Can You Find the Fire Demon?

THIS is an actual photograph of burning San Francisco where the Hartford Fire Insurance Company paid the largest single loss ever paid by any fire insurance company in the world. Somewhere in the smoke above the burning city, appears a face which we have named the Fire Demon. Can you find it? If you can, cut it out, paste on a postal card, write your name and address and the name of the publication from which you have taken it. Send the postal to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut. You will be sent, free of charge, a series of beautiful colored souvenir postal cards of fire scenes.

Why Not Grow Orchids?

You will take the greatest delight in growing some rare varieties of this beautiful plant, whose delicate shades of coloring and graceful forms will fascinate you to the extent of becoming an enthusiastic grower.

Wonderful results are obtained by amateur growers by following a few simple points, which are explained in our orchid book. This beautifully illustrated book will be sent to you upon request. It contains full information about planting and the care of orchids, with descriptions and prices of various varieties.

We extend you an invitation to visit our nursery.

JULIUS ROEHRS CO.
EXOTIC NURSERIES
RUTHERFORD, N. J.

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 insure you of securing the proper material for every location. Having an acre of the choicest 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 of the choicest kinds. Our Evergreens are well cultivated and can be dug with a ball of roots and earth.

BOXWOOD. Excellent specimens of theForms of old-fashioned Boxwood. We have thousands of choice specimens of every kind, which can be sent to any address.

RHODODENDRONS. Our collection, consisting of all shades and kinds, is one of the choicest in the country.

TULIPS, HYacinths and LILIES. We import large quantities from Holland and Japan. Ask for our special list.

DIFFICULT TREES and SHRUBS. We have a large quantity of Dwarf, Ordinary and Standard kinds. We carry a large quantity of the most beautiful varieties.

POT-GROWN STRAWBERRIES, HARDY TRAILING and CLIMBING VINES. For special lists.

HEDGE PLANTS. We have a large quantity of California Privet, Berberis and other Shrubs for hedges.

BAY TREES, DECORATIVE PLANTS FOR CONSERVATORIES. Interior DECORATIVE PLANTS FOR CONSERVATORIES. Variety in our Stock is our Specialty.

LAWN GRASS SEED. B & A Rutherford Park Mixture remains unequalled. Special prices on quantities.

OUR ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOG No. 18 describes the above. It will also be found comprehensive and especially interesting, instructive and helpful to intending purchasers.

THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND PRIVATE ESTATES A SPECIALTY

Visitors to our Nursery are always welcome. We are only a few minutes from New York City.
PATENTS
Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on Patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

GREELEY & McINTIRE
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RIFE Hydraulic Rams

Require no attention nor expense. Operate continuously.

Complete installation for supplying Dwelling Houses Greenhouses, Lawns, Fountains and Gardens.

Operate under a fall of 18 inches to 50 feet, raising water 20 feet for each foot of fall. Develop 80 per cent efficiency. Installed with pneumatic tanks where overhead tanks are objectionable.

We have plants for towns, formal gardens, railroad tanks and for irrigation.

RIFE PUMPING ENGINE CO.
3502 Trinity Bldg.
New York, U. S. A.

"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 special 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, 154 S. Clinton St.

Balanced heating

Unless you continually watch the drafts and dampers of your heater, the building is liable to be overheated in mild weather or underheated on zero days. This means the patience-trying labor of running up and down stairs, to regulate the fire to suit weather changes. The

IDEAL SYPHON Regitherm

is a compact little device which holds an expanding-contracting, "can't-wear-out" liquid as sensitive to temperature changes as a thermometer. It is directly connected to the boiler or furnace draft and check dampers. There are no springs, clock-work or batteries to run down or wear out.

The Regitherm is easily put in place—lasts as long as the house—and its cost is quickly repaid by the fuel-saving it effects. It keeps the whole house at 70 degrees or at any other temperature at which you wish to set the pointer.

Ask for book, "New Aids to Ideal Heating."

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Write Dept. H
CHICAGO.
Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

New aids to ideal heating

The remarkable growth in popular favor of low-pressure Steam and Hot-Water heating have recently brought out greatly improved little adjuncts to the heating outfit, such as Radiator Valves and Air Valves, Temperature Regulators, etc.

Many a good heating outfit now giving good service can be made to do much better. These new devices bring about better heat control, fuel economy and long life of the outfit.

NORWALL VACUUM VALVES

are about the cleverest devices, as they not only automatically vent the radiators of air, but when steam pressure ceases the air is automatically prevented from re-entering the radiators and piping.

Air is, of course, the enemy of heat—it must be expelled from the radiators before steam can circulate. The NORWALL lets out the air and keeps it out, and does this work steadily day and night like an automatic mechanical servant. Their use usually effects a fuel saving of 20 per cent or more.

NORWALL Vacuum Air Valves on a heating outfit—either old or new—in conjunction with Norwall Packless Air Heaters, will give the user a warming system which will maintain the highest ideal of heating comfort.

Send for free booklet, "New Aids to Ideal Heating."

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Write Dept. H
Chicago
Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

OPEN FIREPLACE FIXTURES

Andirons, Fenders, Firetools, Fire Screens and Smokeless Gas Logs

We display a large selection of Period Andirons; also an assortment of reproductions in Old Colonial Andirons, Hob Grates and English Settee Fenders in Brass, Bronze and Wrought Iron.

Frank H. Graf Mfg. Co., Factory and Office
339 Seventh Ave., Cor. 28th St., New York

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
this service is given without charge. Address Real Estate

Exceptionally Choice
Gentleman's Country Residence
Situated in the most fashionable residential section of New Jersey
20 minutes from New York on the Lackawanna and Erie R. R. This residence, which is absolutely
furnished, and magnificently furnished, was especially designed and finished with trim appointments and interior decorations by Baumgarten, no time or expense was spared in the endeavors to make this one of the most
comfortable and luxurious homes in the country. There are 7 master's bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, a
sitting room, a ballroom, and a billiard room, large billiard room, mansard roof, and an extensive garden. The residence, which is absolutely
fireproof, contains 19 rooms. There are 2,600 square feet of living space, large three-storied stable and garage, 2 large
modern greenhouses, modern vacuum plant in cellar, automatic heating, automatic lighting, automatic water, automatic gas and hot water. The property is high and dry and embraces an extensive
view of the Jersey mountains and New York. For sale, furnished or unfurnished, at an
attractive price, terms to suit.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St., New York

BEVERLY, MASS.

THE SUMMER CAPITAL

Grand old estate of 50 acres in immediate vicinity of the property recently leased by
President Taft for the next two years. The house is of stone, best type of architecture, contains 19 rooms. This property
is largely woodland, with beautiful lawns, walks and drives. In addition to the Stone Manor House is a frame dwelling, modern,
having twelve rooms. There are also two stables. One of the finest properties on the
North Shore. Price $65,000. For Sale by
WILLIAM B. BLAKEMORE
141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

A D V I C E
FOR THOSE INTERESTED
IN REAL ESTATE

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.

Owners, brokers and development companies can bring their property to the attention of
thousands of home-loving people through this department.

Let us quote you our special rates.

MANAGER REAL ESTATE DEPT.
HOUSE & GARDEN
449 Fourth Ave. New York

HOGGSON BROTHERS, 7 E. 44th Street
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS
UNDER A SINGLE CONTRACT WITH THE OWNER,
LIMITING COST AND PROFIT

ARTISTIC HOMES
A 1000-Page Plan-Book of
Moderate-Cost Houses Price $1.
Large Plates—400 Plans—Incl. Other Smaller Books are

Directory

Churches

Artistic Churches—

Herbert C. Chivers
1622 California St., San Francisco

Norwalk and South Norwalk, Conn.

H. E. Dann & Son, Inc.

A Summer or Year Around Home ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
House contains large living room with fireplace; a central hall running through the house; dining room,
kitchen and all the necessary pantries on the first floor; 7 sleeping rooms and 2 baths; porch 40 feet long and
15 feet wide; occupies a plot with 100 feet frontage on the open Sound. The property is situated in one of
the most beautiful parks on the Connecticut shore, highly restricted, 10 minutes' walk from the trolley and about
1 1/2 miles from South Norwalk Station. If disposed of this fall $12,000 will be accepted for the place.
We have also a white concrete house, occupying about 2 acres of land, 1/2 mile from station on the
N. Y., N. H. & H. line, less than one hour from New York, in a very beautiful section. The house
contains 13 rooms and all improvements, has most thorough construction. Price—$12,000.

Laurence Timmons
Greenwich, Conn.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
HERE is the opportunity long sought by the lover of the real Colonial. This typical old Colonial Home with its frame of oak, with its hand-made hardware, with its groves of white pines and its hundred acres of land, is located in the town of Duxbury, about three miles from Plymouth.

The house is two stories and a half, with eight large rooms, kitchen with big open fire-place with crane, and commands an excellent view of the Bay.

Further information regarding this desirable home can be obtained from

WILLIAM B. BLAKEMORE,
141 MILK STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

THIS YEAR'S INCOME, $1,747

BARCRED: 15 rooms in house, 4 rooms in barn, 2 barns, 6 head cattle, 2 hogs, all fishing rights, all crops, line of cutlerly shops, copper, brass, copper windows, piano, violin, price $3,000. Reduced 25%.

W. B. CORNELL CO.
Gt. Barrington, Mass.

PEEKSKILL

Near trolley and lake, 10 acres good and old fashioned house. Asking $800.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.

Phone 413 WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Depot Square

Princeton

"The ideal home town' the year 'round Splendid residence, beautiful landscape, healthful surroundings, convenient location, Express train service to New York and Philadelphia. Rentals $500 to $6,000 a year. Tastefully furnished homes also for rent.


"Edgmont Estate" At 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. Only 19 miles on Harlem Elec. Div. N. Y. Cent. R. R.


Scarsdale, N. Y. 563 5th Ave., N. Y. Westchester Co.

HE WHO USES CYPRESS BUILDS BUT ONCE

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

CYPRESS DEFERS DEACY

SO MANY PEOPLE KNOW so little about woods (and their relative values—How is it with you?)

SO MANY PEOPLE THINK that "LUMBER IS LUMBER"—(How often do YOU specify the kind of wood you want used by your builder?)

SO MANY PEOPLE BELIEVE that frequent Repair Bills are "Necessary Evils"—that we believe we are doing a public service in informing you and other intelligent people on CYPRESS

CYPRESS

("THE WOOD ETERNAL")

HERE IS CYPRESS VS. AN IRON PLUG:

About 110 years ago, when Louisiana was a French Province, the Water Mains of New Orleans were CYPRESS logs, 18 feet long by 22 inches diameter, with a 5-inch hole bored lengthwise. These were joined by short iron tubes, tapered at both ends. A few years ago these were replaced by the most modern system. Below is a photograph of a section of one of the CYPRESS mains just as it was dug up—and as sound as ever after 100 years' contact with wet earth.

Below is a photograph of one of the iron connections just as dug up—most of them rusted past all usefulness.

CYPRESS is in truth "the wood eternal." 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 this CYPRESS advertising—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.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.

BEAUTIFUL CHAPPAQUA

Harlem Division. 33 miles from 42nd Street. 100 acres, adjoining two fine country seats. Good farm buildings. A magnificent country side property. $300 an acre if sold now.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.

Phone 413 WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Depot Square

In writing to advertisers please mention House and Garden.
Utilizing Poultry Manure

The fertilizer obtained from 250 hens brought me in a crop of potatoes that sold for $75, and three crops of grass, the value of which was estimated at $75, a total of $150, or 60 cents per fowl. These same fowls netted me a profit from fancy stock, eggs and poultry of $1.40 each, and adding the value of the manure makes a profit of $2 per head.

Underneath the roosts I made a pen by nailing boards eight inches in width around the framework that supported the perches. This kept the manure from being scratched into the litter. From time to time I added a layer of earth. The latter part of the winter a good deal of this compost was removed and placed in a heap outside the building. The boards were removed around the framework of the perches and the hens allowed to mix litter, dirt and manure together. Several tons of cheap run hay had been reduced to a powder during the winter, and this general mixture was broadcast on the pasture land some that run out, and plowed under to the depth of seven or eight inches. The land was harrowed and deep furrows made three and a half feet apart. The compost that had been piled up doors was used in the hills placed twenty inches apart. A shovelful of this compost sufficed for a dozen hills. The potatoes were dropped a little to one side of the manure. The potato vines were the most luxuriant I have ever seen, and farmers passing by often asked what I used in the hill to make the vines grow so large. They turned out at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre and the percentage of unsalable ones was very small. There was scarcely a scabby potato in the lot.

Since that time I have discarded fertilizers entirely and use hen manure in its stead for all crops. The mistake most people make is in undervaluing the strength of hen manure and putting too much in the hill. A large tablespoonful to a hill is sufficient for corn or potatoes. Hen manure used around fruit trees causes a rapid growth and great productivity. There is a farm in the southern part of this state where 8,000 to 10,000 hens are kept, and their manure is spread around apple trees that have been set out and others that have been grafted. This has been going on for a number of years until to-day the owner harvests 10,000 barrels of Baldwin apples in a season.

Distemper—Its Prevention and Cure.

The average man, for obvious reasons, buys his dog when it is two or three months old, and as a consequence has to nurse it through all the ailments to which puppies, just as babies, fall heir. With a little common sense and ordinary care practically all of these “children’s diseases” can be easily met. There remains, however, one, which is the bugaboo of every dog owner:

Low Cost Suburban Homes

If you are building in a city or suburbs this little book will help you solve your building problem. It gives descriptions, plans and illustrations of nearly 200 homes of varied cost—from a tiny but comfortable little bungalow of five rooms and bath, which costs $1200, 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.

In writing to advertisers please mention House and Garden.
distemper—and not without reason. The disease is a protracted one, lasting three weeks, often much longer, and leaving, frequently, after-effects for life. The mortality is very high, averaging fifty per cent. and reaching ninety per cent. with some breeds, such as Japanese spaniels. Some features of the disease make the care of the patient decidedly unpleasant. Like all children’s diseases, distemper begins usually with a cold, diminished appetite, lassitude and fever. Discharges form on the eyes; the dog begins to cough in a peculiar manner as if it had something in its throat; a rash makes its appearance on the stomach, diarrhoea sets in; and if the disease is not checked, pneumonia develops, especially with short-nosed dogs; and, worst of all, the nervous system becomes deranged, giving rise to paralysis, chorea, etc.

It is natural that, since the first appearance of distemper (the disease was carried from America to Europe by the Spaniards in 1730), endless efforts have been made to find a cure. The so-called remedies are legion, ranging from the ground-glass, rusty nail and gunpowder of the stable boy, to the fancy patent medicine sold by the supply store, but none of them has any real merit. The only thing that could be done, until recently, was to keep up the strength of the patient and let nature do the rest, assisting her somewhat by treating the symptoms as they arose. Finally, however, the recent advance of medical science and bacteriology, which naturally made its impression on veterinary science too, brought us the solution of the problem.

It had been noted long ago that a dog, once over the disease, very seldom was a subject of a second attack. The idea was natural to try by some kind of vaccination to create immunity against the disease. Early attempts in this direction were very crude: ordinary smallpox vaccine was used, in the belief that distemper was the canine form of smallpox. Others tried, for similar reasons, diphtheria antitoxin, but of course without result. A similar fate befell the efforts of French and American investigators to isolate a specific distemper germ and to obtain with its help a serum or toxin to combat the disease. It remained for a German scientist, Dr. Piorkowski, to take the final step. Observant breeder and veterinarian had noted long ago that distemper was rather a complication of diseases than a disease. With this fact in view Dr. Piorkowski succeeded in isolating two different germs, a mixture of which, when inoculated in dogs, produced all the different types of distemper known. After years of study a serum was produced from these germs which had more curative and immunizing power. After a four years’ trial abroad this German distemper serum was introduced in this country, and the writer had occasion to see its effect in numerous cases as well as to use it on his own dogs. When used three or four days after the first appearance of the symptoms, a cure
The Choice of a Magazine

Scribner's Magazine has been more read, more quoted, and more talked about within the past year than any other magazine published. Its position of leadership is established, its quality known, and its reputation for progressiveness, for filling its pages with the best, most interesting and entertaining literature and art of the time, is as widely known as its name.

Scribner's Magazine is a family institution. If you read it this year, you will want to read it next year and the year after. There is never any occasion for speculation about its contents. You are always perfectly sure that you will find every number worth reading, worth keeping.

1911
will be another great Scribner Year

Send your subscription now and ask for an Illustrated Prospectus. You will find it very interesting reading.

85.00 a year; 25 cents a number

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

The Practical Nest

The laying flock must be provided with good nests, or else ranging fowls will hide their eggs. The requisites for such a nest are: easy access, cleanliness, ample space, seclusion and dryness. Soft non-absorbent stuff, such as dry leaves, hay or straw should be used as nest material.

The Practical Nest should stand beneath the roosts, protected by a wooden drop board—smooth to be cleaned and treated with some vermin preventive which should be washed well into all crevices, including the cracks where droppings may accumulate. A hinged board serves to darken the nest and at the same time can be held up by a hook when so desired. For cleanliness the nest should be made of wood shavings, sable and white, from best strains of blood; have been carefully raised, are in perfect health. Eligible to registration American Kennel Club Stud Book. Ready for delivery, shipped on receipt of price. In writing to advertisers please mention House and Garden.
ices. If the nest is raised four or five inches from the floor and built with a porous bottom it is more easily kept dry. The compartments should be separated to prevent interference between layers. Each of these should be at least 16 x 12 x 14 inches. In order to be lifted for cleaning some light material must be used. A convenient arrangement is a long, narrow, shallow box, fitting the available space, divided by partitions into individual nests. Wire netting makes a very good bottom for this type of nest.

The bird’s instinct to hide its nest is strong in the hen, and by affording opportunity for secretiveness, hens are stimulated to lay. For this reason the nest should be closed on all but the entrance side, and this turned toward the wall.

Even with the small flock the trap nest should be used—there is no use feeding non-producers.

