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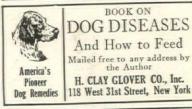
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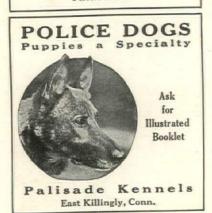
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Who's Who in Dogdom

It's a long way from Tipperary to China, but America is the common meeting ground for all races, so here we present the famous Chinese dog, the Chow.

Last month it was the Irish Wolfhound and in the recent numbers we have described Airedales, German Shepherds, English Bulls, Pekingese, Collies, Police Dogs, Great Danes, Russian Wolfhounds and the Sealyham Terrier.

The addresses of the kennels appended to any of these articles will be furnished on application.



The Chow

Supposing you went into your fa-vorite restaurant to-night and the waiter suggested for the piece-de-re-sistance roast Chow. What would you think of it? Just look at this wonder-ful dog and think of the fact that pri-marily he was bred to be eaten ! The Chow is a native of China and his full name is Chow Chow, which is pigeon-English for that which is eaten. They were bred by the richest families in China and fed only the cleanest of food, after which they graced the table in different forms of many an Eastern potentate. potentate.

potentate. Dogs answering the description of Chows were brought to England over a hundred years ago, but it was only during the latter half of the last cen-tury that they came to stay. A few came to this country a little while after, but it is only in the last twenty years that many have been seen here.

seen here. In England th very so on becam one of the fashion-able breeds as they are here. Classes were provided for them at all shows and they were bred in the royal ken-nels. They are not plen-tiful in either country and will always be a rare dog. Chows come in four colors and sometimes a fifth --black, red. blue, cream and occasionally a solid white, but black predomi-nates. The China they at seen here. In England they

nates. In China they are also used for hunt-ing, but would not be called an ideal hunting dog in this country as they would never go through water under any circumstances. A Chow hates water. They are hardly ever bathed, as water softens and spoils their heavy coats. So to keep them in perfect trim, a thorough grooming is given and when

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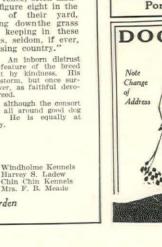
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last. Chows are one of the most intelligent dogs bred, h a v i ng g re a t b ra in power, being deep thinkers and hav-ing a most wonder-ful memory. They are also methodical, picking out a path in t h e i r run generally around the inner side of the fence, often mak-ing a figure eight in the

Around the inner side ing a figure eight in the beating downthe grass and keeping in these paths, seidom, if ever, turning out or "crossing country." Thows fear nothing. An inborn distrust and it must be fought by kindness. His heart is not taken by storm, but once sur-rendered, is yours forever, as faithful devo-tion is typical of the breed. All in all, the Chow, although the consort of Fifth Avenue, is an all around good dog for anyone anywhere. He is equally at home in city or country.

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5



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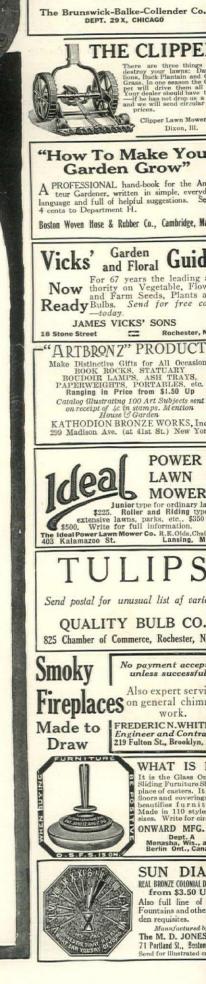
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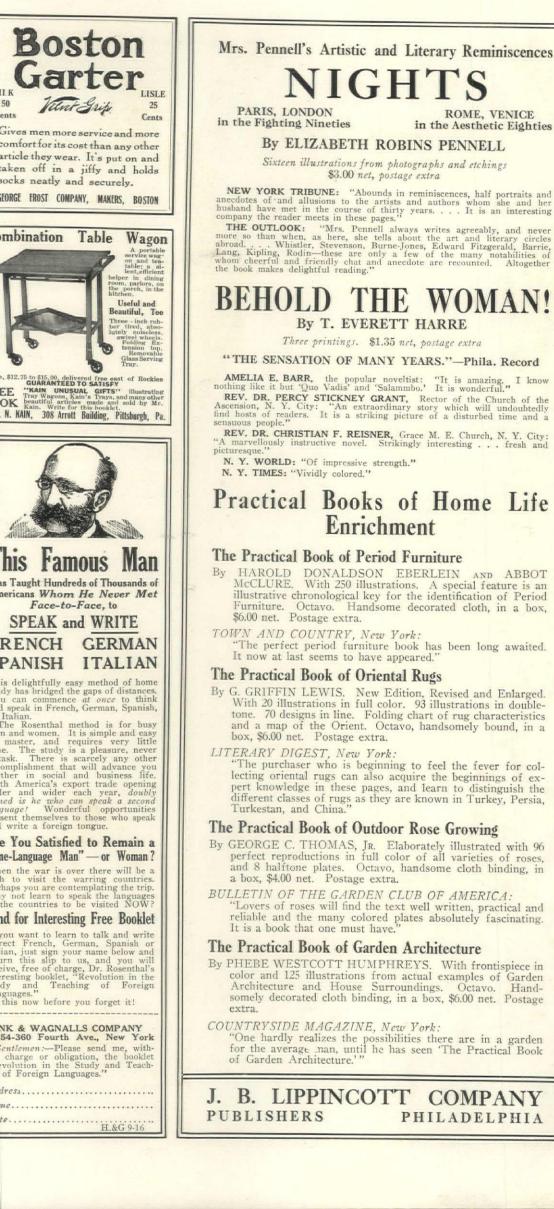
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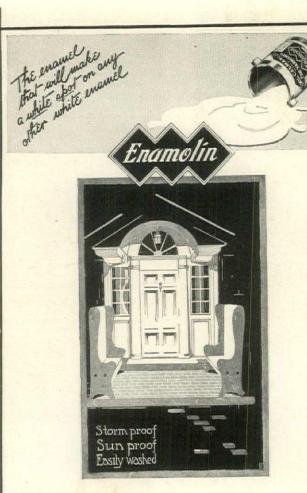
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fragrant. Upright grower. 50 ets. Arsene Meuret. (Verd.) Clear violet-rose, tipped silver. Free bloomer. 50 ets. Comte de Paris. (Gr.) Guards and collar violet-rose, crown fleeked crimson. 50 ets. Candidissima. (Cal.) Pure white, with sulphur center. Fragrant. 50 ets. Duchesse de Nemours. (Cal.) Pure white crown, sulphur collar. Fragrant. 50 ets. Eduils Superba. (Lemon.) Bright mauve pink, collar mixed with tilae. 50 ets.

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flecked crimson. Best variety for cut ting, 50 cts.
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Q=f: Contents SEPTEMBER, 1916 tot VOL. XXX, NO. THREE FRONTISPIECE-"THROUGH THIS SAME GARDEN"..... 10 RUGS OF THE HEATHEN CHINEE-AND OTHERS ENGLISH INTERIOR DECORATION..... 32 11 Elizabeth Lounsbery Georg Brochner THE RESIDENCE OF BERTRAM SEARS, ESQ. Blodgood Tuttle, architect THE FLAME OF THE GARDEN. 14 Amy Heartfield Mostly Venetian . 35 FABRICS FOR FALL FURNISHING. Grace Tabor 36 THE RETURN OF THE TRAY..... A LITTLE PORTFOLIO OF GOOD INTERIORS..... 37 THE GENTLE ART OF HANGING PICTURES..... EDITORIAL 40 Rollin Lynde Hartt AN AMATEUR'S GARDEN IN A SHADY PLACE...... Marguerite H. Fisher 42 Williams Haynes THE GARDENER'S KALENDAR..... SEEN IN THE SHOPS..... 48 YOUR ALL-YEAR GARDEN..... 50 THE SECOND OPERATION ON GLENHARDIE FARM..... F. F. Rockwell 30 THOUSAND AND ONE PLACES FOR BOOKS...... 51 Esther Matson Agnes Foster Copyright, 1916, by Condé Nast & Co., Inc.

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A peep into the October issue-a hallway with personality

FALL PLANTING

I The greatest gardening short-cut is fall planting, and the October number will show you how to take it and save several months' work next spring. It will tell how to plant bulbs and perennials and all those other varieties which are better for their sleep under the blanket of snow. Dahlias, too, will be considered, and you will have a clear exposition of what a mulch is and how to use it on the garden this fall.

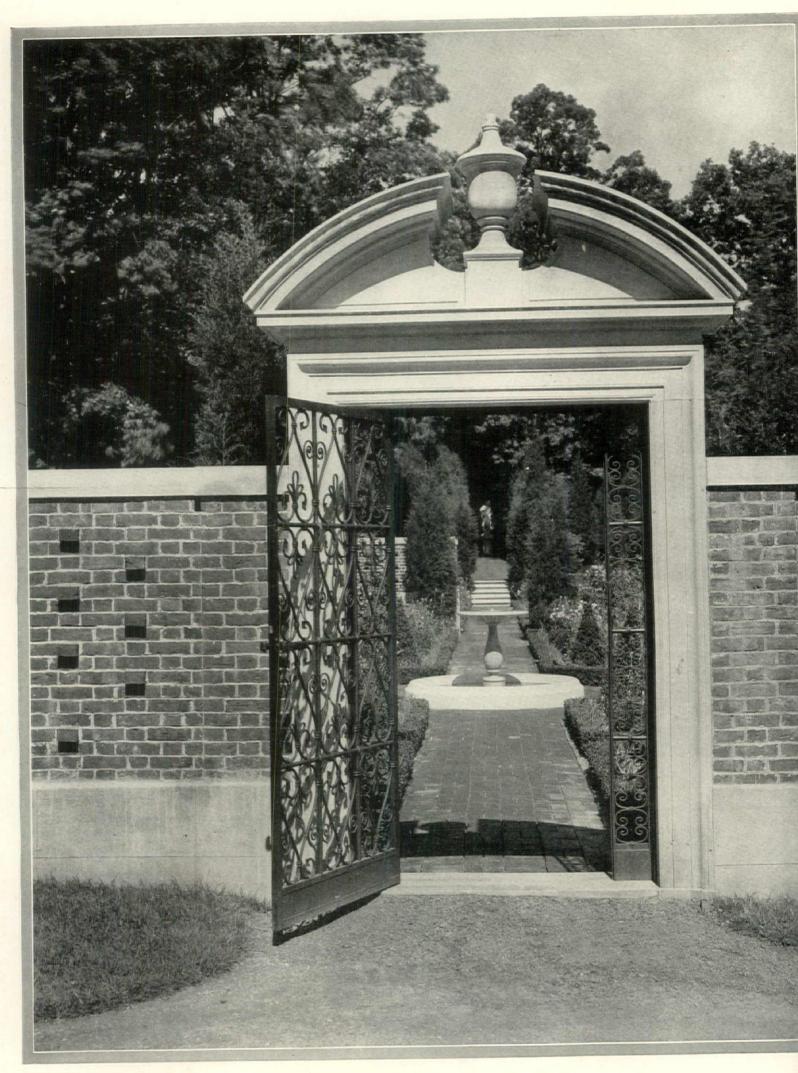
(For the reader who is refurnishing will come pages of suggestive ideas—"A Plea for Personality in Rooms," "The Decorative Fireplace," notes on the furniture and background of the Pre-Georgian Period, and the usual Little Portfolio of Good Interiors which so many readers say they find invaluable.

¶ For the prospective builder are two small houses of interesting design and moderate cost, a remodeled suburban home, and a large city house of merit.

¶ In short, October will be 41 busy pages crammed with interesting ideas artistically portrayed.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY CONDÉ NAST & CO., INC., 440 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, CONDÉ NAST, FRESIDENT; GEORGE VON UTASSY, VICE-PRESIDENT; W. E. BECKERLE, TREASURER, SUBSCRIPTION: \$3.00 "A YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES, COLONIES AND MEXICO; \$3.50 IN CANADA; \$4.00 IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES; SINGLE COPIES, 25 CENTS. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK CITY

(A)



Photograph by John Wallace Gillies

No use! You cannot resist waxing sentimental and quoting Omar when you come to such a garden. And no one will blame. Rather it is a credit to the owner, who is James Parmelee. Esq.. of Washington, D. C., and to the architect, Charles A. Platt, of New York City ptember, 1916



E N G L I S H I N T E R I O R D E C O R A T I O N Showing the Work of Frank Brangwyn, Bailie Scott, Jessie Bayes and A. Randall Wells

GEORG BROCHNER

I is probably admitted by most people that in making a home beautiful Engd has done and is doing more and better k than any other country. Nor can this a matter of surprise to anyone familiar h the traditions of Great Britain, where m time immemorial the home has been ed and revered, and where a cultured e and susceptible eye have called for the of true and able artists in perfecting and utifying the home and its interior. True, re have been periods in which this cooption, which in many cases brought about happiest results, has been less manifest. en banal commonplace became rather rule than the exception. But this now thing of the past.

AFTER MORRIS

he renaissance, igurated by Wiln Morris and his ow workers, inling some of the st distinguished sts of his day, since been perlated by art and ity loving men women, not all owing the same a, but bringing r own artistic iniduality, their peculiar gifts to upon the task them. All those vhom I am referappear to be ed by a chastened of the beautiful ch leaves no marno scope for fferent commones; and as an come of this ement, England, ng the last decor two, has been is being enriched tantly with a ber of truly arthomes where consideration

with a grand coloring, becomes almost severe in some of his furniture designs. But this severity, if one may so call it, is tempered by that admirable sense of proportion, by that rare harmony, which always distinguishes his work of this description. There is all that is needed, but superfluities have been absolutely banned.

In spite of his many public commissions in the region of decorative art, he finds time to undertake work of a less ambitious nature in the shape of home decoration and furniture design. Among the illustrations are a bedroom with particulars of the chimney piece and a writing desk, with stool and other furniture. They are pregnant exam-



11

Of other English artists of repute within the domain of home decoration and furniture design may be mentioned Mr. Bailie Scott, the well known architect, and Mrs. Ernest W. Gimson. These two, likewise, adhere almost entirely to a straight lined simplicity in form; whereas the latter is rather indulgent as to material and inlaid decoration, the former often does not indulge but becomes even distinctly Spartan, albeit his work is possessed of great merit.

SAPPHIRE LODGE

As a contrast to some of Mr. Bailie Scott's efforts in home decoration, I could hardly hit upon a better example than Mrs. George

Noble's famous home at Sapphire Lodge, in the old St. Vin-cent Square, Westminster, which I have more than once heard called the most beautiful house in London. Amongst those artists who have assisted Mrs. George Noble in realizing her visions is at least one whose work is fervently sought after in the United States, Miss Jessie Bayes, whose exquisitely illuminated renderings of famous poems, to mention one feature of her work, frequently find their way into homes across the Atlantic.

In Sapphire Lodge beauty holds undisputed sway, although here, too, comfort and convenience have in no manner been neglected. Mrs. G c o r g e Noble's house furnishes an interesting peep into one world within the world people call

The walls of the dressing room at Sapphire Lodge are painted white and decorated with floriated designs placed in exact position over furniture and mantel. The feeling is Persian to an extent. The dressing table repeats the same motif

always been extended to sound conction and practical requirements.

the design of furniture the most notable ent day English artists show a preferfor straight and simple lines, which ar as some are concerned, almost borders a Spartan severity. Even Frank ngwyn, that tower of strength in the ish art world, who in his work with brush and other mediums often revels strikingly manly fulness and luxuriousimbued with imagination and saturated ples of Brangwyn's conception of home decoration, restful and exclusive in the good sense of that somewhat snobbish word.

BRANGWYN'S STRAIGHT LINES

Although this room is a typical Brangwyn, it is not by any means out of line with that style into which modern English home decoration by degrees has evolved, and which is making its influence felt far outside Great Britain, amongst other countries, certainly also in the United States today. London, a world where beauty and refined taste reign supreme, and which has many devotees, both men and women. There is beauty in the very name of the house, Sapphire Lodge, whose green shutters and magnificently blue door single it out amongst some rather ordinary neighbors. It is not a new house by any means, dating probably from the end of the 18th Century, but the interior has been completely transformed. No doubt the owner has herself inspired the scheme, but she has had an able helper in

HOUSE & GARDE

Mr. A. Randall Wells, the architect. M George Noble is herself a skilful amate craftswoman, and much if not most of wh Sapphire Lodge contains, hails from M Noble's own place, St. Veronica's Wor shops, in the neighboring Horseferry Ros

SUBTLE COLOR MOTIFS

The people of England love subtle a beautiful colors, and Sapphire Loo abounds in exquisite color schemes, to a a hackneyed expression. Each room l its distinct color motif, which lends a c tinctive individuality and brings about a freshing change within the house. Alrea on the stairs one meets the color wh seems to be particularly dear to the own The walls, certainly, are white, but on ea step lies a blue mat, and the wood betwe the steps is decorated with dainty blue flo ers, protected by glass, which keep out d and dirt. To the left of the staircase the dining-room, which from an ordina square has been transformed into an oct onal room by means of a porcelain cabi in each corner. These cabinets are outlin and the shelves covered with a gay oran velvet, and they are illuminated by hid electric lamps. The doors and all the fun ture are polished in a dull black. The d panels are decorated with small, conv tional apple trees in bloom, while the squa on the doors of the cabinet have inscri upon them the story of the Creation, d cately designed trees winding their branc around the letters, and above these doors the same orange color there are quotati from Chaucer. The wall is covered w paper, an exact reproduction of what believed to be the oldest English wall pap hailing from the time of Queen Elizab and which Mr. A. Randall Wells discover at some restoration work in the country.

Opposite the dining-room lies a gr room, and on the first floor is the drawi room, a long, narrow and very light ro where there is no architectural decorat the effect depending solely upon the fu ture and a chaste simplicity. The walls white, no longer anything unusual, and whiteness is further enhanced by white of tains of fine line, hanging straight down ivory rings from their red rods. The f is polished oak, partly covered with a of fine white lambskin. Most of the fu ture is silver-lacquered, and covering table cloths are a patterned cream There are a few pictures, including one St. Veronica over the one mantel; but principal ornamentation of this very cha ing room consists of cut glass, flowers, w lilies and orchids, and an exquisite collec of books, all bound in St. Veronica's W shops. An old harpsichord with its ter and slender notes, seems to suit entirely surroundings. Also the lighting, the tric and wax candles, is in perfect harn with the rest of the general scheme.

A BLUE BEDROOM

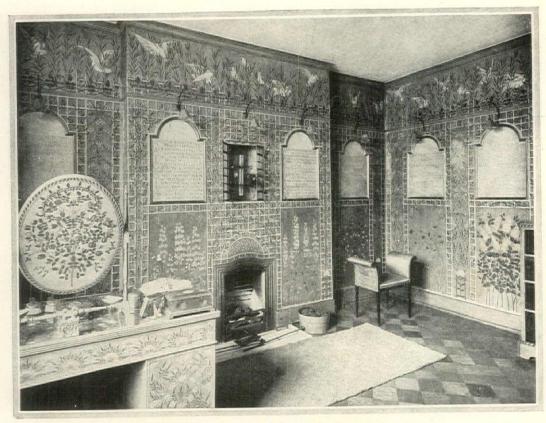
The blue staircase forms a sort of preto Mrs. George Noble's bedroom, we may almost be called a harmony in blue architectural room which contains only most indispensable movable furniture. room's mission is to form a gay and br frame around its center, the bed, a ma of design carving and color, and the of was to make two such everyday funct as going to bed and getting up a plea and joy. In color it should be as rad

The blue bedroom is an architectural creation, containing only the necessary movable furniture. It is the work of A. Randall Wells, architect

Frank Brangwyn's furniture is simple. It accents the straight line and leaves much of the coloring to the natural finish of the wood

Most of the furniture in the salon of Sapphire Lodge is silver lacquer, the covers and upholstery being a patterned cream silk







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possible, and blue was chosen as the hapest color. The wall destined to serve as e background for the ornamentation was inted with a thin glaze of ultramarine over very light blue ground, the best manner obtaining a distinct blue effect with elec-c lights. The walls are divided into architural panels, with unbleached fine parchent, on which is inscribed in handsome oman letters the first part of Shelley's ensitive Plant." The consideration of ese panels and their inscription has very terially influenced the decoration of the lls. The motif which forms the keynote the entire ornamentation and unites m into a whole, is a white star-shaped wer like a jessamine, which winds over aler blue trellis work, and the spaces beath the panels are decorated with different wers, blue delphiniums, red honeysuckles, uve lilac, red and white roses, etc. Above panels runs a frieze with white doves ong greyish green willow branches.

THE TRELLISED BED

The bed is of carved oak and forms a link a continuation of the decorative motif the rest of the room. The trellis work, ich on the walls was only painted imitan, has here become a reality, and the bed, a way, marks the climax of the whole ightful decorative scheme.

"he dressing table, of which the back is a in the photograph, has side drawers "finely scented gloves and beautiful silk pons." The top is decorated with creamred and red roses, covered with heavy e glass so let in that it in no way offends eye. Above the simple stone fireplace is juare niche with polished, well-designed ught iron doors, and in the niche hangs oss of crystal. Of furniture there are two stools and a table with books, and unæsthetic but practical telephone by the of the bed. The inner curtains are of silk, painted in a greyish green willow ern, which continues the motif of the ze. The curtains facing the street are lue linen painted in a white and green thorne pattern, and they are the same I the rooms in order to produce a restful pleasing effect. The artificial light in bedroom consists of small electric lamps ery slight power, in blue, bell shaped les, one in front of each of the parcht panels. Over the dressing table hangs, ddition, a more powerful lamp in an aster bowl, suspended by a silken cord. floor is polished oak parquetry

RESERVED MODERNISM

he aim of this peculiar decorative me was to produce an altogether fresh modern effect, mellowed by a sense of a in mediæval tradition, and which in of its resplendent coloring and prolific mentation should produce a feeling of , restful peace. Beyond a doubt, Sape Lodge abounds in beauty, and is the acteristic outcome of 20th Century, ty-seeking England.

many respects the trend of English ior decoration immediately preceding var was that of legitimate adaptation. modes were brought up to date. The motifs and colorings used by the esse and stimulated by Bakst scarcely d a hearty reception. England has gh in her past to supply sufficient mafor adaptation; and the attitude of British decorators toward the modernwas distinctly reserved.



