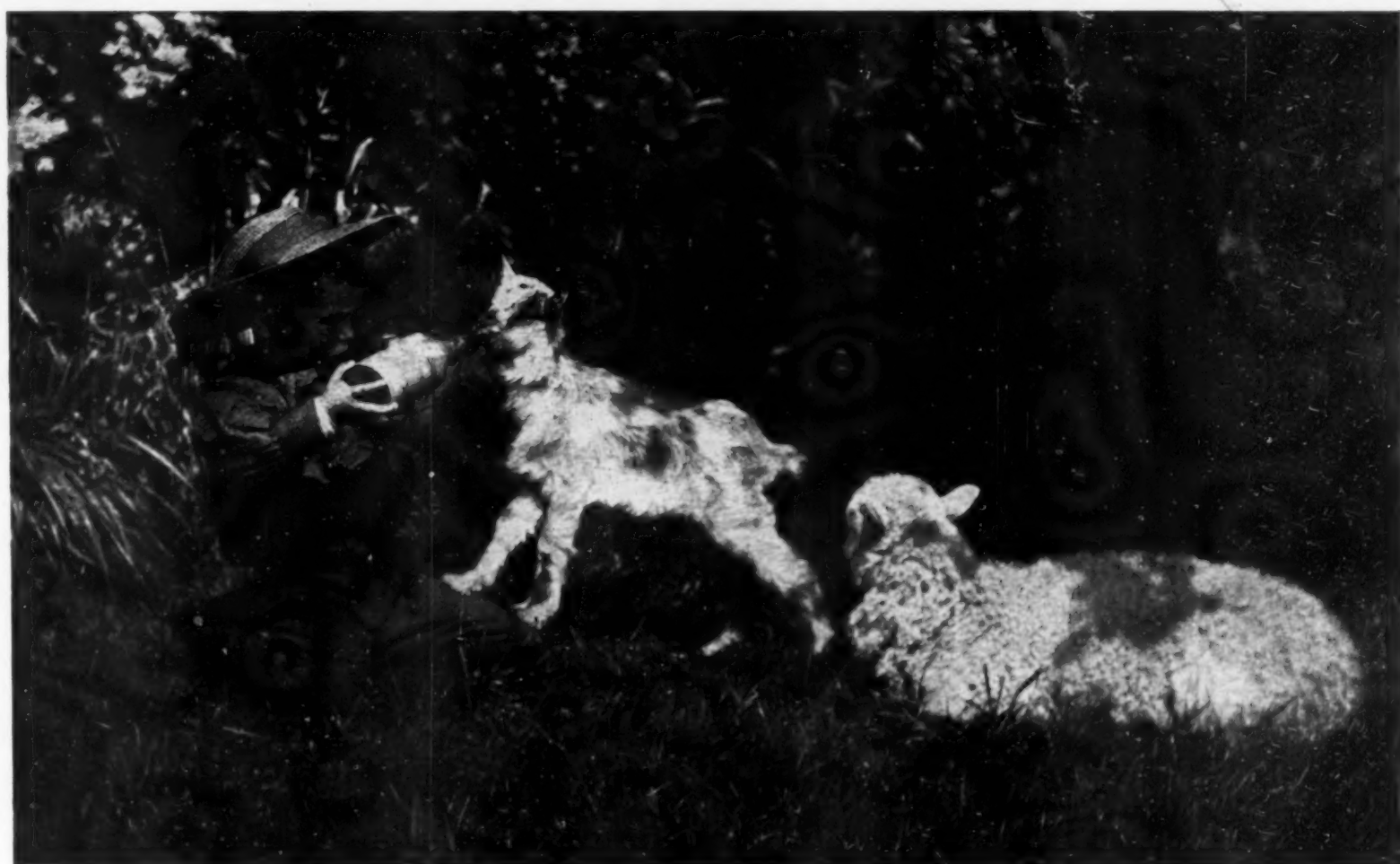




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Managing Editor

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In late September comes a peculiar stillness over field and stream; Nature would seem to be caught in a backwater—gracile poplars scarcely sway, even reeds cease their rustling by the stream bank: the last placid days of summer before frosts mow down the fields and October heralds blustery, chilly months





# House & Garden

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Cherokee roses in a cactus garden

## The Color of A California Garden

HOSPITALITY OF CLIMATE TENDS TO ENCOURAGE MEDLEYED HORTICULTURE—THE TRADITIONS OF THE EAST IN THE WEST—HOW CALIFORNIA PLANTS ARE GIVEN A REST

BY CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS

THERE are certain sensations that come but once in a lifetime, not the least of which is, having slipped away from the wintry and slushy East, you open your eyes some sunny January morning and for the first time see, in a setting of majestic mountains lifting snowy summits to a turquoise sky, the palms and roses and glistening orange groves of Southern California. Around ranch-house and town-dwelling alike, garden flowers clamber and nestle. Calendulas, sweet peas and pansies, petunias, violets and marguerites, geraniums of many colors banked sometimes house high, are commonplaces of the humblest home; callas, in places, grow literally as hedges; carnations and violets bloom by the fieldful for the cut flower market. If the season is of average mildness, fuchsias and heliotropes hide beneath their massed blooms and cottage walls against which they are set; poinsettias, in vivid scarlet, glow under south eaves, and roses of every hue brighten hedgerows and fences. Naturally, then, when you are at last settled in California, your thoughts turn much to gardens.

For the making of a garden the Californian has practically the world to draw upon. Indeed, so inclusive is the hospitality of the State's climate that the supreme temptation is to plant something of everything on earth and turn one's place into a botanic

museum. There is a considerable preponderance of such medleyed horticulture up and down the State, and it is, I think, a weak spot in California gardening.

To the average eye, it must be owned, this tendency to floral coloratura is a venial matter, and is forgotten in the delight of discovery afforded by the vast variety of exotic shrubs and flowers that are in common outdoor cultivation on the Coast. Many people faithfully keep up the tradition of the eastern home with such old-fashioned favorites as lilacs, spiræas, weigelas, abutilons, nasturtiums, verbenas, zinnias, marigolds, hollyhocks, and so on; and everybody grows the rose in its manifold varieties. All gardens have a sprinkling of these, but what gives distinctiveness to the California gardens are the tropic and semi-tropic plants unknown in the East, or at least cultivated only in conservatories. Besides the yuccas and acacias, bamboos, palms and agaves, which are easily recognized by every one, there are, in every community where the sentiment for flowers runs strong, scores of strikingly beautiful shrubs, vines and herbs that are absolutely novel to the tourist. It is a humiliating fact, though, that too few of the owners of these exotic plants can tell you their names. They have generally been had from nurserymen in response to orders for "pretty flowers and shrubs with beautiful foliage that will be drought-re-

sistent and not mind some frost." They have come to hand duly labeled; but the name being in Latin, always unintelligible and often unpronounceable, has not interested the purchaser, who has soon forgotten it, and Time's effacing fingers have not been slow to take care of the label. By and by such plants, which are gradually becoming established factors in California gardens, will doubtless acquire folk names, even if the botanic appellations are not popularized.

A case in point is the beautiful Mexican bush with three-fingered leaves, *Choisya ternata*, which is now sometimes known as Mexican orange-flower, the white, fragrant blossoms resembling those of the orange, to which it is, in fact, related. Another is the curious Australian shrub, *Callistemon lanceolatus*. This bears every spring at the ends of its drooping branches cylindrical clusters of crimson flowers with bristling stamens which, standing out all around the branch, so exactly resemble a bottle-brush that bottle-brush the plant is called. The seed-vessels on this odd shrub resemble gray shoe-buttons and persist for years in an elongated band completely encircling the branch, each band separated from the other by a year's growth of stem. More common than either of these are three or four species of the genus *Pittosporum*, universally mispronounced by nurserymen, who accent the penult, while correct usage favors the antepenult. One species—*Pittosporum tobira*—is from China, and the others are Australasian. As all are evergreen with leaves more or less simulating laurel, the Australians call them hedge-laurel, Queensland laurel, Brisbane laurel, etc. They are badly in need of some common name in California, as an alternate to the cacophonous botanical one. Perhaps hedge-laurel would be worth adopting, as at least two species—*P. eugenioides*

trailing habit of growth and the rich, glossy hue of the foliage, which seems as though varnished. Often its exquisite green is blotched with white or yellow, and a form entirely yellow is met with. The compelling beauty of pure foliage is never better shown than in this lovely plant as it flows over some bowlder-planted slope and rolls its billowy green in soft masses into house corners or against garden walls.

Attractive for its foliage, too, but very different, is a native barberry—*Berberis aquifolium*—whose holly-like leafage in this hollyless land is a cheerful sight. In autumn the little shrub is adorned with strings of purple berries, somewhat like chicken grapes, which have suggested the popular name Oregon grape—Oregon, because of the plant's abundance in that State, where it has been adopted as the floral emblem of the Commonwealth. A

species of viburnum that is grown to some extent in eastern greenhouses may also be mentioned, because it is perhaps the best known of California garden shrubs, where, besides posing for ornament, it is frequently put to utilitarian service as a hedge plant. Its ample cymes of small, pinkish white flowers are very attractive. In modern botanical parlance it is *Viburnum tinus*, but in everyday speech it is called laurustinus. A plant of all-round virtue, beautiful in leaf, flower and fruit, it is especially serviceable because evergreen and winter blooming, besides lending itself with the utmost complaisance to topiary work. Its native home is the Mediterranean region of Europe, where it sometimes forms extensive copses in the wild, and where it has been cherished from time immemorial.

Among garden flowers few have more completely captured the popular fancy in Southern California than the poinsettia, which every one in the East knows as a



Among the few native flowers cultivated in California gardens is the Matilija Poppy

and *undulatum*—have been planted in California for hedges. Some of the species grow to the proportions of a tree, and their lively, handsome foliage, fragrant flowers and drought-resistant character put them among the most desirable of woody plants for California gardens.

When foliage effect is desired, a shrub often planted is the New Zealand *Coprosma Baueri*, which has the advantage of a pleasant-sounding name. The flowers are inconspicuous and the features that commend it for culture are its graceful,

greenhouse beauty. In California it grows in the open, almost rivaling the poppy in the affection of the people, and one sees it everywhere in state-ly erectness against bungalow and villa walls. Its susceptibility to frost finds it on the anxious bench every winter, but the leaves fall more quickly than the floral parts, which in cold seasons are not infrequently seen shivering chillily at the tops of leafless stocks. Prudent gardeners set it in the least exposed places, usually against south walls, or in sheltered bays,



The Sierra Snow Plant, *Sarcodes sanguinea*, has found the climate amenable and thrives



A turf plant used where grass lawns are difficult to maintain, the *Lippia repens*



where from December to April it flames fierily. Under favorable circumstances the plant has been known to develop heads two feet in diameter. Its glorious scarlet-bracted flowers are an important element in the decoration of churches at Christmas and Easter, for which reason it has been called Christmas flower and Easter flower, a translation of the appellation by which it goes in Mexico—*la flor de Pascua*. The non-botanical may be reminded that the flaming involucre that has gained the plant its popularity, is no part of the blossom, but simply a whorl of colored leaves. The flowers occupy a small space at the point of union of these leaves. They are brilliant, too, in red and gold, but more curious than beautiful and relatively quite inconspicuous.

One is not long among

California gardens before making acquaintance with those curious floral groundlings, the mesembryanthemums. They are creeping, fleshy-leaved plants, whose daisy-like blossoms, with very narrow petals yellow, white, and of various shades of red, open only in the sun—the reason of the sesquipedalian name, which means "flower of the midday." They are particularly liked as coverings to sunny banks and slopes, which they overspread with beauty at practically no expense of care after being rooted, as their succulent leaves and stems make them famous drought resisters. Everyone who has visited Southern California in April and May has been struck with the prodigal color of one small-flowered sort, which forms carpets of solid pink in gardens, along streets, and particularly on the hillsides and earth cliffs of many of the beach resorts. There are in the world some three hundred species of mesembryanthemum, mostly native to the rocky sands and arid plains of South Africa, but a few are indigenous to the Mediterranean basin and to Austrakasia. Two or three species grow wild in California, and have been a puzzle to botanists, who have never satisfactorily accounted for their presence there. One of these (*M. crystallinum*), which is found on Southern California sea beaches and strangely enough at one or two places on the Mojave Desert, is also native to Greece and

the Canary Islands. It is remarkable for its glittering, often reddish foliage, which seems frosted with particles of ice, and on this account it has long been one of the world's green-house curiosities under the name of ice-plant. In the Canary Islands the burning of the ice-plant and exportation of the ashes for use in Spanish glass-making was once, and perhaps still is, a considerable industry.

Many species of mesembryanthemum, indeed, are noted for grotesqueries of form, like the allied tribe of the cacti, and also like the latter bear a fruit resembling the fig that is in some cases palatable. Its fruit-capsules are a very interesting part of the plant. They are tightly closed in dry weather, but possess to a remarkable degree the property of absorbing moisture from the air, and after a

rain they open out their carpellary valves, which radiate from the center in star fashion and permit the seeds to escape. When the weather clears they close, to gape again with the return of another shower. The curious will find entertainment in soaking mature, dry capsules in a basin of water, and watching the starry tops open out, as do the so-called resurrection plants of the curio-shops.

A denizen of many California gardens that is sure to attract an Easterner's attention, and indeed is far from familiar to all Californians, is a creeping turf-plant whose botanical name, *Lippia repens*, is easy enough to pronounce to be popularized. Evergreen of leaf and taking kindly to almost any sort of soil, it spreads by rooting at the joints until it forms solid mats of verdure, even choking out many sorts of weeds that flourish in grass plots. These are as pleasant to walk on and as yielding to the tread as Turkish carpet, and the

little plant is as cheerful under the pressure of human feet as blue grass, or a New Mexican *penitente* flat on a church doorstep begging to be trodden on for his sins' sake. Furthermore, it is tolerant of neglect, and will survive a whole dry season without watering or mowing, though for the best effect it should have both about once a month during the summer. *Lippia* has therefore taken an assured place in California as a substitute for lawn



Two specimens of mesembryanthemum, or South African fig marigold, carpet this roadside bank. The trees outside the hedge are the Australian *Grevillea robusta*



For covering walls, the creeping fig is extensively used. It is an industrious little vine with leathery leaves

grass in situations where the latter is difficult to keep up, as in garden paths and on dryish slopes. Under trees and in unsunned corners it has a tendency to grow erect, and I know a garden where a somewhat shady bench has been completely blanketed, legs and seat, by the aspiring little creeper which was originally set out as a turf and followed its own careful and happy devices.

Apropos of creeping plants, there is now thoroughly established in California gardens the creeping fig, *Ficus repens*, which has long been cultivated in Southern Europe as well as in eastern conservatories, and is a native of Japan and China. Unlike *Lippia*, which is essentially a ground dweller, *Ficus repens* is a born climber and once started, its ambition knows no limits. Stone walls and board fences, gate posts and window boxes, houses of whatever material to the topmost chimney pot, tree trunks into the very crown, become in time plastered with the industrious little vine, whose leathery leaves—a rich sober green in age—are in youth rosy-hued and golden-tinged, as youth's outlook should be. Altogether it is, I think, as charming a plant as Dickens thought the ivy green, and, strange as it may seem, it is really a fig, near akin to that great tree which casts protecting arms over so many California homes. I never

realized this relationship, however, until one day my eye caught sight of a branch bearing fruit, which is not often noticed. It was in shape and general make-up quite like a fig, but the seedy interior lacked the sweet juiciness of the edible species.

The unbridled rhetoric of much of California's advertising literature would make the reader think that the gardens of the State are a perpetual riot of bloom. Having wintered and summered in one for several years and watched my neighbors' for rather longer, I am inclined to think the Horatian maxim about people changing their sky but not their spirit, holds pretty well for plant life, too. Plants need their bit of rest, even as you and I; and if you use all of California's twelve-months-in-the-year of growing weather to keep them going all the time, they will sooner or later play out. Of course, by proper selection one will have something blooming at all seasons, but there is a low side and a high tide, just as elsewhere in the world. Summer, indeed, with its entire absence of rainfall, is the natural resting time for most plants on the Coast, and to make a showing of flowers then is the gardener's most exciting task. As a matter of fact, the wise ones let things follow their bent and judiciously encourage the plant's natural tendencies and habits.



Though only a stone's throw from the desert, here grows an orchard *Epipactis gigantea*; behind it a seedling *Washingtonia* palm



For the making of a garden the Californian has practically the world to draw upon. Tropic and semi-tropic plants grow side by side with more northern varieties in this hospitable climate





# A Wee Bit o' Scotch

BY WILLIAMS HAYNES

THE STIFF UPHILL FIGHT THAT MADE THE SCOTTIE WHAT HE IS TO-DAY—  
HIS GOOD POINTS INSIDE AND OUT—THE DUAL PERSONALITY OF "DIEHARD"

**I**T is an axiom that a Scottish terrier is different from all other dogs. Anyone who has seen one can tell you they are quite unique in looks, and everyone who has known them well will testify they are remarkably individual in disposition.

In common with other Scottie owners, since the breed is not common in America, it has been my good fortune to introduce him to many people who before never dreamed of the existence of such a dog. At these first meetings I have heard Scottie likened to a "coon," a "bear cub," and a "sort of pig," and I have heard him described as "curious looking," "odd," and "downright ugly." Only once was he complimented upon his looks. It was down in North Carolina, and Aunt Sally, the old colored mammy who did our washing, exclaimed, when she first saw one of my terriers, "Lordy, Massa Billie, whar'd you get dat pretty lil' dog?"

The dog's physical appearance is indeed peculiar. There are, however, any number of good people thoroughly capable of standing in a show ring and judging a class of Scottish terriers, but, as the little boy wrote in his essay on physiology, "there are two sides to a man, the in-side and the out-side, and both are important." The "in-side" of a Scottish terrier can never be learned at a bench show nor in the kennels, and I am glad that I have known him long and under circumstances trying to any dog's—or man's—disposition.

To understand the Scottish terrier's peculiar physical conformation and to appreciate his mental characteristics, one must know something of his romantic past. The breed's original home was in the rugged Highlands of Scotland. These heather-clad heights, all seamed with deep glens, have since time immemorial sheltered wily foxes and hard-bitten badgers. Strong sea otters have made their homes in the ragged inlets of the coast, and the caves and cairns of the hillsides have served as dens for wild cats and martens. In ancient times these bandits levied a heavy tax on the gudewife's poultry yard and the farmer's lamb pens. Nor did they always show a nice respect for proper authority, but they boldly raided the Laird's preserves for young hares and baby grouse. So a price was set on their lawless heads, and it came that every district in the Highlands supported its "todhunter," who was deputized to wage a war of extermination against the

vermin. Such a war cannot be carried on without allies. In so broken a country, horse and hound would be worse than useless, and the crafty enemy laughed to scorn such clumsy weapons as traps and snares.

The conditions demanded a terrier and a very special kind of terrier. He must be short of leg and compact in build, so as to be at once small enough to negotiate successfully his quarry's low, narrow dens, and sturdy enough to fight a fight in which quarter is neither asked nor given. He must have a long, punishing jaw, armed with big, strong, white teeth, "the better to bite with, my child." The best coat for him will be one of wire, a capital armor against thorns, and claws and teeth with a woolly undervest to keep out the freezing damp of the long Highland winters. He must be game to the core, intelligent, and docile to training, since he is to engage in a business in which a coward or a fool will surely fail.

Such was the standard set up by the hard conditions of his work, and long before bench shows or stud books were thought of, a rigid natural selection brought the terriers of the Highlands to conform to this model. The todhunters knew nothing of scientific breeding, and they



A typical Scottie gives the impression of great size and strength squeezed down into very small compass

cared little for the looks of their terriers—what they wanted was a dog to go to ground and bring out dead or alive the fox, or badger, or wild cat. A short-legged, powerfully built dog with a long jaw and a wire jacket possessed natural advantages for this work. All unconsciously this general type was established. Naturally this type, though it was easily recognized all over the Highlands, was, nevertheless, subject to almost infinite local variation. The West Highland white terrier and the long-haired Skye terrier are examples of these local variations perpetrated and magnified by breeding for special points.

Just when the Highland terrier made his first appearance no man can know, but John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, in his History of Scotland from 1436 to 1561, tells of a "dog of low height which, creeping into subterranean burrows, routs out foxes, badgers, martens, and wild cats from their lurking places and dens," so we can be sure that by the Sixteenth Century the dog had made a reputation that had traveled from the gamekeeper's lodge to the ecclesiastic's study. The Scottish terrier boasts a proud and ancient lineage, for his pedigree is longer than any other terrier, and his first historian, Col. Hamilton Smith (1840), claims he is the oldest breed native to Britain.

Long before the era of dog shows the Scottie was cherished by the todhunters, gamekeepers and sporting lairds. His nickname of "Diehard" was won in a thousand pitched battles with his hereditary foes. Scores of stories worthy of a ballad tell of his prowess. Two dogs, sire and son, owned by Andrew McPhearson, a well-known sporting character of Argyleshire a century and a half ago, met underground one day, and, in the darkness, each mistook the other for Master Brock, the badger. They grappled, and several hours later, when their master dug them out, they were dead, each with his jaw clamped fast in the other's throat. Another favorite story recounts the feat of a veteran. This old dog had won his pension, and while his grandchildren were afield with Master, he was left at home to tend the baby. One morning a fox, hard pressed by the pack, bolted through the open window into the

room where the old dog and the baby were playing. The dog, without a second's hesitation, nailed the tawny villain with his toothless jaws, and, though terribly punished, kept the foe at bay till the youngsters came to the relief.

The work he was called upon to do forced the Scottish terrier to develop his own peculiar physique, and his environment had an effect upon his disposition that centuries of dog shows and drawing rooms will not change. Some observing philosopher has said that there is an underlying trace of sadness in all Celts. The Highlander is no exception. Beneath his vivid imagination, his deep loves and fierce hatreds, his undying patriotism,



The best coat for him was one of wire, a capital armor, with a woolly undervest



The Scottie is rarely complimented upon his looks, some likening him to a "coon." At times he has the sadness of the Celt

and his reckless courage is a quiet seriousness and fixedness of purpose that balance his wild nature. For centuries the Scottie was born and bred, lived and died, in constant companionship with his master. He was as intimate a part of the frugal life of the little cottage as the baby. This long companionship has branded certain traits into the dog's character, and herein lies the "difference" so often noted in the "Diehard."

With such a history the Scottish terrier is truly the child of his ancestors. It is remarkable that, although the origin of the breed is lost in a tangle of clan feuds and Border raids, still they have preserved intact their individualism both in physical appearance and mental characteristics. There have been some changes, especially in looks, during the last fifty years, but the Scottie of to-day is a great deal more like the Scottie of two centuries ago than the present-day fox-terrier is like the fox-terrier of 1850. The Scottie is very fortunate in never having been a victim of extreme fads and fancies.

There is an old Scotch proverb that is very applicable to this Scotch dog: "Guid gear gangs in little bundles." A typical Scottie gives the impression of great size and strength squeezed down into very small compass. His heavy bone, his deep chest, his solid quarters, combined with his short legs and back, stimulate this effect. His long head, with its strong foreface, its erect, pointed ears, and its big, black nose, which sticks out beyond the line of his jaws, is all very different from the other terriers. His eyes—dark, bright and deep-set—are full of fire, but there are times, when Scottie is sitting at repose, when that sadness which underlies all Celts gives him a peculiarly sage expression. His tail, which is never cut, is



From puppyhood, he's an up-and-coming little beast, with a wisdom fairly uncanny, capable of making distinctions between friend and foe





He must be short of leg and compact of build, sturdy enough to fight a fight in which quarter is neither asked nor given

thick at the base, tapering to a point, and must be carried gaily erect. The wag of that tail is a most thoroughly sincere wag, and when master or mistress returns home this tail—being quite inadequate to express Scottie's delight—will wag with his whole body. In his gait and carriage Scottie again expresses his individuality. He trots along, very like a thoroughbred hackney, as much as to say, "Here am I, a very busy and important body, with no time to waste on ordinary dogs or people."

Such are the salient points of the "out-side" of a Scottish terrier, but the "in-side" is also important—more important, I think, for attractive as his physical peculiarities are to his friends, it is his remarkable disposition and his winning ways that make him himself. Scottie is bright as brass, alive and wide awake, thoroughly a terrier with a terrier's proverbial "up-and-coming spirit." He is ever ready for a frolic, and he fairly dotes on a woodchuck hunt or an expedition to the stables after rats. In the house, however, he is more quiet than other terriers. He has two manners—outdoors he is a rollicking schoolboy on a holiday, inside he is a sedate and dignified gentleman of the old school.

His mentality is also dual. He is bright and clever as any gutter pup, but he is also as sage and serious as any old hound. His wisdom is fairly uncanny: not a superficial cleverness that can "shake hands" and "turn somersaults," but true wisdom, greater, you are sure, than all other dogs added together. His disposition is affection and good faith personified. He loves his own family with a deep feeling you instinctively recognize, though he is not demonstrative. He is scrupulously polite to guests in the drawing room, and he tolerates the tradesmen at the back door, but he has no use for promiscuous visitors, and pity the tramp or marauder who invades his sacred precincts. He is never a dog to hob-nob with Tom, Dick and Harry, which his friends count among his chiefest attractions. He lives at peace with his canine neighbors unless they interfere in his private affairs, but he is afraid of nothing, and will tackle a bullying big dog in tremendously effective style. His *nom de guerre*, "Diehard," is still appropriate, but he is not given to making street exhibitions of his prowess.

Thanks to his own peculiarities, the Scottish terrier is well fitted for modern life, so very different from the exigencies of the rough existence that called him into being. Then he was small to go to ground, and now his size makes him a desirable dog in the city. In times past he was sturdy and brave, and

to-day these same qualities are useful on the country place. His disposition makes him a capital pal for boy or man; his loyalty makes him a splendid companion and guard for women and children. That, as an all-round dog for any household he is hard to equal is demonstrated quite strikingly by the great number of dog fanciers who maintain kennels of other breeds and keep a Scottish terrier in the house.

Frankly, I prefer him before all others as a companion. When I was at the University, a Scottie was my four-footed chum. During the summer of 1907 I personally conducted a trio of Scotties through the British Isles and Holland. Only last winter a Scottie was one of my companions on a trip down the Lumbee River, where no man had ever before canoed. In the case of this breed, intimate friendship is necessary.

There have of recent been many excellent specimens of the Scottish Terrier bred and exhibited. From the show point of view there is always some recompense in keeping him, as the breed is by now so well established that the offspring will come true to type without any of the misfits which so often mar a litter of less persistent strain.

In conclusion, a word or two about the general care and management of the Scottie might not be amiss. The beginner cannot easily go wrong or be easily cheated, but it is well when making a purchase to take the advice of an expert and to be sure of the dog's pedigree, age, temper and condition.

Regularity of feeding is one of the secrets of successful dog keeping. It ought to be one person's duty to give him his meals, to see that he has frequent access to the garden or yard, that there is always a dish of clean water for him in a certain place, and that he has a dry, comfortable place to sleep. In the case of the Scottie, after he has been thoroughly house-broke, an outdoor kennel is not necessary. He will be a much happier dog in the house.



His disposition makes him a capital pal for boy or man; his loyalty makes him a splendid companion and guard for women and children



# DECORATING A BOY'S ROOM

THE EFFECT OF DURABLE FURNITURE AND VIRILE DESIGN—WHAT THE BOY HIMSELF CAN MAKE

BY CHARLES VAUGHN BOYD



**A**MONG the many occasions "when a feller needs a friend" is at that time the family decides he's big enough to have a room all by himself. It's to be his room, they impress upon him solemnly, but so far as they care he can do with it as he pleases, and he usually does—poor fellow!

Unfortunately, in perhaps the majority of instances, the

however, be dispensed with if one be willing to expend both thought and labor upon restorative work. Often in a humble second-hand shop—an "antique shop" usually means fancy prices!—one can obtain for a mere trifle furniture which will well repay a lad for his time spent in refinishing it.