The trap nest is as useful to the small poultryman as to the man who runs a large poultry plant. It is so arranged that each laying hen and her product may be identified. A trap nest may be improvised from a box of suitable size. Cut out entrance and exit in opposite sides, and in each suspend a door so that it will swing at a pressure of the fowl’s head. The entrance door swings inward only—the exit door swings outward. After the egg is laid, the hen passes through the exit into a small enclosure from which she is liberated after her achievement has been recorded.

Where rational methods are used in nest construction, it is hardly necessary to use nest-eggs to secure the fowl’s patronage of the nests. Where they are used, however, those of dull finish are preferable to the smooth glass ones.

Frequently inspect the nests and remove any filth therefrom. See that no broken eggs are left in the nest, or the fowls will develop the habit of egg-eating. A hinged lid to the nests will greatly facilitate this cleaning of the nests and aid in the gathering of eggs. To prevent vermin, sprigs of cedar, tobacco stems or sulphur may be intermixed with the nesting material. When this becomes packed or trodden, replace with fresh and let the fowls arrange it to suit themselves, as the nest should be attractive to the hen’s standpoint.

M. ROBERTS CONOVER

Even with the small flock the trap nest should be used—there is no use feeding non-producers.

The trap nest is as useful to the small poultryman as to the man who runs a large poultry plant. It is so arranged that each laying hen and her product may be identified. A trap nest may be improvised from a box of suitable size. Cut out entrance and exit in opposite sides, and in each suspend a door so that it will swing at a pressure of the fowl’s head. The entrance door swings inward only—the exit door swings outward. After the egg is laid, the hen passes through the exit into a small enclosure from which she is liberated after her achievement has been recorded.

Where rational methods are used in nest construction, it is hardly necessary to use nest-eggs to secure the fowl’s patronage of the nests. Where they are used, however, those of dull finish are preferable to the smooth glass ones.

Frequently inspect the nests and remove any filth therefrom. See that no broken eggs are left in the nest, or the fowls will develop the habit of egg-eating. A hinged lid to the nests will greatly facilitate this cleaning of the nests and aid in the gathering of eggs. To prevent vermin, sprigs of cedar, tobacco stems or sulphur may be intermixed with the nesting material. When this becomes packed or trodden, replace with fresh and let the fowls arrange it to suit themselves, as the nest should be attractive to the hen’s standpoint.

M. ROBERTS CONOVER
No one of these three handsome specimens of Wanamaker's artistic high-class furniture could be strictly called an article of necessity—although each is as useful as it is ornamental.

That is why we call it "Gift Furniture"—the kind any man or woman of taste loves to have about, but which is acquired by gift more often than by purchase.

**Tilting Top Tea Table.** A beautiful oval tea table, convertible with tilting panel and lined with satinwood. Height 23 in., width 20 in., depth 10 in. Price, $16.00.

**Book and Paper Stand.** A most convenient stand for holding books, newspapers and papers in any living room. Of solid mahogany, tilt front, with inlaid lines of satinwood. Height 30 in., width 15 in., depth 10 in. Price, $18.00.

**Curio or Muffin Stand.** A novelty in most American homes. Of solid mahogany, with three curvaceous baubles inlaid with holly and tulip. Height 36 in., width 12 in., depth 10 in. Price, $20.00.

You are cordially invited to visit the House Palatial, our Moderate Cost Model Apartments and our other furniture galleries. Our furniture portfolios are mailed free.

**JOHN WANAMAKER, New York**

*Our special Christmas Catalog of Gifts and Toys is now ready. Ask for Catalog No. 81.*
The Christmas
House and Garden
December, 1910

Cover Design: "The Fire Corner"
From a photograph by C. H. Claudy

Contents Design: Mistletoe
Photograph by Nathan R. Graves

Frontispiece: The Home of Dr. W. W. Gilchrist, St. Martin's, Pa.
Edward B. Gilchrist, architect
Photograph by Philip B. Wallace

The Country Home of a Composer
By John Lynne Gry

Making Gift Plants Bloom Again
By F. F. Rockwell

Enclosed Porches
Photographs by J. T. Beals, M. H. Northern and others

Plaster Casts in Home Decoration
By Russell Fisher

Gardening Without Soil
By I. M. Angell

Characteristic Staircase Types
Photographs by F. A. Walter and others

How One Man Solved the Lighting Problem
By Katherine Lord

Why You Should Have a Workshop and How
By Jared Stayvant

What the Period Styles Really Are—III
By Lucy Abbott Throop

The Restoration of an Ohio Farmhouse
By Winifred T. Pendleton

Double-page Illustration: "Winter"
Photograph by E. J. Hall

The Lowly Footstool
By Katherine Pope

A House at Yonkers, N. Y., Built for Mr. W. A. Boland
By Eugene J. Lang, architect
Photographs by Herbert E. Angell

The Home of Mr. F. M. Summerville, Architect, Ridgewood, N. J.
Putty-Color
By W. C. Egan

Inside the House
White Wall Papers
Mission Clocks
Newel-post Tops of Cut Glass
A Permanent Vacuum Cleaner
A Home-made Corner Bookcase

Garden Suggestions and Queries
December
In Vegetable and Flower Gardens
Is It Worth While
For Christmas Time—and After
Things to Do Now

Ingenious Devices: Labor-saving Schemes and Short Cuts in the House and in the Garden
By Daniel H. Overton

Nature Through a City Backyard

Birthday Trees
By W. C. Egan

Putty-Color
The Practical Poultry Nest
Distemper: Its Care

Henry H. Saylor, Editor

Copyright, 1910, by McBride, Winston & Co.
THE COUNTRY HOME OF DR. W. W. GILCHRIST, ST. MARTIN'S, PA. EDMUND B. GILCHRIST, ARCHITECT

(See article on next page and plan on page 340)
The exterior walls are of a warm ivory plaster, rough in texture, with ivory-white trellises and sash, green shutters and weathered brown shingles and porch structure.

The Country Home of a Composer

DR. W. W. GILCHRIST’S HOME AT ST. MARTIN’S, PA., WHERE THE DIFFICULTIES OF A PLATEAU SITE ON A HILLSIDE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME—EDMUND B. GILCHRIST, ARCHITECT

BY JOHN LYNNE GREY

Photographs by Phillip B. Wallace

THE time is by no means remote when the American suburban home had its exposures governed solely by its relation to the highway. It was then a foregone conclusion that the “parlor” should overlook the thoroughfare—an arrangement often resulting in that room never being brightened by the sun’s rays, while the kitchen would, in all probability, have a delightful southern exposure. Now, however, the beneficial effects of intelligent foreign travel are becoming apparent in the increased attention American architects are devoting to the orientation of our houses, which not infrequently necessitates a reversal of the conventional order by throwing the kitchen toward the street and permitting the family living rooms to enjoy an outlook over the greater privacy of the garden. In England, when advantageous exposures demanded it, such a reversal has been of general occurrence, and has been responsible for the designing of houses each side of which is attractive. As we have absorbed these rational ideas of house planning, our homes have gained in sincerity, or one might almost say, they have become more adapted to our republican life, for how insincere and entirely contrary to our ethics of a republic is that home which, its rear unsightly and uninteresting, presents to the street a pretentious and pleasing elevation? Is it not preferable—even at the sacrifice of pretentiousness—to have a house, each side of which vies with the others in attractiveness?

Such a house, embodying livableness, a dignified architectural treatment and a perfect sincerity of design, in that each side possesses attractiveness, has recently been erected at St. Martin’s—one of Philadelphia’s most interesting suburbs. At a glance one realizes that it is distinctly something more than a mere house—
In the library the fireplace treatment is particularly effective in its simple grey moldings, the carved wood cartouche in the centre and the ivory plastered wall that it is a home in the truest and best sense of the term. Withal, it is a very simple house, quite devoid of the suggestion of those useless trappings, which at one stage of American domestic architecture were unduly obtrusive, its lines are strong and direct, its details singularly pure, the composition of the whole thoroughly satisfying to the eye—and what more should be demanded of any home?

Its existence covering little more than a year, there is nothing about the house to betray its newness; rather, it possesses an air of having grown naturally from the site, just as did the great trees which surround it. This is, of course, one factor in the success of the building—its harmonious relationship to the requirements of the natural plateau upon which it is situated—a site which presented to the architect a somewhat difficult problem to solve. It might almost be claimed that the plot comprising the home grounds was devoid of a street frontage—certainly it had none according to the ordinary conception. To the south of the property, many feet below the plateau, winds one of the beautiful drives of the Fairmount Park System through the Cresheim Valley, but it was impracticable to utilize this drive as a means of general access, owing to the steepness of the ascent to the plateau, hence it was necessary to approach the house from the north—a driveway, used also by the owners of the adjacent property on Mermaid Lane, leading from that street to the fore-court, on the higher land above, as shown on the plan.

Confining the fore-court is a great stone wall with brick coping, a wall having a glowing mass of color introduced into its ledges by cunningly planted flowers and vines and continuing around to the northerly side of the plateau, crowned by a low hedge, denoting the boundary line of the property, while below the wall the ground is terraced to the grade of the house. In steps necessary for the descent from the fore-court, there is a distinctly Italian feeling—a feeling materially heightened by the somewhat formal character of the many evergreens employed in the planting and which will be more marked as time adds its mellowing influence.

Such, then, was the environment, created by nature and, under an artistic hand, developed into an ideal resting-place for the house—a house whose contours conform perfectly to the landscape and around which the ancient trees are as a frame to a picture.

The approach to the house being from the east, it was necessary in effecting a perfect orientation of plan, to place the kitchen entrance in such a position that one passes it before reaching the main entrance. It is rather doubtful whether or not many householders would care to have the visitor form a first impression of their houses by the kitchen entrances, yet that first impression would assuredly be favorable here, for the entrance to the kitchen is marked by none of the unsightly proverbial accompaniments; on the contrary, it competes with the main entrance in attraction, so entirely is it an integral part of the design.

For a position lying high above the road and with low hills behind, one appreciates the wisdom of that choice which dictated for the roof of the house the low, sweeping lines found in Italian
villas—a roof relieved from undue severity by the dormers—and they so unobtrusive that the composition is not marred, as dormers have an unhappy faculty of doing unless very carefully handled. In its entire architectural treatment there is in the house that blending of various types which precludes it being classed as belonging distinctively to any one—and yet is this not a purely natural outcome of American life of to-day? Our customs are decidedly our own, the requirements of our mode of life differ from those of all other lands, varying climatic conditions exist, and all these combine to make necessary, or at least desirable, a type of domestic architecture, which, while it may recall more or less vividly those of other lands, shall be indigenous to America. Thus, while Georgian and Italian motifs are discernible in Dr. Gilchrist’s house, by virtue of originality in handling and perfect adaptability to existing conditions in this country it may be classed as an interesting example of “American Domestic” architecture.

Of great importance are the roles played by material and color in domestic design, a point apparently not always appreciated. The color scheme of the St. Martin’s house is particularly agreeable and restful in its effect, the exterior walls being finished in plaster, warm ivory in tone and so rough of texture that a splendid play of light and shade is attained thereby. Against this background, on the south or garden elevation of the house, are ivory white trellises—a desirable feature, permitting as they do the softening effect of vines, yet protecting the wall surface. Ivory white appears again in the window and door frames, the doors and the window sash, while the copper rain-conductors, the shingles, stained a weathered brown and utilized for both the main and minor roofs, the dark green painted shutters and blinds, all add pleasantly contrasting notes of color. For the constructive woodwork of the entrance and living porches, a weathered brown stain was again employed, thus allowing the full beauty of the wood’s natural grain to appear.

The main entrance, marked by a glass-enclosed porch, is on the north side of the house, to that exposure being relegated all the halls, the stairways and the pantry, while the library, the dining-room and the chief bedrooms have the benefit of either southern or western outlooks, the bay-window in the dining-room bringing into that apartment the morning sunshine as well. From the dining-room French casements lead to a brick-paved terrace, which, lying to the south of the house, connects with the large living-porch—the porch, by its advantageous western exposure, being assured of any wandering breeze.

From the living-porch, entrance to the chief room of the first floor—the library—is effected by French casements, which, in the interior, are centered by a broad chimney-breast. Chaste simplicity predomnates throughout the entire interior, the library fireplace, strikingly symbolical of that quality, being faced with ivory plaster, unadorned save for the gray moldings which outline it, the cartouche of carved wood emphasizing the center and a shallow shelf above. Ecru Japanese grass-cloth covers the walls, giving a pleasing background for the furniture and the

(Continued on page 386)
Making Gift Plants Bloom Again

THE SUITABILITY OF HOUSE PLANTS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS AND HOW TO CARE FOR THEM AFTER BLOOMING TO KEEP THEM ALIVE FOR ANOTHER YEAR

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves and others

No gift so well expresses the Christmas spirit as a living plant. While some of the most beautiful flowers are not adapted to this use, there are a number which respond readily to ordinary careful house culture. They are very well worth considering before you complete your list of Christmas gifts.

To the prospective giver there are a few words of timely advice: Use the same good judgment and taste in selecting a plant that you would in choosing any other present. First, consider the room in which it is likely to be kept, and get something suitable; and second, try to give it some touch of your own individuality. This offers a great chance for making your present distinctive — adding the personal note that always means, or should mean, more than the present itself. For instance, you can give a large bulb-pan (which is like a flower-pot, but shallower) filled with ferns and one or two trailing or hanging vines or flowers, such as tradescantia or oxalis. Make to accompany it a suitable hanger of strong green twine; or from birch bark or bark cloth make a cover to go around the pot in which your gift will be presented.

As to the plants which are best adapted to Christmas giving, the range is wide. For the sake of succinct presentation, it is desirable to consider them in groups. Perhaps first of all, in popularity and suitability, come the ferns. The fact that they are so popular takes away, of course, one thing we look for in a present—that it shall be unusual. But a beautiful fern is so beautiful that minor objections are outweighed. Of the sort commonly used for house culture there are three which have proved themselves popular—the Boston, Scottie, and Whitmani.

Besides the ferns, two varieties of asparagus, Sprengeri and plumosus nanus, have become great favorites. The latter is sometimes called the "lace fern," and certainly no foliage plant is more delicate and graceful. The former has long, graceful shoots, thickly set with dark green brilliant foliage much resembling short pine needles. These plants are very satisfactory for house culture, standing a greater variety of treatment than the ferns.

If possible, in purchasing these plants go to the grower, and not to the retail florist. Your chance of selecting the finest specimens will, of course, be greater, and you will get the plants in a much healthier state—and the extra trouble will probably be repaid by a saving in price.

Ferns in the house should be kept on a sunny place, with plenty of fresh air, and safe from draughts. Fresh air should be given whenever possible without lowering the temperature too much. The temperature may be as low as fifty degrees, but if it can be kept at five to ten degrees higher they will do better. While they require plenty of moisture, do not wet the leaves, and never let the earth get soggy or sour. An occasional syringing of the foliage on bright mornings will be beneficial. A sharp lookout must be kept for their insect enemies. The surest cure is to destroy these by hand, before they get any start. Tobacco preparations, applicable in liquid form, are also helpful. When the ferns must be repotted, use a soil loam, leaf-mould and sand, in about equal parts.

Among the palms, Areca Sulescens, Cocos Weddeliana, Cycas revoluta, Kentia Belmoreana, Latanis Borbonica, Phanix rupicola and Seafortiana elegans are the most desirable for growing in the house. They are all beautiful, and easily cared for. The two most insidious enemies are dry furnace heat and gas. These must be guarded against carefully, and combated as much as possible by giving ventilation whenever possible, and occasionally either placing in a tub and showering, or thoroughly wiping off the leaves on both sides with a moist sponge or soft cloth. In spring, when the trees are in leaf, plunge the pots—that is, put them in the ground not quite flush with the soil surface—out-of-doors in a sheltered position. If any need repotting, do it at this time. Don't repot until necessary, and then, by carefully loosening up the roots and crumbling or washing the soil from them, they may frequently be repotted in the same size pots. If old pots are used, be sure to have them clean.

With proper attention to watering, and watching for any insect pests, they will do nicely until brought into the house again in the
fall. As winter comes on, they will require very little water—a thorough soaking only when the pots threaten to become dried out.

Of late years the *Araucaria* has been a great favorite at Christmas time, and certainly its symmetrical and beautiful foliage and strong habit of growth make it very desirable. Nothing looks healthier or stronger than one of these fine evergreens, but I have seen many that had made the trip from abroad and had spent a year or more in the florist's care, only to turn brown and die after a few weeks' neglect, or, more frequently, over-care, in their final destination. The trouble is that they don't give us warning, by shedding their leaves, that they need a rest. In spite of its gay appearance, the *Araucaria* that comes in to us at Christmas Eve is in the middle of its resting period. It should be kept in a cool, almost cold, place, and watered only often enough to prevent its drying out. Too much heat and water will promptly kill it. In early spring plunge it outdoors in a large pot, where it will have shade part of the day and will not be so likely to dry out. Rich loam, two parts, with one each of leaf-mould and sand, with a little wood ashes, will make the right potting soil.

The azalea is another Christmas plant that goes too frequently to an untimely and unnecessary grave or pyre. It also is often killed by care, as promptly as by neglect. When your plant comes, it will probably be in full bloom. At this time—in fact, during the whole growing season—it requires abundant water. As soon as the blooming season is over, you must do the work for next year's success with this beautiful shrub.

Either mix for yourself, or procure from the florist's, soil composed as follows: Three parts peat, one part each of sand, leaf-mould and loam. It is important that it be thoroughly mixed, not merely in layers. Use pots only one size larger than that in which the plant is growing. Loosen up the ball of roots with the fingers, shaking off all loose soil; wash it off, if necessary, but be careful not to injure the roots. See that the new pot is thoroughly drained, and with a little broken charcoal on top of the crocking. If the ball of roots is still compact and hard, loosen it still further by carefully working holes in it with a spike or sharp piece of wood.