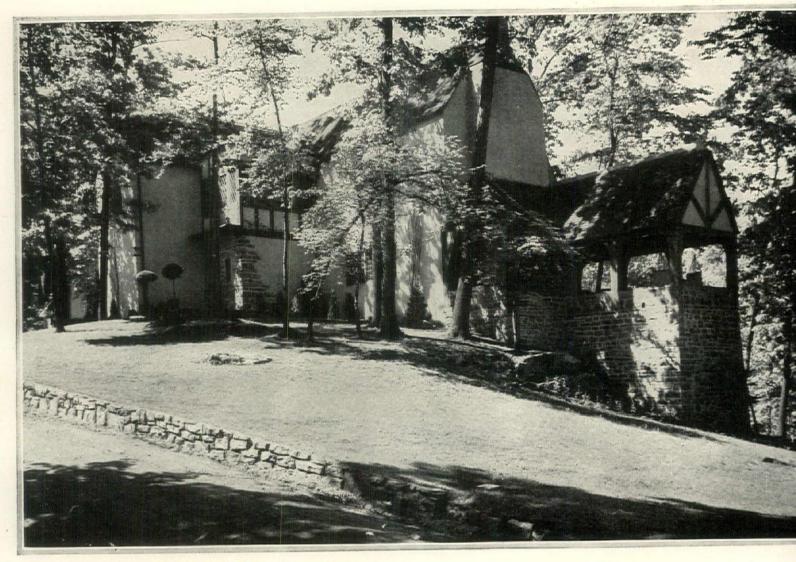
In the dining-room, which is octagonal, the doors and all furniture are black picked out with orange. The paper is of Elizabethan origin and the cabinet shelves are covered with a gay orange velvet

A Brangwyn desk and stool. They have a Jacobean note of sturdy simplicity; practical and yet of rare beauty, with perfect proportions and that harmony which characterizes all of their designer's work

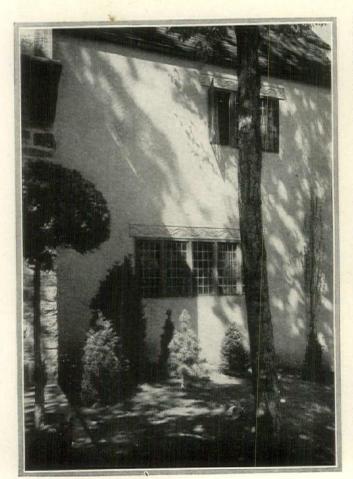
The completed Brangwyn bedroom is a study in the combination of natural finished wood and painted panels. Here the writing desk is shown in position







THE RESIDENCE of BERTRAM SEARS, Esq., at BRONXVILLE, NEW YOR BLOODGOOD TUTTLE, Architect



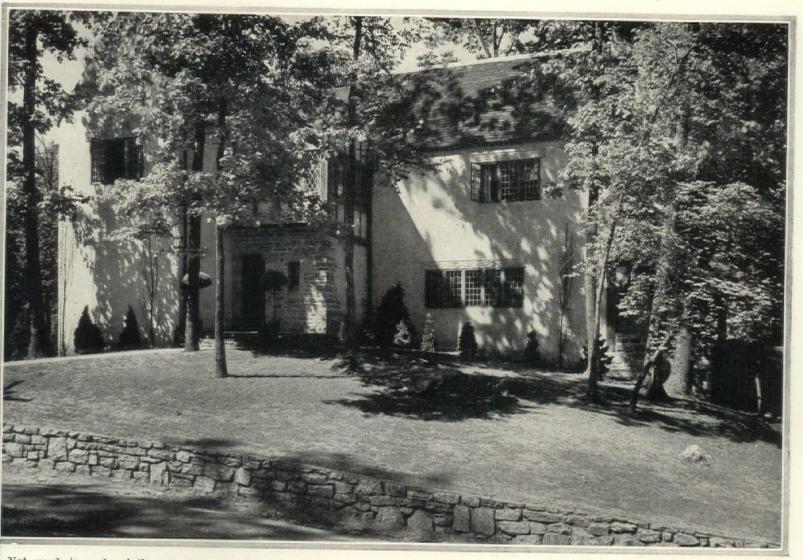
Photographs by John Wallace Gillies

The house crowns a hill that was lightly wooded, and to make it a part of the setting, the architect used the elements of stone, plaster and half-timber which were found thereabouts. The total cost was under \$15,000

Over-window decorations are rare in America, but their use on a stucco house is an unquestioned enrichment. Combined with leaded casement windows, as here, they give the house a note of striking individuality

Hand-hewn t i m b er s fastened together with wood pegs have been us ed throughout the house. They combine well with the red-tiled floors and the general sturdy lines of the architecture

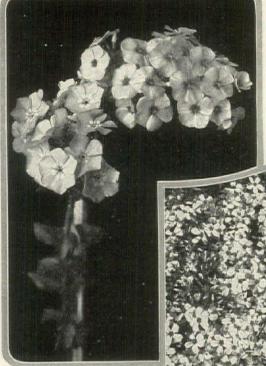




Not much is made of the entrance. It does not overshadow the house, as in many cases. It has been defined with fieldstone laid in wide bond and bleeded off into the stucco of the surrounding walls

In the living-room the timbers are again exposed, framing the fireplace and the doors. A huge stone caps the fireplace and above it is a narrow rail mantel with plaster decorations worked in the wall





Phlox Drummondi is the ancestor of all the annual sorts. It was found wild in Texas in 1834

FLOWERS come curiously by their names, sometimes; and sometimes there is a great deal in the name, if we are at pains to dig it out. More than the brilliant coloring of certain of its varieties did this plant's peculiarly

luminous quality inspire its sponsors, I am sure, to designate it by the Greek word for flame, which is "phlox." For all dry old botanists are really poets; and what more natural than that, seeing it shine above all else around it, they should have hit upon this for its name? A flame illumines, shines, even as the flowers of the phlox.

If there were no color but scarlet in the phlox family, it might be reasonable to assume, as some do, that the name referred to color. But there are as many colors as the proverbial rainbow shows, and only a few suggesting a flame; moreover, this same name was once applied to certain varieties of a plant whose cognomen relates it to the Greek "lamp," rather than to "flame"—the lychnis, or "rose of heaven," "Jerusalem cross," "mullein pink," "rose campion," "Cuckoo flower," or "flower of Jove"—an assortment of nicknames, goodness knows!

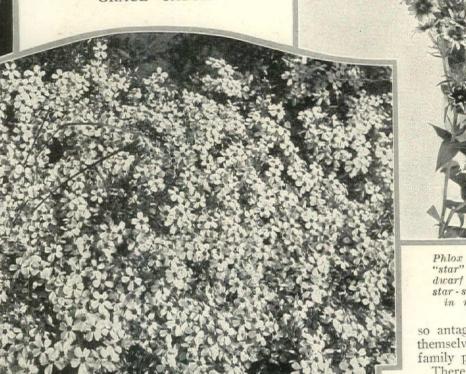
So lamps of the garden the lovely panicles of phlox always seem to me, uplifted like great torches that burn still and clear, to light all the space around. In this way they are flames, but not in any other.

WHAT PHLOX IS

Phlox is one of the essentially outdoor flowers, a garden plant as distinguished from a cutting or cut flower plant. Severed from the plant, phlox heads are stiff and stubbornly defiant of arrangement, and all the splendid beauty which the blooming plant displays vanishes away somewhere, somehow, in the intimacy of indoors. Grow phlox—all you have room for—but grow it for outdoor and garden effect alone, and



Lights All the Space Around as Only Phlox Can Do GRACE TABOR



Phlox is essentially a garden plant as distinguished from those valuable for cut flowers. Grow all you have room for. but grow it for outdoor effect alone; in the house its panicles look stiff and awkward. This is a mass of phlox subulata, the well-known moss pink

never with the idea of using the flowers themselves as decorations in the house.

Perhaps there is no other plant that will yield as abundant bloom, over as long a period, with as little trouble and care, as phlox. And certainly there is nothing in the garden that pours out a more delicious fragrance than the spicy odor rising from it by night as well as day.

That there are unpleasant colors no one can deny; but there are so many others, which may be had for the asking, or for the wise choosing, that no one need have his teeth set edgewise by the "horrid magentas" popularly associated with this family.

POSSIBILITIES IN MAGENTA

Magenta is powerful, and continually crops out in this and that variety, but it is completely eradicated from many. So you may have any quantity of phlox desired, and never a touch of it, if you will. On the other hand, I wonder how many realize the shades and nuances possible in that range of tones where magenta finds a place, by means of a combination of phlox? A truly magnificent color symphony, rich beyond all imagination, is possible, through careful selection; and I have seen the most marked aversion to this unlovely color transformed into enthusiastic admiration, under the influence of such a combination.

But one must either forswear the purples and magentas and lavenders altogether in choosing phlox; or he must forswear all the colors that are free from them. It is the two together that clash so abominably. Hardly another species, indeed, has colors Phlox cuspidata, or "star" phlox, is a dwarf with pretty star-shaped flowers in mixed colors

so antagonistic among themselves as the phil

family presents. There seem to habe of two distinct lines color development with these plants; and though they are consi ered in the so-called "c anic series," which mean

that their basic color is blue and that, thou they may run from this into red, they conver run from it into yellow, there are that have no hint of blue in them but contrary to the law just mentioned, la down by the botanists—do most certain contain a hint of yellow. There is phl Coquelicot for instance, as blazing a scar as any flower in the world ever was; a there is phlox Elizabeth Campbell, a love soft, salmon pink. And neither scarlet r salmon pink is possible without the adm ture of yellow and the elimination of bh

So, though there is as yet no yellow phl (growers are trying hard to produce one there is this decided color opposition in to species, always to be remembered and rec oned with and guarded against in making a collection or adding to one already man

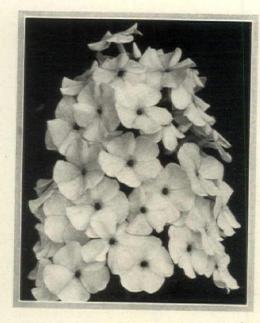
FALL PLANTING BEST

The first thing to be remembered in c tivating phlox is that it is one of the pernials that are distinctly better for be planted in the fall. This is because it sta into growth at the first hint of spring, her spring transplanting will interfere with regular habit, and stunt it and set it be accordingly. The present month is the id time for handling it, either in plants seeds; for the seeds of phlox benefit by action of winter upon them, if they do indeed require it to encourage them to get inate. Nothing is perhaps hardier th phlox; and in a state of nature, its seeds to the ground around the parent plant the fall, and lie there, all uncovered or best but partly covered with leaves and lit

ptember, 1916

bugh the snow and ice and slush of ter. After this rough treatment, they ng into life at the earliest possible ment and thrive exceedingly.

o not expect seeds of the perennial phlox, ever, to furnish you with anything save ollection totally unlike every other col-on in the world; for phlox hybridizes easily that no variety ever reproduces f in its seed. Continually it "sports," there is no telling what you may or may get from the seed of any plant. Cuttings ead of seed are therefore the usual ns of furnishing increase; but seedlings no end of fun, if one wants to venture. ants coming from the nursery at this should be planted in well enriched and well worked soil, that is not too heavy sticky. If there is one thing phlox will stand it is heavy clay, sticky and imtrable. After they are set out, mulch evenly at once with about 1" of leaves

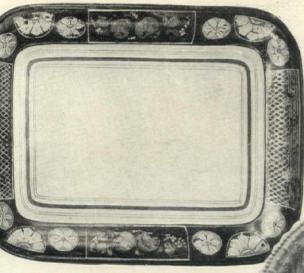


or strawy manure. As soon as the ground freezes, add to this cover enough to make it from 6" to 8" thick, and put branches on it to hold it securely in place against the disturbance of the winter gales.

This deepened mulch is to keep the ground frozen, not to protect the plants. If the ground thaws after freezing to any depth, it will heave the newly set plants up and out completely, for their roots will not have had a chance to take hold sufficiently to anchor them. Under no circumstances must this mulch be overlooked, therefore; and it must surely be applied as soon as, and while, the ground is frozen. Sometimes even an hour's delay after a hard freeze is too long. Do not wait at all! Get the mulch on the (Continued on page 60)

Miss Lingard is one of the best and earliest flowering sorts, its white blossoms sometimes opening in late May

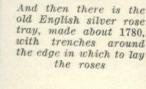
THE RETURN OF THE TRAY



The background of the rim is black with vari-colored flower and fruit decorations laid on with naive crudity. The central panel is buff Why return? Because we are beginning to appreciate the decorative possibilities that our grandmothers' trays possessed. For information write House & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Executed in the Chinese taste with black background and gold lacquer decorations, this tray is typical of the finer sorts coming into vogue







Gilt and polychrome decorations cover the edge and in the center is a portrait panel on a black background

From China our sea c a p t a i n ancestors brought engraved pewter trays, of which this is a fine example Among others is an old tray of American make decorated in the ancient fashion from the original design

Even the humble bread tray was decorated—in gold and colored lacquer landscape effect on a black background



O F the many professions which enter into the creation of the house in good taste, none is more misunderstood than that of the interior decorator.

Like Pol Roger and Vouvray Mousseu, the decorator needs no bush, but she deserves explanation. Some people think of her as a Super-Shopper, and nothing else. Others believe the decorator to be a higher grade of house-and-sign painter who has learned to wear kid gloves and to pro-nounce Art with a latitudinal "A." Still nounce Art with a latitudinal "A." others think that any woman who has "cutey" ideas for "fixing up" a room is qualified to undertake the work. And a fourth class believes decoration to be a Haven of Cash and Kudos for indigent widows of respectable breeding, aspiring and finished debutantes, women who wear their clothes well, divorceés, brokendown art students and sundry other detached but financially dependent persons, male and female, who somehow or another have not just exactly fitted into that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call them.

Since decoration is neither an easy calling nor a last hope, but a profession with an ancient lineage and strict requirements, let us see what equipment a decorator must have before she attempts decorating.

THE love for beautiful things properly arranged is a gift at birth, as is the love for good music and good books. Appreciation may come with the years, training and study may awaken the spark dormant for generations, but the invisible *genus* must be there. It is a quality of feeling not possible of definition, but possible of very definite expression.

Given a man or woman with such innate taste, and the ground is ripe for cultivation. There must be laid a solid foundation—a task perhaps as tiring but as necessary as grinding German irregular verbs—in the characteristics of the Historic Periods and the philosophy of life that brought each into being; in color values and combinations and the psychology of each; in line and its subtle differences. Each of these has a definite *raison d'etre*.

The Periods were an expression of life, a crystallizing in very material form of an unmaterial spirit which predominated a time and found expression in certain master workmen. Moreover, they were designed to meet definite needs and customs. It is useless to attempt interpreting the present spirit in a modern interior if one does not understand how the feeling of the past was expressed. As in life, so in decoration, the present is only the culmination of the past, and the laws of human nature are as irrevocable to-day and as definite in expression as they were in the far-off days of Queen Anne or Marie Antoinette.

Underlying color is a whole universe in the study of optical response which students have reduced to the laws governing those colors that are pleasing and displeasing, the colors that can be combined and those that cannot, and the colors and their corrolaries that express mood, personality, or produce effects on the eye to which other parts of the nerve system respond harmoniously.

IN DEFENSE of DECORATORS

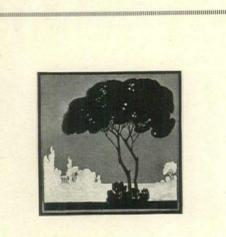
Thus the decorator learns that such a combination as vivid red and green is displeasing in a room, whereas it is pleasing in Nature—and why; that tans and greys are cooling; and that the colors which are suitable for the young girl's room will not go in her grandmother's.

Line is partly dependent on Period usage which, in turn, has much the same fundamental reason as color—lines being pleasing or displeasing according to their combination and their rhythm.

By training such as this the indefinable quality of innate good taste begins to shape itself into definable expression. The possessor of good taste learns how to exercise it with discretion.

Then she is thrown out on the world to sink or swim. She becomes known and successful or remains in oblivion, just to that degree with which all those laws she has learned in training become subconscious habit with her, as subconscious as the innate good taste with which she started.

When the decorator reaches the point where she can absorb the wishes and personality of a client and express them in good taste in an interior, then she attains the plane of real creative art. And when



THE SUBURBANITE

The 5:19 pulls darkly out The train-shed, and the city-folk Crowd down the avenue above From daily grind to nightly yoke; They do not stop to think how I, After the murk of working-hours, In this dull train am going home To rest and flowers.

Dusty and draughty coaches yours, Grim 5:19, once young and bold; We both, who have been friends so long At last, I fear, are growing old; But should they "take you off" ere I Am taken off and reach my end, I'd miss you-crusty, often late-As I should miss a valued friend.

Oh, when that other train shall bear My outworn vesture from the shed Of work and play, from town and home, When I, who was alive, am dead, May I, thus passing darkly forth, Go unregarded and unseen To find, as now, my rest and flowers, Old 5:19!

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN

she reaches that point it will not matter whether she began house-and-sign painter, a debu a woman with "cutey" ide

a woman with "cutey ide divorceé, or an indigent but perfect spectable widow.

"W HY employ a decorator?" asks Blank. "I know what I wa my house."

But does she? Follow Mrs. Blank shopping tour for furniture, rugs, ca lighting fixtures, wall papers, cu lamps and the other thousand and on essary accessories. By the end of the day she will not know what she want the end of the second day her famil be crying for help. By the end of the the local physician will have anothe of nervous breakdown on his hands. For a matter of fact this generic Blank only *thinks* she knows what wants. Between that state of min the finished interior are many, many of hard work and harder thinking. Frankly, if she has the money,

Frankly, it she has the money, Blank hires the experience and train a decorator, buys into bondage her and her assisting taste, just as she an architect or a doctor or a pl or any other type of man or woman training in a special line makes invaluable in that line.

T O understand the decorato strictions one must compawork with that of a kindred sion, say, the architect's. The ar goes to look at the prospective p the house. All outdoors conspir him—the skyline, the infinity of above, the scattering of verdure When the decorator goes to loo the prospective field of her lab faces four blank walls with some tectural problems to include scheme, and a view from the wi Moreover, she must make the r express the personality of the that visitors will forthwith e "Oh, Mrs. Jones, I knew you make your room look like yours."

This is not a plea for pity or rators. It is written, as the tit gests, in defense of them. No written with a view to pros among those hosts of householde know what they want in their and why they want it, and are pe capable of carrying out the wor

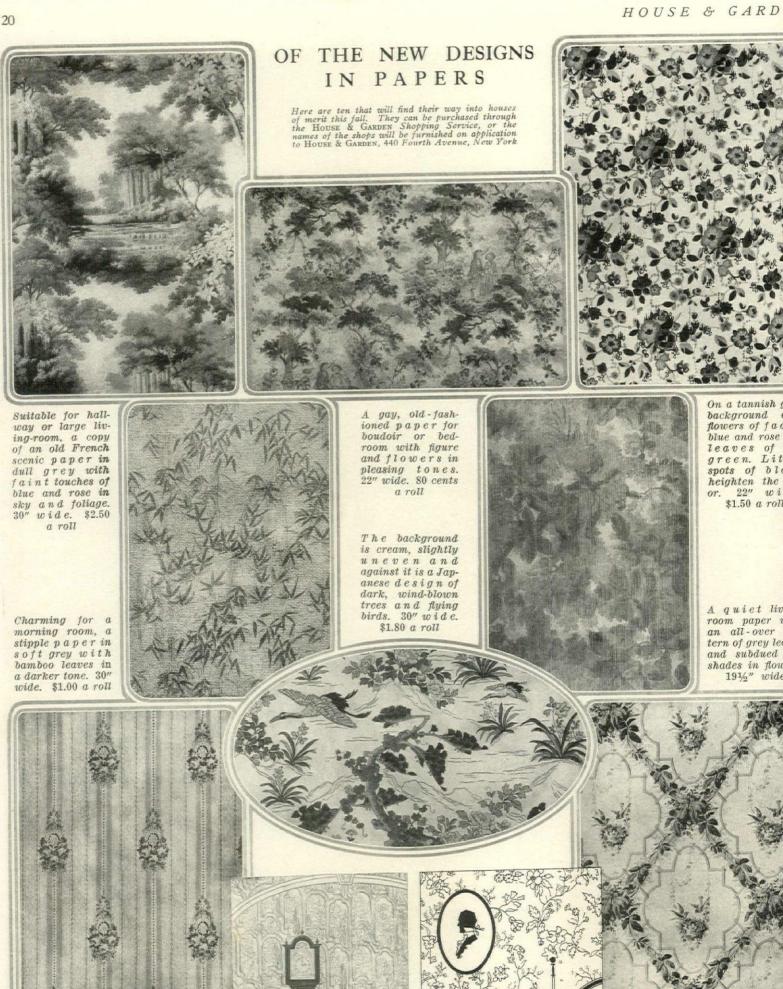
Decorators have come to stay, and more are men and women a ating the salient fact that it is portant to live in a house in goo as it is to live in clothes in goo Fashions come and go, but the permanency about fashions in th because the fundamental laws govern good taste are applicab where at any time.

Good taste is a code designed hance comfort, work and pleasu is one of the influences that ma more livable, because it makes t roundings of the home in which more livable. For that influen for that code the decorator sta leader. She is among the vital at work in present-day life, if age of material things, we meas in terms of the beautiful.



RÔLE OF LIGHT ТНЕ SHADE AND

There is more to architecture than designing walls and lay-ing out rooms to live in. It is an art that combines the rough elements of wood and stone and plaster in such pro-portions as to make the structure beautiful to look upon. And here it has been done successfully, with the aid of Nature, which plays upon it light and shade. For other views of this residence see pages 14 and 15



Suitable for bedrooms is this grey striped paper with little nosegays of pink roses and forget-me-nots. It may be had 19½" wide

An unusual type for the hall. Soft grey ground with design in a slightly darker tone. 21" wide. 70 cents a roll



For a little living-room comes grey trellised paper with bits of and rose and violet in the fo and birds. 22" wide. \$1.50 a

Another bedroom paper, an En chintz with a grey-white ground design in chintz tones of rose let, green and tan. 1942" w

WHEN THE GARDEN COMES INDOORS

Plants Become Your Equals-And By This Work You Create the Winter Democracy of Flowers

F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by Beals and Dr. E. Bade

HE law of supply and and operates the flower en no less than the commodiof commerce. more scarce a g is, the more prize it. When garden is full plants laden bloom, six red niums in pots, ldition to what have, would ably be con-ed hardly th the addil care they d require. The e six geraniin your winin mid-winter, n the view outis as bleaknot so beauti--as a winter pe by Walter ne, would be



A row of windows full face to the sun is the best spot for the winter garden. If it has a seat below, nothing could be more desirable this side of a fully equipped greenhouse with a complete stock of plants

d as one of your most choice posses-. Their brilliant tresses of bloom, what plebeian perhaps, but none the beautiful and cheery, would form the er of attraction for every person eng the room, whereas now, lost among iot of summer's flowers, they probably be the notice of any eye from the time



egonias—this is semper florens—always ve a touch of color to the winter garden. ropagated by tubers, leaves or cuttings, 55° is needed in winter



Heat is required in the early stages of the gloxinia's growth. Propagation may be effected by the leaves. The easiest method is to grow direct from tubers

the clustered buds uncurl until the hand of the careful gardener gathers their withered remains and they are no more.

Therefore it is that, although at present you may be surfeited with a plethora of flowers, you should take heed now for the barren months ahead and provide for winter-long cheer in the form of gay blossoms and cheerful foliage. The success of your winter garden will depend largely upon your efforts during the next few weeks: what May's work is to the summer garden, that of September is to the winter indoor garden of flowers.

Of course, the first point to settle about your indoor garden is whether or not you will have one. That seems too simple a question to require discussion, but there may be some things that you have not thought of in connection with it. There are, of course, many arguments for a winter garden: those against it are usually lost sight

of until some expense and a lot of trouble have been incurred for nothing, and the result is a disappointment.

In addition to the pleasure your winter flowering plants may give you and to the added attraction they will lend to your rooms, you will find that indoor gardening is much more intimate and friendly than



The amaryllis (Hippeastrum) is a handsome pot plant, having large flowers in varying tints. Very little water is needed for its success in winter

that in the open. You will never get really acquainted with your plants until you have lived in the same house with them, willynilly, through many bleak days. You will find that the gradual but wonderful development of a single new stalk, the opening of a single bud in a cluster of a score or more, may hold a more absorbing, fascinating interest than you have heretofore found in the blossoming of a whole section of plants in a garden. You will feel perhaps not unlike the wise caliph of olden days who traveled abroad in disguise that he might meet his subjects as equals: In your outdoor garden you have studied your plants from above; in the windowsill you will meet them, as it were, on the same level, and come to know all the little secrets of their existence and development, and the things they have to struggle against to be strong, healthy, happy plants.

WHAT THE PLANTS WILL REQUIRE

The conditions which will be required for success in the indoor garden are light, moisture, warmth, fresh air and protection from insects. For most flowering plants you should have full sun at least part of the day, but there are a number of good foliage house plants for places where there is plenty of light without direct sunshine.

The heat in the room where you expect to keep your plants should be under control so that you can maintain a temperature of from 40° to 60° at night. Even with 40° as the minimum, you can grow most of the ordinary house plants provided they can be protected during especially cold winter nights from frost striking through the windows. This may be done either by moving them away from the glass or by placing loose papers, a sheet or a blanket just inside the glass. Plants which are listed as "stove plants" or "tropicals" will as a rule require from 50° to 60° as a minimum temperature. The great number of plants which are satisfactory for house use, however, are to be found among the coolerblooded varieties. It is often feasible to cut off the baywindow or end of a room where the winter garden may be situated with screens or curtains extending well up



One of our most valuable winter blooming indoor plants is the Primula obconica. When potting, the plants should be set fairly deep



Its creamy white masses and delicate perfume make the spirea a valuable addition. It needs a well drained pot and plenty of moisture

to the ceiling so that part of the room may be kept warmer than the rest of the house at night and better suited for the plants.