The treatment of the walls offers a latitude quite as wide as the selection of furniture. While papers and fabrics are always in demand, many people prefer the walls of a sleeping room uncovered, in order to minimize the lodging of dust and germs in the room. Very agreeable results may be obtained through the use of many of the paints and other wall-coatings now on the market, and, if one be adept with the brush, a stenciled frieze is an attractive adjunct, especially should the motif of the frieze be repeated on the hangings and cushions. Of fabrics, burlap, grasscloth and canvas are all satisfactory in point of durability, and the same may be said of such wall-papers as oatmeal, crepe, fiber and chambray. One architect of nation-wide prominence has used ordinary manilla wrapping paper as a wall covering, and the results have been entirely successful.

The neutral color of manilla paper is, indeed, an ideal choice for a young man's room—for there, perhaps more than anywhere else, the walls should be somewhat restrained in tone, if harmony is to prevail in the room. Nor is the reason hard to discover. Inevitably pennants, posters and varied trophies are going to introduce colors which would hopelessly clash were the background not subdued. Warm gray, buff, tan, golden-brown, gray-green and dull yellow, while cheerful, do not obtrude unduly upon the eye; and they are, therefore, splendid foundation colors.



A compromise with the eaves following no special style—note the mixed furniture—save that which gives comfort and elbow-room

son's room is nothing save a repository for furniture which has long outlived its sightliness, and is, therefore, deemed unfit for any other apartment.

Some parents endeavor to condone this evident neglect by pleading their son's non-appreciation of an attractive room; other parents may plead that good furniture would receive rough usage. In reality, the average young man has secret longings for a cozy bedroom—a "den," rather—all his own; and, if his wish be gratified, the son's pride in his room will probably be a preventative against seriously damaged furniture.

Durability should, nevertheless, be an outstanding quality in any furniture selected for the young man's room; and virility of design—strong, direct lines, unmarred by dust-collecting moldings or carving—should be another characteristic to seek. Fortunately, it is now possible to secure at very low cost furniture of Craftsman type, which, embracing both the qualifications just enumerated, is eminently adapted for service. Occasionally, of course, a young man's natural ingenuity may be exploited in constructing most of the furniture required for his room, thus materially lessening the cost. For the amateur hand, the Craftsman motif is probably the most susceptible to adaptation. The purchase or creation of new furniture may,



Once a store room, this has been transformed into an attractive study by utilizing the beams and building in bookcases



The revival of the art of weaving and braiding rag rugs is a boon, for the wearing quality of the rugs is remarkable. No other rug is so easy to keep clean, and none better adapted to the consistent following of a given color-scheme.

Superabundant draperies should be conspicuously absent from the windows of a young man's room. Perhaps were the masculine owner's tastes considered, the windows would be quite guiltless of hangings. If, however, this idiosyncrasy is to be overruled and hangings provided, they should be of sill length only, so arranged that they may be readily drawn to and fro. A valance as a finishing touch is always pleasing. Scrim, in the natural linen color, is one of the best materials to choose. It is a fabric which hangs gracefully, and one which cannot be surpassed for stenciling. Provided the walls be plain, a figured chintz, cretonne, or Japanese toweling would be a good substitute for scrim; and of unfigured materials, linen taffetas, pongee, or art denim would prove no less satisfactory.

The standing woodwork plays such an important part in a room that its treatment demands careful consideration. There is a unanimity of opinion as to the desirability of ivory-enameled woodwork in the bedroom. There may, however, be a diversity of thought as to its suitability in a young man's room, owing to the somewhat dual nature of that apartment. Nevertheless, one cannot go far astray in selecting the enamel finish, as it is both easily cleaned and permanent. It has the additional merit of combining agreeably with any other finish which may be selected for the furniture. If, however, a natural wood finish be desired, it should correspond exactly with the furniture; varnish should be eschewed, and the surface well waxed. As a general rule, painted standing woodwork other than white is not attractive, but an exception to this rule is found in a Canadian home. The room is a small, well-lighted



A railroad tie mantel looks at home in this sportsman's study



Built-in desks appeal to the amateur craftsman's skill



In this combined bedroom and study, simplicity and repose are acquired by the stained studs, burlap walls and neutral tints

library. The walls are hung with a soft brown crepe paper, having a conventional frieze of brown and dull pea-green. The woodwork, to correspond with the specially designed furniture, is painted the pea-green which appears in the frieze. The effect is so unique and charming that the idea set forth might be transferred with gratifying results to a young man's room; provided, of course, other colors be excluded as far as possible from the furnishings.

In another room, although the owner's love of virile sport is strongly indicated, the fact is not unduly thrust upon chance visitors; and, without in any sense being severe, the room remains both orderly and thoroughly livable. The fireplace is interesting here, through the use of a mantel-shelf formed of ordinary railroad ties, stained blue-black to match the balance of the woodwork and furniture. Old time candleholders furnished the motif for the specially designed gas-fixtures, which add so much to the attractiveness of the room. As most of the furniture was also designed specially, complete harmony has been maintained throughout.

Good results have been achieved in a third room through a strict adherence to neutrality of coloring. The bungalow, of which this room is a part, is unique through the frank manner in which the constructive framework has been utilized as a basis for the interior decoration. Thus the studs create a paneled effect, and the ceiling is formed by the attic floor, with the joists exposed. Between the studs the unplastered walls are covered with natural burlap, the tone of which blends admirably with the gray-brown stain used upon all the woodwork. Similar stain was employed to finish the furniture designed and built for the room. The neutral color of the burlap reappears in the unbleached linen-crash curtains, counterpanes and bureau runner—these fitments being relieved from any monotony by very narrow conventional borders, embroidered in primary colors.

Prior to its redecoration, one boy's room had been allowed to

(Continued on page 166)



Can you fit the house to this setting?

## How to Plant a Paper Garden

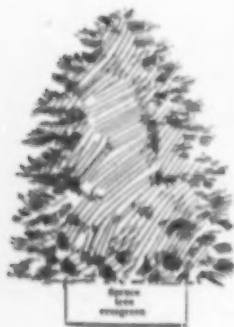
FROM CUT-OUT SHEETS, PROVIDING EVEN HOLLYHOCKS AND HENS—THE AMATEUR CAN STAGE HIS GARDEN MUCH AS A PLAYWRIGHT STAGES A PLAY

BY RUTH MACFARLAND FURNISS

“THE apple tree might look better on the other side of the house.” The landscape specialist surveyed the scene spread out before her with narrowed eyes, and finally concluded, “Yes; there will be room enough for it if the lilac bushes and the rose arbor are moved to the farther end of the garden.”

The casual way in which these radical changes were proposed sounded curiously reminiscent of the ancient Pharaohs' lofty disregard for manual labor which they themselves would not have to perform. Especially did it sound incongruous since the conversation took place in a little hidden corner of old New York where vegetation is confined either to window boxes or to crannies of the flagging where an occasional scrawny ailanthus struggles for a foothold in the grit-sodden soil. Notwithstanding the grimness of this unflowered and unflowering spot, the problem

as the landscape specialist solved it was singularly vivid to her client. For the scene was a paper scene, the garden she had planted was a paper garden; the apple tree, the lilac bushes and the rose arbor were all “cut-outs.” Even the house, the flowers and shrubs, the tennis court and the pool—everything had been reproduced on cardboard, and the artist had arranged her client's garden in much the same manner—and as successfully—as did Napoleon fight his miniature battles with phalanxes of toy soldiers.



This ingenious little model for a garden was designed by Miss Frances Duncan to supply her need for a simple, and at the same time practical, method of explaining by mail her solutions of the various garden problems submitted to her. She found that the usual flat diagrams were too technical to be readily grasped by the average layman. Even expert horticulturists, whose familiar language these diagrams are, occasionally find it perplexing to visualize plans he himself has not originated. How much more of a problem it is for the amateur to associate definite combinations of form and color with the names of flowers and shrubs with which he has only the most casual acquaintance!

But the little working model designed by Miss Duncan is not for professionals alone; it enables the amateur to try out different arrangements without any of the inconvenience and exertion of actual transplanting. The difficulty a beginner usually has in attempting to remember all four views of any plan is also obviated. An accurate impression of form alone is not easy to retain in the mind. Color is even more difficult. To recall distinctly the combination of both form and color without losing the impression of any part of the “lay-out,” is to accomplish something which even an expert finds almost impossible.

To escape this pitfall, conservative beginners in garden planning are all too apt to resort to the old and tried shrub and flower arrangements which have been used so perseveringly





that every vestige of the individuality they may once have reflected has gradually disappeared, leaving the husk as void of expression as the ashes of any other burnt out formula.

Expert advice is undoubtedly valuable at all times, and, if a large place is to be laid out harmoniously, it is frequently essential. The small piece of land is, however, a very much simpler problem, and one that could be successfully handled by any garden maker who has a normal color sense, a feeling for proportion, and an elementary knowledge of the conditions which certain plants demand.

Even the suburbanite's seventy-five foot lot can be made to express the individuality of the one who plans it, if it is not regarded simply as a work of art, but rather as a harmonious solution of a plan of utility.

Amateurs are too often discouraged by hearing landscape gardeners discourse solemnly about massing, grouping and relative distances. The main thing, after all, is to plant certain shrubs and flowers because we want them in such and such a place. If the colors do not blend, or if the place is too shady or too sunny for certain plants, the difficulty can be remedied another year. Even if the first garden should not be a complete success, the garden lover has at least known the keen satisfaction of working out his own salvation, instead of toiling over some one else's arbitrary arrangement.

Miss Duncan's garden models have been carefully planned that they might smooth the way of the prospective gardener by giving him something practical as well as tangible with which to try out as many color schemes and plant arrangements as his ingenuity can suggest. The scale is approximately half an inch to a foot, and the plants take up about the relative space which should be allowed them in the garden.

Each collection of trees, flowers and shrubs is in the form of a flat, detachable unit with a squarely cut base, which can be readily inserted between any two of the little oblong wooden blocks which form the foundation of the garden. On the upper part of the model the general form and color of the plant is reproduced as faithfully as possible. On the lower end the name and time of flowering is printed. That the colloquial name is given rather than the Latin alternative, which would convey nothing to the beginner, is characteristic of

Miss Duncan's whole attitude toward gardening. She looks upon a garden as an intimate and thoroughly delightful friend, rather than as a means by which to make a pedantic display of learning.

In addition to the models of plants, Miss Duncan has designed several charmingly realistic little cardboard houses to be used in making experimental plans. Some look so livable that one half expects to see smoke curling out of the substantial red brick chimneys, or to catch a glimpse of welcoming faces behind the square-paned windows. The very shutters swing convincingly, as if, were the night windy, they might reasonably be expected to squeak. Even the hospitably arranged settles at the front door look perfectly capable of supporting a substantial weight. The

only undetachable specimen of plant life near the house is the vine that clammers leisurely up the face of the building. All the other "growing things" can be shifted at will, for their present positions are not more permanent than the whim of the person who is planning the garden. Even the rose arbor and the fountain it overshadows may be moved with impunity.

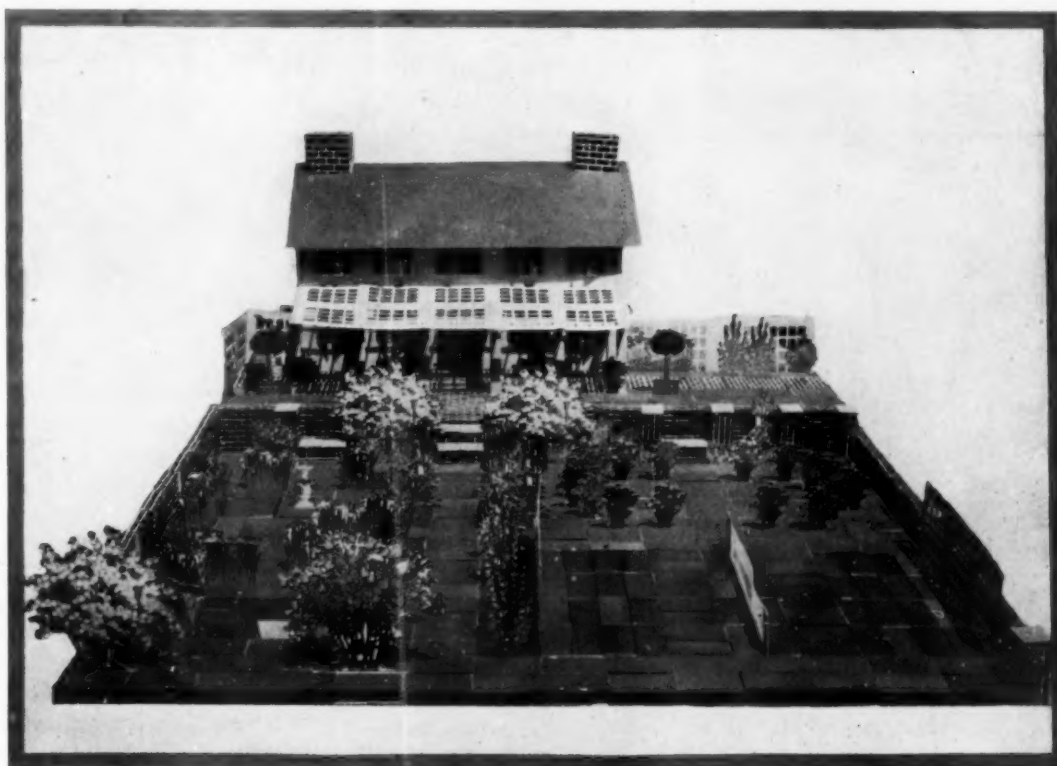
The round green tables are equally adaptable, as are the staunch little brown cardboard benches. Liberties may even be taken

with the wooden grass-colored oblongs, which are fitted together to form the floor of the garden. The undersides of these blocks have been artfully colored to simulate brickwork, the very thing to use in laying out the old-time path in the garden, or for making its red brick wall.

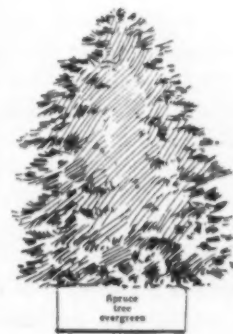
In the garden adjoining the house, clumps of daffodils have been introduced to break the solid expanse of red brick wall. Hollyhocks and iris rear their heads on the side nearest the house, and the full-grown lilac and snowball bushes make definite notes of purple and white in the main body of the garden. The rose arbor which shades the path in the middle of the plan acts as a delightfully effective link reuniting the two sides of the garden which have been separated by the walk. Past the little clumps of purple and white iris, near the lattice screen at the extreme rear of the garden, a short flight of steps leads down to a little summer house, which has also been fashioned out of cardboard.

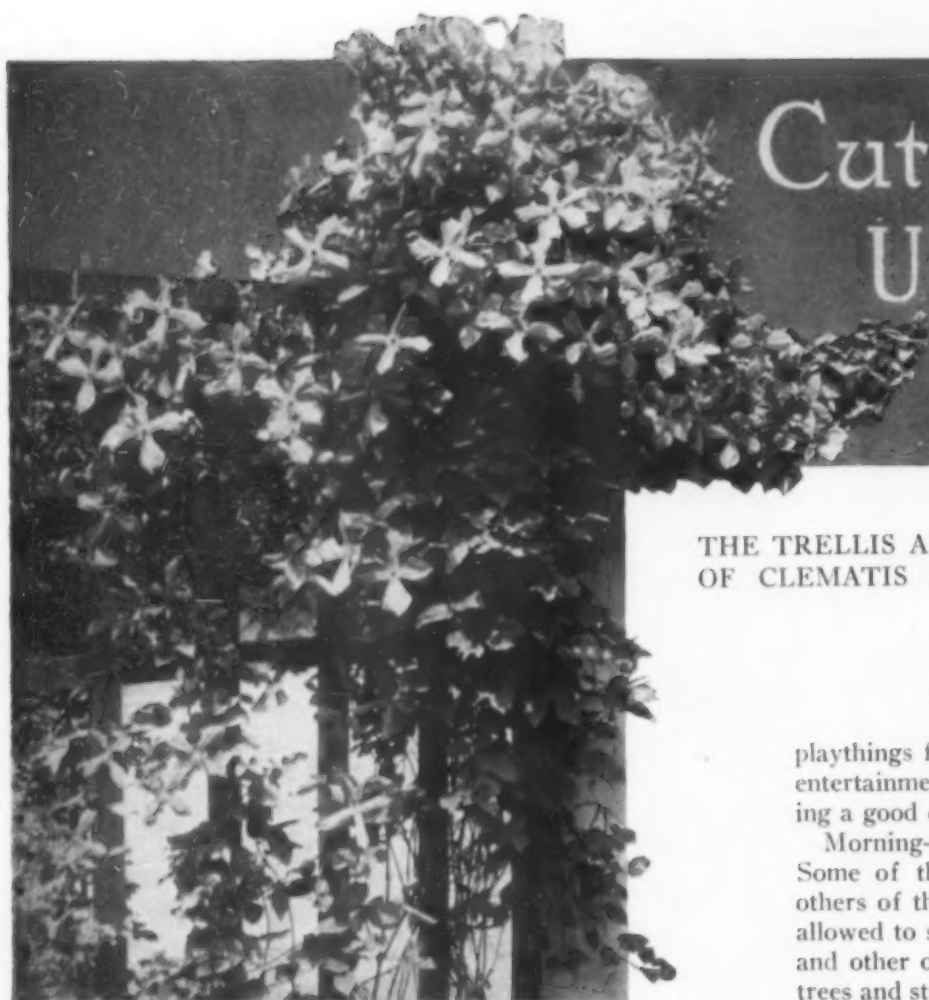
Another of the houses is simpler in style. It also has settees in front and two closely trimmed bay trees, but it has no

(Continued on page 168)



Herein a problem in arrangement simply solved—tennis court, rose garden, pool, iris beds and terrace. One almost expects smoke coming out of the chimney!





# Cutting off that Undesirable View

THE TRELLIS AND WHAT TO PUT UPON IT—THE GLORIES OF CLEMATIS AND THE IDIOSYNCRASIES OF GOURDS

BY I. M. ANGELL

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves

**F**EW are the country places that do not have some undesirable outlook which could be screened from view. Especially is this feasible when the screen can be made to be a thing of beauty and interest in itself. Our annual vines serve this purpose well, because they are easy to raise, quick of growth, inexpensive, and for the sake of variety, different sorts can be planted each season. Gourds, morning-glories, climbing nasturtiums and others are frequently seen, but more often on fences, or planted by verandahs for shade, than used on separate trellises.

In our own grounds we have found gourds attractive and satisfactory; their wonderfully rapid growth and their curious fruits make them desirable for trellis culture. Besides, they are said to attract insects troublesome to the squash tribe. The seedsmen offer dozens of varieties: bottle-shaped, gooseberry, spoon, onion, ringed, bell-shaped, apple, Angora, luffa, Hercules' club, Turk's turban, sugar-trough, pear, lemon, dipper, orange, nest-egg, serpent and umbrella. In addition are a number with names too long and complicated to mention. In one year not all of these came to perfection with us, but among those that did some deserve special remark. Our Hercules' club reached a length of three feet and made a striking appearance, with its glistening white coat among the bright green leaves. The Angora looked like a small and beautifully marked watermelon. The Turk's turban was the most peculiar one in the collection. The part corresponding to the rim of the turban was almost identical with the ordinary pumpkin, but the portion that represented the crown of the turban was divided from the rest of the gourd by a distinct line and was streaked and striped with bright shades of green, red and yellow—truly a gaudy looking turban. The sugar trough variety is supposed to attain the ten-gallon size, but ours fell short of that mark. The luffa gourd makes a really valuable brush, and many of the others can be made into articles both useful and amusing. All the kinds, when thoroughly dried, provide harmless

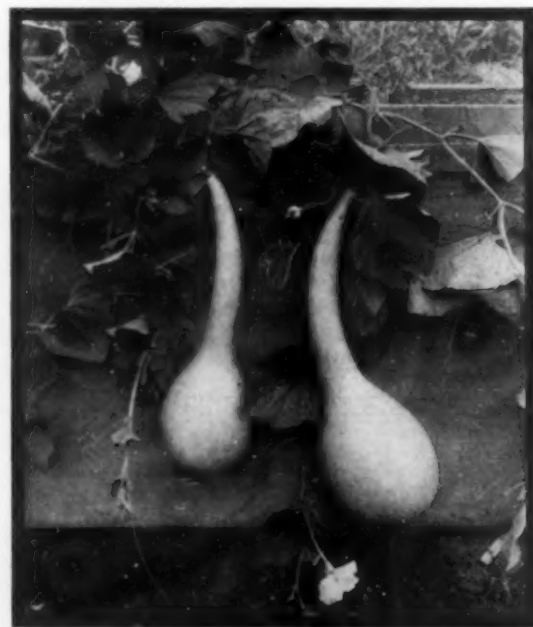
playthings for the children. Surely these facts, together with the entertainment supplied to friends and neighbors, will justify raising a good crop of gourds.

Morning-glories of all sorts are well-known screen plants. Some of the new and improved varieties are very beautiful; others of the more hardy type will become troublesome weeds if allowed to self-sow every year near the vegetable garden. These and other ornamental vines are useful for covering fences, dead trees and stumps. A peach tree that grew too near the house was used as a support for morning-glory vines. They covered it to the top, making an attractive arbor, over the side path.

Common vegetables, such as tomatoes and pole beans, make very good screens, by no means unpleasant to look at, and yielding a useful crop at the same time. For a place where the garden space is cramped this arrangement will be found very satisfactory.

One desirable screen plant, the castor bean, will stand without a trellis. As they are sometimes blown over by heavy winds, however, it is advisable to tie them to a background of wire netting. These excellent plants will satisfy the gardener who wants a screen in a hurry.

For many seasons we have made use of a variety of trellises. Some kinds are cleared of the vines and left standing all winter. Others are taken up in the fall and stored in the barn. We make one sort by setting up strong natural posts, six feet apart (Cont. on page 169)



Rapid growth and curious fruits make gourds desirable for trellis culture. They serve also as traps for the insect enemies of the squash tribe





The pond was thrown in with the house all for the sum of \$1400

IT is a wonderful thing, in this materialistic age, to see what imagination still will do—although, of course, imagination has been doing all along, and always must do first the things that in the end are manifested materially. But that's another story! It was indeed a soaring flight, however, which saw possibilities in this ugly, queer old structure, and a lively faith that dared to venture on the long, tortuous road lying between the vision and its realization. Still, it was not such a long road, nor so tortuous, after all. Which proves that timid apprehension dreads more than placid industry and expectation ever notice!

Least hospitable and promising of beginners for a dwelling-place is an ice-house—save that it carries a comforting suggestion when the thermometer is climbing and there is no relief in sight. But an ice-house is how "Over There" started, a deserted, lonely place, long since abandoned, together with its little pond, to the frogs and fishes and the spiders and the bats. And in its winter dreariness was it clothed when first the eye of its now presiding genius fell upon it—snowbound and locked in ice, half buried in protecting walls of earth raised about it in earlier days to preserve its chilly contents inviolate from summer's scorching ardor. Between it and its pond the elevators used for hoisting in the ice lifted their bare, ungracious angles; and within the walls the great space shivered in the

# Over There

THE STORY OF WHAT IT WAS AND WHAT IT IS—AN ICE-HOUSE NOW A SUMMER HOME

BY GRACE TABOR



Half the building's total space is set apart for bedrooms and service



To tie the house and pond together a rough pergola was built

wintry blast, with not so much as flimsy board to hold back the invasion. An ice-house, veritably!

Nevertheless 'twas bought—it and its acre and a half and the pond—all for the sum of \$1,400, which is not so much to pay for brick walls full two feet thick extending from four feet below ground to probably ten feet above at the eaves, and on up another twelve feet at the ends to the ridge board! No sturdier shell could possibly have been provided within which to form a dwelling-place. The proportions, too, were ideal—thirty by sixty feet, outside dimensions. In the interval till spring and actual building, the plans were developed. Where to begin, what to do, what the ultimate aim—these were the three questions that were considered carefully one by one, and answered positively, by the time outdoor weather arrived.

There had to be a floor, and its position was determined at just above the ground level, leaving a space for health's sake fully four feet below—a low cellar, but a possible one if such storage space were desired. The purpose of the floor, however, was not to make a cellar, but to help turn an ice-house into a man's house and a home.

Then windows were necessary, and doors—plenty of the former to let in air and sunlight, and enough of the latter to give ready access to outdoors from everywhere. They



From the timbers of the old ice elevators was made the bridge that spans the end of the pond and continues the walk around it

proved a task to test the patience and the temper, for through the great walls they had to be cut, inch by inch. It was like chiseling through the stone walls of a fortress, for in the days when these bricks were laid, methods of thoroughness prevailed and mortar was mixed that held like virgin stone. But this was no deterrent. Fourteen windows, long and wide and airy, pierce the walls, and three big doors.

A monstrous chimney to hold a cavernous fireplace was the third necessity, and this naturally was located squarely on the center of the lofty living-room, where its huge bulk should follow the uprising lines of the gable. It is none too large, with all its size, for the spaciousness of which it is the heart, although a man might readily lounge in an easy chair within its opening.

After these first three essentials came the floor plan, developed according to family needs. Half the building's total space was set apart for bedrooms and service, but the loft above this space will allow as much more to be finished at any time, according to fancy or necessity. The living room will always retain its height, reaching to the rafters' picturesque warm shadows; so any future changes will not in the least alter the appearance within.

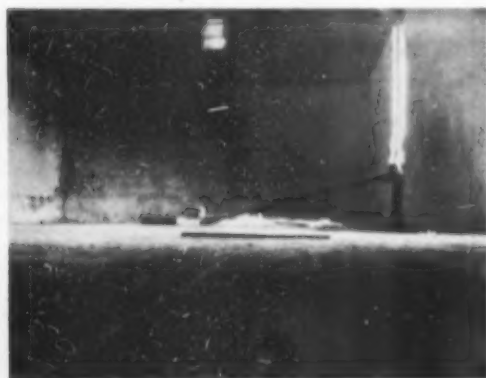
The old hemlock planks and the 3 by 4 stringpiece timbers



The heavy walls had to be pierced with long windows and doors



No place could have been more desolate than this before improvements were made



Just a shell, dark, cold and uninviting. Windows changed it

on the floor of the old ice cellar were in perfect condition, and provided material with which to make partitions. From a house-wrecking company in the metropolis came the doors, the windows and frames

somehow he can use it, and that the values are at least not inflated, however lowly the materials. Willow and rush-bottom "Old Hickory" chairs fill out where old mahogany falls short.

Out of doors the first work was grading. Clear to the eaves went the earth banks on every side save towards the pond. These had to come away before windows could be cut or anything else really was done. For air and sunlight must get to these long-buried walls to make the interior safely habitable. It was not a difficult task to dispose of the earth, however; the old building crowns a slight rise, and the fall at the rear was sufficient to receive the superfluous earth and still leave a pleasing slope away from the little porch which was added to accommodate the ice-box and a wood storage space.

Then came the pergola and its pavement, and all the treatment on that side of the dwelling which was to be its feature—its union with the pond and the development generally of its living and its picturesque possibilities. Truly Italian is the pergola, its construction of saplings from the woods being of the most naïve character, and its pavement of buff tiles, spotted here and there with a bright bit of color in high glaze, completing the illusion of a glimpse from this warm land. A bench of terra cotta beside the door adds simple hospitality to the atmosphere.

Overhead a wistaria clammers—and grapes where this is not, and an akebia; and on the house wall, clinging close and thriving in the half shade, the ampelopsis, that we have grown to call never anything but "Boston ivy," traces its dainty way. By the pavement's edge grow iris and ya-

all complete, together with the bathroom fixtures and the ice-box. These were bought first; then window spaces to fit were cut, and an ice-box space of the right size provided and the plumbing arranged to suit. Shutters were omitted because of a strong predilection for much sunlight and light. "If the sun shines too strongly," says the doctor, whimsically, "it is



Much grading was necessary—ice-houses are well banked



After the grading, vines were run up the walls. Voila!