This is to insure penetration of air and water. Now comes the important part—ramming the soil about the old ball of roots in the new pot. With the trowel handle or a blunt stick of handy size, pack down each handful of dirt put in around the old root-ball. There is little danger of your getting it too hard. Where the roots leave the stem of the plant near the top of the soil, they should be left exposed, and the soil sloped up toward the edge of the pot to within half an inch of the rim. This leaves a saucer-shaped space for the water, deepest about the stem of the plant, which will insure some of its getting to the center of the ball of roots. Give the plant one thorough soaking, and no additional water for several days, or until new growth starts. Keep in a shady, sheltered place, to prevent too rapid drying out. Syringe the leaves daily for a week. If the plant is not shapely, trim it immediately after blooming, to the desired form. From now on keep it in a cool place, with plenty of air and light and frequent syringing, until it can be plunged in a well-drained spot in the border. Here it will need little attention except watering, and can stay until there is danger of frost. When brought into the house again, keep as cool (without danger of freezing) as possible. The longer the plant is held back, the better the flowers will be. When the buds begin to swell, applications of mild liquid manure or top-dressing of prepared plant-food will give good results and will greatly assist in keeping the azalea in bloom all winter.

(Continued on page 386)
An outdoor room in the home of Mr. J. E. Kauffman, St. Louis, that is used not only for
dining but as a conservatory and sitting-room. Charles S. Holloway, architect

It is not an easy matter to make the exterior of a glazed-in porch harmonize with the rest of the building. In the illustration at the left the successful appearance is due largely to the fact that the glass partition is kept back of the supporting columns. In the picture on the right the enclosing of the roof supports gives an impression of instability.

Those who find it convenient or necessary to have a porch screened during the summer months can replace the screens with glazed sash at a minimum of expense.

No type of furniture seems so well adapted to the furnishing of an outdoor room as the great variety of chairs, tables and couches made up in wicker, reed or willow.
An effective use of a section of the Parthenon frieze in a room designed by Mr. Allen W. Jackson, architect. Finishing the vertical ends of the cast and also the corners with dark wood strips, leaving flanking panels of plaster would have been an improvement.

Plaster Casts in Home Decoration

THE PLACE OF SCULPTURE REPRODUCTIONS ON WALL AND SHELF—THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG WAY TO USE CASTS—THE AVAILABLE MATERIAL

BY RUSSELL FISHER

Photographs by Robert Patterson and others

It is an unfortunate thing that whenever the words "plaster casts" are used the image called up in the mind's eye is one of the Barye lion or the Venus de Milo. And these two examples, although they are undoubtedly among the most beautiful plaster reproductions of sculptured masterpieces that we have, are the "bromides" of the plastic art. So frequently has one or the other, or both, been seen gracing the golden oak shelf of a banal apartment mantelpiece or the top of a tidied table in the "front parlor" that the observer has vowed eternal enmity from that day on all plaster casts. I was interested to see that the author of an article on "The Art of Hanging Pictures," in the February, 1910, issue of this magazine, made a similar point in connection with such pictures, beautiful as they undoubtedly are, as Saint Cecilia, Watts' Sir Galahad and others. It will be a pity indeed if we allow the natural revulsion of taste that is aroused by an unthinking use of plaster casts to prevent our making full and intelligent use of a form of decoration that has such splendid possibilities.

While it is impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rules as to what casts shall be used here and which in another place, there is apparently a tendency towards a decreasing use of casts reproducing "round" sculptures, such as the Winged Victory, the Discus Thrower and others that are meant to be viewed from all sides, in favor of the bas-reliefs and portrait busts. Just why this should be is not quite clear, unless it be that it is in line with the general tendency to keep our rooms free from detached bric-a-brac of all sorts and to strive instead for a more thoughtful and intelligent treatment of our wall surfaces. Plaster casts are among the most fragile and easily marred elements of the decorative equipment, and in this day of homes planned and furnished for comfort as well as appearances, the use of casts on stands and tables introduces a note of instability that offsets whatever beauty the sculpture may possess.

Many of the bas-relief casts are improved to a surprising degree by judicious framing. The size of the framing molding and its character will depend, of course, on the subject, but in general it may be said that flat moldings of rather heavy appearance are needed to harmonize with the apparent weight of the cast as compared with pictures.

Another way to use plaster casts effectively in the embellishment of the living-room or library is by building them into the walls or chimney-breast.
The illustration at the head of this article gives a suggestion as to the appearance a reproduction of a portion of the Parthenon frieze would have if it were incorporated completely in the design for the chimney-breast. In the room illustrated the frieze is merely hung on the wall over the high mantel. It would have been possible, no doubt, to select a stock size of this same frieze, measuring approximately the length needed for the chimney projection, and then to have designed the mantel shelf for a proper height to include the cast exactly between shelf and ceiling beams. A strip of the dark stained woodwork finishing each end would have completed an effective arrangement. Even with the size frieze that has been employed, it would be an easy matter to run two casing strips up along the vertical edges, with two other strips at the corners, leaving two plaster panels flanking the reproduction of this classic bit of sculpture.

In the same way there is often an opportunity of this sort offered by which a plaster cast panel may be set in a frame over the head of a doorway.

Casts of fairly large size, particularly when tinted in the well known ivory finish, seem to appear at their best against a brick background. One of the most effective bits of this decoration I have ever seen was a full-size reproduction of a della Robbia bambino, tinted in its original colors and set in a shallow panel of brickwork at the end of a paved terrace. A hood made of the dark creosoted cypress, with which the exterior of the building was trimmed, sheltered the cast from the weather.

These bambini, by the way, have a peculiar interest to those who love the bas-relief. Made of terra cotta by one of the greatest sculptors of the fifteenth century, they were covered with an opaque stanniferous glaze in which the colors were mixed as in enamel. The figured reliefs are usually white against a blue background, but often show a variety of colors. Impatient of the slow processes of sculpture in marble, and perhaps weary of the monotony of its whiteness, Lucca della Robbia re-discovered and taught to his family an art which for two centuries was to be monopolized by those who bore his name. A reproduction, in the white, of one of the bambini, in its full-size oval, four feet high, may be bought for about $8; there is a smaller size at $1.

Another plaster cast in favor with those who know their Italy is the Portrait of a Neapolitan Princess, from the original marble by Francesco di Laurana, now in the Royal Museum, Berlin. In Italy one finds copies of the beautiful head carved skillfully from wood, finished very dark, with perhaps a bit of gilt. For a really good replica in wood one pays as much as a hundred dollars. The cleverness with which the plaster modelers reproduce these wooden examples in plaster is astonishing. They show every detail of grain and even the natural checks of the old block, and may be had at $15. In the white the plaster reproductions are obtainable at $5.

The cost of all these plaster casts is low when one considers their value in decoration as compared with good pictures. The Winged Victory, for instance, costs but $10 in the three-feet height, and $5 for a smaller size. For sections of the Parthenon frieze two feet
high one pays from $7 to $10, depending on the length of the division chosen.

In perhaps the majority of subjects the ivory finish is preferable to the dead white. The tinting is almost always done by the dealer in casts; if desired, though, there is an opportunity here for those who take pleasure in doing such things themselves. The work is not difficult and the requisite materials are inexpensive. The white plaster is first coated with white shellac and thoroughly dried. A mixture of turpentine and burnt umber is then painted over the whole, and when this is partly dry a cloth dipped in turpentine is used to rub in one direction over the surface of the modeling. This removes the color on the high lights and projecting surfaces, giving a better relief to the piece, and the pleasing appearance of old ivory. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to suggest that, beyond this application of a tint, the use of color on plaster casts is a matter that may well be left in the hands of a very few. It is exceedingly difficult for the amateur to color a cast and get a result that can be compared in beauty to the untouched or ivory tinted plaster.

If you have or can borrow a bas-relief in bronze, the making of a cast from it is not difficult. Plaster of Paris, gelatine, wax or sulphur may be used for the matrix. If the sulphur is chosen it is melted in a vessel and poured over the original. When cold the separation is easy, giving the intaglio portrait or whatever it may be. Into this, after building up the sides to gain sufficient depth, plaster of Paris may be poured for a cast.

### Gardening Without Soil

**How You May Have a Succession of Bloom Throughout the Winter Months at a Slight Expense for Bulbs That Grow in Water**

**By I. M. Angell**

Photographs by the author

Innumerable window gardens have contained hyacinths and other familiar bulbs blooming in water, but there are still others, not so well known as water plants, that have been found satisfactory and attractive grown in that way. The following have all proved their right to a place in the amateur’s water-garden:

- Nine varieties of narcissus—Von Sion, double Roman, Chinese lily, paper lily, poeticus, Trumpet Major, Orange Phoenix, Grand Monarque and jonquil (N. odorus rugilosus).
- Three varieties of hyacinth—pompon, Roman and single Dutch, and crocus.

Rules for their cultivation are neither many nor complicated. Single bulbs will flourish in a patent hyacinth glass and groups of bulbs in a broad, low dish. Rain water is to be preferred to hard water, with a piece of charcoal to keep it pure, unless the receptacles can be easily flooded with fresh water without displacing the bulbs. When the bulbs arrive it is well to “lay out the garden,” by fitting them to the various dishes at once, and setting them away dry, in a dark, cool, mouse-proof closet. It is then an easy matter to bring out the dishes for the addition of water, whenever they are to be started for succession throughout the season.

Grand Monarque, a polyanthus variety, was one of the strongest and handsomest plants in our water garden. This kind bears as many as twelve flowers to a stem, and the individual flowers measured two inches across, a third as large again as those raised at the same time, in earth. The Grand Monarque was started the last of September and brought to the light the first of December. The first flower opened early in March and the bulb gave us two weeks of bloom. Another bulb which we raised in the same manner, though at a later date, flowered for nearly three weeks.

Poeticus narcissus will always be a favorite, raised in either earth or water. Beautiful large flowers and a very sweet odor make it a popular sort for the amateur. Our bulbs were started November 17th, set away, as were all the others, in a cool, dark place to make a good root growth, then brought into the sunshine. Compared to the quick-growing bulbs, this sort makes a rather slow growth; the first flower opened just four months from the day they were started and three months from the time they were brought up to the light. The height of their bloom was not reached till the second week in April and the plants did not lose their beauty till the end of the month, a longer flowering season than is given us by some of the bulb family. Our water-grown poeticus bulbs were unusually large and fine, the blossoms measuring two and one-half inches across.

A strong “double-nosed” Von Sion bulb was placed in
a hyacinth glass on October 16th. This also is a slow grower, but makes up for it with many good qualities. It required ten weeks for the roots to reach the bottom of the glass, when it was brought to the light, and six weeks more to produce the first flower. The blooming season extended to the first week in March. The photograph indicates the size and substance of the flowers, but gives no idea of the rich yellow color. These compared favorably with earth-grown bulbs of the same kind. The flowers could have been no more nearly perfect if raised under any other conditions.

The crocus bulbs flowered from the second week in February to the third week in March. These were started the middle of October, but were kept in the dark only twenty-five days, as the roots made good growth in that time and the bulbs showed a tendency to mould. Three months of sunshine brought them to the flowering stage, but they repaid the waiting with their variety of color and their succession of bloom.

A single bulb of paper white narcissus was started in a hyacinth glass, on October 16th, as was also a double Roman narcissus. These two varieties make so quick a growth that three weeks was sufficient for them to form good roots, and they were brought up to the light on November 6th. Both kinds were in full flower early in January. Paper white has made much better records than this. It is a popular sort for rapid results and it is very sure to bloom. The double Roman variety flowers in clusters, likewise, but is double; the colors are yellow and white.

The remarkable Chinese sacred lily also had a place in our water-garden. Any bulb that does not require to be kept in the dark until the root-growth is formed, is not necessary to do this. Full sunlight does not seem essential, for they often do as well, or better, when kept in a light place, out of the direct sunlight; a room that is too hot is almost sure to blight the buds. In replacing the water it is better to flood it than to disturb the roots by tipping the dish. Before handling these bulbs all grease should be removed from hands and utensils. The jonquil mentioned in the list is sometimes called the yellow or golden Chinese lily. There is also a double white sort. Bulbs differ greatly in the number of flowers they produce. Sixty blossoms open at once would be considered a good display.

In selecting hyacinths for the water-garden it is well to remember that the single Dutch sorts produce finer spikes and are generally more reliable than the double ones for the purpose. The Norma, a pale pink variety, proved several seasons to be a satisfactory water plant. Roman hyacinths were started in a dish of stones and water, and, seven weeks later, were in bloom. A single bulb started at the same time in a hyacinth glass was a little slower. Roman hyacinths are among the best to choose for early flowering. One, started September 12th, sent out roots that touched the bottom of the glass in a month and was in full bloom by the first week of November.

All of the quick-growing bulbs make excellent decorations for the holidays. A little calculation, based on the dates given, will enable the beginner to start his bulbs for bloom at the proper time. Three of our Chinese lilies started early in October, November and December respectively, produced their first flowers in thirty-eight, forty and thirty-nine days; and each continued to bloom for from two weeks to a month, or more, while a small, cheap bulb requires just as much room and care to produce two or three.
Some of the finest craftsmanship of Colonial times was put upon the wood carving of the spiral newels.

A favorite method of securing variety in the Colonial stairway was to employ three baluster patterns.

Where the space is available there is hardly a more imposing stairway arrangement than that in which the main flight divides into two parts on a broad landing.

In the old farmhouses, for the sake of warmth, the main stairway was made with the smallest possible well and often closed with a door.

English half-timber work used as a form of stair hall decoration.

An unusual combination in a house designed by Mr. Wilson Eyre, where the well is closed in for the greater part of its length.

A most interesting California stairway that comes down directly into the living-room. The wood is left in its natural color.

It is hard to conceive of a more graceful type of stairway than where the flight follows the semicircular end of a hall.

Characteristic Staircase Types
How One Man Solved the Lighting Problem

THE DIFFICULTY IN SOFTENING ELECTRIC LIGHTS TO BLEND WITH A CAREFULLY STUDIED ROOM—MAKING ONE'S OWN SHADES OUT OF DRAWING PAPER, STENCILED, CUT-OUT AND EDGED

by Katharine Lord

The soft and variable light of candles needed no modification, but with the coming of gas, oil lamps and electricity there arose the need of shielding the eye from the fixed unwavering flame and mellowing, diffusing or concentrating the light therefrom. These shades must be decorative and unimportant in the daytime, and decorative and important at night—truly a most difficult combination to effect and yet not impossible, as is shown by the accompanying pictures of the lighting of an artist's studio.

In the arrangement of the lights in a room two things are to be considered, their actual usefulness, either for reading or for lighting pictures or other objects of special interest; and their value as decoration, both in daylight and at night. The contour of the room, and the disposition of the furniture will naturally determine the placing of the lights for usefulness, and yet even this must be carefully thought out in connection with the effect upon the eye.

Who does not know the unconsidered room with the typical chandelier, where you must plant your chair in the middle of the floor in order to see to read? Who also so unfortunate as not to know the comfort of the room with reading light and comfortable chair in friendly relation?

The eye seeks spots of shade in a lighted room, as it does in the landscape, and spaces of comparative darkness rest the eye in a room, as does a leafy shade out of doors. The unshaded desert is not more trying to the eyes and nerves than the room, large or small, in which every part is lighted with equal brilliancy, though we do not always realize it, accustomed as we have grown to this barbarous custom of overlighting. Charming effects may be obtained by so arranging the lights as to bring into prominence some object or objects of pictorial value. In this art of pictorial lighting Mr. Albert Herter is a past master, and the illustrations of this article are all of arrangements of lights in his studios. Mr. Herter holds that the lighting of a room should carry out as purposeful and carefully considered a scheme as the composition of a picture, and he would have all the lights of a given room maintain a characteristic note of color and of form.

In his study of the problem of decorative lighting Mr. Herter felt the need of a shade with...
special qualifications, and he has evolved the charming creations which can be only inadequately shown in the pictures herewith.

These shades, while unique in idea, are capable of many individual variations and furnish valuable suggestions for the practical craftsman. The shade is made of water-color paper—the heavier grades being best for the purpose—and is backed with thinnest Chinese silk and edged with galloon of gilt or silver. The designs are usually Renaissance in character, and consist of festoons of fruit or flowers, or other arrangements of some elaboration. Conventional and other simple designs might be used, but of whatever style they must admit of the cutting of some parts of the design to let the light through. In the shades made for Mr. Herter's studio, the festoon is the favorite motif. The main part of the design is cut out, after the manner of a stencil, but leaves and other subordinate elements are often drawn in lightly with the brush in the flat-toned Japanese style.

The process of making the shade is simple, but it must be done with care and precision to have the result satisfactory. The paper is first fastened to a board and given the desired tone with water color. As a general rule all the light shades of a room should be kept in the same colors and as far as possible in the same design. Delightful tones that are warm and vibratory without being obtrusive in the daytime, and mysteriously glowing when alight, can be secured by superimposed washes of two or three different colors. Only experiment can determine exactly the shades to be used, but in general, cool tones should be put over the warmer ones.

When the paper is quite dry, which will mean after several hours, the design should be drawn on lightly and then cut with a sharp stencil knife, or any sharp pointed knife. The leaves or other parts are next painted in, and then the whole is turned wrong side up and the silk pasted on. This must be done with great care, that there be no wrinkles and that no atom of paste touches the exposed spots of the silk. Only library paste of the best quality and freshness should be used. The silk must be chosen for its color value when lighted as well as its unlighted tone. A soft yellow has been found one of the most useful colors. When lighted it has the soft glow of sunlight, and unlighted it relieves the quiet grays, greens and neutral tints of the toned paper.

Occasionally the silk is touched up for spots of high light or of shadow that seem needed to bring the whole into proper relation. When this is done the water color should be mixed with a little Chinese white.