Moisture, perhaps, is the factor most fre-quently neglected in keeping plants healthy indoors. Fortunately it is the one which can most readily be controlled. So far as moisture is concerned the greatest source of trouble is ignorance of what the plants require. In the first place moisture in the air is as essential as moisture in the soil. In the ordinary living-room, particularly if it is steam-heated, the air is usually so devitalized and vitiated that plants cannot succeed although they may have the best of care in other respects. It may seem at first that plants should live and thrive in any atmosphere in which human beings live, but the fact that the latter can and generally do get out into the fresh air several times a day while the plant remains in the same atmosphere night and day, is usually lost sight of. By all means keep the atmosphere in which your winter garden is made as near a condition of normal moisture content as possible. This can be done by having a large pan or bowl of water evaporating on every radiator or near any stove in such rooms where plants are kept.

Providing moisture in the soil is just as likely to be overdone as underdone. A good many plants pass the winter in a semidormant condition and use very little moisture from the soil. Plants in active growth and producing blossoms, of course, require more. In every case, however, thorough drainage must be provided as a water-saturated soil will prove fatal in a very short time. It is quite possible to drown plants.

CLEAN AIR AND LEAVES

Another condition very likely to prove fatal to plants kept indoors is air poisoned, even very slightly by escaping coal or illuminating gas. Though the amount may be so small as to be imperceptible to the nostrils the plants that are very sensitive and have to breathe this air continually are constantly "ailing," though the cause be unsuspected.

Your indoor plants should be kept scrupulously clean at all times. Insects propagate more rapidly and injure plants more

HOUSE & GARDE

quickly indoors than out. There are avaable sprays for use on a small scale, and one will go to the slight expense of keepi one of these on hand and watching to plants carefully there is very little dang of injury from this insidious source.

THE FLOWERS TO PLANT

In addition to giving your plants a favo able environment you should decide, as so as you determine to have a garden indoo at all, what kind of a garden it will Many persons make the mistake of attem ing to have a little of everything. This poor judgment, especially where space limited. Do not attempt to grow plan which require a temperature of 60° night and a particularly moist atmosphe where you can give only 40° and can prevent the air from getting drier than it in a greenhouse. The truth which is I coming to be very generally realized in or door gardening, viz., that a number plants of the same habit and color are mo effective than a "collection," is also large true in indoor gardening. Restrict number of things you attempt to gro Especially if you are a beginner at the a aim at having perfect specimens rather th an extensive assortment.

Single plants in jardinieres, or even plain pots and saucers, displayed in place of advantage about the house are very fective. Such places, however, are usuan not ideal so far as light, temperature a other conditions affecting growth are concerned. If you have a bay window or sp cial flower room to which such plants of be brought back for a week or so affibeing displayed for a while in a somewh less congenial spot, it is an easy matter keep them in good condition and still have the use of them in places where they a most ornamental and desired.

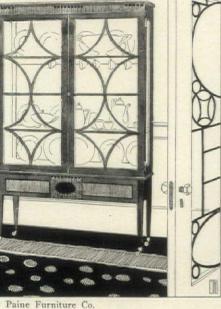
If you have a large bay window, a sm conservatory or a lighted room which of be to a large extent devoted to plants y may find more pleasure in making you winter garden of a general nature, includio in it specimens of as many things suita for house culture as you have room f (Continued on page 54)



Resembling the heliotrope is the bantana or viburnum, an excellent plant for winter blooming. It requires a fairly warm spot for best results

EW LINES OF FALL FURNITURE

In general they are adaptations of the old. Simplicity is the dominant note as it is in all decora-tion of the day. For the names of shops write HOUSE & GARDEN. Or you may purchase them through the HOUSE & GARDEN Shopping Service, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York City



ng them is a china closet from a trer design of 1793; moosewood inlaid rare tropical woods blended to sherry on, 37" x 57". Drawers of other pieces inese ash lined, antique silver handles



W. & J. Sloane

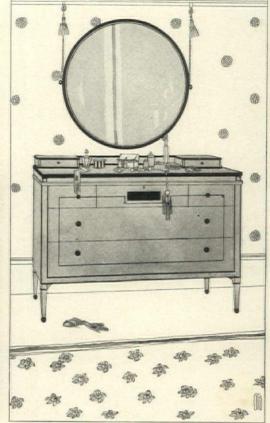
untily designed lacquered table, 2034 34" x 27%4", whose lines commend it for the hall or living-room





Courtesy Gimbel Bros

For the fireside comes a graceful seat of black enamel, hand decorated and with a cane seat. It is 27" high, 14" deep and 31" wide



Courtesy Paine Furniture Co.

Natural finished harewood of satiny, olive grey, modern striping and inlaid rosewood panels. Also made in suede yellow, deco-rated. The bureau measures 23" x 48", and the mirror, 32". Set of ten pieces



Courtesy Lord & Taylor Aside from its quality, this solid mahogany gate leg table is char-acterized by a special price

Courtesy Lord & Taylor Circasian walnut side-board of a Phyfe suite, 26" x 66". Chair with blue figured haircloth. Set of ten pieces

Courtesy W. & J. Sloane The upholstering of this sofa is a fine figured cut and uncut velvet. Also comes in same style but other materials

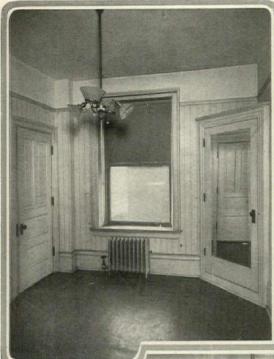


Named "the Elsie de Wolfe," this bed and its accompanying pieces are attractive. Black enamel polychrome decorations. 54" x 42"



23

HOUSE & GARD



RECLAIMING HE OLD T APARTMENT

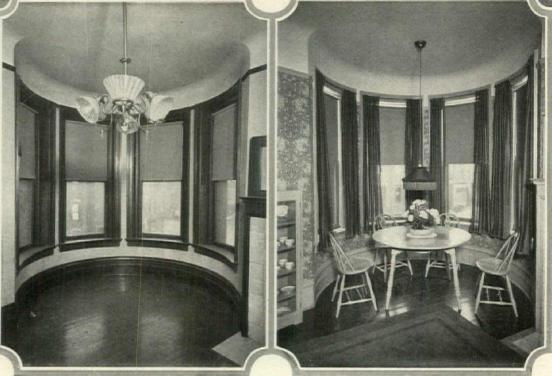
What \$800 and Three Weeks' Work Accomplished

HENRY BLACKMAN SELL

Good taste works like magic. It found the bedroom commonplace and made of it a delightful little spot. It took down the stock flatures, repapered the walls with a Morris design, laid rag rugs on the floor, hung valanced taffeta curtains at the window and covered an old white income bedeteed with a hor to match iron bedstead with a box to match



T was a somber and discouraging. prospect that greeted our eyes on the dull gray afternoon when we first looked at the apartment. The long hall was dim and blank. The neutral walls of the old-fashioned front and back parlors were framed in depressing outlines of imitation red mahogany. The bedroom, with its drab outlook and queer three - cornered wardrobe, held little decorative promise. At the far end of the hall was a dining room, dim, brown and forbidding. Around its four walls ran the



Why have a separate room to eat in? One never spends more than two hours of the day eat-ing: the rest of the time the room is idle. That is how the occupant argued. And he con-verted the bay window of the living-room into a dining alcove. The woodwork was painted seji green and simple silk curtains hung at the windows. A little set of painted furniture fit-ted perfectly into the space. The war on the stock fixtures, of course, was pursued relentlessly

broken, protruding line of a plate-rack. This seemingly "impossible" apartment

This seemingly was to be the home of an interior architect, and into the hands of his designing staff he gave the decorative scheme and its working out. With all speed and much amusing secrecy they set about their task of showing what can be done with gloomy prospects and architectural yesteryears when a truthful and vigorous application of the gospel of the dignity of decorative simplicity is brought to bear upon them.

ANOTHER THREE WEEKS

Some three weeks later we were invited to see the transformed room, and what a change! We hardly knew the place.

The partitions between the old front and back parlors had been torn out, making way for one large, comfortable living-room, the old dining-room had been abandoned as a "dining-room" and then had been refur-

nished and redecorated as a guest bedroom, while the group of circular windows at the front of the new living-room had been cozily fitted as a dining corner. Everywhere the "combination light" fixtures had been removed, and great was the improvement.

And color! It was hard to realize, and harder still to describe, the color changes. The long hall which had seemed so dim and uninviting now gave a cordial welcome with its light gray walls, enameled woodwork and two long, linen wall prints of Pompeiian red, deep green and black, hung as tapestry panels near the entrance door. Passing from the hall we entered the

living-room. The sun was shining in through its many windows and the color impression was, at first glimpse, that of a heavily bowered garden on a bright June morning. It was a veritable triumph.

Delicate, closely patterned, leaf green and cream and deep ivory touched walls

furniture ma up this room, complete in its own right, each occup a full wall space, each carrying the un scheme of color to its own side of the re and yet each essentially a contributory of the whole plan. Single chairs serve join the groups one to the other in t instances, while the bookcase perfor that purpose in the fourth. In this way only the furniture, but the color and d of the room were given equal and ord distribution and the unfortunate " sidedness" of the usual large room avoided without sacrificing comfort.

WHY HAVE A DINING-ROOM?

At night the room is perfectly lighted three standard lamps and one low-hang fixture over the dining group, giving and even light exactly where it is r needed for utility and effectiveness.

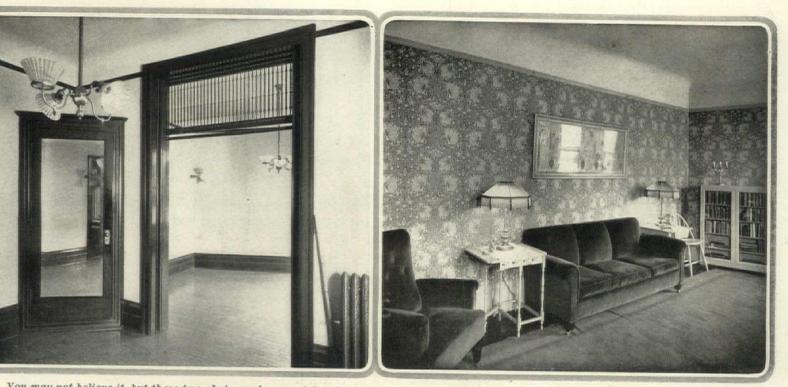
The most unusual of these groups is dining corner by the windows. A

gave the ha tone key; 1i seji green er eled woody and slender ender pain pieces height and clarified exquisite c h a of the walls; soft gray of carpet caugh faint tint fr the surroun hues, while deep shades shadows of golden silk vet-cove lounge and f draperies fel mellow notes bass across subtle cor sition, blend and harmoni the different t elements.

Four group

24

ptember, 1916



You may not believe it, but these two photographs were taken from the same spot. The secret? The partition was torn out and the corner cabinet abolished. Likewise the fixtures and the harem grill. Then a paper of closely patterned leaf green and cream was put on the walls, a soft grey carpet laid, some furniture painted in lavender, and a golden velvet upholstered davenport and lounge chair set in

s ago no house or apartment was felt mall to have its separate room for dinbut today the best thought of modern itectural and furniture design is turned radicating this erroneous notion. Of se, where there are a large number of ons in the family, or when one enterformally and much, a dining-room is eat convenience, but for the average, est home a dining-room is a waste of e, a decorative loss and a deal of unssary work. In the group shown one gain a fair idea of the new type of dinurniture designed to use in the livingt. It is light but practical.

THE RECLAIMED BEDROOM

onomically, this new and better plan the cost of a large table and several s; practically, it saves the housework mother" room; socially, the intimate, *mille* spirit is at once a compliment and rming welcome to the bidden guest; atively, it gives the living-room added y with its attractive pieces. All that is to stand between this spiritual and rial improvement of the modest home its universal adoption is a certain mishness about "setting the table bethe guests" and the spectre, "Tradi-All these things considered, the "reafor a separate dining-room seem y worth their price.

rning from the verdure and gold-toned

-room to the ter bedroom, is first atid to its clean . The walls ung with a ed paper of hid pink and and faintly ed leaf of l and set in the lavender apon the dark d floor. The ng woodwork and all the fitments—excepting only the simple brown rubbed mahogany lamp stand—are light, almost white, ivory enamel. Natural linen with a wide, effective, selftoned stripe is used for the curtains, the bed and the bureau cover.

The drapery and the bed cover are of especial interest, for they are typical of a new order in interior decoration.

Slowly—all too slowly for the greater beauty of the small house and modest apartment—the ornate "lace" curtain is giving way to marquisette, scrim and tiny patterned net, while these in turn are giving way to "draw curtains" of graceful material and thoughtful design. In this bedroom is an excellent example of this new drapery. Combined with the ordinary English "roller shade," they afford all the privacy of the "lace" curtain, while—aside from the hygienic advantage of more light and air—they give the room a distinguished atmosphere of quiet strength without severity of either line or color.

Further contributing to this desirable decorative quality is the unique bed cover of linen. Envelopes of shaped linen completely cover the head and foot of the common iron bed, and a tailored spread covers the bed and pillows.

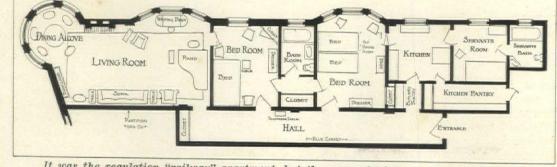
These covers are a striking example of what can be accomplished with slips. Often a householder is not in a position to change the furniture; then he has the saving alternative of covering it and radically altering its whole appearance.

Point for point, the whole apartment is a splendid affirmation of Owen Jones' classic proposition, "Construction shall be ornamented, but ornament shall not be extraneously constructed."

THE POINT ABOUT PAPERS

Throughout all the rooms there is a studied and widely applicable balance between the patterned surface and its complement, plain surface. The walls in all the rooms being hung with papers of intricate and worthy design, all the fitments and decorative objects are simple in line design and refreshing in their lack of meretricious decoration. But two well-chosen pictures are used in the apartment, and these carry on the color plan, the rugs are without figure, the tables and mantels are not littered with meaningless bric-a-brac, and the reward for this fine restraint is-an apartment restful to the eye and home-like; an apartment in which each decorative element, from the least to the greatest, is shown without artistic loss by unfortunate crowding and contrast in the most effective way.

Perhaps the most remarkable part of the transformation of this old apartment was the money spent upon it. It represents the outlay of \$800. Anyone can spend \$800, but it takes a large capital of good taste, selection and careful buying to spend

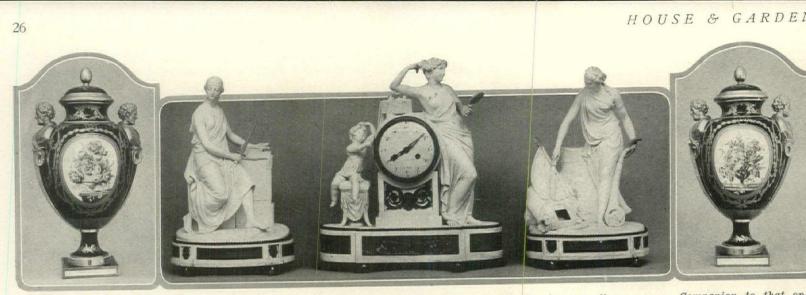


"before and after" illustrations m a y be, they show more clearly than words can tell the value of knowing *how* to spend money on decorations. With such e x a m ples, there is every incentive for the h o u s e h o l d e r to learn this gentle and pleasant art.

\$800 so effectively.

Amusing as these

It was the regulation "railway" apartment, but the removal of the partition gave some relief and made the living-room livably large. The disposition of the furniture on this plan is worth studying for its economy of space



Back view of one of a pair of urn shaped vases of Sevres porcelain The manufacture of bisque-colored statuettes was practically given up after 1777. This clock and side ornaments of a slightly later period have additional decoration in the ormolu mounts Companion to that opposite, a back view. Note the gilt decorations

THE ROMANTIC STORY OF SEVRES

An Ancient Lineage With Which the Collector Should Be Acquainted

GARDNER TEALL

Photographs by courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

THERE is no continental porcelain better known by name to everyone than the French porcelain of Sevres. Nevertheless, fewer chance collectors and lovers of old china appear to know as much about it as they do about old Worcester, Derby, Chelsea or Dresden. Chaffers' Handbook of Marks on Pottery and Porcelain presents over fifty marks for Sevres, nearly two hundred and fifty marks of painters, decorators and gilders of the Sevres manufactory, as well as over thirty-five of the marks of some of the modelers. The principal manufactory marks from 1753 to the present time number thirty-four.

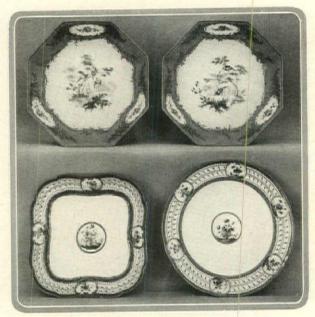
From this it will be seen that Sevres forms a group in the history of ceramic art that requires some study to master its minutiæ and the indicia that will enable the collector to pass intelligent judgment on pieces that come to his notice for consideration.

While it is true that the collecting of Sevres can hardly be a "poor man's hobby," it is true that knowing some-

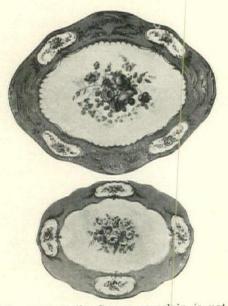
hobby," it is true that knowing something about even a single piece in one's general collection of old china or of less specialized antiques and curios justifies giving attention to the ramifications of the particular phase of the subject that may, for the moment, more definitely apply to the piece in hand. Thus if one possesses a bit of modern Sevres of fine quality, the interest of that possession cannot but be intensified by a knowledge of earlier examples of the *fabriqué* to which it is allied.

THE FATE OF EARLY PIECES

Fatal improvements have often marked the progress of the arts. It was so with that of the Royal Porcelain of Sevres. The early pieces were of soft paste, but in 1804 the director, M. Brouguiart, was so pleased with the introduction of the hard paste instead that he utterly banished the soft paste, going so far as to destroy the secret formula for its making, and burying alive, as one might say, all the soft-paste material



Plates of Sevres porcelain, while worth large sums, are still to be found. Modern sets are occasionally made



The form of the Sevres porcelain is not restricted to any one pattern, as witness these oval platters of early design

then on hand in the Parc de Versaille Poor deluded mortal; probably he di unaware of having murdered the Sevi porcelain of the finest type. You we begin to understand why the examp of the *pâte tendre* of the year 17 through to the change for the hard *pa* are so rare and so highly prized.

By old Sevres we comprehend t pieces made from 1753 to 1804. This the true vieux Sevres. From 17 to 1777 inclusive the letters of the alphabet, singly, from A to Z indication the years of manufacture. The year letters were placed between the truscript L's (one reversed). The letter A, B and C indicate the pieces made Vincennes (the original site of the manufactory) in 1753, 1754 and 17. respectively, while the year of the moval of the manufactory to Sevr near St. Cloud, 1756, is indicated by the letter D between the double L's. The L's, of course, stood for the rocypher of Louis XV (the first year and then of Louis XVI of France from 1754 to September, 1792, when the Free Republic was proclaimed.

TELLING THE SOFT PORCELAINS

The amateur, in the study of any porlain pieces, should acquaint himself we the difference between soft and hard porlain of any sort. The 18th Century sporcelain has a soft velvety "feel" und the touch, the glaze not feeling so glaz as that of hard porcelain. A penknife of cause abrasion on soft-paste porcela while hard paste will nearly always reeven pressure of a steel point drawn or it. With soft paste one can see throuthe glaze, as it were; with hard paste of cannot. The enamel of the soft paste Sevres presents a delicate, milky glaze, quisitely distinctive. The colors, too, sh forth with velvety freshness. Of th colors Henri Frantz writes: "We have turn that cobalt blue termed *bleu-de-r* the sky-blue, called *turquoise*, invented Hellot in 1752; the

rose Pompadour.

which dates from

the time when that

woman of genius

was the fashion; the rose Dubarry,

paler than the pre-

ceding; the violet pensée (pansy-vio-

let); the jaune clair or jonquille

(pale yellow); the

vert-pomme or

vert-jaune (apple

green); the vert-

pré or vert anglais (grass-green)." To quote M. Garnier: "As will be per-



the fronts of the ir of vases town opposite ar pictorial designs

signs ceived, soft porcelain is a kind of ication, the texture of which is so exngly fine and close that the noneled portions offer a softness to the —one might term it velvety quality hich they may almost be recognized. what above all constitutes the superiorthe soft paste is the lustre it gives to

plors, which seem to be identical in ance with the enamel itself, having to ain extent sunk into it. This is one e distinctive signs of this porcelain, y this, in default of other character-it may be recognized. When one at a piece of soft porcelain obliquethe light, so that the light strikes on a painted portion and partly on e of white surface, no difference is able in the glazing of the two porall exhibits the same limpidity of y. If, on the other hand, one exs a piece of hard porcelain in the manner, a distinct difference will rceived; however well the colors lazed, they will appear less brilhan the rest of the surface, and of erent texture."

ARLY AND LATE DIFFERENCES

Sevres porcelain of the first period white ground predominates. The s and wreaths, etc., are delicately red over, but do not crowd the white In later pieces the decoration came by es to be the more assertive. Likewise gilding was employed. After 1770 its came into the decoration and the s of the Louis Quinze, or of the Quatorze periods were superseded by s which followed more along Egypnd Etruscan lines.

h the soft porcelain of Sevres very pieces could not be produced, but of ter hard paste porcelain huge vases often fabricated, marvels indeed of ic skill, though seldom as artistic and t in technical qualities.

bisque-colored statuettes of early eagerly sought by museums and collectors are one of the interesting phases of this manufacture, though these objects scarcely can be said to approach those of Saxony. Their manufacture at Sevres was almost given up after 1777. We have, however, in our own day, the much treasured statuettes modeled for Sevres by modern sculptors, among whom the great Auguste Rodin himself is numbered.

THE YEAR MARKS

From 1778 to 1792, inclusive, the year mark was indicated by the double letters AA to OO, inclusive, within the interlaced L's. During the period of the First Republic (1792-1804) the mark was, firstly, the interlaced F. R. (for "Republique Française"), then the letters R. F. with the word Sevres below (Sevres being written with or without the accent mark) or just the word "Sevres" and finally in the Consular period of this epoch "MNIe" over the



Because of its rarity, Sevres bisque is especially cherished. This group "Europa" is of 17th Century manufacture

word "Sevres" (from 1803 to 1804). The years IX (1801), X (1802) and XI (1803) were designated by "TI," "X" and "XI" in addition.

The mark of the first Imperial Epoch (1804-1814) was "M. Imple" over "de Sevres," two ornamental strokes below and then, later, the Imperial Eagle crowned, with the legend "manufacture Imperiale. Sevres" (1810). The years XII (1804), XIII (1805) and XIV (1806) were marked by distinguishing symbols (1804 by two horizontal dashes, a dot above and one below; 1805 by two short vertical lines, a horizontal dash to the left and one to the right; the year 1806 by a mark resembling a trident without handle, prongs upward).

The Sevres marks of the Second Royal Epoch consisted of the restored interlaced L's of Louis XVIII and the fleur-de-lys between; of the in-terlaced C's of Charles X with the X between, or the fleur-de-lys, or without; of just the fleur - de - lys (August 30 to December, 1830), and other marks in circles and the cypher L. P. of Louis Philippe.



The pictorial designs were introduced in Sevres after 1770, as was the gilt

With the advent of the Second Republican Epoch, 1848-1851, the R. F. was restored, only to be displayed by the Imperial Eagle (1852) and the crowned N. of 1854 of the Second Imperial Epoch (1852-1872). The Third Republic brought back the R. F. again, followed by other marks, the one introduced in 1888 showing a potter at work, the whole within a double circle bearing the legend "Nationale Sevres Manufacture." From 1817 date marks were designated by the last two numerals of the year number only, just as the dates 1807, 1808, 1809 and 1810 had been designed by 7, 8, 9 and 10. The years 1811, to 1817, inclusive, had been designated by the small letters o.z, d.z, t.z, q.z, q.n, s.z and d.s, standing, respectively, for the French numerals onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize and dix-sept.