Trellis and vines turned the desolation pictured on the opposite page into an enviable exterior. Here and there the walls are stained to picturesque agedness

rious bulb plants that are hardy; and along the path that leads from the far end of the arbor on around the little pond to the bridge, a border of happy mixture takes its way, restraining the grasses at either side—which are not shorn to lawn perfection, but grow freely as in a meadow—from marching over and blotting out the path completely.

A step down from the tiles leads on to the miniature dock, where a bench invites the loiterer. And if you loiter, the tamest goldfish that ever were seen will come nosing around to pay a visit. Beauties they are, too, large and gleaming bright in the shadows of the waters. On the doctor's invitation they come and feed literally from the hand, nuzzling his fingers and stirring the water all about to lively motion. Sometimes a fish hawk robs the waters. "But there are enough," says he, philosophically, unwilling to begrudge even a goldfish.

A veritable spring-fed little lake is this pond, clean and sweet for bathing and not harboring mosquitoes because of the swarming fishes. Around its bank wild iris and reeds and cattails, and, indeed, every swamp denizen of the locality, are dwelling. On its quiet bosom lilies and lotus lie; exotics these, but there are other less lovely water plants that are also swamp natives. At the pond's farther end a bridge spans the narrowing waters, carrying the path on around upon the other side. This bridge was built of the timbers and lumber that made the elevators in front of the ice-house when it *was* an ice-house. Thus nothing was cast out or thrown aside.

A rustic screen leads from the house towards the wood that lies beyond it and towards the rear, down the little



The fireplace in the living-room follows the lines of the gable



Stairs up to the loft have given opportunity for a decorative touch



The pergola is truly Italian; built of saplings and paved with tiles



Where grapes do not cling overhead, rambles the wistaria and akebia

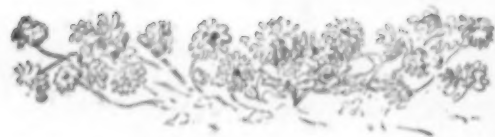
slope. Back of it grow vegetables and small fruits—not in too hard and fast an order, but happily and with the nonchalance that characterizes all the place. The screen itself is truly decorative, being of sapling construction similar to the pergola, and supporting vines that riot at their pleasure over it. And it well fulfills its purpose of joining dwelling and wood and making the harmony complete.

In spite of tinted whitewashings, the outer walls are stained and different where the earth rested against them for so many years; but this difference is not unpleasant, for it speaks of age.

Out of doors is dining and living-room—and sleeping-room, if one chooses a hammock. Seldom is a meal eaten within, indeed, save in rainy weather. A table-wagonette of odds and ends—birch saplings and left-over boards, with a child's cartwheels for its rollers—is in almost constant service, now in the pergola, again out in the garden, or even in the woods. Its lower shelf makes it a complete pantry; nothing about the place is as indispensable as this.

The cost of all that has been done—grading, masonry, cutting out walls and putting in windows, and the frames and sash and glass of windows themselves, doors, partitions and all the interior work, the water system (which taps a main some 500 feet or more away), the sewage system with filter bed of most approved construction, the tilling of the pergola, the pergola itself, the trees and plants, the dock and two boats and the bridge

(Continued on page 170)



**S**ATISFACTORY and beautiful as dahlias are, I would have none of them. I had no greenhouse; wintering them safely was too difficult; and while I had an earth cellar where the conditions for hydrangeas in tubs were perfect, I feared the ravages of mice or dampness for the tubers. But the charming cactus dahlias in the houses of my friends were irresistible, and at the local florists I selected, when in bloom, a dozen each of Countess of Lonsdale, Standard Bearer, and Lawine, the tubers of which were delivered the following spring. Planted in the cutting garden, where they could be protected from frost in the autumn, they were a constant source of delight. Before closing the place for the winter, I labeled each plant, and had the florist take them up at the proper time to winter them; but, when sent to me to plant in the spring, the labels had disappeared and Countess, Standard Bearer, and lovely white Lawine tubers were all mingled. The mixed planting was inevitable, and, as my cutting garden was for utility, not display, it made little difference if colors did run riot—my vases would still be filled with the gorgeous scarlet, old rose, and dainty white flowers. Alas! when in bloom, a single Lawine plant and two or three of the others were found in a grand medley of colors, due to the stiff, old-fashioned dahlias which had been sent in place of mine. So much for the florist's care, and again I vowed to forego the dahlia!

One day a friend left me a bunch of most exquisite dahlias. I had never seen any like them, and as they were the same shade as the silk curtains of the casement windows, I knew I must have some of the tubers. Not to have our floral specialties become common, it was an unwritten law with my gardening neighbors that we should neither beg, borrow nor steal their rarely beautiful plants. Even the names we sometimes concealed from the too curious. In this case hints were useless, and as I did not wish to resort to theft—even that had been known in our community—I plainly said to this friend, "I gave you some Spanish Iris you wanted, will you, etc.?" Then, only when I made a solemn promise never to give away a tuber, a dozen bulbs of the coveted variety were sent to me in the autumn. Again I had to face the wintering problem. I studied all my data on the subject, following the composite directions implicitly, and they were wintered in the earth cellar in a half barrel covered with wire, a guard against possible mice. In the spring one solitary tuber was found in a mass of decay. I could not make a plea to my

## The Winter Care of Dahlias By Martha Prentice Strong



ANOTHER CASE OF THE COUNTRY MOUSE AND THE TOWN MOUSE:  
TWO BATCHES OF TUBERS IN WINTER COMPETITION, THE COUNTRY  
TUBERS FINISHING AHEAD—A PRACTICAL IDEA WORTH A TRY-OUT



friend again, but my gardener told her gardener of my disappointment, and after he had planted rows upon rows of the precious tubers—he gave us the remains. How I delighted in the lovely flowers that autumn! They transfigured our living room.

Again I studied the all-important subject of wintering; to fail again was to be lost—and I did not fail. After the frost killed the tops, we left them in the ground for about ten days. On a mild day, when the sunshine and fresh breeze suggested the awakening of spring rather than the fruition of autumn, they were carefully dug up with plenty of earth around them, which

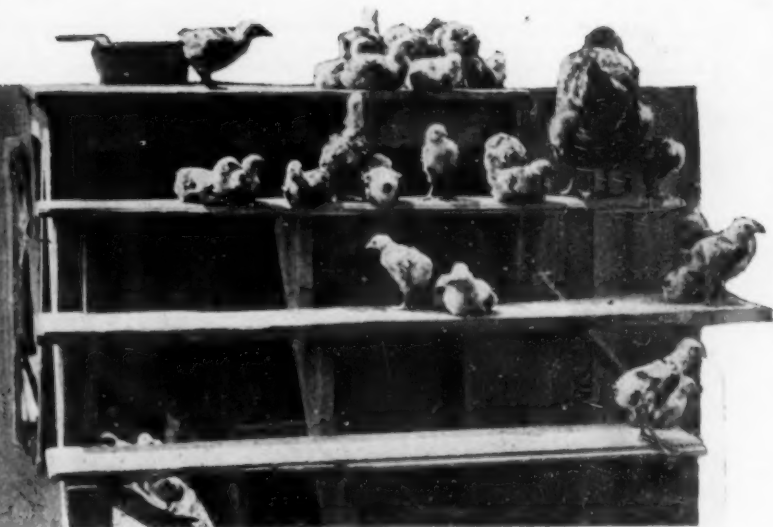
soon dried out in the sun and wind. We placed broad planks on one side of the earth cellar on which we banked up half of them with dry earth, covering them entirely, and the other half I had shipped to our town house, where I could watch them. No mice, dampness or frost in my cellar there. These were put in a box as far away from the furnace as possible, where it was cool, and covered with sand. To my delight in the spring, the aristocrats of the city were in perfect condition; several tiny shoots had already developed on each healthy clump, only a few of the smaller tubers of which had shriveled. I could hardly wait until I knew the condition of their country brethren. Great was my joy to find that these were finer than my petted city darlings, and seemed to have developed twice their size. The eyes were much stronger, there were no dry tubers, and they were absolutely free from mold, the dry earth in which they were banked having absorbed every vestige of dampness.

That none had lost vitality by shriveling was soon apparent. At the beginning of May we had chosen a spot well protected from high winds, but where abundant sunlight and air would feed color and strength to the blossoms, and prepared the soil. I have discovered that, in the last analysis, the kind of soil is not so important except in its ability to hold moisture during severe droughts. The average garden soil is sufficient—in fact, any soil that will grow corn will grow dahlias, if other conditions are favorable. Clear sand, clay or gravel—little difference is shown so long as the proper amount and kind of fertilizer is used.

By the 20th of May I also had rows upon rows of them planted, my problem had been solved, the conditions of country care had proved superior to those of the city, and I pass on the results to gladden the hearts of other amateur gardeners.



# Breaking into the Farming Business



THE SECOND CHAPTER OF A BEGINNER'S LUCK—THE BATTLE WITH BUGS AND BLIGHT—WHERE WEEDS PAID BETTER THAN POTATOES—HOW THE GADARENE SWINE CAME BACK—CONSOLATIONS OF PHILOSOPHY

OUR second year on the farm was entered upon with confident expectations of success. This was to be in reality our first year of real farming, because for the first year we had had but little choice in putting out the crops—the entire farm had been sown in wheat when we purchased it, and I did not wish to disturb any more of it than was necessary. But this year we were free to plant anything we wished.

To the amateur farmer one of the most delightful seasons of the year is the late winter or early spring when, with the assistance of various catalogs, he plans the crops proposed for the coming season. He fairly revels in estimating hypothetical profits. We were no exception. Emulating the success of a neighbor who, the previous year, had gathered twelve hundred bushels of potatoes from three acres, we decided to devote about three acres to pota-

atoes. As tomatoes are grown extensively in my neighborhood under contract for the canneries, and are said to pay very well, we decided to test the matter by setting out about two acres. Agents of the canneries offered \$8.40 per ton for select fruit, delivered at the wharf, and I entered into a contract with one of them to that effect. Ten tons per acre is considered a good yield, while six to eight tons is considered fair.

My general scheme for the farm had been to get about five acres seeded to alfalfa as soon as possible, but as alfalfa should not be planted until August or September and I did not wish the land to lay idle, I planned to put five acres in soja beans, either to plow under for green manure, to precede alfalfa, or to cut for hay. About one acre was reserved for a truck garden, in addition to that already devoted to asparagus, strawberries, etc. The two acres that had been sowed in scarlet clover the previous fall were to be plowed under, and after being spread with lime and properly cultivated, seeded with alfalfa.

Having realized very promptly after buying my farm that the land was in a sadly impoverished condition, I was very anxious to improve its fertility. The planting of scarlet clover and soja beans was in line with this idea. To plan improvements of this kind is easy, but to carry them out with limited capital is often much more difficult. All the farmers in my vicinity required for



By pecking relentlessly at the surface soil the moisture was conserved and weeds reduced to a minimum in the truck patch. The operation also served to kill the eggs of a rising bug generation



One acre, in addition to the strawberry and asparagus beds, was reserved for a truck garden; a happy investment, for it yielded a fifth of my total profit—\$9.50!



The investment in a cow proved an unqualified success. She cost only \$50 and gave us eight to twelve quarts a day



Five acres were seeded to alfalfa, preceded by soja beans. The latter scarcely matured ten beans to an acre and finally was cut for hay—loss, \$27.75

their own farms more manure than they produced, and had none for sale for love or money. It seemed impossible to beg, borrow or steal it, either, and only after widely extended inquiry was I able to obtain a few loads at \$2 per load for my asparagus and truck garden. I read with astonishment and envy the reports of gardeners putting forty or fifty tons per acre on their gardens. Even the small quantity that I was able to obtain cost quite a respectable sum of money, and the four tons of chemical fertilizers that I bought for my potatoes and tomatoes cost over \$100.

It became evident that what the place needed most was a good coat of lime, followed by basic slag or rock phosphate, and then some green crops turned under to supply humus. I found that lime would cost \$14 per ton, not delivered, and that at least one ton per acre would be needed and more would be better. Basic slag costs about the same price, and ground

rock phosphate costs about \$10 per ton without freight or delivery, but of these not nearly so much is required. By carload lots, lime is not so high as stated above.

Early in the spring seeds were started in a cold frame, and plants for the garden obtained a good start and were duly set out when the weather grew warm enough. One thousand additional crowns of asparagus were purchased and planted in trenches, and several long rows of asparagus seed were planted. Thirty peach trees of several varieties were set out in the chicken yard.

When plowing time arrived, as I did not have a team, I was obliged to hire it done. To the inexperienced person this might appear a simple proposition, but it proved difficult. Land can be plowed to advantage only when in a certain condition. When my land was ready to be plowed, that of all my neighbors was in the same state, and all teams in the vicinity were busy and unobtainable. By the time a team was available, my land was either too wet or too dry to work. Finally I did succeed in getting it plowed, harrowed and ready for planting.

So far as I was able to ascertain, the planting of my three acres of Irish Cobbler potatoes was done in full accordance with the best text-books. The seed potatoes were soaked in formaline, and the rows duly fertilized with the chemicals best recommended for potatoes. Of this crop much might be written for the enlightenment and edification of other would-be farmers, but I will make the painful tale as short as possible. Almost immediately after planting a heavy rain set in and kept going for about ten days. Only about one-half of the seed started; the remainder rotted in the ground.

Even before the sprouts came above ground, Colorado beetles were wandering all over the patch hungrily awaiting their appearance. How do you suppose they knew that potatoes were planted there? As soon as the plants appeared we sprayed with Paris green and arsenate of lead, but



the bugs seemed to be immune to such treatment—throve under it, in fact. The weeds gave the potatoes a hard race, but by dint of frequent cultivation and hoeing they were subdued to a certain extent. A second application of fertilizer was made about this time. George, my helper, used it on a rather windy day and the fertilizer was blown about somewhat. Every plant that was touched by it promptly curled up and died—and they were not few. Later, despite the formaline treatment given to the seed, the blight began to put in appearance. I hired a team, a barrel sprayer and a couple of additional men, and sprayed several times with Bordeaux Mixture, but the blight continued. As the summer drew along, the tops finally all died and I had the rows dug up. Instead of my expected twelve or fifteen hundred bushels, I obtained a meager thirty-five bushels, large and small—mostly small. Upon inquiry at the local "produce exchange" I found that they would pay me fifty-three cents a bushel for the largest of them. I declined to sell at that price, and am still holding them, waiting for a rising market. It seems doubtful if I shall be able to hold them until they realize \$5 per bushel, which will be necessary if I am to make any profit from the crop. The expenses and receipts of the crop were as follows:

## EXPENSES

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Preparation of soil.....        | \$6.50 |
| Fertilizer .....                | 59.00  |
| Seed, etc.....                  | 23.20  |
| Planting, cultivation, etc..... | 22.25  |
| Spraying .....                  | 23.00  |
| Harvesting .....                | 16.50  |

Total cost ..... \$150.45

## RECEIPTS

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| To 35 bushels of potatoes at 35 cents. | \$18.55 |
| Deficit .....                          | 131.90  |

It is somewhat saddening to contemplate the melancholy fact that, had I allowed my potato field to grow up to weeds, I would have been richer by some \$131.90, although perhaps it would be more business-like to charge that amount to "experience."

In preparing for my crop of tomatoes, I planted several rows of seed at the proper time, and in about a week made another planting, in all sufficient to supply me with plants for about five acres. There is usually a demand for plants, I was told, so that I knew that if I could not use them; I could probably sell what I did not need. These all came up promptly, but were attacked in turn by potato bugs, another species of small black bugs, and finally by a blight, against all of which I waged an unequal warfare, until at last, when it became evident that the blight was going to finish up all of both plantings, I

(Continued on page 184)



At ploughing and harrowing time no teams were to hire; when I did find one the work had to be done in patches, the soil often scarcely fit to work



My dream of a fortune in alfalfa was shattered when the figure showed a loss of \$53 on the crop. Weeds would have proven cheaper



Rain for three solid days followed on cutting the soja beans that I had been forced to call "hay." The other haying, however, was attended with better luck

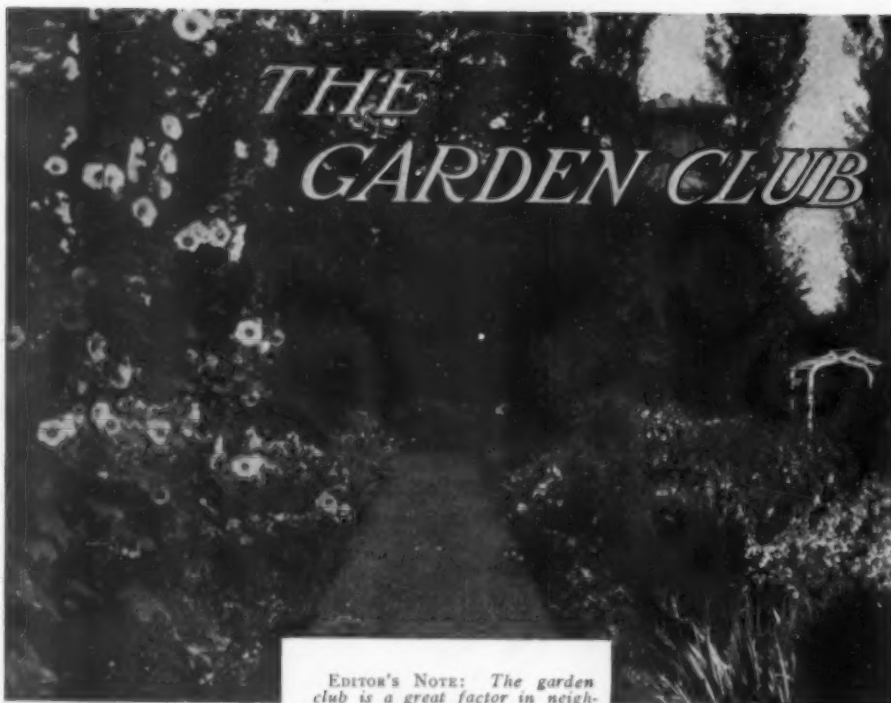
THE September meeting being Mrs. Gilfeather's, and this lady having a penchant for trees, the club was treated to "forestry instead of gardening," according to the gentle sarcasm of certain of its members who find it easier to find fault than the program committee does to find favor! As a matter of fact, it was a most interesting and scientific lecture that we had; and it was distinctly *not* forestry, although it was, of course, as decidedly not vegetable gardening. And we did not hear a thing nor learn a thing that we should not, as conscientious gardeners and true plant lovers, have heard and learned. But of course there are always some who apprehend that they are wasting time when they are given a little more solid matter than they calculated upon!

The trees at Mrs. Gilfeather's are glorious! Great beeches there are that tower so high above the dwelling that they not only do not obstruct the view, but really make it more wonderful by dividing it into pictures with their beautiful satiny trunks, much as frames are sometimes made—trptychs, I think they are called. And then there are some magnificent old white pines, and a black walnut, and some black cherries, and some birches. Really it is a fine place to go to learn about trees, for most of these are self-grown and part of the woods which were cleared away to give space for their house. And such a place is rare to-day, according to the man who lectured. He was indeed most enthusiastic—and Mrs. Gilfeather was accordingly set up!

Naturally the trees that are there furnished him with a beginning, and he talked about them rather more than about others. But he said more than I could take in about all kinds of trees, and I began to understand something of the enthusiasm of tree fiends. Also I began to see the necessity for true forestation over vast areas of the land, if we are to maintain an equilibrium in the matter of our wood needs and the supply. Moreover, how much we suffer in climate and in flood because so much of the forest has been taken away and none returned, staggers me to contemplate.

"Producer and custodian of the necessities of life and happiness," he called the forest. For the trees themselves grow the material for homes and fuel and for industries almost without number. And the forest litter stores the waters to do everything—to provide drink for us wherever we may dwell, to irrigate the land and to keep up the flow of the rivers everywhere and make them deep and navigable, and so helpful to man. So even though it is not close akin to the production of prize-winning tomatoes, this subject of trees is one that interests everyone who pretends to garden.

It interested him, he said, to see the trees that were growing there at Mrs. Gilfeather's as Nature had planted them. For here are kinds that ought to be planted together, if one is going to plant many anywhere, these being *natural* neighbors. The beeches



EDITOR'S NOTE: 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 taken from the diary of one of its members. What this club actually did should be a stimulus to all who love gardens and a guide to the ways and means of improving our towns and villages. These chapters began in the February issue, when the organization of the Club was discussed. Each instalment shows how the program of activities was followed out.

predominate, forming really the feature of the place. But there are a goodly number of the cherries, and a half-dozen or more of the pines, scattered here and there, and three birches and just one walnut—the walnut, it seems, not being a sociable tree as far as its own kind are concerned. One here and there in the forest, he told us, or just a few in a little group, was its characteristic distribution; rarely are there great stands of it.

Upon this natural association of kinds he based advice about planting, dwelling on what he called natural preference of association. That plants have such natural preference, he said, many gardeners

firmly believe, and in this assertion Miss Lucy Harwood bore him out when it came to the tea drinking after his talk. Some things will *not* get on with some other things, she says—and there is no use in trying to make them. And if Miss Lucy says it, it's so!

Trees growing as do those at Mrs. Gilfeather's—that is, under really natural conditions—seldom need any attention at all. They develop root systems that supply their needs, and they are so strong and thrifty that they resist insects and disease without any doctoring. But trees that are planted—or transplanted—to the positions which we choose for them, do require some care and must have certain of their needs anticipated, for a time at least, if they are to do really well. For one thing, they might very well have the earth above their roots cultivated the first season that they are in their new quarters, quite as earth is cultivated in a garden around flowers or vegetables. For while they are recovering from the shock of having been moved, they are mightily helped by a certain degree of coddling—which is the sum and substance of earth tillage around such a thing as a tree. Meanwhile they are making new roots to replace the ones lost in the moving, and are settling themselves into soil very different, possibly, from that in which they have always grown. Their diet is consequently somewhat changed, regardless of the pains taken in setting them out, and more likely than not, through inexperience or lack of pains in planting, many roots have been left "hung"—that is, in tiny spaces of the earth where the particles have not come quite together—in the filling-in process, and so have formed little pockets filled with air. Air at the roots in right measure is necessary to all kinds of vegetation, but air in such excess as this means is deadly.

The root area of a tree is invariably as broad as the spread of its branches, he showed us by his charts, and sometimes it is even more. And all roots of consequence—all feeders—are away out at the outer edge of this area. Whatever is done anywhere between this outer space and the bole of the tree is only half as effective as work done at this point or even further out than it. It is therefore necessary to cultivate the tips of the feeders, which

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# The Available Hardy Vines

BY THATCHING MONOTONOUS WALLS THEY BECOME DISTINCT ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES—THE FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE VARIETIES, THE SLOW-GROWING AND THE QUICK CLIMBERS

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by N. R. Graves and Mary H. Northend

**F**EW other features to which the gardener may turn his attention can so intimately become part of the house itself and so radically alter its appearance as will hardy vines. Fortunately, this list of good, hardy vines now available is a lengthy one, and includes sorts adapted to every purpose. One seldom sees the newer varieties, however, as hardy plants of this type, although of sterling worth, require several years to become well established, and consequently never take the popular fancy as quickly as do the more conspicuous and cheaper annuals and quick-growing perennials!

It is not putting the case too strongly to say that there is scarcely a single suburban or country house that does not require the addition of climbing vines at one point or another. Merely as an architectural feature—to soften sharp angles or corners, to break up the monotony of blank surfaces, or to lend grace and airiness to the too straight line of veranda, balcony, or window—they are unsurpassed. Of no less importance is their value for screening—for coolness and for privacy. Suitable vines, properly trained, will keep out the blaze of midsummer suns and the curious eyes of passers-by without shutting out light and air, as does a screen. In this connection the prospective planter must keep in mind that some vines naturally supply a thick, dense shade, and others, with more scanty or differently formed foliage, while answering as a screen, are more open and airy. The Dutchman's Pipe vine (*Aristolochia Siphon*) is an example of the former, and the akebia vine—one of the more recent introductions from Japan, and one of our most graceful climbing vines—an example of the latter. Some of the clinging, thatch-foliage vines, such as the ivies, are of practical as well as decorative value. They shed water like a duck's back, and not only

cover, but protect against the wet, walls and roofs over which they run.

There is no more effective argument for the hardy vines than their intrinsic beauty, and this is true of the foliage as well as of the flowering sorts. Who can forget having stood beneath the purple pendants of a wistaria, with the gentle night breeze swaying the giant tassels to and fro in the moonlight, or stopped in the midst of an autumn walk to admire the clouds of whiteness spread over the hedgerow of wild shrubs and bushes by the clematis! And as for gorgeous flowers—the blossoms themselves, rather than the effectiveness of the whole plant—one would have to look far to find anything more beautiful than the combinations of form and color shown in the new large-flowering hybrid clematis, of which

Jackmani, a very large deep purple, is perhaps the most widely known.

As no hardy vine, or type of hardy vine, can be considered the "best" for all purposes, the several types of groups should be clearly distinguished before one makes his selections. Getting complete satisfaction from hardy vines—as, indeed, from most of the other things which one plants—will depend very largely upon selecting a type or variety adapted to the special purpose in

mind. Soil conditions and light and shade must be remembered.

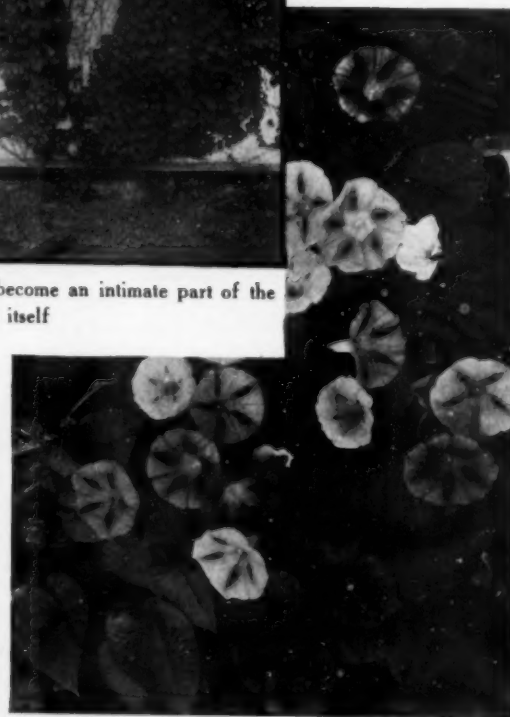
The first classification which naturally occurs is into the flowering and the non-flowering of foliage sorts. In the case of vines this is not a very satisfactory division, however. While some, like the large-flowering clematis, are valuable almost entirely on account of their flowers, others, like the ivies, for their foliage, the majority of vines are desirable alike for both foliage and flowers, or, in a number of cases, the colored fruits which follow



Here the gardener's work has become an intimate part of the house itself



Japanese Hop will thrive in ordinary soil and may be increased by spring division



Kept within bounds, the Morning Glory proves an excellent quick climber for the last minute

them. There is a wide choice open for the prospective grower.

A classification of vines which will be helpful in enabling one to make intelligent selection, is to consider them in groups, according to their habit of growth: climbing or self-clinging, like the ivies; twining, like the Madeira vine and the cinnamon vine; and trailing or scrambling, like the well-known native bitter-sweet and the briar roses.

In selecting vines for permanent use, a number of things must be kept in mind: habit of growth; density of the foliage; comparative amount of shade during the winter months; whether or not it has flowers as well as decorative foliage; and, especially for the northern States, the degree of severe weather it will stand without being winter-killed. Even where the roots may be saved by protection, it is very annoying to have the tops occasionally killed down to the ground, and to have to wait a season or two for a satisfactory regrowth.

