A Country Home Centuries Old—Planting for Winter Cheer—A Bungalow Community—Making the City Yard Beautiful—Furnishing With Period Styles
Try Growing Bulbs in FIBER—Better and Cleaner Than Soil

We want you to try the new and better way of growing bulbs for indoor blooming this winter—plant them in our Prepared Fiber, instead of soil; you will be greatly pleased with the results, and will find that bulbs so planted are much easier to care for. The method is very simple: just fill non-porous bowls, hyacinth glasses, or jardinieres with Prepared Fiber, and plant the bulbs in the usual way—on tables or columns, in bowls or interviews, without the slightest danger of water.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER. ORDER NOW

SPECIAL OFFERS—18 Lily-of-the-Valley and 1 Art Jardinieres, $1.40; 7 Tulips, red, white or yellow, and 1 Art Jardinieres, $1.25; 3 Eustoma, double white, and 1 Art Jardinieres, $1.00; 6 Eustoma, double white and 1 Art Jardinieres, $7.50; 6 Eustoma, double yellow and 1 Art Jardinieres, $1.50; 3 Camellias, Double Yellow, and 1 Art Jardinieres, $3.00; 10 Poinsettia, flannel leaf yellow, and 1 Art Jardinieres, $10.00; 6 Poinsettia, flannel leaf yellow, and 1 Art Jardinieres, $12.00; 6 Poinsettia, flannel leaf yellow, and 1 Art Jardinieres, $15.00. Ask for special lists.

We extend to our patrons an invitation to visit our nursery and will be glad to send our catalogues on request.

ARTHUR T. ROEHRS COO.,
RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Everything for the Small Green House

A splendid opportunity is offered the readers of House & Garden to secure expert advice in the selection of green-house plants free of charge.

We have thousands of fine indoor plants including the best of the following:

Begonias

Dracaena

Fuchsia

Galtonia

Gladiolus

Hyacinths

Iris

Lilies

Violets & Climbers

Narcissus

Polemonium

Poinsettia

Pelargonium

Pinks

Redoute Hybrids

Rhododendrons

Sparaxis

Tulips

Anemone Belladonna

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS and PLANTERS.

The general supervision of public grounds and private estates a specialty.

Very many places, otherwise beautiful, are marred by an unsightly outlook. Is there an unsightly view from your home? Why not hide it by planting Moon's trees and shrubbery?

This illustration shows what may be done to cover up such defects. Here, a swamp has been entirely screened. We furnished the shrubbery eighteen months ago, that now so effectually hides the ugly spot. This screen not only beautified the property, but added to its value.

"Now is the time to plant trees and shrubbery"

Let us help you with a screen planting that will hide the unsightly views from your house.

Our nurseries—400 acres in extent—have 2,500 different varieties of trees and shrubbery. Behind each is the experience of 28 years and a high reputation for quality nursery products.

Send for our book on "Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Purpose." Free.

William H. Moon Company, Makefield Place, Morrisville, Pa.

Philadelphia Office, 302 South 12th Street.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

We Plan and Plant Grounds and Gardens Everywhere with Our World’s Choicest Nursery Products

Intending purchasers should visit our Nursery and inspect the material we grow. We have experienced men to advise you, and the completeness of our assortment will inspire you of securing the proper material for every location. Having 200 acres of the most fertile ground under cultivation places us in a position to fill orders of any magnitude.

EVERGREENS and CONIFERS. We have many acres planted with beautiful Evergreens and Conifers. Wherever there is vacant land, which can be converted into valuable estate, those who purchase our Evergreens and Conifers will find that by planting them in their grounds, they will add to the value of their estates.

BOXWOOD. Everybody loves the aroma of old-fashioned Boxwood. We offer eleven varieties, and are sure to have something to please any taste. We can furnish Boxwood in any quantity, and at the lowest price, if ordered early.

RHODODENDRONS. Catawbiense, Masson’s Hardy Hybrid and Masson’s Dwarf. Our collection consists of thousands of choice specimens and ordinary sorts in the most desirable kinds.

HARDY OLD FASHIONED FLOWERS. We have thousands of feet of fine old-fashioned flowers, such as Peonies, Sweet Peas, and Camellias, for sale. Our collection has been especially interesting at this time. Special prices on quantities.

TULIPS, HYACINTHS and LILIES. We supply large quantities from every part of the world.

DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS. Many acres of the finest varieties of Trees and Shrubs. It is worth while to visit our nursery to inspect our collection.

FRUIT TREES. Dwarf, Ordinary and Standard. We carry the best varieties of choose kinds and varieties that grow in every part of the country.

POISON STRAWBERRIES, HARDY TRAILING and CLIMBING VINES. Ask for prices list.

HEIRLOOM PLANTS. We have a large quantity of California Pink, Verbera and other varieties for sale.

DECORATIVE PLANTS FOR CONSERVATORIES. Interior and Exterior decorations are grown in our 150,000 ft. of Greenhouses.

NEW GRASS SEED. B & A Rutherford Park Mixture remains unsampled.

TULIPS. We manufacture them in all shapes and sizes. Ask for price list.

OUR ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOG No. 13 describes the plants. It will interest purchasers.

THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PRIVATE ESTATES A SPECIALTY.

Visit us to our Nursery. We are always open. We are only a few minutes from New York City.

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS and PLANTERS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Proud of the heating

The keenest, lasting pride and satisfaction come to every householder to know that this winter and many succeeding winters his loved ones are to enjoy the delightful experience of a home softly, purely warmed and ventilated by

**AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS**

The world-wide, rapidly increasing use of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators proves that they are the most economical in fuel consumption of all heaters yet made and the simplest to care for. They are an investment—not an expense—as the savings they bring about soon repay their cost.

Annually, thousands of farm and city homes are advanced 100% in comfort and health protection by these outfits! None mention them except in praise.

If you want to make your home a haven of warmth, don't wait until you build, but comfort your present house with an outfit of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Put in now without disturbing your old heaters until ready to start fire in the new.

Ask for book (free) "Ideal Heating" which tells all the advantages of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Showrooms in all large cities.

Write Dept.10 AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY CHICAGO

**DOMES OF SILENCE**

The Invisible Caster

**STEEL COMPANY**

The John B. Wiggins Company

Engravers, Die Embossers, Plate Printers

44-46 East Adams Street, Chicago

New York Office: 300 Broadway

Domes of Silence.

The Invisible Caster Without Wheels.

Make any furniture glide smoothly, silently and without effort. Fixed or Wheels — rubber, metal, wood or felt pads — round or square — never mar floors or tables, always keep your room neat. Gas, oil or coal burners or fires, no mark. A Home-Run, 3 set of 4, $3.60. With felt pads 4, $4.00 or 6, $6.00. A Home-Run, 6 set of 4, $6.00. With felt pads 4, $8.00 or 6, $10.00. A Home-Run, 8 set of 4, $10.00. With felt pads 4, $12.00 or 6, $16.00.

Domes of Silence Ltd., 44-46 E. Adams St., Chicago.

In writing to advertisers please mention House and Garden.
The Real Estate Department of House & Garden will be glad to advise its readers in regard to the purchase or sale of Real Estate. This service is given without charge. Address Real Estate Department, House & Garden, New York.

Farms, Acreage, Residences, Cottages, Shore & Inland Estates, For Sale

This Place for Sale at Greenwich, Conn.

With about 20 fine acres beautiful lawns etc., etc. Nearly 2 miles from station. Large, fine house of Colonial design—16 Rooms—8 Bedrooms, 3 baths, all of the most modern appointments throughout. Large Stable with apartments for coachman. The owner is offering this Property for sale through us at a very reasonable price. For photographs, etc., apply to

Laurence Timmons
Opposite R. R. Station
Greenwich, Conn.

REAL COUNTRY LIVING:

Princeton
This substantial town, with its beautiful avenues and handsome residences, is a splendid place for ideal living. Convenient to both New York and Philadelphia—fast trains. Houses $500 to $800 yearly. Completely furnished homes also for rent.

Choice properties—town and country furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent, in other desirable localities.

WALTER B. HOWE, Princeton, N. J.
New York Office, 34 Cedar Street

OLD COLONIAL HOMESTEAD
SOUTHPORT, CONN.

Only 150 feet from Harbor on LONG ISLAND SOUND. House of 12 large rooms, all modern improvements. About 1¼ acres of lawn with shade and fruit trees, shrubs and rose bushes. Large Conservatory with hot water heater. For Sale at a very attractive price, or would exchange for farm or smaller place suburban to New York.

J. S. PECKHAM 41 PARK ROW NEW YORK

ADVICE REAL ESTATE ASSISTANCE

Information will be gladly given to readers who are looking for desirable country or suburban homes, farms or acreage in any part of the country. Let us quote you our special rates.

MANAGER REAL ESTATE DEPT., HOUSE & GARDEN

449 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK

In writing to advertisers please mention House & Garden.
Property and Rent

to the purchase, sale or rental of country and suburban real estate in all parts of the country.
Department, House & Garden, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

GUILSBOROUGH HALL, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND
For Sale or To Let

This beautiful gentleman’s estate. Old-fashioned, stone-built mansion. Every modern luxury and convenience.
Nine reception rooms, two conservatories, music room, twenty bedrooms, seven bathrooms, three private suites.
Open fireplaces in all rooms. Splendid hunting and fishing. Forty acres. Reasonable rent for hunting season.
Please address, Mrs. H. S... Guilsborough HALL, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

"Edgemont Estate" Scarsdale Station
The ideal realization of out-of-town living. A delightful home community, for all year residence. Protected social environment, the charm of the country, all city improvements. Immediate station connection, only 19 miles, on Harlem Elec. Div., N. Y. Cent. R. R.

Searsdale Company, Owners
A. Warren Thayer, Pres.
Scarsdale, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME
Half Acre of Shaded Land.
ONLY $5,500. TERMS.
EASY COMMUTATION; 55 MIN.
FROM BROADWAY, N. Y. C., ON ROAD OF ANTHRACITE, IN THE MOUNTAINS. ON THE LAKES. A CONCRETE ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND HOME. READY TO LIVE IN NOW.
House has living room, dining room, library, butler's pantry, and kitchen on first floor; four bedrooms and bathroom on second floor; two chambers on third floor. Parquet floors, running water, electric light, steam heat, stone cellar.
Write or Phone for Pictures and Plans.
CURTIS SMITH
170 Broadway : : N. Y. City
Telephone, 1521—Cort.

A BUILDING SITE
WITH 15 MILES OF RIVER VIEW.

Salary from downtown New York only a few minutes’ walk from, an express station and major highways. A building site meeting all needs and demands. For information, see a free building site report. Write for list. Write for Free Booklet.

Howard Goldsmith,
Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—At Monticello, Sullivan County, New York.

JAMES G. RIGGS.
Orange, New Jersey.

A Splendid Opportunity
For an
INSTITUTION, SCHOOL or HOTEL
To secure a large, well built house containing about twenty large rooms, three bathrooms, with other modern improvements.
The situation is ideal, on the crest of a hill overlooking beautiful estates and Long Island Sound. The grounds contain about eight acres, several of which are fine level land almost forming a natural athletic field or campus, and extend to a good sized pond for canoeing or skating. This property is located about forty minutes ride from New York City by N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. and is on the main automobile road.

Belonging to an estate that must be settled, the property can be bought at right figures on liberal terms. We recommend it as a purchase.

CONSULT
Franklin Edison,
Raymond B. Thompson Co.
Tel. 729 Greenwich, Conn., Smith Bldg.

FOR RENT.—BEAUTIFUL MODERN COUNTRY HOME
Twelve rooms, three baths; all improvements; garage for two cars. One and one-half acres, fine oak from front to back. For rent $500.

JAMES B. HOLMES, Oaklands, Codeco, Westerville, Ohio.

BUNGALOW SITE
THE FINEST OF A THOUSAND AMONG THE HILLS OF WORCESTER CO., MASS.


W. B. BLAKEMORE, 141 Milk St., Boston.

For Sale In Charming Kinderhook

Send for Booklet.
RURAL LIFE CO.
Kinderhook, N. Y.
The Dog's Ration

It is probably nine out of ten people who purchase a dog know little or nothing about his proper food. One thing that complicates matters is that the dog's food must be governed both in character and in quantity by the particular breed chosen. It is impossible, of course, to go so deeply into the matter as to name the proper ration for each of the more common breeds. It might be helpful, however, to mention a few of the fundamental principles in all cases.

One good meal a day, served preferably in the evening, is sufficient for an adult dog if a dry dog-biscuit is given for breakfast, with perhaps a large bone to gnaw. Have a supply of clean, cold water within the dog's reach in all weathers—a requirement that is far too often neglected. Some authorities advocate an occasional drink of milk, colored with tea. Large enough for watch dogs, milk, it may be interesting to know, is particularly suitable for the dog; some of the English breeders maintain goats about the kennels in order to have a supply. Distemper can be prevented and cured

BY A SINGLE DOSE OF

Germania Dog Distemper Serum

Not a patent medicine, but a new and tried bacteriologic discovery. Eadored by the most prominent veterinarians and breeders here and abroad. No fever or after effects. Sold on results and absolutely guaranteed. Your money back if it fails.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT
The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in dogs. All inquiries will receive careful attention. Address "Kennel Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Distemper can be prevented and cured

IN JUNIUS, 1910

HOUSE AND GARDEN

November, 1910

The Dog's Ration

PROBABLY nine out of ten people who purchase a dog know little or nothing about his proper food. One thing that complicates matters is that the dog's food must be governed both in character and in quantity by the particular breed chosen. It is impossible, of course, to go so deeply into the matter as to name the proper ration for each of the more common breeds. It might be helpful, however, to mention a few of the fundamental principles in all cases.

One good meal a day, served preferably in the evening, is sufficient for an adult dog if a dry dog-biscuit is given for breakfast, with perhaps a large bone to gnaw. Have a supply of clean, cold water within the dog's reach in all weathers—a requirement that is far too often neglected. Some authorities advocate an occasional drink of milk, colored with tea. Large enough for watch dogs, milk, it may be interesting to know, is particularly suitable for the dog; some of the English breeders maintain goats about the kennels in order to have a supply. Distemper can be prevented and cured

BY A SINGLE DOSE OF

Germania Dog Distemper Serum

Not a patent medicine, but a new and tried bacteriologic discovery. Eadored by the most prominent veterinarians and breeders here and abroad. No fever or after effects. Sold on results and absolutely guaranteed. Your money back if it fails.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT
The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in dogs. All inquiries will receive careful attention. Address "Kennel Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Distemper can be prevented and cured

IN JUNIUS, 1910

HOUSE AND GARDEN

November, 1910

The Dog's Ration

PROBABLY nine out of ten people who purchase a dog know little or nothing about his proper food. One thing that complicates matters is that the dog's food must be governed both in character and in quantity by the particular breed chosen. It is impossible, of course, to go so deeply into the matter as to name the proper ration for each of the more common breeds. It might be helpful, however, to mention a few of the fundamental principles in all cases.

One good meal a day, served preferably in the evening, is sufficient for an adult dog if a dry dog-biscuit is given for breakfast, with perhaps a large bone to gnaw. Have a supply of clean, cold water within the dog's reach in all weathers—a requirement that is far too often neglected. Some authorities advocate an occasional drink of milk, colored with tea. Large enough for watch dogs, milk, it may be interesting to know, is particularly suitable for the dog; some of the English breeders maintain goats about the kennels in order to have a supply. Distemper can be prevented and cured

BY A SINGLE DOSE OF

Germania Dog Distemper Serum

Not a patent medicine, but a new and tried bacteriologic discovery. Eadored by the most prominent veterinarians and breeders here and abroad. No fever or after effects. Sold on results and absolutely guaranteed. Your money back if it fails.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT
The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in dogs. All inquiries will receive careful attention. Address "Kennel Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Distemper can be prevented and cured

IN JUNIUS, 1910

HOUSE AND GARDEN

November, 1910

The Dog's Ration

PROBABLY nine out of ten people who purchase a dog know little or nothing about his proper food. One thing that complicates matters is that the dog's food must be governed both in character and in quantity by the particular breed chosen. It is impossible, of course, to go so deeply into the matter as to name the proper ration for each of the more common breeds. It might be helpful, however, to mention a few of the fundamental principles in all cases.

One good meal a day, served preferably in the evening, is sufficient for an adult dog if a dry dog-biscuit is given for breakfast, with perhaps a large bone to gnaw. Have a supply of clean, cold water within the dog's reach in all weathers—a requirement that is far too often neglected. Some authorities advocate an occasional drink of milk, colored with tea. Large enough for watch dogs, milk, it may be interesting to know, is particularly suitable for the dog; some of the English breeders maintain goats about the kennels in order to have a supply. Distemper can be prevented and cured

BY A SINGLE DOSE OF

Germania Dog Distemper Serum

Not a patent medicine, but a new and tried bacteriologic discovery. Eadored by the most prominent veterinarians and breeders here and abroad. No fever or after effects. Sold on results and absolutely guaranteed. Your money back if it fails.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT
The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in dogs. All inquiries will receive careful attention. Address "Kennel Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Distemper can be prevented and cured

IN JUNIUS, 1910

HOUSE AND GARDEN

November, 1910

The Dog's Ration

PROBABLY nine out of ten people who purchase a dog know little or nothing about his proper food. One thing that complicates matters is that the dog's food must be governed both in character and in quantity by the particular breed chosen. It is impossible, of course, to go so deeply into the matter as to name the proper ration for each of the more common breeds. It might be helpful, however, to mention a few of the fundamental principles in all cases.

One good meal a day, served preferably in the evening, is sufficient for an adult dog if a dry dog-biscuit is given for breakfast, with perhaps a large bone to gnaw. Have a supply of clean, cold water within the dog's reach in all weathers—a requirement that is far too often neglected. Some authorities advocate an occasional drink of milk, colored with tea. Large enough for watch dogs, milk, it may be interesting to know, is particularly suitable for the dog; some of the English breeders maintain goats about the kennels in order to have a supply. Distemper can be prevented and cured

BY A SINGLE DOSE OF

Germania Dog Distemper Serum

Not a patent medicine, but a new and tried bacteriologic discovery. Eadored by the most prominent veterinarians and breeders here and abroad. No fever or after effects. Sold on results and absolutely guaranteed. Your money back if it fails.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT
The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in dogs. All inquiries will receive careful attention. Address "Kennel Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Distemper can be prevented and cured

IN JUNIUS, 1910

HOUSE AND GARDEN

November, 1910

The Dog's Ration

PROBABLY nine out of ten people who purchase a dog know little or nothing about his proper food. One thing that complicates matters is that the dog's food must be governed both in character and in quantity by the particular breed chosen. It is impossible, of course, to go so deeply into the matter as to name the proper ration for each of the more common breeds. It might be helpful, however, to mention a few of the fundamental principles in all cases.

One good meal a day, served preferably in the evening, is sufficient for an adult dog if a dry dog-biscuit is given for breakfast, with perhaps a large bone to gnaw. Have a supply of clean, cold water within the dog's reach in all weathers—a requirement that is far too often neglected. Some authorities advocate an occasional drink of milk, colored with tea. Large enough for watch dogs, milk, it may be interesting to know, is particularly suitable for the dog; some of the English breeders maintain goats about the kennels in order to have a supply. Distemper can be prevented and cured

BY A SINGLE DOSE OF

Germania Dog Distemper Serum

Not a patent medicine, but a new and tried bacteriologic discovery. Eadored by the most prominent veterinarians and breeders here and abroad. No fever or after effects. Sold on results and absolutely guaranteed. Your money back if it fails.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT
The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in dogs. All inquiries will receive careful attention. Address "Kennel Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Distemper can be prevented and cured

IN JUNIUS, 1910

HOUSE AND GARDEN

November, 1910

The Dog's Ration

PROBABLY nine out of ten people who purchase a dog know little or nothing about his proper food. One thing that complicates matters is that the dog's food must be governed both in character and in quantity by the particular breed chosen. It is impossible, of course, to go so deeply into the matter as to name the proper ration for each of the more common breeds. It might be helpful, however, to mention a few of the fundamental principles in all cases.