After the silk is pasted on, the whole should be pressed under a heavy weight until thoroughly dry. It is better to be on the safe side and leave it for at least twenty-four hours. It is then ready to be fitted to the ordinary wire frame which may be bought at any lamp store, or if one has original ideas, and wants some unusual shape, to the frame which one has had made from his own sketch. The choice of shape is of the most importance, not only from the point of view of design—the shape being of course chosen before the design is made—but also with consideration for the diffusion or concentration of light. The more spreading the shade the more diffused the light. The shade may be made in one piece or in several sections, in which case all joinings must be covered as described later on. Candle shades for use on the dining-table should generally throw the light down, and the openings should be comparatively small and evenly distributed, in order that the design be not too insistent, since the candle shade is always directly in the line of vision. The larger lamp shades, on the other hand, may be of more varied

(Continued on page 380)
Why You Should Have a Workshop and How

THE NECESSITY FOR AN ORDERLY AND WELL EQUIPPED WORKROOM
IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD—HOME CRAFTSMANSHIP AS A WINTER PASTIME

BY JARED STUYVESANT

Photographs by the author and others

That man is to be pitied who cannot add to his vocation an avocation. Hugh Black, in his essay on Work says, "There can be no true rest without work, and the full delight of a holiday cannot be known except by the man who has earned it." But there are various forms of rest, the most luxurious of which is a change of occupation. Many a man will go home from a day of toil and relax over a book or a play, refreshing his mind and body for the work of another day. Others, like a friend I call to mind, after working all day with his brain, will go to his shop in the attic of his home and will lose all account of time and fatigue in fashioning with his hands some bit of metalwork. Unless I am woefully lacking in observation, his is the greater joy in living. It matters little or not at all whether your taste is for bookbinding, wood carving, photography, clay modeling, carpentry or what not, provided only that it be largely an avocation bringing work of a kind entirely different from that which occupies your work-day hours; by all means have a hobby and ride it. I can well imagine that a man who works all day with his hands would probably choose a more contemplative occupation for his evening hours, but for those who sympathize with Charles Lamb's protest against the "dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood" there is no rest so refreshing as the united effort of hand and eye in craftsmanship at the bench—not to be bigoted and say in carpentry.

I might have started this article with an argument on the usefulness of a well fitted workshop in the home. There must be few men who have not felt an impulse to make minor repairs or additions about the house when the need of these appeared, but have rejected the impulse on second thought because they didn't know just where the screw-driver had been put when last used, or because they realized at once that an auger-bit of the desired size was not in the home equipment of tools. It meant an hour's work getting together the tools from their scattered hiding-places, another hour spent in arranging a place to do the work, and then—well, you didn't have a vise, and what could a man be expected to fix without a vise? Hasn't that experience been your own on more than one occasion? It has been my own many times, until finally I happened to drop in upon a neighbor one Saturday afternoon and found him apparently having the time of his life at his carpenter's bench. The first sight of that orderly array of tools hanging each in its own groove or on its own hooks on the wall over the bench itself convinced me that I had been missing a lot of real pleasure.

"That looks interesting," I remarked, "but would you mind telling me how you manage to keep those chisels in their proper racks rather than finding that the family has borrowed one for an ice-pick, and another to open a box of groceries? There doesn't seem to be any provision for locking them in."

"It's entirely psychological," he replied. "The whole secret of it is a complete layout of first-class tools and arrange them in a convenient and perhaps even imposing manner over the bench—of course the tool-chest idea is played out; the tool you thought would be borrower will turn back on you when he sees it in its place has come the bench and rack or the wall cabinet, with every tool within reach.
turn away rather than take one tool out of its place.

There is no doubt that this is the whole secret of keeping intact a set of tools. Nobody will respect any tool that you yourself evidently place so little value upon as to toss it into a box or leave it on the back porch after use. Show a respect for your own tools and the household will do likewise.

Granting the possibility of not only having an adequate equipment of tools for the thousand and one odd jobs about the house but of keeping them intact and in order as well, there remains no necessity of convincing you that the outfit would be useful. That is self-evident.

I might, as I have said, started out with this argument, but I did not for the reason that it should not be inferred for a moment that this is the only reason for having tools and a workshop. After you have fitted up your own shop you will soon find that there is a higher use for your tools, and for the skill that you will gradually develop, than mere miscellaneous repairing and putting in an extra closet shelf here and there. The real joy of craftsmanship lies beyond that, in actual creative work. Your ambition, you will find, will soar with your skill, and you will soon aspire to corniced bookcases with diamond-paned doors, to chests and tables, and finally to chairs—did you ever realize what a lot of skill is put into the making of a chair that has a few curved lines in it? Do not try to build one the moment you get your new tools.

The man who goes to a hardware store to lay in a supply of tools without much forethought will make two mistakes: he will buy some tools that he will have no need of and he will forget all about a few things that no carpenter can hope to get along without. In the hope that it will save you a lot of list-making and a few later trips to the dealers, let me block out for you the requirements. In naming these tools I have carefully avoided the luxuries in favor of the essential pieces that can be depended upon to do all the work you will perhaps care to undertake for the first year. You will undoubtedly want to add to it in time the time-saving devices that will also help to produce more accurate work.

I am told by hardware supply houses that their salesmen have an understanding with many men who have passed through their apprenticeship in amateur carpentering and who want to be notified at once when any new tool is put on the market. There is a joy in the possession and manipulation of an improved tool that is known only by the elect, of which I hope you may soon be one.

Beginning with the hammer, the saw and the square—the basis of all carpentering, here is what you will need:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adze-eye hammer</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round lignum-vitae mallet</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-cut saw, 22-in. blade</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rip saw, 22-in. blade</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back saw, 10-in. blade</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try square, 6-in. blade</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel carpenter's square, 16-in. blade</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-ft. boxwood folding rule</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marking gauge</td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handled wood smooth plane, 9-in., 2-in. cutter</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron block plane, 7-in., 1½-in. cutter</td>
<td>$0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 378.)

A splendid example of the "farm shop," wherein must be kept the necessary material and tools for repairing anything from a ploughshare to a clock.
Much of the charm that pervades the great dark rooms of the Tudor and Jacobean Periods is due to the wood paneling on the walls. It was at this time that the beautiful “linen-fold” design was most widely used, together with much elaborate carving and strap-work. The furniture in this illustration is a jumble of odds and ends.

What the Period Styles Really Are

III. THE DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FURNITURE AND INTERIOR DECORATION IN ENGLAND FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES THROUGH THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE

By Lucy Abbott Throop

The early history of furniture in all countries is very much the same—there is not any. We know about kings and queens, and war and sudden death, and fortresses and pyramids, but of that which the people used for furniture we know very little. Research has revealed the mention in old manuscripts once in a while of benches and chests, and the Bayeux tapestry and old seals show us that William the Conquerer and Richard Coeur de Lion sat on chairs, even if they were not very promising ones, but at best it is all very vague. It is natural to suppose that the early Saxons had furniture of some kind, for, as the remains of Saxon metalwork show great skill, it is probable they had skill also in woodworking.

In England, as in France, the first pieces of furniture that we can be sure of are chests and benches. They served all purposes apparently, for the family slept on them by night and used them for seats and tables by day. The bedding was kept in the chests, and when traveling had to be done all the family possessions were packed in them. There is an old chest at Stoke d’Abernon church, dating from the thirteenth century, that has a little carving on it, and another at Brampton church of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries that has iron decorations. Some chests show great freedom in the carving, St. George and the Dragon and other stories being carved in high relief.

Nearly all the existing specimens of Gothic furniture are ecclesiastical, but there are a few that were evidently for household use. These show distinctly the architectural treatment of design in the furniture. Chairs were not commonly used until the sixteenth century. Our distinguished ancestors decided that one chair in a house was enough, and that was for the master, while his family and friends sat on benches and chests. It is a long step in comfort and manners from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries. Later the guest of honor was given the chair, and from that comes the saying that a speaker “takes the chair.” Gothic tables were probably supported by trestles, and
beds were probably very much like the early sixteenth century beds in general shape. There were cupboards and armories also, but examples are very rare. From an old historical document we learn that Henry III, in 1233, ordered the sheriff to attend to the painting of the wainscotted chamber in Westminster "painted a good green color the same as before." Another order is for having the wall of the king's chamber at Westminster "in imitation of a curtain." These painted walls and stained glass gave a cheerful color scheme to the houses of the wealthy class even if we know they had, and the tapestry, must have given a new comfort. There was not much comfort.

The history of the great houses of England, and also the smaller manor-houses, is full of interest in connection with the study of furniture. There are many manor-houses that show all the characteristics of the Gothic, Renaissance, Tudor and Jacobean periods, and from them we can learn much of the life of the times. The early ones show absolute simplicity in the arrangement, one large hall for everything, and later a small room or two added. The fire was on the floor and the smoke wandered around until it found its way out at the opening, or louvre, in the roof. Then a chimney was built at the dais end of the hall, and the mantelpiece became an important part of the decoration. The hall was divided by "screens" into smaller rooms, leaving the remainder for retainers, and causing the clergy to inveigh against the new custom of the lord of the manor "eating in secret places." The staircase developed from the early winding stair about a newel or post to the beautiful broad stairs of the Tudor period. They were usually six or seven feet broad, with about six wide easy steps and then a landing, and the carving on the balusters was often very elaborate and sometimes very beautiful—a ladder raised to the nth power.

Slowly the Gothic period died in England and slowly the Renaissance took its place. There was never the gaiety of decorative treatment that we find in France, but the English workman, while keeping their own individuality, learned a tremendous amount from the Italians who came to the country. Their influence is shown in the Henry VIIth Chapel and in the old part of Hampton Court Palace, built by Cardinal Wolsey. The religious troubles between Henry VIII and the Pope and the change of religion helped to drive the Italians from the country, so the Renaissance did not get such a firm foothold in England as it did in France. The mingling of Gothic and Renaissance forms what we call the Tudor period. During the time of Elizabeth all trace of Gothic disappeared, and the influence of the Germans and Flemings who came to the country in great numbers, helped to shorten the influence of the Renaissance. The over elaboration of the late Tudor time corresponded with the deterioration shown in France in the time of Henry IV. The Hall of Gray's Inn, the Halls of Oxford, the Charterhouse and the Hall of the Middle Temple are all fine examples of the Tudor period.

We find very few names of furniture makers of those days; in fact, there are very few names known in connection with the buildings themselves. The word architect was very little used until after the Renaissance. The owner and the "surveyor" were the people responsible, and the plans, directions and details given to the workmen were astonishingly meagre.

The great charm that we all feel in the Tudor and Jacobean periods is largely due to the beautiful paneled walls. Their woodwork has a color that only age can give and that no stain can copy. The first panels were longer than the later ones. Wide use was made of the beautiful "linenfold" design in the wainscoting, and there was also much elaborate carving and strapwork. Scenes like the temptation of Adam and Eve were represented, heads in circular medallions, and simple decorative designs were used. In the days of Elizabeth it became the fashion to have the carving at the top of the paneling with plain panels below. Tudor and Jacobean mantelpieces were most elaborate and were of wood, stone or
A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, of the William and Mary Period.

A reproduction of a chair from the period of James II, covered with velvet. The front strut is a characteristic feature.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, from the period of Charles II.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, of the William and Mary Period.

A reproduction of a chair from the period of James II, covered with velvet. The front strut is a characteristic feature.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, from the period of Charles II.

A reproduction of a chair from the period of James II, covered with velvet. The front strut is a characteristic feature.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, of the William and Mary Period.

A reproduction of a chair from the period of James II, covered with velvet. The front strut is a characteristic feature.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, from the period of Charles II.

A reproduction of a chair from the period of James II, covered with velvet. The front strut is a characteristic feature.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, of the William and Mary Period.

A reproduction of a chair from the period of James II, covered with velvet. The front strut is a characteristic feature.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, from the period of Charles II.

A reproduction of a chair from the period of James II, covered with velvet. The front strut is a characteristic feature.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, of the William and Mary Period.

A reproduction of a chair from the period of James II, covered with velvet. The front strut is a characteristic feature.

A reproduction of a walnut chair with cane seat and back, from the period of Charles II.
The Restoration of an Ohio Farmhouse

HOW A CENTURY-OLD HOMESTEAD ON THE MAHONING RIVER WAS RECLAIMED
BY THE DESCENDANTS OF THE ORIGINAL PIONEERS WHO TOOK UP THE LAND

BY WINIFRED T. PENDLETON

I HAD always dreamed of remodeling an old house for a home to live in. I did not aspire to the modern city home, but longed for an old-fashioned house with ample grounds—a country place having individuality and charm. All of us cherish our ideal of a home that we long to create and enjoy, and that was my ideal. About two miles from our home city was an estate which answered all these requirements, and which had the additional value of being the ancestral home of my husband’s family: a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, situated on the Mahoning River in that part of Ohio known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. The land had belonged to my husband’s family ever since it was wrested from the wilderness more than a century ago.

It was deeded to our great-great-grandfather by the Connecticut Land Company, to which it was ceded by James I of England. The place has extensive woodland, meadows and pastures, a fine old orchard, attractive river scenery, and, best of all, a delightful old house shaded by giant maples and elms. This treasure within two miles of our home city, and on an electric car line! We immediately began to repair the ravages of time and of careless tenants.

The house, built in 1812, was large and substantial, though in a state of bad repair. Our aim was to make it comfortable without changing its character, and without destroying its old-time charm. Having simple lines and generous proportions, it was an ideal house to remodel. A wide hall, with an outside door at each end, ran through the center. On each side of the hall were two large square rooms, divided from each other by huge chimneys. The front room on the west was the parlor, notable for its hand-carved woodwork. The carving was done eighty years ago by a craftsman who rode horseback all the way from Philadelphia for that purpose. He ornamented the mantel, a cornice around the ceiling, the door and window casings, the panels under the windows and two mantels in other parts of the house. Behind the parlor was the inevitable down-stairs bedroom.

The front room on the east of the hall was used as the dining-room, while back of it was the
The living-room now extends through the full depth of the house, taking in the old parlor and the inevitable first-story bedroom, originally separated by a huge chimney kitchen, with its large fireplace, chimney cupboards and old-time brick oven occupying one whole side of the room. Opening off the kitchen was the “spaceway closet,” used in the old days for storing home-made soap, cheese, sugar, candles and home-cured meats.

The plan of the second floor was just like that of the first. Four large square rooms open from the central hall. These chambers had spacious closets on both sides of the chimneys. There were ten fireplaces in the house, one in each of the eight rooms and two in the cellar. I must not forget to mention the delightful old attie, in which we found a spinning-wheel, a reel, a hatchel, a crane, some broken andirons and the remains of a brass knocker.

Such was the old house as it stood. We found that few alterations were necessary to fit it to the family needs. The parlor and bedroom, thrown together by tearing out the wall and chimney which divided them, make a delightful living-room. We built a new fireplace with an outside chimney in the center of the west wall of the living-room, constructing the new chimney with the bricks from the old—in perfect condition after ninety-six years of wear. We used for this fireplace the hand-carved mantel which was formerly in the parlor. Since the adjoining bedroom did not have the hand-carved wood cornice and casings, we were obliged to have the parlor woodwork duplicated, in order to fill out that half of the living-room. The original parlor and bedroom doors lead from the living-room into the hall.

The second-story hall with its simple cherry rail around the stairwell. A bathroom occupies each end
Originally the second story plan was much like the first—with four bedrooms opening off the central hall. Carrying the rear slope of the roof over the new porch gave space for two new rooms, and a bath, with another bathroom taken off the waste space in the front hall.

doors open on a new veranda, forty-two feet long and fifteen feet wide. This porch, extending the entire width of the house, commands a view of orchard and river and is one of the most attractive features of our home. The living-room opens on the veranda by means of a French window, which in summertime is used as a door.

We did not wish to mar the attractiveness of our porch by having the kitchen open on it, so converted the old kitchen into a delightful dining-room. In the east end of this room the old spaceway closet forms an alcove, divided from the main apartment by an archway. High landscape windows look from the alcove east. An ample fireplace radiates cheer from the south side of the room. On the north two French windows open on the veranda.

The old dining-room at the front of the house has been fitted up as a modern convenient kitchen, and the original dining-room porch now forms pantry, scullery and outside entrance to the kitchen, screened from the street by lattice.

The four chambers upstairs were not sufficient for the needs of the family, so two new ones were added by building a dormer over the north porch. We provided a bathroom at each end of the upper hall, and servants' rooms in the attic.

Besides these changes there were a few more practical improvements to be made: the house was freshly lathed and plastered, the old window sash replaced by new, having one large pane below and smaller panes in the upper sash. Oak floors were laid in living-room, hall and dining-room. Throughout the house the woodwork was finished in white enamel. The house is lighted by electricity, and soft water is supplied by an electric pump from a drilled well.

In furnishing our new home we have used, as far as possible, old-fashioned furniture, which is in keeping with the character of the house. Many of the pieces (Continued on page 373.)

The rear of the house, commanding a fine view of the orchard and river, shows most of the exterior alterations that were made to secure needed space indoors.

The long porch extending across the whole rear of the house is the most radical addition that was permitted. Its glazed sash are removed in the spring.
The Lowly Footstool

ITS NEGLECTED POSSIBILITIES AS A FACTOR IN HOME DECORATION—THE QUALITIES THAT MAKE IT USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE AND THOSE THAT CONDEMN IT TO EARLY SHABBINESS

by Katherine Pope

In securing ultimately a thoroughly attractive house, little things cannot be neglected, even the smallest object on view being of importance. The artist of the home will pay loving attention to detail, count a trifle something more than trilling if it is to aid in finish, accord.

A recent experience in going over my own home has discovered to me the "consequence" of that lowly and unregarded piece of furniture—the footstool. Since which awakening I have observed hassock, cricket and stool in private dwelling and public shop, noted mistakes, looked for opportunities.

Since a footstool should be first of all useable, and seldom fine, easily scratched and marred woods, satin, plush and velvet seem badly out of place. If one affects in one's furniture polished mahogany (personally, I am so weary of this phrase that it has influenced my feelings toward that which it names), then by all means choose for footstool the sort with cushion bulging out and protecting the wood, a sort that appears to be taking the place of the stool recently to the fore, where there was a minimum of upholstery and a maximum of polished surface. My recent survey of the shops disclosed less and less of mahogany and reputed high prices. To be sure, here hand-made stool and hassock

The bottom brace makes an acceptable low foot-rest on this oak stool

A goat-skin ottoman that might be used as a fire-side seat or rolled upon its side for a foot-rest

A sheep-skin cushion for the top affords a comfortable resting place

The model I liked best of all inspected was made of the old-English oak and leather of a rich, dark brown, mottled with black. It was of medium size, sloped a little, the leather top was fashioned of squares and rectangles sewed together, the cover padded and held down by flat metal buttons the shade of the leather. It was a most inviting rest for weary feet, a pleasing object—good coloring, good lines, unaggressive, and would fit in well in almost any living-room. The cost was $2.

