangement, as well as upon the share of good taste with which we may be endowed. Indeed, good taste might almost be defined as an intuitive grasp and instinctive practice of these principles in their most successful application.

To begin with, the well-arranged room must have balance. It is quite obvious that it will not do at all to have all the heavy pieces of furniture congested at one end or ranged along one side while other parts of the room resemble the Desert of Sahara or are only sparsely settled with insignificant pieces. But, to secure a nicely adjusted poise, an air of easy balance and restful self-possession, means a great deal more than merely to rout out the congestion or ranges of heavyweights and scatter them at intervals about the apartment.

In striving to attain balance in the arrangement of furniture it must be borne in mind that a great many pieces have distinct

architectural characteristics and affinities that we too often either do not recognize or ignore. If, for instance, a cabinet has a straight horizontal top, trimmed with a bold cornice, it catches the eye at once and helps to convey a sense of space and breadth. That such a seemingly small detail as a horizontal cornice has a great deal to do in creating an impression of breadth we may understand by trying a simple experiment. Take the cabinet away from where it stands. The wall space back of it may be

in an alcove, or it may perhaps be between two windows. At any rate, the chances are that when the cabinet is removed the space does not look as wide as it did before; does not look as wide as the cabinet itself. Probably, if the real truth be known, when you first looked at that particular space you thought it would not be wide enough for the cabinet, and were not convinced until you had either measured it or actually tried it.

So much, then, for the important and insistent values of these architectural features in furniture. The

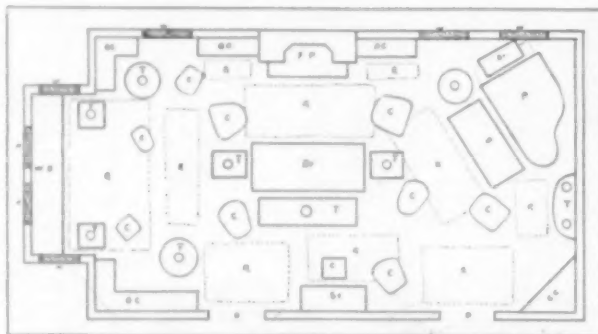
eye, having caught the dominating horizontal line of the cornice, passes on, but naturally expects to find it echoed in some other portion of the room, perhaps opposite in the bold, straight top of the mantel or the top of a secretary, and when there is no such response there is, even unconsciously, a sense of disappointment and dissatisfaction.

Another highly important consideration in securing proper balance or poise in furniture arrangement is massing, and

massing particularly with reference to lighting. Common sense will dictate a reasonably equal distribution of the masses of cabinet work, but we do not always think about light and shadow. Avoid putting small and inconspicuous pieces of furniture in dark corners where they are completely blotted out in the gloom of a spot that conveys nothing but an impression of vacancy.

Such a spot needs some bold, strong object to give it due balance and decision. The reasons for much of what has been said seem so plainly apparent that one would hesitate to dwell on the subject at all were it not for the glaring instances of indifference or deplorable ignorance that confront any observant person at

(Continued on page 144)

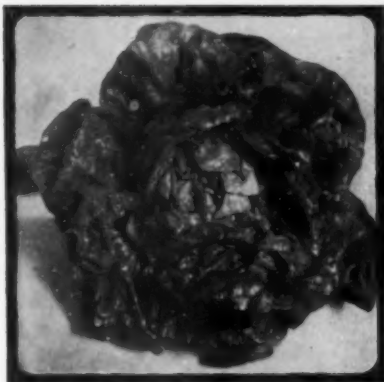


The letters in this plan represent: O, lamp; D+, divan; St, secretary; R, rug; Bc, bookcase; Ws, windowseat; Cc, corner cupboard; P, piano; S, piano bench; D, door; W, windows



Furniture position is partly determined by the purposes of utility and the convenience of conversation. This arrangement is a simple way of relating the parts of a room about a center. The table supplies a suitable place for the main light source

Crops of Quality for the Home Garden



THE DESIRABLE SALAD PLANTS—NEW VARIETIES
DESERVING ATTENTION—CULTURAL DIRECTIONS
FOR GROWING LETTUCE, CELERY, ENDIVE, ETC.

BY D. R. EDSON

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have consistently endeavored to emphasize the fact that the one unanswerable argument for the home garden is table quality. You may or you may not be able to grow things cheaper than you can buy them—most people can. But the fact that admits of no questioning is that by growing your own vegetables you can have them better. Only so can you have them absolutely fresh; only so can you make sure of having varieties that have been selected solely for table quality. In this series of articles the most important of the garden's products will be discussed from the standpoint of quality. Special points of culture also will be suggested, with a view of obtaining not only prime quality but a continuity of crop over the longest possible season for each kind of vegetable. The first article appeared last month, and dealt with the culture of peas.



NO class of vegetables is more delicious or more healthful than the salads. None other may be grown with greater ease or had with all the delicacy and deliciousness of absolute freshness so nearly around the circle of the year.

The points of quality in a salad are freshness, tenderness and crispness, and without these they become at once flat, stale and unprofitable. The secret of having salads fresh and crisp is to grow your own, for they lose quality from being kept more quickly than most things. The secret of growing salads that are tender and sweet is to grow them rapidly, without any check or setback, in a suitable, rich soil. The soil for growing salads, indeed, can hardly be made too rich, even with nitrogenous plant foods; there is no danger, as there is with most vegetables, of getting too luxuriant and succulent a growth of leaves, which is often the result of too much nitrogen. With most other vegetables it is the fruit or fleshy root in its more or less matured stage that we use; but with salads it is the leaf, stalk and foliage itself, and the more succulent and tender they are the better. In addition to a rich soil, if a good quality is desired, good culture and plenty of moisture must be supplied to secure that rapid and unchecked development which is essential. Top dressings of nitrate of soda are especially beneficial.

Of the several excellent garden salad plants, lettuce is the most extensively used, especially for spring and summer; so we will turn our attention first to it. This is just the time to start the first crop for early spring use in the frames, and in a week or two seed should be sown to start the first crop out-of-doors.

Success with lettuce depends first of all upon selecting a type suitable to the season in which you expect to grow it. They may be separated first of all, of course, into the loose-leaved and heady sorts. There are some people who prefer one or the other exclusively, but to obtain the best results all the year round both should be made use of. For the purpose of selecting varieties adapted to the different seasons, we may divide them as follows: The forcing or frame type, which is for planting under glass and also for planting for the earliest results out-of-doors; this includes the medium-sized, hardy sorts which will develop with a cool temperature, and include such well-known heading varieties as Tennis Ball, Big Boston, May King and that splendid newer sort, Way-ahead and Grand Rapids, the best of the early loose-leaved sort. Then there is a little brown, very small heading sort called Mignonne, which one seldom

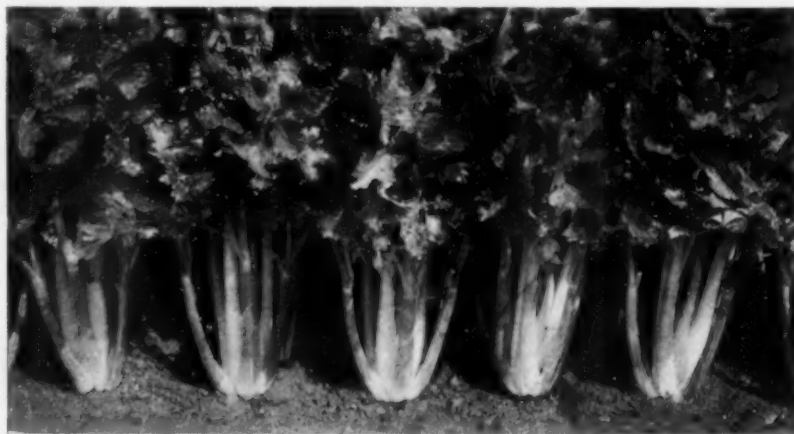
hears about, but which is absolutely unsurpassed in table quality, and, although it is small, can be planted closer so that more heads can be obtained. But all of these sorts bolt to seed very quickly when hot weather begins to arrive, so when starting them, or very shortly after, a supply of one or more of the varieties which will stand better should be started to furnish a succession crop, and another lot should be sown as soon as planting outdoors is possible. Both types of the heat-resisting or summer head lettuces form hard, solid heads, but the form of growth, texture, thickness and quality of the leaves are quite distinct. The best known of these two types are called the "butter-head" varieties, including such old favorites as The Deacon (San Francisco Market), Nansen (North Pole), and All-Seasons. Black-seeded Simpson and Tomhannock are two loose-leaved varieties which withstand the heat of early summer very well, and may be used for this second planting if one prefers the loose-head sorts to the head sorts. A type which is not so well known, but which withstands the intense heat of midsummer even better than the varieties just described, is comprised in the extra large, thick-leaved and hard-heading sorts, such as New York (Wonderful) and Brittle-ice, which is quite similar, but of a lighter color and more tender texture, and Nansen and Iceberg. The strong incurved midribs of the leaves in this type make the heads almost as solid and firm as that of a cabbage, so that they remain closed and crisp and tender inside, even in July weather.

A second and third sowing of these sorts should be made again during the early summer to provide a continuous succession. Early in August the first sowing for the fall crop should be made of one of the "butter-head" varieties, or Grand Rapids. Some of these will mature outside in ordinary seasons, and others may be put in the frames to yield a supply until after Thanksgiving. Big Boston is very good to use for this sowing, as it withstands cold weather very well. If it is intended to keep the supply up throughout the winter, either in a hotbed or under double-glass

sash, another sowing should be made early in September, using Grand Rapids or one of the head sorts, such as Tennis-ball, Belmont Forcing or Big Boston, the latter, however, being more subject to rot.

The Cos type is also good for summer and fall use, and, although they are slightly more trouble to grow, as most of them need tying up to blanch properly, their extra fine quality will well repay this slight extra care.

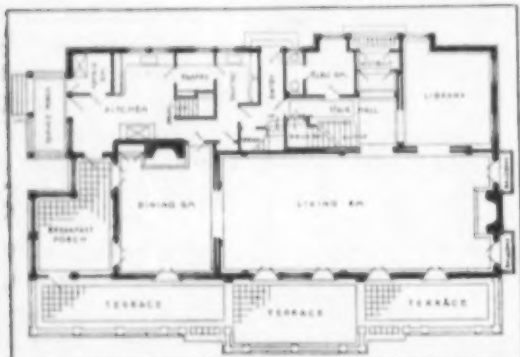
(Continued on page 136)



Celery plants are usually set about six inches apart, and three or four feet should be allowed between the rows. It is essential, also, that they be transplanted once



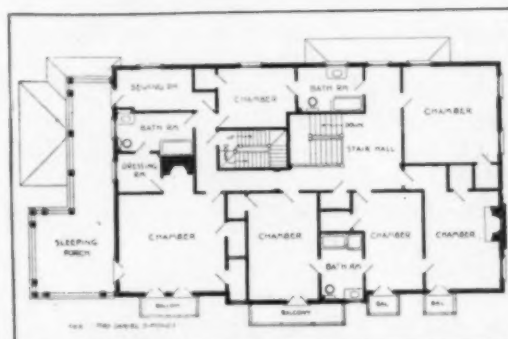
The house stands at the brink of a steep declivity and looks out upon a widespreading view. The situation, therefore, determined largely the room arrangement, and the service rooms are all on the upper side of the house



There is much terrace porch space and a great living-room occupying all one side of the house

THE HOME OF
MRS. DANIEL SIMONDS,
FITCHBURG, MASS.

W. S. Covell, architect



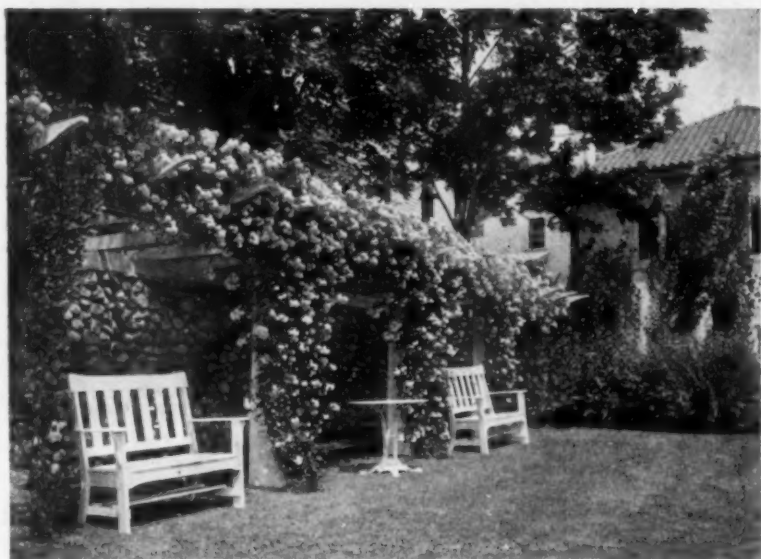
In addition to the numerous bedrooms there is a large sleeping porch running the whole depth of the house



There is no elaboration about the entrance doorway, but the decorative element consists mostly of windows which lighten the vestibule and stairway



One part of the terrace was utilized as a bowling green, so that it affords the interesting decorative element as well as a place for recreation



At one end of the bowling green, a pergola, rose-covered, provides a pleasant resting place for those who play the game



The house is treated in a formal manner and box and evergreen trees are used to carry out the feeling of symmetry



The great living-room is practically all windows on two sides and is planned so that it may be available for all sorts of entertainments



Above the dining-room wainscoting a frieze of peacocks has been painted in an interesting scheme of blues and greens



The house is almost symmetrical and balances even to the arrangement of the small trees, except at one end, where the breakfast and sleeping porches are. Here an attractive form of the French awning, projecting out over what is really a wing to the house, adds just enough variety to prevent the house from appearing stiff



Inside the House

Timely Suggestions and
Answers to Correspondents



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

A New Centerpiece

FROM Japan there comes a novelty in the shape of a plant for use indoors, either as a centerpiece for the table or in a window garden. It consists of clumps of sea grass attached to the pieces of coral rock on which they originally grew. That is, in exporting the plants for use in this country pieces of the coral rock are broken off, each holding one or more bunches of the grass, which continues to thrive just as well in its new surroundings as in the old. No two of the plants are quite alike and they vary considerably in size.

They are quite easily cared for, as they are placed in a shallow bowl containing about two inches of water with a layer of pebbles on the bottom if one happens to have them, though these are not absolutely necessary. The coral rock is so porous that the water rises in it and so keeps the roots of the plants moist, and the only care necessary, in fact, is to see that the whole thing is kept damp. If the rock is too large for the water to rise to the top of it, a little water should be poured over it every day.

As an indoor plant, it is most satisfactory and quite unusual in appearance, for the coral, which is beautifully marked, looks like a miniature crag, and the grass is fresh and green and decidedly healthy looking. In arranging the small Japanese gardens for the table, these plants are quite useful, as they give just the right appearance of solid earth and rock with green and growing things.

A Small Upstairs Living-Room

A CLEVER utilization of space that would otherwise serve only as a passageway has been made in a recently completed country house that has a wide frontage and is so planned that the hall on the second floor is rather long and narrow, and instead of running through the house from front to back is parallel with the rear wall, the various bedrooms opening into it from front and sides. At one end of the hall is the staircase from the first floor, and although there is a third



A new and attractive centerpiece from Japan, consisting of sea grass and coral

story the stairs are not continuous, but an enclosed stairway to the next floor opens off one side of the hall and is built around the central chimney of the house.



This handy little work stand folds up somewhat in the manner of a camp stool

In most houses this upstairs hall would be merely a small, rather nondescript apartment with many doors and two staircases opening on it, but in this case it has been turned into an upstairs living-room by the addition of a fireplace and a large window seat. Almost the entire outside wall of the hall, which is also the rear wall of the house, is taken up by a large window, built out slightly, so that a bow window is formed, and in this space is a window seat of generous size with a top that lifts up, disclosing an excellent storage compartment underneath. Directly opposite the window seat is the chimney, and a small fireplace of rough brick has been built, with a mantelpiece that corresponds in size and general appearance.

Neither of these attractive additions to the room occupies any appreciable amount of space, and yet with the big sunny window and the cheerful fireplace it is by all odds the coziest and most homelike apartment in the whole house, and not just an ordinary little upstairs hall that is a necessary evil because there must be a space on which the various bedrooms and bathrooms open.

A Folding Work Stand

FOR the convenience of the woman who likes to have a well equipped sewing stand but who does not care to give up much space to it or to have it too much in evidence, there is a new variety that is designed to meet just such requirements. It is made on the principle of a camp stool and the folding legs are of wood, wrapped with English wicker and tipped with brass. A large envelope-shaped receptacle made of dark green morocco and lined with moire silk of the same color is attached to the folding stand in such a way that when opened it forms a sewing stand with capacity for a considerable amount of work, but when closed it folds perfectly flat just as a camp stool does. The stand is completely equipped with scissors and all of the necessary sewing articles, each in its own holder, and there is a substantial snap lock of nickel with a key.

For Cleaning Day

THERE seems to be an effort in these days to make everything as attractive-looking as possible, and even the utensils needed for the most humble household tasks receive their share of attention. For scrubbing day, little square mats of linoleum, on which to place the pail, are shown in a number of pretty designs. They are not squares cut from a large piece of linoleum in an all-over pattern, but each has its own completed design, making a really pretty little mat, that is useful as well in protecting the floor from marks made by the bottom of the pail. There are also serviceable scrub pails, painted in various colors, and made with extensions at the side for holding a bar of soap and cloths for cleaning.

Some Pantry Conveniences

WHEN building a new house it is advisable to have a radiator with warming shelves put into the butler's pantry, as by its use dishes for hot viands are always in readiness. If the butler's pantry is sufficiently large, table shelves that hinge to the side walls will be found a great convenience when a large company is to be entertained, since the dishes for each course may be placed on them as fast as prepared, thus leaving the kitchen tables free to accommodate the used dishes as they come from the dining-room. The shelves should, of course, match the wood-work predominating in the rest of the room.

Many housekeepers prefer to keep the flat silver that is in daily use in the butler's pantry, and for this purpose one of the shallow drawers is lined with black velveteen. Thin board partitions (also covered with the velveteen) are put in, that the various forks and spoons may

easily be kept separate. Too much care can hardly be given the pantry, for it is here that many unnecessary steps can be saved the housekeeper if the place is convenient in every detail.



An electric bedroom candle, whose battery is enclosed in the porcelain tube

Dry Battery Lights

THE little electric flash light, with its dry battery, that has been in use for a long time has proved itself so serviceable that it has developed into much more elaborate forms, with lights that will burn continuously and give the same service as a regulation electric light.

Some of these dry-battery lights are intended especially for houses in which there is no electric wiring, and others are serviceable for general use when a movable light is required. Among the former are candles for the dinner table that have the appearance of ordinary candlesticks, except for a small electric bulb in place of the wick, and an inconspicuous push-button inserted in the base, by which the light is turned on and off. The candlesticks may be had in various designs of plain and chased silver, and also of ivory-tinted wood, with perforated silver shades, to be used with linings of any desired color.

A bedroom candle that is less elaborate, but quite as useful, has a holder of nickel with the dry battery enclosed in a porcelain tube made to resemble a candle, and a tiny bulb at the top. The light, which is turned on by means of a spring over the handle that is pressed down with the thumb, will not burn continuously, but only when the spring is pressed.

For outdoor use there is a watchman's lantern with quite a powerful searchlight reflector, made of nickel, with a swinging handle and a push-button at the top, so that the light can be easily turned on with

the same hand in which it is carried. The lantern is small and compact, but capable of throwing a strong light over a considerable area.

Everyman's Window Pole

HAVE you often wished for a cheap, strong window pole that would match the trim of each room? Would you like to be able to make a few at less than ten cents each? You would not have to run up and down and through the house every time a window is to be raised or lowered, looking for a window pole, nor would you have to climb on chairs to reach the sashes. Here is the solution: Take an old broom-handle; paint it the color of your room; insert at one end a screw-hook. Screw into the upper sash of each window in the room a ring-screw for the hook on the pole, and your window pole is ready for immediate use.

Glass Knobs

AN old fashion that has been revived recently is the using of ornamental glass knobs for fastening back long curtains or for supporting unusually heavy pictures. The knobs or flat discs are done in a conventional design and are made of several shades of glass, one color predominating, however, so that the general effect is of a single tone.

The knobs are attached to long holders of nickel or silver plate, at one end of which is a substantial screw, the other end going through the center of the knob, which is held in place by a metal cap that screws on. Several different colors may be had, the lighter shades, with their opalescent tints, being particularly attractive looking.



The battery candle for dining-table use is attractively made in several designs



This electric hand lantern, with its powerful searchlight, is small but very efficient

THE GARDENER'S CALENDAR

Wherein is laid out his daily work for the year, together with sundry facts useful or interesting.

Second month
Morning stars—Venus, Jupiter

February, 1914

Twenty-eight Days
Evening stars—Saturn, Venus

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1. ☉ Tack up suet and meat for birds and provide them with water somehow; they suffer for it during ice-bound weather. Order manure for hotbeds if it is not on hand. Take down and burn Xmas greens.	2. ☉ Feast of the Purification or Candlemas; "ground-hog day." If the ground-hog sees his shadow once during the day, back to his den he goes for six weeks more; winter is but half over. Snowdrops may bloom!	3. ☉ First quar. 5h. 33m. A. M. Stack manure for hotbeds. Prepare one or two flats and water to be ready for seeding tomorrow. Look out for birds' water dish daily.	4. ☉ Sow seeds of dahlias, violas, cosmos, ten weeks' stock, delphinium, digitalis, hollyhock, dianthus; cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, beets, celeriac and celery in flats to-day.	5. ☉ Sterilizing the soil to be used in flats kills weeds and insect life. It may be done by baking for two to three hours in what cooks call a slow oven.	6. ☉ Dress lawns lightly with bone meal if sheep manure was not used last month. Make some bird houses; they will be needed soon.	7. ☉ Sow seed of beans, carrots, cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, egg-plant and radishes in a flat.
	8. ☉ If you have not made use of the cold-frame yet, put sash on to-day and let it begin to thaw out. This is an important part of your garden that needs attention now.	9. ☉ Transplant into new quarters the seedlings of last month's sowings. Most of them will be large enough by now, but beware of frost.	10. ☉ Full moon oh. 35m. P. M. Keep bird supplies renewed; new arrivals add to the consumers every day now. Robins are due in the latitude of New York.	11. ☉ Sow mustard seed in flats for early, pungent greens; force a plant or two of rhubarb by covering with a bottomless barrel and heaping manure around this; cover at night and when very cold.	12. ☉ Abraham Lincoln born 1809. Mulch young trees, shrubs and the hardy border, if not done earlier, to protect from the thaws of this and next month; these are deadly.	13. ☉ If the manure for hotbed is dry, sprinkle it well with tepid water to-day, to start decomposition.	14. ☉ St. Valentine's Day. Birds are singing everywhere now; fancy has it that they choose their mates to-day. Houses should be ready in place by now.
	15. ☉ Go over all the garden plans, check up, see that everything is in readiness; do any ordering that has been overlooked; be sure that nothing is missing nor out of order.	16. ☉ Steam will be rising from the piled manure by to-day or tomorrow; fork it over when this appears, turning the outside inside; then leave to warm up again.	17. ☉ Last quar. 4h. 23m. A. M. Cut branches of trees and shrubs and bring in for forcing the blossoms. Dogwood, pussy willow, Forsythia, laurel, cherry, red maple all do well.	18. ☉ Move deciduous trees and shrubs, if the ground allows at this time; too early for nursery material but a good time to transplant anything you may wish to shift that is already on the place.	19. ☉ Spread and pack manure for hotbed 18" deep; set the frames, deep end to the north; put in earth and make ready; put on sash and leave to heat up.	20. ☉ Make cuttings of chrysanthemums, Paris daisy and begonias now to get plants for bloom indoors next fall.	21. ☉ Take a look at thermometer in hotbed daily. Do not venture to plant anything until the temperature has dropped to 90 degrees or less.
	22. ☉ George Washington born 1732. Renew bird supplies; chickadees are about, and there is great activity in birdland—but no worms yet.	23. ☉ Transplant to hotbed seedlings that are ready to be moved from indoor flats. Raise sash slightly when sun shines directly on it, to ventilate every warm day, but be sure it is closed snug by mid-afternoon.	24. ☉ New moon 7h. 2m. P. M. Eclipse of sun visible around South Pole. Start early potatoes in the hotbed; transplanting as necessary; may finish growth in garden or in coldframe.	25. ☉ Ash Wednesday; the beginning of Lent. Make a second sowing in hotbed of same vegetables sown earlier in flats.	26. ☉ Cover hotbed sash and coldframes with burlap or straw mats at night. Spend some time in trimming shrubs, cutting out only the old wood.	27. ☉ Till the soil in hotbeds and keep a close watch for aphids; spray with soapsuds if they appear.	28. ☉ Renew bird supplies and keep fresh water for them; once they are accustomed to feed and seek water in a given place they will go on doing so, to the garden's great advantage when insects arrive.

This calendar is fitted to the latitude of the Middle States, but is available for the whole country if it be considered that for every one hundred miles north or south there is a difference of from five to seven days later or earlier in performing garden operations.

"Half of your corn and half of your hay, should be in your barns on Candlemas Day."
"Rose sky at night, Sailors' delight; Rose sky in the morning, Sailors take warning!"

Considerable rain and generally unsettled weather throughout the month probable.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Vegetable Garden

CONDUCTED BY F. F. ROCKWELL
Author of *Home Vegetable Gardening* and *Gardening Indoors and Under Glass*



The February Garden

THERE are three distinct jobs to attend to this month, which should have your attention promptly. The usual method is to put them off, because there may be for the present no sign of the break-up of winter and the return of spring. They are: to order your seeds; to get the hotbeds and coldframes into operation, and to start your early garden plants.

It may seem to you that as yet there is no need to hurry about ordering seeds, but within a week or two it will be time to make the first plantings of the earliest things, such as cabbage, lettuce, beets, onions for the transplanting method, etc. And the seeds for the first planting, in the garden at least, should be ordered along with these, because some of them will be the same as those you want for starting under glass; and because the others, which will be wanted before long, anyway, can be ordered to better advantage now, while stocks are full and no annoying substitutions will be made, and no exasperating delays, such as are likely in the "rush season," will take place. Your order for the tenderer things, such as beans, melons, squashes, corn, etc., may wait awhile if it has to, but you will, or should, plan to start some of these things in paper pots in the frames in March or April, so you may as well do the whole job at once and be done with it.