Probably the most valuable group of the hardy vines is the ivies, the best known of which, and on the whole our most valuable hardy climber, is the Japan or Boston ivy, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. This climbs and clings by itself successfully to walls of all sorts—brick, stone or wood. Every square inch of space is covered and the leaves lap over one another in such a way as to make an effective thatch. It will not cover a large amount of space the first year or two, as will a number of the other vines, but when once well started, grows very rapidly. During summer the leaves are a beautiful green, and change in autumn to shades of crimson and scarlet. Fortunately, the Japan ivy is very hardy, withstanding successfully the severe winters of the northern States, whence its popular title of Boston ivy.

Similar to the Japan ivy is *Ampelopsis Lowii*, but the leaves are more deeply lobed and smaller, and the effect of the whole vine is exceptionally graceful. It is as hardy and as good a climber as the Japan ivy.

Next to the Boston or Japan ivy, the most popular hardy climber is probably the Virginia Creeper or American ivy, *Ampelopsis Quincifolia*. This is extremely hardy and very rapid growing, almost as much as some of the fast growing annual vines. The leaves are quite large—some six inches across—and this makes it a little less desirable to the taste of some people. Where a smaller leaved vine is desired, *Ampelopsis Engelmanni* may be used. This is a Virginia Creeper also, but with foliage much finer and more dense, and it is also a better climber than the *Quincifolia*, the climbing propensities of the type seeming to vary in different specimens. The foliage of both sorts, like that of the Japan ivy, turns to the most attractive shades of crimson and scarlet with the approach of cold weather.

*Ampelopsis Tricolor*, *Vitis herterophylla variegata*, is another

good ivy entirely distinct from any of the above. The foliage is more scanty, and deeply lobed; dark green variegated with pink and white; and equally conspicuous with the foliage are the berry clusters of a shining metallic blue. It is not adapted to wall climbing, but is very desirable for training over low walls or trellises.

One of the best of the newer hardy vines is *Vitis Henryana*. It is a recent introduction from China, with leaves of deep green, similar in shape to those of the Virginia Creeper, but having ribs of silver white, making an effective contrast, especially as the leaves turn in the fall to shades of dark red. *Vitis Humulifolia* is extremely hardy, with foliage that will withstand the most adverse conditions. It is especially useful for planting in exposed places or where the climate is severe.

Of the several types of hardy flowering vines, the various members of the clematis family are easily first in importance. There are but two distinct types: the climbing, small-flowered sorts, and the garden or large-flowered clematis. Of the former our native variety, or American white clematis, *C. Virginiana*, is familiar to most people who have ever spent an autumn in the country. It bears a great profusion of small white flowers in August, followed by the feathery seed-pods, which give almost the effect of a floating white mist in the bushes along roadsides. The Japanese clematis or Virgin's Bower, *C. paniculata*, is an ideal flowering hardy vine. It is very hardy and succeeds under almost all conditions, climbing up any suitable support placed within its reach, or spreading over walls or fences. The foliage itself is extremely pretty, and the star-shaped white flowers, of a peculiar

charming fragrance, borne in abundance in early autumn, are exquisitely beautiful both in their massed effect and individually. The seed-pods keep up their attractiveness until late in the fall.

Another variety of clematis, not so well known, but of great value because it begins to flower very early in the spring—about the first of May—is *Montana Grandiflora*. It has, in addition to its beauty and earliness, proved hardy where practically every other clematis has failed. There is also a reddish variety of this kind which is very pretty, but unfortunately it is not so hardy, requiring protection in the north.

The large-flowering sorts, such as Jackmani, which has deep purple flowers and is probably the best known of the several wonderfully beautiful varieties of this type, will not thrive under adverse conditions. Care should be taken, in setting them out, to get the crowns at least three inches below the surface. They require a rich, perfectly drained soil, and do best where they can have partial shade at least during the middle of the day.

The various honeysuckles constitute another important group

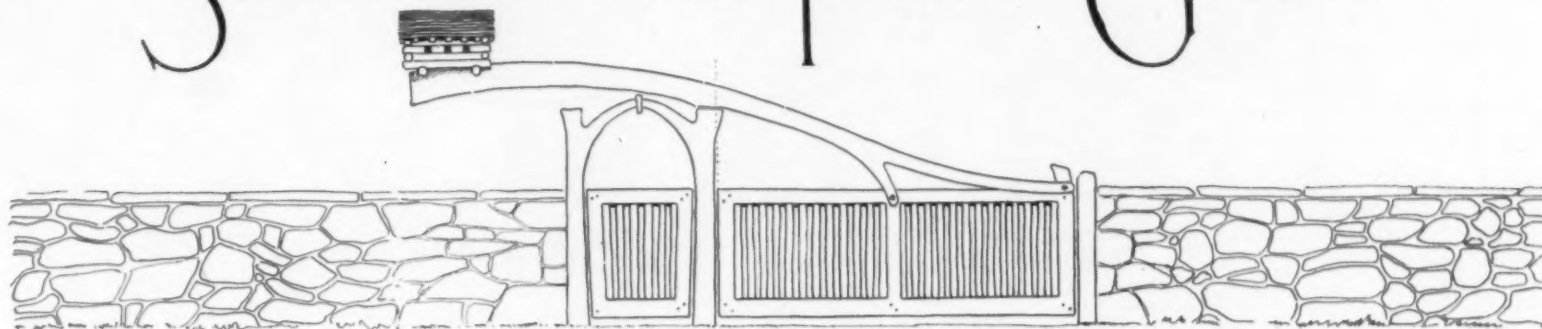
(Continued on page 172)



Wisteria is the queen of the climbing vines. For proper growth and display it must be well supported



# SWINGING THE FARM GATE



USUALLY IT DOES NOT SWING AT ALL: THE PRINCIPLE OF BALANCE HAS BEEN LITTLE UNDERSTOOD—POSTS AND THEIR PLANTING—VARIATIONS FOR DECORATIVE EFFECTS

BY CHARLES EDWARD HOOPER

THERE is probably nothing with any sort of relation to domestic architecture which demonstrates more clearly the vast difference between theory and practice than the common contrivances of man designed to close openings intended as thoroughfares. The door, for example—there is nothing about it, in its common form, to suggest that it is supported entirely on one side. Unlike other architectural units, it is lacking in natural balance and is hence a thing of unrest and unconstructive principles. It is held in place by metal contrivances which depend on their assumed superior strength to offset the never-resting strain exerted upon them. The theory in the case is well enough, but there is generally some flaw in the practice. It is said that the arch never sleeps, but with the adhesion of mortar it becomes as a thing dead, compared with the door. Like the door, the average gate is open to the same questions of architectural balance, but unlike the door there seems to be a chance to correct its deficiencies in this direction.

Our present problem deals with the farm gate, which is far easier of solution than the more architectural form, as the latter is easier than the problem of the door. The farm gate, however, being of considerable span and weight, is apt to attract one's attention more forcibly than the petty annoyances of the door.

The common form of farm gate is that which one finds on old English plans and which has been put up with for so long that its reconstruction has hardly been considered. In this form the gate itself is well constructed enough, but it depends for its equilibrium on the stability of the post to which it is hung. Now ordinarily this post is none too heavy and none too well set, and

that the considerable leverage of the gate disturbs this equilibrium is hardly to be wondered at. Even with a stone post there is great danger, such as the uncertain conditions of the top-soil while in the grip of frost and thaw, for any weakness is readily seized upon by the gate, and there is an unrestful dead weight, ever tugging to get free.

Some effort has been made from time to time to secure the top of the post by wire cable against the strain of the closed gate, and of shoring up of that side on which the strain comes when the gate is wide open, but these methods, while well enough in principle, are not as permanent as could be wished owing to the already mentioned soil conditions, which are very apt to be affected differently by the different strains exerted. We do not wish to say that this form of gate cannot be made fairly stable, but we do assert that any such processes as may successfully effected differently by the different strains exerted. We do not the method we are herein to suggest.

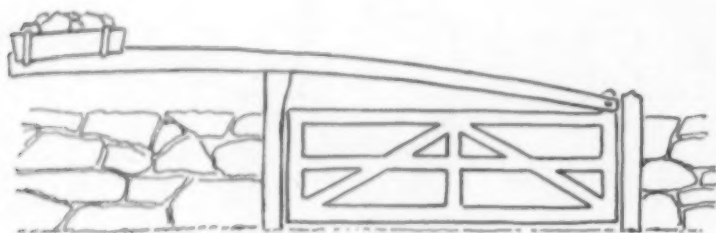
In certain parts of Maine particularly, and scattered otherwise through New England, there is a type of simple farm gate built on the principle of balance. Whether it originated in this country or abroad is difficult to say, nor is the fact important. There is a suggestion of local conditions about it, inasmuch as balance is affected by stones. In its common form a considerable spar is balanced on top of the supporting post, turning on a pin; the gate is hung from this on one side and is balanced by a load of field stone in a sort of trough on top of the butt of the spar, which is opposite. There is, of course, no side strain to the post and little chance of its shifting, if properly set.



This is what generally happens—the post is none too heavy nor too well planted—and the gate sags



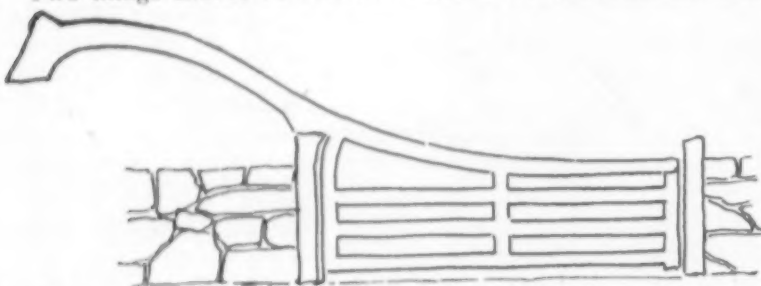
The post difficulty in this instance has been obviated, the strain resting solely on the hinges and diagonal bars



A rude gate, the product of New England environment, with the balance effected by stones at the end of the spar

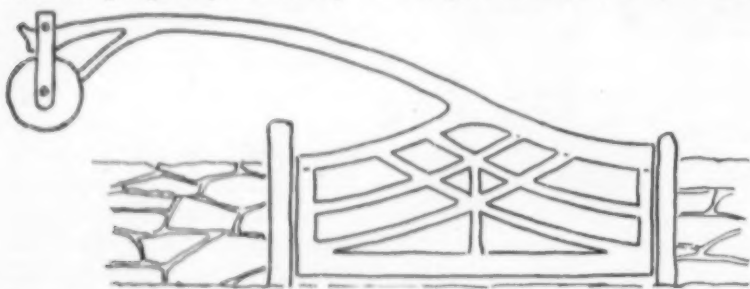
This simple principle of balance seems to solve the problem of a non-shifting farm gate. Even the old form first mentioned can be altered to embrace the principle. It can, too, be elaborated into a variety of designs; the more especially if a foot gate be incorporated on the side of the big gate next to the supporting post, thus necessitating the elevation of the balance spar.

Two things should be borne in mind in its construction: that



The long spar works on the stone principle—balanced on the post and turning on a pin

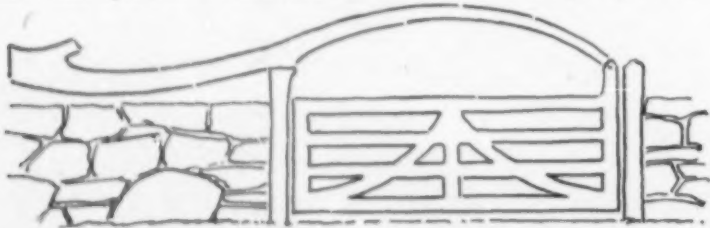
the gudgeon or hinge pins of the gate proper should be in line with the pin on which the spar swings, and that the counterbalance should just fall short of a true balance. This last insures the repose of the gate and does not allow tilting. If there are two hinges on the gate, the upper should be bolted to the latter as near the gudgeon pin and edge of the gate as is practical, for the



Where the spar picks up the gate from the middle, a greater weight is necessary: here a mill stone

leverage on this member is considerable, if the gate be slammed. It might be well also that the top rail of the gate be from two to three inches thick (or reinforced at the back) to resist the strain exerted by the counter-balance when its sidewise course is suddenly checked.

In the gate herein pictured, the author was limited by two conditions. First, it was necessary that the foot-gate be located under the spar, and second, that the size and shape spar which



The counterbalance should fall just short of a true balance, ensuring repose and preventing tilting

approximated the desired shape and size was more easily obtainable than the absolute form first intended. Crooked timber is generally difficult to get in just the size and shape one wishes. It is therefore best to select a spar that has possibilities of adaptation and then work it into the general design; the problem involved is sure to be interesting.

Oak or locust will make the best spar; second best, chestnut. In the case in hand, maple was used as being handy. Being well filled with several applications of creosote stain, its chief objection should be obviated. The main post was of seasoned locust; inverted to gain the necessary overhang for the pin at the top. This was well coated with pine tar at the bottom, to a point just above the soil and was set five feet deep on a footing of concrete and encased in a shell of concrete about fourteen inches thick. This shell stopped just short of the grade and was pitched and smoothed and coated with tar before grading.

The lesser posts were of chestnut, set down three feet and cased in like manner. The gates were of doubled up seven-eighths spruce fencing, and the hinges of old-fashioned strap type hung on gudgeons and secured, in the case of the big gate, with bolts, and in the small one with old wrought nails. Before the great spar was in place, the gate sagged three-quarters of an inch only at the extreme of its swing; with the balance the sag is about three-sixteenths—just enough to rub on the rest when being closed.

The fencing inclosing the side of the recess is but temporary. It is intended to round the stone wall in to meet the flanking posts, in a later improvement. The gateway itself is not really a farm gate, being the barrier to an approach through fields to a small country house, in which the dominant note is restful simplicity.

No matter how long or how peculiarly constructed the fence or wall, the gate is always the most interesting feature, and its treatment from an artistic standpoint as well as the utilitarian should be seriously considered by the man who sets about to develop his country place. As shown above, the treatment of the farm gate can be of wide latitude; its possibilities almost without limit. One may evolve new ideas through a process of well-judged combinations, but whatever the result, it should be limited by the principles of good construction. Under all circumstances it should belong to the place in which it is used, suggesting in either line or detail the family resemblance to the all-important flanking barrier.

Unfortunately, many old examples of gates that are artistically perfect are practically nil in utilitarian value. It is not pleasant to contemplate a delightful old design in which it has been necessary to use methods foreign to the original conventions in order that the ever-to-be-considered question of gravity may be overcome. The cannon ball and chain, the modern devices of levers, are all crudely out of place on a gate of the type shown here. It were best first to comply with the laws governing gravity and the strains of gates, and to embody these in with the plan for its artistic lines.

And herein are the general principles to be remembered: that a gate is in repose both when it is shut and when it is open, and in both positions it should have something to rest upon. When closed, the post on which it is hung, being secured to the barrier of which it is a part, should be capable of resisting the strain. One can readily see that the weak point is when the gate is off its two supports. Very naturally, the wider the gate the greater the strain, and this at once returns us to the type shown above where the spar, pivoted on top of a good stout post, solves the problem of leverage by taking most of the strain upon itself. A good strong post, set true and strengthened so as to resist the shiftings caused by frost and thaw, a beam of sufficient strength and weight—these are enough to dispose of all gate worries if the principles noted above have been observed.





A preserving kitchen

Designed and executed by Hoggson Brothers

## Three Kitchens of Effectiveness and Efficiency

A PRESERVING FOIBLE THAT BECAME A DOMESTIC AND ARTISTIC TRIUMPH—THE GRAY KITCHEN OF FEW STEPS AND THAT IN WHICH ELECTRICITY DOES EVERYTHING

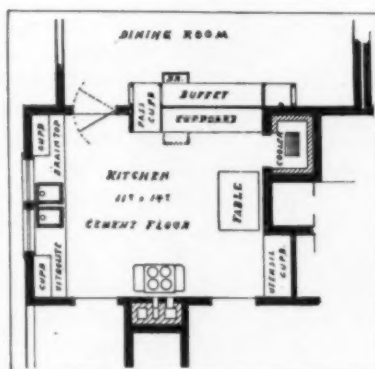
A HOUSE that is a home belongs particularly to its mistress and should fit her like her tailor-made, which, if she had a hump on her back, would either snugly fit it or artfully conceal it to conform to the lady's sense of pride.

The home, when built to fit, duly furnished to her taste and imbued with her spirit, typifies the mistress. If she has had little foibles that have grown into obsessions, let them be needed in the planning of the house lest they, like Banquo's ghost, rise again and yet again, to confront their slayer.

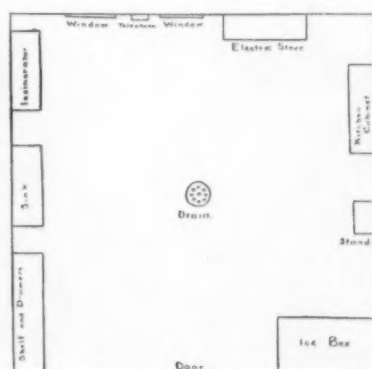
A foible that grew into an artistic and domestic triumph is the kitchen of one woman—you simply *have* to speak of a kitchen as belonging to "one woman"—at Redding, Connecticut. What at first glance would seem a step back into

the past, a retreat to those days when the kitchen was the eating, sleeping-, living- and dying-room of the family, and hence had to be of generous proportions, is, in reality, the very latest of late kitchens, one where work and play can mingle, where all known laws of modern efficiency would seem to be set at naught without once losing that efficiency.

The idea in building this kitchen was to keep it mainly for preserving and those times when a woman wants to "fool around" with dishes that she'll not trust even to the best cook in the world. After it was built and furnished it proved to be a favorite of both mistress and master, the former using it, as she had intended, at preserving time; the latter in bird season, when with his own hand he cooks the day's bag.



The position of the sinks and drain board saves steps



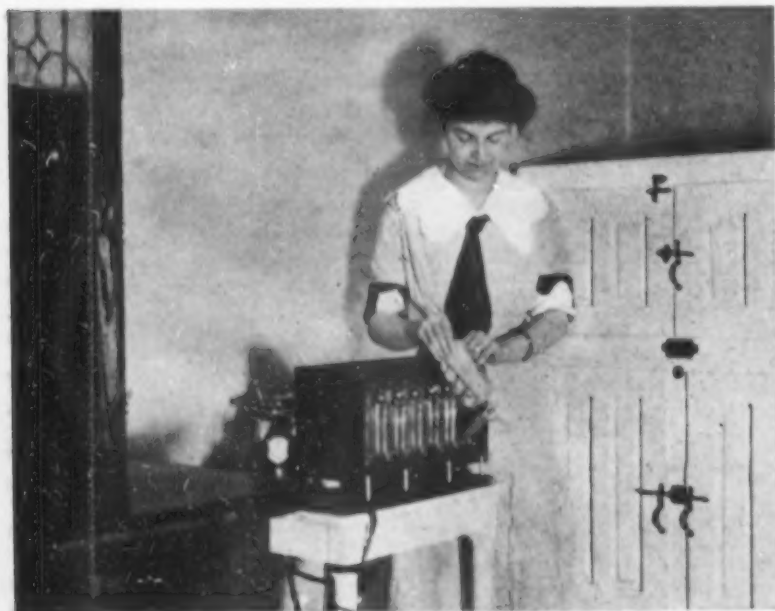
Starting at the ice box, the cook here simply rounds the walls



An electric range for all kinds of cooking has but one drawback—you forget to turn off the current

Sunlight was the first requisite—lots of it. And sunlight was given the chance: diamond-paned casement windows line three sides and the ell in which the room is located stands sufficiently off from the house to allow plenty of air and light. A mixture of pioneer ruggedness and civilized improvement characterizes the furnishing. There is at one end a rough stone hearth, double-hooded by the combination of a little antique cap and the longer, room-width hood that serves also as covering for the divan to one side and the melodium to the other. Yes, madam, a real divan, pillow crowded—the very last device to conduce work—and a melodium, a real melodium that plays real tunes. Incongruous? No, it is in perfect keeping with the spirit of this kitchen. Here, mind you, work is play!

A shelf table ranges down two sides of the wall; let in one of them, convenient sinks with modern open plumbing. At the end of these tables, row above row of un-modern jars, ancient crocks filled with sugar and spice and everything nice out of which, if we believe the rhyme, little girls as well as preserves are made. In the middle of the room, supported by heavy un-



The toaster has a table to itself. Its output is six large slices at a time—and no burnt fingers

stripped timbers, is a long, oil-burning stove. A slab of soapstone tops it. The floor is covered with red Italian tiles wide-coursed. Valanced curtains of a gaudy tint give finish to the windows, and the ancient atmosphere is further accented by the hams and *lanthornes* and sides of bacon and picturesque schucked ears of corn dangling from the open rafters—a characteristically feminine contrast to the rows of burnished pots and pans, many of them of up-to-date make, that hang, like the sword of Damocles, over the soapstone top of the blue-flame oil stove.

If ever femininity were set down in concrete terms in one room, here it is—old-fashioned femininity, the domesticated, generous, laughter-loving femininity that can play the melodium while the blackberries are stewing, can loll on the coach with a novel as the currant jelly drips. But in addition, the various furnishings of this kitchen represent the principle of selection reduced to the *nth* power. Half a dozen countries and centuries have been drawn on for the furnishings, and with masterly appreciation for both effect and efficiency have the objects been arranged.



Concentrated efficiency—twin cobaltum sinks, sanitary vitrolite drainboard and work table, with flower bin and drawers below

### A Gray Kitchen

In the planning of my home I began with the kitchen, the most important room of all to that much-pitied woman who, in common parlance, "does her own work," and also to that fastidious woman who has hobbies in regard to its ordering and sighs despairingly over the indifferent handling of a succession of careless maids. My whole house was planned with the fact in view that all the drudgery of the kitchen—and this sounded like the crack of doom or a life sentence when I foreswore my anticipated career for the marriage yoke—would be mine except on those weekly advents of the cleaning women, the very transient nature of whom would render them migratory and very undependable servants at best.

I determined that my kitchen should be just as easy to care for, since I must do my own work, as my present enlightenment could make it, and I think that another time all the tentative ventures made this time would be augmented by a number of radical departures from the old order of kitchens.

Not long ago a prominent architect introduced in an otherwise self-confident article in an architectural magazine, a cry for

(Continued on page 173)





## Quality Crops

CELERY CULTURE USUALLY CONSIDERED MYSTERIOUS BECAUSE ITS BLANCHING IS UNIQUE—A WORD ON ASPARAGUS AND ITS FALL CARE

BY D. R. EDSON



**T**WO garden crops that are absolutely different, and yet have several points in common are celery and asparagus: the latter one of most delicious the early spring garden has to offer, the former bringing the

crisp, nutty, ripe flavor of late autumn to the table during the fall and winter months when fresh green things are scarce. They are alike in that, while universally appreciated, there is a widespread idea that it is very difficult to grow them, that there are some professional secrets about their culture which the amateur gardener cannot successfully acquire. They are alike further in that, while both are started or planted in the spring, the most important part of their culture comes in the late summer months.

The part of celery culture usually considered most mysterious, simply because it is a special garden operation which does not have to be practiced with other vegetables, is the "blanching," including storage for winter use. And as the quality of the celery will depend almost altogether upon the method and thoroughness of the blanching process, it is not surprising that the many failures due to ignorance at this point of the game have given celery the reputation of being a very difficult crop to grow.

More than almost any other garden crop celery requires a very rich soil and an abundance of water. As the plants are not set out until very late—last part of June to last part of July—the celery plants may be set where peas, lettuce, radishes and other early things have been growing. Before the soil is dug up for the celery a heavy dressing of some fine, rich compost, such as the manure from a hot-bed, which may be cleared out now, or anything similar, provided it is fine and well decomposed. If no compost is available, a good dressing of high-grade fertilizer, or of bone dust, should be raked into the soil. And besides this fertilizing, something used in the row in which the plants are to be set, such as well pulverized hen manure, bone flour, or bone-flour and cotton-seed mixed, will give the plants that quick, strong start so necessary to all transplanted things, and especially those set out late.

In addition to having the soil rich, you should take every possible pains to get plants which are not only strong and stocky, but of good *pedigree*—that is, grown from the finest strain of seed. Some celery plants which look promising will produce celery with "hollow hearts"; if you grow your own plants, use only the best grade of imported French seed. The majority of home gardeners, however, buy their celery plants. Get yours from some plantsman upon whose honesty

you can rely, or, if possible, from some neighboring market gardener who grows plants for his own use and who knows, probably from bitter experience, the result of using celery plants grown from inferior

seed. Try to secure what are known as "re-rooted" plants from the late crop, the seed for which is usually sown outdoors about April 1, and not transplanted to flats, as are the plants for early celery for fall use. The "re-rooting" consists in cutting the main root a little below the surface, resulting in the formation of a growth of fine fibrous roots that make the plants much more sure to live when they are set out in the garden.

Your success with celery will depend to a large extent, too, upon the selection of suitable varieties. For the plants which you will require for fall use—through September and October—the early, dwarf-growing "self-blanching" type should be used. Of these the Perfected White Plume is the earliest and the nearest to being actually "self-blanching." That term, however, should not be taken in a too literal sense, as even this sort should be earthed up to blanch thoroughly before being used. Golden Self-blanching is more used than any other celery, and deservedly so. It is not quite so early as White Plume, but is of even better flavor and better suited for storing for later use. The stalks are very "chunky," thick, broad and solid, and the whole habit of

growth of the plant is very compact, so that it is much easier to blanch than the taller growing sorts. Of the several good late or winter varieties, I prefer Winter Queen. It is semi-dwarf in habit of growth, and therefore easier to blanch than the taller growing sorts, such as the old favorite Giant White Solid; it keeps perfectly, and with proper storage may be had through the winter and well into spring. Giant Pascal is a compact, stocky growing, large, late celery of fine quality, exceptionally brittle. The new Silver Self-blanching is similar in size and growth to Golden Self-blanching, but silvery white in color, like White Plume.

As I have already suggested, the distance at which the plants should be set will depend upon the way in which one intends to blanch them, although the variety also makes some difference: more space between the rows being necessary for the taller growing sorts, as more earth is required to blanch them. In the small garden, where space is limited, and only a hundred or two plants are grown, ordinary short drain-tile, placed over the plants when they are ready to begin

(Continued on page 177)



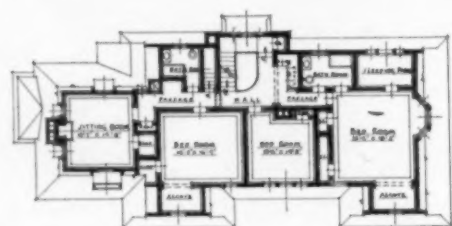
While entailing more labor than the board-and-bank method of blanching, drain tile is advisable where space is limited



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

A half-stucco, half-clapboard house of moderate cost. The screened piazza, opening directly from the living-room, is an attractive feature

THE HOME OF  
LEE WILSON DODD,  
NEW HAVEN,  
CONNECTICUT  
*Aymar Embury, II,*  
*architect*



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

The unusual plan of the first floor isolates the living-room from the body of the house. A study adjoins the dining-room



Heavy oak furniture and wall paper of a bold design have been utilized to advantage in the dining-room

There is a pleasing variety in the arrangement of the bedrooms. Note the sleeping porch and the upstairs sitting-room





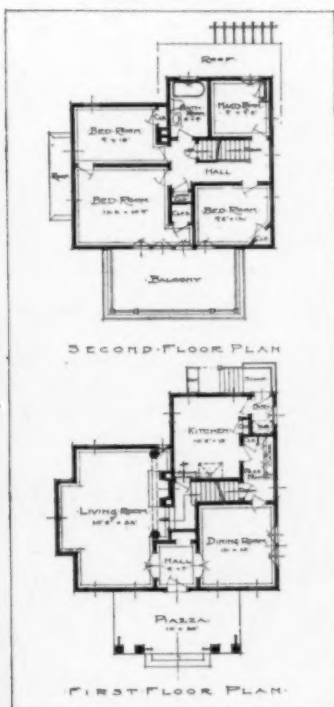


Another home of moderate cost, simple and dignified. The monotony of its lines is relieved by the trellised porch and the interesting treatment of the four casement windows

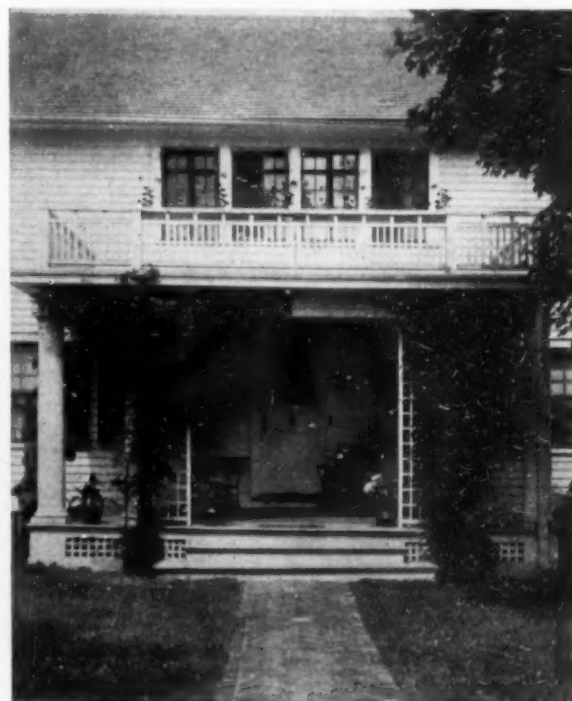
THE RESIDENCE OF STANTON P. LEE, ARCHITECT, AT TROY, NEW YORK



A view across the hallway to the dining-room, showing the use of double full light doors



Slight variations on the square house. Note the size of the service department



Hinged windows give access to the balcony from both of the front bedrooms



### Refrigeration Without Ice

IN southern California, where ice is more or less of a luxury, a scheme for cooling eatables has been devised which depends for its action on nothing more than a cool draught passing constantly over and around the various articles upon the shelves.