SEVRES SINCE THEN

The present actual output of the Sevres works is very small, that institution having become a place for the education and training of French potters who will carry on the Sevres traditions in other lines of their work. Such examples as are being made today take the form of presentation sets of the ware especially designed and made as a gift to a potentate, a diplomat, or as a token of the French Government's

of as a token of the French Government's regard on such occasions as the marriage of a princess or a president's daughter. Various quantities of it have been brought to this country at the time of expositions, and much of that has passed into the hands of the American collectors. It is still possible, however, to pick up here and there good pieces that are genuine and thoroughly worth-while.

Despite the advanced collector's greater eagerness to collect Sevres of the $p\hat{a}te$ tendre period, later Sevres is an alluring, interesting, entertaining and possible field for the collector to enter without discouragement, and the pieces of this later fabriqué well deserve a place in the cabinet or as a decorative feature in the home of good taste.



Cups and saucers, teapot and creamer of Sevres are not so rare as other pieces. In later times the Sevres works have become merely an educational institution for the potters of France and such porcelains as are made are merely gifts for kings, diplomats and other high functionaries

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HOUSE & GARDE

FURNITURE AND ITS ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUN

Showing the Relation Between the Walls and Ceiling and the Furniture of the Stuart Period

ABBOTT McCLURE and HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

This is the first of a series of three articles devoted to the relation between the architecture of a room and its furnishings. It is an invaluable study for those who would decorate correctly. The next article will be on the Pre-Georgian and Early Georgian Phases.—EDITOR.

WHEN architecture "comes all the way through" from the outside and plainly shows inside a room we must obviously pay some heed to it in choosing and placing



In this Stuart grouping architectural background and lines of furniture correspond perfectly—rectangular contour, identity of decorative motifs and color of wood. The wood is oak

the furniture. The successful appearance of that room depends upon how well we analyse its architectural character, how plainly we perceive the underlying correspondences between furniture

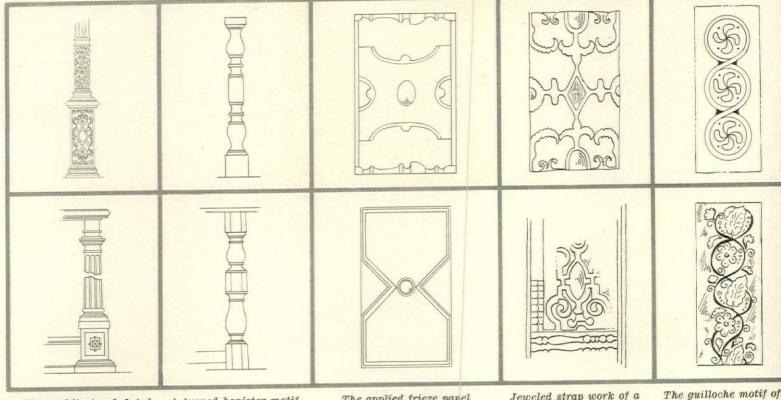
design and architecture and how intelligently we observe them in our work. This does not at all mean that if a room's architecture is of a certain clearly defined style and date its appointments, in order to satisfy the canons of good taste, must inevitably be carried out in the precise mobiliary fashion that obtained at the same date and in the same country. House furnishing and decorating would then be merely a matter of correct archaeology. There would be neither occasion nor room for personal originality, preference, judgment or even common sense. Fortunately, we are eclectic enough in our architectural tastes to adapt when architectural adaptation is expedient or legitimately desirable.

Architecture That Comes Through

There was a time in our architectural history — and we still have on every hand numerous houses dating from that period —when analogies between interior architecture and furniture had no significance, for the very best of reasons: there was no interior architecture. A room was just a roo It had four ugly, plain, plastered we pierced with door and window openin of no particular character, and the full



Another view of the same room shows the continued correspondence. Late Stuart caned chair are in dark old walnut. Carved overmantel an refectory table are similarly treated here



The architectural fluted column above is reflected in the table leg A turned banister motif is often found to be repeated in a table leg The applied frieze panel finds a counterpart in cabinet work panels Jeweled strap work of a frieze will often be found applied to a cabinet

wall is elaborately r produced on a cupboa at of architectural amenity that it uld boast consisted of a cornice, some aster ceiling ornaments of questionle merit and, perhaps, a mantel of ipid lines. Whatever architectural its the exterior of the house might assess did not "come through"; they re external incidents that might ely be left together out of account so far as they might affect furnishcalculations.

The revival of sanity in domestic hitecture during the past three deces has fortunately given us houses which the exterior traits find their propriate reflection in interior feaes of distinct individuality, and reby interest is tenfold increased. house, for instance, conceived in dor or Stuart modes will have its re important rooms high panelled, h richly wrought mantel and overntel, beamed ceiling and ranges of led casement windows. A house early Georgian type will show in rooms large panels enclosed with uldings of strongly individual proprominent cornices, overmantels nsistently architectural pattern and r and window trims of unmistak-affinities. Then, again, houses of im provenance, or designed in one he French styles, will unquestiongive plain indication of their ree of inspiration by the features heir interior treatment, especially letails of plaster and woodwork. etween interior woodwork and furre, in all periods, the analogies e been visibly close. The restoraof interior architecture to its per status has vastly enhanced prative interest, opened up new nues of opportunity and stimulated art of furnishing but, at the same , it has also imposed certain limins and bounds to be observed. It set forth duly the nature both of e limitations and also of the ened opportunities in the fields of ishing that the following parahs have been written.

CONTOUR AND DESIGN

nine cases out of ten people are conscious of the furnishing of a a and, after that, of its architec-In many instances, indeed, they me conscious of the architecture ugh the furnishing. This fact 's how important it is to preserve ruity between the furnishings and rchitecture of a room so that both be factors of an harmonious e. And congruity does *not* mean gid adherence to single period s. This quality of congruity, this relationship between furniture architecture, is based upon (1) spondence of contour and pro-

on; (2) correspondence of design and ortion in decorative detail; (3) correlence or contrasting harmony of color. e earliest architectural style whose res are frequently reproduced in rica is that of the English house of udor and Stuart periods, that is to say, onglish house of the latter part of the century and, more especially, the er part of the 17th century. The distining feature of the low-studded rooms in



Placed to show the incompatibility of some period mixing, the slender proportions of this Sheraton chair are manifestly out of key with the generally robust contour of the Stuart background



Compare the size of the wall panelling and the size of the cabinet panels, and the relation between the two is clear. Their combination enhances the unity and purity of the decoration

a house of such type are beamed ceilings or else plaster ceilings with more or less elaborate ribbings and parge work, walls wainscotted high up with small oaken panels, carved overmantels, sometimes embellished with polychrome painting and gilt, and, finally, ranges of leaded casement windows leaving long, unbroken wall spaces between them. Such rooms were apt to be long in proportion to their breadth and height, and in every way the dominance of horizontal lines

was emphasized. Now, the furniture that ordinarily went into such rooms shared the same contour. It was not tall. It was long in proportion to its height. Witness the long refectory tables, the benches, the buffets, the settles, the low court cupboards and dressers. There were no conspicuously curving lines in them; long, horizontal lines dominated their aspect. Their contour accorded with the proportions of the room. A tall, high-shouldered Queen Anne bureau bookcase, with a double hooded top or an interrupted pediment would appear narrow in such a room and awkwardly lofty with its top reaching nearly to the angle of wall and ceiling. All its lines were calculated to emphasize height rather than breadth because it was made for rooms with loftier ceilings and dimensions more nearly square than long and narrow. Thus much for correspondence of contour and proportion of this period. Now let us consider it more in detail.

PERIOD PARALLELS

To illustrate the correspondence of design and proportion in decorative detail, reference to one or two pieces of furniture in a similar setting will suffice. A court cupboard, a hanging cupboard or a chest-other pieces of furniture, too, for that matter-would display, in the first place, small panels quite similar to those that formed the wainscot of the walls. In the second place, the decorative motifs employed on the furniture had their counterparts in the fixed woodwork. The strapwork, the guilloche banding, the foliated scrolls or what not that appeared on the chests, cupboards or tables found their echo in the carvings of the overmantel, the cornice or the newel post and balustrade. If turned balusters appeared in the door of a hanging or livery cupboard, a glance would show that they were but a reflection of the form and character of the spindles of the balustrade.

By way of contrast, suppose a highshouldered, slender Sheraton armchair to be set close beside a staircase in a Stuart oak-panelled room or hallway. The stair with its balusters of buxom proportions and its robust, carved newel post will look dumpy, stodgy and clumsy, while the chair will look flimsy, spindly, insufficient and generally out of keeping. The stair is good and the chair is good, but it's as plain as the nose on one's face that they don't go together and they won't go together. The fine reeding or fluting of the chair's legs and arm posts, the slender, upright proportions and altogether vertical aspect of its com-

position tend to carry the eye upward. while the lines of the staircase and panelling tend to keep it traveling in a horizontal direction. The conception of the chair's mass is out of scale with the proportions of the room. Furthermore, all the detail of the chair's ornament, whether turned or carved, is refined and delicate, whereas all the detail of ornament in its architectural setting is stout and insistent. The Sheraton chair, in this instance, is clearly a misfit.

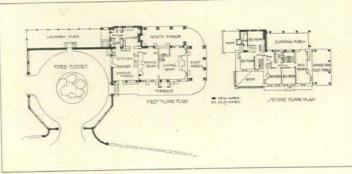
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Compare this view of the house as found with that below of the house restored. Note its lines and its openness to the road

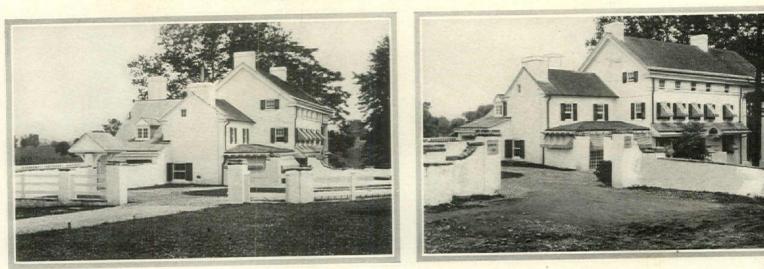
Then mark the changes in roof line, the addition of the service quarters and the entrance improvements that gave the house a sense of privacy



In the old house the wing we nothing more than a small r production of the main structure

As it was to be a summer hom the encircling porches and te races were designed to affo opportunity for outdoor livin

As changed, the wing becomes distinctive unit tied to the hou proper by the roofed dining por



THE SECOND OPERATION ON GLENHARDIE FARM

The Summer Home of J. R. K. Scott, Esq., Near Valley Forge, Pa.

HARRY GORDON MCMURTRIE, Architect

SPEAKING of operations, this was the second. The first occurred some years ago when the old Valley Forge farmhouse, after a century of stress, strain and general wear, went under the knife and was "modernized" — with questionable success. The second brought it up to date—cut off some alleged improvements and grafted on live additions. Fortunately, the body of the house was sufficiently sturdy to withstand these restorative processes; behind the smooth plaster finish were massive stone walls; chimneys were big enough to house an army of flues; the inner framework of walls and floors was solid oak. The first operation robbed the house of its Colonial lines, the second restored them.

There was the broad porch extending across the front of the house, cutting off from the main rooms much essential light and air. As the house was to be used primarily for a summer home, this was dispensed with, or rather cut down to a Germantown hood broken by a graceful pediment over the main entrance. The porch on the ell was extended, a wall run up one side, and the front latticed in, creating a dining porch. Another porch, noted on the plans as the "north porch," was converted into sleeping quarters on the second story. Then the three porches—front, east and north—were tied together by a bricked terrace that almost encircles the house.

To meet the added requirements of service, the architect extended a wing to the rear and laid out a walled-in laundry yard.

The approach to the house is as attractive as it is unusual. The drive leads to the large forecourt, bounded by a whitewashed stucco wall topped by a red brick coping. From the forecourt several steps lead down to the terrace, brick-paved and hedge-bordered, which extends arou three sides of the house.

The exterior walls are coated with cement stucco; the roof sheathed weathered shingles and the general trim painted ivory white, with a stron of contrast added by blinds of bottle

At first glance some folks might "Why operate?" But a closer study plans and photographs will show the son. The present success of the her due to nothing more than a series of changes. There was that row of smat dows with green blinds up on the top The front line of the roof above the broken by a cornice. To correct the cornice was removed and made into a put under the line of the roof, and th ters were removed from the windows a little change—but all the difference world: that's the reason for operatio

OF FOUNTAINS HER E

And Over There and in Milady's Garden ESTHER MATSON

O talk of fountains here is to e reminded of the nall boy who began composition on ions with "Hereouts there ain't me.

Well, you may say, hat if we do not boast of in this w country of ours? e have soda-founts, nothing stronger, most of our street rners, and we no nger drive horses. we do not need untains for the evention of cruelty horses - no, gasoe tanks are a suf-

iency, thank you. And yet—and yet the fountain to be egated to the limbo past glories? Are few which we do ance to possess to come mere romantic elics" of bygone ys and ways? Does smack of affectan to desire a founn in personal pleasce or public park? The truth is there more than a sentintal reason for

shing to cling to the fountain. We have on the testimony of a true plant lover t "water which has lain in the sun is betfor our plants than cold well water, or ter just from the town mains"; we know, , that the very sound of water trickling a basin, or the sight of it, mirroring sky and foliage, serves to cool the air l gives one a sense of actual refreshnt to be attained in no other way.

iranted there is still opportunity for intain-making, there is to-day infinite poslity for variety in workmanship and den in the making of it. To-day we not y have a perfectly bewildering wealth old examples from which to get inspiran, but we have also a wonderful choice materials in which to carry out our ideas.

O you, perchance, have a house and grounds laid out in the Grand Man-? Then very likely it will be in order Then very likely it will be in order you to have a marble basin with antique umnar supports and with rich and insting accessories of carved work.

s your home built on simpler, but still sic, Colonial lines, in some much hum-, but also homelier fashion? Then pernce you will exploit the possibilities of k, gaining inspiration for your founfrom some masterly old southern manwith its brick-walled garden close.

here is one advantage about the use this material worth a moment's heed.

Photograph by Beals Beauty, animation, raricty, mystery-these four qualities are to be aimed at in the garden and all four arc found in the fountain-in the trickle and splash of cooling waters Ruskin scarcely exaggerated when he declared it well-nigh impossible to make brick look absurd or commonplace. At any rate in garden-making it has certain quality of reserve. It holds its own, but always with dignity. Contrasting though it does with

the greenery of vines and shrubs, it is yet never blatant. Such a contrast is self-subdued to an end of harmony which often with another material, such as glistening marble, for example, is only attained after many years of maturing age.

Again the associations of brick are usually of the pleasantest. From the vine-cov-ered walls of English country homes and welcoming brick terraces to the quaint sidewalks of New England villages and the loved old-fashioned garden paths is no far cry; and about each there is an undeniable

charm that makes strong appeal. In the wake of brick comes terra-cotta, lending itself with especial felicity to all sorts and conditions of Yankee inventive-ness. Tile, also, in its glazed and its unglazed varieties, comes to lend zest to the choice of a fountain material, while as for stucco and cement they, to be sure, at the present moment are luring us on in veritable witch-wise fashion.

The truth is, the stucco, even more than the veritable marble accessory, is a somewhat tricksy charmer. It is so easy with it to arrive at contrasts so glaring as to be actually garish. Worse, still, there is a

great temptation to make cheap imitations of the most elaborate classic productions and-facilis descensus Averno because such as these are only too truly affectations, a cloud of prejudice shortly falls over the most innocuous and absolutely fit of garden accessories.

NOW Nature takes a special delight in making play of lights and darks; almost we might call chiaroscuro her favorite game. And if we can only put ourselves into the right attitude, so as to come into touch with her moods, it will be quite possible for us to enlist the help of art to deepen a shadow here, or to heighten and emphasize there some high light. Thus the architectural detail, the bit of fine sculp-ture, the rare "find," the brick, or terracotta, the simpler stucco ornament, or even the marble pro-

duction-above all the decorative fountain -finds its proper reason for being.

There is also in many an elaborate pleasaunce or in many formal city parks capital reason for its being of marble. Of a surety no other material can rival that for bril-liance. As a matter of fact it often, in our strong sunlight, vies with the very water And when the relations between itself. gleaming fount and green gloom are rightly managed we have a resulting sense of inevitableness. We are certain that nothing else could have lent such an air of distinction - nothing else could so perfectly have uttered the idea of the garden, and with so precisely the correct accent.

As there are gardens and gardens, so there are fountains and fountains. A few of these speak to us in good, every day speech; some rare and favored ones initiate us into the realm of oratory. And it would be as foolish for us to shut our ears as it has been foolish for us until very recently to shut our eyes to the fact that we here live under unusual climatic conditions. During one part of our year we are arctic, during the other part, tropic so to speak; but we have been far from ingenious in adapting ourselves to such an alternation.

At last, however, we have begun to realize that our summers bring us into touch with sunny Italy and that it is high time we emulated her children-that from them (Continued on page 58)



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RUGS OF THE HEATHEN CHINEE - AND OTHER

A Glance at The New Rugs Being Offered For Fall Furnishing-American Makes From Oriental Designs

WITH the opening of the town house and the renovation of the apartment, the matter of rugs becomes a most important factor. Floors that have been left bare or partially covered with grass or reed rugs, during the summer, must now be cleaned and polished, and, with the change of seasons, call for coverings warmer in tone as well as quality.

In the grand rehabilitation one finds, too, that worn and faded rugs must be replaced by new, and, when a h o u se or apartment is to be furnished throughout, rugs supplied for each room. This might mean a very considerable expense, if only the

pense, if only the antique or even the modern Oriental rugs were bought. How to do this, then, effectively and without extravagant outlay would become a problem indeed, if it were not for the many varieties of American-made rugs now obtainable in the shops.

Ancient and Modern Orientals

Many of these comprise novelties in weave and texture; others are creditable copies of old Chinese and Persian designs worked out consistently in color and de-sign. The product of a modern loom, sign. needless to say, will not have the tonal quality of an old rug—such as an antique Persian, for example, that has derived its mellow coloring not only from the character of its vegetable dyes but from the fact that it has been trod upon by numberless bare feet on the earthen floor of the Persian house whence it was taken; the dust thus created, through years of wear, has produced a softness of coloring not to be duplicated in a modern weave. No machine-made rug can assume the character of even a modern hand-woven Oriental product, but where one is obliged to consider the matter of cost, some very desirable and really beautiful domestic rugs can be found that will harmonize with any period or scheme of decoration.

Before taking up the matter of domestic rugs, a word should be said about the modern Persian and Chinese rugs, distinguishable from the stereotyped modern Oriental stock rug because they are woven on hand looms, to order, from designs uniformly classic and based on and developed from the most famous ones of old. In these, it is often surprising to find the luster as rich and deep as in the choicest ancient pieces, a fact, when an antique rug cannot be obtained, that is consoling. Indeed, it is difficult to get fine antique rugs at all, to-day,

ELIZABETH LOUNSBERY



A domestic "Saxony" reproducing a rare Chinese rug of an early period. This is made with a tan, dark blue, grey blue, rose or grey field with figures in harmonious contrast

much less secure them in size, color and design suitable for a certain room, or at a cost that is not prohibitive. Prices that were formerly asked for the better examples have steadily advanced, since the restricted importations consequent to the war have increased their rarity.

If, perchance, the colors are acceptable in an old rug the design is likely to be of an unsuitable character, and if the design and color are appropriate, then the shape is wrong. It is, therefore, not surprising that the modern Oriental rug has found the favor it has when one considers that it can be made in any desired size, perfect in weave and with colorings carefully selected and simplified so as cleverly to simulate age, without its wear and tear. Such rugs cost from \$3.00 to \$8.00 and upwards a square foot and take several months to make. They are thoroughly worth while.

GOOD AMERICAN TYPES

Of the American-made rugs of moderate prices, perhaps the most desirable for use in formal rooms, such as the living-room, dining-room, library or hall, is the Wilton or the "Saxony" rug. These can be found in the seamless rug as large as 9' by 12', and are also made in four strips, so sewed together as hardly to show the seams—especially after some months of wear. In these rugs, which have almost the soft sheen of silk velvet, rather than of wool from which they are woven, antique Persian and Chinese patterns have been cleverly copied and executed. They are excellent for many places.

They are especially desirable when the draperies and coverings in the room are of a solid tone. When hangings express movement, such as in a flowered, figured or striped chintz or silk, the plain woolen or Wilton rug with merely a narrow border, in which, possibly, a Chinese motif is seen, or a self - toned or stri narrow black borde preferable. In suc one the desired c note of a room can more strongly sustain Gray, old blue, gold or tan, green rose are the colors which they are ma

For the room nished in lacquer of Chinese Chippend the "Saxony" rug, producing the color and design of a Chinese rug of an e period, will be four consistent and de able floor covering may have a dark h tan, gray blue, ross taupe field with fig and harmonious trasts, and is admin in its consistency. Quite an unit

type of rug and distinctly new in the

ment is the large Wilton rug, composed four strips showing a soft tan field five small rugs of various sizes indic in the woven design upon it. This to to simulate the effect of a filling floorering with rugs strewn upon it, and w be desirable if used in a small living-rowhere a congestion of furniture would n the use of several separate rugs, that w constantly be disturbed, inconvenient. rug presents the even surface of the u Wilton, yet gives the impression of five tinct rugs, each good in itself.

THE EXCELLENT JAPANESE FIBRE

The design is a reproduction represing the floor of the weaver's room in Orient — a covering for which is usu woven in five sections consisting of a ter piece, one piece on either side of and one at each end.

Still another rug, Oriental in chara and essentially so in make, is the Japa fibre rug. These have much to recomm them, if given the proper care, and wear for an indefinite time. They are ceedingly moderate in price, conside their size, and are made with tan grou on which are shown Chinese motifs in blue, cream, old rose and soft green. We of Japanese make, the patterns are gen ly of Chinese origin, in which the fam dragon motif often appears. The size clude not only the standard measurem of 3' by 6' to 8' by 10', but likewise those hall runners. They are less expensive the woolen rugs and lend themselves tractively to the inexpensively furni apartment or country house, especially the living- or dining-room.

Carpets having given place to rugs in bedroom as well as in the living-rooms selection of rugs for this use is quit important. Here economy may be p



Among the cheaper types suitable for upstair rooms is a re-versible rag rug with one side hit-and-miss weave and on the other a reversible solid blue, green or rose center

ed to effect, as the heavier grades of olen rugs, necessarily more expensive, not so desirable for this room. The ential feature of the bedroom rug is the

essity of it lying close to the floor 1 not kicking up. Nothing is more tating than a rug that slides about a room, where constant walking kes this unavoidable. Again, for itary reasons, the rug should be sufficiently light weight as to be dily removed and beaten, thus wing the floor to be frequently ed up and polished.

FOR THE BEDROOM

lence the popularity of the variweaves of cotton rugs, many of n washable. The wood fibre rug, en in a variety of patterns, nota-among which is a characteristic nese design in porcelain blue and m, is also an excellent floor ring for the bedroom. These be kept clean with a damp cloth are further recommended by exceedingly reasonable cost.

are not confined to Oriental patterns to this coloring, being also made with fields and broken borders in soft ns, rose, etc., some with stencilled deco-

ration that makes them very desirable. Having somewhat the appearance of the usual hit-and-miss so-called rag rug is the new reversible rag rug, made with a solid



A Japanese fibre rug with dragon design in soft tone blue, old rose, ivory and green on a golden brown background

colored center and hit-and-miss border, broken by one tone stripes. These come in all the standard sizes with plain blue, green or rose centers, which, when the rug is re-



Another of the moderate priced is a wood fibre rug with Chinese pattern in porcelain blue and green. Also in delicate colorings with conventionalized designs

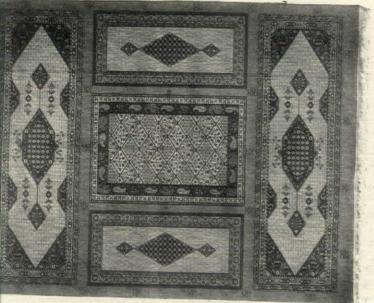
versed, become the usual hit-and-miss weaves, on the other side, with a plain colored striped border. These rugs are heavier than the usual rag rug and thus

are less liable to wrinkle and roll up. They also make excellent bath-room rugs, in the smaller sizes, as do the washable cotton chenille rugs, likewise reversible, with their light grey fields and pink and blue centers.