Seeds and Seeding

THE seeds should be of the proper varieties, those recommended for early planting in the catalogues, such as Copenhagen Market cabbage, Grand

Rapids or Big Boston lettuce, Snowball cauliflower, Prizetaker onion, Early Model beet, etc. The "flats" are simply cracker boxes sawed into two-inch sections and bottomed in such a way, either by leaving the boards a little apart or boring several half-inch holes in them, that sufficient



Lettuce may be started in flats placed at a sunny window

drainage will be given. The soil should be very light and friable, preferably prepared by mixing together and running through a sieve equal amounts of leaf-mold, old rotted manure and clean soil, with enough sand added to make it thoroughly friable; but light garden soil, free from weed-seeds, will do if no other is available.

The place in which to start seeds should be very light, either under glass or near a window, though they might be kept dark until they begin to come through the soil.

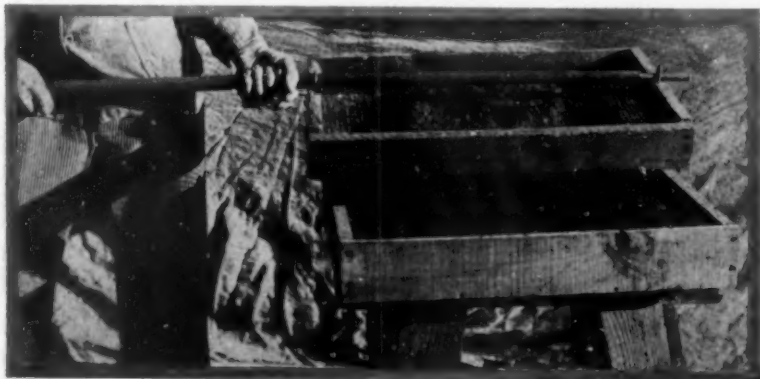
The temperature should not go below forty degrees or so at night.

Fill the flats nearly to the top with soil, press it down lightly and perfectly even and smooth and then give a thorough watering. The best way to do this is to set the flat of soil in a tub or the sink and let the water soak up through it from below. This will do the job more thoroughly, without overdoing it, than any other method. Let the surplus water drain off, and if the surface should be at all sticky from the flat having been left to soak too long, let it dry for a few hours before planting. Sow the seed thinly in narrow rows, two inches or so apart, and cover very lightly. Put the flat in some place where for the first few days it will get as much "bottom heat" as possible—on water-pipes, the back of the kitchen range, or almost directly on the manure in the hotbed. Keep covered, but not airtight, with a pane of glass, to conserve the moisture. As soon as the first signs of germination appear remove it to full light, where a temperature between forty or so at night and sixty to seventy during the day can be had. When water has to be given, apply it only on the morning of a bright day, and then give a thorough soaking, which will wet the soil well, but dry off on the surface and on the leaves and stems of the little seedlings, before night.

Put the Frames in Order

IF your sash and frames are not already in condition for use, get them so immediately. If any lights are broken get glass and "liquid putty" and repair them; the latter material is a great time and trouble saver in patching up old sash. If

(Continued on page 126)



The soil should be light and friable, preferably prepared by mixing the various ingredients together and sifting them



The soil in the flats ought to be firmed down fairly well, using a short board to ensure an even surface



EDITORIAL



THE LEAGUE OF AMATEUR GARDENERS

THE plea of an ardent garden lover that we print below has been lying unprinted a long while. It was a little premature in its sanguine expressions, perhaps it still is. But to-day we publish it; to-day we add our own urgings for a concerted campaign for gardens. It is a fine thing for each man to have his garden; good for the neighborhood, good for himself, but something more is needed, something inclusive.

There is now the first flicker of the dawn of a co-operative era. Towns and villages are just beginning to take up the housing question, to consider the chamber of commerce a real entity in the uplift of the community. There are village improvement societies as well. It is now time to broach the subject of a garden league. Even the hardest heads are now agreeing that the beauties of natural things works a good so real that it can be measured! So the co-operation of gardeners must come. It is necessary for the increase of the individual's proficiency as a craftsman; it is necessary for the extension of the garden idea. And we don't have to wait for that philanthropic leader who is going to organize the amateurs of the country. We can make a beginning with the garden club. This can be the developing unit that starts the powerful body into which it later coalesces. Elsewhere is the story of an ideal garden club and its doings. Perhaps it will show the means to many; here are merely hinted some of the possible ends.

"For the amateur home gardeners, I wish to make a plea, not only for those confined to flat dwelling and porch and window gardening, but the home owners, in city and suburb, who are willing to devote time and means to make their surroundings attractive. Large estates employ skilled gardeners. In the small home the owner is mainly his own gardener, minus the skill. Therein lies the trouble. I am not unmindful of the many articles written for his benefit, conflicting as some of them seem, owing to the various conditions under which growing things thrive or die. They are helpful, but they are not enough. They leave unsaid so much of value. Why? How? These words are on the lips of the amateur gardener from early spring to autumn.

"I say this, because I know, having just passed my first year in a garden, as master of its fate. And during that time I experienced many of the difficulties which confront the serious gardener, who wishes to make his small plot of ground yield its utmost in beauty and material need. The writers on gardening matters doubtless are well informed—too well informed, it would seem to the amateur. In their long experience they have forgotten too much of the small but important details.

"The Flower Show, beautiful as it is, is of no direct value for the individual who does not possess a greenhouse or conservatory, though its display of shrubbery has of recent years been full of suggestions, as to what may be done, but not how to do it.

"Though living for many years in a city flat, I gathered books on the subject, read and studied them and planned many gardens—on paper. It is because of the difficulties that confronted me when at last I began my real garden—the many details unthought of until they were to be met—that I began to wonder how the many, possessing even less knowledge than I and not much more practical experience, had patience to persist from year to year in the face of, if not absolute failure, certainly discouragingly meager results for the outlay of time, money and hope. Surely it is the primal and eternal joy of the work, not the fullness of the return, that saves home flower growing from extinction. But each year the soil calls, and those whose hearts are near to nature, hear; from the large estate with its many skilled gardeners to a city's

attic where a handful of earth is sprinkled with seed, comes the response.

"I made it a point last year whenever possible to talk with any home flower grower I chanced to meet. I was often surprised at the eagerness, the pleasure evinced in freely discussing with a stranger—if flower lovers can be strangers—their successes and failures.

"I met a member of the guild one Sunday morning last spring in Garfield Park. I followed him from flower to flower along the border. Before I left him I knew something of his efforts to raise plants of equal beauty. As we separated he said: 'Well, I suppose we will learn some time—I suppose.' The final 'I suppose' voiced discouragement.

"The more I thought of it, the more convinced I became that there was a need for a more direct and adequate method of encouragement, and the placing of information within the reach of the home gardener, than the chance newspaper article, seedsman's catalogue, and even books and magazines. All of these are well enough so far as they go, but they cannot go far enough. There must first be a better understanding on the part of many home gardeners, of the very necessary, but most elementary knowledge of floriculture, before the readers are able to discriminate and apply to themselves that which they need.

"In a 1673 edition of Bacon's essays he begins the one on 'Gardens' (spelling simplified) as follows: 'God Almighty first planted a Garden; and indeed it is the purest of Human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshments to the Spirits of Man, without which Building and Palaces are but Gross Handiworks. And a Man shalt ever see, that when Ages grow to Civility and Elegancy, Men come to Build Stately, sooner than to Garden Finely; as if Gardening were the greater Perfection.'

"In all the forms of true art, in the things which give the best and purest pleasure—music, painting and their kindred—these in their highest development are beyond the reach of all except the few. So many of the very beautiful things in this world carry with them a correspondingly prohibitive price. Flowers alone of these treasures may he had almost for the asking.

"There should be some place where bewildered amateurs could take a weakly plant, a blighted bud, a destroying insect, a handful of earth, and have their troubles explained away. Could not an association be formed under the auspices of the Horticultural Society; in fact, be a practical outgrowth of it? There should be annual dues, not, however, obligatory; the individual head some well-known, successful amateur gardener. Many divisions and branches could be established in small cities and towns, being either independent or affiliated with the city or state society.

"A cottage might be built in some park, surrounded by a model garden. Shrubs and tall plants could form the line of inclosure, with perennials and annuals properly placed as to height, time of blooming and harmony of color. The scheme would embrace, as well, window and porch boxes, with growing plants suitable for the different exposures.

"Lastly, as the crowning feature, there would be a thoroughly informed, practical gardener of monumental patience to answer questions. He would show one how to plant a seed or slip a geranium in sand, another how to enrich the soil or throw light on the mysteries of mushroom growing. Any teacher will acknowledge the worth of one practical demonstration over a dozen written ones. When such information for the individual need is made thus easily accessible, there will be a thousand flower growers where there is now one. Reading matter will be eagerly sought and the growers' interest stimulated to demand more of their few feet of earth."

THOMAS SHERATON did not care to become rich—and he left his influence upon the ages. He believed that the making of furniture should be controlled by geometrical science. In other words, the laws of shape and form were his working decalogue.

¶ There are Sheratons today—and some of them are in our shops. They are as insistent upon truth in wood and work as was Sheraton. You can place your reliance upon the judgment of men who have made a life work of period productions and whose reputation rests upon every piece they offer.

¶ Our "Travelogue" on the Sheraton period will be sent you free, and our complete set of period "Travelogues" will be sent you for five two-cent stamps.

¶ Berkey & Gay furniture is sold in the better furniture stores of the United States. Our dealers, with the displays on their floors and our complete portfolio of direct photogravures, can show you our entire line of upwards of five thousand pieces of high grade furniture.



*This intail mark of
honour identifies to you
each Berkey & Gay
piece*

¶ "Character in Furniture" our de luxe book on period furniture will more than interest you. We will mail it to you for fifteen two-cent stamps.

Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.
184 Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan

*The reproductions of furniture
shown here are from actual
Berkey & Gay pieces*



In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.



What the Motor Mower Saves

TWO trips over a lawn—one to mow and one to roll—is sheer waste. The

COLDWELL ROLLER AND MOTOR MOWER

cuts a clean swath and rolls the turf at the same time. It saves the work of two men and three horse mowers. It will go anywhere—climbs 25% grades easily.

Golf Clubs, city park commissioners, the U. S. Government, and owners of parks and private estates everywhere have found the Coldwell motor mower to be the best and most economical equipment in caring for large stretches of lawn.

Coldwell horse mowers have the patent demountable cutter feature which doubles the life of the machine. The Coldwell Imperial is the best built and easiest running hand mower made. Write for catalogs describing the 150 different styles and sizes of Coldwells, also an interesting booklet on the care of lawns.

Coldwell Lawn Mower Company
Newburgh, N. Y.

Philadelphia

Chicago



COLDWELL LAWN MOWERS

Twenty-five Years of Proof

"I built a house 25 years ago and the same shingles on to-day. Rebuilt another five years ago, and in each case Cabot's Creosote Stain in good shape. Candidly I'm afraid to build without using it."

Edwin F. Garman, Bellefonte, Pa.

Cabot's Creosote Stains

saved him the expense of re-shingling and re-staining. They preserve the wood and lastingly beautify it. You protect yourself from tawdry, fading colors and rotting shingles by being sure that Cabot's are used.

You can get Cabot's Stains all over the country. Send for samples on wood and name of nearest agent.

**SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Manfg. Chemists, 11 Oliver St.
BOSTON, MASS.**



Stained with Cabot's Creosote Stains
E. G. Garman, Architect, St. Louis

Garden Suggestions and Queries

(Continued from page 123)

you need any new sash, mats or shutters, order them immediately. If your equipment does not include a sash or two of the new double-glass type, by all means invest in some. They are more expensive than the standard sort, but very much more efficient, especially where one has no, or a limited supply of, manure for furnishing heat in the frames. If the frames themselves have any cracks, holes or knot-holes, cover them with a couple of thicknesses of tar or building paper, and if possible bank them up well with the ashes from the furnace.

If you are planning to have a hotbed with manure heat, get the material ready for it at once. You want clean, fresh manure, without much straw, and no coarse, lumpy, bedding material. Stack it up in a square, compact heap; tramp it down well, if it is at all dry, give it a good soaking, especially toward the center, with water. If you can get enough leaves, short straw, or some material of that sort, to the amount of about one-third, in bulk, of the manure, mix it through the heap. After the heap has stood for several days, and become thoroughly heated through from the process of decomposition, re-stack it, putting the outside in the middle of the new heap. Repeat this once or twice more, until the whole mass is of a uniform consistency and actively decomposing, when it will be ready to go into the frame. Remove several inches of the surface soil, and put in the manure to a depth of eight to eighteen inches, according to the season, climate, what it is wanted for, etc. Tramp the manure down hard and replace the soil. If it is still lumpy and partly frozen, put it on as evenly as possible and leave it to thaw out, keeping the frames covered as tightly as possible, but removing shutters or mats during the day, so that the sunshine, which will run the temperature up quite remarkably when the sash is kept closed, may be taken full advantage of. You should get the frames, either hotbed or cold-frame, thawed out and warmed up as far in advance as possible of the time you plan to begin actual planting or sowing.

The perennial but ever important job of plant starting will be in order directly. Here are the things you need for it: seeds, flats, prepared soil, a fine-spray watering can, and of course a suitable place in which to start them.

Making a New Home from an Old House

(Continued from page 108)

lawn-mower in a way that must be torture to it. When I come out from breakfast I am greeted with a grieved expression and: "Dees' a lawn-mo', no good!" Then I have to adjust it anew, and call down all

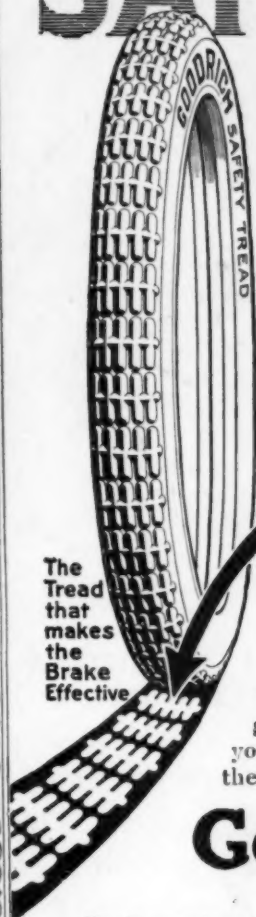
sorts of destruction on him if he "fix" it again! D. bought another lawn-mower last month; told the salesman to give her the best he had, for perhaps they were right, after all, and there was something the matter; but next day I grinned as the same complaint arose.

The grass walk is the latest of our creations. It follows the line of an old drive to the barn, abandoned when the road in front was lowered and the drive made inaccessible. Grass grows readily in the thin earth over the ashes and oyster shells that formed the roadbed; now it is one of the more attractive parts of the place. The great lilac hedge borders it closely on the west; on the east is a bed of perennials a hundred feet long or so, with the turf slope up to the tennis court beyond. The barn is at the farther end, with twin Lombardy poplars and a mass of vines. Against it is a garden seat we built of three discarded doors. It shows in one of the photographs. One door was cut in half and forms the ends; another the back, and the third the seat. Triangular holes were sawed in the back somewhat like the Roman baluster-motive; the seat was sloped slightly backward to shed the rain-water, and braced so as not to sag in the middle, and the several parts permanently fastened together with long screws.

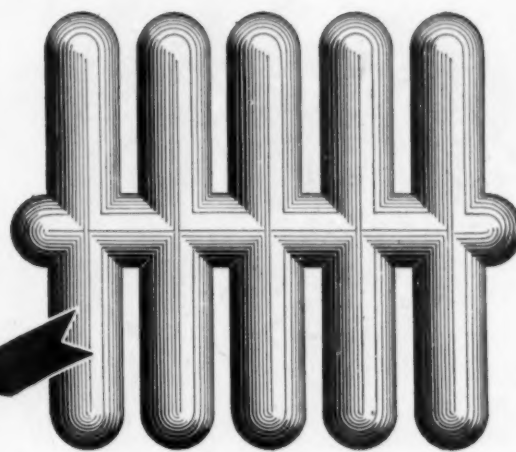
Half way down the walk is a maple, underneath which we used to dine *al fresco*. The lower end loses itself in the projecting overgrowth of the lilac hedge and the irregular slopes about the foot of a great spruce tree, where the small birds gather during their spring migration. One is tempted to lie late abed in the nearby room and analyze the various calls and songs. Some morning late in March one will be awakened by a flock of grackles; later a kinglet will come, perhaps, with his rare northern song; in May the warbler-wave, the black-and-white, myrtle, black-throated-green, blackpoll, redstart, and I have seen the "Hibernian" warbler, as D. calls it, with its orange throat, and the magnolia there. The tree is altogether too near one's bedroom windows! A chance contemplation of the black and white and vivid rose of a grosbeak against its somber green is altogether too seductive.

There is a sentimental side, too, a quality in a bird's song reminiscent of some previous time one has heard it. I know certain bird-songs will always be associated with this place to me. A blue-bird's song brings back the delicious early morning when D. and I plotted out the drive, with the warm sunshine and the purples and vivid greens of late April; the cowbird's call, the half-formed garden, stretched string and packages of seeds, with the children planting a miniature garden, crookeder than ours! But above all, the oriole and the monotonous yellow-throated vireo will be ever associated with summer in her various phases on that upland lawn of ours, with the heavy odor of locust blossoms, or the dense leafage of the maples.

SAFETY FIRST



The Tread that makes the Brake Effective



Five Bars and a Cross Tie—the Safety First Symbol

Five thick, tough Goodrich rubber fingers—

They dig down through mud, slush and ooze; they clean and grip the road. They stop the skid before it starts. They give you lower-cost mileage because of the extra thickness rubber at the point of contact.

Goodrich Safety Tread Tires

Best in the Long Run—Best in the Short Stop

Don't experiment. Don't take chances. Look for the five bars and the cross-tie when you choose a non-skid tire.

Read the reduced prices below. Better still, tear out this price list and hand it to your dealer.

Don't pay more than the prices named here for the accepted standard non-skid tires.

Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices	Size	Smooth Tread Prices	Safety Tread Prices
30 x 3	\$11.70	\$12.65	34 x 4½	\$33.00	\$35.00
30 x 3½	15.75	17.00	35 x 4½	34.00	36.05
32 x 3½	16.75	18.10	36 x 4½	35.00	37.10
33 x 4	23.55	25.25	37 x 5	41.95	44.45
34 x 4	24.35	26.05	38 x 5½	54.00	57.30

Dealers almost everywhere have Goodrich Tires in stock or can get them for you from one of our branches or depots.



Factories:
AKRON, OHIO

The B. F. Goodrich Company

Branches in All
Principal Cities



There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Goods



Residence of Joseph M. Dale,
Asbury Park, N. J.
W. C. & A. F. Cottrell, Architects.

HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

PARKER, PRESTON
& CO.'S

Art in Shingle Stains

WATERPROOF AND ODORLESS

Beautify the Home, produce artistic high tone color effect by their rich and beautiful colors. Full of the manufacturers' pride, conscience and science. Everything entering into their make is the best that man can make or produce, and are Stains of the highest character and quality possible, because the makers intend them to be. Made from pure Linseed Oil and our own Waterproof Protective Liquid Combination that creates an impervious waterproof coating to shingles, preventing rotting and decay of shingles. Cost no more than other Stains to use. Write for Cabinet "H" of Artistic Colors, Free.

Parker's Floor Coating prevents Dust Evil. A color treatment on Cement, Concrete and all Interior and Exterior floors. Asbestos Shingle Coating, Adamant Cement, Brick and Plaster Coating, Weatherproof Coating, Waterproof Flat Brick Stains.

Parker, Preston & Co., Inc. Manufacturers of Paint Specialties
NORWICH - CONN.
BRANCH, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



A Happy Deal

"Well, Mac, I sold it. 'Quickest sale I ever made, too. And those very people couldn't see it a year ago. I guess the paint made the sale today."

That paint was worth more than it cost for protection—you can work that out in figures.

But only in pride of home can you measure the value of paint in making your home a more lovely place in which to live. A more lovely place to live in—that sold the house.

Dutch Boy White Lead

and Dutch Boy linseed oil tinted to any color you wish, will increase the value of *your* house. Ask your painter to use it.

Write for our Paint Adviser No.141—a group of helps, Free

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

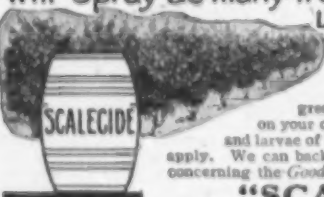
NEW YORK
BUFFALO
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO., PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON
CHICAGO

CINCINNATI
SAN FRANCISCO
CLEVELAND
ST. LOUIS
(NATIONAL LEAD & OIL CO., PITTSBURGH)



One Barrel of "Scalecide" Will Spray as many Trees as Three Barrels of Lime Sulfur



"Scalecide" has greater invigorating effect on your orchard—kills more scale, eggs and larvae of insects with half the labor to apply. We can back up this statement with facts concerning the Good Results from Using

"SCALECIDE"

Send for our illustrated booklet—"Proof of The Pudding". Tells how "Scalecide" will positively destroy San Jose and Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Leaf Roller, etc., without injury to the trees. Write today for this FREE book and also our booklet—"Spraying Simplified".

Our Service Department can furnish everything you need for the orchard at prices which save you money. Tell us your needs.

We are World Distributors for VREELAND'S "ELECTRO" SPRAY CHEMICALS and Arsenate of Lead Powder (33 per cent), which, used wet or dry, has no equal in strength or texture. Avoid imitations.

H. G. PRATT CO., Mfg. Chemists Dept. 2 50 Church Street, New York City



In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

Scheming the Year's Gardening

(Continued from page 113)

dot indicating the first stake; indicate the second stake with a dot (do not number this, however), and so on until each one is given its location on the paper. Then connect these dots, and you have the first contour, labeled at its left end "5" to identify it as 5 feet above the low level. In other words, you have the *plan* view of the line which water would leave on your slopes if it rose to a depth of 5 feet over your lowest spot or area.

Move up now with your T-square pole to the near stake directly in front of you, and remain here for station point 2. Do exactly what you did before, put it down on your map, connect the dots, label the line at the left end of it "10" to indicate that it is 10 feet above the lowest level; and then move up again to the near stake for station point 3—and so on until the ground is all worked.

The plane table method is, of course, exactly the same principle, the table itself being used to sight over. It is more conveniently used for 3 or 4 foot contours than for 5, for the reason that it is the drawing board which carries your map—and a height of 5 feet is awkward for drawing upon it. A plane table requires a little more constructive work than the T-square outfit, but it is less likely to admit of small errors, through being more stable. Any draughting board will serve, mounted on an ordinary camera tripod, the board being of any size convenient to hold the drawing you are making of the land. Its surface must be brought to the determined height each time it is moved up by having this height indicated on a measuring pole and setting it by this; and its level is secured positively by means of a cheap small hand level laid on its surface.

Whatever size and shape and conformation your land may have, be sure that some one place on it is the best place for the house. This is true of even the ordinary rectangular suburban plot. Aim to find out this best place, therefore, and set the house upon it; and then make the house plan and the exterior conform to the natural requirements of this situation as well as to your own needs and convenience. This is the sort of planning that results in a home of individuality, interest and charm; and if it were more generally followed we should come sooner to the "national style" of architecture which it is our constant reproach that we lack.

Consider the land in its relation to the house, and the house in its relation to the land; never divorce them for an instant, if you do not wish to lose that lovely harmony which is chief among the attributes of all beautiful, and therefore successful, gardens. On the contrary, aim to bring the two into closer and ever closer relation, to unite them more firmly, to bind them up together until they are one. How is this to be done? What shall be planted to accomplish it, do you ask?

It is a question very much further back than planting; that is just the point. It is something accomplished only by the extension into the garden of what, for want of a better name, I must call the "lead" of the house. But this does not mean carrying architectural features into the garden, nor extending the lines of the house by means of garden features, as might at first seem. Rather, it means finding, if you do not already know, the various "house centers" and relating the garden to them directly—and so relating it directly to the very best heart of the house. This, which I have called "house center," is architecturally known by the term "axis;" so it is the house axis or axes which must be found—a leading axis, followed by as many that are secondary as the situation, developing, will reveal.

An axis is, of course, the line upon which a design balances. It may run the entire length of the house if the building is symmetrically laid out, or it may be confined to a doorway and its small portico, if irregularity prevails in the design. On page 113 is shown the regular rectangular form which some houses assume, with its two principal axes—the longitudinal and the transverse. Another diagram shows a form of great irregularity, with some of the axes which might be selected for use in developing this principle of unity between the building and its setting.

The choice of the really important one, or ones, for the foundation of the garden design is very necessary; and to this end bear in mind that it is not always the axis of the main bulk of the building that is important, out of doors. Assuming, for instance, that B is the main entrance to the house, and that A is an overhanging window or a flight of steps, or some such feature; the latter would be of greater importance to the garden design because a main entrance is, invariably, to be treated as something separate and distinct from the rest of the gardens. It is a little motif of independent purpose and demands. Or, assuming that E is a broad terrace axis and D a drawing-room or living-room axial line, E might, and usually would, take precedence over D, because it is already outdoors, on its way to the garden, so to speak. A group of windows, a doorway, or any number of the lesser architectural features, may afford centers, or axes, where the main lines of the ground plan will not reveal them. Choose the one rising from the feature most important architecturally for extension into, and domination over, the garden plan. The lesser may be emphasized with lesser garden features, perhaps, or may be ignored altogether, according to the general circumstances and requirements of the design. This is one of the things which the individual designer must decide for himself.

Proceeding to actual garden design, with the two diagrams already given as illustrations, we find that the axes of the



Carters Tested Seeds

"The Seeds With a Pedigree"

What We Mean by Tested Seeds

Carter's Seeds are tested for germination, for purity, for quality and for production.

At Raynes Park, London, England, James Carter & Co. have the most complete testing and trial grounds in the World. Methods are employed that are the result of generations of experience. They test not only their own seeds but other strains to be sure of maintaining the superiority of Carter's.

In Carter's Tested Seeds, you get flower and vegetable seeds as pure, as clean, as virile as human knowledge and painstaking care can make them.

Carter's Seeds are standard in Europe.

They are making a remarkable record in America.

Write today for a copy of the new Carter Catalog of Flowers and Vegetables—American Edition with all prices in American currency.

It contains many varieties new to you—many you should know.

CARTERS TESTED SEEDS, INC.
106 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Canadian Branch, 133 King St., Toronto

If you are interested in upkeep of Lawn, Tennis-Courts or Golf Course, write for the "Practical Greenkeeper." Every Championship Golf-Course in America is today using Carter's Tested Grass Seed.