Practically speaking, it is a wooden shaft or chimney or closet—if you will—extending from floor to ceiling, one or two sides of which are formed by the wall against which it is built, or those of the corner, whichever it may be. Build it in a corner if possible, as that is the most economical way, two sides being already provided for; also on a side of the house subject to the most shade and the prevailing winds.

First, cut two little windows in the outside wall 6 by 10 inches, one near the extreme top of wall and the other a few inches from the floor. Build a wooden tube to fit these openings snugly, the length of these tubes depending on the thickness of the wall. Fit the outside of tubes with glass which can be removed in summer, or at least in hot weather, and cover the inside ends with mosquito netting. These completed, build the closet around them of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch matched pine, making all joints as tight as possible. As stated before, the closet extends the whole height of the room. Leave one side open to which will fit swinging doors.

Next, build four shelves the size of the interior of the closet, of 2-inch stock and cover with heavy galvanized sand-screening. Then, on opposite sides of the interior of closet, secure cleats capable of supporting these shelves, their height from the floor being somewhat as follows: 24, 42, 54 and 66 inches. At 36 inches above the floor place another set of cleats. The 6-inch space between these and the ones at 42 inches allows for an egg drawer. This is built a scant 6 inches deep, the bottom covered with screening like the shelves, and the interior of the drawer divided into egg compartments by means of slats. This drawer separates the cooler into an upper and lower compartment. The opening to the lower is about 18 inches high and that

to the upper, 30. Fit doors to the openings and either set with glass or build them solid. With the doors tightly closed and the little windows opened a constant stream of cool air is drawn up through the closet, keeping the contents at a remarkably low temperature.



The figured silk shade affords a soft light and is decorative besides

### Light-Absorbing Wall Paper

It is a well-known fact among decorators that the coloring of a room makes a great difference with the light of that room. It is therefore wise to know something about the effect of various colors upon light, when selecting wall paper or furnishings. The wall paper hangings and furniture often absorb the light as blotting paper soaks up ink, and a large percentage of the light of the room, either the free sunlight of nature or the expensive light from the electric light service, is lost. Bright or light tints materially increase the light of the room, as is patent to everyone. The following table will per-

haps interest those who are about to decorate, and will influence a little the selection of the color of the furnishings:

| Color of Wall—                   | Light Reflected |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| White paper .....                | 70 per cent     |
| Chrome yellow .....              | 62 " "          |
| Orange paper .....               | 50 " "          |
| Plain deal (clean).....          | 45 " "          |
| Yellow paper .....               | 40 " "          |
| Yellow painted wall (clean)..... | 40 " "          |
| Light pink paper.....            | 36 " "          |
| Plain deal (dirty).....          | 20 " "          |
| Yellow painted wall (dirty)..... | 20 " "          |
| Emerald green paper.....         | 18 " "          |
| Dark brown paper.....            | 13 " "          |
| Vermillion paper .....           | 12 " "          |
| Blue green paper.....            | 12 " "          |
| Cobalt blue paper.....           | 12 " "          |
| Deep chocolate paper.....        | 4 " "           |

### A Serviceable Cabinet

A compactly arranged kitchen cabinet that would be useful anywhere has various good points that make it a serviceable addition to the country house. In addition to shelves for provisions and kitchen utensils, cutting-board, flour-bin, spice jars and metal card file and index, there is a bread and cake box with self-closing lid that is perfectly ventilated and at the same time mouse-proof. Ant-proof casters are also furnished with the cabinet if desired. Small metal receptacles into which the casters fit may be filled with water or kerosene oil, which effectually stops any visitations of hungry ants.

### About Lamps and Shades

An ingenious electric lamp shade, designed by the Japanese, resembling an immense pumpkin, has just made its appearance in this country. It is made in globe shape, of fine bamboo covered with Japanese cretonne, the stuff being wound in and out between the tiny bamboo sticks. The globe is about eighteen inches in diameter, and comes in a number of colors decorated with Japanese figures. One or two electric bulbs inserted in the globe form a very attractive addition to a Japanese room. It is hung by cords and is fastened with cord and tassel at the bottom. A half globe for indirect lighting from the ceiling is also made on the same Japanese plan and is most effective.

Advance information about lamp shades



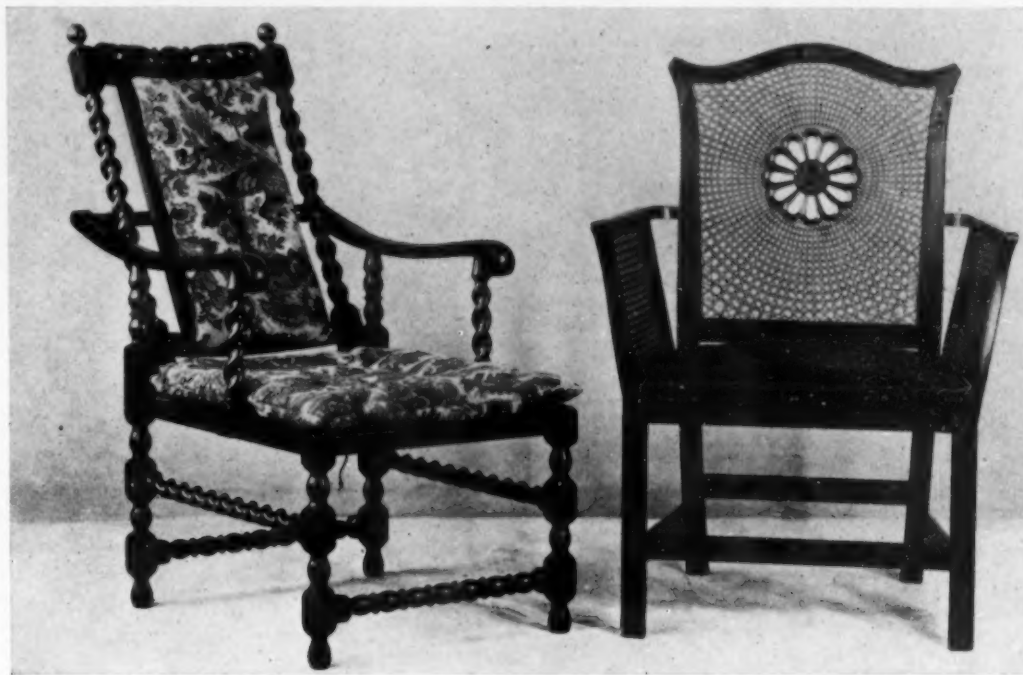
for the coming winter shows that black and white silk will be used extensively, with pleats, ruching and fringe to make them look more than ever like feminine headgear. A very practical porcelain lamp, about fifteen inches tall, with adjustable shade, is made for bedside reading; the black and white silk shade, shirred to a neat finish at the edge, is capable of the same jaunty tipping—to direct the light where needed—that characterizes the hats of to-day. Black cretonne shades, enlivened by Japanese scenes in color, are to be used again this fall, and while the light is much subdued by the black, the colored scenes standing out in bold relief make charming little pictures of light.

Despite innovations, some forms of the Japanese lamp and lamp-shade retain their popularity with the housewife. The crackleware vase fitted with font is perhaps the least expensive, giving for the minimum of cost and trouble a maximum of service and pleasure. Vases can be purchased at any of the department stores and Japanese shops that carry extensive lines of Far East goods. The price of the font depends on the size of the vase, but should never exceed a couple of dollars. The shade of twisted split bamboo shown in illustration is covered with a figured silk and lined with a silk toned to subdue the light and yet throw the figures into relief. It is often desirable, in making these shades, to set between the cover and the lining a piece of tinted silk that will give the light a warmer tone. Gold, which is the popular color for the cover of the moderate-priced lamp, will be greatly enhanced by an inset of pink. The newer bizarre effects of black and white stripe, being plaited, need no such inlay.

A device that decorators are using, and that the housewife might avail herself of, is the combined hanging basket and electric lamp. This is especially fitting for the conservatory or for that corner of the room devoted to plants in winter. The ordinary hanging basket, which is two parts, the inner, tin or zinc lined, allows a narrow space between the outer and inner parts. Through this can be run the wire and the lights arranged in the bottom. If the plant happens to be a kind whose foliage droops over the sides, the bulbs need but little covering. The ingenuity of the housewife can always arrange to cover the lights so that in day the bulbs are hid from view and at night give out a subdued glow.

### The Return of the Jacobean

It is futile to expect that the passion for peasant-painted furniture should ever pass beyond the time limits of a fad. Already its ephemerality is only too well indicated by the manner in which Jacobean and Adams furniture is being popularized by its adoption in homes of good taste. For its rise is the direct result of the increased gaudiness of cretonnes and hangings in general during the past few years. Being sober in tone and ornate of line, it is a



On the left is a Jacobean lounging chair, with an adjustable back and bright cretonne upholstery. The Adams chair has a carved rosette set into the caned back

relieving contrast to present-day hangings, and often enough, especially in the instance of chairs, a touch of upholstery done in the modern stuffs lend sufficient *eclat* to the corner of a room.

There is being shown a Jacobean lounging chair of proportions exactly fitting the period. The back can be adjusted at various angles by the notched bars of the arms. Pads for the seat and back are covered with vari-colored cretonnes heavily figured. For the living room comes also a desk, whose lines, while heavy, as the period demands, provide modern conveniences. There are two drawers, a wide writing shelf that folds down, and an abundance of pigeon holes. The hardware, of dull brass, and the simple carvings are in excellent taste. This desk might also be used in the mistress' boudoir. The buffet

shown in illustration would prove a convenient adjunct to the dining-room of small proportions. It is conveniently low and with excellent lines. Spindle legs and carving, together with ornate hardware, make the front attractive. Four drawers, arranged for linen and silver, are some of its practical qualifications.

An Adams chair of seemly lines is also being shown. The sides and back are cane, and in the middle of the former is inserted a rosette of choice carving. To complete the set come a settee and two chairs, upholstered in the same fashion with dull red velvet pads and caned backs. While the carvings on this set made the cost exceed the moderate, the expenditure is a minor matter in proportion to the tone such a set gives a room, and fastidious furnishers would scarcely stop to consider it.



The Jacobean buffet is conveniently low and has splendid lines. The details and carving are in excellent taste



## Garden Suggestions and Queries

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



### The September Garden

NATURE doesn't go very much by the calendar, but about the middle of September, in the northern States, we may begin to look out for the first "killing" frost, which is sometimes just severe enough to be a warning, blackening the most tender things. Sometimes it comes, without any forebodings, out of a clear sky and is a regular freeze, killing to the ground all but the hardier forms of vegetation. The careful gardener seldom gets caught. Even with practice he may be unable to foretell by twelve hours when Jack Frost will make his sudden appearance, but he is prepared for him, so that in a few hours' time, when danger does threaten, he can close the gates and man the walls and hold his own against him.

Here are a few of the things you should do before there is danger of frost—and there is always danger of it a week or more before it may be expected:

Make ready a place to store such vegetables as you wish to keep. A good cellar is the most convenient and serviceable place. If it contains a furnace, however, the space used for vegetables should be efficiently partitioned off—preferably with a double wall containing a dead air space. Such a partition anyone who is at all handy with a hammer and saw can construct quickly and easily out of 2 by 4 scantlings and wall-board, a heavy composition sheet-board designed to take the place of lath and plastering at a fraction of its cost. A partition so constructed may be moved or taken down if necessary in a few moments time. Wherever there are many vegetables used through the fall and winter, a store room of some sort should be provided as a matter of economy. Staples such as potatoes, onions, winter squash, etc., even where they cannot be grown in quantity in the home garden, may always be bought more cheaply in the fall at harvesting time and the winter's supply laid in at a considerable saving.

Be sure that you have ample covering available at a moment's notice to cover up the plants you desire to save from the first cold night or two. These nights are usually followed by a week to three weeks of fine weather, when flowers such as salvia, cosmos, cannas, heliotrope, etc., are in their glory if they have been saved from the first skirmish with winter. For this

purpose old sheets or blankets, or old burlap bags, ripped open along the seams and sewed together in squares of two or four, are handy and efficient. Even a very thin covering will usually prove ample protection against the first light frosts. Get these ready and keep them under cover where they will be dry, but available for use at a moment's warning. A few stout stakes should also be provided if there are flowers, such as cosmos and dahlias, to be covered which might be broken down by the weight of the blankets. There is no hard and fast rule by which a coming frost may be foretold, but generally, if the thermometer goes down below forty-two within an hour after sunset on a clear still evening, a frost may be expected. Cloudy, wet, windy nights are usually safe; and, of course, the lower the ground lies and the more sheltered from the wind, the more the danger of frost. Things that are lightly touched may often be saved by keeping them shaded from the sun in the morning until after they are thawed out, and by drenching them as soon as possible with very cold water.

### Watch the Seedlings in Frames

The pansies and lettuce and other seeds which may have been started last month should be gone over carefully and thinned out if they are too thick. Even if the plants are to be transplanted into their winter quarters, which is by far the best way, they should not be allowed to suffer from overcrowding, even for a week or ten days. You should also be careful to supply an abundance of water, so that they will receive no check in growth at any time, and be in the best shape for transplanting, an operation which will be described in detail in next month's department.

It is time now to have all your sash fixed up and old frames repaired or new ones put in. If you have never done so, try a few of the double-light style, of which there are several good makes. They produce quite wonderful results, and with them you can have such things as lettuce and radishes through most of the winter, and violets and pansies in bloom while the ground is covered with snow.



It is wise to have ample covering available at a moment's notice; even a very thin sheet will prove sufficient against the first light frosts





LIBRA  
THE SCALES

# THE GARDENER'S CALENDAR

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



Ninth month  
Morning star—Saturn

September, 1914

Thirty days  
Evening stars—Venus, Mars, Jupiter

|           |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sunday    |  | <p>6. ☉ President McKinley shot at Buffalo, 1901. Autumn's herald, the golden rod, is beginning to open here and there.</p>                                                            | <p>13. ☾ "Yellows" is a disease that is fatal to peach, plum, apricot, nectarine and almond trees—all allied fruits and highly infectious. Destroy the infected trees, then treat all the others preventively.</p> | <p>20. ☀ Now is the time to lift and replant perennials, separating the root clumps where they need it. All such work is better done in fall, for the plant's sake as well as for the garden's.</p> | <p>27. ☉ One of the advantages of raising fruits, etc., is lost if adequate winter storage facilities are not provided. Properly handled, the fruit from even a small place should last the year around.</p> |
| Monday    |                                                                                    | <p>7. ☉ Labor Day. Corn salad that is sown this month, lightly protected, will furnish the table in March.</p>                                                                         | <p>14. ☾ President McKinley died of his wound 1901. Plant daffodils, tulips, crocus and all spring blooming bulbs now. Transplanting of woody material may begin by this time.</p>                                 | <p>21. ☀ Of course, only such plants as have finished flowering should be moved now. Wait for the late bloomers like chrysanthemums and anemones to finish before touching them.</p>                | <p>28. ☉ The first Marathon 490 B. C. The old-fashioned system of pit storage works perfectly, and if no better way is possible, put the reserve apples underground in a straw-lined "dug-out."</p>          |
| Tuesday   |                                                                                    | <p>1. ☉ Till to-day and spray roses. The fringed gentian blooms this month. Enjoy them, but do not pick in any quantity. They are dangerously near extermination.</p>                  | <p>8. ☉ Gold first found in California 1848. Till to-day and spray roses. Keep dead flower heads picked off and watch for ripening seed if you wish to save any, else it may escape you.</p>                       | <p>15. ☾ William Howard Taft born 1857. Till to-day and keep up the spraying of roses if weather stays warm and they are growing.</p>                                                               | <p>22. ☀ Till to-day. All dead branches—of healthy plants only, of course—leaves and every sort of vegetation save weeds with their pest of seeds, should be saved and go into the compost heap.</p>         |
| Wednesday |                                                                                    | <p>2. ☉ To the old Saxons this was the "barley month." Look over cold frames and storage cellars and get all in readiness to be used when needed.</p>                                  | <p>9. ☉ The apple-picking season is here. If you are intending to set out new trees, select now when you can test the fruit. Plant peonies now.</p>                                                                | <p>16. ☾ Frosts may be expected any time now in northern sections. Harvest root crops, except salsify and parsnip, which are to remain out in the frost.</p>                                        | <p>23. ☀ Planet Neptune discovered 1846. First day of autumn. Cut the old canes out of berry bushes, and do a little cleaning up whenever there is time. Then it will all be done without much effort.</p>   |
| Thursday  |                                                                                    | <p>3. ☉ Henry Hudson arrived in what is now New York Bay 1609. Clean up in the garden as fast as a crop is harvested, and sow a crop of clover or rye to be plowed under.</p>          | <p>10. ☉ Pick apples when color is high. The earliest is Yellow Transparent, a good "eater" and likewise a good "cooker." Livland Raspberry is even better, however, and as early.</p>                             | <p>17. ☾ Get protective litter in readiness to be spread at short notice if nightfall brings promise of a freeze.</p>                                                                               | <p>24. ☀ Do not relax the vigilant watch for weeds. Carelessness now may undo all a summer's care, for one weed gone to seed is a catastrophe!</p>                                                           |
| Friday    |                                                                                    | <p>4. ☉ Full moon 9h. 1m. A. M. Till to-day; also plant. Take cuttings of tender bedding plants to furnish stock for early spring propagating. Sow sweet peas in an 8-inch trench.</p> | <p>11. ☉ Till to-day. Grapes are purpling. Do not cut away the leaves on the vines to expose the bunches, as some advocate. The action of sun on leaf is what is necessary to make the sweetest fruit.</p>         | <p>18. ☾ Till to-day. Get the August-sown lettuce into the cold frames; give cabbages and cauliflower deeper cultivation than heretofore.</p>                                                       | <p>25. ☀ From now on tilling may be omitted, providing yesterday's warning is particularly heeded. Collect seeds daily from those plants you wish to propagate, or look daily lest you miss them.</p>        |
| Saturday  |                                                                                    | <p>5. ☉ A planting day also. Sow cabbage and cauliflower for cold frames, also corn salad, cress, lettuce, mustard, winter radishes, spinach and turnip.</p>                           | <p>12. ☾ Last Quar. oh. 48m. P. M. Go over all fruit trees for signs of disease, and pull out and burn up anything seriously affected—root and branch. Send specimen branches to your State Department.</p>        | <p>19. ☀ New moon 4h. 33m. P. M. The Harvest Moon. Washington's farewell address, delivered 1796. Guard against any inadvertence that may set fire to the woods.</p>                                | <p>26. ☉ First quar. 7h. 3m. A. M. British occupied Philadelphia 1777. All barrels for storing fruit in winter should be ready by the end of the month.</p>                                                  |

"Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain!"—Thomson.  
There is every promise of a delightful month; warm and not too much rain

"Frost if the Moon is clear and bright; Rain, if dulled is her silvery light; Cold if she seems to sail on high; Warm if she's low-hung in the sky."



# EDITORIAL



IS it the result of a conspiracy on the part of those who build houses, or because we Americans have a penchant for vast distances, or because so many city dwellers have wearied of the diminutive flats, that the passion for the little room would seem to have passed? Is there a movement nowadays to relegate it to the limbo of the forgotten and inefficient? Frankly, one can look for hours over the plans of modern suburban houses and find all too rare provision made for the little room that shall serve as the master's den or the mistress' study. Perhaps the joy and advantage of privacy are not yet altogether appreciated here: perhaps men and women think there is no longer need for one going off apart. Whatever it is, the fact remains that the little room which is one's own—be that one man or woman—should be brought again into favor, should be given a place in the modern scheme of things. For it has a role not to be gainsaid when one is planning for that work and play of everyday life a home is supposed to enshrine.



Into the office recently drifted a man who had just rid himself of an abomination of desolations—two towering cathedral candelabra that an uncle, whose will purported him to have been of sound and disposing mind and memory, did, upon his decease, make, publish and declare to be his. After trying them in several quarters of his menage, he finally resigned to the inexorable and harbored the incubi in opposite corners of his study. Now his study is ten paces long and eight wide, and contains, in addition to bookcases ranging shoulder-high around the walls, a table, a writing desk, two small chairs, a couch and a piano—furnishings with which he has lived on amicable terms for some years. But so soon as those gorgeous skyscraping candelabra were introduced, the room was hurled into a chaos of disproportionment, into mental cacophony. They blatted a brassy, Straussian dissonance that drowned out his own peaceful, humdrum orchestration. Finally, after many weeks of holding his peace, this poor fellow snapped his fingers in the face of Ancient and Honorable Art—had the avuncular legacy carted off to a church. When they bumped sullenly down the stairs, he closed his study door with relief: hostilities had ceased, peace had settled down once more. But the contrast made the secret plain—he was able to live intimately with his room and the things in it because it and they were diminutive.

By its very nature does the diminutive appeal for intimacy. It would seem to have no desire for overpowering or overaweing. It dwells in peace—willing, helpful, unobtrusive. It permits mutual toleration of personalities. On the other hand, try as one will, the lumbering, the huge, the Garagantuan, can never be playmate nor workfellow. And this is as true of a room and its contents as of anything else in life.

To dwell at peace with one's room—a consummation certainly to be wished—one must be the most attractive, the most potent thing in it. And it follows, as a logical corollary, that a man would find it very difficult to be a nonentity in a small room, since, perforce, he is the dominant thing there. It was the overaweing of the cathedral candelabra that had thrown the study mentioned above into a chaos of disproportionment.

And the secret of living at peace in a little room is that one must do so of his own volition. The narrow cell of the prisoner cramps because he dwells in it against his will, whereas the narrow cell of the nun is a lovesome spot because she wants to live in it.

The former has his material limitations forced upon him; the latter knows no material limitations. In the last analysis a man must be larger of soul than is the room of proportions in which he dwells.

The small room is generally decried because of its alleged abundance of disadvantages. There is no space for spread of elbows, no chance for arrangement of furniture. Quite the contrary; there are innumerable advantages, advantages transcending walls and furniture, advantages of the sort every thinking man and woman can and does appreciate.

It fosters an intimacy with one's work. That master of many arts, Leonardo de Vinci, once observed, "Small rooms or dwellings set the mind in the right path, large ones cause it to go astray." How well he knew the waste of potential energy consequent on living in a big room! Truly, to live in a large room is to put too much cosmos into one's ego.

Greater far than the ability to concentrate and to be intimate with the inanimate that a small room permits is the intimacy it affords humans. For intimacy between man and man presupposes limitations and confines, walls that are as close as kinship itself.

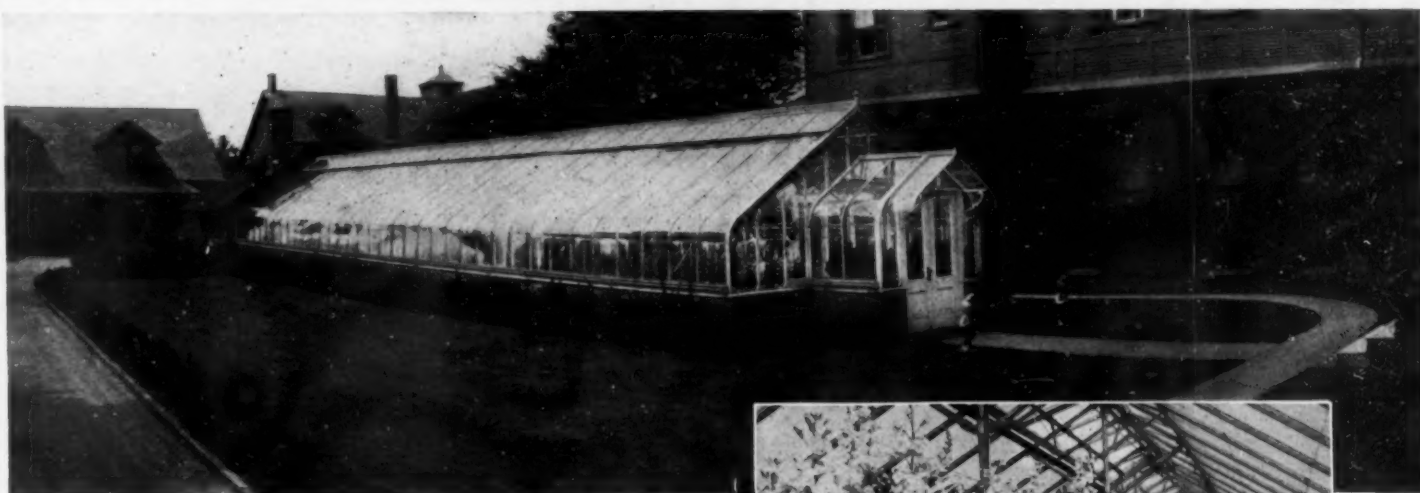
Where lives the man who can be intimate with another in a large room? Meet an old friend in an apartment of long vistas, and straightway you retire to a corner! Meet one toward whom you take an instinctive dislike, and no amount of alluring cushioned corners will entice you from the center of that room. Spaciousness is the environment for the stranger; propinquity for the friend. The canny prefer not to receive a stranger in a little room. Such a reception necessitates an intimacy unwarranted and undesired. Friendship begins as, when the breach between stranger and stranger narrows, the host opens the door of his little room and bids you enter.



When he wrote to his Eliza, Lawrence Sterne apparently knew all about these things. The words may not be familiar. Having expatiated in his "Journal" on various subjects, he writes: "I have made you a sweet Sitting-Room (as I told you already) and am projecting a good bedchamber adjoining it, with a pretty Dressing-Room for You which connects them together—and when they are furnished will be as sweet a set of romantic apartments as you ever beheld. The Sleeping-Room will be large. The Dressing-Room, through which you pass into yr. Temple, will be small; but big enough to hold a dressing table, a couple of chairs, with room for yr. nymph to stand at her ease both behind and on either side of you—with spare room to hang a dozen petticoats, gowns, etc., and shelves for as many handboxes. . . . Yr. Little Temple I have described and what it will hold; but if it ever holds you and I, Eliza, the room will not be too little for us."