One good meal a day, served preferably in the evening, is sufficient for an adult dog if a dry dog-biscuit is given for breakfast, with perhaps a large bone to gnaw. Have a supply of clean, cold water within the dog's reach in all weathers—a requirement that is far too often neglected. Some authorities advocate an occasional drink of milk, colored with tea. Large enough for watch dogs, milk, it may be interesting to know, is particularly suitable for the dog; some of the English breeders maintain goats about the kennels in order to have a supply. Distemper can be prevented and cured

BY A SINGLE DOSE OF

Germania Dog Distemper Serum

Not a patent medicine, but a new and tried bacteriologic discovery. Eadored by the most prominent veterinarians and breeders here and abroad. No fever or after effects. Sold on results and absolutely guaranteed. Your money back if it fails.
POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in poultry. All inquiries will receive careful attention. When an immediate reply is desired enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

THE FINEST POULTRY CATALOGUE EVER PUBLISHED
AMSTERDAM NY
S.C. & R.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

PLEASE SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE

“World’s Best White Wyandottes”

Has been our motto for years.

We have bred fancy poultry all our lifetime, but years ago the superiority of the White Wyandotte caused us to devote ourselves exclusively to this magnificent breed.

We ship stock and eggs all over the world.

SEND 10c. for our new catalog. 50 pages of poultry lore, beautifully illustrated, that will appeal to every lover of poultry.

J. C. FISHEL & SON, Box C, HOPE, IND.

G. D. TILLEY

Naturalist

Rare Land and Water Birds

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

G. D. TILLEY, Naturalist
DARIEN, CONNECTICUT

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Breeding Stock for Sale—Bargains.

The best utility bird and nothing fancier—a feature to consider in the landscape garden effect. As a table fowl there are none better.

JOE-PYE
South Norwalk, Conn., R. F. O. 37
116 East 39th Street, New York

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

LEGHORNS

150 acres devoted to Standard Bred S. C. W Leghorns for Winter Egg Production.

We are sold out of females; only 500 cockerels left for sale. Booking orders for Eggs for hatching in January.

WILSON FARM, Morristown, N. J.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

POULTRY QUERIES

We are contemplating making some changes in our poultry house and yard. Have decided not to raise any more chickens—buying pullets each year for egg supply only. Have had always Plymouth Rocks (barred), but they are such inveterate setters that we would like to try some other breed.

Please answer the questions given below, for which accept our thanks in advance:

(1) What size house for 30 or 40 hens? (at present 8 x 17 ft.).
(2) What size yard (two yards to be used alternately)?
(3) What breed for best layers?
(4) Is it better to feed grain in summer in troughs or scattered on ground? (Later method feeds sparrows and all the doves in the neighborhood.)
(5) Is a drinking-fountain better than a two-quart pail?
(6) How many nests required for 30-40 hens?
(7) Should ground oyster-shells, charcoal, grit and salt be kept before hens all the time?
(8) What actually is grit?

(1) A house 8 x 17 feet should give ample roosting and nesting room for a flock of thirty or forty hens. One used by the writer is 7 feet wide, 15 feet long and 10 feet high from peak to floor, and is satisfactory during spring, summer and fall. In winter, however, a scratching shed of equal area is desirable. It need not be higher than three feet. It should adjoin the hennery, and a section of its roof should be movable to allow a change of litter. The sunlight should be freely adjoined to this through glass.
(2) For the active-laying breeds, three runs, about 10 x 40 feet, to be used alternately by the flock of forty hens are advisable. Where two are used the dimensions should be greater—say 10 x 60.
(3) The Leghorn, Minorca, Black Spanish, Hamburgs and other light-built, agile fowls are the recognized layers where one works for eggs only.

Of the general-purpose breeds, the White Wyandottes are very satisfactory if stock is selected from a good-laying strain. If one does not care to do his own hatching, he may have eggs from his own prolific layers hatched for him.

(Continued on page 27.)
Death in Cabbage Leaves,

Now that the season of storing in cellars has come, men of science are again sounding the warning note against the cabbage. Don't, don't allow them to rot and remain in the cellar, polluting the air and furnishing a soil for the propagation of diphtheria bacilli. The physician who, on being called to treat two diphtheria patients in the same family, demanded permission to visit the cellar, was asked what he expected to find there, and answered, "Cabbages, madam; cabbages every time," shocked an entire community into an inspection of the cellars, which resulted in arresting the spread of the dread disease.

The family doctor who knows will admit that there is nothing so fertile in the production of diphtheria germs as cabbage leaves if allowed to decay, unless it be an open well infested by slugs and fish worms. This, however, common sense will teach us to fear; but many have no precedent with which to estab-
lish a righteous dread of the deadly cabbage leaf. Decaying vegetables of all kinds are germ producers and should be carefully removed as fast as they appear; but the cabbage leaves especially are pre-
cursors of disease when allowed to re-
main and decay.

Maude E. S. Hymer
Distinctive Homes of Moderate Cost
EDITED BY HENRY H. SAYLOR
A Book for House-Builders and Home-Makers

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

The illustrations, of which there are more than three hundred, both of the exteriors of houses and their garden settings, and of the principal rooms inside, are all from photographs of houses already built, reproduced in superb half-tone engravings, with line drawings of the floor plans.

The carefully selected contents include country homes, seashore cottages, alluring lofts, inexpensively remodeled farmhouses, etc. All the desirable architectural styles are represented: Colonial, English Half-timber, Stone, Connect, Dutch Colonial (the gambrel roof type), Swiss Chalet, etc. Chapters written by authorities cover all sides of the fascinating problem of house-building, interior decoration and furnishing. The reader may, at a glance, compare all the best types.

Important Subjects Covered

Chapter I. The Home-builder and the Architect.
Chapter II. Building Materials: Their Respective Merits, Disadvantages and Sleeping Porches. Wall Coverings, Portieres and Window Draperies.
Chapter III. Constructive Details: the Roof, the Cellar, Windows, etc.
Chapter IV. The Porch, the Terrace, Enclosed Porches.
Chapter V. The Exterior House.
Chapter VI. Heating Systems and Water Supply.
Chapter VII. Lighting Systems and Lighting Fixtures.
Chapter VIII. Built-in Conveniences, Wainscoting and Bookcases.
Chapter IX. Floors and Floor Coverings.
Chapter X. Furniture.
Chapter XI. Furnishings and Ornaments.
Chapter XII. The Garage.
Chapter XIII. The Bedroom.
Chapter XIV. Flower Planting Tables.
Chapter XV. The Vegetable Garden.
Chapter XVI. Vegetable Planting Tables.
Chapter XVII. Calendar of Garden Operations.

"Distinctive Homes of Moderate Cost" is the most complete and authoritative volume on the subject yet published. It is a sumptuous book, size 10x12% inches superbly printed on plate paper, tastefully bound. Price $2.00 net. By mail, postage 25c.

McBRIDE, WINSTON & CO., Publishers
449 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Garden Primer
By Grace Tabor and Gardner Teall
An Indispensable Book for every Garden-Maker

The Garden Primer, as its title indicates, is a hand-book of practical gardening information for the beginner, covering every branch of the subject from preparing the soil to the gathering of the fruit and flowers. In it is set forth, without any confusing technicalities, just the information that will enable the amateur to grasp quickly the essentials of garden-making. The authors, in preparing this book, have drawn from their long experience, and in writing it assume on the part of the reader no knowledge of the subject, in order that it may be of the greatest value to the beginner. There has been great need of a book of this kind, yet, so far as we know, no volume has ever been published that treats the subject in this charmingly simple way. While dealing with first principles this volume has an equal interest for the advanced gardener, who will find much of value in the experiences of the authors, and in a fresh presentation of a subject which always abounds in new methods and discoveries.

Every branch of gardening is treated in a delightfully practical way—the growing of vegetables and flowers, the use of fertilizers, pruning, cultivating, spraying and the thousand-and-one things that every successful gardener needs to know. A profusion of illustrations, many of them of the most practical sort in explaining the various garden operations, make the text specially clear.

The matter is supplemented by carefully prepared planting tables, an invaluable aid to the beginner in gardening. The whole contents is carefully indexed, greatly simplifying it for reference; thus information on any subject contained in the book is instantly accessible.

The Whole Subject of Gardening Covered

A glance at the seventeen chapter headings will indicate the field covered.

The Garden Primer is a beautiful 16m volume with many half-tone illustrations. Bound in dark green cloth, tastefully decorated, with an insert illustration of an exquisite garden scene done in full color.

Price $1.00 net. By mail, postage 6c.

New Idea in Vacuum Cleaners

REGINA PNEUMATIC CLEANERS

factory by skilled workmen and fully guaranteed. Light, neat, compact, powerful. Their cost is so very reasonable that no housekeeper can afford to be without one. Electric and also hand operated models.

Be sure to see the REGINA before investing in a Vacuum Cleaner. There are special and important reasons why you should select this latest and most up-to-date machine. Reginas are on sale almost everywhere and you can have a practical demonstration before purchasing.

Write to us today—while you think of it—for full particulars and let us tell you why you need a REGINA and how and where you can obtain one. Our hand-operated model is shown here. Next month we will show our Electric Cleaner.

REGINA MUSIC BOXES

For twenty-five years, REGINA MUSIC BOXES have been the ideal musical instruments for the home. Their soft, beautiful tone, sweet, melodious harmony and true musical quality make them the most refined and delightful of all music-producing instruments. There can be no more enjoyable or acceptable gift than a REGINA MUSIC BOX, capable of producing thousands of tunes, and giving years of pleasure, comfort and entertainment to young and old. Write today for the REGINA catalogue, showing many beautiful styles.

THE REGINA COMPANY
853 McClurg Bldg.
Chicago

IF YOU WANT HEALTHFUL HEATING

You Must Have Good Ventilation

Kelsey Heated, New York City
Charles A. Platt, Architect

The health and comfort of your family depends more than you think, perhaps, on the quality of air they breathe. Physicians and others, interested in sanitary conditions, vigorously condemn the use of radiators in the rooms because they heat and reheat the same air which room becomes foul and positively unfit to breathe. THINK THIS OVER AND SEND FOR HEALTH HEATING PAMPHLET AND BOOKLETS WHICH EXPLAIN THE BEST METHOD OF FRESH AIR HEATING.

THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR

Sometimes called THE AIR TUBE HEATER, has been installed by thousands WHO INVESTIGATED in preference to other systems. NOT ONLY because the KELSEY WARMS GREAT VOLUMES OF AIR MODERATELY AND PROPERLY AND FORCES INTO EVERY ROOM—no matter how large the house—but because it is most easily managed and regulated AND COSTS LESS TO INSTALL, AND MUCH LESS FOR FUEL AND REPAIRS THAN ANY OTHER SYSTEM that will give anything like as good results.

KELSEY HEATING CO.
Main Office: 66 East Fayette St. - SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Handsome Table—A Substantial Desk Combined

SIMPLY pulling open a drawer provides desk space with non-spillable inkwell and pen groove. Nothing on the table need be disturbed. Underneath the desk lid is a large, roomy drawer for stationery and correspondence.

The Cadillac Desk Table is in use in modern homes, up-to-date hotels and Y. M. C. A.'s universally.

The Mechanism is simplicity itself. Easy sliding nickel-plated steel slides prevent the drawer from sticking. It is completely hidden in Inventor design of lining. Seventy-five Artistic Designs in every style wood and popular finish gives you choice. The stylized representations of "Period Furniture," Louis XIV, Elizabethan, Tudor, Flemish, Colonial, Arts and Crafts and Modern designs.

The Brand Look at this design on the under side of the table lid. It protects you from inferior imitations. Cadillac Desk Tables are sold by leading furniture dealers. If your dealer does not sell it, we will see that you are supplied.

No. 287, covered by four patents

WOLVERINE MFG. CO., Detroit, Mich.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
# CONTENTS, NOVEMBER, 1910

**Cover Design:** The Home of Mr. James L. Breese, Southampton, L. I. McKim, Mead & White, architects

**Contents Design:** "The Garth," Strafford, P.A. Wilson Eyre, architect

**Frontispiece:** The Terrace on the House of Mr. Horace W. Sellers, architect, Ardmore, Pa. Photograph by Jessie Tarbox Beals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Country House Built from a Norman Chapel</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By George H. Chettle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What the Period Styles Really Are—II</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Lucy Abbot Throop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms in Your Own Cellar</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By S. L. de Faby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Aid to Wounded Trees</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By J. J. Levison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making the Best Use of Window Shades</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By George Leland Hunter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What May Be Grown in a Small Greenhouse</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By F. F. Rockwell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Bungalow Colony in a City</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Mabel Urmy Seares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Cheer in Berries and Bark</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Arthur Herrington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making a Garden of the City Back Yard</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By William Draper Brinckle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLEPAGE: November</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph by Herbert E. Angell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofa Pillows of Character</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Birdaline Bowdoin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Home of Dr. R. R. Ryan, Scarsdale, N. Y.</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene J. Lang, architect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Home of Mr. R. M. Reynolds, Evanston, Ill.</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallmadge &amp; Watson, architects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Cheer in Berries and Bark</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Arthur Herrington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSIDE the House</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Suggestions and Queries</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingenious Devices</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennel Department</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Department</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Cider Vinegar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork Floors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HENRY H. SAYLOR, Editor**

**McBRIDE, WINSTON & CO., 449 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK**

Copyright, 1910, by Mcbride, Winston & Co.
Windows and the fireplace were inserted in the upper part of the Chapel in the 14th century, and from this time also dates a part of the splendid oak ceiling. The restoration is by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, architect.

A Country House Built from a Norman Chapel

THE RECLAMATION OF A STONE STRUCTURE DATING FROM EARLY IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY—FIVE YEARS AGO ITS ONLY INHABITANTS WERE A SOW AND HER LITTER

BY GEORGE H. CHTETTE

THERE are few districts in England so beautiful as the Cotswolds, or so full of interest for the lover of the beautiful in architecture; and yet, to the majority of Englishmen, they are unknown. A modern poet has called the Evenlode

"A lovely river, all alone,
She lingers in the hills, and holds
A hundred little towns of stone
Forgotten in the western wolds."

And we who love the Cotswold towns for their charm of untouched beauty, whose good fortune it has been to leave the rush of a great city and live "forgotten in the western wolds," treasure the memory of an ideal retreat.

Where the last spur of the hills looks down over the fertile valley of the Avon, from Stratford on the one side to the Welsh Hills on the other, lies the once prosperous town of Chipping Campden. In the Middle Ages this was the center of the English wool trade; now the inhabitants are indeed of those for whom "time stands still withal," and the splendid tower of the parish church looks down on a sleeping village.

A mile and a half away is a little hamlet grouped around what was, five years ago, a ruin, locally known as "the Norman Chapel." It was built early in the twelfth century, yet of written history of the building there is none. Old documents refer to five chantries founded at different times in the manor of Chipping Campden, yet with none of these can we definitely connect the church of Broad Campden. The earliest portion of the group of buildings, shown in black on the plans, was the Norman church. It consisted of a nave, 40 ft. long, and a chancel, but all trace of the latter has vanished. The semi-circular chancel arch and a fragment of corbelling remain to show that once it did exist, and there is a tradition in the village, told to me by
an old mason of over seventy years of age, who worked lustily in the reconstruction of the building, that the traceried windows of the chancel had been transported to some great house and there rebuilt. Was this perhaps in the first days of the Gothic revival?

This old mason typified the vitality of the traditions of good craftsmanship in the Cotswold towns. His fathers for generations before him, his sons at the present time, worked the local stone and used instinctively the Gothic moldings of chimney-caps and string-courses. The influence of the modern "jerry-builder" has passed them by. But this very vitality of tradition created a difficulty for the archeologist. Where the buildings are so simple in design, and the craftsmen so conservative, one cannot be quite certain of dating work correctly from the evidence of the stones alone. Yet the main outlines of the history of the Norman chapel are clear.

In the reign of Richard II, long before the Reformation destroyed some of the finest ecclesiastical work in England, the church was desecrated. At that time the "Black Death" swept away half the population of the country; yet at that time, too, the neighboring town of Chipping Campden was at the height of its prosperity. William Grevel, the richest of the wool-staplers, built his beautiful town house in 1396, built probably the "hall of the merchants of the staple," which still stands in the High Street, and added the most beautiful portions of the parish church.

The reason for the desecration of the Norman chapel is lost—we can only tell the changes that were made in the building. Late in the 14th century a floor was inserted across the nave, cutting through the upper portion of the chancel arch, and through a thirteenth century window, traces of which remain. Windows and a fireplace were inserted in the upper room thus formed, and it was ceiled with a splendid oak ceiling. How the chancel was treated we cannot tell; but at the western end a new wing was added, containing a stone staircase and two chambers, which have become the present dining-room and the bedroom above it. Each of these rooms contains a stone fireplace, the upper one being a very simple but very beautiful piece of work. The door connecting the lower room with the staircase must have been moved from another portion of the building; the moldings, the lancet-head and the stone-work, revealed when the present reconstruction was made, point to a date some hundred years earlier than the fourteenth century work around it.

In the western wall of this portion of the building we found another curious fragment of stonework—a little two-light window with traceried head, unglazed, apparently from a tower or belfry. This had been built into the outer face of the wall and was completely covered with ivy, and, as the wall was too ruinous to be left standing, the window was transferred to the present dressing-room, to the south.

Five years ago, when the reconstruction of the building was taken in hand by Mr. C. R. Ashbee, it was almost entirely roof-
less. For years it had been used as a laborers' cottage, then it sank to a stable; finally its only inhabitants were a few antiquated hens and an old sow with her litter! The Norman walls were still sound, in spite of rain and snow, except at the east end. Two bays of the oak ceiling were intact, though the thatched roof above had fallen. The north wall of the dining-room was past repair, and had to be rebuilt from the ground, while the roof over this portion of the building had sunk on one side. The south wing was also badly damaged.

Above the south door of the church the twelfth century wall had sunk and been rebuilt in the fourteenth century; but as it was nearly eight inches out of the perpendicular an iron tie was run through under the library floor and buttresses added on each side of the Norman doorway. The little north or "devil's" door remains sealed up. At the southeast corner the line of the wall was carried up by a long oak window looking out to a low line of wooded hills, and the mid-day sun makes the library comfortably warm and cheerful.

This portion of the building presented a further problem. The medieval builders had carried their floor across the chancel arch. But the lower room, even when a new window had been opened in the south wall, was too dark, and it was decided to open the arch. So the last bay of the music-room ceiling was raised, a wooden cove was made, and bosses of oak at the intersection of the ribs were carved and gilded. On the upper floor this bay forms a small study, raised above the library by four steps. The ceilings in all the old rooms are formed of solid oak beams and joists, left exposed, and all the fittings are of oak—windows, doors, paneling, etc.—left in its natural color. For the most part the architect was fortunate in finding old wood, dark and well seasoned.

The question of light and sun led to the construction of an oak bay in the south portion of the dining-room, leading out upon the terrace. The kitchen, offices, bedrooms and heating chambers are in the new wing, which was kept as simple as possible, so as not to compete in any way with the old building. The roof is covered with stone slates from a local quarry, which take a beautiful color, and are laid in the traditional manner; that is, graduated from eaves to ridge. The present owner has a splendid collection of tapestries and embroideries; and also many of the Kelmscott Press books, printed by William Morris, and the Essex House Press books, printed by Mr. Ashbee. For these the house makes an ideal setting, and some beautiful Cingalese metal-work has also been used.

The house is surrounded by an orchard, which has been left practically untouched, and in spring it is a mass of blossoms. To the west is the kitchen garden, bounded by a high stone wall, and from it, descending in terraces round the south of the orchard, are reached the tennis-court, rose garden, rock garden; and finally, where a stream runs through the property, a little water garden has been formed. Some day it is hoped to construct here a swimming-pool, but the making of a garden takes time, and in the Cotswolds there is no such word as "hustle."
What the Period Styles Really Are

II. THE DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FURNITURE AND INTERIOR DECORATION IN FRANCE FROM THE REGENCY THROUGH LOUIS XV, LOUIS XVI AND THE EMPIRE

by Lucy Abbott Throop

[Modern usage of furniture and fittings for the interiors of American homes would seem to indicate that we have but two available and distinct styles—"Colonial" and Craftsman or so-called "Mission." For a long time the historic period styles were so ignorantly and tastelessly employed as to bring about a revulsion of feeling and their almost complete abandonment. There are signs that the pendulum is swinging back again now, and that a really sincere appreciation of the best that has been done in the past will reveal new possibilities for beauty in the homes of to-day. Miss Throop's series of articles will aim to give an understanding of the period styles and how they may be intelligently used.—Editor.]