Residence, R. J. Mebane, Greenboro, N. C. Architect, A. Raymond Ellis, Hartford, Conn. Most pleasing and durable covering on side walls and roof. Write Mr. Mebane for his opinion.

WHY YOU CAN BEST AFFORD TO USE "CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES

12 Grades; 16, 18, 24-inch; 25 Different Colors.

We use selected Washington Red Cedar Shingles in random widths and cut to dimensions. We creosote and stain these thoroughly dried shingles with finest earth pigments ground twice in pure Linseed Oil. We are responsible for both the quality of the shingles and the lasting color of the stains. They last twice as long as brush-coated shingles or natural wood. They cost less and save muss, and uneven staining on the job.

Write for sample shingle and color pad. Name of Architect and Lumber Dealer appreciated.

Special information on request about "Creo-Dipt" Shingles, stained, bent and sawed with wavy butts to produce a Thatched effect.

Standard Stained Shingle Company,
1012 Oliver Street No. Tonawanda, N. Y.

SOME PLAIN EVERY DAY REASONS FOR BUILDING OUR GREENHOUSES

THIS ad. has nothing to do with the happiness giving flowering side of a greenhouse; but why Hitchings greenhouse will keep on keeping you happy.

When your house is new, the paint clean and white and the plants almost vigorous, it makes you feel as if your money was well invested.

A month or so later when you are having difficulty in getting heat without forcing your boiler, the edge of your enthusiasm is taken off a bit.

When it develops that the arrangement of the house is such that in the short days of mid-winter the compartment intended for roses is shaded so that blooms are scanty, it makes you wonder a bit.

When the glass loosens and slips down and some of your choicest orchids freeze, you look at the roof and wonder if it's right or not.

When summer comes and the carnations are sweltering in the heat because the ventilation is insufficient, you have about lost patience and wonder why you hadn't looked into all these things before putting your money into the house.

Then it is you begin to think of what we told you about our long experience in planning, building and equipping greenhouses and how we would take the entire responsibility off your hands and you could feel sure you were surely getting the most efficient, practical house. One that was worth every cent we asked for it.

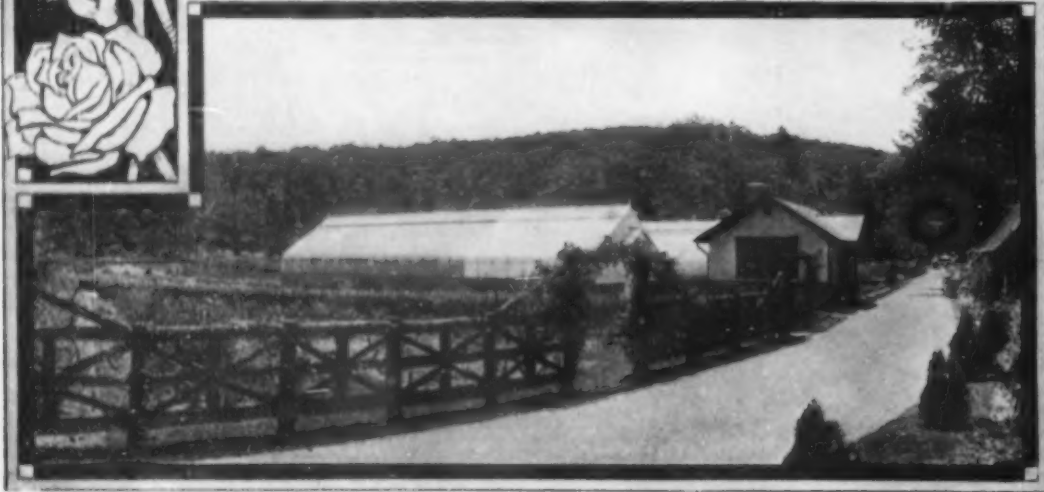
All of which is, of course, supposing you had bought your house by the yard measure of price, and lost sight of the after costs that must inevitably happen where quality is sacrificed to price.

Putting it briefly—you can depend on Hitchings & Co. For so superior a house, you will be surprised when you really look into it's every detail; how reasonably it is priced. If you want a dependable house at a reasonable price, we would like to hear from you. We have a catalog of more than usual interest which you are welcome to.

Hitchings and Company

NEW YORK OFFICE,
1170 Broadway

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
Penn. Bldg. 15th & Chestnut Sts.
Factory, Elizabeth, N. J.



A "BULL-DOG"

Adjuster of this same breed of ours is illustrated on page 15 of the January *House and Garden* in an article on casements. It shows how handily the Bulldog is operated from inside the screen. *It's a Necessity.*

All About it in Our New Free Booklet.

The Casement Hardware Co.
9 South Clinton Street - Chicago

first house, extended, will divide the plot whereon it stands into four sections of different size. We are, of course, at liberty to eliminate any one of these extensions, however, or two, or even three, of them, confining ourselves to the remaining. Here again is something for special consideration and individual decision.

One of the important things which it may be well to take note of right here is the fact that the gardens as a whole need not, and usually never will, balance on these extensions of the house axes. They may, of course; but it is a matter entirely of convenience and taste—and sometimes of chance—whether or no they will. If we suppose some feature at the extreme boundary centered on the axis A (page 112), for example, with the connection of either a long strip of greensward, a walk or anything else it might be possible to think of as such connection, the divisions on either side of this axis may be treated in any preferred fashion and still never interrupt the unity of the building with the gardens. This unity will indeed be preserved, even supposing the entire space on both sides the axial line to be an irregular parklike expanse of lawn, shrubbery bounded, with trees at varying, natural intervals planted upon it.

The unity may be weakened, however, by such treatment as this last; and instead of quite the same distant alignment, I should bring the unifying axial motif up close to the house. In preparation for a broad, sweeping lawn treatment, change it to some simple thing like a flight of steps descending from an open terrace, which should run the length of the building, or to a sun-dial court or some similar definitely formal feature, complementing the house lines and form; and then from this let the lawn sweep away to the boundaries of the place—these, of course, always being enclosed with planting and with a wall or fence outside of this, on the actual lot line.

Nothing in the world is more lovely than such a sweep of lawn, lying partly in the sunlight and partly in the shade of fine trees, where it actually is a "sweep;" but I grow more and more certain with every problem that I meet, that to attempt this sort of thing with the average suburban place is one of the greatest mistakes that can be made. For suburban limitations give the lie to all such assertions of rural splendor; and truly suburban ideals offer, I believe, something much better for the suburbs. Why sacrifice, therefore, that which can be had in the suburbs for that which obviously cannot? Why have no real garden just for the sake of attempting to create an illusion of space—of attempting to cheat, in other words, and to seem to have that which is not? I say "attempting" advisedly, for the effort is never successful; no one is ever deceived into believing that 100 by 100 feet comprises a landscape.

On the other hand, why not have that which may so easily be had? Why not

have gardens instead of imitation landscapes, and get something for the work done—either flowers or vegetables or beauty of form and line, or all three put together? Why forego the one thing that is possible and reasonable and honest and good, artistically as well as economically and ethically, for the thing that is impossible and unreasonable and dishonest and bad, in all three of these ways?

So unless this house which is furnishing the first example of garden design stands in the midst of at least an acre of land—preferably more—eliminate lawn expanses from its setting. Emerald turf there shall be, plenty of it; but not in park-like sweeps, if you please. According to the convenience of its occupants, let its sections be given up to a fruit garden, a flower garden, a vegetable garden, a tennis court, a water garden, a winter garden, or to anything else, indeed, that is preferred; or any combination that meets the taste and suits the fancy. Or discard all of these for only lawn if you please, with trees and shrubs; but let these be martial and arranged according to design, and conform to the lines which, I must ever insist, suburban limitations cannot avoid imposing.

These lines are formal inevitably—but please note that they are *not symmetrical*, of necessity. Here is a great distinction and difference; and I hope it may hearten those whom dislike of the formal garden, as popularly conceived, has made antagonistic to the principles and claims just set forth. A garden that is truly formal in that it is characterized by form and order, may yet be much richer in the unexpected than the most literal imitation of nature-like scenes, and may have quite as varying features and vistas, if indeed it have not more.

It is formal in this sense that I should like to see the gardens of all small places; and by small I mean anything up to the acre aforementioned. Such formality will bring more variation and individuality into suburbs generally than present conditions allow us to conceive as possible; for such formality means gardens differing to the same degree that the houses which they complement and adorn differ, instead of a monotonous similarity of grounds everywhere.

There is one thing of great importance remaining to be considered—of great importance whatever size a place may be. This is the orientation of the dwelling, and of its attendant gardens. All too commonly builders consider this not at all—and an owner only too late; and so houses arbitrarily "point" in the direction which the street's direction has decided for them, and kitchens and service portions face the sun and the attractive views, while porches and living-rooms must look out towards the "front," whatever of ugliness lies in that direction, and be denied sun and breeze and all the advantages which lie in properly considering the compass and the elements.

Pyrene

TRADE MARK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER



TO OPERATE
TURN HANDLE TO LEFT
WORK LIKE A PUMP

PANIC—disaster—disfigurement and all the tragedies of fire which suddenly attack your home are so easily averted by this convenient and scientific fire fighter and fire preventer.



Brass and Nickel-plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the lists of approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Write for Full Information. **PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO., 1358 Broadway, New York**
 Alton, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Denver, Detroit,
 Duluth, Honolulu, Jacksonville, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Norfolk, Oklahoma City,
 Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, York, Neb.
 Pacific Coast Distributors, Gorham Fire Apparatus Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle.
 Distributors for Great Britain and the Continent, The Pyrene Co., 29-A Charing Cross Road, London, W. C.



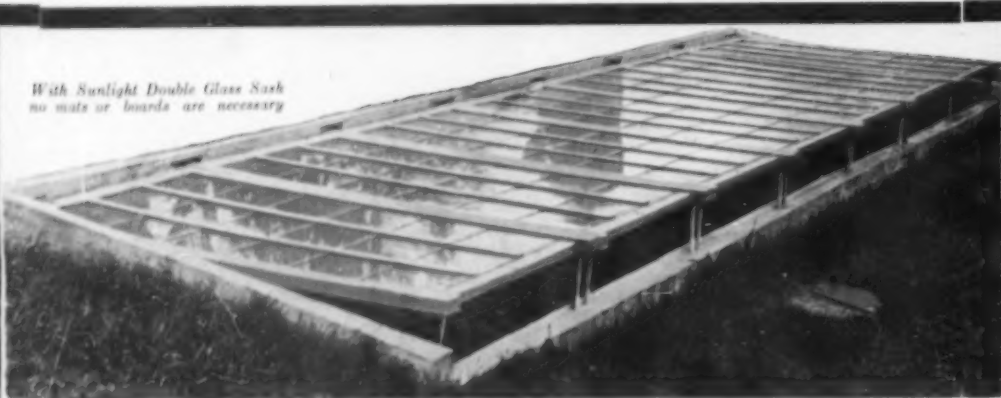
Water-Lilies

Are you contemplating laying out the Flower Garden and Lily Pond this Spring? consult **Wm. Tricker, the Water-Lily Specialist.**

If you have not received my new Catalogue send for it at once. It contains a complete descriptive list of all Water-Lilies suitable for all purposes. Sub-aquatic Plants, Hardy Old-fashioned Garden Flowers, Hardy Perennial Plants, and a choice selection of the best New **Hardy Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses**, also Hardy Evergreens, Japanese Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Catalogues free on application.

WM. TRICKER, Arlington, N. J.

With Sunlight Double Glass Sash
no mats or boards are necessary



Now's the time to gain on Spring

If you wait on the weather to start your Spring plants, the market will be gone before you have anything to offer. An equipment of Sunlight Double Glass Sash should be ordered early. They provide growing conditions even in the worst weather, capturing the sun's heat rays to liven up and warm the hot-bed or cold-frame during the day and holding the stored heat throughout the night.

The two layers of glass with dead air space between are transparent by day and a better protection than mats or boards by night. They never shut out the light and always hold in the warmth.

For your early garden

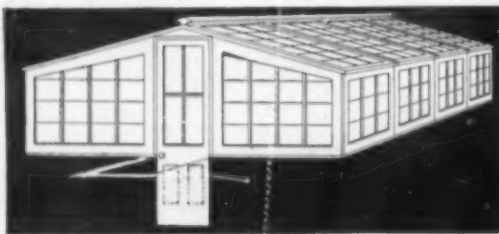
If you want anything that grows in hot-beds or cold-frames, plants of any kind that must be started early to get early crops, you owe it to your pocketbook and to your pleasure to equip your garden with the



Ten years' use has proved their success. Made of best cypress, glazed or repaired in half the usual time; eliminating all need of mats or shutters; making plants early without undue forcing—they are simply indispensable to obtain the best results.

A New Double Glass Greenhouse

The sunlight idea has been carried into an inexpensive greenhouse, 11 x 12, 11 x 24, 11 x 36, or 11 x 48 ft. in size. It is made of Sunlight Double Glass Sash, which are instantly removable when the greenhouse is idle for use on hot-beds



or cold-frames. Thus they serve a double purpose. Sash ordered now for Spring may be used on a greenhouse frame ordered at your convenience for next Fall or Winter.

The house is shipped as nearly whole as possible. Anyone can put the parts together. It can be easily heated and kept warm—even a small stove would do.

Write for these two books today

One is a book by Prof. Massey, an authority on hot-bed and cold-frame gardening, and the other is our free catalog. If you want Prof. Massey's book, enclose 4 cents in stamps.

SUNLIGHT DOUBLE GLASS SASH COMPANY

944 E. BROADWAY

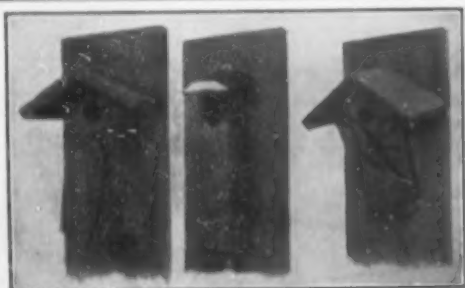
LOUISVILLE, KY.

There are, of course, prevailing winter and summer winds which must be learned in any given section; usually they are northeast in winter and southwest in summer, but not always. But the sun is the same everywhere, and the building which is to receive the maximum amount of sunlight throughout the year must stand in the same position in every part of the temperate zone. This position is a direction turned as far as possible—otherwise 45 degrees—from the cardinal points; that is, its walls must form angles of 45 degrees with the lines running exactly north-south and east-west. As this position changes to one which brings the walls of the building parallel with these cardinal lines, the sunlight diminishes on the north walls always; and although midsummer will bring slanting rays athwart this side in early morning and late afternoon, rooms with northern exposure can hardly be said to "get the sun" at any season of the year.

It is evident, therefore, that the oblique position is the most desirable, for the greatest amount of sunlight possible for every room should be the aim. Which rooms are to receive it all the time and which are to take the positions least exposed to it, are questions that remain to be decided, however; and these wait upon the direction of the prevailing winds. Never put a kitchen on the side of the summer breezes. Keep it on the hot side of the house—but set it off enough so that its windows may receive these same summer breezes. And never put halls or passages or closets or stairways on this summer-breeze side; plan to have it open—wide open—so that never a passing breath of air shall be lost.

Nearly always this side of the house will be one of the sunny sides as well, consequently deep, shaded porches or shade outside in the form of arbors or high-branched trees must temper the heat. Look to this provision of shade, however, after you have secured the exposure that is best for everything else; it is always easily accomplished.

Of course, for gardens in their major portions there must be sunlight rather than shadow; so the house should never obscure them, if it is possible to have it avoid doing so. Sometimes these various requirements of house and garden may conflict, but this is not usual. Indeed, it is more often quite astonishing to see how beautifully they all fit together, and how a complete layout emerges from the potentialities of blank paper almost of itself, when one sets to work. For the other sort of problem when it does arise, however, the designer must, of course, choose the things which are to be sacrificed for the sake of the others which are his preference. The arrangement of the house for comfort and the garden's proper exposure are more important, to my mind, than that the building should have sunlight on all four sides—for its plan may be adjusted to this condition so that it



No. 21, Blue Bird No. 22, Woodpecker No. 23, Wren

ARTISTIC BIRD HOUSES

by Parcel Post prepaid. Your choice for \$1.25, three for \$3.50. Made in a proper way of the sweet smelling Jersey Cedar. Order early to avoid the rush. Blue Birds appear early in March.

Send 6c. in stamps for new Booklet describing our bird goods, and giving lots of useful information.

The Crescent Co., "Birdville," Toms River, N. J.

50 Practical Garden Plans

"CALIFORNIA GARDENS," \$2.00 SENT
A Book for YOUR Home PREPAID

Handsome 8 x 11, 164-page cloth-bound authority on garden making. Plans and descriptions suitable for your yard and particular climate. Simple, artistic ideas, 25-ft. backyards or large country estates. 103 halftone illustrations. Included are Alpine, Colonial, Dutch, Bulb, Formal, Heath, Iris, Japanese Flat, Japanese Hill, Japanese Iris, Japanese Tea, Natural, Old-Fashioned, Old English, Rose, Rock and Water Gardens. A practical working plan for every taste and purse. Most effective treatments of landscapes, garden furniture, etc. No experienced landscape gardener needed. Do the work yourself, small expense. Send P. O. or Express Money Order today.

EUGENE O. MURMANN, 262 CENTRAL AVE.
Glendale, Los Angeles, California



In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

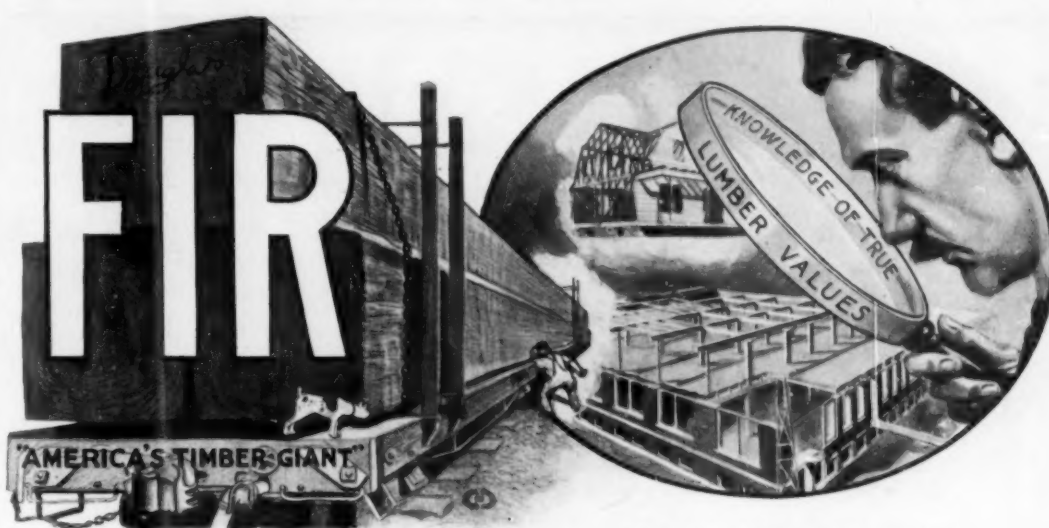
shall lack nothing from either the hygienic or artistic standpoint, even when so placed. And of these two, comfort indoors ranks higher than the garden's requirements—for some kind of garden is possible in every kind of exposure.

With the garden designed, the work of arranging the planting is already partially done—for the design will make demands of its own which must be met. Beyond these demands, each garden maker is free to choose according to his preferences, of course; but there is one thing to be said that may help in guiding the choice.

It is this: the number of kinds of things which any garden will contain is limited—but the number of kinds to which the new and enthusiastic gardener aspires apparently knows no limit. This is natural enough on the part of the gardener, perhaps, this desire to grow everything—in one small area—that he has ever seen or heard of or read about; but it is utterly demoralizing to good planting. Many kinds together do not produce effective results whether they be trees or shrubs or flowers in a border. Cut down your choice in all three of these materials, therefore, to the least number of kinds that will provide the effect you wish.

This effect is usually twofold with shrubbery—the mass of green either as screen or boundary, and flowers during the longest possible period. With trees, shade is the principal thing required, although trees may also furnish boundary or screen mass, color effects, winter warmth and protection—and, to a certain degree, flowers. But flowers alone furnish just themselves—and we are satisfied unless they fail to do this perpetually and in the greatest abundance. Each kind blooms only its season, however, and passes; so of flowers as of shrubs, we must allow the garden enough kinds to carry on the "bloom procession" all through the summer.

This means, however, only about fifteen species—or a less number of species perhaps, but this number of varieties, thus securing plants which do not blossom together. This is the least number that will give an uninterrupted abundance of flowers from early spring until late fall, after frost; so no less than this number should be allotted to any garden, unless it is to be permitted a gap. Of these fifteen varieties, however, there may be just as many plants as the garden will hold. By dozens and scores and hundreds they may be multiplied and massed, until the effect is one of bewildering luxuriance. Many of each kind in uninterrupted mass, but more of the choicest kinds than of the ones you care the least for, is a good rule, whether it is a single border beside a walk that you are planting or a garden of many borders and beds. It is always the great color masses that produce the "breathless" effects; get as many of these, therefore, distributed throughout the summer as your garden space will allow; and give up the few plants of this and that and the



—READ THIS, MR. BUSINESS-MAN!

This probably is the most important ANNOUNCEMENT

ever made to the nation at large by any part of the American Lumber Industry, which, as the well-informed know, is the second largest manufacturing industry in this hemisphere.

This degree of importance is due, primarily, to the impressive character of the FACTS about Douglas **FIR** and Washington Red Cedar (not to omit West Coast Hemlock and Spruce).

The U.S. Government Forest Service Bulletin No. 88, June 17, 1911, describes Douglas **FIR** as "PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT OF AMERICAN WOODS"

Douglas **FIR** is the most universally adaptable wood available on two continents. Its export trade is tremendous. It is just coming into its own in its native land.

In proportion to its weight, Douglas **FIR** is by all odds the STRONGEST wood that grows in the Western Hemisphere. This makes it the prime choice of experienced buyers for all structural purposes. The great fir trees of the Pacific Northwest yield squared timbers up to 4 ft. square by 100 ft. long—or 3 ft. square by over 150 ft. long.

Douglas **FIR** is the world's chief reliance for masts and spars of historic splendor and perfection. The new yacht of Emperor Wilhelm is equipped with the product of the undersigned.

FIR is the economic necessity of the modern builder of great factories and warehouses. It is the mainstay of the most skillful freight-car builders in the world. A freight-car of **FIR** weighs 6,000 pounds less than its exact counterpart built of the second-best wood for this purpose—and the **FIR** freight car is the stronger. This is significant to every user of sturdy timber for any sort of purpose. (Store up this point—it may be valuable to YOU some day).

Washington RED CEDAR—"the moth-proof wood"—is pre-eminent in the judgment of experienced users, for shingles, siding and other exterior uses, as well as for closet-lining, moth-proof receptacles, etc. Western Hemlock (a totally different wood from "eastern" hemlock) is a splendid farm lumber—thoroughly dependable and easily worked. Spruce is a splendid "buy" for its special utilities.

Douglas **FIR**, however, not only has the signal values and extraordinary qualities suggested above, but it has been accurately described as

"AMERICA'S FUTURE TIMBER RELIANCE."

FIR is the only great native wood whose annual cut is not diminishing. Its yearly production is over 5,000,000,000 board-feet, and at that rate (if no reforestation whatever should occur) the standing timber will last nearly 150 years more. Future famine there may be in some species of lumber—but not in **FIR**.

This means perpetual variety of choice—unvarying maintenance of dependable grading—certainty of supply—promptitude of delivery, of any kind and in any quantity—and automatic surety of prices below actual relative values, compared with other lumbers.

From cottages and art-doors to freight-cars, from delicate interior panelling to foundation sills and factory timbers, **FIR** is, beyond argument and beyond competition, the greatest ALL-UTILITY wood that grows. And, compared with the modern "substitutes" for wood, for various uses, **FIR** is impregnable in its native merits and its economic desirability.

Following announcements will be informative in special directions, conservative in statement and thoroughly dependable in every detail of suggestion. FOLLOW THEM CAREFULLY. Building material claims are important enough to deserve more analysis than many people give them. Money unwisely spent in building is not quickly recoverable—errors of judgment (due to hasty inference in place of personal investigation) are hard to correct—and costly.

WRITE US IN DETAIL of your needs and hopes. We have a Service Bureau of unlimited resources. No question too slight to answer—no demand too big to meet. Ask us for appropriate literature—samples—advice. You will be glad you did. Address

WEST COAST LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
703 TACOMA BUILDING, TACOMA, WASHINGTON

ROSEDALE SPECIALTIES

Roses for Every Place and Purpose in 200 Varieties at Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality

Dickson's Irish Roses

famous the world over for being true to name and of highest quality, are grown to our order and the varieties are selected not only for beauty and fragrance, but also for freedom of bloom and vigorous growth in our trying climate.

Climbing Roses

in many varieties 3 and 4 years old. Transplanted

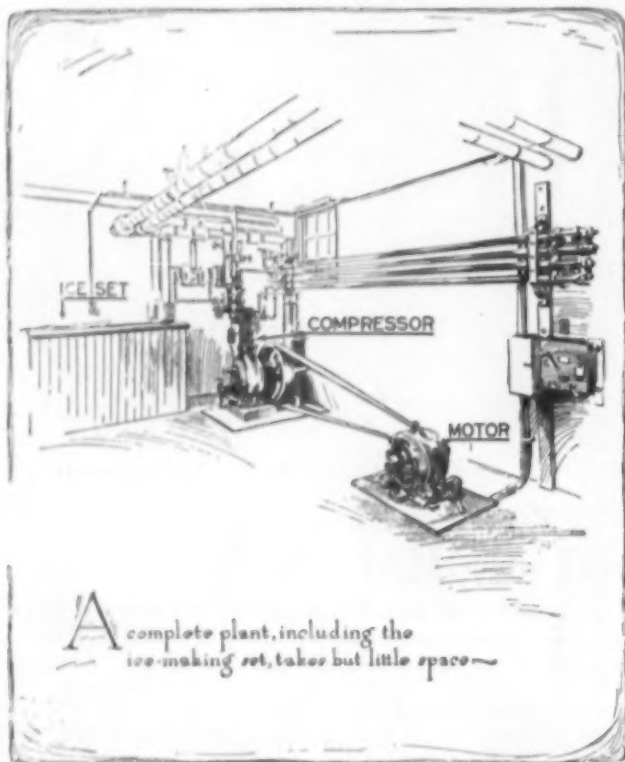
1913, their many fibrous roots will produce long canes and give immediate results. In fact, most of the plants produced many flowers in our nursery last summer.