With Jovian conviction and finality do those who make rooms their calling declare that if one insists upon living in a cubby hole, he must keep it orderly; he must take care that he does not mix his "periods"; he must so conserve space that when he walks around his room he will not interfere with the furniture. Herein lies a Habakkukian didacticism that should be denied by everyone who knows the secret of living. For the charm of a small room is that it possesses all those elements a stately room has not—small proportions, a maze of tables and chairs through which one can pick his way when thinking, and, above all things, a touch of that nonchalant disorder which gives to a room the undeniable atmosphere of being lived in.





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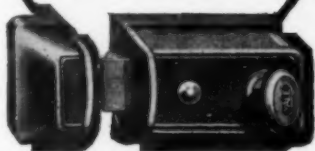
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## Decorating a Boy's Room

(Continued from page 139)

degenerate into a storeroom, although originally intended for a sitting-room, with delightful south and west exposures. Things looked hopeless at the start. The woodwork was highly varnished chestnut, the floor was defaced by gaping cracks and nail holes, and the walls were covered with an unevenly faded dark green felt paper. Even the proportions of the room were distorted, for a heavy molding two feet below the ceiling line created a top-heavy appearance. The first step was to scrape the entire room—walls, woodwork, floor and ceiling. The task was arduous, but it brought its own reward; the work of restoration was inaugurated, figuratively speaking, on a clean canvas. The doors were stained mahogany, waxed and rubbed down to that dull polish usually associated with antique furniture. The balance of the woodwork was enameled ivory white, to match the tone of the moire paper used on the ceiling. For the walls a *café-au-lait* paper was chosen, the self-pattern suggesting, rather than revealing, a stripe. At the ceiling line there is a narrow border which serves to introduce rose, green, and dull yellow into the decorative scheme. Sash curtains of ecru scrim are hung next the glass, the inner hangings being of flowered chintz, in which appear the colors of the wall border. Colonial rugs, in ecru and green, were selected for the dark-stained floor. The arrangement of pictures in the room is particularly good, and the few other articles of an ornamental character are agreeably disposed. With the exception of the bed, the furniture is old. The mahogany chairs were purchased in a second-hand shop at a nominal figure, new seats of rush and a thorough cleaning restoring them to pristine freshness. All trace of its original finish having long since vanished, the bureau as an experiment was painted just a shade darker than the wall paper, and the experiment has been successful in increasing the restful qualities of the room. The work upon the room having been accomplished without employed help, except for the paper-hanging, materially reduced the cost. In passing, it may be interesting to note that the total outlay was only thirty-five dollars—that amount covering the painting and decorating the rugs, hangings and furniture.

An interesting "attic" room was tucked away under the roof. The room possesses a very irregular ceiling line, which is, however, no detriment, as through it the room acquires a contour charming in its informality. A splendid effect has been obtained through the exposure of the constructive timbers which, left in their natural roughness of surface, are stained a mellow brown. The walls are finished



in sand-float plaster of a warm buff tone, providing a pleasant background for the many interesting souvenirs of foreign travel which the room contains. The Craftsman furniture of fumed oak completes an *ensemble* of very pronounced attractiveness, and one eminently suited to the needs of a young man.

In one young man's den buff sand-float plaster is again employed for a wall finish, having as a foil ivory-enameled woodwork and mahogany doors. With this suggestively Colonial treatment, the exposure of the brown-stained rafters is unconventional, yet very interesting. The congruity in a young man's room of varying types of furniture is apparent here, for antique mahogany chairs and working table, green-painted Windsor chairs, and the hour-glass furniture of the Far East, are harmoniously combined. The built-in cupboards, drawers and bookcases are, of course, enameled ivory-white to correspond with the woodwork. The low, triple window is very attractively treated with valanced hangings of white muslin. Inner hangings, to ward off excessive light, are also provided. For these a heavy, open-meshed, linen fabric in the natural color is utilized. Strips of old-fashioned, striped rag carpet are very appropriately used as a floor covering to carry out the Colonial effect.

A pleasant development of the combined den-sleeping room idea is depicted by another example. In this instance the walls and ceilings are painted a sunny yellow, and the floor covered with rugs in which old blue predominates. To correspond with the furniture of Craftsman design, the woodwork is of black oak. Several of the chairs are upholstered in leather, the others in dark blue denim. Denim covers are also provided for the two couch-beds. This room is unique in its many evidences of the occupants' artistic abilities. For example, into the panels of the door a triple study of palms in virile black and white has been set, giving an effect as interesting as it is unusual. The walls, too, bear the impress of artistic hands, for they already show the nucleus of a mural treatment, which is eventually to be carried entirely around the room. The cushion covers and the denim chair-coverings are stenciled in yellow. Another strongly decorative touch is given by a hanging of Mandarin yellow, stenciled in black and Chinese vermillion, which is thrown over the back of the desk. Thus, throughout the room, the occupants' skill with the brush is sufficiently apparent to give the requisite note of personality.

In a room of irregular contour a plate rail is useful, not only as a resting-place for pictures and other decorative objects, but as a means of adding to the apparent area of the room by lessening the apparent height. The contrasting colors above and below the plate rail are likewise important in this respect. As in several of the other rooms, the walls are painted with a flat finish. The upper portion, as well as

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the ceiling, is old ivory in tone, and the lower portion is dull blue. The chief rug is of similar blue, with a darker border; the smaller rugs of grass in the natural color being of Indian workmanship. The woodwork and the furniture are of oak, stained dark brown. The advantage of a couch-bed is evident, as, appropriately covered, this type of bed by day gives no suggestion of its nightly utilization for sleeping. While there has been an adherence in the equipment to a definite color-scheme, that coloring is sufficiently restrained to create a good background for the gay Indian blankets and other warm-hued accessories which appear.

In still another room the walls and ceiling are painted a faint grayish yellow, with which the use of terra cotta in hangings, covers and cushions is entirely successful. The woodwork is of chestnut, stained warm brown and waxed. To accord with the woodwork, the heavier pieces of oak furniture are stained brown. The comfortable hour-glass chairs are, however, left in their natural color. For the window hangings a terra cotta Japanese crepe, printed in black, is used; and, for the couch-bed cover, tapestry with terra cotta predominating is employed. Although this room contains many purely ornamental articles, there is in their arrangement none of that crowding which so often mars the appearance of a young man's room.

Built-in furniture is always valuable in imparting to any room an air of permanence; and, for that reason, in addition to its space-saving qualities, it is being used with increasing frequency. Nevertheless, it is rarely that a desk is built in.

Example is as far-reaching in its effects as the stone, which, upon being cast into the water, causes a countless succession of circling ripples. Possibly, therefore, the rooms illustrated in these pages may prove sufficiently interesting to become an incentive to creative or restorative work in some young men's rooms the decorative possibilities of which have never been appreciated.

## How to Plant a Paper Garden

(Continued from page 141)

side piazza. The garden is not extensive enough to permit of a very intricate scheme of arrangement, but room has been found in a sunny corner for a charming little bed of Shirley poppies. A warm note of color, to offset the flat white of the house, has been introduced by placing a vivid scarlet geranium in one of the lower windows. Not far distant, separated only by an iris-fringed walk and a few shrubs, stands the compact little barn.

By far the quaintest house in the whole outfit is the tiny farmer's cottage, with hollyhocks and old-fashioned roses behind the pailings which fence in its smallest of



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front yards. A second group of hollyhocks have been used to screen partially one side of the nearby chicken house. Hardy phlox, zinnias and larkspurs all have their own special nooks on either side of the fragrant box-hedged walk.

A small but entirely practical model of a chicken yard has also been evolved from cardboard. Even the boy who feeds the varied broods that occupy the inclosure boasts the cardboard origin. The chickens themselves are back of the mosquito netting grating, which has been stretched so tightly that it looks like real whitewashed wire. They strut about in thoroughly characteristic way. In both form and color they, too, have been made to look as much like certain well-known breeds as possible. The name of each variety portrayed is printed on the base of the model; partly buff cochins, with their yellow broods, mingle democratically with trim black and white Leghorns and speckled Plymouth Rocks!

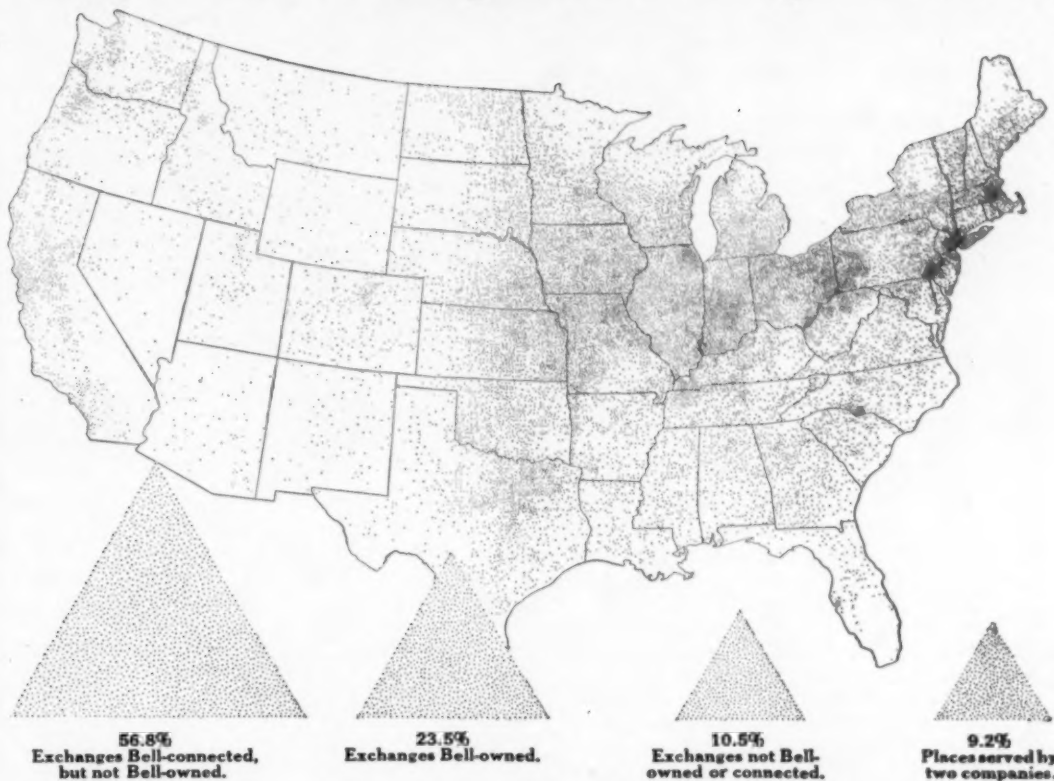
### Cutting Off That Undesirable View

(Continued from page 142)

and six feet high, to which we fasten two-inch poultry netting. On this trellis the vines grow and thrive and take so firm a hold that storms cannot dislodge them. Another trellis, similar to this, is even better in some respects; instead of unbroken wire, it is made of the one-foot width, run horizontally, with six-inch intervals between. This kind is less expensive and the dry vines are more easily cleared off. Another sort of trellis is made of strips only, the kind that measure one inch by two and thirteen feet long. These can be bought for five cents apiece. A top and bottom rail with uprights every six feet are all that are required for light vines. To these we add soft twine, running it up and down between staples. For heavy growing vines the twine is replaced by horizontal strips a foot apart. The vines are tied as they reach the cross-pieces. Such trellises are best made in six-foot sections and taken up in the fall. A trellis, still more simple, is also made of strips only, and consists of uprights two feet apart with a top rail. To these our vines cling of their own accord, but it would be no hard matter to tie them occasionally, or points for climbing could be provided by horizontal rows of twine, six inches apart, if the trellis is to be used for light vines. If strong "brush" can be neatly and securely arranged it makes a good trellis for vines that are not too heavy, because they take more graceful shapes and look more airy than on a solid and compact trellis.



## What the Telephone Map Shows



EVERY dot on the map marks a town where there is a telephone exchange, the same sized dot being used for a large city as for a small village. Some of these exchanges are owned by the Associated Bell companies and some by independent companies. Where joined together in one system they meet the needs of each community and, with their suburban lines, reach 70,000 places and over 8,000,000 subscribers.

The pyramids show that only a minority of the exchanges are Bell-owned, and that the greater majority of the exchanges are owned by independent companies and connected with the Bell System.

At comparatively few points are there two telephone companies, and there are comparatively few exchanges, chiefly rural, which do not have outside connections.

The recent agreement between the Attorney General of the United States and the Bell System will facilitate connections between all telephone subscribers regardless of who owns the exchanges.

Over 8,000 different telephone companies have already connected their exchanges to provide universal service for the whole country.

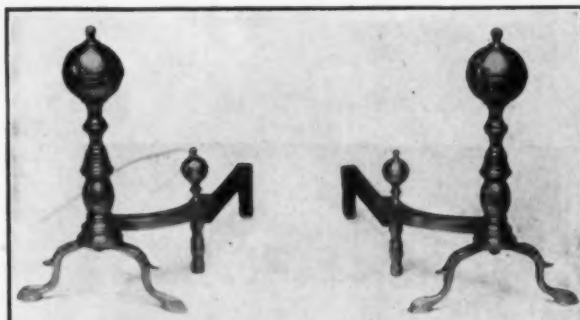


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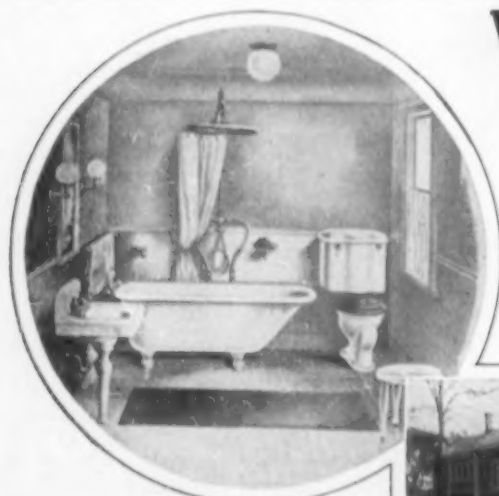


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### "Over There"

(Continued from page 145)

and all of the *old* furniture—all together total but a bare \$1,000 in addition to the original cost of the place. Much work has been done by the owner, whose genius conceived the whole and whose talents lie in many directions, painting being not the least of them. But there was much that he could not do for lack of time, and other much that he was too wise to burden himself with. The very modest figure at which the place now stands, a home of every comfort and convenience for summer—a complete heating plant is to be installed ere many moons—is really an eloquent tribute to foresight, careful planning, careful buying and overseeing.

In addition to all the beauty, lotus buds gathered early in the morning and taken to town by the doctor, bring one dollar a dozen every day he takes them—and as many as he can take! And the lilies that grow in such abundance that a morning's picking is never missed bring fifty cents for the same number. So there is even a profit in the investment, for both the lotus and lilies flower generously, the latter yielding twenty-five dozen or thereabouts their first season!

### The Garden Club

(Continued from page 150)

are increasing every minute if the tree is growing at all. And if it is not growing at all, it is dying or dead!

So away out in a broad circle keep the work of tillage up, and if water has to be given, apply it down deep in the ground at this same point by means of holes made with a crowbar, into which a hose may be turned for an hour at a time. He likened the general principle of all this treatment to putting food and drink just out of reach, thereby inducing extra effort to reach it and developing through such effort desired strength and ability. Of course it must be within the ken of the person so treated; and of course the water must be within the ken of the feeding rootlets. That is, they must be just touched and stimulated by its presence, in order to be quickened into pushing out where it is in greater abundance.

Some one asked to be told how to transplant successfully little tree seedlings that have come up of themselves, and he gave us quite a lecture on just this phase of tree handling. For one thing—and the first thing—he said, never undertake to move a wildwood "tree" that is more than two feet high if it is a deciduous species, or more than ten inches high if it is a conifer! And never move the former except when they are entirely out of leaf. This



may be in very early spring, of course, or in the fall, and the best season of these two must be determined largely by general climatic conditions, and in special cases by the character of the particular season. Fall planting he seemed to favor, east of the Mississippi valley, although he warned us about mulching everything planted in the fall during its first winter. Especially are things that are fall planted likely to be heaved out of the ground by frost, for of course they have not actually taken hold upon the earth themselves with their roots, and are therefore easily popped out of it. Mulch is the precaution against this; indeed, mulch he insisted upon very emphatically for any and everything moved in the autumn.

When you dig up any kind of seedling, plunge its roots immediately into a "puddle"—which is a mud-pie mixture about as thick as rich cream. This coats the roots and tiny rootlets evenly with air-proof material and prevents their drying out, which is the fatal thing to evergreens and a very trying thing to deciduous species. Carry the seedling to its new abode in the pail containing the puddle, if you are only moving one plant; or, if you are transplanting a number, carry as many as your receptacle will hold from their original home to their new one. Then set the little plants out just as you would set out any little plant, carefully putting earth under and around through their roots and firming it in. And it is well, said he, to set them into the ground a trifle deeper than they stood when they were taken out of it. Moreover, the earth should never be mounded up around the bole of any tree newly planted—or of any tree anywhere—but rather it should be left in a saucer-like depression, which will catch moisture and pour it down along the bole to the roots.

Conifers are much more susceptible to drying out during the moving operation than deciduous trees, and once their roots dry it is all day with them, for the resin in them hardens and no amount of moisture applied thereafter will soften it one bit. So it is well to dig up the tiny conifers, which he says are the largest one should ever attempt to move from the woods, with a ball of earth on their roots. Such a ball will make it possible to move larger trees from the woods, if one is willing to take time about the work and go to some trouble. He does not advise it; he only says, "You may try it—with a chance of not absolutely failing!" The trouble he mentioned was the work of partly digging the tree free in the fall before the ground has frozen. No roots are exposed, but a large, deep circle is dug around it, so that the earth attached to the roots will freeze separately and be quite free from the surrounding earth. This makes it possible to life the tree with a very big protective ball—it will weigh a perfectly unthinkable amount, he warned us!—with which it is moved to the hole, dug also before frost. Then it is planted by filling in the small

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denotes the most modern home. When ready to clean, lift the cover of the inlet, attach the hose, press a button starting the electric motor-fan combination in the cellar, and down goes every particle of dust and dirt into the collector. After that room is cleaned, stop the motor, take out the hose and start cleaning the next room.

Perfectly simple! Equally simple is the mechanism. No gears, no bellows—nothing to wear out or leak. Just a motor and fan on one shaft and an ample dust bag. Best of all, no dirt passes through the fan—no clogging. All these things result from the application of the best engineering skill.

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crevice between the earth-ball and the walls of the hole with earth that has been kept from freezing for this purpose.

Oaks, walnuts, catalpas and beeches, and cedars among evergreens, send straight down on the axis of their trunks a long, strong root called a tap-root; and these are difficult fellows to transplant, even when nursery-grown, he said. Well do I know how true this is, for only last fall I dug up a tiny cedar from the woods back of the old tannery, and its middle root, that was fully four times the length above ground! I dug and dug and dug, until I was nearly dead! And I should have given up in despair if it had not been for a dreadful feeling that I should be a wanton infanticide if I desisted and left the little thing to perish after I had undertaken to adopt it! It's alive yet, thank fortune—but how I did tend it, and water and nourish to keep it going!

So I got up as the meeting drew to a close, and related the experience, and besought everyone never to undertake the transplanting of any of these species he had mentioned as being "tap-rooters." The good man, he backed me up, and advised us generally to get the trees we want from nurseries, where they have been immured to moving and made ready by frequent transplantings for the arduous task of taking up life under changed conditions. These frequent movings give them anywhere from three to fifty times the number of feeding or fibrous roots they would be blessed with under normal, static conditions, and the greater the number of these roots, the greater plants' power of recuperation and of adaptability to change.

#### The Available Hardy Vines

(Continued from page 152)

of the hardy vines. One of the best is the variegated, *Aurea reticulata*, both foliage and flowers of which are very beautiful. It withstands the average winter in the northern States, but is not absolutely hardy. Even when killed back to the roots, however, it quickly makes a new growth. There are several other sorts, of which Chinese Evergreen is especially fragrant, and Heckrothi is especially continuous flowering.

The most gorgeous of all the real climbing vines are the wistarias. The variety best known is *Skinensis*, or the Chinese. With its wonderful clouds of pale purple pannicles drooping gracefully and delicately perfumed, it brings a breath of the Orient even into northern climes. There is also a white sort. And then there is the Japanese variety, which flowers later, and therefore makes a good companion plant. The flowers are smaller, and born in racemes more loosely put together. Wistarias will climb to a great height if properly supported, but they are displayed at



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their best when trained over a pergola or porch, where the huge clusters of flowers may hang down and their great beauty and fragrance enjoyed to the best advantage.

The Trumpet-vine or *Bignonia* makes an ideal plant for covering dead stumps of trees, rough screens, rocky banks, etc. The foliage is large, abundant, and quite handsome, and the large trumpet-shaped, orange-colored blossoms are very effective, even at a considerable distance.

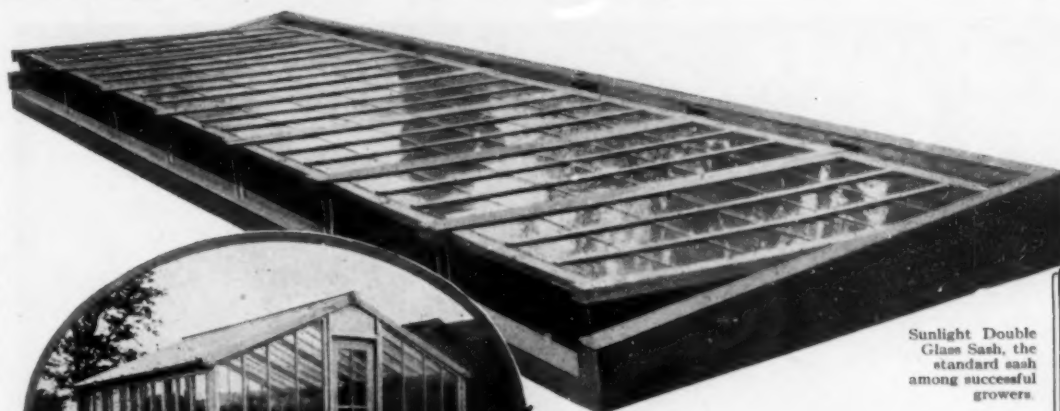
Several of the other hardy vines have some special point of recommendation, although they are not so desirable for general use as most of the above. The Madeira of Mignonette Vine is very fragrant, and also a rapid grower, with pretty white flowers. The cinnamon vine is similar, and of extremely rapid growth. Both of these grow up annually from roots or tubers, and can be bought for a few cents apiece, so they are especially valuable for temporary use, for summer cottages, etc. For cut flowers, the hardy sweet pea, *Lathyrus*, which grows to a medium height—a little taller than the annual sweet peas—is very useful. A recently introduced variety, White Pearl, has flowers nearly twice as large as the older sorts, is in constant bloom, and will undoubtedly become a great favorite as it becomes better known. *Latifolius*, the type, is a deep rose color, very pretty. *Euonymus Radicans Vegetus* is an extremely hardy climber which may be used in place of the ivies. *Radicans*, the type, is a scrambling plant which requires severe pruning, and may be cut to hedges or borders.

### Three Kitchens of Effectiveness and Efficiency

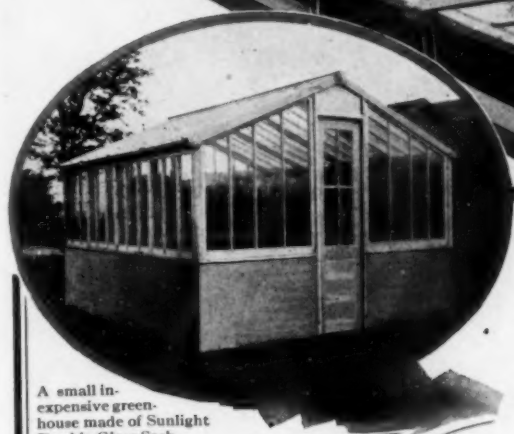
(Continued from page 156)

help to "plain Mrs. Smith" to express her views about kitchens in which he felt as out of place as the bull in the china shop. If only women could get away from the fear that their vague desires must necessarily be impractical or that a thing must be too expensive because it suits them and would express their ideas to receptive architects, what an endless variety of kitchens might the latter embody in dream shape on paper and build into actuality! Backbone instead of wishbone does it. A kitchen that its mistress sighed for—not over!—and calls both pretty and convenient, should be the ambition of both architect and client.

A white enamel kitchen is a thing of beauty but hardly a joy forever—at least not to the woman who "does her own work." It is the dream of some women to possess such a kitchen, all spotless white and snowy loveliness, but after the drudgery of keeping it so begins, the white kitchen becomes a white elephant, for, as in the case of the little white kitten that



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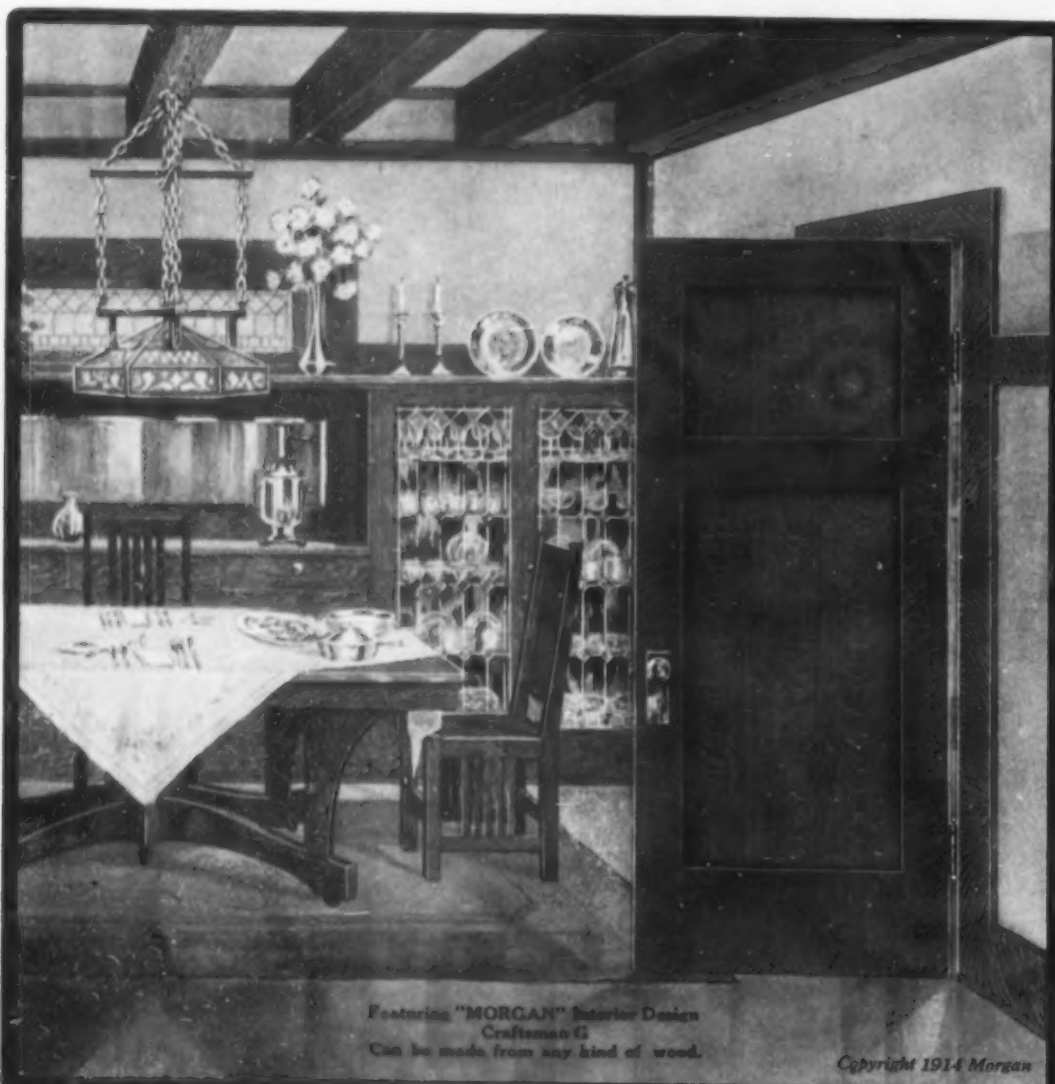
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ventured into the sooty stovepipe where little kittens never should go, every smirch shows. But enough of whiteness. My kitchen is grey—a lovely soft, French grey enamel that never looks drab to me, but with pale lettuce-green Japanese crepe curtains at the windows and a touch of the same green in the glass of the swinging door that leads into the dining-room, and in the washable paint of the plastered ceiling, looks delightfully cool and refreshing.