Nearby was a flamboyant thing of green plush and "polished mahogany" that I at once wanted to put two muddy feet on and see how it would look then. The price of this monstrosity was, as I remember, $11. Well, perhaps someone would joy in it. Not far off stood a wooden rest with a metal-covered steep incline that reminded me of a bootblack's box, and it, also, I passed by quickly. Just beyond showed a company of cocky little checkerboard stools, and inquiry was made concerning these curious offerings. "Imported," informed the salesman, with patronizing air; but the term had no magic for me; I regarded them as undesirable aliens, immigrants which should have been turned back at the port of entry. And arousing no approval was a peculiar footstool with incline and curve having covering of copper; I would not like the noise of it, the gleam of it was too assertive, and for some reason or other it suggested a doctor's office.

But very attractive I found a small footstool with plump back clothed in soft-lined tapestry, frame dull-finish mahogany. In the same tapestry and wood was offered a high foot-rest, evidently designed for very unconventional lounging; or of suitability for a seat when not so employed; in addition to the two uses, a seemly piece of furniture. Then there was a quiet—but not abashed or by any means shamefaced—small foot-rest upholstered in dull green denim, the frame a dull-finish mahogany. A good-looking and useable high stool was of old-English oak with smooth level top of brown leather. Dull green stuffs, dim tapestry, and leather of rich browns were the favorite upholstering materials on display in footstooldom when denim was not used; but I learned it is the custom to show footstools "in the denim," as the dealers phrase it, and re-cover to suit individual taste.

A footstool hard to improve on is a little woven one that formed part of the display of inexpensive summer furniture. It was constructed with rounds—these a great convenience, as one may one's feet low on the washable rounds as well as higher up on the broader surface. I know no better answer to the combination requirements of utility, cleanliness,
were not exactly given away; one was asked to return at least adequate compensation for hand work and costly materials; but the articles not in the hand-made class were both good and inexpensive. There was one attractive little cricket covered with soft-hued tapestry mounted on wood of dull-finish mahogany that could be had for $1.85—at another place they asked $6 for what seemed not a whit better. An excellent small stool was built on Mission lines but made of dull-finish mahogany, the top of haircloth, a material admirably adapted for wear and tear. The shade of the haircloth was a dark green, giving rich contrast with the dull-red, well-oiled wood; and save that I feared real use would before long sadly mar the mahogany, I should have called this little piece of furniture a perfect bit. Its price was $4.75.

Haircloth proved a favorable material in the hand-made ottomans and footstools, and though there were various colors to be had, the greens were advised as most satisfactory. A small mahogany hand-made footstool with haircloth top was ticketed at $10, but I did not like it any better than that little one in the other room at less than half that price. And out in the cheaper region there was a sturdy, sensible, convenient—one could give it a push and shoot it across the room if occasion arose—hassock of goat-skin, priced at $2.50. However, among the hand-made things one sore temptation assailed me, the temptation a large stool with a top of rush, the rush stained brown and mounted on wood (presumably maple), decorated by an artist to suggest the stain of time. It was both suitable foot-rest and comfortable seat, and was so pleasing to look at that I wanted it badly—but it cost $15. Nearby was a smaller stool the same, except in size, to be had for $10.

An interesting high stool, spoken of by the salesman as “Chinese Chippendale,” and marked $16.50, showed slender legs of elaborately carved mahogany, the carving reminiscent of intricate Chinese work in wood, the mahogany stained to give a look of age. This stool upholstered “in the denim” I pictured as it might be with covering of Chinese embroidered silk in coloring of delectable Chinese blues, and then went on to picture a room I would like to build up with the Chinese footstool as keynote; for some time not awaking to the extravagance of the fancy, and the faithlessness I was showing to that avowed ideal that a footstool should be unassertive, unobtrusive, as lowly as its function.

In the show-window at one of the high-priced stores stood a most desirable high square stool with top of brown-stained cane—the wood, fumed oak. This cost $8.50. The same price was asked for an oval-shaped mahogany stool “in the denim,” very attractive. Hand-made hassocks were decidedly expensive, but what can one expect when the material used is but nineteen inches wide and costs $7 a yard? Hassocks, however, are such dust-gatherers that in this day of zeal for the sanitary, they have little vogue; in spite of their comforting sound to the touch and the fact that they can be pushed about so readily.

Returning to wares of unpretentiousness, at one store I came upon a curious goat-skin ottoman, a huge affair that was merely a stuffed bag confined about the middle by a leather band; evidently intended for a man taking his ease in a big chair in a big room. Standing upright it would furnish a soft, luxurious seat, when used as a foot-rest was supposed to lie on its side, and roll at the desire of the loungers. It was cumbrous but had certain merits, the cost was $4.50. At this same place was a narrow foot-rest with a top of sheepskin of a London-smoke hue, and the stool was built with rounds—these so convenient when only a low elevation is desired.

Having stool, ottoman and cricket covered with material to match chair and couch is a good ideal, and some stores ask no charge for the work if the buyer furnish tapestry, leather or whatever the goods may be. And looking at the rather surprisingly limited variety of coverings in the ready-to-use footstools, it came to my mind that not a little successful individuality would come into play in the artist of the home designing her own stools, ottomans and crickets, or at least selecting the stuffs for the tops. And my fancy played with the idea of certain ones for certain rooms; why not light wash materials for summer days, also for all-the-year-round bedroom wear? I do not remember having seen chintz ottoman or foot-rest, but why not? And what better material than Russian crash with its rough yet soft surface? And art-denim of shade to suit a room? There seems quite a fertile field here, and unworked.

The same care that is applied to the rest of the furnishings should be brought to bear on the choice of a footstool; it should be just as carefully made to be a perfectly harmonious and at the same time useful element in the whole scheme of the interior as the lamp-shades or picture frames. The footstool is a splendid

![Comfortable and attractive in its dark-green velour, but the fringe seems an unnecessary dust-catcher](image)

![More sanitary than the one above and with an air of durability](image)

![Carved mahogany is of questionable value and in doubtful taste for a footstool](image)

![After a Colonial pattern, where the wood is likely to be scratched](image)

![A fine combination of proper form and durable dull-colored tapestry top](image)
Mr. Boland's house is a modified Dutch Colonial type with the usual gambrel roof. One of the drawbacks in this style is the cutting off of space from the second-floor rooms when the roof is brought down over the first-story windows. To offset this, the architect has planned a continuous dormer, extending almost over the full length of the roof on both sides.

The right-hand side of the plan, as shown, faces the street, throwing the long porch to the left-hand side of the house and the kitchen at the rear on the right.

One very seldom finds an upstairs fireplace directly over the middle of a room below. It has been accomplished here by the use of iron supporting beams.

There are no dormers to disturb the upper slope of the roof so that the two bedrooms and bath on the third floor are lighted only at the ends.

The long porch as seen from the garden. A lattice screen covers the street end, securing greater privacy.

The second floor is made larger than the first by carrying the roof and long dormer out over the side porch.

A HOUSE AT YONKERS, N. Y., BUILT FOR MR. W. A. BOLAND—Christopher Myers, architect
Mr. Summerville's house suggests the Swiss chalet in its deeply overhanging roof and dark woodwork, but no distinct architectural style has been permitted to take away its character of an American home.

The square plan is the most economical one to build.

The main entrance porch with its flanking seats.

The second floor shows the very minimum of hall space.

In the living-room the chimney breast and the woodwork on ceiling and side walls, while simple, help furnish the room.

Stained cypress has been used effectively for the wood trim and the wainscoting with its upper panels matching the tinted plaster.

THE HOME OF MR. F. M. SUMMERVILLE, ARCHITECT, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
White Wall Papers

The papers for 1911 evidence the fact that light tones are to be widely used during the coming season. White papers have been sold in limited quantities for the last few years and have been gaining steadily in popularity. Londoners were the first to appreciate the advantages of white paper as a wall covering. Their pers with a smooth finish will keep clean the lightest possible paper. Formerly it perishable for ordinary rooms, but experience has taught that certain white papers are used during the coming season. White have pretty satin stripes and simple geometrical figures. In some homes white papers are used throughout the first floor rooms, but each room is treated with a different color scheme. Some of the London interiors have color schemes carried out in unusual shades of purple, pink and Alice blue. The tendency towards light papers is to be commended, but it will be found that white papers have more character and give a better effect than many of the pale shades, which sometimes appear weak and insipid.

Since light papers tend to make a room larger they have been found particularly well suited to small apartments. Dark papers which absorb the light destroy the sense of atmosphere and accent the feeling of shut-in-ness.

For houses where there is much "wear and tear," and where a white paper is desired, the extra cost of a washable paper is often justified.

Newel-Post Tops of Cut Glass

The beautiful cut glass balls which are used in place of the knob on the newel-post of mahogany stairs, scintillate with rainbow colors, and add a touch of brightness to the hall or living-room. Some of these balls are elaborately cut; others, with plain facets, are just as expensive and have an air of simple grandeur. In a Colonial room, where the doors are of mahogany with cut glass knobs, the hall newel-post would be most appropriately topped with a large ball of the same cut as the knobs. There are two stock shapes—but the balls can be cut to any pattern you desire, as can the door-knobs. A very beautiful design in pineapple shape is shown in domestic cut glass: the imported balls are usually round.

The solid ball is replaced often by the more useful but less durable hollow cut glass globe for electric light. These globes are mounted on a low base of any metal desired, bronze being the favorite. The solid balls cost about the same as the heavy globes—from eight dollars up.

A Permanent Vacuum Cleaner

Perhaps the main reason why the average household is yet to be supplied with that most useful modern appliance—the vacuum cleaner—is the imagined complexity of the equipment. The cleaning of one's home without the usual raising of dust, the discomfort of dust-laden air, and the spread of disease germs, appeals to every housekeeper. The installation of the plant, however, has been the bugbear, as special meters and circuits have been required for electric attachment, and electric lighting companies have refused to allow the old-style vacuum cleaner motors to connect with ordinary lighting circuits. Now, the vacuum cleaner has reached that state of perfection which enables a plant of one-fourth horsepower to operate satisfactorily in a large residence or a small building, with the entire approval of electric lighting companies; the motor being connected with the regular lighting wires and meters by any electrician. When once installed, the operation is simple child's play—no more dangerous nor complex than turning on the electric light.

Another objection at first made to the installation of vacuum cleaner motors has also been overcome in the approval given by the insurance companies to the newest type of quarter-horsepower motor. The present process of installation is simple. The small motor is placed in the basement or cellar and requires no special attention except oiling twice a year. There are no belts, chains or gears to get out of order. The dust is sucked through a central pipe into a large dust-bag concealed in the motor, which need be emptied only once in two weeks. It is advisable to use black iron pipe, which allows of no accumulation of dirt—a 1 1/4-in. pipe from basement to second floor, and a 1-in. pipe above the second floor.
Connection between the pipe and the cleaner is made by means of flexible rubber tubing. On each floor of the house there is a wall inlet in the baseboard where the cleaning tube is connected. This is not unsightly, but is merely a small metal cap well concealed in the woodwork. There are no water or sewer connections necessary.

If moving day comes, the vacuum cleaner is merely a piece of furniture, like the gas range—not a permanent house fixture like the furnace. The cleaner undoubtedly goes a long way toward solving the domestic problem.

**Mission Clocks**

MISSION furniture of a well built sort has for some time been easy to find in the shops—everything except clocks—which almost invariably have been flimsy; ill-made affairs. Sometimes, of the woodwork. The numerals are etched on the zinc together with a charming little decorative design. The hands are of hand-wrought iron, and the door pulls match the face in color.

The mantel clock is quaint in design, recalling some of the best modern work in German furniture. In our example the face is of copper, etched like the zinc, and with iron hands. The wood finish, done upon quartered oak, is a soft brownish green. On the pins that project, half-way down the front, rest the works, so that the pins have a structural reason. These clocks are no more expensive than some of the atrocities in Mission guise that have heretofore attempted to tell time to the public.

**Driftwood**

The charm and fascination of driftwood fires is no longer limited to seashore dwellers alone. An enterprising New England community has started an industry in the sale of this commodity, which is apt to appeal to many people who dwell inland.

The hulks of former whalers, abandoned and in decay, are broken up into convenient lengths and sold by the barrel. As the supply is rapidly being used up, the price is $5.00.

A driftwood fire is a source of additional pleasure for the Christmas season. It lends as cheery a glow as the Christmas tree, and makes a good substitute for the Yule-log—almost an impossibility in the modern fireplace.

The beauty and rarity of such a fire makes this wood a particularly desirable Christmas gift.

**A Home-made Corner Bookcase**

LIKE the majority of flat-dwellers, we found on moving into a new apartment that we were more or less crowded for space, particularly in the living-room. The disposal of a baby grand piano, a desk, a treasured old mahogany table and enough chairs to appear hospitable, in a room with a very limited amount of wall space, turned out to be a regular Chinese puzzle. When it was nearing a solution we found that the only place left for books was a bit of corner stranded in between two doors.

No self-respecting furniture man had ever turned out a bookcase of such shape and dimensions—we knew that without looking for it. An ordinary corner-cupboard arrangement would have accommodated just about half of the books, and a straight and narrow bookcase, such as would have filled one side of the angle, would have practically wasted the other side.

There was nothing to do therefore but get to work and fill in that corner to suit ourselves. We measured the two sides of the wall, decided on the height and carefully divided it into the required number of shelves; then took the dimensions to a carpenter who cut the boards accordingly. He furnished us with three upright pieces, eight pieces for shelves, two top pieces and sixteen strips for supporting the shelves. The cost was a little less than $3.50.

The shelves and top pieces were made straight at one end and triangular at the other so that two pieces joined to make a right angle for the corner. Putting the bookcase together was simply a question of a judicious use of hammer and nails, and when it was set up in place we stained it green, matching as nearly as possible the dark green walls of the room. It is perhaps not beautiful but it serves an excellent purpose.
Christmas business which we planters go on. Chere is a lesson about this whole months before Christmas could be found a little spare time from the regular routine of work, let us do a little planning does not see the more than a year's care suddenness and spontaneity. All at once goes with it seems to appear with annual puzzling (and puzzled) person, the ultimate consumer, Christmas and all that goes with it seems to appear with annual puzzling (and puzzled) person, the ultimate consumer, Christmas and all that has been forced at the florist's, and more lights are turned on, the shop window; even the run on the calendar And so it is. with toy on the sidewalk, and the magazine in his pocket, were clicking through the machine shop and the typewriter! Why not plants for gifts? Not some bulb flowering begonias—Begonia rex, for instance, a "pan" of callas, or one of the ferns. Why a dead one You don't have to keep it in a cold place. It will not need protection. The greenhouse was built cheaply—"home-made." I know there are scores of House & Garden readers who would have some sort of a glass house if they but realized how readily one can be made, and how much pleasure it would afford. Wouldn't you enjoy such a sunshine shop to work in? Wouldn't the other members of your family? Then why not get together and decide to do it. Start a "building fund" for it now, and this time next year will see it a reality. Begin by getting a sash or two this spring, if nothing more, just to start the ball rolling. You will be surprised to see how readily it can be accomplished, if you once decide to do it. And until you do decide you are certainly losing one of the greatest, if not indeed the greatest, opportunity for sun-and-soil enjoyment that being free from the city offers you. Decide. Don't forget to send for catalogues, and to make a real plan of your flower and vegetable garden before January first.

Is It Worth While

LAST night I stood and watched the sun sink down through long, streaky black clouds beyond a desolate landscape. Leafless trees and lifeless weeds bent before the north wind. It looked pretty cheerless. Yet summer was still there, inside the eighth of an inch of glass that separated me from the outside gloom. The first carnation was open, and the first head of lettuce was at least two weeks ahead of schedule time. The greenhouse was built cheaply— "home-made." I know there are scores of House & Garden readers who would have some sort of a glass house if they but realized how readily one can be made, and how much pleasure it would afford. Wouldn't you enjoy such a sunshine shop to work in? Wouldn't the other members of your family? Then why not get together and decide to do it. Start a "building fund" for it now, and this time next year will see it a reality. Begin by getting a sash or two this spring, if nothing more, just to start the ball rolling. You will be surprised to see how readily it can be accomplished, if you once decide to do it. And until you do decide you are certainly losing one of the greatest, if not indeed the greatest, opportunity for sun-and-soil enjoyment that being free from the city offers you. Decide.

Things to Do Now

THIS month and next the seedsmen will be getting out their catalogues for next year. Why not take time now, and send a few postcards. It's got to be done anyway, and the sooner you get the more you can study them—and it will pay. The farther ahead you can plan, the better. There was an illustration of that in my mail-to-day. One subscriber writes asking what can be done to prevent scab on potatoes—information which cannot be put into use until next spring, but when the time comes, she will know. Another wants to know about taking in geraniums for winter blooming—and there is a good chance of the frost's getting them before a reply can reach him. Plan ahead.

In the Vegetable Garden

THERE is nothing to do, except lightly covering spinach, onions or other crops planted in September to be wintered, or stored in trenches, like celery, and taking up any roots, such as parsnips, that have been left. But there's a good deal to do for the garden. In the first place, plan it—next month you'll have to think about starting seeds. In the second place, get everything you can anywhere for fertilizer—old lime, muck leaves, refuse heaps of any sort. Put them on the ground in a pile, if there's no place to store them. You will be astonished at the quality of soil you'll get from that pile next year.

For the Flower Garden

THE same advice may be given for this as for the vegetable garden. Unless your roses are in a very sheltered place, they will be better off for some protection, and if that has not already been attended to, do it now. Cut back to within eighteen inches or two feet of the ground, and cover around the roots with dry, fine manure, three to five inches deep. Then after the first severe frosts, cover the entire bed with litter of some sort. Nothing is better than dry leaves, held in place by a few boughs, or a little bog hay and a few boards. As a rule the ramblers will not need protection.
Growing Heliotrope Successfully

ONE thing I have learned—not generally known—that to be at its best, heliotrope must be started from cuttings every year. I write this particularly for the benefit of gardeners on the Pacific coast, where in most cases this favorite plant remains in the ground year after year, often blooming right through the winter if given a sheltered position. But it never compares in beauty of color, in size of panicles, or most of all, in fragrance, the second year with the first.