It is often a really difficult matter to decide the exact boundary lines between one period and another, for the new style shows its beginnings before the old one is passed, and the old style still appears during the early years of the new one. It is an overlapping process and the years of transition are ones of great interest. As one period follows another it usually shows a reaction from the previous one; a sombre period is followed by a gay one; the excess of ornament in one is followed by restraint in the next. It is the same law that makes us want cake when we have had too much bread and butter.

The world has changed so much since the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that it seems almost impossible that we should ever again have great periods of decoration like those of Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI. Then the monarch was supreme. "L'état c'est moi," said Louis XIV, and it was true. He established the great Gobelin works on a basis that made France the authority of the world and firmly imposed his taste and his will on the country. Now that this absolute power of one man is a thing of the past, we have the influence of many men forming and moulding something that will probably turn into a beautiful epoch of decoration, one that will have in it more of the feeling that brought the French Renaissance to its height, though not like it, for we have the same respect for individuality working within the laws of beauty that they had. The style that takes its name from Louis XIV was one of great magnificence and beauty with dignity and a certain solitude in its splendor. It was really the foundation of the styles that followed, and a great many people look upon the periods of Louis XIV, the Regency, Louis XV and Louis XVI as one great period with variations, or ups and downs—the complete swing and return of the pendulum.

The last years of the reign of Louis XIV were marked by a certain austerity, as the influence of Madame de Maintenon was paramount, but even then a promise of what was to come was in the air. When Louis died, in 1715, Louis XV, his great-grandson, was only five years old, and the Duc d'Orleans became Regent. The spirit changed and more gaiety at once appeared in all the decorations, and the magnificent and stately extravagance of Louis XIV turned into the daintier but no less extravagant and rich decoration of the Regency and Louis XV. One of the noticable changes was that rooms were smaller, and the reign of the boudoir began. It has been truly said that after the death of Louis XIV "came the substitution of the finery of coquetry for the worship of the great in style." There was greater variety in the designs of furniture and a greater use of carved metal ornament and gilt bronze, beautifully chased. The ornaments took many shapes, such as shells, shaped foliage, roses, seaweed, strings of pearls, etc., and at its best there was great beauty in the treatment.

It was during the Regency that the great artist and sculptor in metal, Charles Cressant, flourished. He was made ébeniste of the Regent, and his influence was always to keep up the traditions when the reaction against the severe might easily have lead to degeneration. There are beautiful examples of his work in many of the great collections of furniture, notably the wonderful commode in the Wallace collection. The dragon mounts of ormolu on it show the strong influence the Orient had at the time. He often used the figures of women with great delicacy on the corners of his furniture, and he also used tortoise-shell
and many colored woods in marquetry, but his most wonderful work was done in brass and gilded bronze.

The great influence of the Orient at this time was very noticeable. There had been a beginning of it in the previous reign, but during the Regency and the reign of Louis XV it became very marked. "Singerie" and "Chinoiserie" were the rage, and gay little monkeys clambered and climbed over walls and furniture with a careless abandon that had a certain fascination and charm in spite of their being monkeys. The "Salon des Singes" in the Chateau de Chantilly gives one a good idea of this. The style was easily overdone and did not last a great while.

During this time of Oriental influence lacquer was much used and beautiful lacquer panels became one of the great features of French furniture. Pieces of furniture were sent to China and Japan to be lacquered and this, combined with the expense of importing it, led many men in France to try to find out the Oriental secret. Le Sieur Dagly was supposed to have imported it, and Martin evolved a most characteristically French style of decoration from the Chinese and Japanese lacquers. He called it "Vernis Martin," and the wooden panels he made were called "vernis de Gobelin." The Martin family also published a book of designs. It is supposed to have been brought to France the decadent, Italian taste. He had a most marvelous power of invention and lavished ornament on everything, carrying the rocaille style to its utmost limit. He broke up all straight lines, put curves and convolutions everywhere, and rarely had two sides alike, for symmetry had no charms for him. The curved endive decoration was used in architraves, in the panels of overdoors and panel moldings, everywhere it possibly could be used, in fact. His work was in great demand by the king and nobility. He designed furniture of all kinds, altars, sledges, candelabra and a great amount of silversmith's work, and also published a book of designs. It is this rocaille style that is usually meant when one speaks of the style of Louis XIV.

Furniture as well as wall decoration showed its influence. Chairs were carved and gilded, or painted, or lacquered, and also beautiful natural woods were used. The sofas and chairs had a general square appearance, but the framework was much curved and carved and gilded. They were upholstered in silks, brocades, velvets, damasks in flowered designs, edged with braid. Gobelin, Aubusson and Beauvais tapestry, with Watteau designs, were also used. One attractive little chair that might be well copied nowadays and be most popular, was called "fauteuil de commodité." It had a little desk attached to it, with sconces for candles at the side. Desks were much used and were conveniently arranged with drawers, pigeon-holes and shelves, and roll-top desks were made at this time. Commodes were painted, or richly ornamented with lacquer panels, or panels of rosewood or violet wood, and all were embellished with wonderful bronze or ormolu. Many pieces of furniture were inlaid with lovely Sévres plaques. There were many different and elaborate kinds of beds, taking their names from their form and draping. "Lit d'anglaise" had a back, headboard and foot-board, and could be used as a sofa. "Lit a Romaine" had a canopy and four festooned curtains, and so on.

The most common form of salon was rectangular, with proportions of 4 to 3, or 2 to 1. There were also many square, round, octagonal and oval salons, these last being among the most beautiful. They all were decorated with great richness, the walls being paneled with carved and gilded—wood. Tapestry and brocade and painted panels were used. Large mirrors with elaborate frames were placed over

During the Regency and the reign of Louis XV a curious Oriental influence became marked. "Singerie" and "Chinoiserie" became the rage, and monkeys were used with a careless abandon throughout the decoration, as in this Salon des Singes in the Chateau de Chantilly.
the mantles, with panels above reaching to the cornice or cove of the ceiling, and large mirrors were also used over console tables and as panels. The paneled overdoors reached to the cornice, and windows were also treated in this way. Windows and doors were not looked upon merely as openings to admit air and light and human beings, but formed a part of the scheme of decoration of the room. There were beautiful brackets and candelabra of ormolu to light the rooms, and the boudoirs and salons, with their white and gold and beautifully decorated walls and gilded furniture, gave an air of gaiety and richness, extravagance and beauty.

An apartment in the time of Louis XV usually had a vestibule, rather severely decorated with columns or pilasters and often statues in niches. The first ante-room was a waiting-room for servants and was plainly treated, the woodwork being the chief decoration. The second ante-room had mirrors, console tables, carved and gilded woodwork, and sometimes tapestry was used above a wainscot. Dining-rooms were elaborate, often having fountains and plants in the niches near the buffet. Bedrooms usually had an alcove, and the room, not counting the alcove, was an exact square. The bed faced the windows and a large mirror over a console table was just opposite it. The chimney faced the principle entrance. A "chambre en niche" was a room where the bed space was not so large as an alcove. The designs for sides of rooms by Meissonnier, Blondel, Briseux, Cuilles and others give a good idea of the arrangement and proportions of the different rooms. The cabinets or studies, and the garde robes or wardrobes, were entered usually from doors near the alcove. The ceilings were painted by Boucher and others in soft and charming colors, with cupids playing in the clouds, and subjects of that kind. Great attention was given to clocks and they formed an important and beautiful part in the decoration of the room.

There is much in the style of Louis XV that is beautiful and truly artistic, but the period of excessive rococo was often in the worst of taste, with its super-abundance of curves and ornament, and the natural consequence was that, during the last years of Louis's reign, the reaction slowly began to make itself felt.

There was no sudden change to the use of the straight line, but people were tired of so much lavishness and motion in their decoration, and the more sober influence of the Dauphin and Marie Antoinette made itself felt. Marie Antoinette disliked the great pomp of court functions and liked to play at the simple life, so shepherdesses, shepherd's crooks, hats, wreaths of roses, watering-pots and many other rustic symbols became the fashion. Architecture became more simple and interior decoration followed suit. The restfulness and beauty of the straight line appeared again, and ornament took its proper place as a decoration of the construction, and was subordinate to its design. The influence of the discoveries of Herculaneum and Pompeii, although made many years before the reign of Louis XVI, appeared in many of the wall decorations and ornaments of the time. The beautiful little boudoir of the Marquise de Serilly is an example of its adaptation.

During the period of Louis XVI the rooms had rectangular panels formed by simpler moldings than in the previous reign, with pilasters of delicate design between the panels. The overdoors and mantels were carried to the cornice and the paneling was usually of oak, painted in soft colors or white and also covered with tapestry and brocade.

Some of the most charming works of the style are the straight tapering legs of the furniture, usually fluted, with some carving. Fluted columns and pilasters often had metal quills filling them for a part of the distance at top and bottom, leaving a plain channel between. The laurel leaf was used in wreath form, and bell flowers were used on the legs of furniture. Oval medallions, surmounted by a wreath of flowers and a bow-knot, appear very often, and in about 1780 round medallions were used. Furniture was covered with brocade or tapestry, with shepherds and shepherdesses or pastoral scenes for the design. The gayest kinds of designs were used in the silks and brocades; ribbons and bow-knots and interlacing stripes with flowers and rustic symbols scattered over them. Curtains were less festooned and cut with great exactness. The canopies of beds became smaller, until often only a ring or crown held the draperies, and

(Continued on page 322.)
Mushrooms in Your Own Cellar

GATHERING THIS INTERESTING EDIBLE PLANT OUTDOORS IS A TASK FOR THE STUDENT ENTHUSIAST, BUT RAISING MUSHROOMS FROM SELECTED SPAWN INDOORS REQUIRES LITTLE JUDGMENT AND LITTLE SPACE

BY S. L. DE FABRY

Illustrations by the author and others

Growing mushrooms, or "champignons," as the French call them, is intensely interesting, and to care for them containing too much straw. The manure cannot be used as it comes from the stable, as the fermentation would be too great, giving out too much heat; it must, therefore, be tempered down by mixing it with a fifth part of good garden soil.

When this is done, the beds are made at once, giving now a moderate heat, resulting from a slow, even fermentation of the compost. The ground where the beds are made should be well drained, free of standing water and kept clean, and free from all rubbish and litter.

Some cultural directions advise the use of pure manure in forming mushroom beds. This is not recommended to the amateur. It involves a great deal of labor in making heaps of fresh manure about a yard high, allowing them to heat; then they are taken down and rebuilt twice, sometimes oftener, until the manure becomes brown, elastic and greasy.

In the first place a large supply of manure is essential; then excellent judgment, backed by long experience, is necessary to accomplish good results, otherwise the manure will either be burnt up or too cold for the purpose in view.

After mixing the fresh manure with soil as stated, the beds are made twenty to twenty-four inches high, and about as wide at the base, and sloping on both sides; if they are made up against the wall, which is the easier way, the width of the base should be less than the height.

If small beds are contemplated, to be made in part of a barrel, tub, or an easily movable bed on boards, they can be made up in the yard and brought into the house finished, thus avoiding carrying in the raw manure.

Agaricus villaticus, a promising market mushroom, large and solid, of good flavor and prolific.

A specimen of the almond-flavored mushroom. The persistent veil is a very desirable quality. A. fabaceus.

A home-grown, four-plant cluster of Agaricus villaticus which weighed about two and a half pounds.

A mushroom bed coming into bearing under suitable conditions. Notice the solidity of the buttons and shortness of the stems.
The beds are made by hand. The manure must be mel- 
low and well divided, with all hard lumps crushed. It should 
be placed in layers a few inches high, each layer well trodden 
down, so that the whole will be of equal texture. All projecting straw is 
removed and the surface made level and firm. This is of great 
importance for satisfactory results.

After the beds are made it is well to wait a few days and 
watch the fermentation of the compost. This can be best accom-
plished by thrusting a thermometer deep into the manure. As long as 
the bed is over eighty-five degrees it is too hot and must be allowed to 
cool down. To do this, make a few holes at intervals with a stick and 
allow the heat to escape. When the bed remains steadily at about sev-
enty-eight to eighty degrees it is time to put the spawn in.

Mushrooms are propagated by planting spawn. There are three 
different kinds in the market—
French, English and, of late, American "Pure Culture." They cost 
about fifteen cents per pound for the French and English varieties, 
and twenty cents for the American. Mushroom spawn is commercially 
sold in blocks or bricks, weighing a little over a pound, and can be 
procured at any reliable seed store or from the spawn specialists.

One pound will suffice to spawn eight square feet of bed. Before using these blocks 
of spawn they are moistened with tepid water on both sides, and kept in a 
moderately warm place for a few days; this will 
sure rapid growth when planted. They are broken 
up in pieces about two inches square, and open-
ings in the surface of the bed are made by hand, 
about nine inches apart each way, to insert these 
pieces of spawn. Care 
must be taken to have the 
pieces placed at an even 
depth below the surface of the bed; and when this 
is accomplished, the com-
post is pressed down 
around them carefully 
and snug. This will fin-
ish the work of planting.

In about eight days the spawn should commence to grow. The beds are 
examined, and any piece which has failed 
to germinate is re-
placed with fresh spawn. The proper 
germination can be 
easily judged by the 
presence of white 
threads in the manure sur-
rounding each piece of 
spawn.

In about three weeks the spawn should have spread through-
out the entire surface of the bed. Now the pieces of spawn are 
withdrawn, as they are apt to be-
come mouldy and infect the mush-
rooms, the empty openings are filled 
with soil from the bed, and the sur-
face made smooth.

All decaying matter must be re-
oved and the nearby surroundings 
kept clean and sweet, and free from 
rubbish.

The entire bed is now covered 
with a thin layer—not more than one-
half inch deep—of good virgin soil, 
preferably mixed with a little lime or land plaster. Moisten this before 
applying, but do not get it too wet, 
and press down so that it covers and 
adhers firmly to the surface of the 
bed. When the surface becomes 
dry, sprinkle lightly with tepid 
water.

This sprinkling should be done 
cautiously, otherwise the mushrooms will become mouldy. In 
gathering them, the 
cavities left by their re-
val should be filled 
with soil from the bed. The beds will continue to 
yield for two or three 
months—longer if wa-
ted sparingly with liq-
uid chicken manure, 
heated to seventy-five 
degrees before the appli-
cation is made. If this is 
decided upon, be careful 
to avoid splashing the mushrooms with the manurial water.

The one difficulty is 
to get the right kind of 
spawn. It often degen-
erates and is infected 
with bacterial organisms.
which will produce diseased mushrooms. Of late, many improvements have been made in raising healthy, virgin spawn. The present culture is on the pedigree system—only spawn from spores of the healthiest, largest mushrooms being used, and this is sterilized, which renders it less liable to diseases common to this plant.

As to the lucrative side of the experiment, the surplus, not used for the family table, always finds a ready local market. Hotels and restaurants of the better kind are large consumers of mushrooms in the winter months.

Wholesale prices range from twenty-five cents to one dollar per pound, according to the locality, season and demand. Large cities are naturally the poorest markets, as commercial growers ship to them in large quantities, often glutting the markets.

A hand-basket, holding about a half bushel, lined and covered with thick, brown paper, securely fastened, is the usual pack.

First Aid to Wounded Trees

SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE METHODS OF PREVENTING THE COMMON WOUNDS, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR TREATMENT WHEN PREVENTIVE MEASURES FAIL

By J. J. Levison, M. F.

THE matter of shielding the bark of a tree from the bites of horses and from other forms of injury, and the subsequent handling of the wound where injury has already been incurred, are two of the most important problems in the care of trees. They both are far too generally overlooked in almost every part of the country.

A tree like the one pictured in the accompanying photograph is a most common sight in the streets of almost every city or village. In one section of Brooklyn I once counted fifty-one per cent. of the trees ruined in this manner. In New Haven four hundred and eight such mutilated trees were selected from a total of eleven hundred and forty-three, while in Washington, D. C., where the trees have been systematically protected for a great many years, I could hardly find a bruised specimen.

With the bark thus injured, a tree can no longer produce the proper amount of foliage or remain in a healthy condition very long. The reason of this becomes very apparent when one looks into the nature of the living or active tissue of a tree and notes how it becomes affected by such injury. The live portion of a tree is the "cambium layer," which is a thin tissue situated immediately under the bark. It must completely envelop the stem, root and branches of the tree. The outer bark is a protective covering to this living layer, while the entire interior wood tissue is composed of dead cells and merely serves as a skeleton or support for the tree. The cambium layer is the real active part of the tree. It is the part which transmits the sap from the base of the tree to its crown; it is the part which causes the tree to grow by the formation of new cells, piled up in the form of rings around the heart of the tree; and it is also the part which prevents the entrance of insects and disease to the inner wood. From this it is quite evident that any injury to the bark, and consequently to this cambium layer alongside of it, will not only cut off a portion of the sap supply and hinder the growth of the tree to an extent proportional to the size of

| Image 0x0 to 716x953 |
the wound, but will also expose the inner wood to the action of decay. The wound may at first appear insignificant, but if neglected it will soon commence to decay and carry disease and insects into the tree. The tree then becomes hollow and dangerous and its life is doomed. It requires a large expenditure to care for a diseased condition that could have been easily and cheaply prevented by a suitable guard or by a little dressing applied to the wound before the latter had developed too far.

The most serviceable guard is made of ordinary wire netting, cut to a height of at least seven feet and passed around the tree. In case of a very young tree, the wire may be nailed to a stake placed alongside of the tree as a support; and with larger trees, the two perpendicular ends of the wire are fastened together and the guard allowed to stand on the ground loosely around the stem. Wire netting of one-sixteenth-inch mesh is preferable for young trees and that of one-half-inch for older specimens. Wire guards around young trees, the bark of which is always more or less tender, should have a piece of rubber hose, or some other soft material, line the interior of their upper edges, in order to prevent chafing of the bark.

There is a great variety of more elaborate and expensive iron tree guards on the market, all differing in style and usefulness. Some of these may look better than the wire guard but none are more efficient. If any of them, however, are used, it should be seen that they are sufficiently tall to prevent horses from reaching over them, and that the bars composing the guard are sufficiently close to each other to prevent easy access to the bark.

As the tree grows in diameter, the guard must also be loosened proportionately, or else it will become so binding that it will sever the very tissue which it is supposed to protect. The wire guard is better adapted to such changes in diameter than the more expensive iron guard.

In spite of our many efforts to protect the bark of trees, bruises sometimes will occur, and in all such cases the wound must receive immediate and careful attention. The bruised bark should be removed; it will never adhere to the tree again. The rough edges should be cut smooth and the exposed wood covered with coal tar. The coal tar has a sort of antiseptic as well as protective influence. It becomes absorbed into the wood tissue of the tree to a depth of an eighth to a quarter of an inch and destroys every fungus spore or disease germ with which it comes in contact. Tar is preferable to paint for wound dressing, not only because of its absorbent and antiseptic qualities, but also because it lasts longer and never peels in later years as does the paint.

The usual method of bandaging wounds with burlap or cloth is very hurtful to the tree, because underneath the bandage the fungus spores will find the ideal conditions for their development. There the disease germs will find darkness, moisture and warmth, all of which are wanted for their rapid growth and so, wherever I have seen a bandage applied to a tree wound, I have invariably found disease breeding on the wood underneath. To discard all bandages, to treat the wound and expose it freely to sun and wind should be the method of caring for all abrasions of the bark.

When you consider the matter, does it not seem as if we had gotten into the habit of expecting a very great deal from those trees that we plant along our suburban and city streets? They have a long, hard struggle for existence, at the best. We plant them at the edge of the sidewalk, close by a deep-set curb-stone, with the brick or cement of the paving brought almost as close to the trunk as it possibly can come. Perhaps, in addition, the street surface is paved with a material that is impervious to water. Little chance, indeed, does the root-mass have of getting a fair supply of water—as essential to the tree's life as it is to our own. Left to draw its food from hard-packed clay, deprived of even the natural rainfall by surface drainage, nibbled by horses, how do any survive?
Making the Best Use of Window Shades

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL REGULATION OF THE LIGHT THROUGH WINDOWS, INDOORS AND OUT, BY DAY AND BY NIGHT, WITH SOME CONSIDERATION OF COLOR HARMONY

BY GEORGE LELAND HUNTER

Photographs by Henry Fuerman, H. H. S., and others

The decorative effect of window shades is often disregarded, the selection depending on the momentary whim of purchaser or salesman. Almost without exception parsimony is practiced, even when the rest of the furnishing is on a generous scale. Yet the window dressing of a house has everything to do with the appearance of both interior and exterior. And of window dressing, except in metropolitan mansions, where draperies are elaborate, with lace next the glass and overhanging of tapestry, damask or brocade, the shades are one of the most obvious features.

In all decoration an important law is: “Avoid violent contrasts.” If the shades are very dark or densely opaque, the contrast between the shaded and unshaded parts of a window, seen from the interior, is extreme—deep shadow above bright light. For during the day shades are commonly rolled up to leave the lower half or two-thirds of the window exposed. But if the shades are light in color and semi-translucent, the contrast is gentle and pleasing.

The color of the room is an important factor. Green shades in a red room, or red shades in a green room are an abomination, as are dark shades in a light room. But while the shades in a room with dark walls and furniture should correspond in tone, the contrast with the outdoor light must be kept in mind, and the shades should be lighter than the other furnishings. If the windows have small panes, or leaded and colored glass, the brilliancy of the light that comes through them is less, and there is less danger of too violent contrast with the shades and interior walls.
The night effect of the shades (when the source of illumination is inside the room) is economically as well as decoratively important. Dark shades and shades rough of texture reflect little light, so that if the windows are many and the shades completely lowered, the necessary cost of gas or electricity may be half as much again as with light, smooth shades. To leave the shades up only aggravates the evil, for clear window glass lets out practically all of the illumination that strikes it, and the windows are then black boxes against lighted walls—the most unpleasant kind of contrast.

Extreme contrast is also the most common fault in the exterior appearance of shades. From outside the house, light shades against dark walls, and dark shades against light walls, are equally distasteful. Unshaded windows are black boxes when seen from the outside—too black even by contrast with a house that has been painted dark, and aggressively ugly against light paint, as may be seen in the illustration below.

In hue the shades should harmonize with the exterior, red with red, green with green, and yellow with yellow, but as a rule, should be lighter in tone. Shades darker in tone look opaque and stand out against their background.

Some attention should be paid to the environment of the building. The colors and tones that dominate in the landscape invite reflection in the shades, especially if their presence has already been appreciated by the house painter.

At this point some reader asks: "How reconcile the decorative demands of the exterior with those of the interiors? What shall be done when the exterior is dark red and the interior is light green?" There is the rub. Duplex shades with red outside and green inside are sometimes suggested and used. This makes it possible to have shades that correspond on the inside with the different colors of half a dozen different rooms, and are all the same color on the outside. But duplex shades are necessarily opaque, and usually offensive. They are an attempt to solve a difficulty that should never have been created. In other words, the contrasts between interiors and exterior should never be so strong as to call for shades of double face. If these contrasts are gentle, it is easy to find shading of intermediate color and tone. When in doubt, use gray, brown or light yellow.

I have emphasized the disagreement between reds and greens because it is the one that most often troubles, yet it is one that is regarded by many persons as harmony. However, reds and greens do not always disagree violently. They can be reconciled by toning them together. Light red against dark green is hideous, as is dark red against light green. Yet the contrast between light red and light green is pleasing. For in both the hue has been softened and toned down by the addition of white or gray. The addition of red to the green or of green to the red, or of some third color to both, also brings them together.

Of these facts the reader can assure himself by personal observation—unless he is color-blind. It is not necessary to accept the dictum of the decorator or the epigram of the faddist. It is possible by practice and experiment to acquire a working knowledge of light and color.

The use of two sets of shades—the outer set opaque to shut out the light completely, the inner set translucent to tone the light agreeably—is the best solution of the whole problem. And if the light be also modified by leaded glass, or latticed sashes, or by net curtains next the glass, glare and shades will be entirely avoided.
There is no common winter flowering plant of so much value in all ways as the cyclamen.

The only way in which you can raise the large-flowering chrysanthemums is in a greenhouse.

Cineraria is another winter treasure that you can grow in even the smallest greenhouse.

What May Be Grown In a Small Greenhouse

THE POSSIBILITIES IN RAISING FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENER WHO HAS EVEN THE SMALLEST SPACE UNDER GLASS—TEMPERATURES AND METHODS

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves and others

There are a number of “special” greenhouse crops which are easily within the reach of the amateur who has at his disposal a small glass structure, such as described in the August number of this magazine. One is apt to feel that something much more elaborate than the simple means at his hands are required to produce the handsome flowers or beautiful ferns which may be seen in the florist’s window. It is true that many things are beyond his achievement. He cannot grow gigantic American Beauties on stems several feet long, nor present his friends at Christmas with the most delicate orchids; but he can very easily have carnations more beautiful, because they will be fresher, if not quite so large, than any which can be had at the glass-fronted shops, and cyclamen as beautiful, and much more serviceable, than any orchid that ever hung from a precarious basket. To accomplish such results requires not so much elaborate equipment as unremitting care—and not eternal “fussing” but regular thought and attention.

There is, for instance, no more beloved flower than the carnation, which entirely deserves the place it has won in flower-lovers’ hearts beside, if not actually ahead of, the rose. As a plant it will stand all kinds of abuse, and yet, under the care which any amateur can give it, will produce an abundance of most beautiful bloom. Within a comparatively few years the carnation, as indeed a number of other flowers, has been developed to nearly twice its former size, and the number of beautiful shades obtainable has also increased many times.

To be grown at its best the carnation should have a rather cool temperature and plenty of ventilation, and these two requirements help to place it within reach of the small greenhouse operator. If only a few plants are to be grown, they may be purchased from a local florist, or obtained by mail from a seed house. If as few as two or three dozen plants are to be kept—and a surprising number of blooms may be had from a single dozen—they may be kept in pots. Use five- or six-inch pots and rich earth, with frequent applications of liquid manure, as described later. If, however, part of a bench can be given to them, the results will be more satisfactory. The bench should be well drained and contain four or five inches of rich soil, such as described in the article on greenhouse heating and management in the September House & Garden. If it is too late to compose a soil of this kind, use any rich garden loam and well rotted manure, in the proportion of five or six to one. For plants to begin blooming in the early winter, they should be put in during August, but for one’s own use a later planting will do. For this year, if you are too late, get a few plants and keep them in pots. Next year buy before March a hundred or so rooted cuttings, or in April small plants, and set them out before the middle of May. Cultivate well during the summer, being sure to keep all flower buds pinched off, and have a nice supply of your own plants ready for next fall.

In putting the plants into the bench (or pots) select a cloudy day, and then keep them shaded for a few days, with frequent syringing of the foliage, until they become established. Keep the night
The August issue shows how well within the reach of everyone is a small greenhouse. This shows what you can do with it temperature very little above fifty degrees, and not above seventy-five in the day time, while sixty will do in cloudy weather. As to the watering, they should be well soaked when put in, and these can be grown beautifully, and all-time favorite, no greenhouse at

With as little disturbance as possible, and keep them shaded for a few days, as with carnations. The plants will require to be about eight inches apart. As for care, apply water only when the bed has begun to dry, and then until the bench is soaked through. Pots will, of course, require more frequent attention in this matter than a bench. Keep all old leaves picked off and the soil stirred about the plants, with syringing and futtering as suggested in the September number. The temperature will be best as low as forty-five degrees at night, and as little above fifteen more in the daytime as possible. Where no artificial heat can be had, a fine crop through the spring months may be had by making a smaller frame inside the regular cold-frame, and packing this space with fine dry manure, as well as banking the outer frame. This arrangement, with two sash and mats in the coldest weather, will keep the plants growing most of the winter, and certainly the abundance of fragrant blooms at a season when flowers are most scarce will amply repay you for the trouble. Some prefer the single to the double blossoms, Marie Louise and Lady Hume Campbell (double blue); Swanley White, and California and Princess de Galles (single blue) are the best varieties. Plants may be purchased of most large florists or from the leading seedsmen.

Many of the decorative ferns may also be grown to perfection in the small house, at a moderate temperature, fifty to sixty degrees, the nearer sixty the better. The Boston Fern (Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis) and its improved form, Scottic, are two of the best for house use, and if grown in the greenhouse until of good size and form, they will make unusual and very acceptable holiday or birthday gifts. A few small plants obtained from the florist and kept where they do not get a direct glare of light, watered frequently enough so that the soil is always moist (but never "soaping"), and plenty of fresh air in bright weather, will rapidly make fine plants. If you happen to have a few old plants on hand, they may be increased readily by division. Separate the old crowns into a few small plants. Don’t make them very small or they will not renew as readily. Keep them, if possible, a little above sixty degrees, with plenty of moisture. Loam and sand, to which is added about the same amount of leaf-mould, will make a proper soil.

Asparagus “ferns” will also respond to about the same care, though thriving in an even lower temperature. Asparagus plumosus nanus, the “lace-fern,” is especially delicate and graceful and makes an ideal small table plant to use with flowers.

Lettuce also is a low-temperature plant, and there is no reason why the small greenhouse owner should not be able with ease to supply his table constantly (Continued on page 309).

With a greenhouse it is the easiest thing in the world to start ferns and bulbs of all kinds, so that they may be brought into the living-room when at their best, or used as holiday gifts.
A wall, four feet high, of arroyo stones capped with clinker brick, broken by plant-bearing posts and central entrance gateway, bounds the western boundary line of the property.

A Bungalow Colony in a City

AN INGENIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF HOW TO SECURE SPACIOUSNESS IN SETTING AND LOW-COST BUILDINGS OF GOOD DESIGN ON RATHER EXPENSIVE LAND

BY MABEL URMY SEARES

Photographs by H. A. Parker and F. W. Martin

ONE of the perplexing problems of a growing suburban town or city is to make the best use of those pieces of property which, though lying conveniently close to the business district, are still left vacant or partially deserted by the moving of residents to more attractive portions of the place.

The inability of most business men to make beauty of architecture and environment one of the assets of a business center, works both negatively and positively as a discourager of trade. For beautiful surroundings and good architecture in a group of stores not only attract business to the fortunate occupants, but the reverse of these conditions aids materially in the depreciation of nearby property and drives toward other centers what should be the closest circle of constant buyers.

When, however, all the conditions are favorable; when clean streets, artistic signs and an interesting skyline are enhanced by flowering plants and shade trees, there will still remain near the civic center, or near the university in a college town, a certain amount of property deemed too valuable for a single house and yet not needed for a business block. The ordinary solution of this problem is the apartment house. And, if we study in this connection the cities of Europe which have for generations consisted largely of apartment houses, we shall find interesting and very livable structures built around garden courts and developed to a high state of comfort and convenience. But, excepting as temporary quarters, or in a large city, the apartment or flat does not appeal to the American family. Even a tiny house, all her own, has more attraction for the ordinary home-maker than a more or less well defined portion of some other person's house.

Knowing this, the owner of such holdings hesitates to decide in favor of an expensive building which may stand idle much of the time and which must be very large indeed to use all of the property to advantage. A study of these conditions and of the additional fact that a deserted house may already stand upon the lot near which business has slowly crept, has often led to the remodeling of old houses and barns into small apartments and the addition of other
A central macadam driveway serves as the approach to the eleven bungalows on a plot 176 x 305 ft.

At the inside end of the lot the roadway widens and circles around a central fountain sheltered by a pergola-like structure.
cottages to form a residence court. In some of the college towns and health resorts of California, where climatic conditions and a large number of transient renters make little houses near the center of town a profitable investment, there is much building of bungalows in back-yards. Numerous old gardens have been converted into courts, where ancient trees and immense rose vines make a pleasant shade and remind one of the walled gardens hidden in the heart of old Paris. But not until lately has any one taken the bull by the horns and deliberately planned for a large piece of property a court of entirely new bungalows.

St. Francis Court, opening off the main street of Pasadena, California, is such a solution of our problem. The larger questions of appearance, outlook and relation to adjoining property have in this instance been so admirably met that they merit special description.

The lot itself is situated far enough from business buildings not to be overshadowed by them. Between it and the shopping district are homes and offices of professional men, churches and one of the attractive hotels of the tourist city.

No old garden was here ready to be adapted to the needs of the court. The lot, 176 x 305 ft., was practically bare when building was begun. But the trees of neighboring gardens formed a setting for the bungalows, though neither high enough nor thick enough to cut off a fine outlook toward the mountains lying back of the city.

The natural slope of the ground was not used, for, by placing a retaining wall four feet high on the western boundary the whole could easily be brought to a good drainage level without loss of picturesque effect and with a gain in appearance.

Opening on a wide, well built street, and with no old buildings to crowd or deface it, this lot had exceptional advantages in the making of a sunny open space upon which to face eleven cottages. Its attractiveness from the point of view of the passerby was emphasized by a low wall of split arroyo stones capped with clinker brick, and rising at the central and ser-
The winterberry or black alder (Ilex verticillata) makes a brilliant show in the winter landscape, yet it is very seldom planted in our gardens. The bright red berries remain on the branches until mid-winter and are not eaten by birds.

The Pyracantha is an evergreen thorn of which far too little use is made in the winter garden. It is also a good shrub to train against a wall. Var. Lelandi is most fruitful.

*The impression is far too common that the garden must necessarily be a bleak spot after the flowers have gone. It is an idea that is entirely erroneous, for there are many small trees and shrubs of which it may be said that their flowering is only a passing incident, while their fruits have the necessary color and stability to brighten the winter landscape after all the foliage has gone. A little studied effort in the selection and disposition of certain small trees and shrubs that possess beauty of berry and bark will go far toward making a garden “a very pleasant spot” in winter.*

Try grouping together a few specimens of shrubs of berry-bearing character, as, for example, the bayberry or wax myrtle, with its shoots thickly clustered with wax-like masses of fruit, contrasting strongly with the common barberry with its orange-red berries in rich clusters. With these two for the back of our group we could add to the foreground that most useful shrub, Thunberg’s barberry—a shrub having probably more attractions throughout the year than any other single specimen. Add to this the snowberry, whose great white fruits hang persistently all through the winter, and its red-fruited relative, the Indian currant, and you have a group that can be carried out on any scale, according to the available space—on the large estate or suburban lot.

Another group might well be made of the viburnums—*V. prunifolium*, which grows to the size of a respectable tree and covers itself with deep blue-black berries; *V. opulus*, most attractive in fruit until hard frost destroys the berries; *V. lantana* and *V. Sie-
The Snowberry or waxberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus) gives a gorgeous display of brilliant white fruits that hang persistently to the branches all through the winter. Plant it in front of the common barberry for color contrast.

Among the trees that help to give variety and tone to the winter landscape is the larch, with its numerous cones. Unfortunately the tree is troubled by several enemies. The most beautiful of the species is Larix leptolepis, whose fall foliage is bright yellow.

**AS SELECTED BY**

ARThUR HERRINGTON

Landscape architect

The Indian current (Symphoricarpos vulgaris) is a red-fruited relative of the snowberry, but having a more compact form.

Our native holly (Ilex opaca) is entirely worthy of the special care needed to get it established in the garden. To secure the ornamental fruits plant a staminate bush among pistillate ones.

A group of viburnums will improve any winter garden. V. prunifolium, V. opulus, V. lantana, V. Sieboldii, V. cassinoidea and V. acerifolium are all good varieties.

Thunberg's barberry (Berberis Thunbergii), than which there is probably no shrub more variably attractive throughout the year. It should by all means be included in the all-year garden.

A few shrubs have bright-colored bark that will help greatly to give life and brilliancy to the winter landscape—the birches, the red-barked dogwood, the Jew's mallow, with its bark of a deep uniform green that is particularly effective in connection with the red-barked dogwood. Then there are the willows—the cardinal and the yellow-barked willow. Both are well worth growing, and they may be cut down severely so as to bring them into scale with the small garden.

In planning to make your shrubbery groups more nearly ideal, keep in mind this essential principle: do not let the factor of flower bloom obscure the necessity for some shrubs that will prolong the garden into the winter.
Did it ever occur to you that there is a latent potentiality in even the most ordinary back yard?

No, not any feeble insipidities—screening the garbage-cans by rows of sunflowers, veneering of back fences with morning glories—but the possibility of a well studied bit of garden design; some quiet, strong scheme, increasing many-fold the comfort and charm of your home. Have you ever thought of it?

Let us assume that you have an ordinary city lot; thirty feet wide, perhaps, with all its fore part covered by the spreading skirts of the yellow-and-white Colonial front, in which you live for three quarters of the year. A few feet wider or narrower? No matter; the argument will still hold.

If a Japanese has even so much as five square feet of soil behind his house, he will have a garden—a wondrous, exquisite bit of beauty, with tiny mountains, dwarfed pine trees, rustic bridges, and all only a few paces, in actual fact, from some seething city street, yet giving one the sense of far-away rest and seclusion.

Now, I do not advise a Japanese garden in an American backyard, but I do endorse again the old Colonial doctrine (in reality as old as Rome itself), that the true front of a home should be the back; that there is more to life than to pose on a front porch, where glittering shoe-buckles may cover out-at-heel socks. Nearly always behind century-old houses, one finds traces of a carefully planned formal garden, with box alleys leading to some little summer-house; a place for the family, with a select friend or so—not a place for the whole neighborhood. No matter how narrow the lot, this formal garden was still provided.

But we cannot slavishly copy an old Colonial house-plan; we must modify it with bathrooms and other things of our modern life. So with a garden, the Colonial scheme left no place for drying-yard, children’s playground, servant’s breathing space and the many similar needs that have grown up around our present-day existence. It is not only sheer nonsense to disregard these things, but it is false art, too. In all times, beauty has always been reached by working with existing conditions—never by working against them.

Now to go at it. The basic idea in landscape work is the vista and the most elaborate formal garden ever planned is only a collection of vistas, with more or less sundials, pools and casinos threaded upon them. So let us take some window or door from dining-room or library, and, in line with this, run a walk straight through to the back fence. Let us terminate this in a summer-house, to give a stopping point to the eye, but before we get quite so far back, we shall set some other point of interest—a little pond, perhaps, to hold the eye a moment and, as it were, prolong the vista. Bright masses of flower-color edge the path, and high hedges of privet frame the whole, shutting out all unsightly things.

So much in general; now for the definite details.

The path should be not less than five feet wide, so that two persons may walk abreast. The paving should be brick, though a very fair substitute may be had by using ordinary coal ashes. In such cases, dig out a couple of inches, and fill in the ashes, edging them with brick. After a good rain, rake them down, taking out the clinkers; and later on give them a second raking. It is not at all necessary to roll them.

No other walk-material is very satisfactory. Cement is too hard and cold in its effect; steam cinders will only answer where there is heavy and continuous travel to keep them packed; gravel is unpleasant to tread on with thin summer shoes, and wood is undesirable for many reasons. The best way of all is to lay a concrete foundation, and pave the bricks on top of this; a sand base, such as is used in ordinary sidewalk paving,
will do fairly well, but the bricks must be relaid every few years.

Down near the summer-house let us make a little plateau about a foot high with the earth taken off the walks; the plan shows the size. Three steps, each four inches high, brick on edge, lead up, and three similar ones lead down. In the center, set half a whiskey barrel, digging out for it until the rim is four inches below the plateau; then border it with brick on edge. Lay a small water-pipe to supply this tiny pond, with a little waste pipe opening just below the rim.

Build a summer-house as shown by the drawings; use 12-in. Colonial columns, 7 feet high, set on concrete foundations; with lintels made of two 3 x 10-in. joists, planed smooth and blocked apart with 3-in. blocks. The slats on top will be 2 x 3 in., spaced about a foot apart. Paint the whole cream-white.

On either side of the walk, make your flower borders, 2½ ft. wide. Spade them up in the fall, cover thickly with good stable manure and let them stand over winter. Then in the spring turn the manure under, working it well in, and you are ready to plant the flowers. The hedge should be planted in the spring; evergreen privet is as good as anything for this. It can be had of any nurseryman, and costs from $14 to $15 per hundred plants, according to size. These plants should be set 6 inches apart. It is best to arrange to have the nurseryman set them out, paying him a small additional sum for the work. Clip the privet back to within 6 inches of the ground after planting. When it shoots up, cut it again 12 inches from ground, and keep it at this height for a year; after that let it grow up, a foot at a clipping until it is 6 feet high. Keep it at this height, except at the summer-house, where it should be clipped off level with the tops of the columns.

And by the way, remember that the summer-house is 3 feet inside the rear fence, but the hedge is set all the way back to form a screen, with two small openings, one on either side, to give access to the other parts of the back-yard.

Now for the flowers. As soon as all danger from frost is over, get a few pounds of dwarf nasturtium seed; sow this in a little furrow or drill, on each side of the walk and about 4 inches from the bricks. This runs all the way back, curving up and around the plateau and stopping only at the summer-house. Dwarf nasturtiums are probably the most satisfactory flowers an amateur can have; they are a blazing mosaic of color from May until frost, require no care and flower more profusely the more they are picked. They are, however, annuals, and one must sow them again each spring.

The rest of the flower-beds may be planted as you choose. Put in a good many clumps of daffodils, crocus and hyacinths for early spring effect; a quantity of Iris, of different colors, to follow up these, with plenty of cosmos for late summer and fall. Plant roses on the sunny side of the walk (cornflowers, azaleas, asters, rhododendrons, Shasta daisies, etc., can stand more shade). Snapdragon, larkspur, dahlias and clove pinks, poppies, scarlet sage, stocks, sweet williams, phlox and ladieslipper are all very desirable, but the colors should be very carefully studied before any seeds are purchased. The dwarf nasturtiums will range from dark vermilion to pale yellow. Be sure you have no magentas or light crimsons among your other things, to make color discords. Blues, yellows, whites and scarlets are all very good.

And by the way, get the tallest varieties of everything, else they will be hopelessly lost behind the vigorous spread of the nasturtiums.

For the "pondlet" fill the half-barrel one-third full of sand and marsh mud; put several cat-tail roots in this, with some water lilies; then add the water and a few gold-fish and tadpoles.

(Continued on page 308)
"These are the days when birds come back."

To take a backward look.—Emily Dickinson
Sofa Pillows of Character

EVEN IN HOMES WHERE GOOD TASTE IS EVIDENT IN EVERY OTHER BRANCH OF INTERIOR DECORATION THE CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS ARE TOO OFTEN BANAL—SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AND CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

By Birdaline Bowdoin

Photographs by the author and others

A ROW of sofa pillows leaned against the window. From the coverings of intesnest blue, red, yellow, green, violet, looked out upon those who passed in the street, a "Christy girl" in golf clothes, a "Gibson girl" with tennis racquet, Holland's Queen in Friesland head-dress with real gold design, a still-life group of briar-wood pipes floating through gray clouds of embroidered smoke, the burning cinders bright with reddest silk, a box of safety matches following in its wake with a few cigarettes sprinkled here and there to fill in, with words of playful encouragement to smokers. For the rest the wearied observer only caught a glimpse of bunches of violets and interminable fluttering ribbons with bows and ends.

What of inappropriate inconsistency awaited the visitor with temerity to venture within, who can tell?

And yet it is not always safe to judge by the sofa pillows, as to what the room contains, because often people who have good taste in all other things will allow the sofa cushions to proclaim in loudest terms of discord that here the owner has lost all sense of harmony, order or fitness, and accepts whatever the trade-designer offered.

In this one small thing art suffers more abuse than in any other part of the house furnishings.

The sofa pillow! A room may be perfect in every other particular, but glance at its sofa pillows, and generally speaking, what a jumble of inharmonious colors, what execrable designs, what scrappy materials abound even upon one small divan!

One vital law of design that ought never to be lost sight of, but which so often is disregarded in building sofa pillows, is this—

No realistic motif (as birds, butterflies, flowers, human beings, animals) should ever be used where, if it were as real as it looks, it would be hurt, broken, crushed or killed; or where in its turn it would cause any discomfort whatever.

To paint natural butterflies upon a tile where a hot tea-pot is to stand, to have human beings, too frail to hold upon their shoulders heavy masonry, placed as columns to buildings, to have animals or flowers on carpets where heavy furniture would crush them, to have golf balls and clubs, lighted pipes, sharp-pointed or hot things on places where one wishes comfortably to rest one's head—and many others, are all instances where this law is ruthlessly broken.

Any of these motifs could, however, be used if they were so conventionalized that the real feeling of life and throbbing vitality is overcome. The queer square animals and men and flowers the rug people use in their designs never would cause anyone to feel that they are aught but amusing flat masses. Even their coloring is conventional, for the color and the form are considered so closely together that one departs from nature in just proportion to the other.

Sofa pillows are very important factors for comfort in the informal rooms. In these contradictory days of hardest endeavor and welcomed relaxation, when we sink gladly into the soft depths of a cushion-covered divan, the sofa pillow can hardly be too much emphasized.

The ideal divan should contain one or more long, firm cushions, enough to extend along the back for a substantial prop. These would hardly need decoration, but might be simply covered like the divan itself. Then have the softer cushions, stuffed with feathers, to pile under the head and elbows; and finally, the soft down pillows of various sizes to just fit under the back of the head or wherever weariness or indulgent luxuriousness suggests.

For those who love sweet or strong odors the pine-stuffed pillows, not too large and not too tightly filled, lend an added charm connected with the memories of the past summer and dreams of the woods.

Or there are moments when, only partly reclining upon the divan, one wishes a foot-rest, and here the floor cushion is more than appreciative. Round or square, made of a beautiful tapestry or heavy upholstery material, and stuffed firmly with hair or excelsior, felt or cotton, these are beautiful and of the greatest comfort. The side which rests on the floor is made of

Choose your sofa pillows with a studied regard for what is suitable in design and harmonious in color with the setting, not forgetting also to select material that will be durable.

(298)
For variety, try one or two pillows with a border across two parallel sides, securing an oblong effect closely woven canvas, leather or any dust repelling material. Moreover, they are charming to sit upon before an open fire, informally to sip tea or coffee taken from the low tabouret standing near at hand.

For the other rooms, beginning with the bedrooms, there are the dainty little odd pillows of soft, light, filmy material for day use on the bed. These may be as frivolous as one could wish—lace and silk, batiste or mull and in delicate light colors. They should be of the dominant color of the room, however, and sometimes even bedrooms are quiet and restrained in color and furnishings and low in key.

For the smoking-room, where the furniture is leather-covered, the cushions might well be made of leather with tooled surface or border pattern in conventional or geometric design and wondrous color, or leather appliqué, or strong firm stitches of heavy silk; again broadcloth or tapestry in plain colors with leather border or appliqué. Some should be very heavy, firm pillows, while others can be softer. Of greatest comfort are the long, narrow, quite flat cushions to be used on the foot-rest. How is it possible to generalize in speaking of the cushions for the rest of the house?

Any material may be used, any method employed, any size, shape or weight made, provided that the finished pillow is in harmony with the room and is beautiful.

A design of irregularly spaced spots for an oblong pillow; one of the pillows illustrated at the right shows the design as executed

For across the end of an oblong pillow. Why is it that nearly everyone seems to think a pillow must be square?

It is a problem, this pillow. Yet it offers wide opportunities for originality in motif and treatment. It may be a small conventional all-over pattern delicately woven into its surface, here and there bright threads balancing masses of more neutral tones. Or a border may be richly embroidered, forming an enclosing frame for the plain center where the head may lie. The border may be plain with a diaper pattern in the central square. The border may run across two parallel sides, giving the pillow an oblong effect; indeed, the pillow may be oblong as well as square. Irregular spots of pleasing proportions placed at exactly the right distance from each other, stiff formal masses symmetrically placed, or graceful curves traced in outline—all are permissible, and to gain as an end a thing of artistic merit, any method is right which will give the result.

Embroidery gives an opportunity for the play of color that so delights the eye; by appliqué larger masses of flat beautiful color and surface may be contrasted with the stitches used to hold it together. With block print or stencil, variations of dull colors may be applied to bright ones, darker to lighter, more intense to neutral and a certain mystery of effect may be gained thereby. With these two last, certain spots may be accented with silks which give a sparkle and zest to the otherwise too material even as in selecting the upholstery stuff, for its durability and its possibility of being cleaned. Nothing is so uninviting as a pillow that looks faded or used or soiled!

Designing a pillow is no easy matter.

With block print, stencil or appliqué, dull colors may be applied to bright ones or vice versa. A cushion cover in Greek lace, designed and executed by an English craftsworker

Ruffles, fringes, bows of ribbon, rosettes and all things of like nature are frivolous, and only suitable in rooms whose character is in harmony with such trifles.

Look over your pillows; do they truly represent your taste and best judgment, or have you, too, been careless of this important matter?
The front of the house, with the entrance to the doctor's office under the porte-cochère at the right and the family entrance at the left. The land originally sloped sharply away from the highway shown in the foreground, but by filling in the front of it and making the house a story higher in the back, a rather unpromising site has been reclaimed.

Skilful planning has given the doctor's office a well lighted end, with its vestibule and waiting-room isolated from the living quarters.

It is interesting to notice that the architect has put all the bedrooms but one at the rear so as to get the view over the valley.

The central feature on the highway side is the recess at the end of the dining-room. It serves as a substitute for a front porch.

A warm gray stucco is used for the walls, with natural shingles and white wood-work, excepting a dull blue belt-course.

A light and accessible basement is entirely above ground at the rear. The central balcony opens from the dining-room.
Mr. Roloson's home on the Lake Shore Boulevard is an example of the so-called "Chicago School" of architecture discussed in the October issue. Ignoring precedent, the designers work for a rational expression of their floor plan and the materials to be used.

A dining-porch secluded from the street is a feature of the first story.

A recess was left in the cement terrace wall for a row of geraniums and trailing plants.

A sleeping-porch is reached from the owner's and boys' bedrooms.

Leaded glass has been extensively used throughout the interior. On the right the dining-porch is shown, made bright with ingenious flower-boxes on castors.

THE HOME OF MR. R. M. ROLOSON, EVANSTON, ILL. Tallmadge & Watson, Architects.
A Suggestion for Colonial House Furnishing

The dark red Colonial house with green shutters and white facings, described by Mrs. J. B. K., Jr., in her recent inquiry, can surely be made attractive and livable at a moderate cost with not a touch of the stiffness and formality which is dreaded. The home in the country town, where one lives all the year round, should carry an air of permanency in its furnishings which is not always found in the formal winter house or in the summer bungalow.

The yellow-toned striped and blind-figured papers in this house are well-chosen but limit the hangings and coverings to the duller tones of yellow, gold, ecru and brown. From the description of the house we could almost have wished for the walls of one room at least—say the living-room—to be covered with one of the reproductions of the old Colonial large-figured and dim-toned paper, with a little bright color.

The Colonial hall running through the center of the house should be made livable if wide enough, with an old settle, a wing armchair, a mahogany table, a mahogany mirror hung crosswise, and a few small chairs. The white woodwork and the yellow paper will bring plenty of sunshine and light, and the fan lights and side windows of the front door may be curtained with light ecru net or scrim.

The living-room should make a very attractive family gathering place, with its large and small windows on one side, the old brick fireplace and white painted mantel, and the French window—also with fan-light—opening on the piazza. The French window, if curtained with a soft plain or fancy ecru net, should have this fastened close to the window at both top and bottom. The heavier curtains, arranged in Dutch-Colonial style, hang full at each side, with valance at top; these may be of heavy mercerized linen, or buff with green and brownish figures. It is desirable to cover the furniture with heavier material than the curtain stuff, because of the wear and tear. The couch and chairs to be re-covered would tone in well with dark golden brown wool tapestry or velveteen. The Oriental rug, with old rose, black, dark brown, blue and tan, will have sufficient color without using rose color in the hangings, which would not tone in well with the yellow paper. Excellent rugs at moderate cost are of domestic make, with Oriental colorings, and should be selected to harmonize with the general ecru tone of the room.

For library hangings, which should not darken the green-papered room too much, ecru challie with large green conventional rose, is effective. In the small bedroom with white and yellow striped paper and yellow and pink border, a striped and flowered cretonne or linen should be used for the hangings, with ecru or coffee background. If the white furniture has a smooth surface it could be handpainted with delicate garlands of flowers, or treated with decalomania transfers or stencil work. The larger bedroom, with wide satin-stripe yellow paper and ribbon and pink rose border, with its brass beds and mahogany furniture, needs a small figured chintz in soft yellows and green. Use a rag rug in brown tones for this room; and a light hand-woven washable rug in yellow and white for the small room.

Scrim for Window Curtains

SCRIM is now much in vogue for window curtains. It is not, however, just a passing fad, as it has gained its popularity on its merits. For many years scrim has been advocated by authorities on home decoration, but it is only recently that ready-made scrim curtains have been sold in the shops. Scrim not only has a charming texture and appearance, but also possesses that important requisite—durability.

Perhaps the art of stenciling is in some measure to be credited with the increased sale of scrim, as the material adapts itself particularly well to stencil treatment. In my own bedroom hang curtains of cream-colored scrim, stenciled with a design of Tudor roses in green and pink. These curtains I stenciled eight years ago; they have been in constant use ever since, and have stood repeated washings—a fact which speaks volumes in favor of both scrim and stenciling.

Formerly scrim was made only as a plain material in several grades, but now the manufacturers are bringing out novelty in barred scrim, mercerized striped scrim, etc. Many of these new materials are charming indeed.
Plain scrim curtains, thirty inches wide and two and a half yards long, can be bought in the shops for $1.65 a pair. Scrim curtains with drawn-work and hemstitching can be bought for $4.50; these are three yards long and forty-eight inches wide. They are suited both to costly and inexpensive rooms.

Some of the ready-made curtains are trimmed with a cotton lace edging which makes an effective finish. Pretty edgings may be bought for as little as three cents a yard and are to be recommended for home-made curtains.

Scrim can be bought by the yard for twenty cents. An excellent quality, forty-eight inches wide, sells for forty cents a yard. Most of the novelty scims sell for about forty-five cents a yard.

DOROTHY Tuke PRIESTMAN

An Effective Stair Landing

IN the living-room of Mrs. R. H. Hillis' attractive house at Greenwood Lake, N. Y., Graham King, architect, a heptagonal jog forming a five-sided bay-window, which juts out over a cobble foundation, makes a landing and turning-place for the stairs, which would otherwise either have to encroach on the space of the living-room or else make a short, sharp turn. The expanse acquired by the sweep of the stairs into the bay-window adds much to the apparent size of the living-room, in addition to furnishing a flood of light in the room as well as on the stairs. There are three casement windows opening outwards, and two blank wall spaces reserved for bookcases. The other two sides of the heptangle are occupied by the two stair sections. The wide window seats are especially inviting, and the unusual shape of the landing makes a space large enough for a couple of chairs. The wide overhang of the roof serves as an awning.

K. N. BIRDSALL

An Instantaneous Hot Bath for a Cent

THE writer, going from a New York suburb where a trip had to be made to the kitchen to "light the boiler," followed by a wait of fifteen minutes before the water would be hot, visited in a small West Virginia town where the progressive host supplied instantaneous hot baths from a boiler installed in the bathroom. The only labor was the lighting of a match; in a second the hot water was pouring from the faucet; and when the faucet was turned off, so was the gas, and there was no danger of escaping gas nor any waste of water. The boiler is not unsightly; it does not occupy any floor space; it is made of copper, with brass valves, nickelplated and highly polished, and rests on a white enameled steel shelf. With gas at 80 cents a thousand, it takes but one cent to heat twelve gallons of water—a plentiful bath for anyone. If you have natural gas in your house, the cost of heating water is much less. If you happen to be one of those unfortunates who never can get enough hot water here is a solution of your problem. The cost of installation is from $23.50 to $52.

K. N. B.
Work in the Vegetable Garden

A freezing weather is likely to set in in earnest any time now, all vegetables to be stored for winter should be attended to. The squashes have of course been taken in under cover, but should now be put in some place where there will be no possibility of the frost’s getting at them, and where they will be perfectly dry. Store carrots and beets, if not already attended to, after being dug and dried off, in boxes of clean dry sand, also some of the salify and parsnips, though these will not be hurt by frost, and those not dug will be ready for use in spring. On a dry day, if the celery has not been transferred, the weather, attend to this, as directed in the September issue in the article “Grow Your Own Vegetables.”

An amateur gardener who doesn’t like the way sweet alyssum droops over the edge of a border upon the lawn, getting in the way of the mower, asks for a good substitute. Here it is: get a dwarf variety of Ageratum, such as Little Gem. It makes a trim, stiff-edging plant and blooms all summer.

If you can get a few wheelbarrows full of old manure, mulch your rhubarb plants and asparagus beds. This protection will enable them to make an earlier start in the spring. Also, if you have a small greenhouse, or warm cellar, dig around a few clumps of the former, with the spade, leaving them so that they may be lifted out conveniently when frozen, and taken in about January 1st. If done at once, seeds of kale and spinach for next spring may be put in, if the weather permits.

Spade up and sow to rye every bare spot of ground.

In the Flower Garden

SEEDS of all annuals which may be wanted again should be gathered; and of hardy herbaceous plants, if this has not been attended to. See that all bulbs, such as gladioli, cannas and dahlias, are cut back to within a few inches of the ground before frosts get them.

Be sure to note, if you have not already done so, what plants you do not want in the same places next year, and take out or transplant them now. If you have neglected to make a plan of your garden, do it now; and if there are any spots which can be improved upon, indicate where they are. Also see to it that any plants or vines needing winter protection are not neglected too long. Many of the roses will do better with a manure mulching, and some need tying up with straw. If there are any garden plants you wish to save, that are not yet frozen, you may also save some by taking cuttings, which are rooted more easily in October and the first part of November than at any other time. Select new growth firm enough to snap when bent.

About the Grounds

If you have not yet in your possession a good nursery catalogue, get one at once, for there is undoubtedly a place for a few shrubs about your home; and con-
a few shrubs about your home; and, considering the number of years they last, the expense is practically nothing. 

Hydrangea paniculata, var. grandiflora and some of the other hardy shrubs should receive your attention this month. There is no mystery about planting them. Get a few. The same may be said of the hardy lilies—especially the Japanese lilies (auratum); they cost little or nothing, require no care, except planting, and are a joy forever.

There's a big chance that some spot about your house would be improved one hundred per cent. by a few dollars spent for grading or draining. Don't put it off till next spring, for it's better done now. A few ordinary land-tile, to be had from the masons' supply house, or even from the lumber yard, laid without cement, end to end, under any part of your land upon which the water settles, will do wonders toward making it earlier in the spring. Then any dead wood in your roofs, vines or trees should be cut out. If the branch was a big one, paint over the stub, which should be close against the trunk, and kept smooth. 

Rake up all trash, dead leaves, etc., but instead of burning them, put them where they will rot down, and they may be mixed with old lime, rotted sod or anything else that will rot and serve as manure next spring.

Remember that it costs you nothing to make your grounds beautiful on paper: and that the more planning and studying you do, the further what you spend will go. The florists' and nurserymen's catalogues are not expensive and contain lots of good stuff. Send for a few, and study up on the subject of making your home a Place Individual. You can't do anything that will give you in the end more satisfaction than this.

Keeping Azaleas in Flower Indoors

LIKE many others I have found it almost impossible to keep azaleas and rose plants in flower, in good condition while in the house. I have had many wonderfully beautiful plants, but the result has always been the same until I had about given up all hope of ever being able to keep them in the house. By good chance I happened into a greenhouse while they were potting azaleas, and my difficulties were quickly solved by the gardener. As a practical demonstration he showed me an azalea plant. I noticed that the roots were in a hard, compact mass, quite large in proportion to the plant. When he put the plant in the pot he rammed the earth about the roots with a stick. Not with gentle taps, but with considerable strength. "These plants," he said, "have been thoroughly soaked before potting, otherwise it would take a long watering to enable the water to reach the roots. Improper watering is the cause of azaleas and roses failing to do well in the house. Sprinkling on water every day makes the roots go for some plants, but you can readily see that with an azalea, in its tightly packed earth, it will take something more than a sprinkling to do any good. As a plant in full flower sometimes carries hundred of flowers, the amount of water that can be absorbed is considerable. Don't sprinkle your plants. Soak them; and do this by putting the pots in a pail of water and leaving them there until thoroughly soaked. The time to do this soaking is when you first receive the plants. Don't wait until there are indications of trouble, evidenced by falling and discolored leaves. At such a time the harm will have started, but even then a thorough soaking will check further damage. If you will water your plants as they should—be you will have no further trouble with them. After your plant has finished flowering, just pinch off all the old flower buds and plunge the plant in the ground outside during the summer months. Water it and keep it syringed, and in the fall it will be ready for another season."

I followed his advice and since that time I have never lost a leaf on either my azaleas or rose plants while in the house.

An Erect Edging Plant

I WAS very much interested in the article, "Making the Vegetable Garden Beautiful" in your valuable magazine, and in formulating a plan for my next year's garden I write to ask what I can edge my grass paths with. I have sweet alyssum in my flower garden, but it lays over on the grass paths, and is very troublesome when the paths are mowed. Dwarf nasturtium is equally annoying. It seems as though it needed an edging plant that was stiff and wiry. Thanking you in advance for any information.

C. B.

Your objection to the use of sweet alyssum as an edging plant, excepting along a gravel or brick paved path, is a natural one, for it is a rather laborious matter to keep the plant sufficiently restrained to keep out of the way of the lawn-mower.

We would suggest that you use hardy candytuft (Iberis sempervirens). It is a perennial and nearly evergreen, growing about eight or ten inches high in a very trim and neat manner. Another variety which is lower is called "Little Gem." If you want an annual we would suggest ageratum, the variety "Blanche" for white or "Stella Gurney" for blue. This blooms all summer.
Sticky Paint

DOUBTFUL many women have painted something about the house, as I have done, only to have it refuse utterly to dry. As our old colored man says, "Dat's de stuff dey sells you alls, so you hab to hire a man what knows paint to do it obher."

And goaded me to one more effort. Before sand-papering it off and trying their paint, as a dealer advised, I coated the sticky green paint with common varnish, and lo, my porch chairs were as dry and glossy as new. This may not work over some amateur painting, but don't send for the "man what knows paint" until you have at least given the varnish expedient a trial.

L. McC.

Don't Close Faucets Tightly

NEVER close your faucets tightly, as so many people do, by screwing them down after the water has ceased to run," a veteran plumber told me. "It will ruin the washers in a short time, and then the faucets will continually drip." I have followed his suggestions with the best of success, and think that it is thoughtlessness or simple ignorance that makes so many people handle them in the other manner.

F.

Winter Window-Boxes

ANY people leave up their outside window-boxes during the winter for lack of place to store them. I recently saw a beautiful effect produced by filling the boxes with hemlock branches set upright in the soil like miniature trees. The ugly effect of the empty boxes was rectified, the glimpse of green from the windows within was very pleasing, and their burden of featherly flakes during a snowstorm was most beautiful. The house remained attractive all winter.

A. M. A.

Keeping Silverware Bright

SILVER will keep bright much longer if kept in cases made of canton flannel. If pieces of gum camphor are placed in a box with silverware that is in daily use, it will prevent the articles from tarnishing. It may also be used in the canton flannel cases.

C.

Loose Electric Lamps

NEVER use an electric lamp which has become loose in its metal socket. The writer was carefully removing such a bulb when it went to pieces, throwing the glass around and making a violent report. The lamp-shade, fortunately, protected the writer's eyes, and although his hand was covered with glass, it was not cut. Undoubtedly the glass bulb broke because of its becoming loose; when any lamp becomes so, discard it at once.

C. K. F.

Electric Torchlight Batteries

WHEN buying new batteries for the "flashlights" bring along your case containing the lamp itself. Then you may purchase any battery that lights it the brightest. Remember that there is a wide variation in these batteries, and it is the best economy to purchase only the ones that have the greatest lighting power at the start, for that indicates that they are "fresh." Some stores now have a lamp which they use to test each battery sold, giving the customer only perfect ones.

But as many stores do not have such a device it is well to take your case each time.

F.

Draining the Water Pipes

I WAS much surprised to find the water pipes frozen after I had carefully shut the water off the night before and at the same time opened the way for the water to drain out through the combination stop-cock and drain-cock. As everyone knows, it is necessary to drain off the water that is in the pipes after shutting off the main supply. The trouble is that the water in the pipes will not always drain off through the opening at the main supply stop-cock unless you open a faucet at the far end of the pipe. This is because the water is held in place by a vacuum which can be broken only by letting in the air at the upper end. It is always best to leave a faucet open when shutting off the water for any reason, even in the summertime. This permits the air in the pipes to pass out when the water is turned on again.

C. K. F.

To Clean a Table Pad

TO clean a dining-table pad, dissolve half a bar of some good white soap in hot water, and when cool add two tablespoons of gasoline. Add this mixture to enough warm water to cover the pad and let it soak two or three hours. Then wash in a solution the same as above and rinse well. This is especially good for removing spots made by cream and it leaves the pad clean and white.

O'C.

To Clean and Toughen Matting

ALL matting, especially the rugs of Japanese fibre so popular for bedrooms, are not only greatly brightened and improved in appearance, but are toughened and made more durable by frequent sponging off with wet cloths. No chemicals are needed, just the pure, cold water.

L. McC.
March 7th, 1910

The above offers fresh evidence of the fact that the KNABE pianos have been pronounced BEST by three generations of eminent artists and connoisseurs the world over

Wm. KNABE & Co., New York City
Fifty years ago the J. L. Mott Iron Works made the first enameled iron plumbing fixtures in America. Improvements in manufacturing methods and design have been continuous, and today Mott’s Enameled Iron fixtures also represent the highest development in the production of this ware.

Mott’s Enameled Iron fixtures are made in a wide variety of designs, and are adapted for small residences, apartment houses, and other buildings where material of good quality at moderate price is desired.

Modern Plumbing—Our booklet “Modern Plumbing” shows where and how enameled iron fixtures should be used to secure the most satisfactory results. It shows 24 bathrooms equipped with Imperial Solid Porcelain and Enameled Iron fixtures, ranging in cost from $74 to $3,000. Sent on request with 4c to cover postage.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
Fifth Ave. and Seventeenth St., New York

To Make Sure That You Are Getting Genuine Mott Ware, Look for This Mott Label on Each Piece.

A Butler’s Pantry Door
should swing both ways; should close gently and without noise and stop at once at the centre without vibrating. The only way to accomplish this is to use the Bardsley Checking Hinge. It goes in the floor under the door and there are no ugly projections on the door.

JOSEPH BARDSLEY
147-151 Baxter Street, New York City

A Bungalow Colony in a City
(Continued from page 291)

interesting chimney-piece of cobblestones or clinker brick. Pantries, china, linen and bedroom closets are excellently worked into seemingly waste places, and with unusual success the sleeping and service portions of all these bungalows are cut off from the living-room by a careful placing of the hallway and the massive chimney.

Though planned to accommodate a group of congenial people and to remain under the supervision of the company in all matters of care and common service, this group of buildings affords as much privacy as is possible in houses so near together. No two kitchens face each other, yet in no case does the kitchen of one cottage interfere with the living-room of another. Careful planning and the use of high casement windows over the bookcases or window-seats in the living-rooms have obviated this apparent difficulty.

Each cottage has its vine-covered porch or terrace, its bit of lawn and flower-bed; while on pleasant afternoons congenial neighbors may come out from the seclusion of their own houses and take tea together under the pergola on shady seats around the central fountain.

Making a Garden of the City
Back Yard
(Continued from page 295)

At the corners of the summer-house plant grape-vines, enriching the soil very strongly. Draw up the shoots with strings until they reach the top; and it will be only a few weeks before they have spread a thick shade of broad leaves over the open rafters.

Down one or both sides of the garden, outside the hedge, plant small thin-leaved trees; a row of dogwood or redbud, for example, will be joyous enough in early spring, but peaches with their clear pink blooms and bright fruit, are pleasing to more than one sense.

Of course one may make many variations on this simple design. For instance, the water pipe may be omitted, and an occasional dash of the hose depended on to keep the pond fresh; or, indeed, pond and all can be left out and a sun-dial or bird-bath substituted. Again, arborvite, tree-box or holly might be used instead of privet for the hedges, though these will not give you the desirable height in so short a time. One could go on endlessly to suggest possible changes. But keep always the main thought in mind: the little garden-walk, stretching away between green walls that shut in the flowers and sunshine and shut out the world.

Undergrowth for Evergreens

Heaths form a family of plants especially adapted for use in connection with planting and as an undergrowth for Evergreens (conifers), especially around
Pines. As every experienced landscape gardener knows, grass growing right up to the very tree-trunk robs the tree of the moisture its soil would otherwise furnish it. On the other hand, an undergrowth of broad-leaved saxifragas, dwarf Andromedas (Pieris) or the like will shade the soil and be welcome neighbors to conifers.

What May Be Grown in a Small Greenhouse

(Continued from page 288)

with this delicious salad. As with the carnations, and violets, if there is no part of a bench that can be devoted to the lettuce, a few plants can be grown in pots. If this method is used, the seedlings should be pricked off (see September article) into small pots. When these begin to crowd they will have to be given six to eight inches of room, and the pots plunged in soil to their full depth. But it will be more satisfactory to devote a part of a bench, a solid one if possible and in the coldest part of the house, to the lettuce plants. Well rotted manure, either horse or mixed, and a sandy loam, will make the right soil. The first sowing of seed should be made about August first, in a shaded bed out-of-doors; the seedlings transplanted, as with spring lettuce, to flats or another bed. By the last week in September these will be ready to go into the beds prepared for them, setting them about six inches apart for the loose-head, and eight for the cabbage-head varieties. The bed should be well drained, so that the soil will never stay soggy after watering. The soil should be kept fairly dry, as too much moisture is apt to cause rot, especially with the heading sorts. Syringe occasionally on the brightest days, in the morning. Keep the surface of the bed stirred until the leaves cover it. Keep the temperature below fifty at night, especially just after planting, and while maturing. And watch sharply for the green aphis, which is the most dangerous insect pest. If tobacco fumigation is used as a preventative, as suggested in the September article, they will not put in an appearance. The first heads will be ready by Thanksgiving, and a succession of plants should be had by making small sowings of seed every two or three weeks. If the same bed is used for the new crops, liquid manure, with a little dissolved soda nitrate, will be helpful.

If a night temperature of sixty degrees can be assured in part of the house, tomatoes and cucumbers may also be had all winter. If the house is only a general-purpose one, held at a lower temperature than that, they may still be had months before the crop outside by starting them so as to follow the last crop of lettuce, which should be out of the way by the first of April. The seeds of either need a high temperature to germinate well, and may be started on the return heating pipes, care being taken to remove them before they are injured by too much

There is nothing more tempting as an after-dinner tidbit than NABISCO Sugar Wafers served with fruit and nuts. Try this suggestion as the finale of the Thanksgiving dinner.

In ten cent tins.
Also in twenty-five cent tins.

CHOCOLATE TOKENS have all the sweet richness of Nabisco enclosed in a shell of rich chocolate.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

In writing to advertisers please mention House and Garden.
A Greenhouse With a Story

It is a story that tells of a little formal garden in the rear of a city lot and of the U-Bar greenhouse that is tucked away in one corner of it.

But let's start at the beginning, which was the workroom and the one-compartment greenhouse on the right, which the owner thought at the time would be plenty large enough for his requirements. But in the course of time it was found that the cold frames were added at the gable end to take care of what his gardener called "the little stuff." Although these cold frames helped a good bit still on the following year two more compartments were built on the left. The larger one was at once used exclusively for growing roses.

As the little group now stands, how attractive, it forms one of the garden's loveliest corners. How enticing it is to think that it should be an intimate part of the charming formal garden scheme.

It only goes to show what can be done with U-Bar greenhouses, and proves what we have so many times said, that in the garden it is not what you may not figure out in your mind where a greenhouse can be located to advantage on your grounds.

Let us come and talk it over with you; we will solve the problem even if it means putting it on top of the garage, which has been done successfully.

Whatever you do, let your greenhouse be a U-Bar. There are certain distinct reasons why they are better adapted for household purposes than any other kind. There is much to be said in favor of their superior frames and the practical way they will grow for you. They are conceded to be the top notch in greenhouse construction. These statements are most conclusively proven in our new catalog—not in a technical, lengthy way, but briefly, pointedly and interestingly set forth. Many are the illustrations and beautiful are they printed.

When sending for the catalog if you would let us know something of your particular needs, or the peculiarity of your grounds, we will be only too glad to make suggestions and perhaps refer to some subject in the catalog as a solution of your problems.

A point not to be overlooked in connection with all the above suggestions is that any surplus of these fresh out-of-season things may be disposed of among your vegetable-hungry friends at the same step-ladder prices they are paying the butcher for wilted, shipped-about products.

And don't get discouraged if some of your experiments do not succeed the first time. Keep on planning, studying and practicing until you are getting the maximum returns and pleasure from your glass house.

Making Cider Vinegar

A kind of apple juice will make cider of some kind if given time, but to make good cider vinegar it is necessary to observe a number of rules in the making from the time the cider is extracted until ready for use. In the first place, no matter what variety of apples, they should be nearly ripe but not yellow or dry. Some of the early watery kinds make a poor quality of vinegar, but if bailed along with the use of old vinegar in the last stages of making, it is much better than what is usually sold in the stores for pure cider vinegar. The apples should be shaded or by drying out. In sowing the cucumber seeds, pots or small boxes, filled about half full of a light sandy compost, may be used, these to be filled in, leaving only two plants in each, as the plants get large enough, with a rich compost. If there is a solid bed available, a trench made with horse manure, well packed in, will act as a hotbed and help out the temperature required for rapid growth. If fruits are wanted for the winter, the tomatoes should be started in July and the cucumbers early in August. They should be given a very rich and sandy soil, and the day temperature may run up to eighty degrees. Until the latter part of spring, when the ventilators are opened and bees have ready access, it is necessary to use artificial fertilization in order to get the fruit to set. With a small soft brush, dust the pollen over the pistils. With the English forcing cucumbers, this will not be necessary. While fruit is setting, the house should be kept especially dry and warm.

The vines of both tomatoes and cucumbers will have to be tied up to stakes or wires with raffia. They should be pinched off at about six feet, and, for the best fruit, all suckers kept off the tomatoes.

The best varieties of tomatoes for forcing are Lorillard, Stirling Castle and Bonnie Best Early; of the cucumbers, Arlington White Spine, Davis Perfected and the English forcing varieties.

If you do not like to stop having lettuce in time to give up space to cucumbers or tomatoes, start some plants about January first, and have a hotbed ready to receive them from the pots before March first. With a little care as to ventilation and watering, they will come along just after the last of the greenhouse crops.

A point not to be overlooked in connection with all the above suggestions is that any surplus of these fresh out-of-season things may be disposed of among your vegetable-hungry friends at the same step-ladder prices they are paying the butcher for wilted, shipped-about products.
clean, but it destroys some of the necessary germs to wash the, and to produce a good grade of vinegar no water should be used, though in order to get all the juice, it is a common practice to pour in a gallon of water and press the pomace again.

The process of making begins as soon as the juice leaves the apple, the first stage being called the alcohol fermentation. If the cider is made in the summer or early fall and yeast added, fermentation will be completed in about three months. If yeast is used, it will take a common penny cake for each five gallons of cider. When this fermentation has been completed, when the bitter taste disappears and it begins to turn sour, pour off the juice and put in a clean barrel, or wash out the same one and return it. It is well to say here that barrels should not be quite full, and the bung should be left out during the entire time of vinegar making. A piece of cloth may be tucked over the hole to keep out flies and dirt. After the alcohol fermentation is completed some old vinegar and a piece of “mother” may be added to hasten making, and in some instances, where the apples contained but little sugar, the addition of molasses and water would make stronger vinegar; but this is rarely advisable.

By following these directions good vinegar may be made in six to twelve months, though if the cider is put in barrels, stored in cellars and allowed to remain without attention it will require from a year and a half to two years to complete the process and make a good grade of vinegar. As soon as the vinegar has reached the proper stage of acidity the bung should be driven in place and the barrel kept tightly closed or the vinegar will deteriorate through evaporation. If one is making several barrels, some of the vinegar should be poured from one of them into the others until they are quite full.

H. F. G.

Cork Floors

A quiet kitchen is much to be desired, but until it is possible to have domestics manufactured to order, this state of bliss can scarcely be expected. It is, however, possible to make one's kitchen floors so noiseless that much of the kitchen noise is eliminated. The cork floor is a partial solution of the noise difficulty, as well as being absolutely sanitary, easy for the feet and impervious to water, oils and chemicals. Cork tiles are said to outwear any hard material, such as stone, metal, wood or concrete, and their elasticity prevents any abrasion or denting. In making the tiling great pressure is brought to bear upon the material—fifteen inches of loose cork filings—until a hard block of natural cork, one-half inch thick is produced. All the particles are tightly welded together by the heat in the pressure, which softens the natural gum of the cork, and there is not

The Work that Counts

There is no wasted energy, no lost motion in the work of the Varsity Crew. Perfect team work, co-operative effort and uniform action are strikingly exemplified.

The same principle of intelligent co-operation exists in telephone communication in its broadest application.

In handling the talk of the nation the Bell operators respond to millions of different calls from millions of different people, twenty million communications being made every day.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

“One Policy, One System, Universal Service”
Water Supply Service

for any building—
for any institution—
any place—anywhere

No matter where you want water, or how much you want, or under what conditions you want it, it will pay you to investigate the

Kewanee System
of Water Supply

No city water system provides better water supply service. With your own private plant—a Kewanee System—you can have an abundance of water delivered under strong pressure, to all your fixtures—bathroom, kitchen, laundry, lawn, stables, garage—anywhere.

Thousands of Kewanee Systems are in use every day, year in and year out, for supplying city, country and suburban homes, private and public institutions, country clubs, schools, apartment buildings, fraternal homes, factories, towns, etc.

The Kewanee System is a high quality water system through and through. It is the only absolutely guaranteed no-trouble system.

Write for our Catalog No. 44 and full information. Estimates and engineering service free.

Kewanee Water Supply Co.
Kewanee, Illinois.

2000 Hudson-Terminal Bldg., 60 Church Street, New York City.
1212 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

COMBINE

Varnish and Stain of the highest quality and you have

"MONOVAR"

A perfect finish in imitation of popular woods secured by using

"Monovar"

Rub with pumice stone and water for antique finish, with pumice stone and oil for egg-shell gloss or half-flat finish.

Manufactured only by

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
Paint & Varnish Manufacturers
4th & Callowhill Sts., PHILADELPHIA

Stanley's Ball-Bearing Hinges
Nothing equals them for hanging doors either in
Big Public Buildings or Private Dwellings

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

THE STANLEY WORKS
Myrtle Street, New Britain, Conn.
New York Office: 72 Chambers Street

Book Reviews

(The Publishers of House and Garden will be glad to furnish any books desired by subscribers on receipt of publisher's price. Inquiries accompanied by stamp for reply will be answered immediately.)


This convenient book is a popular study of the life histories of our garden flowers, their structural affiliations, their native lands, set forth in a clear and thorough manner, combined with a charming style. It is, however, more a volume of matter for the garden-maker who has a botanical curiosity, than for the abstract garden-lover, or lover of flowers independent of their life-histories. There are no practical cultural matters included.


As its companion volume did with the wild flowers, this book will enable anyone to determine the identity of Ferns without trouble, and with a few minutes' work, to find, simply set forth, the essential facts about. Like "Who's Who Among the Wild Flowers," this handy volume may be carried in the pocket for reference on a woodland tramp.


This is a profusely illustrated handy manual on the growing of vegetables for home use and gardening. As the author is the Professor of Horticulture in the University of Minnesota, the practical information set forth will be of especial value to garden makers in the Middle West.
The Colonial Head, Throat and Damper solves the problem

It insures that your fireplace must be right in the vital part. Every mason and every architect knows that the head and throat of a fireplace must be properly designed and properly constructed if the fireplace is to be a success. But they also know that to get each curve and angle just right is the work of a master.

The peculiar form of the Colonial Head insures the greatest possible amount of heat radiation from the amount of fuel consumed. It makes the fireplace a practical heating appliance, instead of a clumsy makeshift.

**Saves Fuel**

Saves fuel; assure the greatest possible amount of heat radiation from the amount of fuel consumed.

**Saves Entire Price in Cost of Erection**

A good mason will spend more time in forming this portion of a fireplace than would pay the whole cost of the Colonial Head, Throat and Damper. And a poor mason cannot possibly make a mistake on this vital point if he installs a Colonial Head instead of attempting to do the work himself.

If you are going to build a new home or remodel your old one you will certainly want to install one or more fireplaces. Write us. We have had over fifteen years of experience in fireplace construction and shall be glad to give you the benefit of the advice of and consultation with our experts without the slightest charge or obligation whatever.

Write Today Just your name and address on the attached coupon or on a postal card with your order. We will send you the fullest and most complete practical information regarding this wonderful invention. And if you would like to have a fireplace but do not know just the best way to go about it, write us fully and we will send you the fullest and most complete practical information about it, without any charge or obligation whatever. We shall consider it a favor to be allowed to get into communication with you whether you decide later to install a fireplace or not. Let us hear from you today.

**Colonial Fireplace Co.**

Dept. 1068, 12th St. and 46th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Send names of Hardware Dealer

Rookwood Architectural Faience

This illustration shows the seal of Miami University carried out in Rookwood Faience in true heraldic colors, and is an example of what can be done for the color enrichment of buildings.

Rookwood Pottery Company

CINCINNATI

Eastern Office: 1 Madison Avenue, New York

NO MORE SMOKY FIREPLACES

The problem of a perfect fireplace solved at last! An absolutely smokeless fireplace guarantees a home a smokeless and efficient heating appliance, and requires no maintenance by anyone but the janitor.

The peculiar form of the Colonial Head insures the greatest possible amount of heat radiation from the amount of fuel consumed. It makes the fireplace a practical heating appliance, instead of a clumsy makeshift.

**Saves Fuel**

Saves fuel; assures the greatest possible amount of heat radiation from the amount of fuel consumed.

**Saves Entire Price in Cost of Erection**

A good mason will spend more time in forming this portion of a fireplace than would pay the whole cost of the Colonial Head, Throat and Damper. And a poor mason cannot possibly make a mistake on this vital point if he installs a Colonial Head instead of attempting to do the work himself.

If you are going to build a new home or remodel your old one you will certainly want to install one or more fireplaces. Write us. We have had over fifteen years of experience in fireplace construction and shall be glad to give you the benefit of the advice of and consultation with our experts without the slightest charge or obligation whatever.

Write Today Just your name and address on the attached coupon or on a postal card with your order. We will send you the fullest and most complete practical information regarding this wonderful invention. And if you would like to have a fireplace but do not know just the best way to go about it, write us fully and we will send you the fullest and most complete practical information about it, without any charge or obligation whatever. We shall consider it a favor to be allowed to get into communication with you whether you decide later to install a fireplace or not. Let us hear from you today.

**Colonial Fireplace Co.**

Dept. 1068, 12th St. and 46th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Send names of Hardware Dealer

Rookwood Architectural Faience

This illustration shows the seal of Miami University carried out in Rookwood Faience in true heraldic colors, and is an example of what can be done for the color enrichment of buildings.

Rookwood Pottery Company

CINCINNATI

Eastern Office: 1 Madison Avenue, New York

New Way—Stain your clapboards

Do not cover the grain with paint. Bring out all the natural beauty of the wood by using Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stains and our own Dexter Preservative oils. Let us help you with your color scheme. Write for booklet.

**Dexter Brothers Co.**

113 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Bunch Office: 1181 Broad St., New York

Makers of Petrifax Cement Coating.

**Dexter Brothers Co.**

113 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Bunch Office: 1181 Broad St., New York

Members of Petrifax Cement Coating.

**Dexter Brothers Co.**

113 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Bunch Office: 1181 Broad St., New York

Makers of Petrifax Cement Coating.

**Dexter Brothers Co.**

113 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Bunch Office: 1181 Broad St., New York

Makers of Petrifax Cement Coating.

**Dexter Brothers Co.**

113 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Bunch Office: 1181 Broad St., New York

Makers of Petrifax Cement Coating.
The Miller Gas and Electric Lighting Fixtures add an artistic touch to every room in the house. They are made in an endless variety to please all tastes and to match any scheme of decoration. The designs are rare and exclusive, the materials and construction are the very best.

In buying oil, gas or electric appliances, look for this trademark. It is our guarantee backed by over 60 years of meritorious workmanship.

EASY TO ORDER: You can show this advertisement to your dealer and get him to order for you. He should have Miller Fixtures in stock. Do not purchase anything in this line until you have seen our beautiful products.

Write to us for illustrated booklets, stating whether you are interested in oil, gas or electric lighting.

EDWARD MILLER & CO.
(First Makers of Kerosene Oil Lamps. Est. Factory: 15 Miller St., Meriden, Conn. 1859. Twenty-Six Year Test

on roof shingles, proving the wonderful wood-preserving property of Cabot’s Shingle Stains

Mr. W. R. Rider, Gloucester, Mass., writes us March 11, 1910, "Twenty-six years back I used your Shingle Stains. To-day in extending the roof these shingles had to be removed. Not one decayed in the entire lot, and the house is in a very exposed location."

Our stains are made of Creosote, the best wood preservative known, combined with the finest and strongest pure colors. They are beautiful, lasting, and one-half cheaper than paint.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc. 141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Agents at all Central Points


This little book is the year book of the British Perpetual Flowering Carnation Society, and contains several short illustrated articles on carnations and carnation growing.

Some Hardy Flowers for Southwestern Gardens

It is the common lot of home-builders in new countries to meet with failure in their earlier attempts to grow the less hardy and less enduring plants, including flowers and similar ornamentals. This has been particularly true in the Southwest where climatic factors are a severe test for any but native species or hardy introduced ones. After no little experience and observation in the growing of such plants, the writer has prepared this article in the hope that it may be of some help to those desiring to beautify their surroundings.

The plants suggested are hardy, and ordinarily can be depended upon, except in instances noted, to grow, with moderate care. Many of them are flowers that grow in the gardens of our forefathers and hence are hardy throughout the country, being as valuable for the East and North as for the Southwest.

A lack of appreciation of the differences between our winter and spring, and our summer growing seasons is responsible for the failure of many plants, particularly flowers, to make any growth whatever when planted. Too often we are sowing sweet peas and poppy seeds when we should be planting petunias and zinnias. Some of us endeavor to grow the same varieties of flowers here in the summer season that we did in the States farther north and east, and in this we almost invariably fail.

Species growing remarkably well during our winter and spring months are seldom able to make any headway in the summer season. In fact, such plants usually die at the beginning of the hot, dry foresummer, or at least cease growth and production of flowers and seeds, even with moderate irrigation. Witness, for example, the fruitless attempts at our lower altitudes to grow sweet peas, ten-weeks stock, candytuft, crimson flax, or even California poppies in the summer. And the reverse is likewise true for such varieties as flourish during the hot weather.

As concerns annual flowers for late winter and spring blossoming, it is true in general that varieties listed in seed catalogues as "hardy annuals" are the ones most certain to thrive during our cooler temperatures. This group is made up (Continued on page 316)
Boston Garter

Boston Garters are made of best materials in a clean factory, by well-paid help. Every pair warranted—penalty, a new pair of your money back.

Boston Gaters Recognized the Standard, and Worn the World Over by Well-Dressed Men.

BOSTON GARTERS
GEORGE FROST CO. MAKERS
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

THE FIREPLACE

is the feature around which the family life centers. Let it be honest, genuine and built for burning logs.

THE H. W. COVERT CO.
160 Duane Street NEW YORK

"AMERICAN" SASH PULLEYS

OUR Pressed Metal Sash Pulleys are indestructible, rust proof, right as to price, and all have the combination groove equally suited for sash cord or chain.

SELECTION—Most varied possible. Plain axle, roller and ball bearings.

FINISHES—All standard, and specials to order.

ARE you on our list? If not, why not? When our Sales Department stands ready to write you specially and submit catalogue.

THE AMERICAN PULLEY CO.
Main Office & Works PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.
Chicago Branch, 104 & Clinton St.

Silver Lake A Braided Sash-Cord

(Name indelibly stamped on every foot)

Have your architect specify it in his plans. It won't cost you any more, but will save you loads of trouble. It is solid-braided of cotton (no waste); can't stretch and is non-inflammable.

When the windows are being put in or when you have to renew the other cord, look to see that Silver Lake A Sash-Cord is used. Standard for over 40 years. Silver Lake is the accepted standard in U.S. Government braided cord specifications.

Silver Lake Co., 87 Chauncey St., Boston, Mass.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Bungalows and American Homes

Design No. 2, Built in California and Iowa—Cost $2800

Our Handsome 112 page, 8x11 book of Bungalows, Mission, Colonial, English timbered and Concrete houses for 1910 shows interiors, exteriors, and floor plans and actual cost to build, ranging from $1,000 to $10,000. These designs are plans of structures we have built throughout the country—not theoretical pen pictures—-actual specifications and details of construction made to any climate. Price of book $1.00 prepaid.

BROWN BROS., Architects, 877 Security Bank Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
An Old-Fashioned Garden

The attractive garden in the foreground and the site of an old corn barn two years ago.

We will make a planting plan of your place, selecting trees, shrubs, etc., suitable to soil and situation, and give you the exact cost of planting the same. Write for Catalog D and Instructions Book.

The Stephen Hoyt's Sons Company
Est. 1848—Inc. 1903
New Canaan, Conn.

You Need Not Wait Years For Your Garden to Grow

Pioneers in the MOVING OF LARGE TREES and SHRUBBERY, we have been doing this work successfully for years, and can show many extensive plantings or send you photographs if you are at a distance.

More Than 500 Acres of Chocateau Nursery Produce
Ornamental, Deciduous, Shade and Weeping Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Barberry, Privet, Evergreens, Conifers, Hardy Trailing Vines, Climbers and everything for the Home Garden, including Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, etc.

You Need Not Wait Years For Your Garden to Grow

largely of such well-known plants as mignonette, candytuft, sweet alyssum, sweet peas, sweet sultan, ten-weeks stock, snapdragon, pot marigold, common parsley, annual or rocket larkspur, and corn opium poppies. To these may be added also the equally hardy Arctotis grandis, crimson flax, perennial flax, blue lupine, annual phlox, Mexican evening primrose, California poppy, and the gaillardias, the last six of which are indigenous to the Southwest. Along with these should be planted for spring and early summer flowering the biennial foxglove, Canterbury bells, and the ever-present and hardy hollyhock.

Seeds of the above plants may be sown any time in September or early October in ordinary, well-prepared garden soil. When sown in September the young plants grow to some size by late fall, and are less subject to injury from birds and grasshoppers. The plants require only moderate irrigation during much of their growing season by virtue of moderate temperatures, and of the winter rainfall which at times is sufficient to supplement a considerable part of the watering. With a few exceptions including the biennial species, the growth of these varieties is at an end by the middle of May when the hot weather sets in, after which most of us have little inclination to look after beds of flowers, while still others seek cooler climates. These winter and spring growing plants are accordingly well suited to our country and with the perennial species to be noted next should come to be widely grown. It is to them that we must look for cut flowers and diversity of color during our festive winter seasons when the landscapes in other countries are bleak and sere.

In addition to Canterbury bells, foxgloves, hollyhocks, and gaillardias, certain of the annuals, as phlox and larkspur, will continue, with cultivation and frequent watering, to blossom well into the summer season. No other of our winter growing plants supply so many flowers for cutting, nor so wide a range of color as the sweet pea. They should be given deep, rich soil and moderate irrigation, the latter in particular, after the first flower buds appear. Excellent results follow planting them in trenches a few inches below the level of the ground, and gradually filling these in with soil and rotted material as the plants attain some size. This insures deep rooting during the dry spring, with the result that the flowers continue of good quality for a much longer time.

There are a few perennial species blossoming in winter and early spring that should be planted at the same time as the annual flowers just noted. Of these the well known sweet or English violet is one of the most satisfactory. Besides blossoming freely during the winter, with moderate watering it remains green throughout the year, and even if allowed to go unirrigated two or three months in the sum-
WE install a perfect system anywhere, with noiseless pump (electric or hot-air) giving just the needed pressure. Exact cost told beforehand and nothing left for customer to settle or "fix." Our system used by the United States Government and some 40,000 other purchasers.

Let us send you reasons for preferring our method of water-supply, adaptable to all conditions.

SPECIAL OFFER! THIS MONTH ONLY!

**CALIFORNIA PRIVET**

3 FEET $25.00 per 1000
5 FEET $50.00 per 1000

Save $90 and 4 years by buying this size plants at these prices. Elegantly branched, strong rooted plants only.

S. L. DE FABRY, Grower.
Little Silver, N. J.

**SPEAR'S**

New Cooking Range
New Warm Air Distributors
Open Grates and Stoves for Wood and Coal
Special Stoves for Laundry, Stable, Greenhouse, Etc.
Steam and Hot Water Heating Systems

There are many reasons why you should have only Spear's Heating and Cooking Appliances—the most modern, efficient and economical!

**RUGS THAT HARMONIZE**

To effectively complete the color scheme of any room and add to its decorative value you should use Thread and Thrum Rugs. Made in any color or combination of colors you desire, of highest wool or camel's hair, reversible, heavy and durable. All sizes up to 10 by 20 feet are made.

Sheep Manure
Kiln dried and pulverized. No weeds or bad odors. Helps nature hustle. For garden, lawn, trees, shrubs, fruits and house plants.

The Pulverized Manure Co., 25 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**ANOTHER HOUSE**

MADE BETTER TO LOOK AT AND BETTER TO LIVE IN BY CASEMENTS—THE WINDOW WHICH OUR SIMPLE AND PERFECT NEW DEVICES HAVE MADE THE BEST BY FAR FOR THE HOME.

THE CASEMENT HARDWARE COMPANY
154 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

**IN YOUR COUNTRY HOME.**

Write to-day for further information and estimates. Hotels and Institutions receive special attention.

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.
1014-16 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Highlands Nursery and Salem Branch Nursery
(1,000 ft. elevation in the Western Mountains)
The largest collection of Hardy American Plants in the world.
Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Andromedas
for August and September Planting give splendid results the following spring.
Our tried native species are the best and the only absolutely hardy ones. Write now for Beautifully illustrated Catalogue which tells how to grow these things successfully.

Haran P. Kelsey, owner
Salem, Mass.

Ceiling Like This
for your Dining Room or Library is only one of the many attractive designs we have to offer.
We have appropriate Ceilings and Walls for every room in your house from Parlor to Cellar, and for all classes of buildings.

We make a specialty of Church work.
If about to build, remodel or decorate, you will find the New-Elco Steel Ceiling and Walls the most decorative, durable and economical of anything you can use. Can be put up old plaster or any mechanism.

Dusty, Varied and Fireproof.
Will not crack or fail.

A Dainty Bathroom
Tile your Bath Room, Laundry, Pantry and Kitchen Walls with the New-Elco Steel Tiling, better and cheaper than the Porcelain, saves a lifetime. Write for illustrated Catalogue for Ceilings and Walls will be furnished either direct or through your dealer. State which you want.

We want a dealer in every town.
KENDRICK, CONNER & NOBLE CO., 34 Cherry St., New York.

NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO.
INTERLOCKING RUBBER TILING
IT IS THE BEST FLOOR MADE
FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES, BEING SANITARY, NON-SLIPPERY, SOFT AND COMFORTABLE TO THE TREAD. BEAUTIFUL IN COLORS AND DESIGNS AND DURABLE.

Highlands Nursery and Salem Branch Nursery
(1,000 ft. elevation in the Western Mountains)
The largest collection of Hardy American Plants in the world.

Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Andromedas
for August and September Planting give splendid results the following spring.

Our tried native species are the best and the only absolutely hardy ones. Write now for Beautifully illustrated Catalogue which tells how to grow these things successfully.

Haran P. Kelsey, owner
Salem, Mass.

An artistic ranunculus. The latter furnishes an abundance of bright-colored, daisy-like flowers in the spring, being considerably grown in the Salt River Valley. Irises represent another group of valuable spring bloomers. The German iris does best in deep soil with an abundance of moisture. A somewhat similar though less showy plant, is the sweet flag iris (Iris pseudacorus), quite common about Phoenix. The little Spanish iris (Iris siphium) also does well here. Bulbous species like the above, and perennials in general need little attention when once established, but continue flowering in season year after year.

On account of heat and aridity, only the hardiest garden plants will grow through the summer season with any degree of success, and even these require frequent or moderate irrigation. Of the annuals the following have been found to be the most successful: zinnias, globe amaranth; prince's feather; cockscomb; hyacinth and scarlet runner beans; golden feather; summer chrysanthemums; cosmos: China asters; four-o'clock or marvel of Peru; castor beans; garden sunflower; balsam apple (Momordica); cypress vine; and the various morning glories, including also Japanese morning glory and the moon flower. The seeds of the above should be sown by the middle of April, and preferably two weeks earlier, in order to give the young plants a good start before the beginning of the hot weather.

Of the above, China asters and cosmos (Continued from page 320)
WHEN you pay us for caring for your trees, our service to you does not then stop. There is a year more—at our expense.

At several intervals during that following year, one of our Inspectors will come to your ground and look over the trees. Not that our work needs watching, but that the process of growth combined with the variable states of wind and weather, and the insect pests, subject all trees to ever-changing conditions that cannot always be either anticipated or prevented. It is the effect of these conditions upon our work that our Inspectors watch. Such a service is a direct tree insurance to you. It is service plus. It is like the service your doctor gives to you when he calls to watch the effect of his treatment.

It is this honest, thorough service of ours that you want for your trees. Send for us to come and inspect them. We will then recommend to you what should be done. The inspection, however, binds you in no way to have the work done. The fall is one of the best times for tree work, especially when spraying or the spraying for scale is necessary. Send for our booklet, Trees—The Care They Should Have. It gives a complete idea of the kind of work we do and who we are who do it.

**Munson-Whitaker Co.** Commercial and Landscape Foresters

---

**INTERIOR DECORATORS**
Color schemes planned and executed Stencil Work and Applique Work Samples and Estimates on Request.
BOWDOIN & MANLEY
546 Fifth Avenue New York

**PROTECT your floors and walls from injuries.** Also beautify your furniture by using this Ooward Mfg. Co.'s Pure White Lead Wash. Send for samples if your dealer does not supply you.

---

**TREES, BUSHES, HEDGES—ALL PROMPT GROWERS**
Full selling time is here. Order now our hardy, thrifty, Peach, Apple Trees, Berry Bushes, Roses, California Privet—anything in the nursery line. Millions of plants and trees ready. Handsome catalogue contains prices, pictures and reliable spraying chart. It's free. Send now for it.

**ARTHUR J. COLLINS.** Box Y. MOORESTOWN, N. J.

---

**WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EFFECT THIS RUSTIC TEA HOUSE would create on your lawn.** It will last a life time. Constructed in sections from Red Heart Cedar with bark on, 10 ft. Dia. Rustic Seats inside. Tight Roof and Raised Flooring. Does not include Stone Foundation.

Special Price for September, F. O. B. New York, $300.00
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**RUSTIC CONSTRUCTION WORKS,** 33 Fulton St., New York

---

In writing to advertisers please mention House and Garden.
HE WHO USES CYPRESS BUILDS BUT ONCE

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

You know the ancient fame of CYPRESS
but do you know its uses today,
and their significance to you?

CYPRESS is the wood of Scriptural history, and of romance; CYPRESS was the mystic wood of mythology—and it was the reliability of the sturdy builders of early America; CYPRESS always has been a magnet for those who have wrought sentiment and beauty into useful things—and CYPRESS is today the staple wood of the hard-headed calculating buyer who seeks the most lasting values for his lumber-money.

This concerns YOU—if you like to avoid repair bills on anything made of wood.

It was of CYPRESS, according to Pliny, that the famous statue of Jupiter was carved; it existed more than six centuries without a sign of decay.

The historic Gates of Constantinople were of CYPRESS; they were on duty for eleven centuries without a furlough.

The CYPRESS doors of ancient St. Peter's, in Rome, were in a state of perfect preservation when removed by Eugenius IV; they had been swinging on the faithful for twelve centuries.

The only Egyptian mummies that survive intact and unblemished are those whose executors filed them in CYPRESS receptacles.

To bring the record nearer home—there was Thomas Lyon, who in 1640 built him a house in Greenwich, Connecticut. He put CYPRESS shingles on its roof and sides.

With no exterior repairs of consequence, this house is today occupied as a residence.

THIS WAS AMERICAN CYPRESS—the kind we own and cut and are selling you.

CYPRESS is in truth "the wood eternal." He who uses Cypress builds but once.

If you are putting up a palace or a pasture-fence, and want to build it for keeps—USE CYPRESS.

There is going to be a liberal education (and a wonderful investment value for you) in the CYPRESS advertising here begun—and in the detailed information and reliable counsel to be had promptly, WITHOUT COST, if you will WRITE US YOUR OWN NEEDS (big or little), and ASK YOUR OWN QUESTIONS of the "All-round Helps Department" of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association

1210 HIBERNIA BANK BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Probably your lumber man sells CYPRESS; if not, WRITE US, and we will tell you the dealer handiest to you.

(Continued from page 318)

PALISADES—POPULAR—PERENNIALS

The Best Flowering Shrubs.

November is your last chance to plant flowering shrubs for that ideal garden you want next year. Do you realize that by planting some of the following old-time favorites you will have a setting for your house that will need no attention after this first planting?—Rose of Sharon, some of the Barberries, Deutzia, Euonymus, Hydrangea, Mock Orange, Spirea, Lilac, Snowball, Weigela. You can have a shrub in bloom every month of spring, summer and fall.

PALISADES NURSERIES, Inc., Perennial Growers
Sparkill, N. Y.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
The invention that has made winter gardening simple and really economical

The invention of Sunlight Double Glass Sash has done away with all the hard work of covering and uncovering hot-beds and coldframes—has made it possible for amateurs to get bigger, better vegetables and flowers than they can buy on the average market—and get them earlier.

Sunlight Double Glass Sash

Sunlight sash have two layers of glass instead of one (see diagram). Between the two layers is a % inch blanket of dry, still air—a perfect non-conductor—keeping in the heat—keeping out the cold. We have instances where plants under Sunlight Double Glass Sash went through 15 degrees below zero uninjured, though the beds were not covered with mats or boards, or any other kind of covering.

Why you never have to cover Sunlight Double Glass Sash

The glass is held in place without putty. Can’t work loose. Easily replaced.

What you can do

Under Sunlight Sash you can have lettuce and radishes to eat all winter, violets in bloom in the cold months, pansies in March or February. Plants ready to set out weeks ahead. Tomatoes, sweet-potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage and yes can all be forwarded to the field earlier from a ae Sash than they can from the single layer Sasn.

AGENTS WANTED A splendid opportunity for responsible people in localities where we are not now represented. Write for details.

Send for these two books

1—Our FREE catalog with net prices, prepaid freight and guaranteed delivery proposition. It gives details, testimonials and full information of this wonderful invention.

2—A most interesting and instructive booklet by Prof. W. F. Massey, the well known authority on Market Gardening, in which he tells how to make and care for hot-beds and cold frames, and when and what to grow in them.

Price of Prof. Massey’s booklet, 4 cents in postage stamps. Catalog free.

SUNLIGHT DOUBLE GLASS SASH COMPANY

944 East Broadway

UNIVERSAL WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER

The only Stop Adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid rib and head that will not rust, turn over or bend in tightening the screw. Manufactured only by

The E. E. IVES Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

The Life of the Open Country and Contact with Home

RIVERDALE COUNTRY SCHOOL

(4th YEAR)

14 acres adjoining an estate of 300 acres; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; within half a mile of the Northern Terminal of the Broadway Subway. 9 miles from 2nd Street. Quickly reached. Substantial and successful preparation, individual when necessary, from primary to college. Thorough ground work.

Day pupils, $350 and $450. Boarding pupils, $750 and $850

Personal visits invited. Send for catalog

FRANK S. HACKETT, Headmaster

RIVERDALE-on-Hudson :: NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, 248 Kingsbridge

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS

Those who put thought into their Holiday shopping appreciate that gifts of real and lasting value are those which contribute to the Comfort as well as the Beauty of one’s daily surroundings.

Such are the Useful Holiday Gifts displayed now in almost endless variety throughout our ten spacious floors. Nowhere else can there be found such a collection of Gift Articles, Combining Artistic Distinction with Practical Utility.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES in exclusive designs; Objects of Art, Sewing Tables, Tea Wagons, Muffin Stands, Book Blocks, Desk Sets, Candle Sticks and a host of useful articles.

Our Trade Mark and Seventy Years’ Reputation is your guarantee for FLINT LOW PRICES and FLINT HIGH QUALITY.

Selections will be held for specified delivery dates, and our system of packing insures safety to your purchase.

GEORGE C. FLINT CO.

43-47 WEST 23rd ST. 24-28 WEST 24th ST.

IMPERIAL SANITARY FLOOR

Ideal for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Hall, etc., in Private Dwellings, and in Public Buildings generally. Particularly adapted to use in Hospitals.

Inexpensive—Can be laid over old or new wood or concrete floors without expensive preparation.

Fire and Germ Proof—Being made of minerals, it is impossible to burn this flooring. Has no cracks or crevices to collect dirt and germs. Smooth, Warm, Non-Chipping and Practically Wear-proof.

Write for detailed information and FREE samples.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY, 10 Furnace Street, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
A New and Better Weather Strip

Think of a porch floor of unusual attractiveness, in beautiful harmonizing or contrasting colors; one that, once laid, lasts forever; one that will stand exposure; one with no cracks or crevices; one that never needs painting and one that can always be kept absolutely clean.

Read our booklet, "Tiles on the Porch Floor." It tells you all about such a porch and how little it costs. It is free, as are also these others:

"Tiles for Fireplaces"  
"Tiles for the Kitchen and Laundry"  
"Tile for the Bathroom"

THE ASSOCIATED TILE MANUFACTURERS  
Room 2, Reeves Building  
Beaver Falls, Pa.

If you want to settle the question of cigarette quality forever—at my risk—send your name to me now and receive my big dollar offer.

MAKAROFF RUSSIAN CIGARETS

have made good on the broadest claims ever made for anything to smoke. Write now for the big dollar offer to prove it.

Makaroff - Boston

Mail address—95 Milk Street, Boston.
You instinctively feel that there is something lacking in a room without a mantel.

**WOOD MANTELS**

harmonize best with the finish and furniture of the dwelling house. Stock mantels are made in all the popular hard woods and in every architectural style. For the Colonial house you can select reproductions of old models or new patterns designed in the spirit of the old. The finish is better—the cost less than made-to-order mantels. For wood mantel suggestions for every room, consult our booklet

“WHY WOOD MANTELS?”

It will be sent free, if you address

WOOD MANTEL MANUFACTURERS’ ASSOCIATION
H. T. BENNETT, Secretary
Room 1225, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

You’ll surprise your friends and you’ll have a delightful, healthful lunch if you serve Cheese-a-bit Prepared Welsh Rarebit; the only prepared Welsh Rarebit—dainty and appetizing.

Simply add ale, beer, water or milk; heat in chafing dish or sauce pan, and serve on toast or crackers.

Four packages, enough for eight people, by Express Prepaid, Fifty cents. At your grocer or delicatessen. 10 cents a package—enough for two.

THE CHEESE-A-BIT CO., Oswego, N. Y.

(Continued from page 322)

had dignity, true beauty and the joy of life expressed in it.

The French Revolution made a tremendous change in the production of beautiful furniture, as royalty and the nobility could no longer encourage it. Many of the great artists died in poverty and many of them went to other countries where life was more secure.

The style of the Empire is founded on Greek and Roman models, with the occasional use of the sphinx to remind one of the expedition to Egypt. Mahogany, rosewood and ebony were chiefly used in making furniture, and there was a great deal of metal ornament upon it. Winged figures, military trophies, allegorical figures, the Thyrsus, panther’s head and claws, the sphinx, the bee, wreaths of laurel and swans all appear in the decorations. Swans were used on the arms of chairs and sofas and the sides of beds. Tables were often round, with tripod legs; in fact, the tripod was a great favorite. There was a great deal of inlay of metal ornament and little carving. Plain columns with Doric caps and often metal ornaments were used. The general characteristic was massiveness. The change in the use of color was very marked, for deep brown, blue and other dark colors were used instead of the light and gay ones of the previous period. The materials used were usually of solid colors with a design in golden yellow. Some of the color combinations in the rooms we read of, sound quite alarming.

Since the time of the Empire, France has done as the rest of the world has, gone without any special style, but she too is feeling her way toward the future.

A cupboard by Charles Cressant, who was perhaps the best decorative artist of the century and one who was mainly responsible for the exquisite figures in bronze of women so frequently placed at the corners of tables made during the period of the Regency.

Picturesque English Cottages and their Doorway Gardens


With a preface by Ralph Adams Cram.

There is no more picturesque and charming phase of architecture in all the ages than the small English cottage with its inevitable garden. Mr. Ditchfield tells something of the historical side of this evolution of the cottage, describes methods of construction, the various types of roofs and chimneys, the designs and the flowers of the garden, the whole enlivened with interesting little bits of folk-lore. The book is full of inspiration for the home builder.

A limited edition of 5,000 numbered copies, printed on heavy plate paper and bound in boards, half calf leather.

316 pages, 147 illustrations. Price, $2.00 postpaid.

McBride, Winners’ Co., Publishers, 449 Fourth Ave., New York City

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
NOVEMBER, 1910

HOUSE AND GARDEN

ANNOUNCEMENT

The fact that grades of Burlaps, Canvases and Decorative Fabrics, in competition with other materials, have been used in most of the large buildings of both local and national reputation indicates the wide popularity of Tapestrolea products.

The following are only a few of the many prominent buildings where our materials have been used:

- President Taft's New Executive Offices
- New York Public Library
- New York Press Club
- Residence of Senator Clark
- Engineers' Club
- Lotus Club
- Metropolitan Tower
- Essex County Court House, Newark
- Hudson County Court House, Jersey City
- New Theater
- Hotel Pelletier
- Kneiskes Hotel, Indianapolis
- Princeton Club
- Garber Bros. (New Store.)
- All large Office Buildings, Cafes, Hotels, Residences and Public Buildings use the "RICHTER" materials in greater or lesser degree.

We will send booklet upon request.

RICHTER MFG. CO.
NEW YORK TENAFLY, N. J. CHICAGO
20 East 21st St. Factory 66 East Lake St.

MONEY in MUSHROOMS

Men and women read how we have successfully grown mushrooms for 25 years for big profits, and learn all about our Imperial Spawn, which we place direct and fresh in the hands of the grower, not dried and infertile, but moist and full of life. Mushrooms are easy to grow at home in cellars, sheds, stables, boxes, etc., all the year round. Previous experience unnecessary, all you need is a booklet, waiting for all you raise. If you can read, you can raise mushrooms, and sell what you raise. Free sample Imperial Spawn and Imperial Spawn, where you will learn how to make and tell you where to sell what you raise.

National Spawn & Mushroom Co., Dept. 58, Boston, Mass.

SPECIMEN SUGAR MAPLES FOR OCTOBER PLANTING

For Immediate Effect
Not for Future Generations

Start with the largest stock. It takes over twenty years to grow many of the Trees and Shrubs we offer.

An Ideal Tree for avenue or lawn planting is the Sugar Maple—one of the finest deciduous trees, and the noblest of all the maples. Of rapid growth, straight, symmetrical form, it is well adapted for planting near buildings, as it does not obstruct light or air, and being deep rooted, the grass will grow up to its very trunk. A beautiful tree at all seasons, and none has more gorgeous autumn coloring, in shades of yellow, orange and scarlet.

An Ideal Block of Sugar Maples we offer for immediate shipment. Trees prepared for quick results. Clean, straight stock, recently transplanted and now ready to give what you require. Specimen trees standing 8 ft. apart in the Nursery rows. Height 14 to 16 ft., Caliper of trunk 3 to 4 inch. Price $7.50 to $15.00 each.

Also our usual large assortment of all lines of Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, all carefully prepared and bound to give good results.

Send for our Fall Price List of "Andorra Grown Trees".

ANDORRA NURSERIES Wm. Warner Harper, Prop.

Pride in the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

is the common sentiment of the man who sells it, the man who buys it, and the typist who operates it.

Remington Salesman, Remington Owner, and Remington Operator all share in this pride, which comes naturally from association and identification with THE BEST.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO., Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
You Can

MOTOR DOWN THE RIVIERA with C. N. Williamson, joint author of the "Lightning Conductor," who is right up to the speed limit all the time. He points out the interesting sights of Southern France, with its picturesque old towns and marvelous roads, and opens your eyes to the glories of this romantic region.

VISIT GENOA, VENICE AND PISA, the three historic maritime ports of Italy, with so entertaining and well-informed a guide as Arthur Stanley Riggs. Each city in its turn was mistress of the sea, and to this day each holds its own powerful charm.

LOOK IN ON RAGUSA, that old-time Balkan town, and in company with Blair Jaekel—who wields camera and pen with equal facility—ramble amid the scenes and people you have never before met anywhere outside of story books. This will prove a delightful visit.

WALK AROUND THE TOWN OF GIBRALTAR, and listen to what M. Landon-Reed has to say, for it's worth hearing. Nearly everybody knows something about the Rock of Gibraltar, but the town behind it, which in its own way is quite as fascinating, is unknown ground even to most well-read people.

CROSS THE SEA TO MOROCCO and delve into the bazaars and palaces of Tangier, where East meets West and the white burnous of the Arab is seen side by side with the clothes of European nations. You'll be accompanied by James Ward Page, who knows the ground thoroughly and is furthermore endowed with a sense of humor.

WANDER OVER DARTMOOR in the company of Herman Scheffauer who will tell you of this desert place in England, and its remains of the Stone Age and ancient Druid cities. The fiery rocks and wild heaths, the ancient forests, the mysterious menhirs, and the alluring heather-covered moors make Dartmoor an enchanted place.
Wander over Dartmoor in the company of Herman Scheffauer who will tell you of this desert place in England, and its remains of the Stone Age and ancient Druid rites. The allure of and very charm of this lonely waste makes a visit to the great moor seem like an adventure.

Smile at the schemes of the amateur smuggler as divulged by Garnet Warren on the New York pier where the steamer lands. Here you are merely an observer—your trunk is immune from official examination—and you see both sides of the curtain at once. Some of the wealthy smugglers lately caught and punished should have known what Mr. Warren tells us here.

Ponder on the Grand Canyon’s Brink, and with A. W. Dimock explore its depth. You will get a tiny insight into its grandeur, its sublimity and its mystery—the greatest of us cannot penetrate them far. Mr. Dimock calls it the Pantheon of the Gods, and the name is one of the most fitting that has ever been given it.

Where can you take a trip like this for 15 CTS? — in

The Travel Magazine for November

Or, why not take a year’s tour around the world for $1.50?

Sign up for the round trip ticket here

McBride, Winston & Company, Publishers
449 Fourth Avenue, New York

Please enter me for a year of Travel, beginning November, for which I enclose $1.50.

Name:

Address:
Remember,
That Life is the only periodical in this country that contains
No Information.
It is a mental rest cure for only ten cents.
Everybody, all over the country, is talking about it.
Everybody is reading it.
You are, aren’t you?
To miss a copy is a calamity.
The best way to avoid this is to become
A regular subscriber.

Life’s
Hell Number

TIME TABLE OF COMING SPECIALS
(subject to change without notice.)
Nov. 3—Great Thanksgiving Number. A pictorial marvel.
Nov. 10—Horse Show Number. Frivolous, fashionable and funny.
Nov. 17—Hell Number. Wonderfully wicked.
Nov. 24—Goody Goody Number. Saturated with Saintliness.
Dec. 1—Great Christmas Number. One Hundred Pages or more.
Dec. 8—Adam and Eve Number. When you see it you’ll be glad they fell.
Others coming.

Life’s
Hell Number

Progressive
Radical
Fearless
Independent
Trenchant
Cheerful
Artistic
Joyful

Obey That Impulse.
There are two ways to subscribe to Life.
First: A three months’ trial subscription for one dollar. Canadian, $1.15; Foreign, $1.25. Open only to new subscribers. No subscriptions renewed at this rate. This offer is net.
Second: One Year for five dollars.
Send your name and address immediately to Life, West 31st Street, N. Y.

One Hundred Page Numbers of Life soon

Subscription, $5.00
Canadian, $5.52
Foreign, $6.04

Low Cost Suburban Homes

If you are going to build in the country or suburbs this little book will help you solve your building problems. It gives descriptions, plans and illustrations of nearly 100 homes of varied cost—from a tiny but comfortable little bungalow of five rooms and bath, which costs $1000, to a cement block house, complete in every detail, which could be built for $8000.
This little book is brim full of suggestions for anyone interested in building a low cost home anywhere. 62 pages attractively illustrated and printed on coated paper with art paper cover. Price 25 cents postpaid.

McBRIDE, WINSTON & CO.,
449 Fourth Avenue, New York.

In writing to advertisers please mention House and Garden.
The Fire Risk

YOUR risk of loss by fire should be reduced to a minimum by telling your agent that you want a policy in a company that, in a hundred years, has never failed to pay a loss. That company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Cut out the coupon below, sign your name and send it to the agent or broker who places your insurance. It will be notice to him that when your insurance expires, you want him to get you a policy in the Hartford.

Name of Agent or Broker

Address

When my fire insurance expires, please see that I get a policy in the Hartford.

Name

Address
One Dollar
Puts the
'RICHTMOND' Suction Cleaner
in Your Home

ONE Dollar puts the 'RICHTMOND' Suction Cleaner in your home.
One Dollar forever frees you from brooms, mops and dusters—
and the backaches and drudgery they bring.
One Dollar forever stops the expense and the nuisance of Spring and
fall when it's time to clean.
One Dollar enables you to do, easily, by electricity, the worst work
a woman has to do.
And One Dollar is the only cash outlay.
It will bring you the 'RICHTMOND' Suction Cleaner complete—
ready for use—no waiting.
The balance you pay for month by month out of the actual money
you save.
For Vacuum Cleaning is the greatest of all household economies.
You are paying the price of a suction cleaner, right now—whether
you have one or not.
You are paying its price out in twice-a-year house cleaning alone
—for a 'RICHTMOND' makes house-cleaning needless.

You are paying its price out again and again in the damage which dust does to your furniture, to your carpets, to
your hangings, to your clothing—to YOU.
You are paying the price of a 'RICHTMOND' when a single dollar would save the waste.

You see here the lightest and simplest suction cleaner ever designed.

1—is the motor—not a 'stock' motor, but one built expressly to operate the powerful suction fan to which it is directly connected under
2—a suction fan which embodies the best of all that was learned in two years of steady, scientific experiment.
3—is the suction nozzle which is pushed over the surface to be cleaned—or to which can be attached a twelve foot hose for high wall, drapery and upholstery cleaning.

The Vibrating Brush

There are no gears, no diaphragms, no valves. Nothing to wear or to joggle loose.
The complete machine weighs but ten pounds.
All that any vacuum cleaner or suction cleaner can do, this one does. And it does,
besides, some things which no other machine can do.
You can, for example, use this 'RICHTMOND'.

DOLLAR COUPON
THE RICHMOND SALES CO.
Dept. 05 160 Broadway, New York City

Limited Offer The Dollar Offer is limited.
It is made to show our unbounded confidence in the 'RICHTMOND'. But by its
very liberality, it is bound to swamp the factory. And when the limit of factory
output is reached the offer must be withdrawn.
So send the coupon today while the
opportunity is still yours! Don't wait.
Do it NOW.

The Vibrating Brush taps out the dirt
The vibrating brush, taps the caked dirt out of the
carpets and fabrics which no other cleaner could clean.
The brush slips in or out, without the use of tools.
But the work of ten seconds to take it out or put it in.

Simplest Construction
We could multiply comparisons endlessly.
But without saying more you can judge our confidence in the 'RICHTMOND' by the fact that we do not only cover it with the broadest possible guarantee, but we give you besides a full year to pay for it.

RICHMOND SALES CO.
160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Manufactured Exclusively for the
RICHMOND SALES CO.
By The M'Cr有用-Howell Co.
Park Ave. and 41st St., New York

Manufacturers of
'RICHTMOND' Boilers and Radiators, 'RICHTMOND' Exhauster Ware, Bath Tanks, Stoves, Lavatories, 'RICHTMOND' Stove Makers, 'RICHTMOND' Convector Popcorn Lcders, and 'RICHTMOND' Stationary Vacuum Cleaning Systems.

Five Factories
Two at Chicage, Ill.—One at Norwich, Conn.

One at Rahon, Wis.—One at Chagate, Ill.

Manufacturing, revolving, and sales offices are located at 160 Broadway, New York City.