It faces the north with as pretty a view from the windows over the sink as there is to be had in the whole house. A breeze comes via a screen porch on the west. The floor is of cement left the natural color, which adds to the general coolness, although over in the side wall is a furnace register so that the room may be warmed in the winter. The floor is practically indestructible and can be washed with the strongest cleansing solutions. It is laid with a slight fall, so that the water drains out of a trap in the floor, inconspicuously placed under the sink. Under the sink is also a faucet with a coil of hose to be used in washing off. There are rubber mats upon the floor to protect the feet from the cold, hard cement, and these are subjected to the same cleansing baths as the floor.

Cupboards abound—a large one for pots and kettles; one for dry groceries; another for spices and seldom-used staples. The swinging door so swings that it never exhibits to guests in living-room or dining-room a littered drain-board, and yet it swings directly by it so that the dishes may be taken from table to sink by the shortest possible route. On the hinged side are ten feet of cupboards and drawers.

The dish cupboard is a part of the dining-room buffet and opens into both kitchen and dining-room. The silver drawer pushes into both rooms. In the coolest and darkest inside corner of the kitchen is a large cold-air closet for fruit and vegetables. It is worked in over the basement stairway and gets cold air from there while obviating the necessity of climbing up and down stairs for supplies. None of the cupboards go to the ceiling, so that there are no shelves so high and inconvenient that they are seldom cleaned. No such excuse is afforded. Withal there are enough cupboards for everything, so that when this kitchen is in order there is nothing in evidence but the tea-kettle on the gas range and the friction lighter. The tea-kettle, by the way, is like all the other utensils possible in that material, of aluminum, which is easy to keep in order and light to handle and quick to heat.

The "pièce de resistance" of the kitchen is the sink, or, in this case, sinks, for they are twins, each fourteen by eighteen inches. They are of cobaltum—a soft grey color that accords with the kitchen and doesn't show the stain of water like porcelain, and yet has equally as smooth a surface and is easier to keep appearing

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well. My pet abomination has always been the dishpan, and these sinks eliminate that suggestive article forever. They are side by side, a strip of nickel covering their joint, a strip convenient to rest utensils on while filling them with water. Each has a strainer, which, like the dolly's eyes, open and shuts, so that each sink will hold water. In one the dishes are washed, in the other they are drained, and a dish-draining rack that fits in this one is used to facilitate the work and obviates drying when in haste. A single nickel fixture for hot and cold water swings over both sinks or can be folded out of the way against the wall. Because of its siphon curve this fixture never drips. On each side of these sinks is a drain-board of the milk-white polished glass called vitrolite. This drain-board can be kept immaculately clean, of course, and is a real joy. Below it is the flour bin. On this drain-board all the pies are rolled with a surety of sanitation. Clothes are sprinkled on it. Its good qualities are legion and there is never a blot on its highly polished snowy surface, for it absorbs nothing.

With such dish-washing and food preparation arrangements, drudgery is surely mitigated.

The stove occupies a convenient space and has a splendid ventilator to carry away both smoke and smell. The wood stove may replace the gas in the same space in winter.

By all means should the lord of the manor have a room or rooms to his taste, but never should he be allowed to overrule the presiding genius of the domain as to the parts peculiarly her own, and especially not as to the kitchen.

DORA SUMMERS WALMSLEY.

### An All-Electric Kitchen

I want to describe my kitchen. Or perhaps I should say I can't help describing my kitchen. For it seems to me the last cry in efficiency and convenience, and the zeal to make converts is upon me.

In the first place, I have both gas and electricity in my house, so I am able to take advantage of the best offered by both of these conveniences. In the second place, I find that a small room is a great step-saver. My room is 16 by 16 feet. It has a white tiled floor with the corners curved to make cleaning easier. The floor slants a trifle toward a drain in the center, so that the whole floor may be mopped into the whitest sort of cleanliness without the customary hands-and-knees work of wringing cloths and wiping up, as the surplus water simply runs down the drain. The walls are painted a soft, restful tan and the woodwork is white enamel. It is lighted by electricity.

A study of the floor plan will show how compact the arrangement is. At the left of the sink is a shelf of white composition

## INTERNATIONAL-Economy Combination Heating System

(Formerly called Pease-Economy)

The Satisfactory Solution of the Heating Problem



RESIDENCE OF DR. HUNT

The house contains 16 rooms. If I should build a house today I would put in the same style of heater.

C. R. HUNT.

**S**UPERIOR to the best steam heating plant because it supplies a perfect ventilating system.

¶ Superior to a high-grade hot water apparatus because it does away with the big ungainly radiators in the living rooms.

¶ Superior to a first-class warm air furnace because it warms far distant rooms equally with those near.

**It is the Sanitary System** because the rooms nearest the heater—and these are usually the ones most used—are flooded with fresh, warm air, while the distant rooms, the exposed bays and draughty angles are protected from the cold by direct radiation.

**It is the Elastic System.** In mild weather and on chilly nights and mornings a little fire diffuses a volume of warm air through the rooms, where steam would render the house intolerable and hot water be so slow in responding that the need would often be past before the heat was apparent.

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**It is the Ideal System,** especially for the large rambling country home—the kind of building that tests the mettle of the heating plant on cold and windy days.

**It is the Economical System.** For the design of the heater, from grate to smoke outlet, is to utilize all the heat in the fuel.

¶ Since you buy a heating apparatus with no expectation of replacing it for years to come, can you afford anything short of the very best?

¶ Even if you and your architect are prejudiced, be open-minded enough to investigate the **INTERNATIONAL-Economy System.** ¶ A postal brings our literature.

¶ We are at your service to help solve your particular problem.

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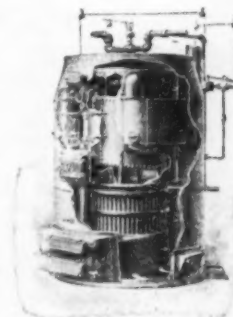
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Guaranteed True to Name and at Fair Prices

Our stock this year is the finest ever and our list of 150 varieties includes the 12 best pink for which we won First Prize at the American Peony Show at Philadelphia, 1912. We spare no expense or pains to produce the best stock from the best varieties.

From many letters of commendation of our roots from other Peony Specialists and amateurs, space permits excerpt from one only.

"I bought of seven or eight prominent peony growers in America and Europe last fall and your roots were among the best I received."

An enthusiastic amateur in Tarrytown who had about 100 peony plants of us last year selected from our fields over 70 more this year.

Your address on a postal will bring our fine catalogue of these and other specialties. September is the time to plant Perennials—which we offer in great variety.

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



"He lives down on the river road, in the shabby, weather-beaten house on the left. You can't miss it."

Shabby and weather-beaten! A striking landmark, no doubt. The porter at the railroad station didn't mean to give the place a black eye, but that is what he did. Too bad the owner hadn't used

## Dutch Boy White Lead

mixed with Dutch Boy linseed oil and tinting colors. Then the directions might have been, "That fine looking house on the left." There's nothing like timely white-leading to enhance the value of buildings and keep them a credit to the neighborhood.

Write for our Paint Adviser No. 148—a group of helps, Free

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stuff, such as you sometimes see on restaurant tables. It wears beautifully and is just nothing to keep clean. Below it are several drawers for dishcloths, etc. Long shelves high over the sink extend the length of the room and hold preserves, canned goods and extra supplies. The sink, of course, is of white porcelain with nickel faucets. I have a most satisfactory gas hot-water heater in the basement. It has a tiny pilot light that burns day and night. Simply turn on any hot water faucet in the house, and this little flame bursts into full force automatically, heats a coil through which the water runs and provides any quantity of boiling water before you can say Jack Robinson.

To the right of the sink stands the incinerator or refuse burner. Every housekeeper will at once understand what a god-send they are. They come in various sizes and use either coal gas or oil as fuel. Mine is the smallest size and uses gas as fuel. Anything may be burned up in them. They entirely solve the housekeeper's ever-present problem of refuse disposal.

The telephone is also in the kitchen—a wall phone, because it takes up less space. This eliminates extra steps in the daily ordering. And just beyond is the stove—an electric range.

A regular electric range, for all kinds of cooking, is as yet something of a novelty on the market, but I find this one very satisfactory. I don't know, though, that it is any more satisfactory than a gas range, and I think many people might prefer a gas range. It is hard to remember to turn off the current when cooking by electricity. That is the greatest drawback to its use as a cooking medium. If you go away and leave the current on for a long time the fuse burns out and that means serious trouble and calls for expert repairing. However, if you can remember to turn the current off you will find an electric stove clean and efficient. My stove is splendidly equipped. It is fitted with two electric plates which get hot like the top of a range. These may be used with either a high, medium, or low current. They are used for all frying or short boiling operations. For such things as vegetables or cereals, which require long boiling or steaming through, "cookers" are provided. These are deep holes in the stove into which aluminum pots are fitted. The hole is so deep that the lid of the stove may be replaced, entirely covering the aluminum pot. This little compartment will not only keep its contents boiling with a minimum current, but retains its heat for a long time, so that when the current is turned off it acts as a fireless cooker. The oven can both broil and bake, like a gas range, and the baking section is provided with two heats—high and low. There is a hood and ventilating flue over the stove to carry off odors—a very important addition.

Around the corner from the stove stands the kitchen cabinet. These clever devices are wonderful labor-savers. Mine con-



Garage



Bungalow



Play House

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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 buildings extremely simple, and can be done by unskilled labor in a few hours' time. *Send for illustrated catalogue.*

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tains a flour compartment which sifts any desired quantity of flour by merely pulling a lever, and another for sugar which acts in the same way. Then there are shelves and bottles for all sorts of spices, cereals, soda, baking powder, and the like; two extension table tops which may be pulled out at will; an extension bread board which is out of sight when not in use; three drawers for knives, forks and such implements; a white enameled bread box; shelves for cake and cracker boxes; and a large compartment for cooking utensils. All this takes up no more floor space in your kitchen than an ordinary kitchen table. It is certainly compactness and convenience personified.

Next to the kitchen cabinet is a little white enameled stand. On it are attached my electric iron and electric toaster. There may be two opinions about an electric stove, but there is no question as to the efficiency of an electric iron. Think of the ease of ironing all day without having your iron get cold, or having to change irons, or to stop and put coal on the stove! Electric irons come in different sizes and styles, and when you have selected one of a weight suited to your needs you will never go back to the old style. The toaster stands also on this little table. A glance at the picture will show how easily it works—by coils of wire which become red hot. Six large slices may be toasted at a time.

Beyond the stand is a white enameled ice box, lined throughout with white porcelain, and has wire shelves which pull out to be scalded. It is connected with the other drain pipes of the kitchen, so that the bother of emptying an ice-box pan is eliminated.

Use but a little imagination and you will see how few steps I take to do my work. Suppose I am making a cake. My kitchen cabinet stands right between my ice box and stove. I get out my mixing bowls and measuring cups from the lower part of the kitchen cabinet; my spoons, eggbeater, etc., from the drawer right above; my eggs, butter and milk from the ice box—all without taking a half a dozen steps. The oven is right at hand when the cake is ready, and the sink only three steps away when it comes to washing dishes!

MARY EMERY SMITH.

### Quality Crops

(Continued from page 157)

to blanch, serves the purpose. The leaves will come up through the top of the tile, while the stalks will be in darkness, which is the condition required to whiten the green coloring matter in the stems and make the stringiness of the stalks change to that delicious brittleness for which celery is appreciated. In blanching the earlier part of the crop, leave a small air-space at the bottom of each tile when plac-

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IT may be, if you wait, a Fairy will flit into your home (whether it be old or new) and using a swansdown brush, decorate it with a finish white as falling snow, smooth as mandarin silk.

To be sure of this result tho, utilize Vitralite, the Long-Life White Enamel. It keeps its luster, surface and beauty with an indifference to the flight of time, whether used inside or outside, on wood, metal or plaster. Shows no brush marks, and is water-proof.

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They do not rust or rot. They retard fire. Send for samples and Circular H.

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## —Written for You

This book tells you in a simple, straightforward way just what you want to know about building a home. It explains the superiority of

### **Kno-Burn**

*Expanded Metal Lath*

as a base for interior plaster and outside stucco construction; but it is much more than an advertising booklet.

It begins with the selection of a building site; takes up grading; excavating; basement walls and foundations; different types of roofs; as well as the construction of the walls.

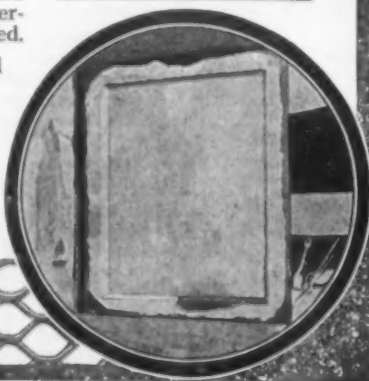
It contains comparative figures; numerous photographs and floor plans of houses, together with cost; directions for over-coating frame houses and photographs of the results obtained.

"Practical Homebuilding" is a mine of helpful information along the very lines that most interest home-builders.

Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing and ask for Booklet 179.

**North Western Expanded Metal Company**  
937 Old Colony Building Chicago, U. S. A.

This photograph shows a plaster panel on a base of Expanded Metal Lath after it had been subjected to a temperature of 1929° Fahrenheit. It proves the wonderful fire-resisting qualities of plaster on a metal lath foundation.



ing it over the plant, to allow a circulation of air and prevent the possibility of injuring the stalks in hot or wet weather. Again, boards or "celery paper" may be used. By any of these methods a distance between rows of two to three feet will be enough. But if the usual method of blanching with earth is to be followed, a distance of four or five feet should be allowed. Or the plants may be set in double rows, five or six feet apart.

At the season when the plants are set in the garden—mid-June to August—soil and weather conditions are very likely to be unfavorable. To overcome this, every precaution must be taken to give the little plants a good start. The soil, of course, should be dug deep and finely pulverized with the rake, and planted at once while the surface is still moist. The plants are put in four to six inches apart. If the soil is very dry, open up a furrow with the double-plow attachment on the wheel hoe; mix in the compost or fertilizer, and then irrigate the trench with plenty of water and plant as soon as it soaks away enough so that the earth can be covered back into it. Set the plants in up to, but not over, the heart, and press them into the soil firmly.

Begin clean level cultivation at once, and repeat it frequently, to induce the plants to make as quick and strong a growth as possible. By the middle of August, or a little before if you have planted early, the earliest plants will be ready for the operation which celery growers call "handling." This is the first step in the blanching process, upon which the quality of the celery will depend. With the hand hoe, or the hilling attachment of the wheel hoe, work soil up to the plants in the row, then work it in close about the stalks by hand. As the plants grow taller, which they will do very rapidly after this "treatment," further blanching is required for as much of the crop as one intends to use directly from the garden. Drain tile may be used, or boards placed against either side of the row, and held by stakes, with earth thrown up against the bottom to hold them in place and exclude the light. But the method most commonly used, banking up with earth, is satisfactory and produces the finest quality. With a spade the earth between the rows is dug out and banked up against the row of plants, clear to the tops of the growing stalks, so that nothing but the top leaves remain visible. This method of blanching is for early use. For late fall and winter use the growing plants need to be "handled" only, as the blanching is done after they are taken up. There are two simple ways of doing this. The first is to make a few long, narrow boxes, about a foot wide and nearly as deep as the celery is high, in the bottoms of which place sand or sandy soil and wet thoroughly. Take up the celery, with whatever dirt may adhere to the roots, and pack upright, close together. Store the boxes in a cellar or other dark, dry, cold

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place where the temperature won't go much below freezing. The other method, which is less work at the beginning, but does not leave the plants so get-at-able, is to dig a trench in a well drained place and pack the celery in upright, where, without covering, it will keep and blanch until quite cold weather. For winter use, during December to April, a thick covering of straw or leaves, put on gradually, will be necessary to protect from hard freezing. The plants should never be worked or handled in any way while the foliage is wet. For celery "rust" spraying with either Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal carbonate of copper solution will be required several times during the growing season.

Asparagus belongs to the small group of garden vegetables, including rhubarb and sea kale, which make a very rapid growth early in the spring. The point which most gardeners overlook about these plants is that their crops are produced virtually a year ahead. Their culture, therefore, should differ from that of most vegetables in that the time to carefully fertilize, cultivate, and care for them is *after* the crop is removed, so that a strong, healthy growth of root and the tops that die down in fall may be made, and an abundant supply of energy stored up for next year's crop.

At this time of year a good dressing of manure or high-grade fertilizer, or both, should be worked into the soil as deep as possible without injuring the roots, which, if the bed was properly planted, should be several inches below the surface. The earlier this can be done the better—if possible while the plants are still making active growth. The use of salt as a fertilizer for asparagus is widely recommended; and while it is doubtful if it has any value as a direct fertilizer, it is good for the soil, and possibly affects the flavor favorably and discourages the weeds. In late autumn a mulching of manure should be put on, after the old stalks are cleared off, and this should be worked lightly into the soil early the following spring. A good top dressing of nitrate of soda in the spring also stimulates stronger growth, as it is immediately "available," and, unlike ordinary fertilizers, shows a result at once.

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ONE of the most serious domestic problems of late years, since the possession of country homes has become so universal, has been that which confronts the owner of the small country estate, who is obliged annually to move his entire household, accustomed to the conveniences and entertaining whirl of city conditions, to a more or less isolated location. How to induce his servants to go, how to keep them if they go, and how to make them contented if they stay, has been



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Buildings all around it were burned to the ground, as the photograph shows. Yet this building was absolutely unharmed because protected by J-M Asbestos Roofing.

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**GLASSWARE**

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with a half dozen salts and peppers. You will find them at your dealer's in a great variety of designs and sizes—all with silver plated oval tops, and that beauty of design and sparkling brilliance characteristic of Heisey's Glassware.

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one of the largest sources of worry and friction that the country housekeeper has had to confront, and frequently the only flaw in a summer that would otherwise be delightful in its perfect opportunities for mental and physical relaxation.

More than one chatelaine has regretfully admitted to me that she has even been compelled to allow the service the occasional use of the family automobile—on estates, too, where horses are at the disposal of the help during their leisure hours. To anyone who values the dignity of his family life, such a condition must always prove a hopeless irritation. It is an evasion, not a solution, of the problem, and amounts to a confession of defeat.

Sometimes an experiment approached with diffidence, because, owing to the lack of precedent, it is so completely an experiment, meets with the most gratifying results. The solution of the service problem



A servants' bungalow which has solved the problem of keeping the help in the country

worked out on a summer estate in Connecticut, three miles from the nearest town, a sleepy New England village, and many miles from any large center, which is here described, has met with unforeseen success. It has met the condition in such a satisfactory manner that it is no unusual matter for the owners of this home to have several more desirable applicants for servants' positions than they can make use of, and maids of nearby menages are frequently heard to remark that they wish they might work at that place.

The original idea was the small one-room bungalow illustrated, built in an inconspicuous spot not too far removed from the house for convenience. It has a broad porch in front, commanding a pleasant view, and within a large stone fireplace with built-in seats, bare polished floor, sealed walls and open rafters. This is given over to the use of the servants when free from duty. It is furnished with a reading table and substantial chairs, bracket lamps placed rather high for safety while dancing is going on, and a phonograph with a suitable variety of rec-

## SARGENT

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SPARROW  
TRAP



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NOTE.—Mr. Dodson, a director of the Illinois Audubon Society, has been building homes for native birds for 19 years. He builds 20 kinds of houses, shelters, feeding stations, etc., all for birds—all proven by years of success. Free booklet—tells how to win native birds to your gardens. Write to

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**The Morris Nursery Company**  
West Chester Chester Co. Pa.



ords for dancing and amusement, to which a few new ones are added each season.

Any doubt as to the advisability of this arrangement, at the time of the erection of the bungalow, was quickly put at rest. The maids who were formerly accustomed to scatter at the completion of their evening duties now spend their evenings together with their friends, and give occasional simple entertainments. This has improved the social conditions among the service in a most satisfying way—a matter for which a thoughtful housekeeper must, in these days, feel personally responsible. The usual "curfew" regulation on this place, ten-thirty ordinarily, is stretched on special occasions—about once a week—to twelve o'clock, and the confidence of the owners is seldom abused. The pride with which the big room is decorated for these entertainments is an evidence of the success of the plan. There is some wear and tear on the furniture, to be sure. That is to be expected. But the occasional renovations are regarded as money well spent, and the interest in cheerfulness and willing service is a hundred per cent. So simple are the interior arrangements of the building that it requires practically no care.

It will be noticed from the picture that the building is now two stories high, the second story having been added later in the shape of a small but very convenient apartment for the use of the second man and his family. The roof was kept as low as practicable, and owing to the steep slope of the hillside on which the building stands, the original good lines were not appreciably altered. The dormer windows are a real improvement to the exterior. The interior of the apartment consists of a large sitting-room flanked by a kitchen on one side and a bedroom on the other, with all space under the eaves utilized for closet and store room. The whole building was designed by the owner and built by a local carpenter.

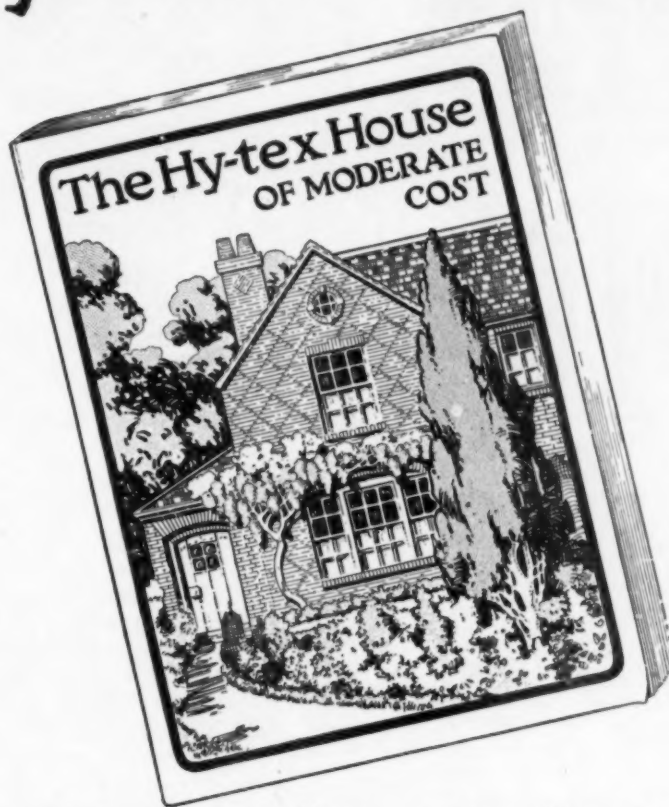
## How to Find the Dream Farm

(Continued from page 123)

Advertising in the country papers is a good method and will bring plenty of replies, but it announces in large type that you are from the city, and the price will be made in accordance with this fact. Get acquainted with the villagers. You can gamble that they know all the gossip of the countryside. They can tell you what places are for sale, what places might be for sale, and what places cannot be purchased at all. Usually there is a real estate man in every village. He will not know all the places for sale, but he will know most of them. Also, he will have a complete description of each place, as well as a price, and this will save lots of steps. Places that are too large, too small, or not otherwise available can be eliminated from the search. Real estate agents are only human and very naturally want to

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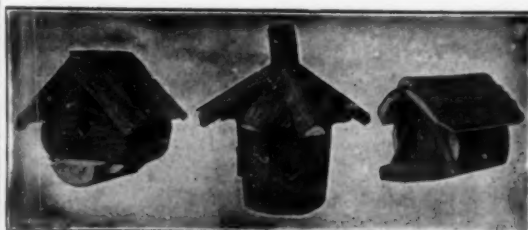
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sell the places listed with them. For this reason they will not tell you of other places they might know about. It is always well to do a little searching on your own hook. If you find a nice place that suits you it does no harm to ask the owner if he wants to sell. Hundreds of owners will deny that their farm is for sale until some one makes them a good cash offer. Then they suddenly remember that they have worked long enough and desire to move to town and take it easy.

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### What Makes Milk and Butter Yellow?

**T**HAT the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the department in co-operation with the Missouri State Experiment Station. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be increased or diminished at will by changing the animal's rations.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well-known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylls. These are found in a number of plants, including grass, but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well-known fact that fresh, green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophyll constituents, this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green corn, in which xanthophylls constitute the chief pigment, will also produce a highly colored product. On

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New Britain Connecticut

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EXCLUSIVELY

**The Gardens** Plant them now. In my catalog you will find wonderful offerings in collections. The plants I send out are large.

**ERITH N. SHOUP**  
**THE GARDENS, Dayton, Ohio**



the other hand, a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is practically devoid of yellow pigments, and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color. It is, of course, indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk fat; but vary the ration and there will be a corresponding variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed.

In cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breeds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as the yellowness of the milk fat, and there is no reason for objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.

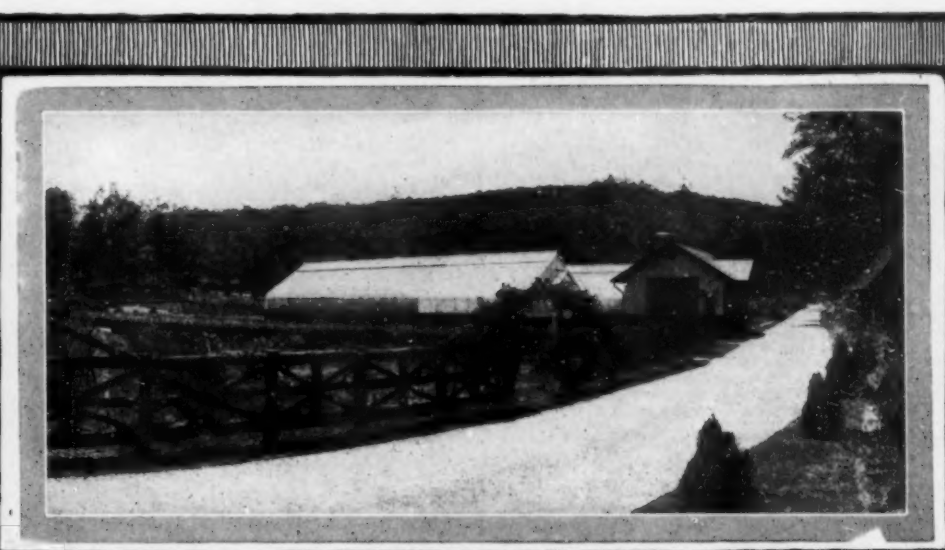
### Harvesting and Storing the Crops

IT is a very common thing to allow the garden vegetables not used to rot on the ground, or in it. There is a great deal of unnecessary waste in this respect, for a great many of the things so neglected may just as well be carried into winter, and will pay a very handsome dividend for the slight trouble of gathering and storing them.

While most of the root and grain crops, and the cabbage group, will stand a good deal of cold weather without injury, the fruiting vegetables, such as melons and squash, tomatoes, peppers, egg-plants, should be gathered before any hard frost. There is usually warning in the shape of a light frost that blackens the leaves without injuring the fruit, but not always. Take no chances. Melons and squashes may be gathered and left temporarily in small heaps, where they may be quickly covered if necessary. Cut a short section of the vine away with each one; especially with squashes great care must be exercised not to break off the stems and not to bruise them in the slightest. A little later, and at a time when they are perfectly dry, they may be stored away in a cool, dry place, preferably packed in hay or straw to keep them absolutely dry and protected from bruises. Good, firm squashes of the proper varieties should keep all winter. The melons will ripen gradually, and may be had for several weeks. Keep the ripest ones on the outside, where they may be got at first without disturbing the others.

### The July Cover

A great deal of attention has been attracted by the July cover of HOUSE AND GARDEN that illustrates the house of Mr. W. J. Henry, at Scarsdale, N. Y., designed by Mr. Franklin P. Hammond. Photograph by Mr. Herbert E. Angell.



### Where to Buy Your Greenhouse

AS first aid in arriving at a decision, it would seem highly logical to select a concern that has ample years of experience, and an abundant of houses to their credit, as an assurance that you can depend on depending on their being absolutely dependable. A firm, for instance, who has a reputation of at least a quarter of a century's standing.

Hitchings & Co. is over 60 years old and have been building greenhouses for considerably over a quarter of a century. So we would come safely within that class.

Now that you have decided on one, suppose you also select another concern of high standing and then get plans and prices from us both. Suppose when received you like both plans; but one price is a bit higher, (perhaps it may be ours); then the thing to do, is to give that concern your

order whose specification includes most explicitly everything that the contract is supposed to cover. Such a decision, however, should most assuredly also be governed by your having established in your mind beyond all doubt, that the particular construction you are going to get, is the one particularly adapted to your particular purpose. If you have neither the time nor the inclination to visit houses erected by ourselves and others—to find out which is best, then it must of necessity get right back to the first point—that of selecting a concern whose long years of reputation assure you of their absolute dependability.

If you are thinking of building, we would like the opportunity of presenting the dependability of our proposition. To get things under way, let us send you a catalog or arrange to come and talk things over with you.

## Hitchings and Company

NEW YORK: 1170 Broadway

BOSTON: 49 Federal St.

PHILADELPHIA: 40 S. 15th St.

FACTORY: Elizabeth, N. J.

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RIGHT now is the season for planning and planting the home grounds. Wagner Park Nurseries can supply you not only with all the plants and bulbs, the grasses, vines, trees and shrubbery, suited to the peculiar requirements of your grounds, but also with the complete plans for your landscape design and with detailed directions as to how to plant.

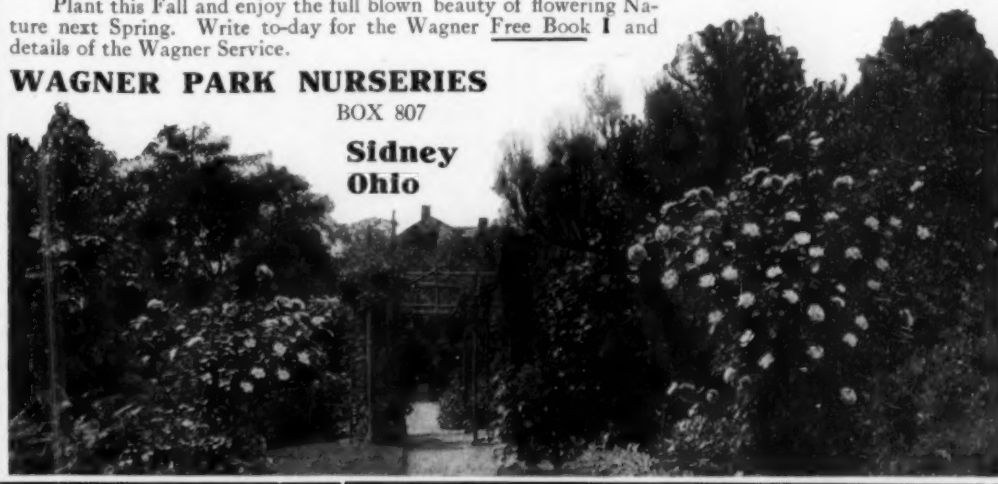
Whether your home be on a fifty-foot town lot or an estate of rolling acres, Wagner's catalog will help you to the solution of your garden problems, and Wagner's landscape service will give you the benefit of its experience.

Plant this Fall and enjoy the full blown beauty of flowering Nature next Spring. Write to-day for the Wagner Free Book I and details of the Wagner Service.

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the recognized leader in every country where carpets and rugs are used. You can double the convenience by having two machines, one for upstairs and one for down. The Bissell sweeper is the handy, inexpensive cleaning device for everyday use. Prices \$2.75 to \$5.75 at all dealers. Booklet on request.

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order in  
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**TOGNARELLI & VOIGT CO.**  
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PHILADELPHIA

## Breaking into the Farming Business

(Continued from page 149)

despairingly planted another lot of seeds. These came along later, and as their enemies appeared to have exhausted their energies on the first batch, grew to be a fine lot of plants. In the meantime, however, the proper season for transplanting had come and gone, and I had been forced to buy almost all the plants required.

The first lot of five hundred plants which were transplanted were put out in a dry spell, and although set out with a great deal of care, promptly withered, shriveled up and disappeared. I tried them over again, this time "mudding" the roots, but again they wilted and dried up. Again I tried five hundred more in the same holes, this time not only "mudding" the roots, but pouring water in each hole after the roots were inserted. The fifth time that I set out that lot of five hundred plants, they decided to grow—probably realizing that I was really determined that they should. This occupied some three weeks, and about that time there came a good shower, and I was enabled to set out the remaining eight thousand plants with but few losses, although a little later than I had planned. For a time they grew finely. When they were about half-grown, however, ensued a drought that continued without interruption for three long months, during which nothing seemed to grow properly. I attempted so-called "dry weather" methods of farming, keeping up frequent cultivation between the rows as long as the spreading of the plants would allow the cultivator to pass, but in time this had to be discontinued, and the crop allowed to ripen. I may mention, in passing, the fight with the big green tomato worm, which is almost impossible to be seen, since it looks exactly like a piece of tomato stalk, and is so nasty to crush, for it is just about as juicy as a tomato. Whole days were spent in looking for them, and they could usually be found most readily by locating the plants denuded of all foliage. Thousands of them were destroyed, however, and finally the boat began her trips, and George began his daily task of picking the ripe fruit, which was kept up till the boat ceased her trips. In all we shipped 507 baskets of tomatoes, which at 14 cents a basket brought in \$70.98. But the crop had cost me for fertilizer, seed, plants, labor, etc., something over \$85, making my net loss something over \$14 for the crop.

In October, when the cannery stopped taking tomatoes, my plants were still bearing well. As it seemed a great waste to allow such a lot of fine tomatoes to rot in the field, I decided to try shipping some of the best to a commission house. I bought new baskets at about five cents each, and George spent the good part of a day picking twenty-eight baskets. We



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WHY cheerfully spend money to buy new trees and then begrudge a few dollars for the preservation and health insurance of those you already have.

Why promptly repair the decay in any part of your buildings and totally neglect the decay in your trees? Trees are as much an asset as buildings. Price a bald, treeless property; and one made beautiful and livable and likable by trees. It will put another light on the importance of having us care for your trees. It always costs less to care for anything before it needs much care. So don't be putting off sending for one of us to come and look your trees over and advise as to their condition.

Let us send you our booklet—"Trees The Care They Should Have."

**Munson Whitaker Co.**

Forest Engineers

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In the Well Regulated Home the furnishings are suggestive of culture and refinement. Limbert's Holland Dutch Arts & Crafts Furniture proves of unusual interest to the judicious home-maker as the odd patterns and sturdy construction are most desirable when comfort and artistic outline are to be combined.

The finest selected materials, together with superior craftsmanship, assure you of furniture which will give generations of perfect service.

A Style Book showing exclusive room arrangements in colors and illustrating representative pieces of Arts & Crafts Furniture is ready for mailing. Send for one and the name of our dealer nearest you.

This Trade-Mark branded into every piece assures you of its genuineness and guaranteed excellency. Look for it.

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GRAND RAPIDS  
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that you may purchase from us, is what we promise you.

Each fixture will come to you ready to hang—completely assembled and wired, all in one piece—thus saving you expense, time and trouble.

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your shipment of lighting fixtures will be on the way to you.

We can supply you with fixtures of any style—modern or period designs, including Colonial, English and French eras, at a reasonable price.

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**Smoky Fireplaces**

**No payment accepted unless successful.**

Also expert services on general chimney work.

**Made to Draw**

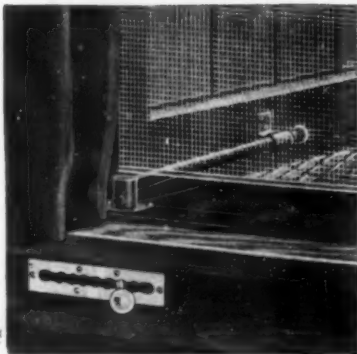
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### "Holdfast" Adjusters

for casement windows. Operate from the inside and lock positively in any one of nine positions. Made in any finish. Write for "Booklet" today.

**Casement Hardware Co.**  
9 So. Clinton Street Chicago

had had rain before this time, and the tomatoes were quite muddy, so my wife and I consumed half a day washing and culling them. From the twenty-eight baskets we selected thirteen of the choicest. They were all large, solid, well-shaped tomatoes, just ready to be eaten, and they certainly did look fine. It may have been unlucky, however, to send just thirteen baskets. They were shipped on Wednesday, and on Friday, before I heard the result of the first shipment, I shipped nine more. On the next Monday I had the returns from my first shipment. It came to twenty-seven cents for the lot, and a couple of days later I received a solitary two-cent stamp as the total return from the second shipment. Some of my friends thought it was very funny, but I failed to see where the joke came in. It appeared that my tomatoes were too ripe, and that, anyway, there was a glut in the Baltimore market.

About four acres I planted in soja beans, the tale of which is a tragedy. They started out finely and reached a height of about eighteen inches. Had I cut them or turned them under then, all would have been well, but I had read that they should not be cut until they were "in the velvet stage," so I waited. But the dry spell came along about that time, and for three months they did not put out another leaf—on the contrary, the few leaves that had succeeded in getting a start grew yellow, dried up and dropped off, except the four or six small ones near the top of each plant. A light shower near the end of the summer encouraged them sufficiently so that each plant then developed a few weak, struggling blossoms. A continuation of the drought caused these also to wither and droop without producing any beans. They scarcely matured ten beans to the acre. The ground became so hard that no one would make the attempt to plow it, and finally, despairing of their ever reaching "the velvet stage," I had them cut and called the result "hay." Was it fate or only ordinary ill-luck that ordained that the very day after I cut them a rain started up with my "hay" lying in the field, and kept going steadily for three days without a pause?

The summer of 1913 was marked, in my part of the country at least, by a drought extending from the middle of June until the middle of September. I have heard since that not more than 150 miles distant there was an almost continuous rainfall for the same period. That would have been almost as disastrous to crops, and certainly much more disagreeable to endure. Perhaps we should not complain. At any rate, I have a good excuse to offer for the poor financial results accruing from most of my crops. I purchased several hundred feet of iron pipe, put a hydrant in my vegetable garden, and during most of the dry spell spent a couple of hours of the evening there several times each week irrigating and sprinkling with the aid of my well and gasoline engine.

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Strong plants established in pots for Fall planting. A choice collection of new and standard varieties, also Ramblers and Polyantha.

### PEONIES

This is the right season to plant Peonies. White, pink and crimson varieties, strong divisions, 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Hardy old-fashioned garden flowers in fine variety. See catalogs, sent free on application.

**WM. TRICKER, Arlington, N. J.**



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Practically makes an outdoor room of the ordinary porch; a room at night, a porch by day.

### Wilson's Venetians

for outside and inside of town and country houses; very durable, convenient and artistic.

#### Special Outside Venetians.



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most practical and useful form of Venetian yet devised for porches and windows; excludes the sun; admits the breeze; keeps out the rain.

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## Peony and Iris Clumps For September Planting

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Send for free list and colored plates.

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Bergenfield, N. J.

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

Also a Full Line of Standard Fruit Trees

Fall Planting Bulletin Free

**THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES**

W. L. McKAY, Prop.

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**LIL. CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily)**  
is the ONLY PURE white HARDY Garden Lily

Have you ever seen it in bloom in its full glory? Lifting up strong stiff stems bearing masses of snowwhite flowers, in the depth of their chalice golden anthers?

Have you seen them growing together with blue Larkspurs, a color scheme of marvelous beauty? Have you inhaled the fragrance of the blossoms? If not, **DO NOT MISS** planting these exquisite Lilies this summer. To be successful the bulbs **MUST** be planted **LATE AUGUST** to end of **SEPTEMBER**, making a fall growth.

Lil. Candidum are of **EASIEST** culture and perfectly **HARDY**. Keep and multiply year after year.

We furnish **STRONG SUPERB BULBS**

**LARGE** bulbs..... Each Dozen 100  
\$0.12 \$1.40 \$10.50  
**Mammoth** bulbs..... 20 2.25 12.50  
**JUMBO** bulbs..... 25 2.75 15.00

Price includes delivery. (3 bulbs at dozen rate). The larger the bulb the more flowers.

SEND for our **FALL BULBS BOOK**, now ready. IT is free. You will find a complete assortment of **BULBS** for Out-door planting

**BULBS** for Fall and Spring flowering.

**BULBS** for growing in the house.

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**NEW VARIETIES** **BEST COLLECTIONS**

Address Bulb Department, E. E. BURTON & CO., 70 Warren Street, New York

I thus managed to keep the garden going in a half-hearted sort of way, but on the whole with but an indifferent success.

I will pass by with a brief notice the time when a big hog belonging to a neighbor swam across the creek, several hundred feet wide, separating our farms, and spent the night in my patch of sweet corn that was just ready to be eaten. By the dawn's early gleams, when she was discovered, she had left only four or five stalks standing. It took three men almost half a day to capture her and take her home in a wagon. The corn, after all my hours of cultivation and irrigation, was irremediably destroyed.

My poultry account for the year is somewhat more encouraging reading, although it does not appear to be a "get-rich-quick scheme." I began the year with about 60 chickens, valued at \$117, and fixtures valued at \$200, total investment \$317. In March I started my incubators, and kept them and about six hens hatching eggs until into June. In all I set 1,375 eggs, and from them hatched 750 chicks. By fall there were about 250 of these living. As I had invested in standard Rhode Island Red stock, I was able to dispose of quite a number of my cockerels to advantage by advertising. After culling out poor stock, and selling what I did not wish to keep, I ended the year with about 150 chickens, and the account for the year is as shown below:

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Dec. 31. Value of fixtures..... | \$200 |
| Value of stock.....             | 253   |
| Total value.....                | \$453 |
| Value Jan. 1.....               | 317   |
| Gain in value.....              | \$136 |

| EXPENSES.        |          |
|------------------|----------|
| Equipment.....   | \$ 14.95 |
| Advertising..... | 7.75     |
| Feed, etc.....   | 153.40   |
| Total.....       | \$176.10 |
| Receipts.....    | 183.62   |
| Profit.....      | \$7.52   |

No allowance is made for cost of labor, as no money was paid out for it.

The only portion of my farming operations for the year which I regard as an unqualified success was my investment in a cow. During the first year we bought from a neighbor habitually three quarts of milk a day, at seven cents a quart, or over six dollars per month. But early in February I bought for fifty dollars a fresh cow, three-quarters or seven-eighths Jersey. With careful feeding she gave eight to twelve quarts per day of rich milk all through the summer and well into the fall. I hired pasturage for her at fifty cents a month. She was quite a successful purchase, for during the remainder of the year she gave almost 2,500 quarts of milk at a cost of less than \$50 for feed. Valuing the milk at five cents per quart, the gross income was about \$125, and not allowing anything for labor, the net income was about \$75 for eleven months.

My crop expenses for the year were as follows:

| Crop                        | Seed and Fertilizer. | Labor.   | Total Cost. | Receipts. | Net Receipts. Profit. | Loss.    |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Potatoes, early.....        | \$87.20              | \$63.25  | \$150.45    | \$29.00   | .....                 | \$121.45 |
| Potatoes, late.....         | 13.00                | 12.00    | 25.00       | 31.50     | 6.50                  | .....    |
| Potatoes, sweet.....        | .50                  | 1.50     | 2.00        | 2.25      | .25                   | .....    |
| Tomatoes.....               | 58.25                | 47.25    | 105.50      | 70.98     | .....                 | 14.52    |
| Corn, quarter-acre.....     | .25                  | 2.50     | 2.75        | 5.75      | 3.00                  | .....    |
| Celery.....                 | 3.00                 | 9.50     | 12.50       | 2.50      | .....                 | 10.00    |
| Onions, one-eight-acre..... | 1.25                 | 3.00     | 4.25        | .50       | .....                 | 3.75     |
| Soia beans.....             | 10.25                | 12.00    | 22.25       | 50.00     | 27.75                 | .....    |
| Alfalfa.....                | 42.25                | 10.75    | 53.00       | .....     | .....                 | 53.00    |
| Garden truck.....           | 27.50                | 20.00    | 47.50       | 57.00     | 9.50                  | .....    |
| Strawberries.....           | 1.00                 | 2.00     | 3.00        | 0.60      | .....                 | 2.40     |
| Asparagus.....              | 20.00                | 10.00    | 30.00       | 5.00      | .....                 | 25.00    |
| Totals.....                 | \$244.35             | \$193.75 | \$438.20    | \$264.08  | \$53.60               | \$227.72 |
|                             |                      |          |             |           | Net Loss,             | \$174.12 |

The entire operating expenses of the farm are as follows. They do not correspond exactly with the crop expenses because the latter are to a certain extent estimated, while the farm expenses in total are known exactly.

| Month          | Implements. | Stock.  | Seed and Fertilizer. | Labor.   | Maintenance. | Total.    |
|----------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| January.....   | \$9.25      | .....   | .....                | \$11.50  | \$3.00       | \$23.75   |
| February.....  | 21.10       | \$10.00 | \$7.50               | 17.50    | 8.90         | 65.30     |
| March.....     | 5.75        | 10.00   | 5.75                 | 17.00    | 35.50        | 74.00     |
| April.....     | 22.00       | 10.00   | 103.55               | 38.75    | 24.00        | 208.30    |
| May.....       | 37.60       | 20.00   | 43.05                | 32.00    | 10.20        | 142.85    |
| June.....      | 6.10        | .....   | 19.50                | 29.75    | 29.20        | 84.55     |
| July.....      | 75.50       | .....   | 21.70                | 18.00    | 6.90         | 121.10    |
| August.....    | .....       | .....   | 10.25                | 31.75    | 9.90         | 51.90     |
| September..... | .45         | .....   | .....                | 17.00    | 12.80        | 30.25     |
| October.....   | 1.00        | .....   | 36.73                | 28.75    | 6.15         | 72.53     |
| November.....  | 4.90        | .....   | 1.20                 | 17.00    | 53.20        | 76.30     |
| December.....  | 28.25       | .....   | .....                | 17.00    | 61.45        | 106.70    |
| Totals.....    | \$212.20    | \$50.00 | \$249.23             | \$276.00 | \$271.20     | \$1067.53 |

Deducting the cost in implements and stock, which may be considered as investment, and not considering interest on investment, allowing that to balance the pleasure of living in the country, the cost of operation of the farm was \$805.33, and the gross returns, including milk and poultry receipts, were \$463.95, making a total net loss of \$341.38. The same items for the preceding year had been: Cost of operation, \$603.28; gross returns, \$308.72; net loss, \$294.56. During the year I had also paid \$991.88 toward my indebtedness on the place, and interest thereon, so it is being gradually paid for.

It will be seen from the figures below that my farm of fifteen acres required almost \$90 per month to keep it going, and that it returned in cash less than \$20, or a net cash



outlay of about \$75 per month. It can be conjectured how soon that would "run a man into a hole" if he did not have an income to supply it. Some persons can support a family on less. It should be noted that the item "labor" given in crop expenses amounts to \$193.75. If I had been able to avoid hiring labor by doing all the work myself, as many persons in my place would have done, this expenditure would have been avoided, and the deficit of \$174.12 would have been changed to a profit of \$19.63, but this could hardly be regarded as good wages for a year's labor. On the other hand, no allowance was made for my own labor, which was considerable.

Another item to be taken into consideration in regard to the expense of the farm is the decrease in housekeeping expenses. The average cost of keeping house for the five years previous to coming to the country had been \$1,109 per annum. This included food, heating, lighting, laundry and service. For the first year in the country the cost of the same items was \$745.72, and for the second year \$704.42, the average of which is \$725.07, which shows a saving over the five previous years of \$384.82. A portion of this saving is due to those things supplied by the farm, such as milk, butter, eggs, chickens and vegetables, the remainder to the more simple mode of living in the country. To this might be added quite an appreciable saving in the cost of clothing for the entire family, for naturally one does not dress in the same manner while living the "simple life" as he does when leading the "strenuous life" of the city.

It would be impossible to make an accurate return of all the profits and losses of the farm, because so many things are concerned. The best that can be done is to estimate them. It will be noted that the saving in housekeeping expenses due to life on the farm (\$384.83) is greater than the net loss in farming operations (\$341.38), but in comparing those figures the milk, eggs, etc., are counted on both sides, which is misleading. But there might still be made a considerable allowance for the gain in health, comfort and pleasure which we have all derived from our country life, and which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

The moral of this story, or the excuse for its having been written, if any should seem to be necessary, is, to extend a word of caution to those who may be enticed by the tales of the wonderful profits to be derived from the intensive cultivation of land and to emphasize the necessity for a reserve capital sufficient to place one's land in a fertile condition, supply it with necessary buildings, purchase tools and other equipment, and finally to enable the owner to tide over one or two unsuccessful seasons.

In conclusion, it is very evident that if one is to remain contented on a farm, he must be supplied with patience, determination and possess a philosophic nature.

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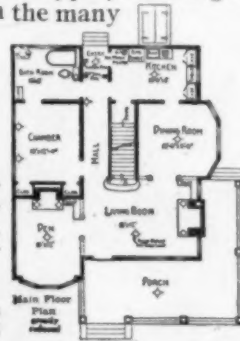
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Outbuildings are generally in worse condition than the house. It is almost impossible to repair old, weather-beaten barns. It is cheaper to strip them down to their frame, if that be firm and solid, and rebuild. This also costs considerable. Examine the fences. It is essential that line fences, as well as others, should be in good condition. You will be surprised to see how much it will cost to build new fences. Posts, wire and labor are not cheap, even in the country.

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House & Garden Oct.

kindly offered to throw in the stock and tools. I will admit that this was a good bargain, but it was not the Dream Farm. Still another small farm was offered to me for \$5,500 last spring and three months later the price dropped down to its true value, \$4,000.

Waiting will usually bring the price down to normal. Country people take as much delight in getting the best of a city man as the city man does of "joshing" the countryman. It is but natural for the countryman to imagine that every city man who is looking for a place has plenty of money.

Perhaps, if you are not just sure that you will like the country, it is best to rent a place first and buy later. But even this has its drawbacks. Unless you take out a lease, with an option to buy, you may not be able to purchase the place at all when you get tired of renting. It hardly pays to improve rented property. When you rent you must suffer the inconveniences of the country. It will not pay to install water systems, heating plants and bath rooms in a rented house. Very seldom will these things be found in a farm house which can be rented.

It is always safest to rent. Then if you sicken of the country and the hard work necessary to make a living out of the soil, you can pack up and go back to the desk in the city. Have a good lease drawn up and duly signed. Be sure to incorporate in this lease an option to purchase at a figure and terms previously agreed upon. Have this rent money apply upon the purchase price, if possible. This is frequently done in the cities and ought to be in the country, unless the rent is very low.

It should not be necessary to repeat here that the title to every place should be well investigated before purchasing. Have a competent lawyer make a thorough "search" of the property, going back through a long term of years. He should also visit the County Clerk's office and obtain a certified search of any claims, judgments, bills, mortgages, etc., against the property. Such claims have to be filed with the County Clerk and a search will reveal some surprises in many cases. Be sure to find out from the village or town assessor just what your place is assessed for. Often this will give you a true idea of its value. Country places are usually assessed for about half their value. Also, determine what your yearly taxes will be and the amount of insurance necessary to protect your property.

A point well worth remembering is that farm buildings should be occupied. It is all right to buy now and move to the country later, but, in the meantime, the place must be rented or occupied. There is an unoccupancy clause in every fire insurance policy which provides a special rate after the buildings have been unoccupied for a certain length of time.

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### Some Common Puppy Ailments

**I**N probably the majority of cases the best dogs are those which from puppyhood have been under the care of one person. The dog which changes masters at the age of a year or so and goes into a new environment does not, as a rule, form as strong an attachment for, nor gain as complete an understanding of, his new master as if no change had occurred. And yet, notwithstanding these proved advantages of securing a puppy in preference to an adult dog, many people hesitate because they doubt their ability to pull the youngster through those early stages which they have been told are beset with all manner of fatal diseases.

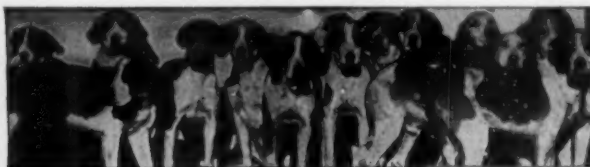
Most of the puppy ailments come under one of four heads: colds, indigestion, intestinal worms and fits. Often there is a correlation of causes between some or all of these, but for present purposes they can be treated separately.

Colds are caused primarily by damp or drafty sleeping quarters, undue exposure to wet weather without proper subsequent drying, etc. Remember that a dog, young or old, catches cold from the same causes as does the human animal, and exhibits similar symptoms. Do not, however, subject him to the indignity of a blanket coat and rubber boots when you take him out in bad weather—these and similar artificial protections will probably do more harm than good. But when he comes in wet and cold, get him dry and warm without delay. Feed rationally, supply a comfortable sleeping basket or box in a sensible place, and the danger of serious colds of any sort will be conspicuous by its absence.

Indigestion in puppies is often present after weaning, because of the unavoidable change in the youngster's diet. Cow's milk, scalded, slightly sweetened, and fed lukewarm is the best food for newly-weaned pups. In a week or so a little soup thickened with stale bread should be given, and the milk gradually eliminated. Boiled rice, vegetables (except potatoes) and lean meat are introduced next, with an occasional large bone as the pup grows older. Wholesome food, given frequently in rational quantities, makes for good digestion and strong dogs.

Practically every puppy is afflicted with either stomach or intestinal worms at some stage in his career. These parasites usually become evident when the pup is six or eight weeks old, their presence being indicated by irregular appetite, disagreeable breath, abdominal pains and a tendency to eat unnatural objects, such as straw, bits of coal, etc. Several good vermifuges are for sale, at any drug store and one of them should be administered as soon as the presence of worms is suspected. Even if there are no definite symptoms of this trouble, a dose of the medicine is strongly advised in the case of eight-week-old puppies.

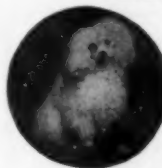
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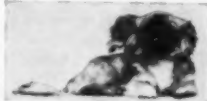
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Poultry can be raised successfully on any well-drained soil. A light loam, which will grow good grass, is well adapted for this purpose; while a very light, sandy soil, through which the water leaches freely, will stand more intensive poultry conditions, but most of the green feed for the fowls kept on such a soil will have to be purchased. A heavy clay or adobe soil is not as well adapted to poultry raising, as such land does not drain readily and it is much more difficult to keep the stock healthy. Long stationary houses, or the intensive system, saves steps, but it is easier to keep birds healthy and to reproduce the stock under the colony system where the birds are allowed free range. Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundance of range, while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area with good results. The colony house system necessitates placing the houses, holding about 100 hens, from 200 to 250 feet apart, so that the stock will not kill the grass. The colony system may be adapted to severe winter conditions by drawing the colony houses together in a convenient place at the beginning of winter, thus reducing the labor during these months.

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The time to think of next year's garden is now. Plan for rearrangement of beds and borders, for the kinds of flowers you want, and the kinds of effects. November is the gardener's dream month.

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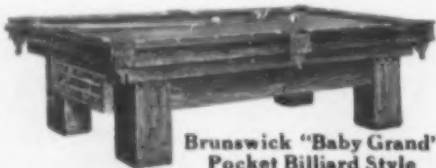
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