AND FOR HARD SERVICE

Washable linen rugs are effective and practical in a room where the floor coverings are subjected to hard wear and where a neutral color is desired. These are made in warm greys, tans and browns, with a knitted fringe at either end and are also reversible. Their soft, rough finished surface gives the appearance of wool, and yet these rugs are made entirely of linen or flax and are moth They are especially approproof. priate for a boy's room, den or smoking room, as they do not readily

show dusty footprints and cigarette Dark toned Scotch weave woolen ashes. rugs that resemble the well-known ingrain and now referred to as "art squares," are (Continued on page 62)



y of W. & J. Sloane A new Wilton design consisting of five rugs woven on a plain tan background of one rug. Delicate blues, greens and red predominate in the coloring



Courtesy of W. & J. Sloane A domestic Wilton facsimile of a rare 16th Century Per-sian rug in deep blue and tan. Also made with light red predominating

GARDENING WITH STONES

An Interesting Method Which Explains the Flower in the Crannied Wall

AMY I. HEARTFIELD

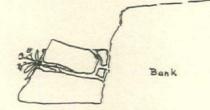
NEARLY every garden lover longs for a rock garden. But as few have the necessary rock ledge at their command, and many have happily grown beyond the stage where a pile of stones in one corner of the garden will satisfy them, that longing in most cases is unfulfilled. In the planted wall we have the happy solution to this vexing problem. The wall itself has many points in its favor: it is useful, economical, practical and altogether beautiful.

A suitable situation for a wall garden is not hard to find, as any place where a low enbankment or retaining wall is needed will be just the spot for it. Once the principle of construction is understood, the work is not difficult. There is no need for a mason, as no mortar is used. With an ordinary laborer to lift the stones into place for her, a woman could build it her-Any collection of self. rough field stones, such as are used in a dry wall, will do for this purpose. Up to 2' or 3' long, the larger the stones the better, as they will resist more strongly the

action of alternate thawing and freezing. The most important consideration in laying the stones is to give them a backward and downward slant. When the bank which is to be walled has been cut back, lay one or two large stones, fitting them nicely together. Have a rich soil prepared of loam and leaf mold, or well-rotted manure if leaf mold is not available, and cover the stone with it about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, packing it well so that it will not fall out.

ARRANGING ROCKS AND PLANTS

Now take up your plant and spread out the roots on the soil, pressing them in lightly. Cover with more soil. Fit a good-sized stone on this, taking care that it is firmly placed and steady. In this way proceed, filling each crevice with soil and plants, until one end of the wall is nearly built. If the stones selected do not reach back to the



Spread the roots of the plant carefully before placing the next stane.

In constructing the wall the first rule is to allow for sufficient space between stones



The ideal spot for a wall garden is a section of wall dry laid with sufficient space between the stones to allow for a little bed of loam in which the plants can take a grip

cut face of the bank, fill in with small stone or soil. In laying each stone be sure to remember the backward and downward slope. This gives the plants room to stretch out toward the light and helps to catch and retain rain water in the crevices between the stones, two important considerations.

If any water supply is to be provided, it must be laid with the wall. All that is needed is a number of lengths of old farm An elbow or a slightly curved tile tile. should be used for the opening or top piece. Allow one end to come flush with the ground at the completed end of the wall and incline the other to permit water to flow through. Fit the next tile loosely so that some water will flow out while the rest runs on to other tiles, each one of which must be placed a little lower than the one preceding it. Pieces of tin or thin stones laid on the loose joints will prevent the soil getting into the tiles and stopping the flow of water. The line of tiles should lie back of the stones, between them and the bank. The process of laying stone and pipe and of planting thus continues jointly until the wall is finished, the slope of the pipe being regulated, of course, by the length of the wall when finished, the tile is fully concealed.

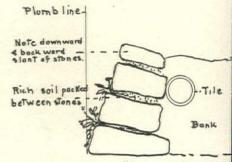
It can readily be seen that this simple method of irrigation will not water the entire wall, as the part above the tiles will not be affected. Those plants which delight in a dry situation should be used for such parts. Though not adequa this system is very benefic especially in a dry seas No water is wasted, as it seeps through the rocks the roots of the plants. the same amount of wa were poured on the pla from the front of the w half of it would run do the face of the stone can ing with it some of most precious soil.

THE SOIL AND PLANTI.

As there is little space tween the rocks, the pla cannot get much soil. this reason what soil then must be rich, and well c pacted, so that it will wash away. The size of interspaces will vary the shape of the stones. considerable variety of t can be used, and stones to fill the spaces between large stones which canno made to fit closely. C the insertion of a small s at the front of the wall help to keep firm a pocket of earth that ext far back into the wall.

It is surprising wh variety of beautiful p will thrive in such a s tion. They begin to fl

in early April, before the leaves are on trees. Among the earliest and best is beautiful Gold Dust (*Alyssum saxa* which rejoices in spreading its bright low masses over the stones. Nothing be lovelier with it than the purple false cress (*Aubretia deltoidea*) which flowed the same time. The little johnny-jump if planted in numbers, will make the gay from early April until May. Witt alyssum comes the moss pink (*Phlox*. *lata*), in white, lavender and magenta. last color makes a beautiful effect if away from yellows and pinks. The cate Iceland and Alpine poppies (*Pa*, *nudicaule* and *Alpina*), in orange, y and white, make an attractive bit of at the same time. Under moderately conditions the native violets will do w a wall, the yellow as well as the p



The second process is to provide for dreader age and to build back from the plumb

beautiful Bird's Foot violet (Viola nta), which is naturally at home in a wood, will thrive in a sandy soil if ered occasionally. The white rock cress abis alpina) is perfectly at home in a , and so is the tiny creeping veronica ronica repens) which lifts its deep blue ers only a few inches above the stones. pink and blue forget-me-nots (Myosotis stris) make a splendid combination with pure white candytuft (Iberis semperus), all of which bloom together in early . The dwarf iris (Iris pumila and cris-, in rich shades of purple, are flower-

, in rich shades of purple, are flowert the same time. ter come the columbines in various

s. Of these the native species (Aquicanadense), in red and yellow, is the for this purpose. The soapwort conaria ocymoides) is a treasure for the wall garden. In mid-May it is a mass of brilliant pink, while all summer long its green is excellent. It should be kept as far as possible from orange and scarlet flowers. The dwarf bleeding-heart (*Dicentra eximea*), with its nodding sprays of rosy flowers, is beautiful in a wall, especially in a partly shady situation. The gay little stone crop (*Sedum acre*) is a creeping plant with yellow flowers which, with the lovely white saxifrage (*Saxifrage virginensis*) delights in rocky and sunny places.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN SORTS

For June one can have masses of the graceful blue harebells (*Campanula rotun-difolia*), and the beautiful coral bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*), which are of a color rare in flowers. The blue flax (*Linum perenne*) is now at its best. It changes

from a steel blue on a sunny day to a deep, soft shade in cloudy weather. With it comes the beautiful snow-in-summer (*Cerastium tomentosum*), as lovely as its name, a hanging mass of pure white throughout the greater part of the month.

Summer finds some bright spots in the wall garden. The fascinating cherrycolored mock-strawberry (*Potentilla Miss Wilmott*) will spread itself freely over the rocks, while the stiff orange and scarlet geums lend life to any scene. Two softer effects can often be obtained from the mauve-colored coat flower (*Tunica saxifrage*), with its soft feathery appearance, and from the lavender cat-mint (*Nepeta glechoma*), which form a mass of aromatic gray foliage. If a cool green effect is preferred for summer, plant the glossy ebony spleenwort and the maidenhair spleenwort.



Designed for a table decoration, the centerpiece is 10" wide and 3" high. \$4. The compotes are 6" wide and 3" high. \$2 each. The glass is paneled in design in marine blue

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HOUSE & GARD

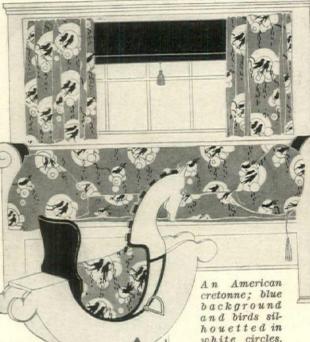


A very handsome material designed to take the place of block printed chintz. Pattern is woven into ma-terial which is reversible and re-quires no lining. Buff on one side with gay peacocks and green ground on other. 50" wide. \$4.75 a yard



FABRICS FOR FALL FURNISHINGS

From the scores of new fabrics here are nine especially chosen by the House & GARDEN shoppers as representative of those that will be most in vogue this season. For names of shops or for purchase, address House & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York City



On a white ground is a striking pattern of black, blue and mulberry. It is 31" wide and comes at \$1.85 a yard

white circles. 36" wide. 45 cents a yard

Another American cre-tonne, a hand-blocked linen in greens, browns, gold and salmon on a helio-trope ground. 50" wide. \$3.75 a yard



Excellent for upholstery Excellent for upholstery of ings in a small house, an Am cretonne with tan ground an design in two shades of tan an 36" wide. 40 cents

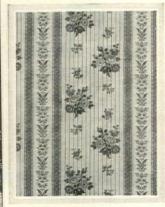




Visualize it in a living-room: black ground with pea-cocks and foliage in faded blue, rose, grey and tan. 32" wide. 85 cents a yard



An imported cotton cre-tonne, 50" wide. Blue ground and vari-colored design. \$3.75 a yard



A tan cretonne, broad grey stripes, rose fig-ures 36" wide. 25 cents



For upholstery or curtains, a 30" printed line dull blue and black striped ground and tan It costs \$1.85 a yard

A LITTLE PORTFOLIO OF GOOD INTERIORS

The rooms shown in the Portfolio this month are from six different localities—Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston, New Haven and New York. They represent various types of architecture and decoration; but they prove that good taste is the solvent whatever the location and style. For further information write HOUSE & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City





Alter & Kahn, architects A corner glimpse of a Detroit bedchamber. Not the furniture nor the curtains are the reason for showing it, but the paneled walls with the closets set in and the doors concealed Tallmage & Watson, architects

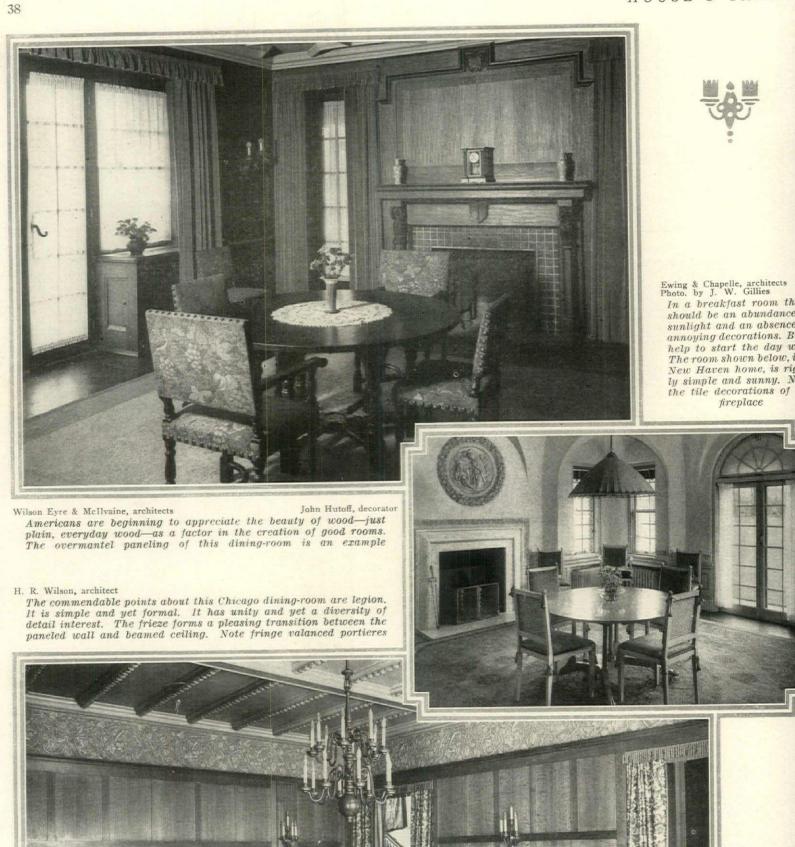
The architecture of this house, outside and in, is that generally termed "Plains," a Middle West product of prairie environment. Its main character-istics are long horizontal lines—like the lines of the plains. Its interiors require at least some pieces of furniture especially designed on these lines



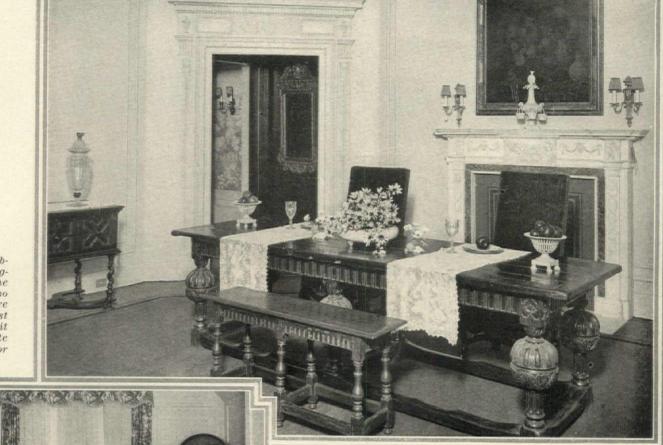
Schuchardt & Judell, architects

One charge against the modern decorator is that she often banishes old pieces of furniture that are precious because of personal association. This is not always necessary. The living-room here—it is in Milwaukee—is comfortable and intimate; old furniture has been used, but it still is in excellent taste

HOUSE & GARDE



e way to solve the probof the small diningm is to have only the essary furniture and so lispose of that furniture to give the greatest punt of space. Below it lone successfully. Note curtains and their color in a simple setting





Having acquired a Jacobean table, many people are in doubt how to arrange it. Here is one style. Another is to use only one end. You need set only one end when the family is small

Otis & Clark, architects

Count the lamps and lights. Five. Note the arrangement of the furniture. There are five distinct groupings. There you have in a nutshell one of the principles that are conducive to comfort and convenience. Human requirements underlie good taste

and Obod

12



A balanced arrangement such as this is pleasing and restful to the eye, and thoroughly respectful to the pictures themselves



Balanced—but a big picture with a little one at either side looks like a suburbanite out walking with his young

THE GENTLE ART OF HANGING PICTURES

Which Proves That It Is an Affair of the Heart in Which Abstruse Psychology and Commonplace Don'ts Are Mingled

BEES make honey, birds build nests and girls at a certain age pin things on walls. It ruins the thumbs. It mars the hair brush sometimes used as mallet. Yet lo, what triumphs! Maisie's room delirious with Christy calendars, cartoons by Flagg or Fisher, and magazine covers by the ingeniously elliptical Coles Phillips. Not a square inch of wall paper left exposed anywhere. Proof positive that Maisie has "knack." Later on, with pictures to hang, she will rush in dauntlessly where artists fear to tread, and remind you a little of the rustic who was asked by his curate how he learned his profanity. "You can't learn it," said he. "It's a gift." So with picture-hanging, thinks Maisie.

Now, I am soft on Maisie (the generic Maisie, I mean) and hate awfully to poke fun. But when I talked last evening with Mr. Arthur M. Hazard, the delightful portraitist and mural painter, it was noticeable that he did not assume to know "by instinct" just what belongs just where, or set up as a "born picture hanger," or dismiss matters in the glib style Maisie affects. He has served on too many hanging committees at distinguished picture shows. He has decorated too many fine houses, his own among them. He has dug his way through to fundamentals, and become an authority.

Half-past eight it was, when he began outlining his philosophy of picture-hanging. Starting home, I glanced at my watch. Will you credit it? A quarter of eleven! All that while we had been tracing prin-

All that while we had been tracing principles of psychology, of design, of light and optics—in short, of a fine and very delicate

ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT



Don't hang a picture too high, especially if it contains a seated figure. Gainsborough complained of that, threatened to bolt the Royal Academy if they did it to him again; they did, and out he got

art, as fascinating as it is difficult. Taken down verbatim, the interview would pack a rather tidy little volume. I shall merely sum it up, for in it lies the essence of rightness in a subject too little understood and too seldom considered.

First, as concerns which kind of picture

suits which room. A "born pictur hanger," I know, generally grad art treasures according to the "swellness." Nabobs—i. e., the bi gest, costliest and most show framed—take to the drawin room. A "fringe," next in gra deur, finds wall space in the livin room, library, dining-room and ha The poor relations and hoi polloi with tarnished gilt, alas, or fad mats—slink upstairs to some chan ber (of horrors). For the "bo picture-hanger" thinks last of su jects, or not at all. Whereas—ps chologically and therefore humar —no other consideration is half vital. Subjects? Why, bless yo they are pretty nearly the who thing! Congruity, my dears! Swo reasonableness. Propriety. Th gentle ministering to mood.

Naturally, nobody expects you slap on congruity with fire in you heart and blood in your eye, a horribly overdo it. A nude over to bath-tub would be appropriate, a also silly. If you aim to make you dining-room an apotheosis of gruintroduce painted trout, paint game, painted apples and pears. will be congruous, but funny. however, you want a festal nothere and an incentive to gaye good humor and genial, spontaneed chatter, you will reach the goal indirection. There is nothing do

nitely eatable about Crusaders, yet how of Mr. Hazard's guests find themselves s rounded by his pageant of plumed knigh ramping steeds and bright pennons wi out being in the spirit for jovial conver tion? The pictures bring the mood, a what more than that can one desire? Picture-hanging, then, is an affair of heart, primarily, just as entertain-is, or home-making. Apply your chology. For example, how would have a friend feel when he first nes into our house? Overawed? nid? Half muttering, "All hope ndon, ye who enter here?" What pler? You can fetch it hat You can fetch it by hanging ir hall with pictures whose too emn, ascetic, icy themes breathe the l of a monastery. Or you can proe a different and worse impression ive a shock of personal impropriety, guilt almost, so that he feels less like ntruder than like an invader. This es of hanging the hall with intimate ily portraits. But there is a middle rse, happily. No need to hold a st at arm's length. None whatever all on his neck and weep down his A gracious reception, at once ial and dignified, expresses itself ictures a bit impersonal, but joyin subject and prompting the in-d exclamation, "What a lovely, in-g place! I am glad I came." Just h pictures those are, rests with you. only on doormats that people print lcome," and plague take them !

gain, what feelings would you inin a guest when tuck him away for night? Storms at Rheims Cathedral mes, Charlotte Coron the scaffold, the ther of the inno-(you know that may bewitch a cious and bloodty guest by day, but ed-time, hardly! A al going to bed will ecessarily demand a rama of other moroing to bed, yet the l is so constituted he wants to be ed. Soothehim.

HE SPIRIT OF IT

y not? It is easy. b seldom rouse a to thoughts of batnurder and sudden . A mother and will not suggest ge. Neither will life, or an unled, moonlit marine enchanted idyl of orest. In their nce he can "wrap draperies of his around him and

wn to pleasant dreams" without fumfor a six-shooter beneath his pillow. The you protest, perhaps, "but, man I am not rigging this abode of bliss kle outsiders. I want it to express So be it. You can't help its expressu. Personality, like murder, will out. I student days I belonged to a ghastly tte, who toured the long suffering vilround about, and put up one night in se adorned from top to bottom with pieces. Cow in the parlor. Cow for Cow on the very stairs. I slept t least five Alderneys, a Jersey and Hollisteins." As my host turned out



Don't hang pictures on a patterned wall paper. Wood makes a charming background. So does grass cloth in dull tones; in general, the duller the better

you must, and frame an autographed similitude of Herr Doktor Heinrich Karl Otto Johann von Dummkopf. Let it be understood that all persons entering that den do so at their own risk.

In a way, the library, too, is yours, though still a library and therefore inviting meditative leisureliness and rumination. The place for things classic, things suggesting study or recalling travel, things literary, architectural, historical. The place for your Napoleon, your Cromwell; for Dante, Ruskin, Stevenson and Tyndall; for Giotto's tower, the Coliseum, or Ann Hathaway's cottage. If you entertain in your library, it is less as a rollicking blade than as a gentleman and scholar. Your friends expect just that.

The point, then, is all along to think definitely what impression you want your house to give. In the hall, a digmified cordiality. In the drawing-room a spirit of sunny relaxation. In the living-room a more personal note. In the dining-room f e stivity. In the library, a quiet reflectiveness. In chambers, serenity. Something of a philosopher Maisie must be, if you leave it to her, but then, is she not something of a philosopher already? In dress,

say, and manners. She will no more wear skittish pink and yellow at a funeral than hum the Dead March at a wedding. R e a son with Maisie. Tell her that hanging pictures requires at least that degree of tact and perhaps several dozen times as much, for all you know.

As to ARRANGEMENT

After considerations of feeling, the problem of design. How to place the pictures, once you have chosen the right ones for the room? Put them in rows? To o stiff; the eye resents things in rows. Hang them at random? It will look foolish. Arrange symmetrical groupings—a big picture, with a little one at either side, like a suburbanite out walking with his young? Silly! Then in heaven's name, what? Mr. Hazard declined to dogmatize. To o much depends on color shape

to be a drover, what more expressive? And yet I could have wished him other interests in life, and I surmise that you, with a personality rather varied, at a guess, will encounter no great difficulty in making your arrangement of pictures as hospitable as it is individual. At all events, there remains the den—joyous thought!

An exaggeration? Not a bit. Some folks think that pictures were made to hide walls, and act accordingly. They rush in where artists fear to tread, and the result is a gigantic nightmare

PICTURES AND IMPRESSIONS

Have your fling there. Be devilish, if you like. Go in for bulldogs, pugilists, show-girls and the Old Scratch himself. Be pious, if you like, with a wet lady clinging to a cross on a rock. Be a highbrow if depends on color, shape, frames and the wall. However, he dropped hints. A long row of pictures, with a large one in the middle, two smaller ones at the sides, and then two large ones at the ends will not appear stiff. Pictures hung apparently at random may yet give the effect of a coherent, harmonious fabric. Seek order, or at all events the impression of order, but without obtrusiveness. As elsewhere, the highest art conceals art. And now a few "Don'ts" that are briefly to the point.

Don't hang pictures so close together that the eye, focusing on one, takes in another. Don't hang a picture too high, especially (Continued on page 62)

AN AMATEUR'S GARDEN IN A SHADY PLACE

The Experience of a House & Garden Reader Who Made a Wilderness Backyard Blossom

MARGUERITE H. FISHER

I HAD a problem, a real garden problem: to grow flowers under big, overhanging trees in the suburbs of a large city. Perhaps, after all, "backyard" would be a better term than garden, for that is about what it was when I began. Three large maple trees stood in it, casting such broad shadows that the sun could peep in only early in the morning and late in the afternoon. Not a promising outlook for flowers, but flowers I must have, circumstances to the contrary notwithstanding.

First I read books and studied folders until my brain was in a whirl, but theories didn't seem to work. There would be lists of flowers

for shady places, but most of these mentioned wouldn't grow. So I just plodded along until at last my garden does show some signs of beauty, and I have had flowers to pick from early April.

There seemed to be two very shady spots —spots that were bare all summer. But, of course, you realize that early in the spring before the leaves come out these spots are sure to get the sun. There I planted bulbs—planted them in the fall. I had read that by scattering crocus bulbs and planting them where they fall one could achieve a far more artistic effect than by



Although the iris does best in a rich, well-drained soil with full exposure to the sun, it is readily acclimated to a dry location in shady places

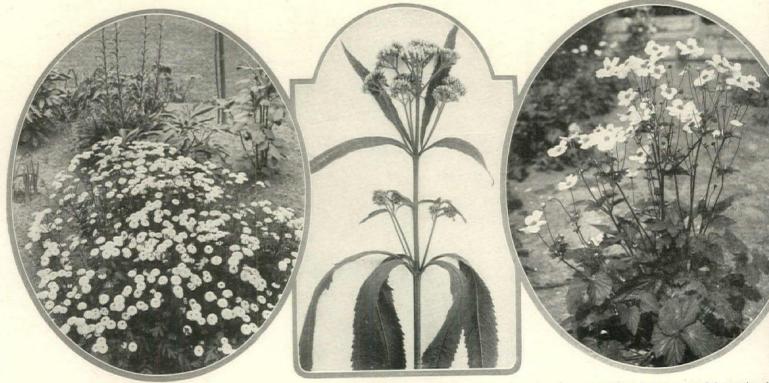
planting in rows; so I treated all my bulbs that way. I had purchased white tulips. narcissus, white, lavender and yellow crocuses—not many were needed, and in April my usually barren spots were the beauty spots of the whole garden.

There is a plant, very nearly a weed, but beautiful—eupatorium—that comes in blue and white and grows about 3' high. It will grow anywhere, even right next to a tree or under an arbor, and bloom profusely in August. It makes a clump of fine green leaves from early spring, and looks so prosperous and healthy that you never dream that the place it occup is hard to make produ Another plant ab

2' high and a l bloomer is the feverfe it will seed itself as w as live over the win and begins to bloom June. Foxglove, mo shood and larkspur give striking results second year and increase wonderfully. I ha found that it pays buy a few yearli plants rather than tr grow from seed labor is worth m more than the differ in cost, and results immediate. Hollyh will bloom in sh places and iris and most all the lilies. T things my experience taught me.

I had an idea

getting back to Nature itself would be a of getting at some shady flowers, and went into the woods early in the spring recognized the wild azalea. I transpla it just before the leaves came out and plenty of root and root soil with it. It y in very shallow soil—in fact, almost or rock itself—and so when I planted it I quite a hole and filled the bottom wi basket of stones, which, by the way, ways save, as there are many plants need drainage systems under their r And so my azaleas never stopped growi (Continued on page 58)



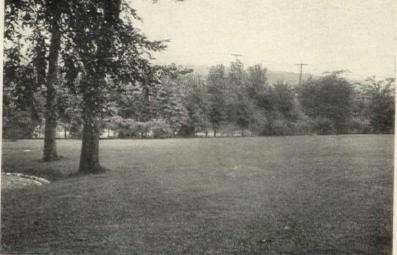
Feverfew (Chrysanthemum Parthenium) thrives in shade, a flower vagabond, a runaway from the cultivated garden

The eupatorium—this is var. purpureum—will bloom anywhere, even next to a tree or under an arbor

Anemone Japonica is a useful species fo the flower border. It does well and bloom splendidly in shade or partial shad

ptember, 1916





Ugly features in the foreground completely destroy this picture of river and distant hills. There is only one remedy—screen them off with shrubs and trees

Here the problem is solved. It was completed in one season; not so unusual a feat in these days of moving large trees and creating wooded estates over night

SHRUBBERY AND THE GARDEN PICTURE

Screening the Objectionable and Framing the Pleasing Views How to Buy Trees and Shrubs-Necessary Planting Data

LEONIDAS WILLING RAMSEY



en property ted the roots espread out

with shrubs and trees is a matter of rather specialized knowledge. One must be familiar with the habits and requirements of the plants, know the gen-eral principles of arrangement, and be able to make the whole s c h e m e harmonious. These things are a part of the service which the landscape architect renders, but which the amateur need not fear to attempt on his own account, especially if the space to be treated is not too extensive.

"HE perfect laying-

out of the grounds

One of the commonest faults of the beginner at this work is the tendency. to collect

tendency to select s which have some peculiar or flashy cteristic, while overlooking the best non ones. This should not be done, n landscape gardening the cheaper s, provided they are of good stock, he most desirable and satisfactory. igh-priced imported varieties must be ered, and they are seldom suited to imatic conditions. Variegated shrubs, ng trees and other freaks seem to have peal to the public taste, when less osle plants would be more suitable and cared for. Of course, there is a place ach sorts, but they should not comthe greater part of the garden, their se being as accents and for variety. salient fact should be borne in mind plants are selected for the place, and , that the general effect is the thing to ight after; the individuality of the should be lost in the harmony of the

whole scheme. Many flower lovers seem to be near-sighted, seeing only the specimen plants and losing perspective of the place in general. This is also true of those who develop flower beds with no respect to their surroundings, laying claim to beauty because color is predominant and because there may be intricacy of detail in the planting. The sketches and paintings which give us the greatest satisfaction are those which have harmony in color and design the drawings of intricate detail only have long been discarded by the critic.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BUYING

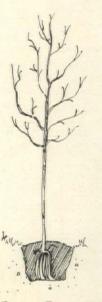
When purchasing plants do not buy from a traveling nurseryman unless he is a bona fide representative of a well-known concern : and no matter where the stock is bought, do not try to bring the nurseryman down in his price, for there is a great variation in nursery stock and you will probably get just what you pay for. Although the heights and ages of the plants may be given, it is very easy to supply high shrubs with no body, and in the case of trees the diameter may be specified and a poor specimen substituted by the nurseryman. After all, he must sell his second-grade stock, and that will be just what you are paying for should you try to bring him down in his prices. Of course, I am now speaking of the average small nursery - not the well-established house with a reputation to live up to.

When sending in your order, ask that it be looked over and substitutions made for any plants that might be unfavorably affected in your territory or not indigenous to it. The general nature of the plants which you order will be understood, and you will probably get the kinds you should have

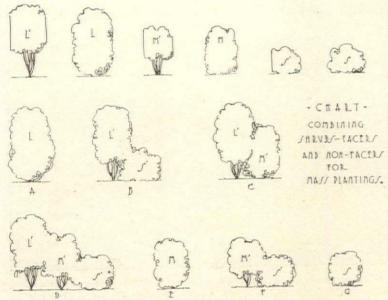
probably get the kinds you should have. Most nurseries will not guarantee their stock unless a percentage of the total cost is added. One well-known firm charges an additional sixty per cent for planting and guaranteeing the stock, while some others figure in the guarantee and planting on the

original cost. At any rate, the nurseries are carrying the insurance on your shrubs at a profit, and if you have your choice you might as well be the gainer. You can depend upon the success of from ninety to a hundred per cent of the stock if planted under the best conditions, and if the season is good. Often none of the stock dies, while in other cases the loss in very heavy; this can generally be traced to the planting and care. From a psychological standpoint it is poor policy to guarantee plantings, for the purchaser has a tendency to neglect the stock. It will be better

for him and for it if he has no promise to fall back on and so shirk his responsibility. Before the final selection, two drawings should be made: one, a general ground plan with all areas located; the other showing the shrubs and trees in elevation just above the ground plan. In this manner the heights and character of the things may be more easily studied and the sorts which are desired easily decided upon. Unsightly views should be sketched in on the elevation so that trees may be properly placed. knowledge of the characteristics of the different shrubs is essential to making a good planting plan, and the best books and nursery catalogues should be carefully studied and each shrub placed for its significance outside of height, breadth and facing qualities. When the planting plan is completed, it should be duplicated so that there will be a copy on hand at all times.



POORLY PLANTED Poor planting does not give the roots feeding room



The nurseries class shrubs and trees as large, medium and small. This should be taken into account in sketching the plan for mass planting and in ordering

Shrubs should be ordered by their age and height, especially should the height of evergreens be given. The heights should be specified so that when the planting is completed it will be uniform. I have often seen arrangements with the larger plants in the

front and the small ones in the rear; this looks unnatural, even though the plants were properly selected and their inequalities to be remedied by time. Shrubs seldom get too old to plant; the tendency is more and more to plant for immediate effect.

All catalogues designate shrub sizes, listing them as either large, medium or small, or by the abbreviations L, M, and S. Large shrubs may require a facer or they may not; medium ones may be facers or non-facers, while the small ones may be used alone or as facers. When a narrow planting of the large kind is needed it may be as A, B, C or D, according to the width of bed desired: in the case of medium-sized plantings, either E or F may be used as the width of bed demands. Depth

used as the width of bed demands. Depth is given by the addition to either height according to the width desired.

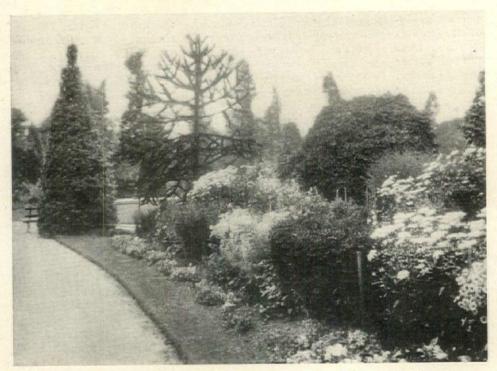
THE ACTUAL PLANTING

In plantings to be seen at a distance, trees are often used in the same manner. Shrubs should be planted just far enough apart so that at the medium stage of their development they will form a mass. Often, when an immediate effect is desired, they are placed closer together than is usually the case. No set rule can be made as to the distance in planting, and the plants must be known to a certain degree in order to space them properly.

As soon as the plants arrive they should be heeled in. This is done by digging a

trench and placing the bundles in it, one after the other, and covering them with earth. In this way the shrubs are kept damp until they are needed, and when planting is commenced they can be more systematically handled. Shrubs and trees should be damp until they are planted in MASS PLANTINGS. their permanent holes; they should not be exposed to sun or wind. Instead of digging individual holes at once, the beds in which the shrubs are to be planted should be spaded up and such fertilizer added as may Then be necessary. dig the holes larger than the spread of the

roots and with enough depth to allow for the addition of black dirt, if necessary. The roots should be examined and any bruised ones trimmed, while all the long roots are clipped at the ends. This should be done with a sharp knife, as pruning shears often



A planting such as this defeats its own end. Its outline is jagged, freaky and flashy. The plants have been chosen for their individual uniqueness and not for their merit in massing

bruise and otherwise injure the roots. With everything ready and good dirt in the bottom of the hole, set the tree or bush in the center, straighten out the roots and put in some 4" or 6" of good soil. Move the tree up and down until the dirt is filled in all around the roots; then step in the hole and tamp it thoroughly with your feet. If airholes are left around the roots the plants will seldom succeed, and if planted in the fall it will be killed during the winter. Do not crowd the roots in a bundle, but allow them to assume their natural position. Do not be a fraid to pack the soil firmly around the plant, for it will get along far better then than otherwise. Take care, too, that your feet do not touch the shru else it may be barked and die.

Now water the plants and fill the hol with loose dirt, which will act as a mul and hold the moisture in the ground. T water will assist in firming the dirt around the roots and the shrub should do well. planted in the winter they should be handl as described, but the bed should be mulch with well-rotted manure, leaves or anythin that will form a good ground covering When manure is used it may be spaded in the spring; the mulch, however, is used prevent alternate freezing and thawing the spring, which is disastrous to planting

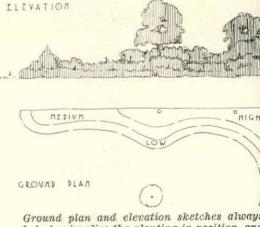
SUBSEQUENT CARE

In transplanting a tree or shrub, the fibrous roots which supply the plant are l in the ground, thus naturally weakening specimen. For this reason the plants show be pruned down to about two-thirds the original size. All dead branches should removed and the natural form preserve During the summer daily watering

During the summer daily watering unnecessary; about twice a week is su cient if done thoroughly. The soil in border plantings and around the tr should be loosened every week or ten da not deeply, but enough to make a mu which will conserve the moisture and al the roots to get the air which they sho have. The beds sho

have. The beds sho be worked the day a they are watered.

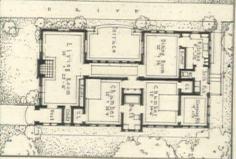
The subject of sel ing definite sorts purposely been omi here, for it is one wl really deserves an art to itself. Nearly ev one who is at all in ested in gardening r ters knows the gen appearance of a few the best standard cies, and this knowle together with a study some of the large n erymen's catalog should be sufficient a start in the right rection. Once so star there will open out a of delightful study experimentation. of what interest w landscaping be if it v all done by rule of th and assured? Ur tainty is half the fu



Ground plan and elevation sketches alway help to visualize the planting in position, and prevent mistakes in the actual work

eptember, 1916

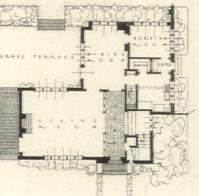
UILT TO SUIT LIMITED INCOMES BUT UNLIMITED TASTES



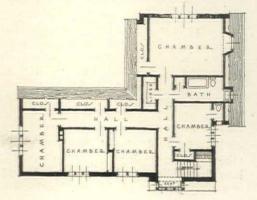
alter S. Davis, architect Of recent years designers of bungalows have sought to adopt various types of architecture to the one-floor limits. In this California home the Dutch farmhouse type has been used successfully. Walls and roof are shingled. Accommodations are made for a large living-room, dining-room, kitchen, two chambers, bath and sleeping porch with large attic store rooms above. When fully grown the planting will make the terrace more private. Cost, \$3,000







Few houses of moderate size and cost approach the above for individuality of design and livableness of arrangement. It is of strucco along English lines, embodying many meritorious details. All timber work is solid, hand-adzed and statined. Windows throughout are casements, the bay window over the entrance being leaded. The plans show a large living-room, dining-room, morning-room, kitchen and paved porch on the second floor. A garden is designed to extend to the rear of the property with a garage reached by a drive through the latticed gate shown to the right of the house. Cost, in New York. under \$9,000





Courtesy of F. Louis Hauptner When you forget that he suffers from musical comedy and cartoon record, you begin to be fair to the dachshund. He is a sober and intelligent animal and, as a sporting dog, boasts an enviable reputation

IF there was ever a good little dog that must labor heavily under the weight of own reputation, that dog is the dachshund. His reputation is not wicked, like the bull terrier's nor savage, like the English bulldog's or the bloodhound's. He is not credited with being either a snappish dog, a dull dog, a tramp dog, or a delicate dog. Far worse than all these, he is crushed under a comic reputation. That is his tragedy, and only familiarity will banish it.

To be popularly described as "a half of a dog high and a dog and a half long"; to be jocularly recommended as the ideal dog to live in the long halls of a city flat; to be caricatured in the most grotesque exaggerations in all the comic weeklies of two hemispheres; to be the butt of the low comedian's wit on every stage—these are the things of which the dachshund's repu-

tation has been made. This is indeed a terrible thing to live down, and, not unnaturally, the dachshund is not nearly so popular a dog as he deserves to be, for in real life he is not at all like the funny little beast of the jokes and cartoons.

Is HE AN ANGLO-TEUTON?

Few people suspect it, but the real dachshund is pre-eminently a dog of good sense and fine sensibilities. He is not a clown or a half-wit, but quite the reverse, a somewhat sober and remarkably intelligent animal. The outstanding feature of his character is undoubtedly his deep and faithful affection for his master or mistress, but he is not lacking in other recommendations. His reputation as a silly, comic-valentine sort of a dog is nothing more nor less than downright libel, for he is "all dog."

Of course, he owes his reputation to his looks, and for the worst exaggerations in his type, as we know it, he is in the main indebted to English fanciers. In Germany, his fatherland, the dachshund is first of all a terrier; in England, on the other hand, he has been bred more and more away from the terrier towards a hound ideal. The Anglicized dogs are at a distinct disadvantage. In his native land the "dachs,' as he is affectionately called by his friends, must do the work that in the rough Scottish country developed the hardy, shortlegged Scottish and Dandy Dinmont terriers. Like them he is called upon to go to earth, to dig out foxes and badgers, two formidable foes underground, and from all reports he does this work well. His very name translated means "badger dog," and though no one knows better than the English breeders that it takes a terrier, and a plucky, active terrier, to tackle Master Tod or Master Brock, they have made the mis-take of translating "hund" phonetically into "hound." Certainly a badger hound is a ridiculous sort of dog to develop.

Like as not this is the root of the dachshund's troublesome reputation. The past ten years there has been a gradual return, both in England and the United States, to the true German "badger dog;" but our typical dachshund has been a heavier dog, with more crooked front legs and quite a different stamp of head, a dog who has lost much of the strength, speed and activity of his German ancestors.

I can testify from experience that the dachshund of the English type is not a success as a hound. I have seen a couple work in the field, and the little cottontail rabbit was literally able to run circles about them and sit at her ease on the hilltop while they fumbled over her twisted trail. I have talked with friends, however, who have shot the big, strong German hares before German dachshunds, and they tell

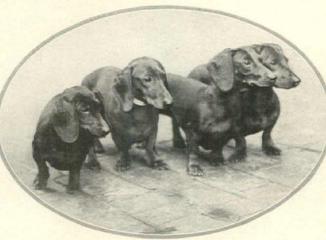


Photo by Beals A winning team owned by Mrs. T. D. Erhardt, of Southampton, L. I., a group with good lines fine muzzles, proper ears, and deep broad chests

a very different story. The German hare is faster than the American rabbit, and the only explanation is that the German dogs have great speed and more stamina than ours. This explanation is due the dachshund, because, although we do not use him as a sporting dog, still many a joke is cracked over his hunting capabilities, and there are quite enough jokes made at his expense without these unfair slurs.

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT VIGOR

About a score of years ago the dachshund as a pet enjoyed quite a season of popularity in England. Since that time, however, he has given way to smaller dogs, notably Pomeranians and Pekinese spaniels, and no stretch of imagination or prejudice in his favor can make him generally popular. Many less worthy dogs are more widely fancied. He has, however, always had his coterie of faithful friends who find it hard to understand why so delightful a house-dog should win such scant favor. He has all the advantages of convenient size that the toy dog has, without making the sacrifices to vigor and hardiness that HANSEL, GRETEL & CO

An Uncensored Report on the Hyphenated Hound

WILLIAMS HAYNES

and the second

the very tiny animals often must make. has much of the terrier's sharp intelliger and tireless energy, tempered with a m gentle spirit and a greater affection. I habits are neat and clean and he is no barker. He seems to have a natural ap tude for learning tricks. Alert to sou the alarm and plucky enough, if need to rally to the defence, he is a good wat dog and a sturdy, capable gentleman.

It is as the children's companion, ho ever, that he is at his very best. It intelligence and his chummy disposit make him a capital playfellow. Affecti ate, faithful, and patient, he can be trus to take with almost infinite good nature severe handling that the youngsters are to give their animal playmates, and he big enough and strong enough to stand strenuous treatment.

Though a dog of very mar physical characteristics, the dat hund baffles description. The g eral impression that he should is that of a more active, more a dog than one is apt habitually picture him to me.

HERE ARE HIS POINTS

He should, of course, be decide long and low: the longer and low the better, provided, as the Gern Standard of the breed expresses "he appears neither stunted, a ward, incapable of movement, nor lean and weasel-like." He should press you, then, as being first a so dog, strong and quick in his mo ments, and next as a very intellig dog. His head is carried pertly, o tilted on one side, and his express is keen and almost quizzical especi

when the ears are raised in attention. correct head is long and rather wedge-sha with as little stop, or dent between the e as possible. The muzzle should be fine. ears should not only be long, but broad a the forward edge lying close to the chee

The chest is very deep and rather by with a breastbone that sticks out pr nently in front of the forelegs. These f legs, while less straight than those of Scottish terrier's, should not be so be and broken-looking as one often sees, such a front seriously checks the dog's tivity. Great depth of brisket, comb with a nice spring of rib, give the ty dachshund plenty of room for heart lungs, and broad, muscular hindqua supply the driving power necessary true sporting dog. His digging tools, front feet, are large and equipped strong nails that must point evenly inwa in order that, when digging, he may cas dirt out and to the side rather than p it up under his belly, in the way of his feet, as a straight-fronted terrier is incl to do. The hindfeet are smaller, but (Continued on page 56)



SEPTEMBER 1916

Morning Star: Venus

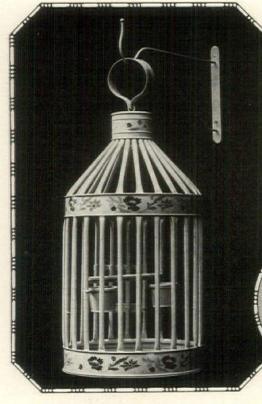
Evening Star: Mars

This Kalendar of the gar- dener's labors is aimed as a reminder for under- taking all his tasks in season. It is fitted to the latitude of the Middle States, but its service should be available for the whole country if it	3. 11th Sunday after Trinity. New lawns should be sown early this month. Do not sprinkle to hasten germination; it is better to wait for a rain. Pre- pare the soil properly.	10. 12th Sunday after Trinity. Perry's victory, Lake Erie, 1813. You can sow a large batch of lettuce now; use the large heading type. These plants require pro- tection from late frosts.	17. 13th Sunday after Trinity. Do not let the roses suffer for water if you want fall flowers. Fer- tilize with bone meal or liquid manure and keep in good condition.	24. 14th Sunday after Trinity. Start saving all the heavy wrapping paper, burlap, bags or other materials that can be used in protecting plants from frosts later on.
be remembered that for every one hundred miles north or south there is a difference of from five to seven days later or earlier in the perform- ing of garden and farm operations	4. Labor Day. Peonies can now be transplanted. This is one of our best perennials and deserves more atten- tion. Old plants should be lifted, divided and re- planted.	11. Full Moon. U. S. Constitution ratified, 1788. If you haven't already done so, take cuttings of all bedding plants such as geranium, coleus, al- lysum and verbenas.	18. The asparagus bed should be thoroughly cleaned, every weed de- stroyed and the plants sprayed with poison if there is any indication of the beetle. An applica- tion of salt is advisable.	25. Fall vegetables should be cultivated and cared for just the same as earlier in the season. Beets, carrots and other crops intended for winter use should be watered during dry weather.
	5. If you haven't sown any cover crops in the orchard, you should do so at once. For heavy soils use rye, buckwheat or millet; for light soils use crimson or red clover, soy beans or vetch.	12. Celery to be of good quality must grow rapidly; if it gets a check it becomes tough and stringy. Keep it well watered and feed fre- quently with liquid ma- nure or fertilizer.	19. Pres. Garfield died, 1881. Do not neglect to sow a lot of annuals for green- house work. Nicotiana, stocks, mignonettes, clarkias and nearly all annuals can be forced.	26. It is a good prac- tice to sow rye, clover or other cover crops in bare spaces in the garden. You will be surprised how much this will im- prove the ground in ap- pearance as well as pro- ductiveness.
	6. President McKinley shot, 1901. Mulching during con- tinued dry spells is very important; a dust mulch or pure sand is splendid if used almost 2 inches thick.	13. Don't let bulbs for forcing lie around and dry out. Plant them as soon as possible, using pans or boxes and bury- ing hardy types out-of- door. Place the tender varieties in a frame.	20. Ember Day. The walks, flower beds, shrubbery borders and like places should be given a final clean-up. Edge the borders and get the weeds out, so that everything looks neat and orderly.	27. Start to map out now any changes to your grounds. Get it staked or marked out and the ground prepared; next month you can start planting in earnest, es- pecially with the bulbs.
When all the gay scenes of the summer are over, The autumn slow enters so silent and sallow. —Alexander Wilson.	7. Chinese Revolution began, 1911. At all times cultivate frequently, but at this season the ground bakes and cultivation is more necessary than at any other time.	14. Duke of Welling- ton died, 1852. If you haven't any parsley started in the frames, lift roots from the garden. They will be found satisfactory for forcing.	21. St. Matthews. A number of plants for the greenhouse should be potted and placed indoors, such as bouvardia, stevia, etc. Antirrhinum, mignonette, etc., should be benched.	28. Cucumbers, beans, t o m a to e s, cauliflower, radishes, l e t t u c e a n d spinach are very common forcing vegetables and should be started at once. Sow successionally beans, cauliflower, etc.
1. Sun rises 5:27; Sun sets 6:33. Take a chance on sow- ing peas a couple of times this month; with favorable weather you will have worth-while results.	8. Galveston tornado, 1900. Violet plants must be moved in the frame or greenhouse this month. A good rich soil is essen- tial, and a temperature of 45 degrees at night.	15. W. H. Taft born, 1857. The dahlias require a little attention at this time. Light applications of liquid manure or fer- tilizer are recommended.	22. Ember Day. If you have a bed of fall anemones, you must start feeding them now. Liquid manures are pref- erable. If you haven't any of this class of plants, get some.	29. Michaelmas Day. Bulb planting out-of- doors will soon be on in earnest. Have you pre- pared the soil and or- dered the bulbs? If not, it is not too early now to start.
Go over all hedges and give them the final clip- ping for the season. All individual plants that are	some at this time. You can use poison excepting	16. Keep cutting grass just as long as there is any growth. Some stop cutting now and cause a lot of extra work in spring, as well as a very unsightly lawn during the whole autumn.	low pears to ripen on the tree, but pull them when they are still firm and ripen in dark dry places. Good fruit well stored	30. Lord Roberts born, 1832. Sun rises 5:55; sun sets 5:45. During this month there are a number of Agricultural Fairs held. Visit one and see what other people are doing.
	dener's labors is aimed as a reminder for under- taking all his tasks in season. It is fitted to the latitude of the Middle States, but its service should be available for the whole country if it be remembered that for every one hundred miles north or south there is a difference of from five to seven days later or earlier in the perform- ing of garden and farm operations When all the gay scenes of the summer are over, The autumn slow enters so silent and sallow. —Alexander Wilson. 1. Sun rises 5:27; Sun sets 6:33. Take a chance on sow- ing peas a couple of times this month; with favorable weather you will have worth-while results. 2. Sedan capitulated, 1870. Go over all hedges and give them the final clip- ping for the season. All individual plants that are being shaped should also	 Trinity. Trinity. Trinity. Trinity. Trinity. The seminator of the Middle server of the Middle for the Middle for the whole country if it is better to wait for a rain. Prepare the soil property. A Labor Day. Peonies can now be transplanted. This is one of our best perennials and deserves more attention. Old plants should be lifted, divided and replanted. The server of the summer are over the autumn slow enters of the summer are over the autumn slow enters of the summer are over the autumn slow enters of the summer are over the autumn slow enters to side a chance on solve or pure sand is splendid if used almost 2 inches thick. The act chance on solve or times this month; with avorable weather you will have worth-while results. Sedan capitulated, R50. Sedan capitulated, R50. So over all hedges and ping for the season. Attrinity. The alapted should also The larvae of a time the final clipping for the season. Attrinity. The larvae of a the sumpring of a the des and ping for the season. Attrinity. The alapted should also The alapted should also The larvae of a the sumpring of a the season. Attrinity of the sum at this time. You can use poison excepting on cabage or like plants that and which require tobacco or the sum at this time. You can use poison excepting on cabage or like plants that and the sum at this time. You can use poison excepting on cabage or like plants that and the sum at this time. You can use poison excepting on the prevention on the require tobacco or the prevention on the prevention the summer of the summer of the time. 	 Trinity. Tri	 Trinity. Trinity. New lawn should be swainable for the Middle starts for early this monit is specific to aster. but its service achardre Misson. Alarander Wisson. Sum rises 5:27; Sma state, 6:36:37; Sing reactions the summer are over, mean symmer and subjects of the summer are over, mean symmer are over, mean symmer are soliter. Sum rises 5:27; Sing reactions. Sum rises 5:27; S

Season of the mists and mellow fruitfulness Close bosom friend with the maturing sun. —John Keats.