Roses in Tree Form

have been a leading specialty with us for many years, but we have never had such a fine lot as this year. They embrace the leading varieties, and are grown on Rugosa stock which is best of all stock for this purpose.

Your address will bring full description and prices of these and other Rosedale Specialties

S. G. HARRIS, Box C, Tarrytown, N. Y.



A complete plant, including the ice-making set, takes but little space

THE large or small residence in city or country can have the many advantages of refrigeration by other means than by ice. The Brunswick system cools refrigerators direct and also makes pure ice for table use, in any quantity required.

If you want to be free from ice troubles and the dangers to food of ice-cooling, you will install in your home a

BRUNSWICK
Send for full information without obligation to
Brunswick Refrigerating Co.
103 Jersey Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

other. Interesting they all are, of course, and beautiful they may be; but mass is what counts, not broken fragments, however lovely these may be in themselves.

Keep all the garden design in a few masses also, rather than allowing it to divide into small parts. Keep shrubbery in massed groups, along boundaries. Limit the varieties of trees used to one, or at most two, to a group of, let us say, five specimens; and group these to form a mass of green, and a mass of cool and tempting shade. And leave large, open masses of pure sunlight.

The Dorothy Quincy House

(Continued from page 101)

sparks from flying into the room. The wooden settle at one side depicts the kind used by the first settlers in our country. Note the wide, rough brick hearth. In the early days, Sir Harry Frankland and Agnes Surriage came here to visit Madam Hancock. They fished in the brook, sometimes known as Furnace Brook, cooking their catch on the fire that blazed over the old-time hearth. In this kitchen also gathered the Rev. John Wheelright, Anne Hutchinson and many others of the little colony that settled near. They discussed the religious problems of the day, and Wheelright preached to his little congregation in this room until his church was built. His sermons were so liberal that he and his coterie of friends were banished, fleeing to Rhode Island.

A great oven is at one side of this room, while opposite is a secret closet which leads to a ladder back of the chimney. From here one could go to the chamber above. An odd, little dumbwaiter shaft tells us how food and water was sent to the refugees in hiding. Many years ago an underground passage led from the kitchen to the brook. It was used to smuggle contraband goods. The entrance has been blocked and its whereabouts is not known to-day.

At one side of this room stands a fitting piece of furniture. It is an old chest that originally belonged to the brother of William Penn. The kitchen utensils displayed about the hearth are relics of the Revolutionary period, and are properly placed for the old house remodeled.

A staircase at one side leads to the Codrington Chamber, named so for the original owner of the house. It is low in stud, the better to accommodate the secret room above. The same rough-hewn beams are found here that are shown in the lower story. The plain floor is laid with the original planks. On the Field bedsteads is the most interesting counterpane, hand worked in the very elaborate design. Other furniture is quite in harmony with the graceful lines of the bed-posts, and the chairs especially are appropriate for a bedroom. They are of that variety known as the American Sheraton, and are really a

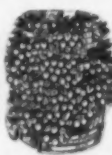


Strawberries the Year Round

On Three Feet Square Never Stop. The Wonderful Everbearer

Fruits in garden April to November. In barrel, as shown, all year round. Exquisite flavor. Heavy bearer. Result of 30 years test of over 5000 varieties in the North Carolina Hills, the Natural Home of the Strawberry. Our 63rd semi-annual catalogue tells how to grow it to perfection and also all fruits and ornamentals. Saves you half on buying.

CONTINENTAL PLANT CO., 212 R. R. St., Kittrell, N. C.



Landscape Gardening



PROF. BEAL

A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Beal 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
PT. 226. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ORIENTAL RUGS RUINED BY SOAP

Nearly all pamphlets and articles on rugs urge such washing; there is a reason for the urging; there is a reason why native cleaners are recommended. The reasons exist in your pocketbook.

Send for my rug list in which I explain why it is little short of a crime to apply soap to any good rug, why such applications kill the life of the rug. I tell you how to keep your rugs sweet, clean, lustrous without extra expense and without calling in any "expert" whose main object is to ruin rugs and sell others.

I also explain why thick antiques are the only rugs worth their price.

Send today for monograph and list.

L. B. LAWTON, MAJOR U. S. A., Retired
181 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

simplification of some Sheraton designs. These, with the chairs appearing in the other bedrooms, indicate the number of varieties of forms available for the present-day householder who furnishes along the Colonial precedent. Such chairs as are in this room are being reproduced to-day, either in the mahogany form or the black lacquer type.

Some relics of the time when the house was occupied appear in the Franklin stove which was presented by its famous inventor after he visited the house, and a cup and saucer once used by Daniel Webster.

Directly across the hall from the Codrington Chamber is the nursery. Tradition relates that, fleeing from the British, John Hancock took refuge in this apartment. Be this as it may, we find scratched with a diamond on a pane of glass the initials J. H.; on another, in similar writing, "You I love, and you alone." Among the pieces of furniture is a linen chest once owned by the wife of William Penn, and a breakfast table of John Hancock. Madam Burr embroidered the bedspread on homespun linen and quilted it with her own hands. It was formerly used in her guest chamber during Dorothy Quincy's enforced stay in the house.

The most interesting room in the house is where many of the Quincy children were born. The old Field bedstead has hangings of genuine old chintz, while the bedspread is homespun and in a most original design. The furniture here consists mainly of the tall ladder-backed, rush-bottomed chairs. That by the fireplace is an interesting type, a development of the late seventeenth century, showing Chinese influence, and is a lacquered wood in imitation of bamboo.

In the furnishing of all the bedrooms the wall papers are particularly well chosen. That in this room shows the grouping of flower motives in disjointed islands, where the detail is massed. This was common to the printed papers and chintzes of the middle of the eighteenth century. Flower motives and bird motives were particularly prominent. As the century drew to a close, the massing of these details became separated, and the papers looked as though sprays of flowers or leaves in serpentine designs were allowed to run wild upon the walls. The paper in the bachelors' bedroom is a fair representation of this style. The little figured patterns in the Dorothy Quincy bedroom are found in reproduction quite commonly here to-day, and rightly suggest Georgian days.

One of the most important rooms in the house is the guest, or bridal, chamber. This is over the parlor, and was slept in by Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Sir Harry Frankland, and in later days by Gen. Grant. The bed which is now in the room was built for the use of Lafayette. Under the four-poster is a little trundle-bed that was used by the children after they had graduated from the cradle. This could be pulled out at night and hidden during the daytime. The Windsor and

NATCO · HOLLOW · TILE

TO compromise on the quality of the material is to build "doubt" into the very structure itself. The assurance against any possibility of after regret is alone good reason for the strict specification of

NATCO · HOLLOW · TILE

Fireproof, age-proof, damp-proof, vermin-proof; warmer in Winter, cooler in Summer. For walls and for floors, partitions and roofs—all requirements of fireproof construction are met by the different forms of NATCO blocks. There is no consideration which does not commend NATCO HOLLOW TILE in preference to all other building materials. NATCO not only represents the absolute in fireproof construction but it is equally proof against time, weather and all the elements of slow deterioration.

For the largest or smallest permanent structure, there is a perfectly developed NATCO fireproof construction, universally accepted by architects and claiming the thorough consideration of every owner and builder.

The trademark NATCO is pressed into every individual NATCO HOLLOW TILE Block. By avoiding all substitutes and imitations, you avoid all doubts.

Before defining your building plans, send for our 64-page handbook, "Fireproof Houses," fully describing, with illustrations, every detail and phase of Natco construction. Contains 80 photographs of Natco buildings. Mailed anywhere for 20 cents to cover postage.

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY

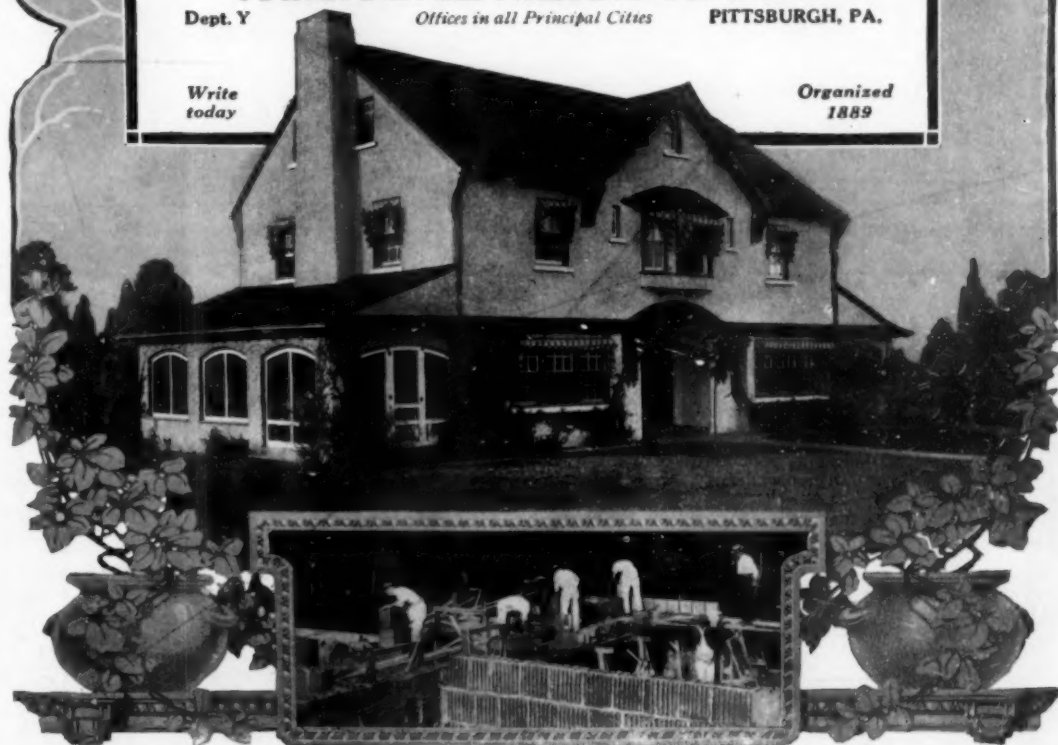
Dept. Y

Offices in all Principal Cities

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Write
today

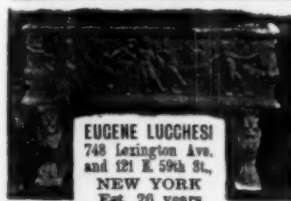
Organized
1889



FOR SALE

Gladiolus Bulb and Florist's Business. 106 acres sand loam. Modern buildings and greenhouses; stocks and all equipments. A live business within ten miles of the rapidly growing city of Toledo, Ohio. Full information furnished if you mean business.

CUSHMAN GLADIOLUS CO.,
Sylvania, Ohio.



Garden and Hall Furniture

Guaranteed to stand any climate;
Marbles, Terra Cotta, Stones, etc., Vases, Benches, Sun Dial Terminals, Tables, Fountains, Flower Boxes, Mantels, Statues, Reliefs, etc.
Send 25c for illustrated catalog of 295 pages. The best copies of the best originals.

A Beautiful Lawn

Insure a velvety, green, quick-growing lawn; also double the yield of the garden and produce earlier and better vegetables, by feeding the soil with



SHEEP'S HEAD SHEEP MANURE

Rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Pulverized, ready to apply. Also will show quick results on flower beds, shrubbery and orchard. Two 100-lb. bags, \$4, freight prepaid east of the Missouri River. Send for folder.

Natural Guano Co., 804 River Street, Aurora, Ill.

A Fine Garden

OVERMAN Pneumatic Cushion-Tread TIRES

"The World's Best Tire"

MOST DURABLE SAFEST MOST RELIABLE

The Overman Pneumatic Cushion-Tread Tire is constructed on a new principle, which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon what it actually has done and is doing in daily use on cars of hundreds of private owners.

5,000 Miles Guaranteed

OVERMAN TIRE COMPANY, 250 W. 54th St., New York.

DISTRIBUTORS

Standard Tire & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass.
F. A. M. Auto Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dyke Motor Supply Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Jones-Kessler Rubber Tire Co., Washington, D. C.
Austin Kansee, San Francisco, Cal.
Chemi Co., Richmond, Va.
Johnson-Gewinner Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Standard Rubber Tire Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rochester Auto Supply Co., Rochester, N. Y.
O. Fenstermacher Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Patented October 7, 1913

Specify the
OVERMAN TIRE
on your new car



Pot-Grown Satisfaction Plants in Carnations and Mums



IF YOU are a Carnation lover and have a portion of your greenhouse devoted to them, you will want some of the newer varieties for they are superior in every respect to varieties that are getting older and are not up to the standard of the present.

Buying plants from pots means that you will get plants full rooted ready to go ahead and make good. Our Carnation list is a strong one. We have the best of the new and the best of the older varieties. They are described in the catalog we want you to have. The rose you all admire and they are our specialty, whether for the private greenhouse or for the garden. If your greenhouse roses are from Cromwell you will have the best plants that can be produced to start you right. Your Perennial Garden will need additions this coming Spring. Pot grown Perennials which will shift without suffering, are the kind you can get from Cromwell Gardens.

Send for our catalog. It will be interesting to you. We want you to know what it means to buy Satisfaction Plants.



A. N. PIERSON INC.
CROMWELL GARDENS
CROMWELL CONN

painted chairs are found in the furnishing of this room. The casing of the beams and the woodwork both tell that it was added at a much later period than the original house was built.

Few houses have been restored with so much careful thought as has this. It extends not only to wall hangings, many of which are reproductions, but to the wainscot and the curtains. The latter, while not of Colonial material, show the soft coloring that was in vogue at that time. The bare floors show the original boards. They are not covered by modern rugs that would distort periods, but by single rag mats that lend themselves to correct lines. Every attempt has been made to banish inharmonious details with effect resulting. If we are reproducing the Colonial spirit we could do no better than follow the suggestions contained in this house. It is useless to look for furniture all the work of design of one maker, for in the Colonial period, when houses were a part of the family, there must have been a collection from various sources. It is, therefore, natural to see a variety of designs, but they are here chosen to represent exactly what the house of early American Colonial times looked like.

The garden is not an important feature of the grounds. It is simple and unassuming. Here are planted such flowers as were in vogue in our grandmothers' day. The estate has kept all the original details save the merry brook that originally sang as it danced over its stony bed. This has been dammed, and is but a semblance of what it originally was. No more could Sir Harry Frankland and his merry party fish here, as in the days of yore. The old house must have rung with laughter and merriment in those days, when parties coming in coaches and on horseback from Boston assembled here. Dorothy Q. was a favorite with them all, and little wonder was it that in after life there was about her an air of arrogance and a touch of a coquette.

The Garden Club

(Continued from page 110)

it, up through the scale of life, to ourselves; dust we are, indeed, veritably. The great mountains yonder grew small to me as I dreamed over it, and the tiny mountains of the garden grew great—and I began to see that great and small are words which we use rather indiscriminately, and not very intelligently.

And I came into the house, in the dusk, glad that we have the Garden Club.

Crops of Quality for the Home Garden

(Continued from page 117)

As the quality of lettuce depends upon a luxurious and rapid growth, the ground should always be made as rich and mellow as possible for it. The early spring crops, both in the frames and outdoors, are started in flats and transplanted once be-

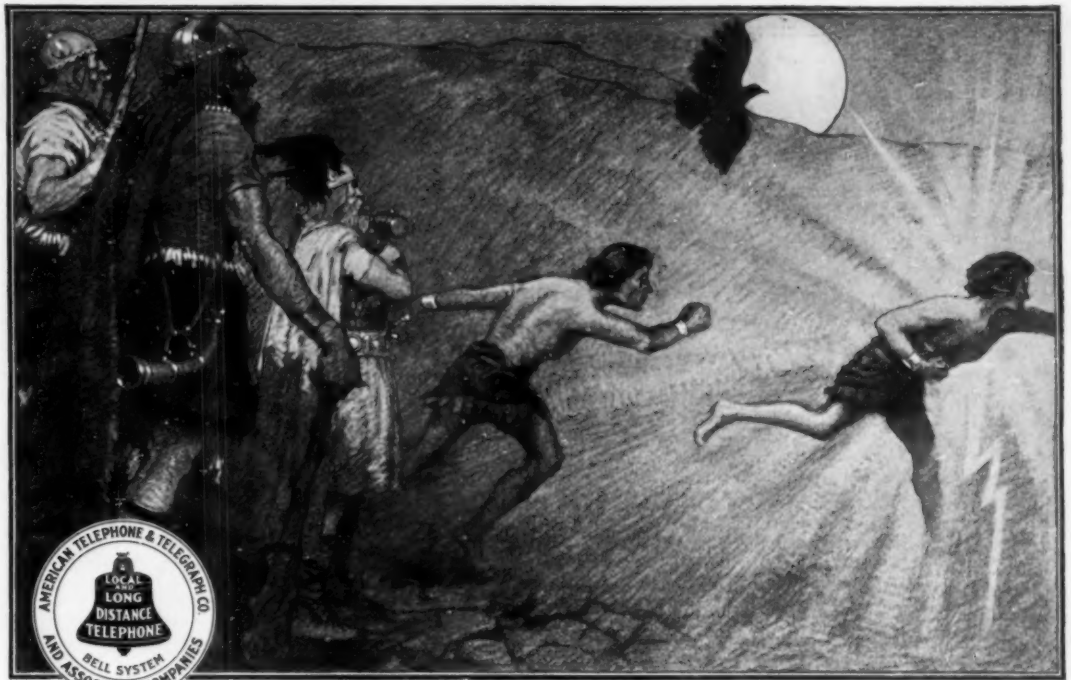
fore being set in their permanent positions. The summer outdoor crops are usually sowed very thinly in rows and then thinned out to three or four inches apart as soon as the plants obtain several true leaves. Then, by thinning again as soon as some of the plants are large enough to use, they will be left at about the proper distance to mature. Lettuce seed sown in very hot weather should be sheltered if possible for a while until it is well up. Irrigation where it can be given will be of the greatest advantage in growing lettuce through the summer months.

The crops to be grown in the frames for late fall and winter use should be transplanted twice, so that good, strong, stocky plants are obtained to set in the permanent bed, and the latter should be made thoroughly fine and rich, but with fresh soil—that is, soil in which lettuce has not been grown for a year or so previously. A very close watch must be kept for the green aphid, which is the most troublesome pest in growing lettuce under glass. It is combated by sprinkling tobacco stems or dust freely upon the soil between the plants, as a preventative, and by fumigating or spraying with a nicotine preparation as soon as the first signs of this insidious enemy are seen.

Care in watering and ventilation is also very necessary to avoid the stem rot, or "black rot," which usually spoils the whole bed if allowed to get a start. The head varieties are much more subject to it than the loose-leaved sorts, like Grand Rapids, which is the most reliable variety I have used for midwinter growing. The bed should be thoroughly wet down before the plants are set out. In case of bright, sunny weather they should be shaded for two or three days during the middle of the day after being set. About eight inches apart each way is right, though the Grand Rapids may be set a little closer, as the plants force each other in an upright position in growing, and blanch each other into a very tender and brittle condition.

Waterings, which will be needed very infrequently during the winter, should be given only on the mornings of bright, sunny days, with care to get as little of it as possible on the foliage. The safest rule for ventilation during the spring—and fall and winter, too, for that matter—is to give all the air possible, while keeping the temperature sufficiently high. During the cold weather it is best to ventilate during the forenoon, so that the sash can be closed as soon as the temperature begins to drop in the afternoon.

Besides lettuce, there are a number of other plants used for salad, the most important of which are celery, endive and escarole, and corn-salad, whitlof (chickory) and pepper grass. Celery is the only one of these which can be said to be a universal favorite. Whitlof probably will be, after it becomes better known, and, as it offers the means of having fresh salad during the winter months, for those who have not the means or the inclination to



The Magic Flight of Thought

AGES ago, Thor, the champion of the Scandinavian gods, invaded Jotunheim, the land of the giants, and was challenged to feats of skill by Loki, the king.

Thor matched Thialfi, the swiftest of mortals, against Hugi in a footrace. Thrice they swept over the course, but each time Thialfi was hopelessly defeated by Loki's runner.

Loki confessed to Thor afterward that he had deceived the god by enchantments, saying, "Hugi was my thought, and what speed can ever equal his?"

But the flight of thought is no longer a magic power of mythical beings, for

the Bell Telephone has made it a common daily experience.

Over the telephone, the spoken thought is transmitted instantly, directly where we send it, outdistancing every other means for the carrying of messages.

In the Bell System, the telephone lines reach throughout the country, and the thoughts of the people are carried with lightning speed in all directions, one mile, a hundred, or two thousand miles away.

And because the Bell System so adequately serves the practical needs of the people, the magic of thought's swift flight occurs 25,000,000 times every twenty-four hours.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

SUN DIALS

A Beautiful, Illustrated Booklet, "SUN DIALS" sent upon request. Estimates furnished. Any Latitude. Ask for Booklet No. 4.

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., 237 Fifth Avenue, New York
Branches: New York, Minneapolis, St. Paul, London, Paris

Grow Your Own Vegetables

Cut down your living expenses. You'll be astonished how healthful it is to cultivate a garden and how easy if you use



Planet Jr. Garden Tools

This implement has one pair plows, one pair hoes, four cultivator teeth, and a pair of leaf lifters. The attachments sold with this No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and others can be added as

wanted. **FREE.** An instructive 72-page illustrated catalogue. Send postal for it today.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1202-C, Philadelphia

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.



SILVER LAKE A Sash Cord

(Name stamped indelibly on every foot)

The man who builds a house without asking about the sash-cord to be used is laying up trouble for himself. Insist that the specifications mention SILVER LAKE A. Its smooth surface offers nothing on which the pulley can catch. Guaranteed for twenty years.

Write for Free Booklet.
SILVER LAKE COMPANY
87 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
Makers of SILVER LAKE solid braided clothes lines.



Your Grounds can be made as Beautiful as these. Let Wagner show you how.

WAGNER PARK Landscape Artists solved the problem of these grounds, co-operating with Nature to make beauty where there was none before and to screen all that is unlovely behind quick-growing trees and curtaining vines of perennial beauty.

They can do as much for your grounds. No matter where you live or whether yours be a great estate or a modest suburban lot, Wagner Plants, planted according to Wagner Plans will give you the joy of blooming splendor from early spring until frost. They will relieve the bleak monotony of your winter landscape with the bold verdure of clustering evergreens.

Tell us your problem. We will work it out for you *now* and when planting time comes we will ship you the hardy everlastings, the roses and trailing vines, the grasses and shrubs and trees that will be best suited to your particular needs and that will give you the most immediate returns.

Our method of packing insures delivery of every plant in perfect condition, ready to resume its growth where it was interrupted when removed from the fertile soil of the Wagner Park Nurseries. We will send our own experts to plant them if you so order.

Write today for our illustrated Catalog 27. It will be mailed to you without cost or obligation.

The Wagner Park Nursery Company
Box 757 SIDNEY, OHIO



operate a hotbed, it will undoubtedly become widely used.

Very little space will be required to grow a home supply of celery in a condition to last through the fall and into the midwinter months. Celery is unlike the other salads, in that it requires a very long season to mature. So you must get an early start with it, especially if you want some for use during the early fall, September and October. White Plume, Silver Plume and Golden Self Blanching, Paris Golden, are the sorts to use for this first sowing, which should be made in flats the latter part of February or the first part of March. The soil should be very light and the seed barely covered from sight. If it is soaked in quite warm water for twenty-four, or even forty-eight hours, before planting, germination will be hastened. It is also a good plan to place an inch or so of rich compost at the bottom of the seed boxes, as the seedlings will remain a good deal longer before they need to be transplanted than those of most other vegetables, such as cabbage and lettuce.

At all stages of growth, celery requires an abundance of water. The best way to soak a flat of seedlings thoroughly is to immerse it partly in a tub or sink and let the water soak up into the soil from below until the moisture shows upon the top. The seedlings are very small and frail, and as they begin to crowd each other easily become "lodged" from watering with the watering can or hose, and are then pretty sure to damp off. When they become two or three inches tall they should be clipped over with the shears and cut back about a third or more. Then, if they are not crowding each other, they can be left a week or two more before being transplanted. But they must be got out of the seed boxes before they become weak and spindling. They may be transplanted into other flats or into the open ground, and set in rows six or eight inches apart and two inches or so apart in the row; then they will make strong, stocky plants before being set out in their permanent position, for which they will be ready during the latter part of July.

They prefer a moist soil, but can be grown in any ordinary garden soil, if water can be given during the dry spells of mid-summer. The ground should be made very rich, and special fertilization should be given in the row in which the plants are to be set to give them a good start. Leaves and roots should be trimmed back at each transplanting.

The plants are usually set out six inches apart in rows which are three or four feet apart, and, after being well cultivated and cared for for three or four weeks, the leaves are gathered up into an upright position and held so either by drawing an ordinary string about the stalks or by setting boards up on each side of the row. In doing this, care must be taken not to get any soil into the heart of the stalk. That wanted for early use is blanched in rows by banking it up with earth, or with boards

WOLFF PLUMBING GOODS

FIFTY-NINE YEARS
OF QUALITY

Cleanliness, Convenience
and Durability

THAT is what the owner of this beautiful home in South Bend, Ind., had in mind when he specified "Wolff Plumbing Fixtures." Send for Bath Booklet.

L. Wolff Manufacturing Co.
Manufacturers of
Everything in the Plumbing Line
General Offices, 601-627 W. Lake St.
Showrooms, 111 N. Dearborn Street
CHICAGO

Pottery, Trenton, N. J.

E. R. AUSTIN, Architect
N. R. Shambleau Associate
Architect



In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

DODSON'S BIRD HOUSES



Sketch shows the Dodson Sheltered Food House, Tree Swallow House, Bluebird House, Bird Bath, Wren House and Purple Martin House.

Get Mr. Dodson's New Book About Birds—It Is Free

Don't you want bird friends living in your garden? Bluebirds, Wrens, Martins, Swallows? You can win back our Native Song Birds by putting out Dodson Bird Houses. Thousands of these houses all over America are inhabited by birds.

Mr. Dodson builds more than a dozen kinds of Bird Houses, ranging in price from \$2 to \$70. Among the most popular are:

The **Dodson Purple Martin House**—3 stories and attic; 26 rooms. Price \$12, or with all copper roof, \$15, f. o. b. Chicago.

The **Dodson Bluebird House**—solid oak, cypress shingles, copper coping. Price \$5, f. o. b. Chicago.

The **Dodson Sheltered Food House for Birds**—saves many birds' lives in winter and spring—\$8; or with all copper roof \$10, f. o. b. Chicago. Sheltered Feeding Table, \$6, or with all copper roof \$7.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Shelter Shelf, \$1.50, or with all copper roof \$2, f. o. b. Chicago.

The famous **Dodson Sparrow Trap** is doing great work in banishing this national pest. One trap catches as many as 75 sparrows a day. It works automatically—you remove sparrows once a day. This trap is of tinned wire, electrically welded, strong and durable. Has needle points at mouths of two funnels. Size 36 x 18 x 12 inches. Price \$5, f. o. b. Chicago.

Mr. Dodson's beautifully illustrated book explains all about his many houses and other devices for helping our Native Birds. Write for this book. Address

JOS. H. DODSON, 1201 Association Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

(Mr. Dodson is a Director of the Illinois Audubon Society.)



The **Dodson Wren House**—solid oak, cypress shingles, copper coping. Price \$5, f. o. b. Chicago.

about a foot wide. The former method usually gives the most crisp and best-flavored celery, and can be easily employed in the home patch.

Seed for the main part of the crop for fall and winter use should be sown early in April. Two of the best varieties for this planting are Big Queen and Boston Market. They are of excellent quality and much easier to blanch than the old tall-growing sorts, such as Giant Pascal. If the weather permits, seeds for this crop may be sown outdoors directly in the seed bed, instead of in flats. But they should be transplanted once before being set into the garden. It is well in transplanting, of course, in case the celery has to be done in hot, dry weather, to plant just after a rain or on a cloudy day or late in the afternoon. If water has to be used, pour it into the holes before setting the plants, half a pint or so to each one, and shade them from the direct midday sun for a few days with newspapers or a few old boards. The plants can then be taken care of in just the same way as the early crop, except that they are banked up just enough to hold them in a straight upright position, as the blanching process is finished when they are put into storage. For the portion to be kept over winter provide boxes about a foot wide and nearly as deep as the celery is high. Cover the bottoms of these boxes with two or three inches of sand and wet thoroughly. Upon this, stand the celery upright and packed close together. In taking up the celery for storing in this way, the roots and whatever earth adheres to them are kept on, not cut, as if bought in the stores. The boxes are then stored in a cellar or other dark, dry, cold place where the temperature will not go more than five degrees below freezing. The celery will be ready for use after Christmas. If a long succession is wanted, store from the open two or three different times, say at the end of October, first part of November, and the latter part of November.

Whitloff, a variety of chickory, is coming into favor where it is tried. It is sown in drills, eighteen inches or more apart, and thinned to six inches or so between the plants. In August or early September, earth up, as with early celery, to blanch the stalks, which can be used as salad or boiled. The full-grown roots, taken up just before freezing weather, trimmed back, and planted in boxes of sand, and then placed as needed in a moderately warm, dark place and watered, will send up rapidly a growth of tender leaves which make excellent salad.

Endive is at its best when grown for fall use, but even then, to most people's taste, it is not equal to good lettuce. It is sown in late June or July in drills eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, and later thinned to ten or twelve inches. It requires blanching, which is done by tying up each head in a loose bunch with raffia, or covering with wide boards placed in an inverted V over the rows.

"Pepper grass," or upland cress, makes



Yes, Billiards!

The Pastime for Leisure Hours at Home

The time has come when the Billiard Table fills just as important a place in the home as the piano. Billiards is a stimulating, interesting game of skill in which young and old may indulge to their hearts' content with the greatest pleasure and profit.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, oldest and largest of all Billiard Table concerns, now offers a complete line of Home Billiard and Pocket-Billiard Tables at very attractive prices.

"BABY GRAND"

The Home Billiard Table With the Fast Cushions

The "Baby Grand" is a superb creation in genuine Mahogany. Fitted with the celebrated Monarch Cushions which have the highest possible speed obtainable with absolute accuracy of angle. Slate Bed is covered with the finest imported Billiard Cloth. Concealed drawer to hold Playing Outfit. The "Baby Grand" is furnished as a Carom, Pocket-Billiard, or Combination Carom and Pocket-Billiard Table. Sizes 3 x 6; 3½ x 7; 4 x 8. Other Brunswick styles include the popular "Convertible" Billiard and Pocket-Billiard tables, which serve also as Dining Tables, Library Tables or Davenport. If you have room for a Brunswick Regulation Table, ask for special information.

A Word to Parents

The widespread adoption of billiards by Young Men's Christian Associations, Institutional Churches and Welfare Associations is the highest possible tribute to its value as an innocent diversion for young folks.

Ask for a little book entitled, "Our Boys Now Live at Home," in which fathers and mothers tell how the "Baby Grand" has made home more attractive to boys.

Easy to Buy —Here's Why

We are pleased to extend the most liberal terms of payment on any size or style of Brunswick Billiard Table you may select. Let the small payments cover an entire year if you desire. You will find it true economy to buy a real billiard table, rather than a mere makeshift.

Free Outfit Included

The price of each table includes a complete, high grade Playing Outfit—Cues, Balls, Bridge, Rack, Chalk, Assorted Cue Tips, Cue Tip Cement, Markers, Billiard Brush, Lightning Cue Clamps, Wrench, Spirit Level, Cover, book on "How to Play," etc., etc., etc.

(Send Coupon for Free Book)

**The Brunswick-Balke Collender Co., (308)
Dept. R.W.—623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago**

Please send me the free color-illustrated book—

"Billiards—The Home Magnet"

Name.....

Address.....

DINGEE Roses

Sturdy as Oaks. Founded 1850

Our Rose Plants are strongest and best. They are always grown on their own roots.

More than 60 years of "knowing how" behind each plant; that fact is your guarantee of satisfaction. Under our special low price order plan we will prepay all express charges and guarantee safe delivery—our guide explains. No matter where you live you can depend on getting D & C roses in perfect condition. Write for

Our "New Guide to Rose Culture" for 1914—Free

This is absolutely the most educational work on rose culture ever published. It isn't a catalog—it is the boiled-down, lifetime experience of the oldest rose growing house in the United States. The guide is free. It is profusely illustrated in natural colors and the cover pictures the new Charles Dingee Rose, the best, hardest free-blooming rose in the world. This guide will be treasured long by rose lovers—write before issue is all gone. It's free. No other rose house has our reputation.

Established 1850, 70 Greenhouses.

**THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Box 274 West Grove, Pa.**



A Garden Full of Gladioli for \$1.00

The Gladioli is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower, for the simple reason that it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only ONE DOLLAR we will send 75 BULBS of our GRAND PRIZE Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladioli kingdom.

Last year we sold 150,000 of the bulbs and have received hundreds of testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW

so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

The culture of Gladioli is a simple one; bulbs may be inserted in the ground with a trowel, about four inches deep and one to two feet apart, being careful to rake over the ground with a small weeder, after the bulbs have started to grow, so as to keep it from becoming hard or cakey. This will insure splendid blooms.

Write or call at our store, mention "HOUSE & GARDEN," and secure this splendid collection of Gladioli Bulbs for only \$1.00, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our 1914 Catalogue.

Stump & Walter Co.

30 & 32 Barclay Street.

New York City

a spicy, agreeable little salad plant, and the first to be ready in the spring from outdoor sowing. Plant in drills twelve or fifteen inches apart as early as possible. Sow only a small quantity at a time, and sow frequently if a continuous supply is desired, as it matures and goes to seed very quickly. A good plan is to make a small sowing with each planting of radishes you put in.

Adventures in Bird Land

(Continued from page 94)

bird to show her how patient and gentle and friendly I am?"

"You can't from this craft. Other boats that looked like this to the birds have preceded us carrying the black flag. We will anchor at the head of the river just above here, and you shall come back in canoe or skiff every hour of every day if you wish."

Soon our bow rested on the edge of the Everglades, and we looked out upon the clear little streams that fed the river, and over the submerged flowery meadows dotted with tiny keys of myrtle, sweet bay and cocoa plums.

"Do birds live on those wonderful fields of flowers?"

"Not many, Marion, though you will find a few floating nests cunningly anchored to the grass, and you may see the mother birds scurrying away; but the real food for your camera is hidden in thickets, on trees, in bonnet-covered bayous and lily-padded ponds."

"Can't we go for them now?" asked the girl, and my reply was to get out the little forty-pound canoe and give her the place in the bow to which she was accustomed, but this time with a camera instead of a paddle in her hands. Our progress was as silent as the falling of the snow outside of my window as I write, and our course led among cat tail flags and long grasses and through deep water channels that made islands of many acres of the river bank. The cat family is fond of squabs, but it doesn't like to wet its feet, and the birds built their nests where these channels protected them from panther and lynx, as the moat protects the castle. As we approached an island of nest-burdened trees the air was filled with flying birds and burdened with their cries of alarm. There were nests by the hundred, many containing eggs, and others birds too young to scramble and get away. The girl photographed a nest containing two fluffy white birds and one egg unhatched.

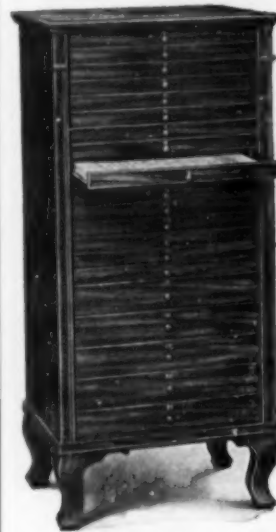
"What are these?" she asked, and when told they were little blue herons, observed:

"I ought to have remembered that when they look white they must be black or blue, or both."

"See that black water turkey that has stayed on her nest? There may be some white children there, or perhaps she will wait to have her own picture taken."

Slowly as I turned the canoe the bird divined my purpose and abandoned her nest, which contained only eggs, but nest and eggs were duly photographed. Many

Tindale Music Cabinets



This Cabinet (Style E) is decidedly an ornament to the music room—built on artistic, simple lines and not over ornate. It affords a practical means of keeping about 700 pieces of music. Every copy instantly at hand when wanted and safe from damage. Mahogany, \$29; Fumed Oak or Early English Oak, \$25.

There are more than a dozen styles and sizes of Tindale Cabinets—one to meet any music-lover's requirements, and the prices are from \$15 to \$95, cash or monthly payments.

Write to-day for Folio of Designs No. 6

TINDALE CABINET COMPANY
Salesrooms: No. 1 W. 34th St., New York

Smoky Fireplaces

Made to Draw

Cooking Odors Carried out of the House

Payment Conditional on Success

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor

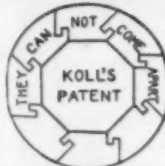
210 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heating Ventilating Air Filtration

Send for catalogue P28 of Pergolas, sun dials and garden furniture, or P40 of wood columns.

HARTMANN-SANDERS CO.

Exclusive Manufacturers of
KOLL'S PATENT LOCK JOINT COLUMNS



Suitable for PERGOLAS, PORCHES
or INTERIOR USE

ELSTON and WEBSTER AVES.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Eastern Office: 1123 Broadway
New York City

young birds which were yet weak of wing had fled from their home nests and were fluttering from tree to tree or making slow progress on the marshy ground.

"Why can't I catch those birds and make them pose? I don't mind mud."

"Because if you got stuck in the swamp you would have to stay there. I wouldn't dare take you back to your Aunt Lucy in the condition you would be."

Upon this the child assumed her most effective expression of unhappiness and I hastened to cheer her by saying:

"To-morrow we will bring Harrison and the skiff. That boy is a dabster with birds. He will chase them across marshes and follow them up trees. He will catch them and hoodoo them and make them pose for you, dozens of them, and he will tell you what they say"—and the smile came back.

Slowly and shyly the birds came home to their nests and their young. Slowly and silently I paddled nearer until some uneasiness presaged another flight. I passed down the half mile of nests, finding that some wireless message of good will had preceded me, for I came within ten yards of birds which the day before had fled from my approach at twenty times that distance. The girl tried no more camera shots, although often tempted, for she felt that better opportunities were assured. She woke us up at daybreak in her haste to get busy with her birds, and had to listen to a lecture on the actinic value of the light at that hour. Yet it was a red letter day for the girl, for Harrison followed us in a skiff, and he chased the feathered children as they fled and caught two white ibis that were brown, and petted and scolded them until they posed on his arm for their pictures. Then the boy caught a night heron, or squawk, and holding it at arm's length scolded it until the squawk squawked back in fury.

"What is it saying?" asked Marion.

"She's tellin' me what her ma's goin' to do to me when she ketches me," was Harrison's reply.

Harrison was out early the next morning with a net, and had a pocket full of minnows and frogs ready for the bird campaign. When the old birds flew from their nests the girl filled the gaping mouths of the young with minnows or frogs until the little ones thought she was their mother, and after a time the old birds thought so, too, and talked as freely to her as if they were settlement workers instructing an East Side mother.

As the days rolled on we were all *persona grata* to the colony, and in the part of the rookery which we most frequented our daily visit caused some excitement but no alarm. The boy liked to bring together different species of birds and cultivate race hatred. He once promoted a debate between two blues and a water turkey which would have been a credit to a political convention. Marion had learned enough of their language to translate the speeches to me, and astonished me with the familiarity of these birds with modern school slang.

Since 1847

The firm of Peter Henderson & Co. was founded in 1847 and the 67 years of successful seed-raising and selling that is behind every package of Henderson's seeds must and does make them the best that it is possible to buy. In your grandfather's day, Henderson's was the standard by which other seeds were judged and the same condition exists in 1914. Our methods of seed testing which were the best three generations ago have been improved upon from year to year and are today still the best.

The unknown quantity in your garden is the quality of the seeds you plant and you cannot be too careful in seeing that you obtain the best procurable. The most critical of all planters in the choice of their seeds are market gardeners or truck farmers. Perhaps the best endorsement of the quality of Henderson's seeds is the fact that Peter Henderson & Co. supply a larger number of professional growers than any two seed houses in the world. The very existence of these men depends upon their receiving the best quality of seeds. That Peter Henderson & Co. are easily pre-eminent in the professional growing fields is the best endorsement of Henderson's seeds that can be given. Henderson's seeds are tested seeds.



Special Offer

Our 1914 catalogue, Everything for the Garden, a book of 208 pages, over 800 illustrations, 14 color plates, etc., will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents. In addition, we will send, without extra charge, the New Henderson Garden Plans, and our collection of 6 Henderson Specialties, in a coupon envelope which will be accepted as 25 cents on any order of one dollar or over.

Peter Henderson & Co.
35-37 Cortlandt Street
New York

King Garden Frames



Are not boxes with glass covers. There is practically no wood in them. Top and sides are glass so that the plants get every bit of the light. The large illustration shows one of our double glazed sash. The air space between the layers of glass serves as a blanket. We can furnish single glazed sash too. Ask about the King Jr. at \$15.00. Top and sides glazed with double thick glass and with the sash hinged to the ridge so

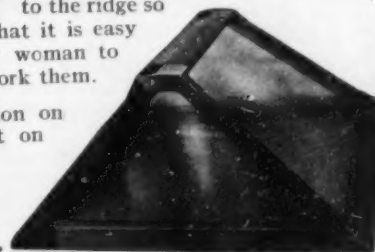
that it is easy for any woman to handle and work them.

Our Bulletin No. 42 full of interesting information on Garden Frames and their use, will be gladly sent on request.

KING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

252 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Makers of King Channel Bar Greenhouses



5 King Melon Frames complete as illustrated. Size 24 x 24 inches will be sent, freight prepaid, on receipt of \$7.50.



**Ball-Room of the
Bellevue-Stratford
Philadelphia**
(Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist)
in which

**Bay State Brick
and Cement Coating**

was used to bring out the architectural beauties of the room as well as lighten it. For this coating "Lights like the Sun" and enhances the beauty of the most beautiful architecture. It becomes a part of the cement, stucco or plaster itself, prevents cracking from moisture and retards fire. Write at once for booklet L.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc., Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Corroders
82-84 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

YOU CAN DRY CLEAN WALLS

In a few minutes you can dry clean walls, wall paper, water colors, oil paintings, window shades, and all delicate surfaces with

WAL-CAL-INE

A handful of Wal-cal-ine rubbed lightly over the soiled places will remove dirt, streaks, soot and smudges from the most delicately tinted surfaces without the slightest discoloration. It is absolutely harmless and cleans like a soft eraser, without disorder or mess.

SAVES REDECORATING COST

Wal-cal-ine is a sanitary necessity and is absolutely guaranteed to do all that we claim for it or your money will be refunded.

A large can, sufficient for two ordinary rooms, SENT ANYWHERE PREPAID ON RECEIPT OF 75c. Send for our booklet.

WAL-CAL-INE CO., 89 Pine St., New York City

**GLAZED
HOT BED SASH**

**Start Your
Hot Beds NOW!**

Don't miss the profit and pleasure of raising early vegetables and flowers in hot beds. **Get busy!** We offer the best Cypress Hot Bed Sash in America at bargain prices.

Price **\$1.75** Each Dealers charge **\$3.50**

Sash are extra grade CYPRESS, with tight joints—raw linseed oil finish. Write for Free Catalog. Save the dealer's profits on Hot Bed Sash, Cold Frames, Glass and Greenhouse Supplies. We guarantee quality, safe delivery and satisfaction. Catalog and Book on Hot Beds FREE. Write (273)

GORDON-VAN TINE CO.,
5413 Case St., Davenport, Ia.

Two limpkins, as I called them, although they had four other names to choose from, used to wade out on the grass of the Glades, where the canoe could not follow them. Marion waded after the birds for an hour, going less than a hundred yards from the canoe when she secured the picture she sought. Often I was her accomplice and once posed with a colored curlew on my hand while its white ibis mother sat by awaiting her turn.

When the time came to leave, the girl begged for another day with her pets, and I promised to give her a day on our way home from Cape Sable, where I wanted to spend a few days looking for a small rookery which I feared had been ruined. That fear was realized, but near Man-o'-War Bush I gave Marion a chance to photograph some young of the fast-disappearing great American egret and of the big blue heron. We had no time to tame these birds, but managed to take their pictures without it. Chasing them soon tired them out, and then they would cling to anything on which they were placed—old snag, gunwale of boat or canoe, or a harpoon pole. It was upon this latter that I most frequently placed them, and then holding it upon the water, allowed it to sink a few inches below the surface, when a slight turn of the hand that held the pole would cause the bird to spread his wings in the most picturesque manner in the effort to balance himself. When our time limit was reached, leaving only a day to spend with our friends of the bird colony, we started north. As we passed up the river it seemed to me that an unusual number of birds were flying aimlessly about, but I attached no significance to this until, as we approached the rookery, so few birds were to be seen that it was apparent that it had been practically abandoned. Gone were our little friends. Not a welcoming "Qua, qua," or a scolding "Squawk." Beneath the trees and often under the home nests were the mangled bodies of our bird friends. There were young birds yet alive in some of the nests, and others wading in the swamp, but not old enough to find food for themselves. If they had been fewer and less scattered I would have put the dying birds out of their misery. Then there was the chance that some of the mother birds would come back and the possibility that such as did return would care for some of the orphans as well as for their own broods. Such humanity has been claimed for these birds and I trust it is true, though I have never found evidence to support the claim.

When the order for the boat to head down stream was given, Marion asked that she might first be taken to the home of her special pet, the nest where she fed the little brood and afterwards photographed the white ibis mother which from a nearby branch had talked to her while she fed the bird babies. I paddled the canoe through the familiar channels with many misgivings, but the end was worse than I could have dreamed. For the little ones lay dead



VILLA CONTI, FRASCATI, ITALY.

There is a fascination in broad flights of steps flanked with well proportioned balustrading. They lend an air of dignity that is almost regal to the formal garden. They are a necessary element of ornamentation on any carefully planned private estate.

We have designed and erected much of the balustrading to be found in notable formal gardens. Our collection of 1,500 models of garden ornament and statuary is the largest in this country. Subjects may be used individually in small gardens or in harmonious groups for larger places. Our handsomely illustrated catalogue showing many of these models sent on request.

THE ERKINS STUDIOS 226 Lexington Ave. New York

Factory
Astoria, L. I.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ORNAMENTAL STONE

Fairfax Roses Bloom Quickly



They give an abundance of beautiful flowers in the home garden because they are vigorous, thrifty and sturdy, grown slowly and wintered out of doors.

Roses made to grow fast with excessive greenhouse heat do not bloom so early or so well.

Fertile clay loam, constant cultivation, and a long growing season give Fairfax Roses vigorous roots and stocky branches. Cold weather comes gradually, ripening the wood slowly. Ice and snow prove the hardiness of the plants. Fairfax Roses, wintered out of doors, have rugged constitutions.

My 1914 Fairfax Rose Book, Sent Free, Will Help You

It tells how to grow the finest flowers. It describes all the hardy varieties that will endure extremes of climate and bloom abundantly in the home rose garden. It is illustrated with beautiful pictures of Fairfax Roses. Sent free—write for it now.

W. R. GRAY, Box 26, Oakton, Va.

GALLOWAY POTTERY
WILL ADD CHARM TO YOUR GARDEN
Even the Smallest Garden to be complete, must have a Sun Dial, Bird Font or Gazing Globe.
Flower Pots, Boxes, Vases and Benches are also shown in our Catalog.
All are Durable and Artistic Pieces at Reasonable Prices.
Catalog sent upon Request
GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3218 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Just a turn of
this little crank
opens or closes
your shutters

No wintry snows, no gusty winds enter the house installed with

MALLORY Shutter Workers

You open and close the shutters from inside the room, without raising the sash—and they are locked and stay locked till you turn the little handle.

Easily installed in old or new houses. Write for pamphlet and prices.

MALLORY MFG. CO.
255 Main Street :: Flemington, N. J.

in their home while the torn and bloody body of the mother bird rested across the nest. The girl's voice was broken as she said:

"I'll never wear another wild bird's feather while I live."

On her return to the boat she fled to her cabin, not to leave it until the rolling of the boat some hours later told her that we were clear of the river.

As we passed up the coast, homeward bound. I pointed out to Marion single birds where formerly great flocks had abounded.

"Were there really so very, very many? Won't you tell me about it?"

"Why, child, it is like a beautiful dream even to think about it. Birds abounded on the beach, on the water and in the air. High up, the man-o-war hawks, small of body and big of wing, soared and sailed in curves that were the embodiment of grace. Below them, great clumsy-bodied pelicans hovered, with great bills pointed downward as they watched for their prey. Each minute these birds could be seen falling in the air as if shot, and diving with less grace than a rag doll would have shown if thrown into the water by its mother. Yet, the pelican nearly always got its fish, and, as it sat on the surface of the water, trying to make up its mind whether to put the fish in its pouch to feed the babies at home or to eat it at once, little terns gathered about it or even stood on its back to see what their chance of a slice might be.

"Then, when night approached, the sky was filled with never-ending flocks of many kinds of birds, all heading for a common point, usually some key near the coast. As the key was approached at dusk it loomed up like a great snowbank, for the leaves were hidden and the branches broken by masses of birds that counted by tens of thousands."

"Did all kinds of birds go to the same key?"

"Not quite that, though a good many did. The great white pelican was rather exclusive, but the smaller brown variety was especially democratic. The herons of all varieties were chummy, though the snowy heron and the great American egret sometimes assumed aristocratic airs. The ibis or curlew had always an air of 'hail fellow, well met,' while the flamingoes always stood on their dignity."

"Are there any flamingoes left on the coast?"

"Not one. It was too easy to get at them and kill them. Their home was on the flats east of Cape Sable, where I have seen a hundred and fifty of them standing in a single line true enough to have served as a model for a file of West Point cadets. Then, when they were frightened by my approach, and flew away, it seemed as if a great crimson scarf were stretched across the sky."

"East of Cape Sable—why, that was where we got that young egret that you made pose so beautifully for me?"

Sweet Peas



The Burpee collections advertised below are the choicest yet offered. Such values would be impossible even with us, had we not in-

creased our acreage in the Beautiful Lompoc ("Little Hills") Valley, California. Here, under the direct personal care of the Resident Manager at our FLORADALE FARM—"The Home of Flowers"—we had the past season one hundred and eighty acres of SWEET PEAS

alone! We hold the largest stocks of SELECTED "SPENCERS" in the world.

Six "Superb Spencers"

For 25c we will mail one 15-cent packet of BURPEE'S ORCHID, the most beautiful helio-mauve, which alone sold last year at 12 seeds for 25c—one regular 10-cent packet (40 to 50 seeds) each of BEARTICE SPENCER deep pink; GEORGE HERBERT, rosy carmine; MRS. C. W. BREADMORE, cream edged rose; STIRLING STENT, best glowing salmon-orange; also one large packet (90 to 100 seeds) of The New Burpee Blend of Surpassingly Superb Spencers for 1914, which is absolutely unequalled. With each collection we inclose our Leaflet on culture. Purchased separately, these 6 packets would cost 65c.

Six "Superfine Spencers"

For 25c we will mail one regular 10-cent packet (containing 40 to 50 seeds) each of APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER, rosy-pink and white; DUPLEX SPENCER, cream-pink and apricot; ETHEL ROOSEVELT, primrose flaked rose; OTHELLO SPENCER, rich maroon; TENNANT SPENCER, beautiful mauve, and THOMAS STEVENSON, most glowing orange-scarlet.

For 50 cents we will mail both collections named above, and also a 15-cent packet of KING WHITE, our greatest novelty for 1914.

Eight "Elegant Spencers"

For 50c we will mail one regular packet (containing 40 to 50 seeds each and costing 10 and 15 cents per packet separately) of AURORA SPENCER, flaked orange-salmon on cream; DAINTY SPENCER, white edged rose-pink; FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, clear soft lavender; IRISH BELLE, rich lilac flushed pink; KING EDWARD SPENCER, magnificent crimson; MRS. ROUT'AHN, buff suffused light pink; QUEEN VICTORIA SPENCER, beautiful primrose, and VERMILLION BRILLIANT, the best iridescent scarlet. These eight were all first named and introduced by us, and are shown painted from nature on the last cover page of Burpee's Annual for 1914.

For \$1.00 we will mail all three collections as offered above, and also a 15-cent packet each of KING WHITE, our greatest novelty for 1914; and the new GIANT HERCULES, best of all warm pink; TWENTY-TWO TESTED SPENCERS OF FINEST FLORADALE STOCKS for a Dollar. This great offer cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world. When ordering it is sufficient to write for BURPEE'S SPECIAL DOLLAR BOX OF SPENCERS.

Whether you order now or not you should write today for

Burpee's Annual

Known as the leading American seed catalogue, this bright book of 182 pages for 1914 is better than ever before.

It is mailed free upon application to all who value Quality in Seeds. In asking for your copy kindly name HOUSE & GARDEN.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
Burpee Buildings Philadelphia



Garage



Play House



Hodgson Portable Houses

Artistically designed and finished, made of the most durable materials and practical at any time of the year in any climate. Made for innumerable purposes. Erection of building extremely simple and can be done by unskilled labor in a few hours' time.

Send For Illustrated Catalog

E. F. HODGSON CO. Visit our showrooms: Room 226, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 6 East 39th St., New York. Address all correspondence to Boston.

Garden House



Sand House

Reliable Trees and Plants

One goal for sixty years—reliable service.

Service distinguished by greatest care in growing dependable hardy plants, trees, evergreens and perennials.

Service that does not cease with sale—that is always helpful and informative to Meehan customers.

Pioneers in introducing valuable new varieties, in accurately indicating sizes at each price, in developing the new type specialty catalog, which makes easy the selection of reliable plants of the uncommon sort.

Our Spring Specialty Plant Catalog and unique booklet, "A Visit to the Meehan Nurseries," free on request.

If you have a new property less than one acre to plant, write for our Special New Property Proposition.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Box 40, Germantown, Phila.



Is Your Refrigerator Poisoning Your Family?

YOUR doctor will tell you that a refrigerator which cannot be kept clean and wholesome, as you can easily keep the Monroe, is always dangerous to your family.

The MONROE is the Refrigerator You Hear So Much About—The Refrigerator with Genuine Solid Porcelain Food Compartments.



The "Monroe"

Never Sold In Stores

which can be kept free of breeding places for disease germs that poison food which in turn poisons people. Not cheap porcelain enamel, but one piece of white unbreakable porcelain ware over an inch thick—nothing to crack, chip, or absorb moisture—as easily cleaned as a china bowl—every corner rounded—not a single crack, joint or any other lodging place for dirt and the germs of disease and decay.

Send at once for **Free Book** about refrigerators which explains all this and tells you how to select the home refrigerator—how to have better, more nourishing food—how to keep food longer without spoiling—how to cut down ice bills—how to guard against sickness—doctor's bills.

30 Days Trial Factory Price Cash or Credit

Direct from factory to you—saving you store profits. We pay freight and guarantee your money back and removal of refrigerator at no expense to you if you are not absolutely satisfied. Easy terms if more convenient for you. Send for book NOW—Letter or postal.

Monroe Refrigerator Co., Sta. 4A, Lockland, Ohio

Stanley's Ball Bearing BUTTS

INSURE

PERFECTLY HUNG DOORS

Friction is eliminated by the steel bearings, and the door swings smoothly and softly without creaking or binding. These butts have

NON-RISING PINS

which will not work out of the joint. Write for artistic and instructive booklet "Properly Hung Doors."

THE STANLEY WORKS
Department "H" New Britain, Conn.

"Yes, and the creek I showed you there led to a rookery that was filled with snowy heron when I first found it, more than twenty-five years ago. My boatman went there a little later with a companion and shot up the rookery, realizing \$1,100 for two days' work, murdering bird mothers and leaving hundreds of little ones to starve."

"Are not such wicked things against the law, and can't they be stopped?"

"They are against the law now, but it is hard to enforce it here. The Audubon Society tried, and employed my friend Guy Bradley to watch the very rookery we are talking of. He was murdered by a plume hunter in front of his father's house just where we anchored."

"What was done to the murderer?"

"He was acquitted. Trials are a farce in this country. I tried to protect the Alligator Bay rookery by hiring the best man I could find, at the instance of the Audubon Society, but the man reported that he had been unable to protect it. He collected his salary, though. I hope that is all he made out of it. Another attempt was made last year, which so far has been successful, and if the brave man who took his life in his hands to do it is properly supported, of which there seems some doubt, something may be accomplished."

"But, isn't there anything that can be done to save what are left of the birds?"

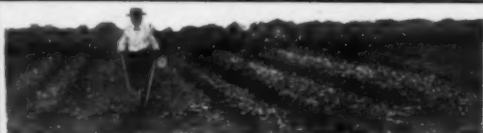
"Only through public opinion can they be saved, and that's why I am talking to you of unpleasant things. There are only single birds now where once there were hundreds, and the chief glory of this coast and its beautiful rivers has departed; but birds are forgiving or forgetful of wrong, as well as prolific, and a few years of the right kind of public sentiment will again fill the air and enliven the waters with many species of our feathered friends."

Later I learned that two yachts had visited the bird colony during our absence. On the first was a young woman with an automatic and her success was described as startling, while on the other a basket of champagne was the prize won by the guest who killed the most birds during the two days of their stay.

The Problem of Furniture Arrangement

(Continued from page 116)

every turn. Closely allied to balance comes the subject of grouping. If each individual piece of furniture is kept quite by itself, and the placing of every object balanced with mathematical precision, the effect will be intolerably stiff. One occasionally sees such an arrangement, but it is always deadly and depressing. It is just as natural for furniture to fall into groups as it is for human beings. The main thing is, in each case, that the groups be composed of the right units. There is a natural alliance in furniture grouping, just as there is natural alliance in human affairs, all alike determined by a sense of fitness and related purposes.



WHAT KIND OF A GARDEN WILL YOU HAVE THIS YEAR?

A good garden should be a part of every suburban home. Not the old time garden with beds, hand weeding and ancient tools that spelled backache in every inch of them, but modern gardens laid out in rows and worked with

IRON AGE

GARDEN DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES

Then, garden making is easy—fascinating and the family like to help with the cultivating. On a combined tool, you can change from drill to wheel hoe or back again in three minutes. The drill sows



in straight rows and makes replanting unnecessary. With the wheel hoes, you can hoe, cultivate, ridge growing crops, open or cover furrows, etc. See these tools at your local dealer's and write for complete booklet, "Gardening with Modern Tools," showing 38 combinations. Also, copy of "Iron Age Farm & Garden News."

Bateman M'f'g Co.

Box 64

Grenloch, New Jersey

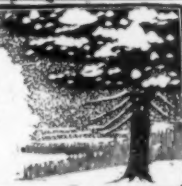
DWARF APPLE TREES
DWARF PEAR TREES
DWARF PLUM TREES
DWARF CHERRY TREES
DWARF PEACH TREES

Catalogue free

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES
W. L. McKAY, Prop. Box "A" Geneva, N. Y.

LET US HELP YOU

Our experienced landscape gardeners make a planting plan of your place, selecting trees, shrubs, etc., suitable to soil and situation. Our nurseries (more than 100 acres) offer the finest selection in America for lawn and garden planting. Write for Catalog D.
STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.
Est. 1843. Inc. 1903.
New Canaan, Conn.



The Little Riding School

Conducted by MRS. VICTOR GRIMWOOD

at

124-130 West 56th Street
NEW YORK

Rates
on
Application

Large Arena
Excellent Horses,
Skilled and Efficient
Instructors,
Commodious
Stabling, Comfortable
Dressing
Rooms :::::

Telephone—Columbus 9880
5976

SUMMER BRANCH TUXEDO PARK, N. J.

What is meant by natural alliance in grouping may be seen in one of the illustrations where small tables are placed at the ends of the two sofas facing each other before a fireplace. These two little tables are set between the ends of the sofas and the corners of the fireplace, and bear lamps and books. They are so plainly meant for the convenience of the occupants of the sofas that the fitness of the grouping is at once apparent.

A chair and a tea table, or a chair and a reading table, as shown in other illustrations, make perfectly logical groupings. The grouping of a number of chairs about some central point of interest is also quite natural—ininitely more natural and in better taste than the planting of isolated chairs here and there without any particular reason for their being here or there, as one so often sees them. Such a sentry-like alignment of unsociable chairs always imparts an air of forbidding formality.

It is the natural, obvious and logical grouping of furniture that gives a room the delightful air of really being lived in. By the arrangement and grouping of furniture, more than in any other way, may we express in our rooms all degrees of feeling, from the stiffest formality down to the most invertebrately luxurious cosiness. As to the tone of a room, no matter how formal its treatment, it should always be cheerful and expressive of hospitality.

There is an erroneous notion that some people entertain that a room, in order to be cheerful or comfortable, must be filled almost to overflowing with all sorts of odds and ends, besides suffering from a repletion of furniture. No conception of cheer and comfort could be more unfortunate than this dream of stuffiness. A room simply and restrainedly furnished can be positively radiant with cheer and comfort.

Objectionable crowding, however, is not always the result of too much furniture, but is sometimes caused by poor arrangement. In fact, with precisely the same pieces of furniture a room may be so arranged that it will seem crowded in one arrangement and spacious in another. A number of smaller rugs on the floor, with a reasonable amount of uncovered board surface, rather than a few large rugs, will give a room a spacious appearance. Too many large pieces of furniture in one room will often produce the impression of crowding. Indeed, a small number of large pieces will, time and again, crowd a room far more than a large number of small pieces. Again, a room frequently appears crowded because the furniture is either too much scattered about meaninglessly or else grouped in the centre of the floor. As a rule, with the exception of dining-rooms, it is only large rooms that can stand tables and an aggregation of other furniture in the middle space of the floor without looking crowded.

By keeping the central space of the floor open and free one can always create



SEND for a copy of our 1914 Spring Catalog. Learn from it the best methods of planting and caring for every flower and vegetable—learn too about the

newest and heretofore unheard of novelties we list—and plan your garden NOW.



TO further help you in planning your vegetable garden, we have written a rather novel little book entitled "A Thorburn Garden for a family of Six." Many new thoughts on vegetable growing are given in it. You will find it of unique interest and value and well worth the having.

Write for these two books today—they will help you to solve all your gardening problems.

J. M. Thorburn & Co.
53 E Barclay Street New York



GAUMER

"Gaumer lighting everywhere follows the evening glow."

When the design and construction of a lighting fixture appeal to your artistic sense, remember it's the finish that insures permanent satisfaction.

GAUMER Hand Wrought Lighting Fixtures

are guaranteed as to permanency of finish—every fixture for inside use carries a Guarantee Tag; thus assuring you permanent satisfaction, as well as the original appeal of their artistic design and substantial construction.



No. 09695

JOHN L. GAUMER CO., Dept. A
22d and Wood Sts., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

FREE
Spraying
Guide

Send For
A Copy
To-day



Fruit of the Sprayed Tree

RID orchards, gardens, fields of blight, disease and bugs. Make every tree, plant and vine produce finest quality fruit. Save money, labor, time with a

BROWN'S AUTO SPRAY

Endorsed by 300,000 users. Size shown here—4 gal. capacity—for field crops up to 5 acres—1 acre of trees. On power sprayers, use Brown's

Non-Clog Atomic Nozzle

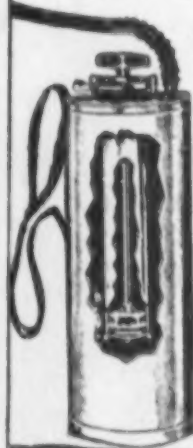
—fits any sprayer—self-cleaning—will spray any solution for days without clogging. One dealer alone has sold over 500!

Spraying Guide FREE

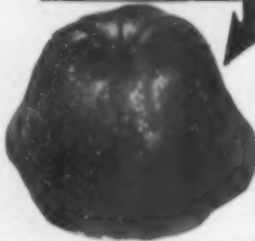
shows 40 styles and sizes Brown's Auto Sprays. Write for a copy to-day.

THE E. C. BROWN CO.

7 JAY STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Fruit of the Tree Not Sprayed



The Stephenson System of Underground Refuse Disposal

Saves the battering of your car and scattering of garbage from pounding out frozen contents.

Thousands in use

Underground Garbage and Refuse Receivers

A fireproof and sanitary disposal of ashes and refuse in front of your heater. Our Underground Earth Closet means freedom from frozen cesspool connections, a necessity without sewers. 10 years on the market. It pays to look us up.

Sold direct. Send for circulars.
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.
29 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.



"I never saw a book of travel that tells so much in so little space, and tells it so accurately and well. I took a copy with me through Brittany."
—Edwin L. Shuman of the Chicago Record-Herald.

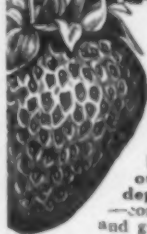
A Little Book of Brittany

By ROBERT MEDILL

A graphic and enthusiastic portrayal of the principal towns of Brittany—their people, customs, and buildings. Illustrated. 75 cents net; postage 6c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., New York

Get at the root of things



when buying berry and other small fruit plants. Heavy top growth is actually a disadvantage unless the plant has sufficient roots to sustain it. Our bigger, better roots—due to unexcelled growing conditions—assure bigger yield of bigger berries. Get our New Catalog—lists only the better varieties, gives full cultural helps. No novelties (that have failed to prove their merit under our severe tests) are included. This dependable Small-Fruit Catalog is free—contains berries of all kinds, grapes, currants and garden roots. Write for it today.

LESTER LOVETT, Diamond State Nurseries
30 1st Ave., Milford Del.

an impression of space, even in a relatively small compass. A logical grouping of furniture also makes for space. Both these points are well shown in several of the accompanying illustrations. The English drawing-room, with the oaken settle at one side of the fireplace, is in reality only a moderate-sized room, yet the open arrangement of the furniture and the clear center give the impression of great space. Again, the little German study, through a judicious and logical grouping of the furniture, with the desk and its accompanying chairs in a sensible position beside a window where the light is good, conveys an air of comfortable freedom and space, though it is really a very small room indeed.

In a room where there is a fireplace the hearth naturally becomes the center around which everything gathers. It is almost always not only a safe, but a commendable, arrangement to have a sofa or settle so placed that the occupants may sit and enjoy the warmth and glow of the fire. It may either be facing the fireplace or set sidewise nearby, as the settle in the English room or the two sofas in the cut already referred to. Such an arrangement of sofas by the fireside always invites an interesting adjacent grouping of other pieces.

When a room is too long and needs breaking up, a screen placed midway, projecting well towards the center and forming the nucleus of a furniture group, it may be of chairs or of chairs and tea-table, will often have a most pleasing effect and be entirely successful in destroying the sense of undue length. For just such purposes as this, as well as for use in corners and before doors, screens are invaluable furnishing adjuncts.

Last of all, don't be afraid to change your arrangement from time to time, occasionally moving objects from one room to another. If we keep things all the time in one place—it may be pictures or pieces of furniture or bric-à-brac—we become unconscious of their presence and blind to their merits. If, however, we change their places in a room or move them to another room, their beauty and characteristics gain new force and impress themselves upon us so that we really learn to appreciate them more thoroughly.

Laying the Foundation for a Successful Garden

(Continued from page 96)

sweet by liming, if necessary; third, by being supplied with sufficient plant-food (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash); fourth, by containing enough soil-moisture to enable the feeding-root systems to make use of the food in the soil.

The question is how to accomplish these results in your own garden, large or small.

The first question—that of having the soil prepared properly mechanically—is a

SARGENT

Hardware



A **KNOCKER** is a prominent door feature. It focuses the attention of everyone who approaches. Sargent Door Knockers include designs appropriate for every type of door on which a knocker can be suitably used.

Sargent Hardware combines beauty and artistic quality with the utmost in practical service. Its use throughout a building is a guarantee of quality that adds to the selling value and an insurance against repair cost.

Write for the illustrated Sargent Book of Designs. Our Colonial Book, illustrating patterns of this period, also sent on request.

SARGENT & COMPANY
142 Leonard St., New York



The **SWISS CHALET**, by its individuality, beauty, coziness and comfort has won the heart of the refined American public.

We design and execute country houses, residences, hunting lodges, boat and sporting houses in this charming style.

Ask for Folder R.

The Swiss Chalet Specialists

200 Fifth Avenue Architects NEW YORK CITY

simple one. It takes us to the first step in the season's garden operations. The soil should be plowed or forked up thoroughly; every square inch turned as deep as possible; that is, down to sub-soil. After being turned, it should be pulverized thoroughly, not only on the surface, but for several inches deep, using a harrow or a prong-hoe and rake, according to the size of the garden.

Keeping the soil sweet is also a comparatively simple matter. The first corrective for an acid or sour soil, as I have already said, is to apply lime. And, in addition to its chemical effect upon the soil, lime has a beneficial physical effect also, as it tends, paradoxically enough, to bind together and make firmer light, sandy soil, and to break up and disintegrate heavy clay soil. The soil also should be kept sufficiently supplied with "humus" (decayed vegetable matter), which, because it enables both water and air to get at the plant-foods in the soil, hastens chemical action.

The problem of supplying the proper amount and kinds of plant-food in the form of manure or the various natural and chemical fertilizers, is a much more complicated and difficult one. You know that the soil contains at least part of the plant-foods necessary to grow a full crop. You can also tell, from looking up its analysis, what any crop will remove from the soil. The problem is to supply the difference, or, in other words, to increase the "limiting factor," which we have already discussed, until it is sufficient to make possible a full crop.

Now, fortunately, there has been discovered a fact which, as far as the home garden is concerned, makes our problem very much simpler. That fact is that if we put in more potash or phosphoric than is needed, it will not be wasted, but will be retained in the soil until the following season. Furthermore, the plant-food, which might be wasted if too much was applied at one time—nitrogen—is most effective when applied in several doses, instead of being put on all at once. So, by putting on part of it along with the other fertilizers in the spring, and applying the rest in one or more "top-dressings" during the season, we get the most returns from it and avoid the danger of wasting it. With a little experience we can come to tell quite accurately when a crop is beginning to suffer for want of nitrogen; if the soil is sweet and well supplied with phosphoric acid and potash it will be a pretty sure sign that the supply of nitrogen is beginning to run short if the foliage of the plants begin to turn a light green, instead of being the healthy dark green, which it ordinarily would be, and if there seems to be a check in the growth of the crop.

So, in practice all we have to do is to set a bountiful table, saving part of the nitrogen by way of dessert, and rest secure in the knowledge that no sorts of plants—vegetables or flowers—will make themselves sick by eating too much or by

The remarkable penetrating qualities of

Glidden's Endurance Wood Stains

make them virtually a part of the wood to which they are applied—marks or scratches must be very deep to show at all.



Insure the beauty of your hall, library and living rooms, by staining with Glidden's Endurance Wood Stains

Sixteen Standard Colors—and the infinite possibilities afforded by combining colors. These are the most durable **fade-proof** stains made. The same dependable quality is in these other Glidden products, which you should know about:

Glidden's M. P. Durable Floor Varnish
Glidden's M. P. Durable Interior Varnish
Glidden's M. P. Durable Exterior Varnish
Glidden's Velvet White Enamel (Egg-shell Finish)
Glidden's Superior White Enamel (Gloss Finish)

Our color card shows all colors applied to miniature natural wood panels—write for it.

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH COMPANY

Department HG Cleveland, Ohio

FACTORIES: BRANCHES:
Cleveland, Ohio—Toronto, Canada New York—Chicago—London

Our Spring Gardenbook of 120 Pages



profusely illustrated, describing all that is desirable in flowers, vegetables, bulbs, roots, vines, Iris, Paeonias, rare shrubs, and ONE PACKET each of

5 CHOICEST TESTED NOVELTIES FOR 1914

Shizanthus, butterfly flower, dazzling new colors.

Poppy Hanaa, white and crimson fringed petals.

Celery Cabbage, a triumph of succulency.

Masterpiece, acknowledged the finest, most prolific Pole Bean.

Japan Turnip, "Shogoin," delicious flavor.

WILL be sent for TEN cents.

TRY IT, RESULTS will please.

The book alone is free for the asking. **ASK TO-DAY.**

Address **H. H. Berger & Co.** 70 Warren Street New York



The "KENT" KNIFE MACHINE

For Cleaning and Polishing Steel Knives

is practically the only means by which these keen edged necessities for the dining table may be always kept as clean and highly polished as on the day of purchase.

It is worth its cost alone in the satisfaction a well polished steel knife affords the user.

Household sizes, 3, 4 and 5 knife, including carver, \$13.75, \$22.00, \$32.00

The "Kent" Knife Machine has been used for years in every European home where the advantage of the steel knife over the silver knife is appreciated. A few turns of the crank are

sufficient to clean and polish the most discolored table or carving knife. The work is done by leather discs and emery and there is no danger of knives being scratched or injured.

Sole Agents for
the United States

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street & Sixth
Avenue, New York



Treat yourself to a "Universal Success" Sprayer

It's a little marvel. The ideal outfit for garden, farm and home. Practical for spraying, white-washing, as a fire extinguisher and for many other purposes. Well made in the most practical way for hard use and lasting service. Many other styles of the famous

Deming Spray Pumps

await your inspection at your dealer. Some Deming Sprayer is sure to come up to your requirements, for we make pumps for every need and purpose. All are made just as well as we know how after thirty years of experience. For thorough work use Deming Nozzles. Nine kinds in many styles—all guaranteed.

Write for Useful Spraying Guide.

Tells when and how to spray in garden, field and orchard. Fully describes complete line of Deming Spray Pumps. Ask for your Free copy and name of nearest Deming Dealer to-day.

THE DEMING CO., 428 Depot St., Salem, Ohio
Hand and Power Pumps for all Purposes

Dreer's Dahlias

WE grew more than 50 acres last year. Over 800 varieties including the cream of the world's novelties as well as the best of the old favorites.

As cut flowers for decorating or sending to friends, nothing equals Dahlias in the late summer or fall. You can cut them by the armful every day from even a small bed. The newer types are a revelation to most people.

Dreer's Special Dahlia Catalogue

is absolutely necessary to all who wish to keep down-to-date on the Dahlia interest which is sweeping over the country.

Mailed FREE. Please mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia



Peony-flowered Dahlia.

taking the wrong combinations. The only thing of which there is any practical danger of having an over-supply is nitrogen, and there will be no danger of this if it is applied in the way suggested.

But the problem does remain as to what are the most effective and the most economical materials to buy to obtain our needed supply of plant-foods. The material most universally known and used for this purpose is, of course, manure; and where good, thoroughly rotted manure can be had for not more than \$7 or \$8, delivered on the ground, it is probably as satisfactory as anything that can be used, especially for the person who has not had much gardening experience. This is true, although it is a fact that the actual plant-food contained in manure usually costs more than it would in the form of natural or chemical fertilizers. The reason why the manure is preferred is that the plant-food it contains seems to be in a form especially agreeable and acceptable to all plants, and also furnishes a continuous supply throughout the year. Further than that, it directly supplies a large supply of humus to the soil, making it light and friable and especially capable of absorbing and retaining through dry spells a large amount of water, with the result that plant growth is not checked for want of moisture.

But the proportions of plant-food—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—contained in manure are usually not just right, there being too little potash and phosphoric acid in proportion to the nitrogen; and also in many places it is becoming impossible to get manure. Therefore, we are coming more and more to depend largely upon other materials.

The most valuable and available materials containing nitrogen are nitrate of soda and animal tankage; the former contains approximately 15% of nitrogen, which is immediately available or ready for use by the plant. On account of its clean and convenient form to use, and its quick action, it is extremely valuable as a top dressing to maintain or stimulate growth in a crop which is lagging.

Animal tankage varies in its analysis, but usually the higher the percent of nitrogen, and the higher the cost per ton, the cheaper will be the actual plant food per pound contained in it; besides the nitrogen, it contains a considerable proportion of phosphoric acid, but this amount is usually in an inverse ratio to the amount of nitrogen.

The material most used to obtain phosphoric acid is acid phosphate (ground phosphate rock treated with acid); this is on the market in most places in two grades—14 and 16%; the latter is the cheaper to use, though costing a little more per ton. The use of acid phosphate alone, at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre, will give splendid results in the garden where the soil is known to be deficient in phosphoric acid.

(Continued on page 150)

Building a New Remodeling the Old Buying a New HOME

All the problems preliminary to building, remodeling or buying are practically and authoritatively discussed and fully illustrated in our Country House Library, the standard books for the Home Builder

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES FOR COUNTRY HOUSES. Edited by HENRY H. SAYLOR. From this discussion of the more prominent styles of today you may clarify your ideas as to what kind of a house you wish to build. Illustrated. \$2.50 net; postage 20c.

BUNGALOWS. By HENRY H. SAYLOR. If your dream has been a bungalow, you will need this book to make it come true. It covers every point. Colored frontispiece. \$2 net; postage 20c.

THE DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE. By Aymar Embury, II. The one authoritative book for the layman on the planning and building of this charming type of house. Illustrated. \$2.50 net; postage 20c.

RECLAIMING THE OLD HOUSE. By CHAS. EDW. HOOPER. How to reclaim an old house so as to preserve the charm of the past while incorporating present-day conveniences. Illustrated. \$2.50 net; postage 20c.



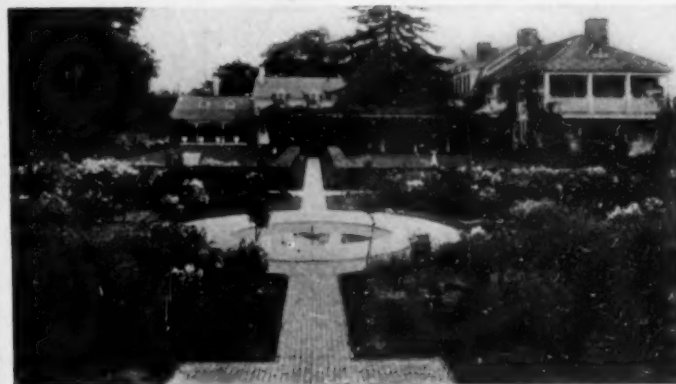
CONCRETE AND STUCCO HOUSES. By OSWALD C. HERING. All about the planning and building of an enduring fire-resisting house by an acknowledged authority. Illustrated. \$2.50 net; postage 20c.

THE HALF-TIMBER HOUSE. By ALLEN W. JACKSON. This admirable type of country house is treated in this book so that the home-builder may realize from it both inspiration and practical help. Illustrated. \$2.50 net; postage 20c.

MODERN FARM BUILDINGS. By ALFRED HOPKINS. Mr. Hopkins applies modern scientific methods to the art of building the hay barn, stable, sheep fold, ice house, dairy, garage and all the small farm buildings. Illustrated. \$3 net; postage 20c.

A BOOK OF HOUSE PLANS. By W. H. BUTTERFIELD and H. W. TUTTLE. The plans and specifications of homes of character costing from \$3,000 to \$6,000. Illustrated. \$2 net; postage 20c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Publishers, Union Sq., N. Y. City



A GARDEN IN WHICH MOON'S PLANTS HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVELY USED
—GUY LOWELL, ARCHITECT

Why Use Moon's Trees, Shrubs & Plants

UNQUESTIONABLY, there is a decided advantage in doing business with a Nursery that has so extensive a stock and so broad an assortment that you can get from the one firm, everything you need in the way of Hardy Trees and Plants for lawn planting. Just such a Nursery is Moon's. 450 acres of top notch stock; 2,000 varieties with which to meet the requirements for every place and purpose.

Each order is filled with freshly dug stock. We give a care in packing that insures success to your purchases, no matter if you live 3,000 miles away. In fact, trees supplied by us are

smiling with fruit away off on the sunny slopes of Manchuria.

Another thing—we give expert personal attention to answering your letters of inquiry concerning the best planting for your particular needs.

Our intimate knowledge of plants, soils and climatic conditions enables us to do this.

The right thing for the right price, you can be assured of.

So feel free to write us. Make sure your name is on the list for our new catalog. It is replete with information that every lawn owner should have.

THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY

WAKEFIELD PLACE

Philadelphia Office, Room "D" 21 South 12th Street

MORRISVILLE, PA.

STEINWAY The World's Greatest Piano

BOOKLET FREE

"BATH ROOMS OF CHARACTER"

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY
The Largest Manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in the U. S. A.
TRENTON, N. J.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS

For a Century the National Timekeeper
SETH THOMAS CLOCK CO., 15 Maiden Lane, New York City

THE FARMERS' BUREAU

An agency exclusively for experienced farm help. Only first class men and positions solicited. Special prices on fertilizers and seed. Expert advice on farm problems.

Dept. H, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. 5565 Beekman

CYPRESS "The Wood OF COURSE! Eternal."

Small Fruits Bring Quick Money



There's big and quick money in Strawberries and in all Small Fruits. You don't have to wait long years to reap your harvest. We are headquarters for Summer and Fall Bearing Strawberry Plants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Roses, Ornamental Shrubs, Eggs for Hatching, Crates, Baskets, Seed Potatoes, etc. Best varieties at lowest prices. 30 years' experience. Our free catalogue contains valuable information. Write today.

L. J. FARMER Box 492, Pulaski, New York

Army-Navy Auction Bargains	
SADDLES \$3.00 up	NEW UNIFORMS \$1.50 up
Shoes, pair 1.85	Army Revolvers . . . 1.65
TEAM HARNESS 21.85	" HATVESSACKS . . . 1.30
Leggings, pair . . . 1.15	" Swords 35 "
TENTS 5.85	" Shot Cartridges 2.95 "
Colts Cal. 45, U. S. A. Revolvers	\$7.50 Cartridges 25 ea.
Springfield Mauser Sp'g Rifle	11.85 Cartridges 25 ea.
Army Breech Loading Rifle with Cartridge	11.00
420 Large page CYCLOPEDIA CATALOGUE. Over 5,500 Illustrations. BEST BOOK PUBLISHED ON WAR WEAPONS mailed 25c. Established 50 years.	

Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York City



OUR INDORSEMENT

JACOBS BIRD-HOUSE CO.

404 South Washington Street, Waynesburg, Pa.

First in America, best in the world, are Jacobs Bird-Houses. Eleven beautiful designs for Purple Martin, \$6.50 up. Individual nesting boxes for Wrens, Bluebirds, Swallows, Chickadees, Titmice Flickers, Crested Flycatchers and other hole nesting birds, \$1.00 each. Sparrow proof Automatic Food Shelters for Winter Birds. Government Sparrow Traps, 36 x 18 x 12 inches, \$4.00. All prices f. o. b. Waynesburg, Pa. Complete instructions with each purchase. Send 10 cents, mentioning this magazine, and receive our latest bird-house booklet.

HILL'S EVERGREENS Make Homes Beautiful



A little money, wisely invested in thrifty evergreens, transforms an ordinary place into one of rare beauty, taste, elegance. We are specialists, not only in growing but planning artistic effects. Established 56 years. Largest and choicest selection in America. Prices lowest—quality considered. Don't risk failure. Hill's Free Evergreen Book will help you, and our expert advice is free. Write today for book illustrated in colors.

D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.

Evergreen Specialists
301 Cedar Street, Dundee, Ill.

TREES and SHRUBS

PORTER'S HIGH QUALITY STOCK

Illustrated Price List. Write for a copy today

PORTER'S NURSERIES

Box 250

Evanston, Ill.

NOTE—Big Stock of Large Specimen Norway Maples at Low Prices

WELL ROTTED HORSE MANURE

Dried—Ground—Odorless

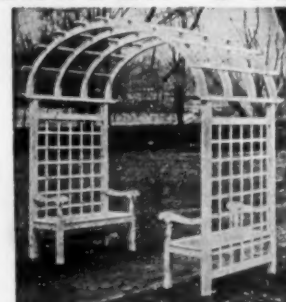
Excellent for making new lawns and building up old ones. It is moisture holding, largely humus and rich in plant foods. For the vegetable garden it cannot be equaled in promoting rapid vigorous growth. In the flower garden it can be used freely on the most tender plants. It makes a fine liquid manure. Put up in bags 100 pounds each.

Write for Circular B and prices

NEW YORK STABLE MANURE COMPANY

273 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

GARDEN FURNITURE

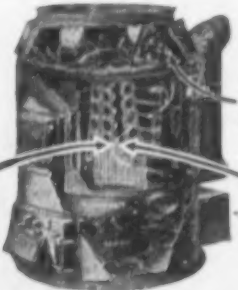


Old English Garden Seats and other delightful garden accessories are shown in our new catalog.

Address, mentioning this medium,

North Shore
Furneries Co.
Beverly, Mass.

New York Showroom, Craftsman Bldg., East 39th St.



Find Out Why Kelsey Heat Excels

Find out why The Kelsey Warm Air Generator can heat any room, or all the rooms, during any weather, no matter how hard, or from which way the wind blows.

It solves the problem of securing ample ventilation without draught; combined with an abundance of delightful, agreeable heat, containing a healthy amount of moisture.

Find out why The Kelsey is more economical than either steam or water heating.

Find out how it does away with the objectionable radiators, and how it furnishes large volumes of warm, fresh air, instead of reheating the same stagnant air over and over again.

Find out how simple is its installation and how reasonable its price, considering its multiple accomplishments.

Write to us. We will send you a booklet, and give you further facts and the name of the Kelsey dealer in your vicinity.

The Kelsey is an economizer and a healthizer.

THE KELSEY New York
103 E. Park Ave.
WARM AIR GENERATOR
Dealers in all Principal Cities.
[237 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.]



WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE

Give Your Soil What It Needs to Make Things Grow

Use a fertilizer that combines natural humus and organic matter with natural plant food. One that actually makes available and useful a great amount of fertility lying dormant and inactive in the soil.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is just this kind of a natural fertilizer in its purest, most concentrated form. The richest manure from Western feeding stations—prepared so that

One Barrel Equals Two Wagon Loads Barnyard Manure

Nature's Best Fertilizer
No Weeds—No Waste—No Refus

4.00 for large barrel. Freight prepaid east of Omaha. Ask for our practical booklet on Fertilizing, with special quantity prices and freight rates.

The Pulverized Manure Co.
25 Union Stock Yards, Chicago
Sold by Garden Supply Houses Everywhere

Ground bone, which contains some nitrogen, also is valuable for the phosphoric acid which it contains, and is frequently used as a fertilizer by itself, though it is, of course, an incomplete one.

Muriate and sulphate of potash, at present market prices, are the cheapest source of potash; the former is considerably cheaper than the latter, but is not so good for use on grounds which are naturally heavy and sour. Potash, also, is frequently used by itself, and is valuable if applied with manure or as a top dressing to crops which do not seem to be maturing as well or promptly as they should, or where an analysis shows the soil to be deficient in potash, as compared with the other elements—phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

Where one can get no manure, the best way to use these several plant-foods is to mix a complete fertilizer which will analyze 4% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid and 10% potash to the ton; to do this you would want to use, of the material mentioned above, 250 pounds of nitrate of soda, 500 pounds of high-grade tankage, 700 pounds of acid phosphate, 400 pounds of muriate of potash and 150 pounds of "filler"—sand or earth—which need not actually be mixed in. Both nitrate of soda and tankage are used as the source of nitrogen, because that in the latter becomes available more slowly and will last through the season. To mix the several ingredients together all you need is a tight floor or platform, or a large box, and a square-pointed shovel or a hoe. *Mix thoroughly*; that is all there is to it. If the fertilizer is to be used in a drill or row, run it through a sieve or screen to remove any small lumps. The amount of nitrate of soda may be cut down if you expect to use it in the growing season as a top dressing, as suggested above. If your garden is so small as to require only a small amount of fertilizer it may be more convenient for you to buy it in the form of one of the ready-mixed brands of fertilizers; but, if you do, don't be led into buying by the cost per ton. If you stop to think a minute you will see that a 4-8-10 fertilizer at \$40 a ton is much cheaper than a 2-4-5 at \$32 a ton.

Four hundred to fifteen hundred pounds, according to the condition of the soil and to whether manure is used or not, should be applied to your garden after plowing or spading before it is harrowed or raked off, ready for planting. An acre is, roughly, 200 feet square), so you can easily figure out what proportion of an acre your garden, approximately, is. In applying manure, you should spread it on the ground as evenly as possible before plowing or spading, and see that it is thoroughly turned under the soil.

As to the fourth and final factor in getting results from your garden, soil moisture, you will realize its importance when you stop to think over again that, no matter how full of plant-food you may fill the soil, there must be water present to dissolve it and make it accessible.

Thousands of Children Are Made Happy by



Subscriptions to St. Nicholas

"The Housekeeping Adventures of the Junior Blairs," beginning in the January number, teaches outdoor and indoor boys and girls the fascinating art of cookery.

No youngster should try to get through the winter without reading the article on **how to make and use bob-sleds** in the February *St. Nicholas*.

Each number of *St. Nicholas* is full of bright pictures, first-class fiction, puzzle contests, etc., etc., and lives up to the principle established by the Editors in 1873: "*No art or literature is too good for American children.*"

If you will use the coupon below, we will send the boy or girl you care for most the November (first number of Vol. 41), and Christmas Stocking numbers **free**, and continue the subscriptions through December, 1914.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SPECIAL COUPON

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, N. Y.:

Enclosed find \$3.00 for one year of *St. Nicholas*, beginning with the January number, and send also without extra charge the November and December numbers, according to your (SPECIAL OFFER) for

Name.....
Birthday..... Address.....
Signed.....
Address.....
H. & G. 2-14

MODERN GLADIOLUS

I again offer 50 carefully assorted blooming size gladiolus bulbs for 50 cents, postpaid, and instructive catalogue of named sorts. Besides the celebrated Groff's Hybrids I offer Childs, Gandavensis, Lemoinei and Nanceianus. Panama, Europa, Mrs. Pendleton, Minnesota, Special Light Mixture. Prices the lowest. Mention House & Garden.

GEO. S. WOODRUFF, Independence, Iowa. Box H.

Private Water Supply Plants



THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
NEW YORK CITY KEWANEE, ILL. CHICAGO

On Selecting Your Greenhouse



IF you haven't looked into the question, you doubtless think that any responsible greenhouse concern can build any kind of greenhouse you wish. But it's not so.

Practically any concern may be able to build you the usual iron frame greenhouse; but there is only one firm who can build for you a greenhouse with a complete frame of galvanized steel U-Bars.

That firm is this firm.

On investigation, you will find that there are several easily recognizable points of superiority in the U-Bar construction, that have an important bearing on the *quality and quantity* of flowers you can grow, as well as the *amount of money* you must spend to maintain them.

Like all distinctly superior things, U-Bar greenhouses cost somewhat more than others. Cost more because they are worth more.

Selecting your greenhouse, should not be decided either on its design or its cost; but by its productiveness and cost of up-keep.

Knowing these things, you will want to know more about the U-Bar.

Send for catalog. Or send for us. Or both.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES PIERSON U-BAR CO

ONE MADISON AVE. NEW YORK

CANADIAN OFFICE, 10 PHILLIPS PLACE, MONTREAL

CHARMING WALL EFFECTS

Perfect harmony should prevail in the general color scheme of an interior. The most charming effects are obtained where walls are covered with

FAB-RIK-O-NA WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

See our Exhibit, Craftsman Building, 6 East 39th Street, N. Y., for these effects. If unable to visit, illustration of Decorative suggestion, with samples on application.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.

218 Arch Street,

Bloomfield, N. J.

Valuable Hints on Planting **FREE**

When buying any article of commerce, one must depend almost entirely upon the seller. He must be able to inspire confidence, must show that he knows his business, and above all prove that he is honest. This is even more applicable to our line of business than any other. Why take any risk? Why not deal direct and at real cost? We have been in business 60 years, have 1,200 acres and 46 greenhouses. Everything in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses,



Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, Flower and Garden Seeds. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write Today

for our 192-page Catalog No. 2, or for Fruit and Ornamental Tree Catalog No. 1; both free.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

Box 223 Painesville, Ohio

(81)

Hybrid Tea Roses and Peony Flowered Dahlias

are among the

Finest Garden Flowers

They bloom until frost

Because I import direct from Europe, on **your** order, any quantity **you** wish from a large list of the newest, choicest, freest blooming varieties, I can save **you** 20% or more over current prices for first grade, strong healthy bushes. I would like to have an opportunity to prove my statements through a trial order. Order must be in my hands not later than **February 15**. Write for my list and prices.

ANDREW B. VANDERBEEK

174 BROADWAY

PATERSON, N. J.



Safe and Easy With Firestone Non-Skid Tires

A sign like this will never alarm the motorist whose car carries Non-Skid Tires.

He knows he can trust to the sharp angles and hollows of the Non-Skid tread. He relies on the lively clutch of the rubber which holds without retarding.

He will tackle the steep, slippery grade or the rough, sharp turn with the confidence of experience, because he, like thousands of Firestone users, has tested the tread. He knows its tough resilience and how it increases service with safety.

To make your car run best and longest at least cost

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—All Large Cities

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Pneumatic Tires, Truck Tires, Pleasure Electric Tires, Carriage Tires, Fire Apparatus Tires, Rims, Tire Accessories, etc.

of upkeep and least wear on mechanism, specify Firestone Non-Skids.

Firestones are made in all types, but are alike in quality of service because they are alike in principle.

Wrapped tread construction—built layer on layer, the two-cure process which insures a unit-wall of sturdiness and makes possible double inspection—these are among the factors for certainty in building and security in use. They make Firestones imperative for ease of mind and safety in all seasons, anywhere.



In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

Waxed Floors Make Homes Beautiful

Beautify your floor. Reflect your furniture very, very softly in it. See it richen. Notice how your room seems somehow to grow larger through *lustre*.

Do it by using Old English, the floor wax that brings gentle radiance, lustrous beauty, to your floor—the foundation of beauty in your home. For Old English is made principally from imported waxes—one hard, the other soft—and is economical because it contains *all it can hold* of the hard and costly kind of wax which makes it *spread* farther and *last* longer.

It costs no more than other floor waxes, is less than half cost of varnish and shellac, and by many is considered more artistic than any other finish.

Old English doesn't dull, doesn't catch dust nor show scratches, and you can use it with or without any stain.

It's economical—for 60c will keep a large room "looking fine" for a full six months. And it's very easy to apply. Dealers, House Furnishing Departments (Druggists) sell it.

Send for Free Sample and Our Free Book

24 pages—new edition—"Beautiful Floors, Their Finish and Care." You'll find lots in it to make housework easier. It tells about

Finishing New Floors
Finishing Old Floors
Hardwood Floors
Pine Floors

Cleaning and Polishing
Care of Waxed Floors
Finishing Dance Floors
Kitchen, Pantry and
Bathroom Floors

Finishing Furniture
Interior Woodwork
Stopping Cracks
Removing Varnish, etc.

For the Mansion—Nothing Richer

For the Cottage—Nothing Cheaper

THE A. S. BOYLE CO., 1943 Dana Ave., Cincinnati, O.



Old English Floor Wax

The
A. S. Boyle
Co.

1943 Dana Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Send BOOK and FREE
Sample so I may try Old
English at home.

Name

Address

My dealer is



Real Estate



Buzzard Bay and Cape Cod Real Estate



FOR SALE

Price, \$12,000. Actually cost over \$35,000. The greatest bargain on CAPE COD. Estate comprises 18 acres of High Land partly cultivated with vegetable and flower gardens, balance magnificent Pine Woods. Mansion House with 6 Chambers and Bath with space on 3rd floor for 5 more Chambers. Fine cellar with furnace. Electricity now available. Gardener's Cottage and Large Stable. All located directly on Shore of large and very beautiful inland Bay with unsurpassed view of Ocean. We are pleased to give detailed information of this and many other Large or Small Estates which we have for sale or rent at Mattapoisett, Marion, Buzzards Bay, Monument Beach, Pocasset, Cataumet, The Falmouths, Woods Hole, Cohasset, Osterville, and other points on Cape Cod. Artistically Illustrated Booklet with road map will be sent on request. Automobile service.

H. NELSON EMMONS & CO.
Office, John Hancock Building, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

Desirable Cottage—Furnished. Five master bedrooms, four servants' bedrooms, four bathrooms. Hot air furnace, electric lights and bells. Stands in two acres of beautiful grounds. Also an unfurnished cottage of eleven rooms, two bathrooms, in the higher part of the town, with hot water furnace; one acre of grounds with shrubbery.

Apply LAIRD and SON, Aiken, S. C.

"Rus in Urbis" Highly Restricted
Fieldston Riverdale-on-Hudson
242nd Street Broadway



Entrance from Riverdale Ave. to Fieldston

If New York can develop a fashionable suburban center—as has been done in other large cities—Fieldston offers the only possibility. All the picturesque charm characteristic of Westchester County is to be found on this wooded ridge overlooking Van Cortlandt Park and the Hudson.

Its elevation of 300 feet and its natural topography will insure this against any future encroachment of the city. Approached by Broadway or Riverdale Ave., and easily accessible to rapid transit lines, it can be truly said no other development offers such facilities.

As a home and investment, this is worth investigating.
Booklet "F" sent on request.

DELAFIELD ESTATE

25 Cedar Street Telephone John 277 New York City

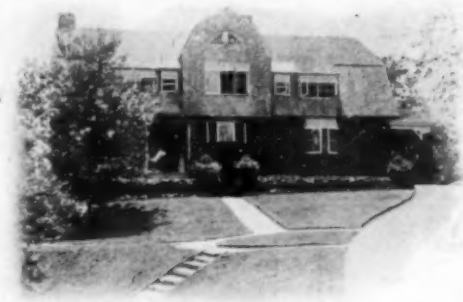
HISTORIC GREENWICH CONN.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY ESTATE
near Greenwich Country Club, on high ground with charming view of Sound and Country; 25 acres. Fruit and shade trees, tennis court. This Fine House contains 5 master's rooms, 4 baths, 4 maid's rooms and bath. Modern stable and garage.
Rented Furnished for Season or Year—Reasonable

Consult me now for selected properties; exceptionally fine quality. Country Estates, Shore Estates and the more modest but very beautiful country homes at reasonable figures.

LAURENCE TIMMONS
GREENWICH, CONN.

Opposite R. R. Station
Telephone 456



A Beautiful Home in White Plains, N. Y.



House consisting of 13 large rooms, southern and western exposure. First floor, hall, reception room, living and dining rooms, kitchen and butlers' pantry. Second floor four bedrooms each having large closet. Third floor also has four rooms and a trunk room. Place is occupied by owner and in excellent condition. The lot is 90 feet by 200 feet and the house stands about 60 feet back from the street on an elevation of about 4 feet above the sidewalk, with stone retaining-wall. It is well planted with trees, shrubs, plants and bulbs, and lawn is surrounded by hedge which gives complete seclusion. The price is \$18,000, which is low for this property. For further information write to
Mgr. Real Estate Dept., HOUSE & GARDEN, 31 E. 17th Street, or ROBERT A. KUTSCHBOCK, Room 2613 Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 6000 Bryant.



A delightful spot in Glen Ellyn, one of the most attractive suburbs of Chicago, twenty-two miles out, all city improvements.
Modern house, twelve rooms, full attic and basement. Beautiful lawn occupy, ing half block, well wooded, natural ravine and creek through center. Rustic summer house, large barn, etc., five blocks from C. & N. W. and electric railroads. Surrounding country doubled in value in five years; place is growing rapidly. Will sacrifice for quick action at \$25,000, terms reasonable. Entire block 720 by 335 feet can be secured if desired.

C. L. MOULTON,

Glen Ellyn, Ill.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

Gentleman's Farm, 42 acres, all tillable; Hudson River and mountain view; beautiful trees; modern house; new brick stable; one mile to station; price, \$15,000. Write

L. H. WHITEMORE,
Beacon, N. Y. (Fishkill-on-Hudson.)

'Edgemont Estate'
At Scarsdale Station

Ideal sites for distinctive country homes
Commanding outlooks, healthful atmosphere
The conveniences and accessibility of the city
Advantages, terms, assistance for home building

Scarsdale Company
J. Warren Thayer, Pres.
Scarsdale New York 503 Fifth Ave. New York City

Gentleman's Estate of 50 Acres in one of the healthiest spots in New England within an hours' ride of Boston, midway between Providence and Worcester. Excellent soil; 100 apple, pear, cherry and quince trees, grapevines, etc.; 14-room house, steam heat, bath, open fire places; two never-failing wells of water. Price, \$10,000.



W. O. BURDON

Blackstone, Mass.

A WORD TO THE HOUSEKEEPER

Last year you had to take the second-best in your improvements because the best was beyond the reach of your designers, and there were no experts in your locality. **HOUSE AND GARDEN** is the advisor you need if you contemplate improvements of any kind about the house or garden. It covers the field of decoration, furnishing and gardening with authority, artistic taste and precision, and its purpose is to make the home more beautiful and more livable. The beauty of the magazine and its illustrations will be a pleasure for you, even if you do not plan any changes or improvements just now. Let your subscriptions start with March 1st, and include this helpful expert among your regular visitors.

\$3.00 a year; 25 cents a copy.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Union Square, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE Continued



On Long Island Sound This property for Sale or Rent
House Furnished

Two and one-half hours from New York 130 acres at Greenport, L. I. High elevation overlooking L. I. Sound and Bay. Good bathing 2 minutes from house, fine beach, plenty fine shade trees, beautiful drive through grove, 1 1-2 miles from village, best roads in State, fine large house and gardens, cottage and other out-buildings all in good shape.

WM. POST, East Williston, L. I.



Farm of 100 acres, 600 peach trees, four years old, 100 apple trees; old fashioned house, good barns, all stock, horses, cows, etc. Price, \$8,000.00

CONNECTICUT FARMS In the Fruit Belt of New England

Where we grow peaches and apples with the finest flavor and highest color of any in the world.

We have farms varying in size from 15 acres to 600 acres, in price from \$3,000.00 to \$90,000.00, midway between New York and Boston, enjoying the best markets in the East. Shipping facilities unequalled. For further particulars apply to KNOX & MARTIN, Wallingford, Conn.



COLONIAL HOMESTEAD—MT. KISCO, N. Y. looks down upon this lake—easy access, macadam road—wonderful views—surmounts and adjoins millionaire's estate. Easy terms—10 minutes to depot. OWNER, Box 557, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Furnished Camp for Sale, in Maine



Three acres on the Kennebec River, five miles up from Bath, one acre heavily wooded. Cabin contains living room, kitchen with open fireplace and three sleeping rooms. Beautiful views and surroundings. Price is \$1,000. For further information and photographs write to

RUTH G. WOOD
249 Crescent Street,
Northampton, Mass.

A Gem of an Island

In the Famed Chippewa Bay Section
of the
St. Lawrence River
Thousand Islands

The Island has an area of 2 acres; is suitably improved with residence, boat house, etc., designed by a New York architect, and is completely furnished and ready for occupancy. The present owner has no use for this property. It can be purchased at a bargain. The improvements cost over \$60,000. The entire property will be sold for a considerably lower sum.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS P. GRAHAM
150 Broadway, New York City

SOUTHERN GARDEN DEPARTMENT

Conducted by JULIA LESTER DILLON

The writer of this department will gladly answer inquiries from Southern readers in regard to their individual garden problems. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if a prompt personal reply is desired.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS AND VINES

NO fence that was ever built or planned can equal in attractiveness, for division lines or for street protection, a hedge of ornamental growth. Not only does the living boundary need no repair, but it grows in beauty from year to year. It would have been better to have planted the hedges in December, but it is not yet too late to take advantage of the rifts in the February clouds and to plant out those shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen; those roses and hedge plants that are required in the garden plan, and to feel sure of good results, from even the late start.

For formal plantings, the Amoor and California privets are unexcelled. The Amoor, *Ligustrum Amurense*, is unquestionably the most desirable hedge plant grown in this section for the home grounds. It is of comparatively rapid growth and retains its bright-colored foliage throughout the entire year. If closely cut back it may be put out safely, and if kept closely trimmed, in two years makes not only an effective but highly ornamental division line or screen.

The California privet, *L. ovalifolium*, loses its leaves in winter, but is more satisfactory for the higher latitudes. It is much used in the North and West.

For a low-growing hedge, where strength as well as beauty is desirable, Thunberg's barberry, *Berberis Thunbergii*, is most effective. Its leaves of bright green throughout summer change to a rich red in autumn, and the bright red berries, which come in profusion in earliest spring, are wonderfully attractive against the delicate green of the new foliage. This most beautiful dwarf barberry is one of our importations from Japan.

Almost as delicate as fern fronds are the leaves of Thunberg's spiraea, *Spiraea Thunbergii*, which would hardly give bloom in March of this year, but might surprise by an April shower of its dainty and beautiful little blossoms that remind one most forcibly of the Baby's Breath, *Gypsophila paniculata*. Its branches are slender and drooping; its leaves are very narrow and of light green, which changes to an orange and red in the fall. This is a planting which makes for beauty, but not for protection.

For strength and durability there is no hedge plant which can equal the *Citrus trifoliata*, the Japan hardy orange, and while it is not an evergreen, the hardy, green

THE BREATH OF SPRING

WITH the coming of March every lover of the outdoors begins to wait impatiently for the arrival of Spring. He or she has visions of the open fields, the broad upland, the early vegetables, and the first flowers of the new season.

Striking the key-note of another year comes the April Gardening Guide of HOUSE & GARDEN. This, one of our four great numbers, has become an institution with us, and its arrival is eagerly awaited by thousands of garden lovers all over the United States.

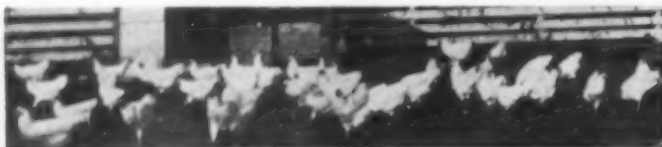
The advertiser who wishes to reach this broad, cultured class of American men and women who live in the open and think for themselves, cannot find a better medium, class or otherwise, than the columns of the next HOUSE & GARDEN.

And what a variety of things the professional and amateur gardener does need, to be sure! Garden seeds of the greatest variety, flowers, fruits, trees, hedges, fences, fertilizers, implements—these are a few of his most obvious wants, and only begin to answer the demands of people living active lives in our suburban and country districts.

The readers of HOUSE & GARDEN expect and want to spend a good deal of money during the next ninety days on their own home plot, and for their own pleasure. Have you, Mr. Advertiser, something that you would like to bring to their attention?

Ed. Lelauch

Manager of Advertising



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.



Close-to-Nature Open Air Hovers and Brooders

As natural as the broody hen; contact warmth; open air ventilation; no piling up or overcrowding; used with lamp or as fireless. Send for circular.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO.,

104 Front St., Colfax, Iowa.

Greider's Fine Catalogue



B. H. GREIDER,

Box 26

Rheims, Pa.

and calendar of fine, pure-bred poultry for 1914. This book contains many pages of poultry facts, 70 different varieties, some shown in natural colors. All illustrated and described, tells how to make hens lay, raise and care for them, all about the famous Greider Incubators and Brooders. Shows photo of the largest poultry farm in Penn. Prices of breeding stock and eggs for hatching and supplies within reach of all. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send for this noted book on poultry.



G. D. TILLEY

Naturalist

Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Flamingoes, Game and Cage Birds

"Everything in the bird line from Canary to an Ostrich"

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States
G. D. TILLEY, Box H, Darien, Connecticut



Bob White Quail, Partridges and Pheasants

Capercaillies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

WILLIAM J. MACKENSEN, Naturalist

Dept. Y. Pheasantry and Game Park

YARDLEY, PA.

THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT of House & Garden

will furnish upon request any information relative to the selection, raising and care of poultry. Address, enclosing stamped returned envelope.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT
House & Garden
31 East 17th Street, New York City

YAMA FARMS Quality Products



YAMA FARMS' specialize in S. C. Black Minorca chickens because they lay the largest hen's egg known—white shelled—and in Barred Plymouth Rocks, because they are such a good all around chicken (layers of brown eggs) and because specimens perfect in feather barring are so interesting to develop from a breeder's standpoint.

Eggs for hatching sold from both varieties. Send for booklet.

We also have about three thousand pigeons bred to produce one pound squabs. We have young mated breeders to sell, pure-bred varieties and cross-breeds. Send for Pigeon Booklet.

On our Dairy Farm we have a herd of registered Jerseys with "Register of Merit" cows among them. Also Registered Large Yorkshire Swine. Everything sold on approval.

YAMA FARMS
NAPANOH, N. Y.

wood makes it not unsightly in winter. If cut closely three times a year it may be kept within bounds and nothing can penetrate it, "from a rabbit to an elephant."

The *Prunus Caroliniana*, the mock orange of the South, is almost too well known to need mention. It grows very rapidly and must be kept closely sheared and watched carefully on this account. It is, however, a beautiful evergreen hedge plant, and for large boundaries, where quick growth and strong protection are needed, nothing will give better results.

For the old-fashioned formal garden, such as our great grandmothers used to make, the dwarf boxwood is in great demand. All through the South, from Richmond to New Orleans, these old gardens may be seen. Some of them are unkempt and uncared for, and others are trim and neat and in perfect condition; but in their quaint and stilted way they all stand as monuments to that antebellum period of the geometric design and the formal garden. The old boxwood borders are certainly attractive; the old evergreens are many of them stately and beautiful at this time, and both seem everlasting in their slow growth, but who would make such a garden now? Let us preserve these that we have in honor of a day long dead, but, for the new ones, the new order to which we have changed is certainly best.

From the multiplicity of vines which may be grown in the South, choice would seem to be unlimited, but in reality there are but a few on which one can depend for unfailing beauty and grace. First among the evergreen vines for foundation walls of buildings and terraces, and also for climbing pillars and pergolas, nothing is more desirable than the English ivy, *Hedera helix*. To serve almost the same purposes, but slightly heavier in growth, the Climbing euonymus, *Euonymus radicans*, is also good. For a close covering of stone or brick or wooden walls the trailing fig, *Ficus repens*, is a most beautiful vine. It clings very closely and is delicate and dainty. Its leaves are a very dark green, finely marked, and unless the winter is very severe it is hardy and evergreen in the latitude of Augusta.

The two most attractive evergreen vines with blossoms are the *Rhynchospermum jasminoides* and *Gelsemium sempervirens*, the Caroline yellow jasmine. The former is easily grown and blooms for many months. If put out in February it will probably come into bloom in early June and give two months of flower. It is of rather slow growth, but gains in beauty year by year. Its fragrant clusters of starry white blossoms against the background of rich, dark-green leaves are always a most striking picture.

The yellow jasmine is of daintier foliage than the star jasmine and its blossoming period is shorter, but it is a mass of golden yellow cups of amazing sweetness just about the time that the purple tones of the fragrant wisterias are flung out as heralds of the spring that is to be.

Regular March work means always the starting of the summer garden. The seeds of salvias (Bonfire and Ball of Fire) should be put in boxes at once. They are rather hard to germinate, and need especial care in planting and watering after germination, but are usually satisfactory in every way.

The Mammoth verbenas, white, pink, and scarlet, should be planted immediately. For a purple border, the lavender and violet are also very desirable.

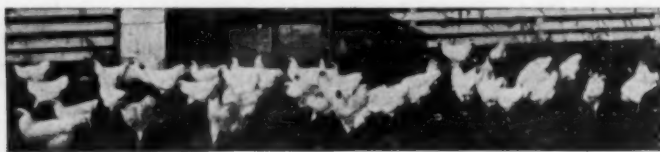
The Giant antirrhinums, if planted in the open now and thinned out later, give most beautiful effects. For length of time of flowering, for cut flowers and for fragrance nothing is finer. The first stem that comes up is apt to be very tender; this should be pinched off, and the plant becomes strong and stocky and the flower stalks come up by dozens. All the colors are fine, and are so soft and velvety that they do not clash, even though they are mixed in the borders. Better results are secured if they are planted in masses of one shade, or if all the shades of pink and red are placed in a group, and all the shades of yellow and orange and brown likewise. Just one thing let me advise: Plant snapdragons in quantity, and plant them now.

Last March I planted two packages of dahlia seed, Twentieth Century or Orchid-Flowered and Double Cactus, and no planting that I have ever made gave me such returns in brilliance and beauty as did those seeds. They were planted in boxes and transplanted when strong enough to the background of the borders. There must have been at least one hundred plants. They were cut back and treated exactly as were those which were already rooted, and when the fall months came on, from early September until late frost, in November, the garden was ablaze with their beauty.

Zinnias, both the improved Large-Flowering Dwarf and the Giant Double, should be planted in the open at this time.

Other plantings of seeds like nasturtiums, helianthus, ageratum, sweet alyssum, marvel of Peru morning glory, hyacinth bean, scarlet runner bean, cardinal climber, cypress, and all the vegetables, must be made this month.

Perennials that have become crowded and need to be separated should be cared for now. Cannas should be taken up at once, every root separated, and replanted in the positions for summer bloom. Give them plenty of room; plant them in groups or as hedges for a screen or division line; be generous and share your over-supply with your less prosperous neighbors, and summer gladness will be yours. Veronicas, physostegias, perennial phlox, and all the summer bulbs and roots should be put out now. The summer-blooming shrubs and the lawn will need a spring treatment of fertilizer. Be more than sparing with the manure and bonemeal, and rich blossoming will repay



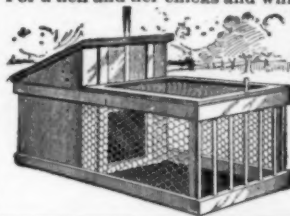
POULTRY DEPARTMENT

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.

Hodgson Portable Poultry Houses

WIGWARM Setting and Brood Coop

For a hen and her chicks and while she is sitting. Gives protection from rats, skunks, hawks, and other enemies. Insures larger hatches—has proved its success for 22 years. Shipped knocked down—size, 2x4 ft., 2 ft. high.



\$3.00

No. 0 Colony Laying House— for 12 hens

Fitted complete with nests, fountain and feed trough. Sanitary—easily cleaned. One man can easily care for several hundred birds. Nicely painted—set up in fifteen minutes. A comfortable year-round house. In stormy weather the run may be covered, giving a protected scratching room. Size, 10x4 ft., 5 ft. high.



\$20.00

WIGWARM Brooder

Hot-water and hot-air heating combined gives perfect ventilation—no danger of overheating—maintains even temperature regardless of cold outside. Used and endorsed by poultry experts and by experiment stations and such men as Dr. A. A. Brigham, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Dr. P. T. Woods and Mr. A. F. Hunter. Size, 3x5 feet.



\$15.00

Five-Section Poultry House— 10x50 ft.

Sanitary, durable, up-to-date—made of red cedar, clapboarded outside, interior sheathed. Made in 10-ft. sections, each fitted with roosts, nests and fountain. Open fronts, with canvas-covered frames. You can add sections at any time. Easily erected. First section, \$75.00; additional sections, \$60.00 each.



E. F. HODGSON CO.

Visit our
showrooms

Catalog Free

(Room 326, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass.)
(Craftsman Bldg., 6 East 39th St., New York)

Address all
correspondence
to Boston



ORPINGTONS AND CAMPINES

Stock for Sale of the highest quality.

Eggs for Hatching

From Grand Matings of above varieties. Prices right. Illustrated catalog. Price list, etc., free.

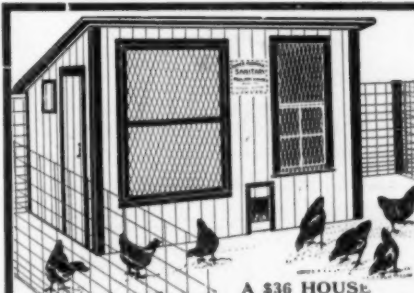
C. A. KEEFER (H. & G.)
Muskegon, Mich.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Gaebel Bros. 1st and Special again at Madison Square Garden. Golden Plover, also Pure White Indian Runners, White Leghorn, and Barred Rock Chickens. Free circular, "Care of Ducklings, and How to Hatch Them." Hatching eggs ready now. The world's best at \$2, \$3 and \$4 per setting (13 eggs). Stock for sale at \$5 and \$6 each.

GAEBEL BROS.

Box 72, Morristown, N. J.



A \$36 HOUSE

No. 5, style "D" 8x10-ft. Potter portable open front, fresh air, scratch shed house, equipped with No. 17, style "A" 5-ft. 3 perch complete henhouse outfit for 30 hens. Price of complete house, \$36. Painted 2 coats.

"DON'T KILL THE LAYING HEN," contains the secret and knowledge about laying and nonlaying hens. It's a revelation to poultry keepers, and you will learn how you can use the Potter System on your flock, keep less hens, get more eggs and make more money using it. Write to-day, sending two red stamps to cover postage on our large catalog and circular telling all about Potter Poultry Products made for Particular Poultry People. If you are particular and want to make more money on your flock, you will write us to-day.

Send for Our Big Catalogue containing 132 pages and over 150 illustrations showing Potter Portable Houses, coops, henhouse outfits, feed hoppers, brooders, hovers, feeds, etc.—in fact, everything the poultry keeper needs to insure the greatest success. Catalogue mailed for two red stamps to cover postage.

POTTER & CO.

Box E-18

DON'T BUILD You can buy better, cheaper, more complete, ready (factory) made hen-houses, roosting and nesting fixtures, coops, etc., from Potter & Co., because they buy lumber in carloads, cut and fit all parts perfectly and deliver the house, coop or fixture you need in convenient sections all ready to set up.

POTTER POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES

Portable, Sanitary, Inexpensive

Have been on the market for over ten years and are used and recommended by thousands of poultry keepers who want the best and buy the best in poultry houses and equipment. You start right when you buy a Potter portable with complete outfit of roosts, drop board and nests. A clean, sanitary house means healthy hens and lots of eggs. The fresh air, sanitary house shown here is only one of the twenty styles of houses and coops we make, ranging in price from \$3.50 up and everything we make is ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

DON'T KILL OR Sell Your Laying Hens

Use the POTTER SYSTEM and pick out the layers from the loafers and diseased hens. Keep only healthy laying hens. The POTTER SYSTEM is a secret and the greatest discovery of the century in the poultry world on the subject of Egg Producing Hens. Used by over 50,000 satisfied poultry keepers, who are saving dollars every year. Our new 100-page Potter System book—



A \$6.60 Henhouse Outfit

No. 19, style "A" 6-ft. 3-perch complete Potter henhouse outfit for 36 hens. This same style made in 12 sizes.

Write for it to-day and save money.

Downers Grove, Ill.

Beautiful Books on GARDENING

Now offered
for the first time
to House & Garden
Readers

Unusually Elegant Books

Prepared at Great Expense—Beautifully
Illustrated in Colors

The Garden at Home By H. H. Thomas. A most beautiful and lavishly illustrated work, containing 12 full-page colored plates, and 96 half-tones. It deals with and thoroughly explains innumerable ways of adding to the delight of the garden at home, and shows how it may be filled to overflowing with luxuriant blossoms, fruits and vegetables. Almost 300 pages, cloth bound, beautiful cover design. \$2.00 net; by mail, \$2.13.

The Ideal Garden By H. H. Thomas. A sumptuous book bound to grace and beautify your library table, and at the same time to fully set forth every practical phase of ideal gardening. Decorated with a beautiful cover design in colors and gold, and illustrated with 16 colored plates and almost a hundred half-tones, all full-page in size. Almost 300 large pages. Cloth bound, \$2.00 net; by mail, \$2.14.

The Happy Garden By Mary Ansell. A story depicting the charms of a delightful garden. Written in a manner that will fascinate all garden lovers. Inlaid cover design in colors and gold. Illustrated with colored frontispiece and 22 full-page half-tones. Large 12mo., cloth, \$2.00 net; by mail, \$2.16.

Beautiful Gardens How To Make and Maintain Them By Walter P. Wright. Modern artistic flower gardening, with plans, designs, and photographic illustrations and colored plates. Directions are given for cultivating all kinds of flowers, fruits and vegetables, particular attention being devoted to the designing and laying out of the garden artistically and economically. Six colored plates and almost a hundred black and white illustrations. Large 12mo., cloth bound \$2.00 net; by mail, \$2.12.

Rock Gardening for Amateurs

By H. H. Thomas. All about rock gardens, what they are, how cared for. Natural rock gardens, made rock gardens; an alphabetical list of all the best flowers for the rock garden with descriptive and cultural notes. A beautiful book of almost 300 pages, illustrated with 12 direct color photographs, 64 full-page half-tones, and numerous sketches. Large 12mo., cloth bound. \$2.00 net; by mail, \$2.14. (Ready in March.)

Use This Coupon in Ordering

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:

I enclose \$..... for which please send me*

The Happy Garden, by Mary Ansell.

The Ideal Garden, by H. H. Thomas. \$2.14 postpaid.

The Garden at Home, by H. H. Thomas. \$2.13 postpaid.

Beautiful Gardens, by Walter P. Wright. \$2.15 postpaid.

Rock Gardening for Amateurs, by H. H. Thomas. \$2.14 postpaid.

Name..... City.....

Address..... State.....

*CROSS OUT TITLES NOT DESIRED.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 Fourth Ave., New York City

KENNEL DEPARTMENT

Lovable Children

The healthier and happier your children are the better men and women they will become. A Rhineland Pony for a play fellow brings them health, teaches them self reliance and self control and makes them manly. Secure a pony from the Belle Meade Farm and you can be quite sure it will be a sturdy, reliable little fellow, playful as a kitten but full of good sense and quite unafraid of autos, trains or anything to be met with on the road. We have a

HERD OF 300

for you to choose from—every one well mannered and absolutely safe, many of them prize winners. We always guarantee satisfaction. Write for illustrated catalogue.

Belle Meade Farm
Mockham, Va.
B-3



BLACK SHORT HAired CATTERY ORADELL, N. J.

The largest PET STOCK KENNELS in America—can supply you with SELECTED PUPPIES and HOUSE BROKEN GROWN DOGS, carefully bred DOMESTIC CATS and KITTENS—A choice litter of Russian Wolf Hounds, a few good Airedales, Cockers, Bostons and small breeds. Write for catalogue and details.

New York Office, 112 Carnegie Hall, N. Y.



CYPRESS "The Wood Eternal."
OF COURSE! Lasts and Lasts and Lasts

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

your efforts, when the time for flowering comes in June.

While this is the most trying of our winter months, it is always wise to begin the spring garden-making under cover at this time. Seeds of tomatoes, pepper, lettuce, cabbages and eggplants should be started at once. The salvias, snapdragons, verbenas and other delicate annuals should be put in boxes. Sweet peas and nasturtiums that should have been started in November may be put in now and good results obtained. Plant both in trenches and tend carefully, and June blossoms will repay your care. If untoward conditions have prevented the making of a lawn, begin it at once.

Planting of gladioli and iris must not be postponed another minute.

If there is any time left over after the busy day's work is done, the blue skies, the robins that nest in the tree-tops, and the wonderful beauty of the waking world will gladden your eyes and rejoice your heart, for March is the resurrection month in the land of cypress, corn and cotton, below Mason and Dixon's line.

Which Eggs Shall I Set?

IT is worth while to be careful. The eggs one sets may transmit to next year's brood all the desirable characteristics of this year's flock, or they may convey faulty physique and susceptibility to disease. The first consideration is selection of parentage, according to the best traits that are visible. This selection should be made some time before setting the eggs, so that family relations in the brood colony are firmly established and the members content with one another. These parents must have sensible care. Food not too stimulating and fed not to favor "loafing," fresh, pure water, green food, grit, cleanliness, fresh air and room are the essentials of ideal parenthood.

Further than that, there should be selection with regard to the eggs themselves. Naturally we choose those of good appearance. Personally, I choose the best-looking eggs and the largest, barring double-yolked eggs and freakish shape.

Beware of chalky, brittle-shelled eggs. Often they will not last through the hatch. They indicate an excess of mineral matter in the shell, due to an unbalanced ration, a defective nutrition in the hen.

I would not keep eggs longer than two weeks for setting, and I prefer them fresher. When kept, it should be in a cool—not cold—dry place. A room in a cellar adjoining a furnace room seems to be satisfactory. The eggs should not be shaken, nor should boughten eggs be set for at least twenty-four hours after a journey.

Keep a sharp eye for disease in a parent bird. Hens stricken with violent diseases cease laying, but there are slower chronic conditions which I have found do not immediately affect egg production.

THE HOUSE FURNISHER'S BULLETIN

New York is the market place of the world and into its shops, great and small, pour all the best products of the artisan, the decorator, and the furniture maker. All that goes toward making the home of good taste, may be purchased in this city. To give the readers advantage of the city's shops, the sharp eyes of experts are to be constantly employed in ferreting out for this column all that goes to make the house distinctive.

ONE of the standard pieces of Sheffield plate that has been brought thoroughly up to date is the Guernsey hot milk pitcher, to which has been added a Sheffield stand with a small alcohol lamp for keeping the contents hot. The quaint-looking, squat-shaped pitcher with its wicker handle, well-shaped spout and clumsy-looking top, like that of a milk can, is useful in various ways and need not be limited to service on the breakfast table. With the lamp it makes a good receptacle for hot water on the tea table, or without the lamp it will take the place of the ordinary small pitcher that has so many uses. Another little Sheffield pitcher of about the same capacity is a perfectly plain model with a hinged top that is weighted with a silver ball attached to the under side, so that the top is raised and lowered automatically as the pitcher is turned up.

A SMALL size book case that is inexpensive, but most convenient as to shape and capacity, is one of the new pieces of furniture, the idea of which was borrowed from the magazine stand that has proved itself so useful. Like the magazine stand, it is primarily intended to hold the current books or those that happen to be in use at the moment, thus preventing them from piling up in a heap on the library table, and tending most decidedly to neatness in that particular apartment. It stands about four feet in height and is quite narrow, with four shelves and a small half width shelf at the top, and is quite large and substantial enough to form a permanent case for a limited number of books if so desired.

OFTENTIMES, in a room where space is valuable, it is not always possible to have a music cabinet. This problem has been well met by the new piano seats, which provide at the same time ample room for sheet-music in the compartment underneath the hinged lid. These seats are made in a variety of woods to match the piano case, and, with their long, low, graceful lines, add greatly to the attractiveness of the room. They are much more adaptable than the old revolving piano stools, and will allow two persons to sit comfortably at the keyboard for the playing of duets. When not in use they may be pushed in underneath out of the way.

Man-

suppose you tried to hire a laborer to do daily—for one week—what you have been doing every day for years,—do you think he would take the job? Not much—eight hours a day is good enough for him.

Then you wonder why you are so easily irritated, why you can't digest the food you used to get away with, why you're generally "out of sorts" so often.

The real trouble is you've been doing more than a "man's work," you've been burning the candle at both ends.

Nature never intended you to be out of sorts in this way.

You were created to be well, you were born to be strong and vigorous.

Better stop a while, right now, and get yourself in shape.

It isn't such a difficult matter if you go about it the right way. *The best way* is told by word and pictures in a most interesting book, just off the press, called,

"The Way to Get Well"

It explains in detail Treatments that will just fit your needs, that have in them just enough play to make your dinner welcome, just enough "stir" to make you "sleep like a log" and all obtainable under ideal conditions of accessibility, climate, surroundings and accommodations.

Send today for your copy, it's waiting here on my desk for you.

address

GEO. F. ADAMS, Box 1305, FORTRESS MONROE, VA.



Illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and Frontispiece in color.
\$2.00 net. Postage 14 cents.

The Craft of Hand-Made Rugs

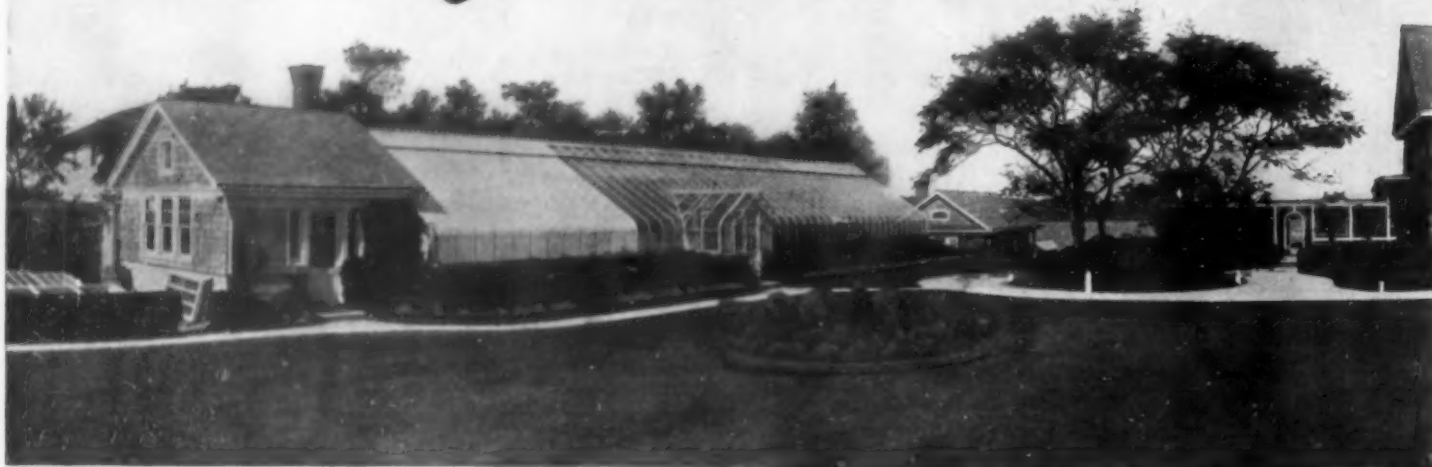
By AMY MALI HICKS

The general interest in the arts and crafts movement has revived certain old-time industries and small crafts. These crafts should appeal to the amateur because they require such simple materials and equipment. It is the basis of this book to take these old-time methods of handicraft to revise and refreshen them by careful planning in color and design, and to add to them the art feeling of our own times.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Publishers

NEW YORK

A New Use for A Greenhouse



Has it ever occurred to you that in addition to the other many practical sides of a greenhouse, that it could also be used to advantage as a property line screen shutting out some objectionable view?

Like those buildings of your neighbors for instance—you may not particularly object to them by themselves, but it's the activities about them that are so annoying.

The placing of the house above, on the property line, made a happy and effectual solution of just such a screening problem.

Originally this house was only 75 feet long, having three compartments—being planned, however, for the addition of a fourth. It is now complete.

The shingled workroom harmonizes in treatment with the residence, as it of course, should.

The portion of the greenhouse roof which looks white, is covered with "shading." It marks the limits of the first compartment which is used for semi-tropical and shade thriving plants. For further particulars of this particular house—and a dozen or more others—let us send you our latest catalog, entitled "A Few U-Bar Greenhouses." You will like the intimate personal way each subject is described and be delighted with the large sized illustrations used.

Send for it. Or send for us. Or both.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES PIERSON U-BAR CO

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

GALLOWAY POTTERY

Will Add Enduring Charm to your Garden and Make it a source of Continual Delight. Even the Smallest Garden is Incomplete without a Bird-Bath, Sun-dial or Gazing Globe. These and other Charming Bits are Illustrated in our Catalogue which also offers a wide Choice of Flower Pots, Boxes, Vases, Benches and Garden Furniture of all Kinds. Galloway Pottery combines the Essential Qualities of Beauty and Durability with Reasonable Prices. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3218 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tasteful Mural Effects

Add beauty, charm and distinctiveness to your home. Give to it an air of cultured refinement by having your walls finished in the latest offerings of

Fab-Rik-O-Na Woven Wall Coverings

An almost unlimited variety of beautiful tones, shades and designs afford unique color scheme. Unequalled in rich simplicity and durability. When in New York, visit our exhibit at the Craftsman Home Builders Permanent Exposition, 6 East 39th Street.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.
218 Arch Street Bloomfield, N. J.

Send for Booklet
"Art and Utility in Decoration"
And Samples

THIS HANDSOME RUSTIC GARDEN PIECE \$18.00

We carry a complete line of rustic furniture, summer houses, bridges, or can make any kind of rustic to order—



BIRD HOUSES

We have them all kinds, for \$1.00 up.

Send for catalogue

Jersey Keystone Wood Co., Trenton, N. J.