Start fresh cuttings for early spring planting and pull up the old roots. They are very easily started by trailing. In the many varieties offered—I am familiar with most of them—I find the climbers far in advance of the bush varieties. “Royal Highness” and “Pink Beauty”—with trailing panicles of rich purple and the other of shaded pink mauve—are nearly perfection. Strong, vigorous climbers they are, growing easily six feet, with great spreading capacity and literally covered with blossoms borne on long, strong stems, that keep perfectly for three days as cut flowers. These, with several other fine, lately introduced varieties, are of California origin, scarcely known outside of their immediate birthplace. Improved varieties are so strong and vigorous in their habits that I believe they could be easily grown in almost any climate if planted close to the south wall of a building.

Cuttings may be taken any time when the wood grows hard—September or later. They are best rooted in sand, I find, and the little tips of branches two or three inches long do best. Trailing may be done any time when the branches are long enough to bring down to the ground.

E. S.

For Christmas Time—and After

IT has long been tacitly conceded that red is the Christmas color, and for more years than I can remember the sprig of holly has held the place of honor at Yuletide festivities.

Lately there has appeared—we will not say a rival, but perhaps a supplement to the time-honored hollyberry—the splendid poinsettia, as brilliant as the breast of the Kentucky cardinal and nearly as large as hisspread wings.

Not to intimate aught against either, I have a new candidate to offer for election to favor, and as Mrs. Dana tells us, “It grows not only in the moist woods of North America but also in Mexico and Japan,” it seems as if most of us should have at least a bowing acquaintance with the dainty little plant. The berry, when we find it tucked away under the fallen leaves of late October, is as red as the holly and close to the ground, terminating the long trailing leafy stems.

Be careful in pulling it, not to sever the roots, because you want them; take also some tiny ferns, some very small evergreens and a few little orchids of the rattlesnake plantain, if you are fortunate enough to find them; they are distinguished by low-growing tufts of curiously white-veined leaves. Lastly, pack in a supply of woods earth in which these little beauties thrive.

The partridge vine is offered for sale upon the streets of Boston, placed in closed glass globes of different sizes. These are partly filled with water, and with nothing else to nourish it the plant will grow all winter. If kept closed very little water needs to be added, as that which is imprisoned is used over and over. I like better a large and spreading bowl, or open, the berries are seen to much better advantage.

Be sure, in planting the vine in its native soil, that every root is carefully placed just where it belongs, at the bottom and in the earth—a feat not as easy as it seems, as the stems are so long and slender. Put it out-of-doors for awhile, remembering that the partridge vine lives through the coldest weather in the open.

These vivid berries will not only make a charming centerpiece for the Christmas table, but will remain “a thing of beauty and a joy” all winter, when the faded, dejected-looking poinsettia has been sent back to the greenhouse, and the holly leaves have stiffened and, together with the withered fruit, have gradually fallen and been swept into the waste pile.

Not only will the berries keep plump and handsome but the vine will send out tender young shoots to terminate in delicate white blossoms. While the older stems still hold the brilliant berries, the new buds nestle in fragrant breath among them, the very essence and spirit of the early spring.

HELEN W. ROSS

The partridge vine grows under the fallen leaves in moist woods. In taking it up be careful not to break the long trailing roots. Planted in woods earth and brought indoors with a few ferns, it will keep on growing.

You can have your garden all winter long, under glass. It is not necessary to build a large greenhouse or an expensive one, but you can have flowers and some vegetables all winter if you will but make up your mind to have a small greenhouse next year.
In Planning the Dining-room

Frequently in planning a dining-room there are two opposing factors to be taken into consideration. One is the need for plenty of window space so that the dining-room may be bright and cheerful. The other is the need of wall space for sideboard, china or glass-cabinet and serving-table. In the adjoining illustration these two needs have been cleverly satisfied by raising the level of the middle sill of a group of windows so that the sideboard did not make necessary six feet of blank wall. Incidentally, the brilliant lighting makes even more attractive the silverware that furnishes this sideboard top.

Rain Conductor Troubles

A SEMI-FLUID composition can now be procured which will most effectively stop leaks in tin-work. I have seen it used with the best success in leaks where the chimney passes through a tin roof, and in rust holes in gutters. As it is quite inexpensive its use will save the replumbing cost entirely. In this connection it is well to remember that leaders are subjected to much wear, and the best material is an economy. If soldering repairs are necessary, the acid should be immediately washed off as its corrosive effect induces rust.

Unfinished Table Tops

A DINING-TABLE top that does not need constant care to preserve it from acquiring white marks from hot dishes is a comfort to the housewife. Some tables are sold with unstained and unfinished tops. These remain free from all permanent marks or spots. They can be washed if necessary and need no special care, except an oiling once a month, rubbing the wood well. I recently saw one of these tables—a reproduction of an old Southern model, that had been in use for a year. The top is already taking a fine color, while its owner assures me that one of the worries of her life is removed. The highly finished top usually seen, needs careful treatment, and especially difficult to insure if there are small children in the family. Yet the natural wood top is said to be rather unpopular with women buyers, a fact perhaps due to our national dislike of waiting for results.

A Serviceable Caster

In these days of polished floors one is glad to find a caster that can be easily applied and that while invisible will make it possible to move chairs, as well as all heavy articles of furniture, over the floor silently and easily. The casters work equally well upon carpets and obviate all wear and tear upon floor coverings. They sell at 15 cents for a set of four.

Home-made Butter

EVERY family can now make its own butter. The simple churn is easily cleansed and readily put together. The glass jar with the inside rib and the porcelain dasher make it especially sanitary. It will make butter in one minute, and the churn will also whip cream in twenty seconds and mix delicious mayonnaise dressing in thirty seconds. The family size is $2.50.

A Better Light

WHEN your lamp fails to give a good, clear light and begins to burn dimly, it is a sign that the burner wants boiling; any attention to the oil or wick will make little or no improvement. Take the lamp apart, remove the wick and then boil both burner and wick in hot water into which has been thrown some washing soda.

When every part has been thoroughly cleaned and dried, put in the wick, trim it, fill the lamp with oil and you will find it will burn as well as ever.

Many housekeepers throw away the wick, sometimes the burner too, and buy new ones, when really all that is necessary is just to boil them out a little.

J. J. O.

System in the Kitchen

THE systematic housekeeper will welcome the kitchen lid rack that holds covers of any size or shape. These racks are in general use in the kitchens of the orderly hausfrauen in Germany.

Sanitary Dust Cloths

DUSTING cloths that are chemically treated, not only dust clean and polish thoroughly, but they absorb the dust. They are sold in various sizes from 15 cents upwards. Broom covers of this dustless cloth are ideal for cleansing walls and can be had for 35 cents.

An Efficient Mop

A NEW mop that really scrubs a floor is made of heavy twisted cotton which is held together by a plate into which the handle fits tightly. This mop will easily go under heavy furniture and radiators, and is, therefore, sanitary. It can be used under the faucet, thus furnishing the clean water essential to thorough cleaning. It is also an ideal mop for cleaning and polishing hard wood floors. The ordinary family size sells at 50 cents.
In design the most innovatice of all automobiles. In efficiency and dependability not surpassed by any. Six straight-cylinder engine. The story of one "Stoddard-Dayton" is simply the story of sixty "Stoddard-Dayton" $3100 cars winter and summer and the extras have cost only $37.75. Our booklet "R" mailed on request.

The Dayton Motor Car Company
Dayton, Ohio, R

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
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 and hydrants—to the 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.
2080 Hudson-Terminal Bldg., 50 Church Street, New York City.

A Twenty-Six Year Test
on old shingles, proving the wonderful wood-preserving properties of

Cabot's Shingle Stains
Mr. W. A. Kiley, Gloucester, Mass., wrote on March 17, 1910:
"Twenty-six years back I used your Shingle Stains. To-day in extending the roof these shingles had to be removed. Not a 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.

Sold in wood and oil colors. Ask on request.

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

In writing to advertisers please mention House and Garden.
however, they kept the touch of national character that makes the furniture so interesting, and they often did work of great beauty and worth. When Charles II came to the throne he brought with him the ideas of France, where he had spent so many years, and the change became very marked. The natural Stuart extravagance also helped to form his taste, and soon we hear of much more elaborate decoration throughout the land. Many of the country towns were far behind London in the style of furniture, and this explains why some furniture that is dated 1670, for instance, seems to belong to an earlier time. The famous silver furniture of Knole House, Sevenoaks, belongs to this time. Evelyn mentions in his diary that the rooms of the Duchess of Portsmouth were full of “Japan cabinets and screens, pendule clocks, great vases of wrought plate, tables, stands, chimney furniture, sconces, branches, baseras, etc., all of massive silver,” and later he mentions again her “massy pieces of plate, whole tables and stands of incredible value.”

In the reign of William and Mary the Dutch influence was naturally very pronounced. The change in the style of chair was most marked and noticeable. They were more open backed than in Charles’ time and had two uprights and a spoon- or fiddle-shaped splat to support the sitter’s back. The chair backs took more the curve of the human figure, and the seats were broader in front than in the back; the cabriole legs were broad at the top and ended in claw or pad feet, and there were no straining rails. The shell was a common form of ornament, and all crowns and cherubs had disappeared. Inlay came to be generously used, though there were many cabinets of beautiful Dutch marquerterie even before the time of William and Mary. They used flower designs in dyed woods, shell, mother-of-pearl and ivory.

In the short reign of Anne it became the fashion to have great displays of Chinese porcelain, and over-mantels, cupboards, shelves and tables were covered with wonderful pieces of it. The Dutch influence lasted until the first quarter of the eighteenth century when the Georgian Period began, and Chippendale and his famous contemporaries developed the beautiful styles that go by their well-known names.

The Restoration of an Ohio Farmhouse

(Continued from page 359)

which we have been fortunate enough to secure formerly stood in these rooms, and it seems right and fitting that they should find their way back to the old home. The crane and andirons which we found in the attic are again installed in the living-room fireplace. The old brass knocker, mended at a machine shop, is mounted on the front door.

Among our chief treasures are a book...
Plant for Immediate Effect  
Not for Future Generations

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

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

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

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.

Peony Trouble

I HAVE read with much interest the peony article in a recent issue, and am sending you, under another cover, samples of peony roots and leaves, to show my experience in peony trouble. I shall be very grateful if you can suggest anything as a cure. Out of a dozen peonies planted four years ago, only one (taken from an old garden), has grown and blossomed. The other eleven come up every year, grow about ten inches, then turn black, as if burned, like sample leaf sent.

At the roots of some I find quantities of ants, angle-worms and small slim worms like the angle-worm. Can that be the ant worm? The peonies are planted around a large bed of delphiniums. The bed is covered in the early winter with manure. As these peonies are rare varieties, the result has been most disappointing. I am making a bed of new peonies and would like to guard against a repetition of the trouble.

Mrs. D. W. T.

The peony root is evidently infested with some sort of a borer. The insect, however, was not in the root sent, so that we cannot say definitely what it is. Probably it is the common borer in the roots of the iris which is the larva of a large moth. This moth deposits its eggs on the leaves of the iris near the ground in the fall of the year, and it probably follows the same habit in the case of the peony. If this is the case we would advise that all parts of the peony above the ground be cut off and burned in order to destroy any eggs that may be on the stalks. This will probably avoid the trouble next year.

It would be well to dig in around the surface of the peony some well rotted manure before the ground freezes so as to give it a good start next spring.

The peony ordinarily is remarkably free from any disease. It might be well to move the roots from their present location as the soil may be at fault, but perhaps it is just as well to try the burning process first and see how the plants come up next year.
Strawberry-Patch Mulch

The quality, quantity and proper application of manure is of the utmost importance in all garden operations. Few have any conception of the immense quantity necessary to produce heavy crops. I am almost tempted to say that one could not use too much.

It is quite possible, however, to mulch too early. I made that mistake last year. After a heavy mulch of night-soil and leaves put on my strawberry-patch in the middle of November, I found the plants blooming in December. I counted sixty blossoms in the space of a few yards. Such experience shows that December 15th is early enough.

Cover the patch well with leaves of every kind that falls about the grounds, then lay a liberal amount of manure over the leaves. I find it a good plan to change the fertilizer often. This year I have used cow-manure.

Each year I add two rows of a new variety of plants at one end of the patch and spade two rows under at the other end, planting with something else. I find this a most satisfactory proceeding. It keeps the patch new and gives a variety of berries.

Mulch acts as a winter protection to the plants. Without it they are easily subject to frost-bite, and sometimes are even crowded out of the ground showing a total loss of labor and expense.

Nature Through a City Backyard

By DANIEL H. OVERTON

Speaking on outdoor life and recreation at a parents' meeting at one of our public-school kindergartens a short time ago, noticed on their program a striking little cut, which I learned later was done by an artist friend of mine. It was the cut of a window opening out of a library, and above it was this legend: "In good sooth, my masters, this is no door; yet it is a little window that looketh upon a great world."

Now, that is just what my backyard is to me. It is not a door, but just a little window looking out upon the great world of country life, and of growing things. My study desk is by a window that looks out through the backyard, into the great world. I have been studying Nature through that little window for nearly thirteen years, and have been in touch with her for ten months of every year. Even in the winter when the snows lie deep this vista is not without interest, but during all of the growing months of the year it is full of plants and flowers. When I leave it for a time to go out into the real country I find it nearer and dearer to me because I have been studying it through my little window.

The backyard of my house is full of perennial plants and flowers. We like those best because they come in the early spring-time, and because they come very largely of themselves.

The Neighbor-Maker

SAVAGES built rude bridges so that they might communicate with their neighbors. These have been replaced by triumphs of modern engineering.

Primitive methods of transmitting speech have been succeeded by Bell telephone service, which enables twenty-five million people to bridge the distances that separate them, and speak to each other as readily as if they stood face to face.

Such a service, efficiently meeting the demands of a busy nation, is only possible with expert operation, proper maintenance of equipment, and centralized management.

The Bell System provides constantly, day and night, millions of bridges to carry the communications of this country.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy One System Universal Service
Two More Reasons Why You Should Have a Greenhouse

You need one to protect, during the colder months, the various tub plants, shrubs and moveable trees you have about your grounds and verandas during the summer. They look a bit weary and bedraggled at the end of the season, but a winter in the greenhouse brings back all their vigor and beauty.

You also need a greenhouse to start things going early for both your flower and kitchen garden. You very much need one for this purpose, especially if the season is a bit short. What a lot more satisfactory, for instance, to have cosmos in bloom the last of July instead of middle of September, tomatoes and egg plants a month earlier certainly appeals to you.

First of all there is the pussy-willow. One had been in the front yard when we came to the house about thirteen years ago. Some one had cut it down, and attempted to dig it out in order to get rid of it. But it would not die and in eight years it grew into a great tree into which our boys used to climb; and then when it began to decay at the trunk, we slipped some of the branches for the backyard, and cut it down. It came up from the roots again, and is now a splendid tree nearly five years old, the delight of hundreds who pass the house in the early springtime. The five-year-old in the backyard is also a beautiful tree. Through these trees I watch the coming of the spring, for the pussies on the branches, formed the fall before, begin to swell out and show their white heads in February, and are out of their little houses in March, and in full bloom in April when the snows and the frosts are still upon them.

After the pussy-willows come the daffodils. Up with the first warmer days of March, they are in bloom in April almost as early as the pussies. Then in the last days of March, or the first of April, the bleeding-heart, the fungus-lily, the lily-of-the valley, the spirea, and the crowfoot come up, and the iris, and the ribbon grass begin to show green. The lilac, the syringa, the delphinium, the rose, the honeysuckle break forth into leaf, while the hepatica, and the fern come up in the shady corner despite the chill, and the April snows. When May comes there is all the joy of watching these various plants spring into bloom and fill the yard with color, and in June the roses, spirea and syringa add still more of brilliant beauty.

Besides these perennials there are plants from tubers like the maderia vine, and from the seed like the morning glory. We train these vines over the fences. We also have a pansy bed blooming through the whole summer, and even into the frosts of autumn. All these add to the life and beauty of the window until it is just full of the life and beauty of the great world.

Now and again the birds come and alight in my garden. Once in a while the visitor is a robin. In the fall of 1906 a pair of brown-thrashers gave me a call, and in 1907 they were here from September 19th to October 3d. One day in May, 1907, I heard a sound that took me back to the hedgerows and the woods. It was, "Chewink, chewink," and there, sure enough, was a pair of those pretty birds in my pussy-willow tree. On the same day in May a pair of cat-birds gave me a call. On Oct-ber 5th, 1907, a flicker visited us for half an hour and dug worms in the backyard.

One morning during the same month I heard a bluejay call, but he flew before I could locate him. Twice a year, for about a week during the early spring and the late fall the starlings call to us from the top of the church steeple next door. But the strangest visitor of all was a

(Continued on page 378.)
COMPLETE harmony between lighting fixtures and the other features of a room is imperative if the height of the decorators art is to be achieved.

In this connection the ideas embodied in Enos Fixtures often go far toward solving perplexing questions that confront the home builder.

Before making a final decision with regard to lighting fixtures write us. We will refer you to our nearest office where you will find suggestions well worth considering.

Catalogue No. 23 sent on request.

THE ENOS COMPANY
Makers of Lighting Fixtures
7th AVE. AND 16th ST., NEW YORK
Salesrooms: 36 West 37th St., New York

---

**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

---

**The Comfort of Security**

The comfort of security is the certainty that when you close your door—the lock will spring shut and that no one can open that door with any key but the right one.

**Add a Yale Night Latch to your doors no matter what other lock is there already. You can put it on yourself.**

This is a picture of the Yale No. 42 Night Latch. It costs from $1.50 upward; there are many sizes and types.

Of hardware merchants everywhere. Ask us for "His First Latch Key," a fascinating little story, or (if you are thinking of building) say you want our more elaborate, more serious illustrated book about the "Yale Hardware for Your Home." Free of course.

**Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.**

Makers of Yale Products
Locks, Architectural, Builders' Hardware
Door Checkers and Chain Locks

9 Murray Street,
New York, U. S. A.

Chicago Boston San Francisco
Paris London Hamburg

---

**Landscape Gardening**

A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Craig and Prof. Batchelor, of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

**Bungalows and American Homes**

Design No. 1. Built In California and Iowa—Cost $1,000

Our Illustrated 17-page, 311 illustration Catalogue, Mission, Colonial, English Tudor and Grecian homes for $1.00. Photos, elevations, and floor plans of actual houses. Prices $500 to $10,000. These designs are plans of structures we have built throughout the country—not theoretical plans. Price of book $1.00 prepaid.

**YALE**

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.

9 Murray Street, New York

---

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
You can easily move your furniture about on the waxed floors, the rug or matting, without injury to them and with a total absence of noise. That is, if the furniture is fitted with AERON WOOL castors. They are made from the finest long Aber carbonized wool, fitted together by a labor process without the use of any glue—will support the heaviest weight and last as long as the furniture itself, and yet can't scratch. For the drawing-room chairs and tables, etc., the tips are used—pat on in a minute with a hammer—can't split wood and can't come off. The castets for all the heavier furniture will support any weight. Tips—4 for 25 cents. At all dealers', or direct by mail on receipt of price. Fit up your furnitare—whether new or old. A Free Booklet Mailed on Request Gives Prices and Data. Mention Your Dealer.

HERON MANUFACTURING CO., 12 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y.

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 70th Street. Quickly reached. Boarding boys can earn privilege of spending Sunday in their own homes. The boys work and play in the open country, well away from city streets, from morning until dusk. They are accompanied to and fro by a master. The trip is short, and is always opposite to the crowd. Substantial and successful preparation, individual and necessary, from primary to college. Thoroug groundwork.

Why You Should Have a Workshop and How

(Continued from page 353)

(Continued from page 376)

humming-bird which sipped honey from the morning glories, and the salvias. All these welcome visitors are brought by my garden—sometimes it even induces the butterflies to call.

Perhaps the greatest mission of this garden is as a playground for our children. A child is unfortunate indeed if he must grow up apart from natural beauties, and even as small a space as a backyard can give the recreation found among growing things.

Ruskin has said: "It is at your own will that you see in that despised stream, the ugly gutter, in the heart of the foul city, either the refuse of the city, or the image of the sky—so is it with almost all other things that we unkindly despise." So, too, it depends on us whether we shall see in the despised city backyard, a wilderness of weeds, and an urn of ugliness, or an image of the great world of life and love and beauty.

Why You Should Have a Workshop and How

(Continued from page 353)

Ratchet brace, 8 in. sweep........ $1.40
Auger bits, 4-16, 6-16, 7-16, 8-16, 10-16, 12-16 in. diam. ........ 1.90
Expansive auger bit, 2 cutters, % in. to 3 in. diam. ........ 1.50
Gimlet bits, 2-32, 4-32, 5-32, 6-32 in. diam. ........ 35
Handle and sharpened firmer chisels, 3/4, 3/16, 3/8 and 1 in. .......... 1.00
Handled and sharpened firmer gouges, 3/4, 5/8 in. ........ 70
Winged divider, 6 in. ........ 20
Spiral ratchet screwdriver, 3 blades, 14 in. ........ 85
Sloyd knife, No. 6 ........ 33
Iron spokeshake, 11 in., 2 in. cutter .......... 30
Cabinet steel scraper, 3 in. .......... 10
Handled brad awl, 13/4 in. .......... 05
Flat-nose pliers, 5/8 in. .......... 40
Round-nose pliers, 5/8 in. .......... 40
Knife-handle monkey wrench, 8 in. .......... 50
Pipe wrench ........ 70
Tinner's snips, 11 in. ........ 85
Set of bit stock drills for brace or for spiral screwdriver .......... 50
Handled warding bastard file, 4 in. .......... 40
Handled half-round bastard file, 6 in. .......... 45
Adjustable level, 22 in. .......... 50
Adjustable iron mitre box .......... 3.60
Glass cutter .......... 10
Clamp tone .......... 35
Rose counter sunk .......... 25
Nail set .......... 10
Bench duster .......... 25

Total .......... $26.60

In addition to the tools you will need a good bench with a wood vise attached. An iron clamp vise with, say, 13/4 in. jaws.

(Continued on page 980)
No. 24 Mills Water Tube Steam Boiler

THIS make of boiler is endorsed by leading heating engineers as the refinement of boiler making. A trial will demonstrate its economy.

Fire Tube surface greater, Grate area less, larger Combustion Chambers than ordinary sectional makes is the reason.

THE H. B. SMITH CO.
Manufacturers of BOILERS and RADIATORS FOR HEATING
1225 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Made in our own works (est. 1865) and sold direct from factory to home. Our modern methods of selling direct to you enable us to offer our product at a large saving in cost to the purchaser.

SPECIAL INDUCMENT: We offer this beautiful HALL CLOCK, like illustration, for $32, less 10% cash with order, or $28.80; and as a special proposition, cash with order, we will put your monogram, tastefully designed, on dial of clock, without charge. This clock is a thoroughly reliable timepiece and fully warranted and guaranteed to keep perfect time for ten years. SHIPPED ON APPROVAL, FREIGHT PREPAID. Satisfaction guaranteed—or return at our expense and money cheerfully refunded. The cabinet work is splendid workmanship, a most attractive ornament, adds a charm to the hall or room. The movement is of our standard construction, being made by skilled mechanics, of selected material, and technically correct in all respects. Kindly give the name of two business houses or banks as reference, if credit is desired. Send for Catalogue.

Ithaca Calendar Clock Co., 199 Dey St., Ithaca, N. Y.
The Largest Manufacturers of Hall Clocks in the World

Our Expert Orchard Men Can Inspect Your Trees at Once

Get away from that deep-rooted impression that because apple trees are old they are on their last legs, and no use bothering about them. There's every use. Ten chances to one, we can with our systematic methods of pruning, spraying, repairing and feeding, turn your trees into nice little dividend-payers. Time and again the increased yield on the first year's crop has more than paid for our work. Send for one of our inspectors. He will tell you frankly just the facts about your trees. Now is the best time to give them attention.

Munson-Whitaker Company, The Largest Manufacturers of Hall Clocks in the World
823 Fourth Ave., New York

Among the strong points that are unique with the work of this Company are the periodical inspections we make of all work done on your property, and any necessary attention of our work are entirely at our expense. It is an out-and-out tree insurance to you. Send for our Booklet. It tells about Trees--The Care they Should Have. It states plainly and pointedly the kind of superior care we are equipped to give them.

Munson-Whitaker Company

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE AND GARDEN.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS OF
PERMANENT VALUE AT MODERATE COST

The diversity of our Holiday Exhibit at once solves the burden of Christmas Shopping:—where to find the gift best suited to the individual tastes and needs of each friend.

Our unique collection of IMPORTED NOVELTIES, OBJECTS OF ART and USEFUL GIFT ARTICLES offers appropriate selections of high artistic distinction yet within the purchasing power of all.

Every purchase bearing the Flint Trademark means an investment well made and the giving of something of permanent worth, while comparison of Flint Values with the best obtainable elsewhere leaves undisputed the fact that FLINT PRICES ARE INVARIABLY LOW.

Geo. C. Flint Co.
43-47 West 23rd St. 24-28 West 24th St.

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

IN YOUR COUNTRY HOME.

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

James Spear Stove and Heating Co.

A $7,000 BUNGALOW
Every window a casement. Every casement fitted with our "BULL DOG" adjuster. Everybody happy—owner—tenant—architects.

The only perfect, trouble-proof, "foot-proof" adjuster at a cottage or bungalow price

Post a postal for our Casement Booklet

The Casement Hardware Co.
154 Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILLS.

(Continued from page 378.)

will be a necessity also, at a dollar, in order to keep your wood vise in good condition.

Racks and hooks for the tools will be needed, not only for your own convenience in being able to lay your hand upon a given tool at a glance, but also for their psychological effect upon would-be borrowers.

An excellent combination bench 'and tool rack, four feet long, with two wood vises attached and with drawers and cupboard in the front, built substantially of hard maple, may be had for $15. Do not make the common mistake of buying a good set of tools and then attempting to save money by thinking that any sort of a home-made bench will serve. A good bench is as much an essential as a good saw.

So there is your complete outfit, minus nails, screws and wood, all at a cost of, say, $42. It will enable you to do good work—work that you will take pride in, and, take my word for it, it will bring you an avocation that will teach you a new joy in living.

How One Man Solved the Lighting Problem

(Continued from page 351.)

shapes and bolder in design, and it is often desirable to throw the light in considerable quantity in one direction, especially if the lamp is to be used for reading or writing.

An interesting form is the cylinder, for spaces where the spreading form is not desirable, and where the light must be more evenly controlled and diffused. Even where the light is to be thrown on a special object, as in the illustration where the peacock is so cleverly lighted, the cylinder can be made to direct the light up or down according to the number and disposition of open spaces in the design.

The flat screen, both for candles and for use on electroliers, is an extremely useful form, since it conceals the naked flame or the bulb from the eye, and at the same time admits of the full force of the light being thrown on some object. The screen is also an interesting problem for the designer, as it may take almost any form, and therefore be made a consistent part of the scheme of decoration. One illustration shows an oblong screen of this type hung on an electrolier, which is placed in front of a beautiful old Japanese screen, and brings into bold relief its spots of dull rich gold.

Japanese papers may sometimes be used for backing the shades, but is on the whole less satisfactory than silk. When the shade is ready for mounting, it should be put carefully over the frame and secured with a few stitches of stout linen thread, and is then ready for the final process—the sewing on of the galloon. The edges

(Continued on page 382.)
Christmas and the open fire have been sung by poets in all age.

WOOD MANTELS

the most appropriate frame for the fireplace, are made to harmonize with every style of architecture and in all the popular hard woods, and at prices to suit all pocket books. No room is complete without a mantel.

For much useful mantel information and hints to intending home builders, consult our booklet

Why Wood Mantels?
It is yours upon request, address
Wood Mantel Manufacturers’ Association
H. T. Bennett, Secretary
Room 1225, State Life Bldg, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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

EVEN HOUSEKEEPER NEEDS

A Regina Pneumatic Cleaner in her home. Twice as efficient as ordinary vacuum cleaners. Unique, perfect, up-to-date. Combines all advantages of old style single pump machines with the modern Regina Duplex Bellows System, which produces twice the suction, saving half the labor and half the time. Light, neat, compact. Beautifully constructed. Fully guaranteed—Hand operated and electric models.

Send us to-day for full particulars regarding these up-to-date double pump cleaners and how to get one. Do not buy a vacuum cleaner until you learn about the Regina twin pumps and how they save time and labor. For sale by dealers almost everywhere. Very reasonable in cost. You cannot afford to be without one.

MUSIC BOXES

For twenty-five years, REGINA MUSIC BOXES have been the ideal musical instruments for the home. Their soft beautiful tone, sweet melodic 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 to-day for the REGINA catalogue showing many beautiful styles.

THE REGINA COMPANY
UNION SQUARE WEST 853 McClurg Bldg.
NEW YORK CHICAGO

Let Us HELP YOU to Plan Your Grounds

The advice and help of our expert landscape gardeners will enable you to get the most pleasing immediate and permanent effects.

We 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.

Pioneers in the GROWING and MOVING of LARGE TREES and SHRUBBERY, we can show many extensive plantings or send you photographs if you are at a distance.

MORE THAN 600 ACRES OF CHOICEST NURSERY PRODUCTS. The finest selection in America for lawn and garden planting.

Write TO-DAY. Ask for Catalogue D

THE STEPHEN HOYT’S SONS COMPANY
Established 1848. Incorporated 1891.
NEW CANAAN, CONN.
Why tiles in your home?

Tiles

T I L E is one of the oldest building materials, and is today one of the most useful as well as beautiful. For all purposes to which tile can be put, it is the best material. It has two great claims upon your consideration, neither of which you can ignore. One is its sanitary cleanliness which nothing equals. The other is its unsurpassed beauty which supplies something that nothing else can give.

William Morris said: "Don't have in your homes anything which you do not know to be useful and believe to be beautiful." Don't think of building a home until you have read your four books upon tiles and their uses, sent free to anyone on request:

"Tiles for Fireplaces" "Tiles for the Kitchen and Laundry"
"Tiles on the Fourth Floor" "Tile for the Bathroom"

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

Silver Lake A Braided Sash-Cord

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 sash, 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 braid specifications.

Silver Lake Co., 57 Chauncey St., Boston, Mass.

Putty-Color

One of the newest shades for wall covering is known as "Putty-color." The name, to be sure, does not attract one, but the color is soft and pleasing in tone. A putty-colored paper is undoubtedly more effective on the wall than when seen in the piece, although the opposite is too frequently true of wall papers. Putty-colored paper is particularly useful where it is desirable to paper the first floor rooms alike throughout. In small houses this method of treatment tends to add to the apparent size of the home and to bring the rooms into harmony with one another. Putty-color, being nondescript, harmonizes with almost every conceivable color scheme, and although light in tone, its dull effect does not throw into too strong contrast poorly designed architectural lines, nor does it make furniture and well worn possessions appear unnecessarily shabby. The fact is being more and more appreciated that the walls of a room should not serve as a background and as such should be inconspicuous and a suitable setting for pictures and photographs.

Birthday Trees

Few of us indeed cannot remember with a thrill of pleasure some old tree which formed the background of many a childish adventure. It is, perhaps, not as stately and handsome as some now in our own grounds, still it is the best beloved of all. And why? Because of its associations.

Why not create pleasant associations around some tree by connecting with it the lives of our children? Why not plant birthday trees? Think of the pleasure a child will have in watching the growth of a healthy tree planted on his birthday.

(Continued from page 380)

and any joinings that have been made are usually covered with gallon of gold or silver, which may be bought at any shop where upholsterer's materials are sold. The galloon serves two purposes, that of a finish for the edge to define and emphasize the form as a whole, and a covering for the close sewing of the whole shade to its wire frame, giving the necessary firmness and stability. The shade is sometimes enriched by using a gold or silver lace on the edge. Candle shades or even the smaller lamp shades do not always require this finish, since they keep their shape without being sewn to the frames. Various modifications of material and finish will doubtless suggest themselves to the inventive craftsman, and color and design will depend upon how much decorative value is required in the general scheme of the room. The making of the light-shades an integral part of the construction and decoration of the room will result in a combination of charming detail with restfulness of general effect, and that beauty which lies in the subordination of each part to the whole.

Putty-Color

One of the newest shades for wall covering is known as "Putty-color." The name, to be sure, does not attract one, but the color is soft and pleasing in tone. A putty-colored paper is undoubtedly more effective on the wall than when seen in the piece, although the opposite is too frequently true of wall papers. Putty-colored paper is particularly useful where it is desirable to paper the first floor rooms alike throughout. In small houses this method of treatment tends to add to the apparent size of the home and to bring the rooms into harmony with one another. Putty-color, being nondescript, harmonizes with almost every conceivable color scheme, and although light in tone, its dull effect does not throw into too strong contrast poorly designed architectural lines, nor does it make furniture and well worn possessions appear unnecessarily shabby. The fact is being more and more appreciated that the walls of a room should not serve as a background and as such should be inconspicuous and a suitable setting for pictures and photographs.

Birthday Trees

Few of us indeed cannot remember with a thrill of pleasure some old tree which formed the background of many a childhood adventure. It is, perhaps, not as stately and handsome as some now in our own grounds, still it is the best beloved of all. And why? Because of its associations.

Why not create pleasant associations around some tree by connecting with it the lives of our children? Why not plant birthday trees? Think of the pleasure a child will have in watching the growth of a healthy tree planted on his birthday.

(Continued on page 384)
An Abundant Supply of Pure Water.

The dry seasons do not worry the owner of a "Reeco" Electric Pump for the supply of water is always at hand by simply pressing a button.

THE "REECO" ELECTRIC PUMP

is clean, noiseless and simple to operate. When the tank is full the automatic attachment shuts off the electric current and there is no waste of water or electricity.

The "Reeco" Electric pumps, like the "Reeco" Rider and "Reeco" Ericsson hot air pumping engines, draw water from deep or shallow wells, springs or city mains.

We install them complete, ready to turn on the water in any part of the house, laundry, stable, garage, or on the lawn for sprinkling.

An abundant supply of pure water is a luxury that adds much to the pleasures of the suburban home; and the "Reeco" Electric pump does its work whether the wind blows or not, whether the season is wet or dry. Tell us how much water you want and we will tell you the cost of supplying it.

Write for catalogue S to nearest office.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren Street, New York.
239 Franklin Street, Boston.
40 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Color Schemes Planned and Executed
Stenciling Work and Applique Work
Samples and Estimates on Request

BOWDOIN & MANLEY

546 Fifth Avenue
New York

AN 'APPRECIATED GIFT FOR THE HUSBAND.'

THE MARKS ADJUSTABLE CHAIR is an ideal chair for men, where solid comfort is wanted. It is adjustable to many positions by a slight movement of the occupant's hand without leaving the chair. THE MARKS ADJUSTABLE CHAIR makes a sitting, reading, writing, sewing, rocking or reclining chair, or adjustable into a couch or into a bed in case of an unexpected guest. It is practically indestructible and easily folded for taking from place to place. Can be furnished with any style cushion to suit taste.

MARKS ADJUSTABLE CHAIR CO., 11 A. East 30th St., New York City

Let Us Build Your Greenhouse

If you want a house top notch in every way and are willing to make the investment such a house merits, you should spend your money for our Iron Frame House, because of its great endurance and that it is constructed in a way to give your plants every possible growing advantage.

We thoroughly understand the greenhouse business, as that and only that is our business.

Talk it over with us.

1170 BROADWAY, N.Y.

HITCHINGS & CO.
An Unspoiled Bit of Japan

A Prince and Princess of India

Present Days in Ancient Greece

Be a Citizen of the World

Travel in Every Country—Have a Bowing Acquaintance with the People of Every Land.