"September blowes softe Till the fruite is in the lofte." Yuma, Arizona, leads the U. S. Weather Bureau stations for highest temperature, with a mark of 120° F.

HOUSE & GARD



48

The latest word in parrot cages is metal, handmade and treated with a "fired in" enamel that may be given an oil color decoration — to suit the color of parrot!—without refiring. Plain, \$27; decorated, \$30

The individual casserole always adds interest to the table and expedites the matter of serving. This type has earthenware lining and cover set in silver plate. 85 cents

SEEN IN THE

SHOPS

The addresses of shops where the articles shown on these pages can be purchased will be gladly jurnished on request. Or purchases may be made through the House & GARDEN Shopping Service, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City

> For light as well as decoration comes this Elizabethan c and le stand of hand wrought iron. It stands 5' high and is especially good for alcoves and corner situations. \$20

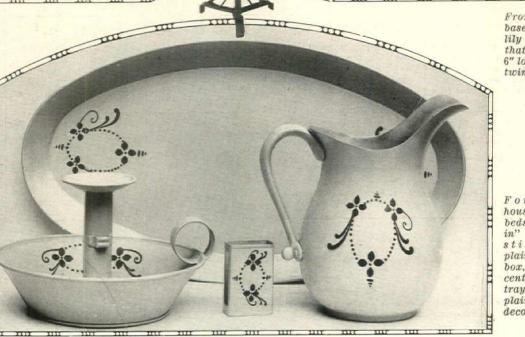
To conceal the various water bottles, etc., that are always in the way comes a rubberlined case on a wooden frame covered with cretonne. It fastens with convenient snappers and may be had complete for \$3,50



Wreathes of roses and stippled gold to match them form the decorations of this French Fayence oval basket. 11" long, 7" high. \$12

E

F



From a stained a base grows this p lily with rubber le that hold the ta 6" long. Complete twine and scissors

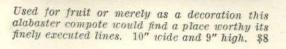
For that coun house guest room bedside set of " in" enamel. Ca stick decorated, plain, \$2.25; ma box, decorated cents; plain, 55 ce tray, decorated, \$ plain, \$2.85; pitdecorated, \$6; p \$5.75 eptember, 1916

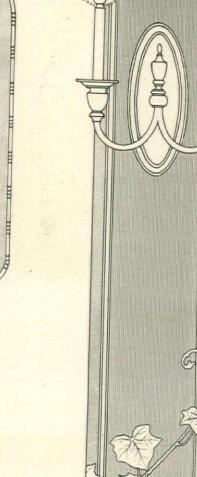
Switable for living-room or hall is an electric bracket of Swedish iron with gilded leaves and a white metal candle. To be had also in antique brass or copper. \$10

You may use this Chinese basket either for ferns and flowers, or hang it up for a porch lighting fixture. Top band in green, yellow, red or Chinese blue straw with tassels to match. \$2.50

> Whether in hall, living or dining-room, this Colonial bracket would prove decorative. It is finished like an old sperm oil lamp in Colonial bronze. \$15

Among the many folding card tables is one of black enamel wood painted in an attractive daisy design and having a top of colored damask or striped with black. \$10







YOUR ALL-YEAR GARDEN

Are there any flower or vegetable garden problems or plain questions which trouble you? We shall be glad to answer them if you will write us, enclosing a stamped en-velope and addressing the Information Serv-ice, House & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York.

F. F. ROCKWELL

THE "home stretch" in garden work comes with the advent of the Scorpion in the zodi-acal procession. The experienced gardener realizes that he has a great deal to do in a very realizes that he has a great deal to do in a very limited time. It is only a question of a few weeks, or in the more northern States, fifteen or twenty days, before the first killing frost may be ex-pected. Within that time there is much to do; and there is still a good deal of work to be done after the first hard frost for which preparation should be made before it comes.

GET IN YOUR FALL ORDERS

The very first thing on the program for Sep-tember is to get in your orders for the various things that you will want to plant between now and freezing weather. If you cleaned up on your fertilizing material with this spring's planting, procure now an adequate supply of fine ground bone dust, which is a fertilizing agent that you will need more than any other for fall work. There need be no fear of buying too much, as it will keep in good condition over the winter and you will require it for your spring work Check up your needs and in your order include some of the following good things: Shrubs: This is the ideal time for making plantings of all kinds of the hardy, deciduous shrubs, both flowering and ornamental. There are very few places, indeed, where a few more The very first thing on the program for Sep-

plantings of all kinds of the hardy, deciduous shrubs, both flowering and ornamental. There are very few places, indeed, where a few more shrubs judiciously selected cannot be used to good advantage. Go through your nursery cata-logs and try some of the splendid new varieties of the old, satisfactory standard things, known to you possibly only in their old forms. In de-termining the number of shrubs you may be able to use, allow from 3' to 6' space according to size. Bulbs: Without the least doubt the spring flowering bulbs constitute the most important flowers of the early spring garden. They are neither expensive nor difficult to plant, and every place should be generously supplied with them. The various varieties of narcissi and daffodils, early-flowering, May flowering, and Breeder tulips, and hyacinths, are all handled in much the same way. Tulips are undoubtedly gaining more in popular favor than the narcissi and the hyacinths, and deservedly so. The many new varieties, espe-



The number of exhibitions held by garden clubs and similar organizations has greatly increased during the last few years. Why not help to make your own local show a bi success this season?

cially among the Darwins and the Breeders, have within the last few years been revelations to many gardeners whose ideas of tulips have been formed

gardeners whose ideas of tulips have been formed from memories of their younger days. It is not necessary to buy these by the hundred; a dozen or even six of a kind will give very satisfactory results, especially on a small place. When you are sending in your bulb order in-clude a few dozen extra bulbs which need not be of the fancy, high-priced sorts, but the old, reli-able varieties for forcing. The work of putting these in pots or bulb pans and keeping them in a dark, cool cellar or a deep cold-frame for some weeks will not be great and it will mean for you a weeks will not be great and it will mean for you a constant supply of flowers through late winter and early spring by merely bringing them into the greenhouse or house where favorable conditions

greenhouse or house where favorable conditions of temperature and moisture can be given them. Fruit Trees: If you can get at the work in good season and do not live too far north, so that the fall planting of fruit trees is safe in your vicinity, now will be the best time to get that job out of the way. If you have any doubt as to trying fall planting or not drop a line to your State Experiment Station and ask for their ad-

vice. They can also give you valuable sugge

as to what varieties to order. The enthusiastic and efficient gardener a The enthusiastic and efficient gardener a has glass under which to continue his gard after Jack Frost has taken possession of his and trenches in the open; usually the gard skill can be judged by the amount of "glas keeps. No place is too small for a fran two, or a small greenhouse. Get busy with frames, new or old, selecting a place for putting in the former, or repairing the lattee will be much better if they can be placed allowed to settle and the manures and the tilizers disintegrated for two or three week fore you have to put your plants into Double glass sash have worked wonders for gardens. Should you never have tried the gardens. Should you never have tried the vest in one or two and be convinced. The ductive capacity of your frames will be inc to a very great extent and the work lessen

GREENHOUSES AND EXHIBITIONS

The most recent development in the w The most recent development in the w winter gardening has been the manufactu-miniature ready-made greenhouses, which home gardener can easily erect with no car work and with little trouble, attached to o the dwelling house. Great ingenuity has used in perfecting these ready-made hous they are making possible for hundreds of enthusiasts the continuation of their through the winter months at a consis-profit. These little houses are by no mean things but have proved under the test of

through the winter the bouses are by no mean profit. These little houses are by no mean things, but have proved under the test of operation to be a very practical proposition. The development of the gentle art of gar in this country has been marked by a very eral increase in the number of flower and very exhibitions held by various clubs and assoc It is rather difficult, probably impossible, exhibitions held by various clubs and assoc It is rather difficult, probably impossible, which of the two ought to be called the c the effect, but there is no doubt that the hibitions do a great deal to arouse inter-to stimulate intelligent thought about the and the wherefores of gardening of all You should do your share to make you exhibit a big success this year. Get a copy of the premium list of you show early and look it over carefully to s you may have that could be exhibited. out of the ordinary in which other garden

out of the ordinary in which other garden be interested will prove of as much value ing the affair successful as will prize specimens. The fact that you are yours hibiting will make you take a more liv intelligent interest in all the other exhibit enhancing your store of garden knowled preparing whatever you intend to show mind that while the awards are presumab upon the intrinsic value of the specimens neatness, cleanliness and novelty in staging playing your exhibits of flowers or vegeta count for more. Above all avoid crowdi things on the show table; scores of premi lost through ignorance or carelessness simple but highly important matter. ing the affair successful as will prize simple but highly important matter. (Continued on page 62)



In preparing exhibits remember that overcrowding is a persistent foe to success. Neatness and cleanliness in staging are important factors in the appearance of any flower or vegetable show

eptember, 1016



OOKS like the Arabian Nights are always alluring, always holding a promise of some-thing beyond and within. Be one a wise-or a scatter-brain, they are things that should ay be at hand. We enter a library in a house, unconsciously we compel our minds into a mood. We make a subconscious adjustment mental ostentation: we wish to appear, to our intellects, appreciative of these rows upon s of stately volumes. But books should be rer, dearer, more familiar, something we may ernize with, and have always at hand.

COLOR AND RHYTHM

ooks should be treated not only as things of books should be treated not only as things of rest, but as decorative objects. They give derful color tones to a room. A spot of d red morocco lights up a dark corner, or a line of dark blue volumes enriches and ifies an unprepossessing side wall. Book ings are generally mellow in tone, and the lettering and decoration give the very note of ry often needed in a room. hen, too, books have the quality of rhythm. estful library will have the books ranged in shelves with the tallest ones on either end, graduating down to the middle. The line is preposeful and sweeping. This arrangement eferable to a jagged edge, which annoys the by reason of its very irregularity. BUILT IN AND UNIT SHELVES

BUILT IN AND UNIT SHELVES

BUILT IN AND UNIT SHELVES here are in the house a thousand and one is where books will fit in not only with our me of life, but with our scheme of decora-The obvious place for books is in the ry and living-room, and there are many ways hich they may be shelved. Low bookcases, " high, running all the way around the , are the most acceptable way to place them. bookcases should match the woodwork of room. The feeling is then that they are a of the constructive background. Furniture he placed against them, and for convenience be placed against them, and for convenience it is wiser to put into the more unreachable

it is wiser to put into the more unreachable es the more unreadable books. A very good gement, if one has not enough books to round, is to place a large reading or ng table against the long wall, in the le, and on either side build bookcases to a the wood of the table. This is not only ivenient but a very decorative arrange-If one writes or studies, at one's arm an on either side are the most used books. od, direct reading light should be on the

od, direct reading light should be on the and beside it an easy chair. other good arrangement is to have shelves on either side of the mantel, filling up pace between it and the adjoining walls being the same height as the mantel. Of being the same height as the mantel. Of e this is not always consistent with the t of some mantels. These low book es afford an excellent shelf at the top, ther objects, and generally people who plenty of books have other interesting s, such as pottery, bronze or old brass to range along the top. There is al-the chance, if the lower shelves are rowded, to put a particularly well-bound n the top shelf, in the middle of the where it will be an added ornament. e manufactured unit system of book-meets a very great demand, and they p cleverly and artistically contrived that prove of great benefit to the book-

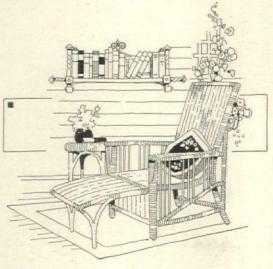


the sill will furnish room for a row of favorite volumes

collector. Building up a library section by sec-tion, permits each new book to be properly housed. Made with a glass front the books do not get dusty and worn out, though accessible. Very often, when we merely rent a house or an apartment, we do not wish to go to the ex-pense of building in bookcases for the new ten-ant, and it is hard to move the great long shelves. Below is a very good, practical remedy for this problem. Suppose the available space is 10' long. Have three separate bookcases made, 40" long with five shelves each, the lowest one clearing the floor by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". These may be nailed together just enough to hold them. On the top a ten-foot board may be nailed to the three cases. This is done so that the top a strip of moulding may be nailed along the entire length. The whole thing is then stained or painted. When we leave the apartment we have only to lift up the top board apartment we have only to lift up the top board and moulding which has been lightly nailed, and the cases are easily moved and re-adjusted to another apartment. A group of one, two or three cases may be had in this way.

FIRESIDE LIBRARIES

FIRESIDE LIBRARIES When seats are built on either side of a fire-place, a single shelf of books could be built in just above the line of one's head. A book and a fire seem to go together happily. A place for a built-in nook is under a casement window with a broad seat. This gives a little air of domes-ticity and invitation. The wide ledge is broad enough to protect the books below. There are several places where books should not be placed, either from a sense of fitness or of protection. They should not be shelved on a



For the porch library could be made a hanging shelf of wicker, bamboo or wrought iron. The books would add a color spot to the decorations



Built-in fireside shelves are always useful and decorative. If possible, arrange the volumes

window ledge where dust or rain may beat upon them. They should not be put on the mantel of a fireplace, nor on a radiator. From a decorative or utilitarian point of view, they should not be

or utilitarian point of view, they should not be put over doors or windows. When we first get a book, I think a very good plan is to add it to the row at either end of the living-room table. Thus we are more certain to read it ourselves, and we call it to the attention of our household and friends, who always know where to look for our latest acquisition. One by one the older books can find their places on the shelves, while the new are more in evidence.

BOOKS IN BED

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

STAIR AND PORCH LIBRARIES

In certain types of houses where the archi-tectural feeling has not to be preserved, espe-cially when the staircase is broken, panelled shelves may be set into the stairway and thus books are ready at hand. In a summer, or an informal house, such a scheme is especially feasible from every aspect. Left out on porches, books are subject to the risk of wind and rain, and many householders strew them with magazines. A shelf for books on the protected side of the piazza, against the side of the house, would prove both a great convenience and a rather interesting porch

side of the house, would prove both a great convenience and a rather interesting porch adjunct. If the porch furnishings are of wicker, a simple set of shelves in painted wood or wicker would go well. If placed on the floor, the lower part might hold magazines. An extremely attractive shelf is made of wrought iron and hung from the wall. The other furnishings are painted wood and wrought iron, and the tone against the wall of the brilliant books makes a decidedly pleas-ing and harmonious color spot. ing and harmonious color spot.

HOUSE & GARDE

Garden Problems

more to a garden th

a package of seeds a

HERE is so mu

You probably learned t at about the age of six when you dug the seeds

to see if they were growing

With riper experience the p

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While this information costs n

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Your Problems Answere

We have found a way to su most of your wants. Without

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Check the subjects that int

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selves. We can supply all

needs, not only relating to gat ing, but in regard to all phas

building, remodeling, repair

furnishing and decorating,

try, garages, autos, dogs,

estate, etc .- in fact, every

pertaining to the subject of

home and its ideal companior

Our only consideration is that are sincere in your desire fo

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Send the Coupon You may enclose the coupon in an envelope, or paste it on a p Or, if you prefer, you may w special letter. We will see that you are su with the kind of information that possibly save you many dollars.

possibly save you many dollars-ly time and energy, perhaps ill

Send the Coupon Today Read "Planting Plans" opposite colum

Free Information Coupo

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House & Garden, 440 Fourth Avenue, No I would like to know more about t jects checked below, or those outl the letter attached. Please arrange free information sent me promptly.

Information Service.

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...Aquariums ...Arbors ...Bee Culture ...Benches

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Benches (Garden) Berries (black) (goose) (grape) (rasp-berry) (straw-berry) (dew-berry) (dew-berry) (cur-vanta)

be. rants) Bird Baths Bird Fountains Bird Houses Books (Horti-"ulture) (farm-

Cold Frames Dahlins Door Plates Door Knockers Fences (wire)

cuitu ing) Julbs

a watering-pot.

Planting Plans

TE grow through education. The real education doesn't stop with school-days. It is a lifelong process of development. If you wish to express yourself in lovely and harmonious surroundings, you must learn to know what things are really best and most beautiful.

Most of us think no home ever reaches its true completion without a garden.

The coming issue will discuss a hundred outdoor questions in which you are vitally interested. It will lay particular stress on your garden problems.

The Fall Planting Guide

you will find a complete catalog. Nothing is forgotten. In fact, each article and picture is selected as if especially for you.

You need this October number. Moreover, it is an excellent example of the kind of magazine you may expect each month.

A small investment of \$3 for a yearly subscription (twelve exceptional numbers) may save you \$300, or even \$3,000 or more.

Because of House & GARDEN'S many valuable suggestions on building, which are practical; on gardening, which please, and on decorating and furnishing, which harmonize and make your home more attractive-you cannot well afford to be without this useful guide.

Special Introductory Offer

If you prefer, you may take advan-tage of our trial subscription offer (to new subscribers) for the next six in-tensely interesting and useful issues, at the special introductory price of \$1.

Let your subscription start with the October number (The Fall Plant-ing Guide). It is not necessary even to write a letter. If you choose, you may use the coupon. It is easier, quicker and more convenient.

Send the Coupon Today Read "Garden Problems" opposite column ______

Introductory Coupon Offer

House & Garden, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York

As per your introductory offer, please send me the next **five** numbers of House & GAR-DEN, beginning with October Number (The Fall Planting Guide). On receipt of bill I will remit trial subscription price of \$1. (Regular subscription, \$3.) Or I enclose herewith \$1, for which send me the next **six** numbers, beginning with September.

(Please write name and address very plainly.)

.....Address

.....City & State H. & G.9-16

O UR readers are urged to study and use this index as a buying guide. You will find each advertiser offers a product of quality, depend-ability and value—that your wants, at all times, will receive prompt and courteous attention. If there are any other subjects in which you are interested and you do not find them listed below—do not hesitate to ask us. Whatever information you may desire about the home, whether it concerns your plans of building, decorating the interior, or the making of a garden —in fact—all indoors and out—we will gladly supply.

Index to Advertisements

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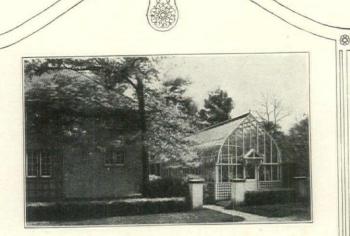
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When the Garden Comes Indoors

(Continued from page 22)



The Garden In The Home

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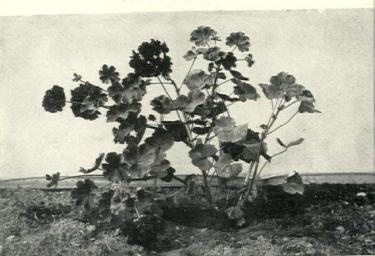
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By the end of summer the average geranium has grown to about the proportions shown above. Before potting, cut back to the main stalks as shown below

This, of course, adds to the pleasure of winter garden-ing the charm of "collecting." It has the further advantage It has the further advantage of making you familiar with the requirements and the habits of growth of a large number of plants—informa-tion which will be of great value to you in your out-of-door gardening later on.

UNTHINKABLE VARIETIES

Even though it is impossible for you to make con-ditions as favorable as you would like, do not feel that you must forego the pleas-ure of winter gardening al-together. There are a numtogether. There are a num-ber of extremely tough and hardy plants which will survive a very great deal in the way of unfavorable environ-ment; many of the cacti for instance

and these you can hardly kill even if you intentionally tried to. They are of various forms and colors and trevarious forms and colors and tre-mendously interesting in habits as well as appearance. There is not space enough to give a long list of them here, but among those most useful for house culture are the *epi-phylums* or "crab" cacti and the phyl-locactus varieties, of which P. Acker-manni is the best. Among other par-ticularly hardy house plants are *achidistra* with slender long leaves of aspidistra with slender long leaves of remarkable toughness; the popular rubber plants (Ficus elastica and F. *pandurata*), which, despite their stiff-ness and formality, have many good points to recommend them. Then there are small size descent there are small size dracænas (Dracæna indivisa) possessing long, narrow, recurved green leaves. The narrow, recurved green leaves. The dracænas are particularly ornamental and set off other plants to great ad-vantage. A few should be included in every general collection. That popular old favorite, the "leopard" plant (*Farfugium grande*) with hand-some dark green, yellow mottled leaves needs no recommendation plant (*Parjugum granae*) with hand-some dark green, yellow mottled leaves needs no recommendation. The screw pine (*Pandanus*) is not so widely known. The varieties *P*. *Veitchii* and *Sanderi* are both re-markably handsome and effective plants for decorative purposes plants for decorative purposes.

INDOOR BULBS

You should plan to have in your You should plan to have in your indoor gardening a generous supply of spring blossoming bulbs. These cost very little and may be forced readily under ordinary house conditions. The two great secrets of success in handling this class of plants is to buy good bulbs and to get a vigorous root growth before they are brought into growth before they are brought into



light and heat to start the to They should be planted during next few weeks in pots or bulb pr in a rich, friable soil to which a li bone dust has been added, and the thet is a soil dock caller or com kept in a cool, dark cellar or cove 2' or so deep in a trench or de frame until the root growth has be made. They will require seve weeks' time, but after that a contin ous supply of flowers can be had fr Christmas until Easter with the sli trouble of bringing them in and sta-ing them as directed. kept in a cool, dark cellar or cove

START THE GARDEN NOW

Possibly the mistake made m often than any other in connect with indoor gardening is that of w ing until the actual arrival of wir before making a start. As soon you have determined what your cilities for winter gardening re-are, and have decided what kind of garden you want to attempt, should begin at once to procure y plants and to make ready the pl plants and to make ready the pl in which you expect to keep th A great many of the plants you h been growing outdoors during summer such as begonias, geraniu heliotropes, lemon verbena, petun flowering maples, snapdragons (*tirrhinums*), can be removed fn your garden for winter use, provid you do the moving early enough do it with care. The usual metho to wait until a hard frost threat and then lift the plant just as i from the soil into a large pot, give a thorough soaking, bring it indo and expect it to continue to flower definitely with no other care ex regular watering. After a few of there are signs of disastrous rest (Continued on page 56)

-

-

eptember, 1916

Mad. de Galhau

Marie

Jacquin

1907 W. Belmont Circle, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1915. You are right. Your Peony roots excel all others, as I have found. Here is another order. Mrs. James Parrish.



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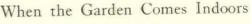
GEORGE H. PETERSON Rose and Peony Specialist Box 30, FAIR LAWN, N. J.



Presque Isle, Me., Oct. 18, 1915. The Peony roots arrived in excellent condition. They were by far the best we have ever bought. The Hardy Garden Company.



55



(Continued from page 54)

more water is given and the plant, instead of being cured, is killed. To take a growing plant up from an outside bed, and pot it for winter use, is an exceptionally difficult garden stunt. The first point in doing it suc-cessfully is to start early, so that the change may be made and the plant becomes established under its new conditions before it is necessary to conditions before it is necessary to take it inside. The moving from the outside open air to indoors is always a good deal of a shock to the plant in itself; when to that is added the shock of transplanting the result is result. of transplanting, the result is usually fatal. To give the plant every chance it can have of surviving, do the work carefully as follows:

carefully as follows: Select your plants for the winter garden, choosing, if possible, the youngest and most vigorous speci-mens, even though they may be con-siderably smaller in size. Cut back severely the growing wood : there will be good material for cuttings, but if new compact utilize it that way remove be good material for cuttings, but if you cannot utilize it that way, remove it just the same, though it may seem at the time a needless waste of flow-ers and buds. In the case of begonias, geraniums, and other rather soft wooded plants, there should be little more than a stump or skeleton of the plant left. Water the soil about the plant left. Water the soil about the plant left. Water the soil about the plant noroughly, and with your lawn edger, or an old long bladed knife, make an inward slanting, semi-circu-lar cut, a few inches from the root. This will sever about half of the roots of the plant, with the result that in a few days' time a great many small new roots will start from the root-stubs which remain. After a week or so, complete the cut, making a com-plete circle about the plant. This circle should be in proportion to the so, complete the cut, making a com-plete circle about the plant. This circle should be in proportion to the size of the pot to which the plant is to be transferred; about the same number of inches in diameter. In

or drain all pots bigger than 3". At potting, give them a thoro watering, and then keep the plant the shade, giving little water, for week until growth is well begun. All this may seem like a good of "fussing" over a simple job, bu you will try part of your plants way, and part in the usual way, will see that it is well worth w If you do the work at once, y "renovated" plants should have to four weeks in which to grow

"renovated" plants should have to four weeks in which to grow wax strong and vigorous for t winter's work indoors, before i necessary to put them inside. Many of the plants used for pe and window-boxes, or vases and u may be handled in much the s way to give good winter results. this case, however, the root-gro will have been much more conf than in a bed, and they usually be merely lifted out with a tro and potted; but even these shoul trimmed back rather severely, as rected in an earlier paragraph.

trimmed back rather severely, as rected in an earlier paragraph. So much for the "home-m plants for your indoor garden. there will be other things which will want, and will not be likel have unless you have had a const able winter garden before. These rcu- have unless you have had a cons-oot. able winter garden before. Thes-oots clude many of the plants alr in a mentioned, and in addition a num-nall of the hardier palms and ferns, oot- as *Phoenix Roebelenii*, *P. Rupia* or *Cocos Weddelliana*, very light om- graceful, and particularly effe Chis with other plants; *Kentia for* the *iana* and *K. Belmoreana* among this palms; and *Scotti, Whitmani, S.* ame *scli*, Roosevelt, John Wanamaker In Glory of Moordrechit, among f



Hansel, Gretel & Co. (Continued from page 46)

well-arched toes. Many ordinary he becomes a very smart and at specimens have faulty tails, too long, tive looking house dog, and a day set too high, and often carried too gaily. The correct tail carriage is admire a typical and distinctive c just on a line with the back with a set too high, and often carried too gaily. The correct tail carriage is just on a line with the back with a slight upward curve at the end. Outside of Germany only the

smooth coated dogs are common, but dachshund is an odd looking in their native land there are also dog; but he is not a whit more latter are particularly attractive look- and there are many points in his ing; but to our unaccustomed eyes the broken coated animals seem a trifle grotesque in a little dog so decidedly of the basset hound type. They also have several pleasing and distinctive colors in Germany that are almost unknown to us. We are famil-iar enough with the deep solid reds and the glossy blacks with the attracand the glossy blacks with the attrac-tive tan points, and to a lesser degree with the yellows and deep tans with the yellow points. That most attrac-tive color known in Germany as the "tiger dachs," a sort of dappled brown, is very rarely seen outside of the larger bench shows. It is unmistak-oble attractive. The ground color is The ground color is ably attractive. ably attractive. The ground color is a shining, silvery gray (sometimes almost a white) dappled over with small spots of yellow, brown, tan, or black. The spots must be small and evenly distributed, for, so the German Standard says, "the main factor in such an accorrance in that factor in such an appearance is that, at some distance, the dog shall show an indefinite and varied color which renders him particularly useful as a hunting dog." By the same token By the same token future for the breed.

ously put together than many and and there are many points in his sonality that some of these other do not possess. He ought to be popular than he is.

Little is known of the origi the breed. Since very early there have been short-legged, cro fronted dogs. Terriers of this were formerly called turnspit England, and several different v tions of this peculiar formation been common all over Europe. been common all over Europe. 3 of these dogs and the smaller ho have possibly been responsible for French basset hounds, while the Countries, as shown in early I paintings, had the small, low do their kitchens three and four turies ago. In all probability dachshund proper was of German gin. Certainly the breed as it day is of German development. tunately the fanciers, upon who future of any variety of dog largely depends, are striving, bo America and England, to retur the German ideals of type. This favorable sign, pointing to a bri favorable sign, pointing to a bri





years?

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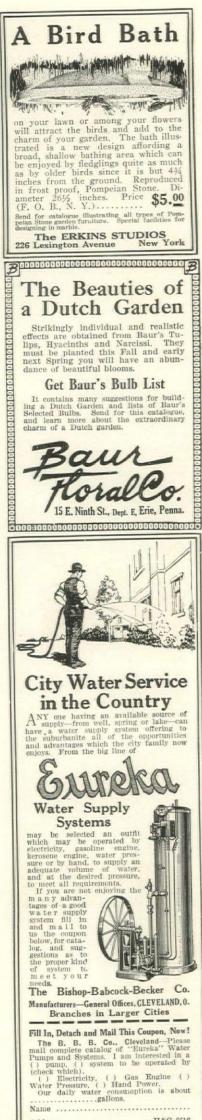
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Furniture and Its Architectural Background

(Continued from page 29)

The third principle, correspondence or contrasting harmony of color, we may discuss with the same back-ground. The furniture of the Stuart period was chiefly made of oak and, as it corresponded in contour and decorative treatment with the wood-work of its setting, so, also, did it cor-respond in color. The similarity in all points was so obvious that it may truly be said that much of the furnitruly be said that much of the furni-ture was merely movable architecture. If some of the oak panelling was new and light and some of the oak furniture set against it was old and dark, ture set against it was old and dark, there was, nevertheless, enough basic resemblance of coloration to assure harmony. Suppose, however, that an Empire sideboard, with its artificially reddened mahogany, is put in an oak-panelled room. There is a revolting color clash at once. The combination of oak and mahogany is almost in-variably unpleasant, whether it be in the lounge of a trans-Atlantic liner or in some of the early 18th Century oak furniture inlaid with mahogany. In the latter case the experiment was tried, but comparatively few pieces with this combination of woods were made, partly, perhaps, because of the inconvenience of using oak as a base for inlay, but mainly, no doubt, be-cause the combination did not com-mend itself to good taste. Oak and mahogany have too much in common to give an agreeable conthere was, nevertheless, enough basic

in common to give an agreeable con-trast and not enough in common to trast and not enough in common to make them pleasant in company. A black or very dark wood is far better with oak if a contrast is aimed at. Experience has also shown that the light, yellowish burr walnut furniture of the late 17th Century and early 18th Century accords quite admir-ably with an oak background. We have seen that mahogany furni-ture does not make a happy combina-

ture does not make a happy combina-tion with a panelled oak architectural setting, a setting that is, to be sure, somewhat exacting. One must men-

ployed to admirable purpose in a Stu-art wainscotted room. Then there are old French oaken chests and sun-dry other old French pieces of simple lines, besides occasional early Flem-ish and Dutch articles, all of which display either kindred or harmoni-ously contrasting characteristics to those of the background. They are simple and direct in contour, rectan-gular in mass and accord with the horizontal emphasis of the room. In addition to the sorts of pieces just norizontal emphasis of the foold. In addition to the sorts of pieces just mentioned, there are always varied resources in upholstered furniture. It is always a mistake to crowd a room, but doubly so to crowd a room of the kind under consideration, be-course it has so many physical features

cause it has so many physical features that are highly decorative in them-selves—the panelled walls, the carved and, perhaps, painted overmantel, the beamed or parge work ceiling and the mullioned leaded casement windows. mullioned leaded casement windows. All these need space to be seen to ad-vantage, and too much furniture hopelessly obscures and detracts from them. It is also a mistake to have too many pictures in such a room. Let them be fairly large and dignified, preferably portraits or decorative sub-jects in old Flemish or Dutch style. Avoid modern landscapes in brilliant frames. Tapestries, especially either the Gothic or the later verdure tapes-tries, will always be in place. There is a good opportunity too to work in tries, will always be in place. There is a good opportunity, too, to work in vigorous color in upholstery stuffs and hangings, especially if some of the cut pile velvets, brocades and printed lim-ens of the 17th and early 18th Cen-tury patterns and hues be used. An oak-panelled room not only can stand, but paeds some bright color and the but needs some bright color, and the darker the oak the more it requires good strong color to liven up the com-position and lend it variety.



all, and they bloomed beautifully. Bleeding heart is another old-fash-ioned treasure that grows and blooms in the shade. Then for smaller things, lilies-of-the-valley, *Anemone japonica*, bilies-of-the-valley, *Anemone japonica*, inthe shade. Then for smaller things, scarlet sage, begonias and tansy; the last is certainly old-fashioned, but its leaves are like beautiful ferns. Hardy chrysanthemums did their very best in my conditions, but I watered and orchids), plantain lilies, Anthony Waterer spireas, dusty miller, and most of the better known lilies. Rose bushes will bloom beautifully aging, for my tastes seemed to run to flowers that love the sun. Rose bushes will bloom beautifully Rose bushes will bloom beautifully in semi-shade—these are facts from experience. The books recommend schizanthus, but my attempts with them have failed so far. There is one spot under my trees where the rain beats down with tre-mendous force, and I was at first un-able to keep anything green there; even grass refused to grow. Finally I got a blue flowered vine in a meadow

I found that it takes several years to make a garden effective and one must study it every day and night, too, to improve it. While the flowers are blooming in summer one can make the heat close for next year's carden the best plans for next year's garden mendous force, and I was at first un-able to keep anything green there; —the arrangement as to height and even grass refused to grow. Finally color and the best place for growing I got a blue flowered vine in a meadow can all be put in a book to refresh —a weed, but it has a pretty round the mind in the late winter and early serrated leaf—and some common spring when the garden plans and buttercups. These brighten the spot plantings are being started.

Of Fountains Here

An Amateur's Garden in a Shady Place

(Continued from page 42)

(Continued from page 31)

we would do well to learn the art of 'taking the air" as it should be taken.

Hitherto how stupidly have we gone on our ways, cooling ourselves of a hot noontide by the reflection that to-morrow week will be cold,—and keepour bodily conveniences.

Out-of-door 'living-gardeningfountaining—these arts that follow upon each other as the night the day and the day the night. It is the sheerest reasonableness, not affectation, that rouses our interest in them. Nor ing indoors because forsooth all our is such an interest liable to satiety; interests are there, to say nothing of rather the taste for these things grows is such an interest liable to satiety; continually by what it feeds on.

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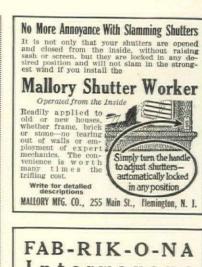
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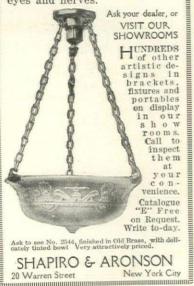
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The Flame of the Garden

(Continued from page 17)

first thing in the morning, after a cold and freezing night. Old plants should be divided at this time, if such division is contemplated; and it should be contemplated and three years, at the most, in a place. The annual kinds are all descendents of the original wild phlox found in Texas in 1834-5 by Drummond, and and so crowded that they cannot grow, much less blossom. It is not unusual for a choice variety to be crowded completely out of existence, and its place taken by worthless seedlings of itself which will come up around where it has stood. From one single strong clump it is possible to develop a great border full of plants in a season or two, be-

is possible to develop a great border full of plants in a season or two, be-tween division in the fall and "shoot cuttings" in the spring. These latter are the upstarting new shoots that appear around the old clump early in the spring. Cut them away from the old roots as far down below the ground's surface as you can conthe old roots as far down below the ground's surface as you can con-veniently cut them and plant in a box of sandy earth just as if they were the little plants that they look like. Before very long they will take root and then be ready to set out wherever you have predetermined, making them 18" apart each way if they are massed. But be sure in tak-ing these shoots off, in spring, that you get shoots and not seedlings that have come up around the old plant.

WHERE TO PLANT I HAVE The places where phlox may be shining over them, nowever, grown in the garden are just such them surpassingly lovely. places as hollyhocks and larkspurs Another species is *Phlox divari-*and foxgloves may occupy: against *cata*, which has two or three vari-walls, against hedges, clumps here eties. This is the lavender flowered walls, against hedges, compared border, or in wild sweet william that carpets the folds in springtime, in the West; and and there in the mixed border, or in borders devoted to one or two things only. Varying in height as the dif-ferent varieties do, one kind may form a background, another be planted before this, and a third used at the front to edge the border; but such a scheme runs the danger of monotony from the prevalence of one flower and leaf form.

So a better arrangement is to feature the phlox and use something of an entirely different character as a an entirely different character as a lower growth than anything before complementary growth. The old- produced. It begins to blossom late fashioned yellow day lily combines in May and continues for two delightfully with certain of the white months, keeping in good condition or almost white phloxes, and as all of this time. The colors are all there are early and late flowering on the lilac and purple side, as might varieties of both these plants, a long be expected. There is also a pure season of bloom may be planned white. Owing to its low growth, this species is very valuable for forewith them, all white and gold.

COMBINATIONS

A mass of phlox, Miss Lingard, back of hemerocallis, Queen of May, starts the display, sometime before June. Then *Phlox crepuscule*, com-bined with *Hemerocallis flava*, and phlox Albion, with *Hemerocallis Aurantiaca*, will come next; follow these with phlox Jeanne d'Arc, *Hemerocallis Thunbergii* and *Heme-rocallis Kugaro fl. bl.* and you will

White lilies effectively combine with phlox, providing, of course, that you use an early flowering lily and not too early a phlox. Lilium speciosum album, planted in connection with almost any of the midsea-son varieties, will give a lovely foil to them, and if the somewhat leggy stems of this are covered by a front planting of *Polygonum compactum*, the border will be perfect. This blooms in August and September, thus keeping company with the very latest phlox you can plant, if you choose to add this to the bed. Or by itself, polygonum will sustain the Von Hochberg

first thing in the morning, after a flowering period, after the phlox and

Several species go to make up the perennial division; but only one or two stand out prominently as of special importance so far in develop-ing the mass of lovely hybrids that exist. *Phlox paniculata* is the prin-cipal one of these, generally cred-ited with being the origin of the great race of garden phloxes with great race of garden phloxes with which the world is blessed. This is a wild flower of the woods of Penn-sylvania and West and South, one of America's most notable contributions to the treasures of horticulture. Between it and *Phlox maculata*, the next most important, there is very little difference.

The early flowering kinds, such as Miss Lingard, belong to a third species, the *Phlox suffruticosa* strain. These lack the brilliant color of the paniculata group, being mostly white or pale tints of lavender or rose. The suffusion of rose or rosy lilac

lif- it has recently come to the fore nay as one parent of a new hybrid spe-be cies, called *Phlox Arendsi*, that has sed received much favorable notice. The other parent is the already well-known *Phlox paniculata*, or *Phlox decussata*, as it is also called. The hybrid that has resulted from the crossing of these two is a vigorous crossing of these two is a vigotous branching type of plant of rather lower growth than anything before produced. It begins to blossom late in May and continues for two months, keeping in good condition all of this time. The colors are all s, a long be expected. There is also a pure planned white. Owing to its low growth, this d. species is very valuable for foregrounds and edgings.

PHLOX FOR SHADED BORDER

A list of the varieties to use for a purple shaded border is given below. This is the only color scheme I would advise attempting with phlox, for the reason that all the pure col-ors are more effective when massed these with phlox Jeanne d'Arc, by themselves. In the purples and Hemerocallis Thunbergii and Heme-nocallis Kwanso fl. pl., and you will however, because any one of these find that you have bloom clear shades alone is lacking in life and through August. Thus a period of spirit. It is only in combination with three months is covered. they acquire interest and reveal the full richness that is theirs. The order of the list is from light to dark. La Vague—pure mauve, with red eye. Mme. Paul Dutrie—lilac rose, or rosy



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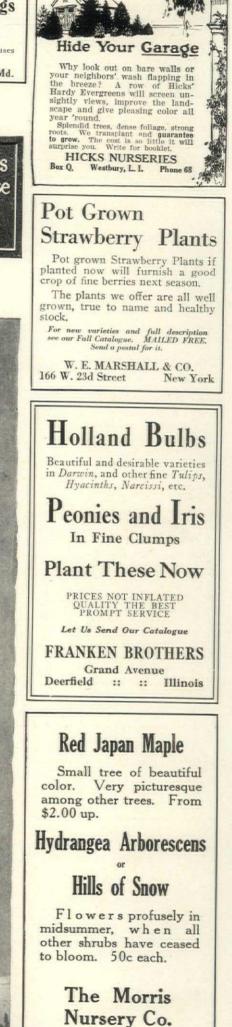
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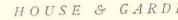




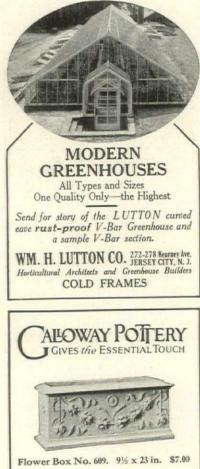
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Rugs of the Heathen Chinee-And Others

(Continued from page 33)

also desirable in their durability and in the character of their patterns. Referring once more to the bath-room rug, there is great variety and yet few novelties this year. The usual pink and white and blue and white washable bath mats are only varied by the cotton mats with col-ored centers on a cream field, with a decoration, and by the large block patterns in contrasting colors—black and white being the most daring when used against white marble or tiles. The hand-braided oval rag rugs, in also desirable in their durability and when the coloring is more varied in used against white marble or tiles. The hand-braided oval rag rugs, in that invariably constituted the sup-which blue or pink alternates with a ply of the country weaver, by whom correspondingly light color, are also they were originally made. These rag attractive for the bathroom, but rugs of today are well worth having.

The Gentle Art of Hanging Pictures

(Continued from page 41)

ler make villainous neighbors. Don't risk putting water-colors, prints, autotypes, and oil paintings in the same room without a previous vigil of prayer and fasting. Don't hang pictures on a patterned wall paper. Wood makes a charming background. So does grass-cloth in dull tones. In general, the duller the better. better

Experienced Don't be impatient. hanging-committees hang, re-hang, then hang again, and still again, begin over, take a vacation, and hang, hang, hang till at last things look right.

Don't bring a picture too near a window-but here we must pause and delve a little among principles of light and optics.

"Just what happens?" I asked. Mr. Hazard replied, "The light bleaches it." Precisely. Visit the Boston it." Precisely. Visit the Boston Museum of Fine Arts some morning, stroll through the Japanese rooms and notice those wonderful blue vases. A matchless blue. Luminous. Startling. The blue of the Mediter-ranean or of a butterfly's wing is nothing to it. Then notice the light-ing—every window covered with Jap-

(Continued from page 41) if it contains a seated figure. Gains-borough complained of that, threat-ening to bolt the Royal Academy if they did it to him again; they did, and out he got. Don't arrange pictures in such a way that one of them lords it over all the rest. Don't bring a bold, vivid color-scheme too near a symphony in semi-tones. Dodge MacKnight and Whist-ler make villainous neighbors. Don't risk putting water-colors, prints, autotypes, and oil paintings in the same room without a previous vigil of prayer and fasting. Don't hang pictures on a patterned wall paper. Wood makes a charming background. So does grass-cloth in oil paintings glisten at the top, wash them with buttermilk. A lot of fuss and trouble. Granted.

Nothing sensational to show for it. Again granted. Rows with Maisie, perhaps, and seasons of inner tumult, questionings, despair. It pays, though. By hanging your pictures with a view to reasonableness, composition, advantageous lighting, and especially the emotional effect, you gain a total result exquisite in its harmony, refinement, and restful charm. It will civilize Maisie. It will delight you. Without a jarring note anywhere, home becomes doubly refreshing. Moreover, it speaks for standards. You make the house, but at the same time the house makes you. For, while home is a place we crawl into at sundown, it is also a place we go out from each morning. We take its influence with us.

Your All-Year Garden

(Continued from page 50)

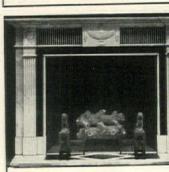
a survey of your vegetable garden and also of your flowers and decide what things in each you will want to save for the winter. The treat-ment of plants from the garden into the graenbauxa or residence in mot the greenhouse or residence is cov-ered at length elsewhere in this issue. Some of your vegetables such as tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, squash, cucumbers and beans will need atcucumbers and beans will need at-tention before there is danger from the first frost. Be sure to save what you care to keep of those things be-fore the earliest date on which frost can be expected in your vicinity. If there are several cold nights about the time the first frost usually occurs, it is sometimes quite safe to count it is sometimes quite safe to count upon a few weeks or so of subsequent good weather. Often immature to-matoes may be picked and ripened up gradually in clean straw in a cold frame or dry room. Melons, cucum-ber, egg-plants and peppers may be kept in the same way. Sweet corn may be saved for several days by cutting and shocking it just before cutting and shocking it just before not injure them to any extent.

Early this month you should make frost. Green beans may be canned survey of your vegetable garden or pickled, or the dry beans of most garden varieties are good for baking or to use in soup.

or to use in soup. The half-hardy vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, celery, potatoes and turnips may be left unharvested until there is danger of continued cold weather. Lettuce may be left in the ground quite a while after the first black frost by protecting it with loose meadow hay put on both sides to a depth of sev-eral inches. Onions, of course, should be thoroughly dried and stored in an airy place until danger of verv cold be thoroughly dried and stored in an airy place until danger of very cold weather, when they can be moved to the cellar or storeroom. In harvest-ing potatoes and other root crops expose them to the sun only long enough to dry before storing them. Salsify and turnips may remain in the ground until there is danger of their being frozen in, and enough can be left for use in the spring. Kale and Brussels sprouts can be left in the ground un-til they are used up, as freezing does



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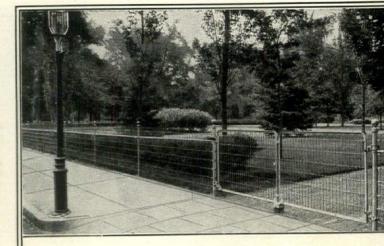
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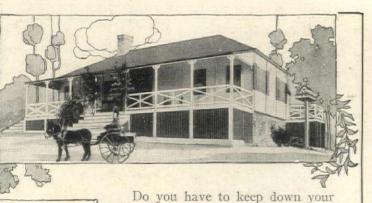


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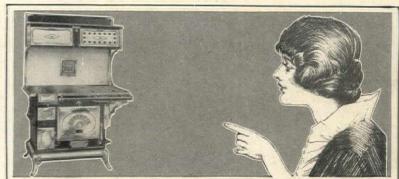
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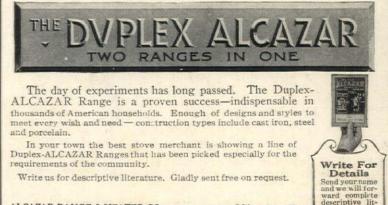
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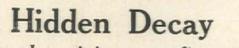
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