Talk to Them—recall Their History—know the World as You Know Your Own Home

The Travel Magazine

Will make you a thorough cosmopolitan—a citizen of the world. It will take you each month on a tour of the whole earth, making you acquainted with every country in the world and its people. In December you can travel with us in Switzerland, Syria, Bermuda, Portugal, Germany, Franz Josef Land, Ceylon, the Philippines, California, Mexico and Panama, besides having glimpses into other lands which will be traveled on other trips. Your tours will not be hurried—you will not have to catch a train—you may idle during the Winter and Spring in the world's garden spot—the Italian and French Riviera—your Summer tours will take you into the snow-capped Alps and through Norway and Sweden to the frozen North and the Land of the Midnight Sun. Each tour will show you some new land, some strange and foreign people—some new view of the world in which we live. And all this for $1.50—12 worldwide tours, 12 1/2 cents each tour.

A Christmas Gift Every Month of the Year

Wouldn't you like to receive a holiday gift which would be renewed just 12 times during the year? A gift which would give you new pleasure and fresh inspiration once every month? You may give this pleasure to a friend by subscribing, in his name, for THE TRAVEL MAGAZINE during 1911. Better still, send us your own subscription and those of as many of your friends as you desire—you will find it the best investment you ever made. Use the coupon.

McBride, Winston & Co.
400 Fourth Ave., New York

Enter the following subscriptions to TRAVEL at $1.50 each:

(Continued from page 382)

Such an interest cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon an imaginative child. As the tree outstrips him in growth until it finally is of size to offer shelter, an affection must grow for it. The child will feel that something permanent connects him to his home—something of Nature that is his close relative.

The practical difficulties suggested by this idea, such as unfavorableness of season or place, are easily remedied. If the birthday occurs during the summer and a deciduous tree is chosen, you should proceed as follows: Early in the spring when nursery stock is dormant obtain your tree. Select one about a foot taller than the child you desire to honor so that when planted it may be cut back some twelve inches. This feature, unimportant in itself, adds some interest to the tree in the child's mind. He can, in later years, refer to the time when "we both were of the same height." Plant the tree in a large pot, or a small box, but large enough to contain the roots without cramping them. The pot, tapering upward, allows the ball of earth to be taken out with a minimum danger of disturbing the roots.

Choose the permanent situation. Find out the ultimate height and width the species you have selected will attain at maturity. Give it room. Starting with a sound and thrifty tree and giving it room all around is sure to give you a symmetrical, handsome tree. Make a good hole for it. Much depends upon the nature of the natural soil and the species to be planted. Hard maples like a loamy clay soil, and a small maple planted in such soil requires a comparatively small hole—say three feet in diameter and two feet deep. When the roots get beyond this limit they are vigorous enough to penetrate the virgin soil.

Let the child dig at least the first spadeful and afterwards hold the tree while it is being planted, or in other words, let him imagine—he is an important factor in the planting. A photograph of those interested in the planting forms a very good record of the occasion. On the anniversary of the event another picture might be taken and if done annually a very interesting family album would result. For winter planting select your tree in the fall and plant in a box or crate. Do not use a pot as the frost may crack it. If the birthday occurs early in the winter, before zero weather is expected, let it stand out doors, not sunken into the ground; but if zero weather is expected, stand it in a shed, barn or cool cellar, or outdoors with some strong manure thrown over the box. In the meantime, before frost occurs, make the hole and pile over it a small wagon load of manure, making the pile convex shape. This will keep the frost away from the center of the hole so that the tree may be planted at any time. When planted place some manure around the roots, and wrap the trunk with straw.

W. C. Egan
INSURES COMFORT

When you build your home build it for comfort.

In order to attain this you must demand the use of Mineral Wool in its construction. Your home will be made comfortable from cellar to garret. It insures protection from Summer heat and the Winter's cold. It is fire-proof, sound-proof and keeps your home free from insects and disease germs. This is indeed comfort.

Knowing, now, the inestimable value of Mineral Wool incorporate it in your specifications and do not permit any one to dissuade you from your purpose. Our booklet gives full information regarding its cost and installation. Send for it at once.

U. S. MINERAL WOOL COMPANY

156 Cedar Street
New York City, N. Y.

A HAPPY THOUGHT
FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS TREE

Don't have the ordinary, commonplace stub of a tree set up in wooden stilts. Buy one of Hicks fine Christmas Trees and the day after the holiday's frolic, plant it out on your lawn. The frost is not deep enough then to interfere. Next spring your tree will be all ready to begin growing with the first call of the robins return.

It can be delivered to you by wagon, automobile, or shipped in a crate. We will carefully wrap the roots and earth ball in a heavy canvas, so both the tree and your house floor will be protected.

When you are ordering that Christmas tree for future delivery, why not include some pines, spruces or cedars, and have them sent along at once. Don't wait till spring to plant them, as then the ground is soft and your lawn will be torn up by the planting. And there's another reason—the trees do better if planted now. We have any size evergreens you may want, from 6 inches up to 25 feet.

When you are ordering that Christmas tree for future delivery, why not include some pines, spruces or cedars, and have them sent along at once. Don't wait till spring to plant them, as then the ground is soft and your lawn will be torn up by the planting. And there's another reason—the trees do better if planted now. We have any size evergreens you may want, from 6 inches up to 25 feet.

This residence was built in the midst of a village where the surroundings were barns, stables, church sheds, wood piles, laundry yards and railroad tracks. By a tall, narrow plantation of evergreens, we completely shut these out. A beautiful lawn and garden makes it a delightful retreat. Have you not a similar problem that we can solve?

We keep busy all winter, moving in large wild evergreens and can just as well move them for you. This residence was built in the midst of a village where the surroundings were barns, stables, church sheds, wood piles, laundry yards and railroad tracks. By a tall, narrow plantation of evergreens, we completely shut these out. A beautiful lawn and garden makes it a delightful retreat. Have you not a similar problem that we can solve?

This residence was built in the midst of a village where the surroundings were barns, stables, church sheds, wood piles, laundry yards and railroad tracks. By a tall, narrow plantation of evergreens, we completely shut these out. A beautiful lawn and garden makes it a delightful retreat. Have you not a similar problem that we can solve?
Making Gift Plants Bloom Again

The cyclamen is another lovely flower that often perishes with the first season. While flowering it should be kept in a room as near fifty-five or sixty degrees as possible, with moderate air and water. Soon after the flowering period, the leaves will begin to turn yellow. Now remove to a cooler place, and gradually withhold water. Do not, however, let the soil dry out entirely, as the "bulb" must be kept plump. In a comparatively short time the new leaves will start out again, and at this time the plant should be repotted in fresh soil in a smaller, thoroughly drained pot about four or five inches in size. Water now when necessary, and repot again whenever the roots become crowded. In May plunge outside in a sheltered place, and shade with cheesecloth, syringing on hot days. When the flower pot is filled with roots, give liquid manure or plant food, and as cold weather comes on take into the house again. Keep a sharp watch for the green aphid, and apply tobacco dust as a preventative.

The begonias are most satisfactory, all-year-round flowering plants for the house. They may be had in a variety of beautiful colors, and can be easily managed. The chief secret of success is to let them grow outside as much as possible. They are gross feeders, and like liquid manure and plenty of water. Be sure to bring them in early enough in the fall to escape the first cold weather, but give them open windows on all mild days.

No matter what house plant you may be taking care of, remember that the "ounce of prevention" is not only the best but the easiest way out of trouble. Watch diligently for all insect enemies, and apply one of the several well known and efficient remedies. In plunging pots out-of-doors in the summer, as described above, leave an inch of the rim above the soil, and once in every two weeks or so turn the pots to prevent the roots from striking through, and to keep the plants shapely.

Don't throw away your Christmas plants this year. Keep them, and you will be well repaid for any time they may require. Bulbs that have been "forced" in the winter may, after being dry off, be saved and planted out of doors and left to bloom there.

The Country Home of a Composer

pictures, soft old reds and subdued blues being introduced in the rugs and in the furniture coverings. One wall is lined with built-in bookcases, having as their centre a deep-set window, under which is a wide seat, equipped with numerous drawers — of good dimensions for prints and portfolios—all painted a cool French gray, relieved with brushed-brass hard-
Sunlight Sash make winter gardening a pleasure

There is none of the back-breaking, patience-testing drudgery of covering and uncovering the sash. No mats or boards or coverings of any kind are used.

The double layer of glass takes the place of mats or boards. Between the two layers is a % inch transparent blanket of air - keeping in the heat - keeping out the cold. This also permits the plants to get all the light all the time which means that they will grow faster and become harder. Glass slips in and is held in place without putty. Can't work loose. Easily replaced.

Read what amateurs grew last season

Fresh lettuce and radishes all winter. Cabbage, cauliflower, dry winters, spring and early summer, in February. Tomatoes, peppers, and sweet potatoes, in March, April, and May. Violets all winter,稳妥 in bloom in February or March.

Get these two books

One is our free catalog. The other is a book on hot beds and cold frames by Prof. Massey, an authority on the subject. It tells how to make and use the beds, what and when to plant. 4c in stamps will bring Prof. Massey's book in addition to the catalog.

Sunlight Double Glass Sash Co.,
944 E. Broadway
Louisville, Ky.

West Indies
Venezuela and the Panama Canal
by the American Line
S.S. "New York"
(two-screw—10,500 tons)
Leaving New York
January 28 & March 4, 1911
31 Days Each $150 and Up

EQUIPPED WITH
Wireless, Submarine Signals, Swimming Pool, Electric Fans in Every Room, Electric Picture Frames, Electric Light, Electric Elevators, etc.
A luxurious sea voyage of 28 days, affording 34 hours ashore. Our line is the only one to sail from the Southern States across the Isthmus, across Chile, along the Canal Route, etc.

Please write for further particulars to
PLEASURE CRUISE DEPT. NEW YORK

Does Rustic Work Appeal to You?

Can you realize the beautiful effect a Rustic Umbrella would create on your lawn? Let us furnish you with sketches and a catalog of our work.

RUSTIC CONSTRUCTION WORKS
32 FULTON ST.
NEW YORK CITY
Historic Houses and Their Gardens

Edited by CHARLES FRANCIS OSBORNE

Professor of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania

Never, perhaps, has a book been published so attractive to lovers of the historic and beautiful as "Historic Houses and Their Gardens." In this superb volume are described famous homes, their treasures of art and their gardens the world over, which are rich in historic associations.

FAMOUS HOUSES OF ANTIQUITY

The book begins with a splendid chapter on Ancient Roman Country Houses and contains a most interesting description of the villas of Pompeii such as the Casa del Vetti, burred for centuries but now shown as a revelation of the beauty of ancient Roman building. A chapter upon the Villa Tie in the Vatican Gardens comes next and the mind is then turned toward other marvelous villas and gardens of the Italian Renaissance, examples of beauty which have been the inspiration of generations.

The wonder and mystery of famous homes and gardens of the Persians, Indians and Japanese are then presented, the beauty of the Taj Mahal, the rare and delicate beauty of the Shahlimar Garden of art and their gardens the world over, which are rich in historic associations.

ALADDIN-LIKE GARDENS OF THE ORIENT

The text has been prepared by students who know their subjects well. The chapters upon the homes and gardens of India have been contributed by E. B. Havell of the Government School of Art, at Calcutta. Many of the chapters on England have been written by P. H. Ditchfield, M. A., F. S. A., and the descriptions of Bothal Castle and Beaulieu Abbey are by the Honorable Miss Sackville West and the Dowager Countess De La Warr.

The unusually large page used affords opportunity for the use of half tones of remarkable beauty.

PRICE $5.00 PREPAID

McBRIDE, WINSTON & COMPANY, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York

McBRIE, WINSTON & COMPANY,
449 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Please send me, postpaid "Historic Houses and Their Gardens" for which I enclose $5.00.

NAME ....................................................
ADDRESS ...................................................

(Continued from page 386)
There is nothing more fascinating to the average man or boy than

**Tinkering with Tools**

and for the man who is really handy with tools, a present of one of our Combination Benches and

**Tool Cabinets for Christmas**

will give him more pleasure than anything else you could select. It is a handsome oak cabinet, containing 95 of the finest tools made and when open is a complete bench with vise ready for immediate use.

For one less expert, or for the boy, we suggest one of our smaller cabinets. All tools are the highest grade standard 'mechanics' tools, arranged in convenient sets for home use. The quality is the same in all, the higher priced cabinets are larger and contain more tools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are pioneers in the sale of high-grade tool outfits for home use; every set bears our guarantee of quality.

Order direct (we have no agents) or send for Catalogue No.3284.

HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO., NEW YORK

1848 4th Ave. and 13th St.
HARDWARE, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES
Remember that feeling of warmth— that sort of tingle" and "glad you're alive feeling" that comes with winter?

That's the sort of touch in the December OUTING. It's the most satisfying issue we've ever published. It's "as big as all outdoors," and the photographs are remarkable.

It's a fitting pacemaker for the 1911 OUTING—the one magazine to keep you in touch with the outdoor world.

Before selecting your magazines write us for rates, and include OUTING. All newspapers 25 cents: $3.00 a year. It may be added to any magazine club for $2.35.

Liberal offer to local representatives. Write for terms.

OUTING PUBLISHING COMPANY
35 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

SIMPLY pulling open a drawer provides desk space with non-spillable ink well 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 self-explanatory. Every sliding member, plate, or drawer traverses the dancer from station to station, being balanced to prevent danger of tipping. All Cadillacs are constructed to meet the approval of leading ornamental artists. Every feature of the mechanism is thoroughly covered by four patents.

The Cadillac Desk Table is a Handsome Table—A Substantial Desk Combined.

Do You Know the TRAVEL MAGAZINE?

The only publication in the world devoted to that most fascinating of all subjects—world wide travel. Every month it takes you on a trip over the world with a guide who knows intimately the countries, their inhabitants and their history. Become a subscriber to TRAVEL, and you will become more closely acquainted with the world in which you live—you will be at home in any country of the world and will acquire in the most delightful of all ways that broad knowledge of the world that every well informed man or woman wants to possess. The TRAVEL MAGAZINE for one year, $1.50.

MCBRIDE, WINSTON & CO., Publishers
A Door of Beauty is a Joy forever

FEW people have ever realized the unequaled beauty of richly finished fir, but they are just beginning to get their eyes opened.

In doors, Fir offers all the advantages of oak, mahogany or walnut. You can only tell them from these woods by the grain. When finished they look as much alike as two peas in a pod—if they are

Chehalis Fir Doors

Chehalis Fir Doors add to the natural advantages of fir, certain features that make Chehalis Fir Doors the best built doors in the world—and the easiest for you to buy.

Built with vertical grain stiles and rails, and slash grain panels. The only door in which all five panels are selected for similarity of grain. It all means Beauty, Uniformity, Durability.

As they cost less and are otherwise so desirable you should be sure and tell your architect to specify Chehalis Fir Doors.

Ask for Catalog E—it's Free

If you are building, it will interest you. When writing, send name of dealer and architect.

10 cents to defray postage, will bring samples of Chehalis Fir doors in the hard wood finishes.

Chehalis Fir Door Co. - - Chehalis, Wash.
Winter Joys

John Burroughs, who has never yet found a winter severe enough to curtail his outdoor activities, is the consulting editor of the Winter Joys Number of Country Life in America. He strikes the keynote of the number in the leading article, "The Tonic of Winter." And there are articles and wonderful pictures covering the whole round of winter joys, indoors and out. Out December 15th

20¢

Country Life
Twice a Month
in America

24 issues a Year, $4.00. SEND FOR OUR GREAT CHRISTMAS OFFER.
Doubleday, Page & Co.
Garden City, New York
THE FIREPROOF HOUSE.—The steadily increasing cost of wood construction together with the many improvements in materials and methods for fireproof construction is bringing about a new era of building. The article tells all about the methods of building fireproof walls, floors and roofs with some interesting information as to the architectural treatment of these materials.

WHAT THE PERIOD STYLES REALLY ARE, IV.—The fourth installment of this splendid series of articles—taking up this time the marvelous work of Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite and the other famous English cabinet makers.

THE POSSIBILITIES IN DISTINCTIVE HARDWARE.—How to avoid the commonplace in choosing door locks, casement openers, window lifts and the many other bits of finish hardware that can make or mar a home.

LIGHTING FIXTURES OF CHARACTER.—The wonderful improvement that has been made in recent years in this branch of interior decoration. Suggestions for fixtures that will harmonize with any style, and new forms that have many advantages.

SUGGESTIONS FROM GERMAN AND ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES.—What the progressive and at times radical German architects and the more sedate English architects can teach us about home building.

HOW TO READ ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.—The shorthand of plans and elevations. How to understand clearly just what your house is going to be in advance.

LAYING OUT THE SUBURBAN PLACE.—A piece of sound advice by Mr. E. P. Powell, the well-known authority on country living.

THE FOUR BEST EVERGREENS.—Mr. Arthur Herrington, landscape architect, tells which of the many available species are best suited to our own climate and what effects may be secured through their judicious use.

THE PROBLEM OF THE BATHROOM.—Everyone wants plenty of bathrooms in a new house, but they are expensive. The article tells how separate fixtures such as the shower, for instance, may be put in bedrooms, and just what it means in alterations and cost to put new plumbing in an old house.

THE REAL MEANING AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL.—The first of a series by Mr. Louis Boynton, architect, telling what detail is properly used with Colonial architecture, both outside and in, and why.

THE BEST USE OF BRICKWORK.—There are far more ways of laying brickwork than most people think. How you can secure individuality in a brick wall or in smaller bits of brick construction, such as a fireplace facing.

A page of pictures showing in detail some twentieth century kitchens. Photographs and plans of two moderate size homes of distinction.

Every number of HOUSE & GARDEN is superbly illustrated, but we think the pictures which will fill the Building Number are the most beautiful and the most intensely suggestive we have ever seen. From the superb front cover with its modern design to the magazine it will be a number long to be remembered. The Building Number will be on all newsstands about December 23rd, but will be promptly sold out and withdrawn from stores. If you are not already among the goodly company of HOUSE & GARDEN subscribers, why not send us $3, in a check or bills, and let us send you HOUSE & GARDEN for January, 1911.

MCBRIDE, WINSTON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 449 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
This name woven in the back of a rug or carpet guarantees Quality—Perfection of Design—Color Blending.

Our New Booklet

"Oriental Art in American Rugs"
tells the story of Whittall Rugs, with beautiful illustrations and suggestions for floor coverings. We want to send you one free.

M. J. WHITTALL

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS