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Who's Who in Dogdom

In the interest of good breeding and to instruct our readers in better dogs, we are picturing and describing in brief thumb-nail sketches each month one special kind of dog suitable to town and country life, together with a good list of thoroughbred kennels.

We want our readers not only to be familiar with the various varieties of dogs but also with the kennels specializing in them.

Sketches heretofore published have been on the Airedale, Great Dane, Bull Terrier, English Bull, Collie, Pekingese and Police Dog. This month we tell about the German Shepherd. We list also a few of the best known kennels, thinking you will wish to know which specializes in this breed of dog.

The German Shepherd

If it is possible to think of a dog the size of a well-grown Airedale, having the courage and staying power of a bull, moving around at a greyhound rate, as playful and as full of tricks as a terrier and with the nose of a blood hound, but with the least ferociousness, we have a fair mental picture of a German Shepherd. He was first imported to this country about six years ago. His rapid rise in popularity has proved him to be a dog of great value and usefulness. He is ideal for country place or large estate. He has the size, the grit, the beginning and the willingness to be his master's chum, the companion of his mistress, or the best possible playmate for the littlest tot. He is a "one-party" dog—known but one master—does all for him or her. Is congenial to his master's friends and forbidding to all who are otherwise. His rare black and tan color meets the public's approval. His racy elegant contour makes him something out of the common. A distinct attraction in the eyes of discriminating dog-lovers in the German Shepherd.

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LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and 6th Ave.
New York
May, 1916

Contents

Vol. XXIX. No. Five

Cover Design by E. F. Betts-Baines

Frontispiece: An English Garden Doorway

H. B. Sell

The Residence of Charles M. Rice, Esq., at St. Louis, Mo.

D. R. Edison

Quick Action Plants for Shade and Screens

F. M. Angell

Editorial:

In Praise of Apple Trees, by Arthur Guiterman

J. F. Street, landscape architect

The Beginner's Rose Garden

Robert Selle

The Bird Club Movement

Ernest Harold Haynes

As the Japanese Arrange Their Flowers

Hua Wang—King of Flowers

Grace Tabor

Collecting Japanese Color Prints

Gardner Teall

New Smocks for the Garden

Is Pattern Beauty?

Maud A. O'Harrow

Nymphs and Fays Have Come Back Again

The Mid-Season Garden of Abundance

Adolph Kradin

All Hound and a Foot High

M. D.'s to Trees

Making Up the Dahila Bed

J. K. Alexander

Developing a City Garden

Elizabeth Leonard Strong

Lengthen the Life of Your Lawn

G. A. LeClair

And These Will Lengthen Your Life on the Lawn

Eugene LaBeke & Klein, architects

When You Come to Build That House

K. M. A. Delamere

Your All-Year Garden

F. F. Rockwell

Cool Color Schemes for the Porch

Agnes Foster

One of the hundred and seventy illustrations in the June number

Garden Furnishing

The vogue for living out-of-doors has brought about gardens that are not alone pleasing to look at but comfortable to live in; and as regularly as summer comes, the housewife turns her attention to making the garden living-room attractive. For her has been planned the Garden Furnishing number.

There she will see displayed all manner of garden furnishings—window-boxes, lattices, sundials and bird baths, garden benches and nooks, tables and lawn canopies, screens for the porch and designs for arranging these into an attractive garden corner. In addition will be articles on Japanese gardens in America, Limoges, water gardens, aquaria, flowers for the seaside, roses, and a dozen other topics pertinent to this season. For the prospective builder are two houses of individuality that will furnish scores of ideas; an article on "Houses Without Pictures," by Rollin Lynde Hartt, who wrote "Houses with Their Backs to the Street" in the April issue, and a note on the decoration of bare concrete walls. In all, there are about thirty-two separate topics in the June number, not one of which the lover of houses and gardens can afford to miss.

For your Service

By addressing The Information Service, House & Garden, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City, readers can freely avail themselves of information on architecture, building, furnishing, decoration, vegetable and flower raising, landscape gardening, dogs, poultry, antiques and curios, in fact, all matters which pertain to the making of the home and the garden. This service is rendered promptly and without charge. State your problems clearly and enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Addresses of where to purchase articles will be sent by mail without charge. The House & Garden Shopping Service will purchase any article shown on these pages.

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The English know how to make gardens—they've been making them for several hundred years—complete gardens, from the doorway to the further wall. Some of their garden doorways are especially worth copying in American homes. This example, with the vertical sundial, is from Morton House, Hatfield, of which A. Winter Rose was architect.
A detail of the dressing table, part of which is shown below. The curtains are made by combining three ivory silk Japanese shawls. Dressing table sells for $155 and bench for $22.90

INSIDE THE SUMMER HOUSE

Never Have the Summer Fitments Been So Filled With the Individuality of the Modern Spirit, the New Colorings or the Real Conveniences of Thoughtful Construction

HENRY BLACKMAN SELL

SMART lines: bright, rich color; soft, brilliant contrasts and real convenience in every fitment of the home—that, in a sentence, is the spirit of modern decoration. It is as well the essential spirit of the artistic rejuvenation seen at every turning, for the dry dictates of precedent have become passé and a new conception of decorative beauty has come to guide us in their stead.

That one must “know” before he can “do” may seem a trite, irrelevant statement, but in it lies the true reason for almost a century of “period decoration” in this country when countless homes were furnished and fitted to the minutest detail with relic and copy of this period or that. And this was fundamentally necessary. How else could we have learned so well the use made by the great designers of other days of the limited materials at their command and of the beauties they wrought despite the restrictions imposed upon them by their royal and aristocratic patrons? How else could we have learned so well the great underlying principles of composition, of arrangement, of ornament, of color—in a word—of “taste”? The answer stands unmasked in the very question itself—in no other way.

But now, freed as we are by this long accumulating knowledge we have begun to work beyond the rudiments of our school books—“the periods”—and to find ourselves in the sheer joy of expressing beauty wherever we see it, combining at will the best of all the ages, creating new modes, reveling in joyous color, in choice, simple pattern; constructing, grouping and arranging as best fits our needs and our whims—this is

A Japanese summer bedroom. Walls are sea green, carpet grey and black, the furniture celestial blue body, striped with pale green and dotted with coral. Bed covers are Japanese shawls. Beds, $100; bureau, $150; table, $40.50
As sure as summer comes, comes willow. The rug is varicolored. The furniture is lacquered in gold and coral, rubbed to a soft dull finish. Chair by fireplace, $21; winged chair, $21; table, 3' 3" long x 3' 2" wide x 2' 5" high, $64; lounge chair by window, $25; bird cage, $20; chairs by door, $6.50 for rocker in natural cane with scarlet striping; armchair-like rocker, $6.50

For the living-room of the summer house comes this set painted in dull sage green, decorated with spots of black and gold and covered with green and gold-striped velour. Separately, the chair is $62; the settee, $150; the table, $55. The lamp has a gold shade and a green-bronzed lamp standard, $20

A cool color scheme is reed furniture in tinted ivory white against a mural background. The large rocker sells for $29; the flower stand, $26; table, 4' wide x 2' 5" high, $46; chair by window, $13; chair by door, $20; rocker, $17.50; and settee, $60
May, 1916

the spirit of the new decoration.

And the home in summer? It is the very epitome of all that is best of this new spirit. The decorated willow and wicker, the delicately constructed and daintily painted furniture, the freely designed cretonnes and linens, the bits of ornament and brilliant oh jets d'art laugh at slavish copy as they lightly combine the artistic elements of the Orient and the Occident for their greater enhancement.

Here is the filmy finesse of Japan, there the quaint spiritual pattern of Russia; the sweeping ornament of China is often found on a furniture piece whose constructive design is obviously English; France and Germany join beauty in a cozy chair, while through it all runs clearly the co-ordination brought about by our clever American artists, and the result can be called by no name to be found in the dusty books that chart and catalogue the rise and fall of king or queen or dynasty.

Would you have your home your home? Then be an individual in your decorative scheme. Do you rely on Dame Fashion's word? You may be assured, if you do, that it is distinctly "vogue" to set your own styles in decoration this summer.

Do you enjoy the distinction of being "different"? If you do you are backed by the best authority in your efforts, for one injunction, and one only is held immutable for the present year, and that is—"Be Thou Thyself."

In the grouping and interiors shown on these pages is ample enough opportunity for the expression of individuality. There is the Japanese bedroom suite, for example, a remarkable combination of Oriental color and line—celestial blue, sea green and coral. The upper parts of the beds are blue and the bottom green. Considering its exceptional coloring and the delicacy of line, the price of the set is very reasonable.

Or look into the nursery. It could serve as well for the winter as the summer home. A circular sand box with a yellow occupies the middle of the room. The walls have a mural frieze that might have come out of an Egyptian tomb, whereas, in reality, it can be had by the yard with a stencil. Around the room are various kinds of animal coasters and a play bench with two cubistic clowns flattened out on the seats. Behind is a painted rack for dumbbells and wands—quite a little gymnasium, in fact.
The dining-room is paneled to the ceiling with birch painted a light cream. Like the living-room, the ceiling is finished with plaster in low relief. Silver fixtures have been used. The door on the left leads to the hallway and the one to the right opens on the loggia which is pictured opposite.

In the front of the house, lighted by two wide windows, is the sitting-room. Its walls are plaster, arranged in panels by moulding. White tone color with red velvet curtains and mahogany furniture.

All the woodwork in the master's portion of the house is painted white, save that in the living-room. Here the wood is birch, wainscotted to the ceiling, and stained and waxed to resemble walnut. The bookcases and radiators are recessed.

In plan the house is simple, straightforward and livable. Entrance is made through a loggia; to one side is the house depth living-room; to the other, the dining-room and study. A main hall is in the center, well arranged for practical utility.
The site comprises some fifteen acres heavily wooded, for the greater part with oaks of considerable maturity. The house occupies the highest point of the grounds. In architecture it is Pennsylvania Colonial, constructed of local cream-colored limestone laid like a rubble wall.

The lattice treatment of the loggia walls is interesting. So sunny is the room that vines planted in boxes at the back thrive enough to be trained up the wall. To one side is a small cement fountain.

A HOME
RECENTLY ERECTED BY
A HOUSE & GARDEN
READER

Vestibule, hall and loggia have all been floored with 9" x 9" black and white encaustic tiles. The stairs here are a remarkable combination of fine line, detail and space economy. Behind a grille beneath the stairs the radiator is concealed.

Five chambers, a sleeping porch and dressing-room and two baths constitute the second floor. On the third are servants' quarters and the nursery. The roof above is green slate; the cornice, mouldings, etc., are a heavy cream, the blinds a sage green.
Cobea scandens is unsurpassed for rapidly and effectively covering a large area.

Plant the well known Elephant’s Ear for conspicuous group effects. Its enormous light green leaves look distinctly tropical and striking.

The cinnamon vine is one of the most desirable tuberous root climbers and grows fast.

QUICK ACTION PLANTS FOR SHADE AND SCREENS
The Best Shrubs to Use Now for Prompt Results—Characteristics and Culture of Vines and Non-Climbers Adapted to Your Special Needs

D. R. EDSON

THERE are three big purposes which often call for really quick-action growth of foliage plants: shade, screens and tropical effects. They may be fulfilled by vines, certain non-climbers, or a combination of the two. Well chosen and used, these plants not only serve their ultimate ends, but become positive and intrinsically desirable additions to their surroundings.

The things which can be accomplished with these materials are limited only by the gardener’s ingenuity in adapting the plants available to the conditions to be met. With special care many of these plants will develop with a rapidity that is almost unbelievable. Left to themselves, under ordinary conditions, it will take them very much longer to accomplish the same results.

Quick action vines may be had from plants in pots, from bulbs and tubers, or from seeds. Those from pots will, of course, give the most immediate results, but some of the others are capable of catching up with or even surprising them when it comes to the production of the biggest mass of vine and foliage, say by midsommer. As a class, the varieties that are usually started in pots are not as rank growers and do not furnish as thick a shade as some of the others.

GOOD VINES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

Among those available in the form of potted plants are the following:

1. Where a showy, handsome flowering vine is wanted that will grow very rapidly and cover a large area, nothing can be found more satisfactory than Cobea scandens. Under normal conditions this will reach a height of 40' or even more during a season. It is a clinging vine and asks little in the way of support. Its flowers are of the peculiar shape which have given it the nickname of “cup and saucer” vine, and are borne very freely. The variety usually grown has purple flowers, but there is another with pure white flowers, and, when they are used together, the effect is both striking and beautiful. The seeds are rather large and flat; they should, if one wishes to start his own plants or to start the vine in the open, be planted in very light soil and be pushed in edgewise.

2. If you would prefer something new, distinctive and even more striking which would give a satisfactory screen but not quite as much shade, try a few plants of the new Cardinal Climber. The foliage is something like that of the cypress vine which is one of its parents; but this plant is a vigorous grower, reaching a height of 25' or 30'. The blossoms are about 1 1/2" in diameter and look something like a flattened morning glory. But they are borne in clusters of half a dozen or so and are unique in their blazing cardinal-flower like color. The vine is of healthy growth and flowers continuously during late summer and fall. While the quickest results are to be had from pot plants, seeds sown in the open attain full maturity.

A properly placed specimen of banana—Musa ensete is the best—will be the most conspicuous note in the entire planting. It may be raised from seed or bought for from 50 cents to $5.

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May, 1916

17

maturity. The seed is quite hard, like that of some sweet peas, and should be filed or notched and soaked before planting, to assure quick germination. If possible, plant in a warm, sheltered place.

One of the most desirable plants where foliage alone is wanted is the Japanese hop (Humulus). It is not only very rapid growing, but will succeed under a variety of conditions, standing extreme heat well and being practically immune from disease and insects. There are two varieties, one with foliage of a pleasant, glossy green, and the other a sort similar to this type, but with the leaves beautifully variegated in silvery white and yellow on a dark green background. Strong plants from pots will cover a trellis or support to a height of 20' in a very short time. For porch work, the leaves are borne densely enough to form a very effective but not impenetrable shade.

For a climbing vine to use over arbors, trellises, pergolas, and for the porch where a decorative effect rather than a screen is desired, nothing surpasses the popular moon-flower. This vine is an old favorite, but—as with many of the old favorites—many gardeners do not know of the several splendid newer varieties. In addition to the standard white moon-flower (Lycopsis grandiflora), the newer sort, L. maxima, has flowers which are very much larger, and it also bears them more freely. In growth, this plant is a giant, attaining a height of 50' or considerably more, if given proper conditions and an abundance of water. Another variety has flowers which are smaller, but of a beautiful blue color, so that the effect is entirely different. The blossoms of the blue flowering sorts are more substantial and will remain open on dull days.

VINES WITH BULBOUS ROOTS

There are several very quick growing, semihardy vines which make an entirely new growth each year on bulbous roots. These naturally start more quickly and vigorously than those from seed. They are rank growers and luxuriate in a well enriched soil. The popular mignonette vine is the best known (Continued on page 74)

THE SUMMER CUSHIONS COME IN SHOALS

And can be purchased through the House & Garden Shopping Service

Closer views of some crowded above: a 20" square of cretonne, rounded corners, $1.75; a 20" square of heavy green and white stripe, $1.19, a square of green, black and white with flower ovals, $1.79

Another little shoal: the top cushion is corded and shirred, 18" wide, of brick brown fabric, $2; to the left an oval of yellow rep with medallion, $1.50; a round cretonne in black with white dots, $1.35

A black and white striped cushion fabric with brown trees, yellow flowers and colored birds, 25 cents

Black and grey square arranged in a diamond pattern powdered over with brilliant flowers, 48 cents

At the top, a round, black, buff and red, $1.65; below, a round in black, yellow and cream, $1.25; on the floor, round, $2; oblong, $1.75; round, $1; oblong, 24" x 13", $2

A cushion fabric in dull colors, browns and tans with birds in dark green, brown and black, 75 cents

Another good material has a black background with flowers in blue, brown, wine color and green, 55 cents

A black and white striped cushion fabric with brown trees, yellow flowers and colored birds, 25 cents

Black and grey square arranged in a diamond pattern powdered over with brilliant flowers, 48 cents

At the top, a round, black, buff and red, $1.65; below, a round in black, yellow and cream, $1.25; on the floor, round, $2; oblong, $1.75; round, $1; oblong, 24" x 13", $2

A cushion fabric in dull colors, browns and tans with birds in dark green, brown and black, 75 cents

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A cushion fabric in dull colors, browns and tans with birds in dark green, brown and black, 75 cents
May, 1916

CELER Y
Complete in Twelve Reels

Showing all the work required to raise a plentiful home consumption crop

Photographed by
I. M. ANGELL

(1.) First prepare the bed. As celery is a rank feeder, dig in a plentiful supply of well-rotted horse manure. Avoid a trench, as this leaves air spaces through which water cannot be drawn.

(2.) When the soil is prepared, dig a trench 5" deep with the wheel-hoe. Choose the seedlings having the stockiest root growth. They come 100 for a dollar, and 100 is enough. Set them 6" apart.

(3.) Having planted—a late afternoon or a cloudy day in late May or early June is the best time—give them a thorough watering. It is also well to clip off the tops of the plants to avoid wilting.

(4.) Next shelter the newly transplanted seedlings from the sun. Use a strip of board, leaving plenty of space for air circulation. If they are planted right you should not lose one plant in a thousand.

(5.) As the plants begin to grow, cultivate freely, gradually filling up the furrow. Avoid getting dirt into the heart of the plant, as this checks natural growth and also spoils the shape of the stalk.

(6.) Occasionally in summer, as a preliminary to "handling" later, run the cultivator down the line with the hoes set wide apart. This draws the earth close up to the plant and begins the bank.

(7.) About the 1st of September the plants will be ready to "handle." Loosen the earth and draw it up further against the plants with a hand or wheel-hoe set as shown here in preparation for banking.

(8.) Then gather each bunch in one hand, drawing the earth up around the stalks and packing it in place. The object of "handling" is to give the plant an upright, firm and compact growth.

(9.) Blanching, which gives the celery its desirable whiteness, begins about October 1st. There are three processes—earthing, paper and board. In earthing the plants are packed to their crowns.

(10.) To blanch with paper either roll each plant in a piece of building paper, tied with a string, or use a strip of tar paper spread along the entire line and held in place by means of wooden pins.

(11.) Board blanching is the simplest and most satisfactory. Pin the planks on either side of the row, leaving about 2" between the top edges. This is sufficient to keep the light from the stalks.

(12.) And three weeks or a month after blanching, the stalks are ready to dig out, wash, and place on the table. In favorable seasons, after early planting, Celery may be ready as early as October 1st.
THE STREET BEHIND YOURS

The winds scatter the seeds far afield, and what was your street behind you selected?—a neglected corner?—and for such is required more labor.

There is a busy railroad that courses its winding path through the rock and graveled hills of New England. For long years the right of way has cut unsightly wounds in woodland and pasture that never healed.

Then came a railroad president who was also an idealist. He saw the wounds. He resolved to heal them. In those scars, where even weeds would not root, he dreamed the velvety pink beauty of rambler roses. An appropriation was made, totaling several thousands of dollars. Hundreds of vines, with their own soil, were set out unsparring between towns and cities from one end of the line to the other.

Today the traveler looks out with amazement and admiration upon this summer splendor, this work of a man who found the street behind his. The man has gone his way, but the lesson remains. He had chosen the right seed. He had also chosen a neglected soil.

In developing our American roads we have been so intent on making the roadsides good for men to pass along that we have neglected to make the roadsides good for men to look upon. We neglect the streets behind ours because we think we do not own them.

There is no such thing as personal ownership of flowers. The winds scatter the seeds far afield, and what was your street behind you selected?—a neglected corner?—and for such is required more labor.

There are not flowers to pluck, but flowers to look at, flowers that brighten up a barren corner and quicken your blood when you pass. To plant them, of course, is a private charity. Yet what man of us hasn’t little secret kindness—he does when the crowd is not looking?

Senhouse, the wanderer of Hewlett’s novel, was moved by just such charity, and he went about planting flowers in waste places of England. “Johnny Appleseed,” stirred by the same feeling, set out orchards along our frontiers a hundred years ago.

We cannot all tramp the countryside setting out orchards. We cannot all gather flowers from the uttermost parts of the earth to plant in our neglected American meadows. But this we can realize—that charity and gardening only begin at home. There is always the street behind yours.

IN PRAISE OF APPLE TREES

I

Our mountain fires are straight and tall;
And oaks there be with mossy knees
And pleasant shade; but, best of all,
For comradeship, are apple trees.

II

Waist-deep in fragrant meadow-grass,
A kindly company are they;
And what is richer than the mass
Of bloom that buries them in May?

III

Your hemlock sights of forest combes,
Your pine of rocky height or glen;
But apple orchards breathe of home,—
Their trees have always dwelt with men.

IV

Beneath their boughs the cattle graze,
Among their leaves the robins flute,
And bountifully autumn weights
Their branches low with hardy fruit.

V

Yes, elm and beech have stately charms
And so have sycamore and lime;
But apple trees have friendly arms
That beg a little boy to climb.

Arthur Guitman.
A NIPPONESE CORNER IN AMERICA

The vogue for Japanese gardens has grown to such an extent that the gardens made here recently bear favorable comparison with their Oriental prototype. We have caught the Nipponese spirit. Of this, the above glimpse, showing Wisteria Chinensis—in bloom, is a witness. J. F. Street, landscape architect
THE BEGINNER'S ROSE GARDEN

Practical Instructions to Enable Anyone with a Bit of Spare Room in the Garden to Raise Successful Blossoms

ROBERT STELL

SURELY you can have one! Roses are not restricted to huge beds, a head gardener, five under gardeners, and a general atmosphere of landed aristocracy. A 20' bed of them will produce just as many and just as fine blooms per plant as a twenty-acre one, and it is a great deal more homelike. Forget the idea that rose growing is a delight for kings and a delusion for ordinary mortals, and begin it this spring.

In setting down these hints for the inexperienced rosarian, I am considering primarily the requirements of that large class whose allotment of flower garden space is limited and who wish to devote perhaps a large proportion of it to the growing of other things. There is no necessity of sacrificing the unquestioned pleasure of annuals and perennials of the rose garden whim, no necessity for hybrid teas or hybrid perpetuals to be the dominant feature of the flower landscape unless you wish them so. The general principles here given would, indeed, apply to operations on a much larger scale, but that is not the point. What we want to know is where, when and for how much the beginner's rose garden can be established.

THE MATTER OF LOCATION

Success in growing these plants depends more than anything else upon certain fundamental rules governing the location and construction of the bed. The subsequent care of the bushes—pruning, the use of insecticides, and other details—will be of small service in producing abundant bloom if the literal groundwork of the whole effort is faulty.

First, if you can, choose a place where the soil is naturally well drained. Roses will grow on a windy hilltop or in a fairly dry hollow, but such situations are not ideal because of the undue exposure in the first case and the settling of cold air in the second. A happy medium between these two extremes is the best, especially if there be added a generous amount of sunshine and on the north the protection of a house wall or dense shrubbery border. The sunny side of an evergreen windbreak is often a good place for the rosebed, but in every case remember that it must be located far enough from other plantings so that the roots of the latter cannot reach it.

SIZE AND CONSTRUCTION

The specific dimensions and form of the bed may to a great extent be governed by circumstances. So long as a 20' width is allowed for a single line of plants, and 4' for a double line, the shape of the bed is comparatively unimportant. If it is to be viewed and reached from one side only, it should contain but a single row of bushes; if designed to face both ways, plant it double. In no case, however, is it advisable to have the bed more than two rows wide, be-
For the porch or lawn comes a hammock, with sunshade, of deep yellow duck bound in green. It stands 7' 7" x 6' 6" x 4' 3" and sells complete as shown for $37.50. It may also be had in white with red trim and grey with green trim.

Don't disturb the sleeping tabby; she keeps the door open. With black and white coat she costs the same as in plain black metal, $5.

In the country every man's his own postman, and this decorated letter box hung on the gate post helps him and Uncle Sam.

Helps for summer living—black gloss wheel tray, $10; chair of rubbed enamel, $2.75; in stain, $1.25; screen of specially treated linden wood, $3.50; shade of same material (4'x7'), $2.50; (8'x7'), $4.50. Jardiniere of glazed pottery, birds and flower design, $2. The chair to the right, $5.
The single blossom peonies have a peculiarly fragile beauty.

**HWA WANG—KING OF FLOWERS**

As Eleven Centuries of Fame Have Proved the Peony to Be—If Your Garden Does Not Contain It, Here Is That Which Will Convince You

GRACE TABOR

Nearly two hundred and fifty years ago the historian of an expedition into China which had been made thirteen years earlier, had this to say:

"In the province of Suchue, near to Ching King, grows a certain flower called Meutang, in high esteem amongst them, and therefore called 'King of Flowers.' It differs very little in quality from the European rose, but is much larger and spreads its leaves further abroad. It far surpasses the rose in beauty, but falls short in richness of scent; it has not thorns or prickles, is generally of a white color, mingled with a little purple, yet there are some that are yellow and red. This flower grows upon a bush, and is carefully cherished and planted in all gardens belonging to the Grandees for one of the most choice flowers."

The double forms are showier and generally last longer than the single sorts.

So clouded by the mists of antiquity is the origin of the regal Meutang—the great tree peony of China—that no one has been able to determine whether or not it ever grew wild in the mountain fastnesses of the somnolent empire. Some believe that its magnificence came gradually to be, as the result of skilful handling of the common wild form, and indications point both ways, as a matter of fact, so it is doubtful if the truth will ever be known. Certainly Mow Tan—which you will have recognized, I am sure, as the *Paeonia moutan* of modern nomenclature—is never found now except in gardens, and never has been found elsewhere since the records of exploration have been kept.

I have spoken of the Chinese Sho Yo and Mow Tan first because of the unbroken chain of actual record concerning them, and because it is to Sho Yo—considered by the Orientals less splendid than the tree form, although its name does mean "most beautiful"—that we are indebted for a vast number of the finest modern varieties.

Sho Yo is the herbaceous species, christened by our botanists *Paeonia albiflora*—the medicinal plant of the Chinese. It is more than a medicine, however, for to this day its roots are used as a food by the Tartars. That we find it hardy in our severest sections is not remarkable, for
it proved by a complete ducking. The reasons for this instant submergence are twofold: the immense size of the flower and its very open stem. By reason of its size it gives off a large quantity of moisture in transpiration, therefore it must not be deprived of moisture for any length of time, else this transpiring process will take from the tissues themselves. By reason of its open stem air passes into it as soon as it is severed from the plant, and once its stem and tissues are air filled the flower is permanently at a disadvantage.

Buds cut at the proper time and dropped into water immediately may be allowed to open as they will indoors usually. Commercial growers open them in a cool, dark place; but this is of course unnecessary under ordinary home conditions. Please remember that the time of cutting is not the same with all varieties, for some do better if cut early and some if cut late. It is always safer to err on the side of waiting a bit late than to cut prematurely, for a peony bud cut before its time, before it is properly matured, will simply stop where it is and never be anything but a bud. Note, too, that for the plant's sake a great quantity of leafage should not be cut when the flowers are, for leaves are required by the plant in order that it may make the robust growth each season, below ground, that is necessary if it is to furnish the maximum quantity of flowers when the next summer arrives.

**Six Different Types**

The form of the blossom is regarded as more important by peony authorities now than the color, for as the flowers haveprogressed in doubling they have taken on six distinct shapes. So an artificial classification into six types was adopted in the exhaustive experiments begun at Cornell University in 1904 and carried on for some years.

First comes the "single," the *anemone* flowered peony, familiar to us all; then the "Japanese," showing a blossom wherein the doubling process has just nicely started, and little remnants of anthers, still showing at the tips of the petaloids or small inner petals, reveal the method by which this process is carried on—namely, by the transformation of filaments and their topping anthers into regular petals.

"Bomb" is the third—a distinct advance to the wholly double flower, with never a trace of anther on petaloid tip; "semi-double" comes next and is just a sort of general class where everything that doesn't fit elsewhere is conveniently dumped. The most definite characteristic in this division is lack of uniformity in the transformation of the filaments into petals, so that petaloids of all widths and sizes are present in the same flower.

Following this general, all-embracing class comes that designated as "crown," a name suggested by the form of the flower when the petaloids, though fully transformed, are distinctly different from the true petals, and a crown results. And last of all is "rose"—the fully developed and regularly formed flower—the type most commonly chosen and therefore most (Continued on page 58)
Two women of the Bimsei Era (1818-1829). A color print by Shunsho (1726-1792) who dominated Japanese color print design during the 70's of the 18th Century

The color print process, by Utamaro (1753-1806). The figure in the foreground sharpens the engraving knife, the other two work on the outline and chisel the block.

"The Wave," a diptych from the "Thirty-six Views of Tegi," by Hokusai (1760-1849), the most popular Japanese color print artist. During sixty working years he produced over 30,000 sketches and illustrated more than 500 volumes.
COLLECTING JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS
GARDNER TEALL

One peculiar phase of collecting is the way certain objects, without any apparent reason, creep into popularity. That is the case of Japanese prints. Reports from dealers in various parts of the country show that the demand for them has tripled in the past two years. And the vogue is growing. If you want to start a collection or add to the ones you have, write The Collector's Mart, HOUSE & GARDEN, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

While the canons of art are inflexible and enduring, fashion changes. There are those to whom only certain phases or fashions of art appeal—to some only the art of antiquity, to some that of medieval or that of renaissance times, while others find interest only in current manifestations. Nevertheless, one owes it to the intelligence to permit the mind to be open to understanding, in little as well as in great things. It is not the knowledge a man puts into his brain that wearies it, but rather the abuse of the means of acquiring it. Indeed, there are those who almost make it a profession not to cram the head vacuity with such becomes a pastime, again a fetish.

You, Gentle Reader, may wonder what all this has to do with collecting Japanese color prints. It is this: that the study of these color prints, the pleasure one takes in collecting them, and the certain joy to be had in their possession is, in the first place, founded on approaching the subject with an openness of mind that can conceive and can measure a viewpoint which is, perhaps, totally unlike one's own preconceived idea of a thing.

THE MISSING THIRD DIMENSION

Our own art having though it does, form, color, composition and perspective, presents to the aesthetic appreciation works quite different in intent from those of oriental artists. Japanese painting and Chinese painting, for instance, differ, to quote an eminent authority on the subject, W. von Seidlitz, from modern occidental painting in this, that it deliberately forgoes all means of producing an immediate illusion. It knows nothing of the third dimension, but confines itself to decorative effects in one plane. At the same time the extraordinarily developed powers of observation in the Japanese enable them to convey to their work an unusual amount of life and spirit. This being so, one will realize that an appreciation of oriental painting, held by an occidental mind, betokens an intellectual development in that mind beyond the ordinary (which is to say, the occidental mind has led its intellect to weigh and consider the oriental viewpoint that has produced a work of art, and so, in turn, can understand it when such a work is placed before him).

The color prints of Japan of the 18th Century bore stronger marks of kinship to Japanese painting than do those of the 19th Century. These early works are, of course, held more highly in esteem by the Japanese themselves and by the advanced collector. But as the very lovely 19th Century works are accessible to everyone (and to the moderate purse as well), it is this latter class of prints that will probably engage the beginner's attention.

The earlier prints were the outcome of Japanese painting, but likewise had their inception as book-illustrations, later to occupy a position as independent works.

ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS

In all Japanese prints there will be noted certain characteristics. Shadows, the play of light and shade (chiaroscuro) have no proper place in the Japanese color print (nor, indeed, in Japanese painting). The Japanese artist considers the shadow to be too ephemeral a thing to be worthy his consideration, though his skill could easily master its intricacies. Some of the color prints by Yeisen (1791-1851) prove this to be true. Again, the model-
"A Girl by a Stream," the work of Moromasa, and typical of the earlier Japanese color prints

"Swallows," one of Utamaro's most beautiful prints, exquisite in both line and color

ing so dear to the occidental mind, is disdained by the Japanese artist. He scorns to attempt "life-like fruit pieces." He keeps his design practically and intentionally flat. The Japanese artist treats perspective—when he introduces it at all—in accordance with the ancient art-canons of Chinese painting, as imaginative, not as reproductive of the precise idea of literal actuality. Not ignorance but intention leads the Japanese color print artist upon his deliberative way. Again, oriental and occidental ideals of human beauty differ greatly. But even here the Japanese artist seldom wishes to produce actual portraiture. The faces he introduces are, instead, to be taken as conventional symbols, and one almost always finds them set at the same angle. Occasionally more literal portraiture is attempted, as in the rare portrait of Hiroshige by Kunisada. To the uninitiated this might seem provocative of monotony, but once the intention of Japanese art is understood an interest will be quickened. Shuzan, a Japanese art-writer, had this to say in speaking of the art of his country in 1777: "Among the various kinds of painting there is one which is called the naturalistic, in which it is thought proper to represent flowers, grasses, fishes, insects, etc., exactly as they appear in Nature. This is a special style and certainly not one to be despised; but since it only aims at showing the forms of things, without regard for the canons of art, it is after all merely a commonplace and can lay no claims to good taste." Thus we have an early contemporary Japanese opinion of the naturalistic in art. At the same time, as von Seidlitz aptly remarks, "The differential of Japanese art is just this, that into perfectly conventional forms is infused a content constantly fresh-drawn from Nature." Furthermore, the marvelously mastery of line which the Japanese artists commanded enabled the designers of color prints to convey the sense of the spirit to their work.

How the Prints Are Made

As a knowledge of how a thing is made should increase one's interest in it, the collector of Japanese color prints will wish to know how these were made.

First the color print artist drew his design in

(Continued on page 66)
NEW SMOCKS FOR THE GARDEN

The names of the shops where these smocks can be purchased will be gladly furnished on application. Purchases may be made through the House & Garden Shopping Service, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A simple, serviceable galatea smock comes in various colors with large embroidered dots on the collar, wrist straps and on the smocking at the front, $3. Bangkok straw hat, $4.50

Adapted not only for garden but general summer wear is this smock dress of crepe etamine trimmed with gaily colored cretonne. With black border, $16.50; hat to match, black satin crown, $5.50

A percale garden set in various colors trimmed with cretonne. Sleeves practical and apron with many pockets, feather-stitched by hand, $8 the set

A novelty hat pin particularly appropriate for a garden hat—a realistic dragonfly of celluloid, $1

Garden skirt of white habutaye with black and white overpattern and splotches of dull purple, tan and blue, $15. Hat and basket are of rough straw lined with cretonne and cost $5.95 each

Buff linen with black and white cretonne applied irregularly on the skirt, $10.50. The hat is of thatched straw with blue facing and four links of rose toned carved bone across front, $11.95

The latest smock is of blue and white checked gingham gathered onto a high waist and collared with white linen. The hat is of peanut straw, brim covered with checked gingham. $20 the set.
Among the patterns for embroidered cushions is one with a center of peacock blue linen bordered with brilliant green thread. The vine is worked in tones of ivory, rose, blue and yellow.

Of the many scarves the Johonnets have created are three whose designs lend themselves admirably to use as curtains. They are here shown at only half length.

Given a piece of rough, natural silk of a neutral tone, these handicrafters embroider it with half a dozen striking colors, in a new design—and a table mat is evolved.

A Swedish folk dance in a garden, and the wood-block from which it was printed. The dress of the dancers is dull blue with ornaments of crimson and yellow, the flower pattern being green and yellow.

The King, looking forth from his purple background, observed that the dog had a mulberry coat that the flowers were quite properly swing from their ethereal chains in the dull grey jars and said, "Truly, my dear we are very beautiful." To which the Queen, as she should, agreed.

PRINT AND NEEDLEWORK THAT MARK A NEW DECORATIVE NOTE
We are fortunate, we of this day and generation, for we are to see the first flowerings of a truly characteristic American art. Where? In the exhibition galleries with easel picture crowding easel picture—the one diminishing what beauty there may be in the other? No, nor in the further multiplication of useless "objects of art," but in the development of our free American spirit through the many phases of handicraft and architecture.

Here, there and in every corner of these United States are individual, individual architects working, not to revive the glories of past ages, but truthfully and tastefully to solve the problems of the present; designers and craftsmen, in groups and alone, working to beautify the interiors of these homes by their new understanding; working to make charming the costumes of the hour and to enhance with sympathetic touch the products of the modern printing press.

Rightly, we are coming to understand the arts, not as frail, extraneous accomplishments, but as a sincere part and parcel of cultured life, and to grasp the vital distinction between applied art and art applied.

The one—applied art—a high spiritual prophecy of the potential beauty inherent in the nature of a material, as, an incidence of hundreds, the delicate carvings and clear finish of a beautifully grained wood bringing into life the innate loveliness of the graceful, natural markings which the experience of growth have created, or, the subtle tinting of fine fabrics and the delicate, sympathetic embroidery of them that their qualities of charm may be enriched; the other—art applied—a base imposition of the laws of form and of color upon a material, regardless of the nature of that material, as the imitation of one through another, or the application of a coarse medium to a delicate material for effect.

As gradually, we come to appreciate these essentials we find the "fine arts" once more filling their place in the big, real work of the world, creative design, the appropriate use of pattern and color and simplicity of decorative scheme are again, as they were in the pre-commercial days, the fascinating element of charm in building, in book and in gown.

"Instead of the artist, as we are wont to know him," to quote Holbrook Jackson, in his book on William Morris, "living a pampered or neglected life according to the measure of success he has obtained in the making of things complete in themselves and bearing only the slightest relationship to the activities of life, we..." in the clearer understanding and deeper appreciation of applied art—"shall have the craftsman."

It was this realization of a bigger, more practical work that led Ralph Helm Johonnot to leave his position as head of the design department at Pratt Institute, in New York City, and, with Mrs. Johonnot, to establish himself in California that they could carry theory into practice and develop the many phases of handicraft particularly of interior decoration and costume—in which they have been interested for years.

Of their personal success, of the Medal of Honor awarded their work at the recent Pan-American Exposition and of their enthusiastic following in the various cities where they teach during the winter months Mr. Johonnot has little to say, his thought is concentrated in spreading abroad a fine sympathy of artistic truthfulness, a respect for exquisite materials, their proper, natural use and enrichment and an interpretative comprehension of beauty in colorful, patterned design. These, his work, and the work of Mrs. Johonnot, pictured here, speak for themselves. For their work is devoted to those arts which apply directly to the beautifying of the home. A printed curtain of unusual pattern and striking colors, an embroidered pillow, a table cover, a miniature mural, along lines such as these have their energies been directed.

On the opposite page are shown some examples of their design. The scarves, of which five are pictured here, are block printed crepe. Both the designs and the blocks are made by these handcrafters. The same designs have been applied to curtains of crepe and other materials. In the pattern lies their beauty. Or again, there is the embroidered pillow, a design in tans, blues, greens, ivory, rose and yellow. And here again the pattern is beauty. Their use in a room would give it immediate distinction.

These may seem small items, but it is by such that an interior attains individuality.

Unquestionably the first law for the decoration of interiors is to use those furnishings that are suitable to the room, to the house and to the sort of life the occupants live. That is suitability plus personality. The personal development lies in the judicious use of the smaller decorative accessories, objects especially wrought for those special uses and places.

The same suitability that requires the right sort of furniture in a certain kind of room justifies the creation of these accessories. For they are the result of applying a pattern which is beautiful to material which also is beautiful.

When we shall have learned to appreciate this suitability of detail, our American interiors will begin to rise above the mediocre and attain something of distinction. Meantime here are the examples of the work of but two of our American handicraft artists. Hundreds of others are devoted to a like work. It is a sign of better things.
To see the real beauty of this Nereid fountain, visualize it and its companion opposite at either end of a garden pool with the greenery cropping up around its base. A. Sterling Calder, sculptor

"The Star," by A. Sterling Calder, originally shown in mammoth size at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is now rendered smaller in bronze. This and the figure shown opposite were used as details of the "Fountain of Energy" at the Exposition. They now can be had in bronze in sizes required for gardens. A. Sterling Calder, sculptor

Placed at the end of a path against a tall hedge, this Hermes by Sara Morris Greene makes a perfect terminal figure. Set this in a hedge so that only the face peeps above, and you've captured a laughing fay! Sara Morris Greene, sculptor

Surely it's a fay! Although the sculptor, Edward Berge, calls it "Wild Flower" fountain, because of the flower on her head.

Another fountain from Edward Berge shows a lad in a characteristic attitude holding a frog that spatters him with water.

NYMPHS AND FAYS HAVE COME BACK AGAIN
At least one would judge so from these examples of recent garden statuary.

Courtesy of the Gorham Company
THE MID-SEASON GARDEN OF ABUNDANCE
Utilizing All the Ground All the Time to Produce the Highest Quality of Standard Crops—What the Various Sorts Will Do
ADOLPH KRUHM

As in the case of the early vegetable garden discussed in March, certain crops predominate in the midseason garden. They will furnish the big bulk of those vegetables, the growing of which I propose to suggest. But since few households use the same quantities of the same vegetables in the course of a season, it is up to the planter who acts upon these suggestions to adapt these plans to his specific needs.

The two principal factors in the successful conduct of a midseason garden are sensible utilization of space and continuous utilization of ground.

Similar as these two factors may appear to be, they stand for the application of two distinct principles. One suggests the use of vegetables that bear biggest crops on smallest space, the other stands for intensive cultivation of the ground at your disposal.

SHORT SEASON CROPS
It does not seem logical to grow such crops as melons, squashes, cucumbers, etc., in a garden 30' x 50'. The returns per square foot of ground from plants of "vining" growth are so small as compared with other crops which the same ground may be made to produce that it pays better to buy what few vegetables are wanted in unusual lines. The dependable standbys for the midseason garden are beans, beets, cabbage, corn, lettuce, onions, peas, radishes and tomatoes. These in turn may be divided into short season and long season crops, according to the time during which they occupy the ground.

By choosing proper varieties, lettuce and radishes may be had uninterruptedly until frost. The season of green peas may be extended until the end of August from seeds sown early in May, but pods from later plantings generally do not fill out well and it therefore does not pay to plant peas after the middle of May. In our garden we follow up sowing of Little
Marvel and Thomas Laxton among the early kinds with Alderman and Potlach. Alderman is a very fine strain of the popular telephone pea, with vines 5' tall. In seventy-five days from date of planting it will reward you with five quarts of fine 4½" pods from every 15' of row, and the same space will yield three to four additional quarts ten days later, when Potlach yields its first crop.

Potlach peas are among the finest late sorts in cultivation today. They are a great improvement over old Stratagem, which they somewhat resemble in character of vines and shape of pods. Potlach grows from 2½' to 30' high on good soil, and the vines should be supported since they are simply loaded with handsome 4" pods which are usually well filled with seven to eight large dark green peas of superb quality. Two 15' rows yielded eighteen quarts of pods for us the past season.

LETUCE AND RADISHES

Among the lettuces I am tempted to call California Cream Butter the best sort for early summer. When Wayahead, Tenderheart and other early heading varieties have seen their days, this variety glories in perfecting handsome, solid heads, 8" to 10" in diameter. California Cream Butter is at its best seventy-five days from date seeds were sown, and it stays in fine condition until All Seasons among the butter-heads, and Iceberg among the crisp-heads, furnish a logical succession. Both make large plants 10" to 12" in diameter, form large, solid heads and stay in prime condition throughout August when even old, reliable California Cream Butter "bolts."

If you want radishes during July and August, you have to plant the slower growing, firmer fleshed summer sorts. After the end of May do not sow the early spring sorts which get pithy with the approach of hot weather. Put in Chartiers, Ladyfinger and Strasburg, three long kinds which produce roots fit for use in the order mentioned and will provide your table satisfactorily throughout July, August and early September.

Bountiful is absolutely in a class of its own when it comes to earliness, per­iliness and long season of bearing combined with an absolutely stringless character. This is saying much, with six or eight other sorts of similar nature clamoring for our attention. And yet, I have seen only one kind so far that will yield from twenty to thirty quarts of pods from one 15' row in the course of a season, and that is Bountiful. It yields its first four quarts of pods per row in fifty-six days from date of planting. Full Measure may be called the round-podded companion to Bountiful, though it is a few days later and its season of bearing is shorter.

The wax-podded bush beans offer two worthy mates, similar in all good points to the above pair, in Burpee's New Kidney Wax and Brittle Wax. The latter is round-podded while New Kidney Wax is flat-podded and also more prolific, which seems to be the rule with the flat-podded sorts when the two classes are compared. New Kidney Wax closely rivals Bountiful in season of maturity, and Brittle Wax is almost as early, though not quite as free bearing.

Since beans are such an important crop in most home gardens, a few definite suggestions as to how to raise big crops of fine pods may be in order. In the first place, plant your beans in rows 2½' apart, dropping the seeds 4" apart in the row. When young plants appear above ground, start to hoe them. Later on, hill slightly to support the bushes and hoe, hoe, hoe. No other vegetable I know, with the possible exception of tomatoes, appreciates frequent and thorough cultivation as much as do beans. Do not pick pods while the (Continued on page 72)
ALL HOUND AND A FOOT HIGH
Beagles and Beagling, the Dogs and the Sport That Have Stood the Test of Three Hundred Years
WILLIAMS HAYNES

UNDER the patronage of royalty from Queen Elizabeth to the late King Edward, and, at the same time, the most popular all-round sporting dog of the democratic American farmer, the little beagle has won fairly his nickname of "everyman's hound." In fact, among that branch of the old and aristocratic hound family whose members hunt by scent, he is the only one which has attained widespread popularity.

A Real Favorite
The beagle is well known and liked, especially here in America where he plays admirably the dual role of house dog and sporting dog that has benefited by the shows. Since the Stone Age sportsmen have carefully bred and trained their hunting dogs, esteeming them highly, and the little hound needed no advertising among the hunters. The bench shows, however, introduced him to quite another class of dog lovers among whom his affable disposition and charming manners won him many new friends.

As a general rule the hounds that hunt are cool toward people. The chase is the passion of their lives; they have no time for human friendships. The beagle is the exception, a keen sportsman but jolly and sociable withal. He likes to meet new acquaintances and hobnob with his old friends, and for over 300 years the adjective "merry" has always been linked with his name.

The maximum of 15" high at the shoulder set for the beagle keeps him well within the limit of house-dog size. He is neat and clean and does not bark without cause. He has little of the terrier's nervous, roving spirit or his animosity toward cats and poultry. He is kind as an old nurse with the children, and serves faithfully and capably as a guardian and night watchman.

Two things, the instinct to run rabbits and the passion to bay the moon o' nights, are ingrained deep in his hound nature. In a few cases the former might be a disadvantage, but there is no doubt that always and under every circumstance the latter is sure to be. Fortunately, there is a sure cure for the nightly racket, a cure, by the way, that is effective for most dogs.

It is to shut the howler up in a small box or kennel, and, in order that the night noises may not disturb him, throw a couple of thicknesses of burlap sacking over the sleeping quarters. It may be even more effective to keep the sleeping box indoors. A closely confined dog will seldom bark.

THE BEAGLE AS A SPORTSMAN
On top of all the advantage of his sociable disposition, the beagle's popularity has been helped by his sporting (Continued on page 76)
M. D.'S TO TREES

Showing the Process of Bringing a Sick Maple Round to Health

Courtesy of Davcy Tree Expert Co.

(1) It was a soft maple with an excellent top and dense foliage. Its location along the main driveway made it distinctly worth saving. To the untrained eye it looked fairly healthy, but—

(2) The little hole at the bottom of one side of the trunk proved to be a serious decay. Excavated it was large enough to contain a man. Bracing rods were then put in

(3) On the other side the excavation of the apparently harmless seam in the trunk left nothing but a shell. The interior was so decayed that it was a marvel how the tree ever stood

(4) Excavated, disinfected, waterproofed and given new ribs, the tree was ready for filling. Section by section the cement was set in, thus allowing for freedom of movement when the tree swayed

(5) The other side was filled in the same manner and the case left to old Dr. Nature to heal over the scars. Although it will take several years, the bark will eventually cover the filling and the tree will appear as good as new.
Galathea, one of the many good cactus sorts, is an even, soft pink. Well named Snowflake, this old-fashioned single dahlia is free flowering. Another cactus type, Mrs. Alfred Dyer, is lemon yellow shading to pink.

**Making Up the Dahlia Bed**

J. K. ALEXANDER

Photographs by courtesy of Henry A. Dreer

The decorative varieties find a worthy leader in dark scarlet Minnie Burgle. This new peony-flowered yellow sort, Mondischeib, is splendidly large. A curious blending of salmon-pink and amber marks Countess of Lonsdale. Dreer's Yellow Show is a good grower, an early and profuse bloomer.

To paraphrase a certain utterance that has become a byword in American life, the dahlia is a flower of the people, for the people, by the people. Carrying the parallel a bit farther, there is little danger that dahlias shall ever perish from the earth—they are too widely and deservedly popular for that. Great variety of color, adaptability to every soil and climate, simplicity and ease of culture, these are a few of the dahlia's characteristics which stand out prominently.

Good bulbs and proper planting are essential to the success of a summer dahlia garden. First of all, the root clump must be separated correctly, divided with a sharp knife so that a portion of the crown or stalk is left on each bulb from which the sprout may start. Many amateurs make the mistake of planting the entire clump without dividing, with the result that the abundance of sprouts choked off healthy growth and produced few flowers but many leaves.

The plot for the prospective dahlia garden should be thoroughly cultivated, plowed or spaded 8' or 10' deep, and well worked yet to afford opportunity for rapid expansion and making easy paths for the tiny outlets. Fertilizing is one of the most important factors in success with these plants, and in order to keep the soil properly productive it must be enriched with stable, cow, sheep or chicken manure, or with any of the standard commercial fertilizers.

Your dahlias can be planted any time after danger from frost is over, though it is always best to wait until the ground is thoroughly warm. Under ordinary circumstances they will bloom within six or eight weeks. Lay the bulbs flat in hills or drills 6' deep with the sprout facing upward, cover with 1" or so of soil, add the dressing, and level off. Bulbs set in this way will receive sufficient moisture to keep them growing even in dry seasons. If, on the other hand, they were stood on end, with the sprout near the surface, all the new bulbs which form would be so close to the top that the plant would suffer in droughts.

The distance apart for the plants varies from 18" to 4', according to the amount of available ground, the greater distance resulting generally in more robust growth. The stalks are rather brittle, so it is a good plan to stake each plant when it is set out.

Good cultivation is essential to real success with dahlias, especially when they are first set out. Keep the soil well loosened then and free from weeds. It should never be allowed to form a crust; weekly cultivation up to the blooming time should be the rule, and the soil should always be stirred after a rain in order to conserve the moisture and prevent baking under the ensuing sun. After the plants begin to blossom the working over of the ground should be discontinued, else your activities will be apt to damage the new tubers which develop now.

Injudicious watering does more harm than good, but there are times when the application of moisture other than the natural rainfall will benefit the dahlias considerably. A thorough soaking once or twice a week during a drought and a loosening up of the soil next day are the proper treatment. Mere surface sprinkling every day or so promotes undesirable surface roots and soft growth.

In dahlia culture there are no hard and fast rules to follow. Each soil, location, climate or season may necessitate different treatment. Study your plants, watch them as they develop, and experiment along lines harmonious with Nature's laws.
COLUMBUS discovered America, Franklin learned about electricity from a kite string—clearly it was up to us to search out the latent possibilities of our small city lot. Like other famous experimenters we were full of theories. We had the place, the desire to make the most of it, and the belief that in working out the design the details of the house must not come first. All else lay in the future, a future composed chiefly of ideas.

Here was the situation:

Our new domain measured approximately 90'x100'. The northern landscape was occupied principally by a vacant lot, that to the south and west by an equally blank high board fence coldly regarding us with a large-private-grounds-I'm-here-to-keep-you-out expression. To the east was a house, which we promptly decided wouldn't bother us much, anyhow. Design, construction, planting and maintenance were, we knew, the four generals to whose orders obedience must be rendered. We divided our theories into four squadrons, dutifully subservient to these commanders. Then we drew deep breaths, burned joss-papers to announce 'design.' "We will now turn our attention to planning the flower garden, our most pronounced design,"

Still on paper, then, we studied its location and general proportions. A main axis must have, of course, and what better than one leading from the dining-room door? This should be the central path, 2½' wide and brick floored. Minor 2' wide walks could connect with it, and for a focal point we imaginatively planted a hemlock hedge at the end to set off a pleasant garden seat. Minimum in width were all these paths, for there must be as much space as possible for the 6' double flower-beds and the 4' single ones around the edges.

The pleasantest anticipation, philosophers tell us, is often followed by the dull distinctly audible thud of realization. Thus when we went to look at the place one dark March we viewed a huge heap of litter in the geometrical center of the lawn, a contractor's shanty occupying the flower bed, and mud, snow and rubbish everywhere. It required imagination, faith, and not a little charity to reconcile scene with our visions of future perfection. But we set the brakes on our eagerness, and the policeman on the corner, and soon as the rough grading was finished in to put our paper plan into execution.

THE ACTUAL APPLICATION

First came the walks. Board dressels, contractor agreed, after due ponderous consideration, would be needed to keep loam from washing into them. No need to buy expensive wood—those cheap boards, stained brown, nailed to the boards and pegged on the inside so that they would be exposed on the outside and loam be flush with top, after settling, would serve the purpose. Old brick pleasing color and texture, laid in basket pattern over 6" of cement and a 2" sand cushion we insisted upon. The surface of the rest of others bluestone screenings to a depth of were discussed and adopted in solemn clave. Their color, dictated the before-men tioned policeman on the corner, would "get r-ker be th' weather praise be!" He was genius, that minion of the law. In time the shi

By May the garden was laid out, and order had succeeded chaos.

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Developing a City Garden

A Miracle

Wrought in Three Months

ELIZABETH LEONARD STRANG

why not a big living-room, and the dining-room? Fine! We'd do it that way.

With growing confidence the design of the grounds developed from this beginning. Obviously, the best and most direct place for the entrance would be on the north. Some time a neighboring house will go up on that side, counseled the Chief, and we have no particular desire to study its windows and interior decorations from the vantage point of our own living-room. Furthermore, this arrangement would make possible on the south side that broad, unbroken sweep of lawn which General Design commanded. A 30' walk would be wide enough, and after it reached the entrance porch it might just as well go on through a high gate into the service court.

Such a course would be quite pleasant, for that court was to be surrounded with a 6½' vine covered fence and paved with bluestone screenings.

By this time we felt like regular experts in the home-making game; the thing was traveling under its own power as easily as a super-six. Confidently the Chief announced:

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August brought full development. Where six months before had been unsightly bareness, now close standing plants crowded close to the brick walk, shutting out the world and filling the air with fragrance.
learning by experience

we never did try to keep accurate tally of the time and brain cells we exhausted in the selection and proper placing of those plants. And yet it was fun, genuine fun, experimenting and juggling them around to suit our liking. Good experience, too, and calculated to convince us that we were not omniscient. For instance - tall cedars, rhododendrons and junipers were chosen for the forecourt. They looked superb when first set out, so strong and thrifty and gloriously green. But truth compels me to admit that during the next winter the snow amused itself by coating them up and down the slate roof en masse and annihilating the rhododendrons; cold blasts from the north whistled joyously as they shrivelled the leaves; and the following spring we had to move what was left of the poor survivors to the corner under the trees where their sturdy companions welcomed them and took them to their hearts.

of the junipers, only one survived, a courageously cheerful soul whose ambition was worthy of better things. we read the burial service over his deceased family, replaced them with spiraea Van Houttei and some Japanese yews, and discovered that, at least up to the present time, the problem was solved.

To be sure, there are other things around the front of the house, little accessory flowers that give just a touch of color and interest, while the real climax of bloom is reserved for the garden. Early bulbs are here, and dwarf iris with their varied blossoms and blade-like leaves. Later come the ferns, columbines and fuchsias, the foxgloves and graceful coral bells, befitting the shade, while in summer white nicotiana fills an allotted place.

There seemed to the Chief and me no plausible reason why the service yard should be but a chill and barren place, an altar to Necessity, pure and simple. So we adorned it with dogwood and kerria, as much for the winter red and green of their twigs as for anything else, and sowed seeds of nasturtiums, annual coreopsis and marigolds for enthusiastic the corner of the house now clammers a trumpet creeper, and tied for support to the fence of the service yard stands a frame of tall white boltonia for autumn bloom.

Two innovations we are trying this year, and both seem to promise permanent desirability. The first is a small bed of hybrid perpetual and briar roses south of the dining-room window, and the other a hotbed and vegetable plot in the corner southwest of the shed. Here the small son raises an appetizing along with lettuce, radishes, string beans, tomatoes and a few herbs like tarragon, parsley and sage. Also, we planted mint on the shady side of the fence where it could not choke out everything else, and managed to find room for an apple and a cherry tree.

the shrubbery planting

The brain of your typical modern, super-homemaking gardener revolves around two centers: the shrubbery planting and the perennial border. No domicile, these persons would have us believe, can be complete without one or both of these features - witness the janitor’s nine-by-twenty summer home with its leafless tubbed privet bush atop the city skyscraper. With how great enthusiasm, then, did we turn to the problem of how, where and when our woody things should grow!

Around the lawn we set a shrubbery border, fascinating term! In the shade of a large ash tree in the southeast corner went a mass (another soothing word) of rhododendrons, andromeda and luceothoe. Last fall we added a tiny rockery there and planted it with hepaticas, blood-root, s p r i n g beauties, ferns, trilliums and other woods growers. They came up this spring, grateful for our care.

The spring flowering shrubs like magnolias, azaleas and forsythias and flowering almonds gathered between the rhododendron group and the flower garden. Lily-of-the-valley filled in about the base while the large red maples and ash trees at the back were set shrubs chosen for their shade-enduring qualities - horehound, black alder, witch hazel, Regel’s privet (a drooping variety) and mock orange. That was last year. This (Continued on page 62)
The broad, undulating sweep of a good lawn, unbroken by promiscuous planting, is one of the best features of successful landscape design.

LENGTHEN THE LIFE OF YOUR LAWN

It Is Not So Much a Question of Subsequent Care as of Starting Right

C. A. LE CLAIRE

"A close-mown, turf-covered piece of pleasure ground"—thus the dictionary tactfully defines a lawn. Far be it from us to dispute so revered an authority; merely would we state that in actual fact innumerable "lawns" are not that. Bare patches or weed beds would better describe many of them, conditions more often attributed to the owner's shiftlessness than to the real cause—a failure on his part to master the underlying principles of lawn making. The character of the soil, the topography of the land, and the kind of grass best adapted to the situation, all these are important factors to be analyzed if the best results are to be obtained.

PLANNING THE GREEN

Much, too, depends upon appreciation of the lawn's service as a setting for the house. In planning the home grounds, where space permits, the house should appear to be set well back in the lot. Each particular home presents a problem in itself. For artistic beauty and usefulness, however, a few fundamental rules ought to be emphasized.

Where the lot lacks dimension in comparison with the size of the house, the approach should be so arranged as to avoid, as far as possible, cutting the lawn into small blocks. Often the placing of the entrance to one side or even a slight adjustment of the walk will add greatly to the visual size of the lawn. The contour of the land is irregular, the surface should be graded with uniform slope from the foundation of the house down to the street. The natural roll of the land should not be distorted any more than is necessary to get the desired effect. A convex surface tends to magnify the breadth of the area when viewed from the street or highway.

When the place is viewed at right angles as well as from in front, as the case with corner lots, locating the walk or drive slightly below the level of the lawn will avoid a break in the green carpet when viewed from the point. If so arranged it is well to slope the lawn gently to the inn walk or drive, so as to facilitate mowing operations. Basement plantings of shrubs, with a few modest trees of the clean native sorts, can be used to produce the desired shade or obliterate an undesirable view, but promiscuous use of trees, shrubs and flower beds scattered over the lawn is never good taste.

PREPARING THE SOIL FOR GRASS

Almost invariably the arrangement of the home grounds calls for a considerable amount of excavating.
filling in. This offers a great temptation to cover up the natural surface soil of the plot with cold subsoil removed from the immediate excavation, or by a poor grade of filling as heterogeneous in character as the fillings in a metropolitan subway train. Such material may be safely used only where fillings deeper than the feeding zone of the soil are to be made. For the upper it is false economy to use anything but rich soil as will support a permanent growth of grass. No after-treatment can overcome a faulty start in lawn-making.

Most of the grasses which produce a desirable sod are at home on a rather loamy soil. A clay or a clay loam subsoil is ideal for them. For the upper surface layer of such loamy soil removed before the tilling was commenced can be used, proving it is loamy and free of weeds. If the soil at hand is rather light and sandy it can be materially improved by incorporating with it as many as thirty or more loads of well rotted stable manure per acre. Let us emphasize here that the opportune time to incorporate organic matter and plant sod in a lawn soil is before the seeding is done, because afterward only surface dressings of fertilizer can be applied. With this in mind the wise owner will see to it that lime is applied at the rate of two tons per acre. The use also of about 500 pounds or so of steamed bone meal per acre at this time would not be amiss. These materials, if well worked into the surface soil, should provide sufficient plant food for the grasses indefinitely, provided usual subsequent surface dressings of manure are occasionally made.

The soil is thus properly treated, it should be well worked down where there is room for the operation of a disc harrow. Small plots hand hoeing will accomplish the same results. Following this chopping and tamping made by nailing a piece of 2" x 6" board to a post, can be used to mash and pack the soil. Noticeable depresions in the soil should be filled in and raked. For the beach or lawn comes this umbrella with a spread of 6'. It is of striped duck in red and white, blue and white or green and white. Patented metal ball clasps slip over the tips of the ribs, and while the cover is removable, it cannot be torn loose from the bell clasps. $2.98.

A lawn canopy comes in canary yellow duck with green trimmings, and in other colors. The spread is 8' and the stand is equipped with a filling device, $16.75. A windshield matching in color and material can be attached by snaps, $6.50. Table cover to match, $2.50. The chair covers to match can be obtained for $1.35 each.

An effective window awning of duck with stenciled design in white or color. It may be had, for instance, in such gay effects as orange with white stenciling. For the average size window, it costs about $5.

An unusual lattice design has been stenciled on this awning. It may be had in any coloring but it is particularly attractive in grey bound with green and with green stenciling. Approximate price, $5.

A lawn canopy comes in canary yellow duck with green trimmings, and in other colors. The spread is 8'. A wind curtain, 6½ x 6', fastening by snaps and extending across four panels, comes for $5.75. The table, 42" wide, is all metal in a dark-green finish, $12.50. Chairs in the same finish, $2.75 each. Chair covers, $1.35. Table cover to match, $2.50.

Another new canopy, $18, dark blue duck with red trimmings and other colors. The spread is 8'. A wind curtain, 6½ x 6', fastening by snaps and extending across four panels, comes for $5.75. The table, 42" wide, is all metal in a dark-green finish, $12.50. Chairs in the same finish, $2.75 each. Chair covers, $1.35. Table cover to match, $2.50.

**SEED AND SEEDING**

For the greater part of the United States the West is grass makes up the main part of the greenward. Its characteristic habits of growth, hardiness and color make it a favorite wherever it can be grown. It does very well on loam, silt loam, or clay loam soils. On less fertile soil, sandy loam, or other thin soils, red-top usually takes its place. In the West, where neither of these grasses does well, native buffalo grass has been successfully used for lawn purposes. Its propagation so far has been by sod cutting, however, and it is becoming more and more popular. Like the buffalo grass of the West these are usually readily propagated by the Sief method, as seed in sufficient quantities.

(Continued on page 56)
WHEN YOU COME TO BUILD THAT HOUSE
These Two May Furnish Valuable Suggestions

Howell & Thomas, architects
It is an adaptation of the farmhouse type, with a wide sweep of shingle roof painted green, and white stucco walls that are relieved here and there by brick trim set in wide white bond. The living-room is commodious and well lighted. An enclosed porch can be opened for summer.

Of course you are planning to build a house someday. Why not keep a scrapbook of ideas? Here are two excellent suggestions for a start. If you want...

Kelley & Graves, architects
In this house the English cottage precedents are apparent; the design is developed with frame construction throughout, the construction being frankly revealed by the exterior wall-finish of white painted shingles. The blinds are bottle-green and the roof of varicolored slate. In plan the house is direct, the rooms being designed for the comfortable convenience of a small family.

Neither on the first floor nor the second do the stairs encroach on any room. This economy of space allows for a generous room arrangement. The cut of the eaves has been wisely utilized for closet space. It is a plan suitable for a family of three or four and a servant.

Further information, write to The Editor, House & Garden, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City, and he will supply you with the architects' address.
MAY, 1916

Morning Star: Jupiter

Evening Star: Venus

And in green underwood and cover
Blossom by blossom the spring begins.

"Plough deep, while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn, to sell and to keep."

—A. C. Swinburne

The GARDENER’S KALENDAR

Fifth Month

SUNDAY

Hail, bounteous May, that doth inspire
Mirth, and youth, and warm desire!

Wood, and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.

—John Milton

1. Sun rises 4.59 A.M.
Sun sets 6.56 P.M.

2. All planting should be finished up at an early date. Every day you procrastinate lessens your chances for success, especially with deciduous trees and shrubs.

3. All hardy vegetable plants such as cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, celery, etc., should now be planted. The soil thoroughly prepared.

4. If you haven’t planted your potatoes, get them in at once. Harvest the tops show above ground, then cultivate and spray just as regularly as you eat your meals.

5. Napoleon I died, 1821.


7. Second Sunday after Easter.

Success in the garden depends upon the proper rotation of crops. Just as soon as the last planting shows above ground, sow the lettuce, carrots, beets, radishes, spinach and turnips.

8. All the more tender plants for the flower and vegetable gardens such as eggplant, peppers, coleus, campanula, geraniums, etc., should now be placed in frames or a cooler greenhouse for hardening off.

9. Have you ever tried sweet potatoes? They are easy to grow. Order your plants now, put them in hills 3 ft. apart, and don’t let the runners take root.

10. All kinds of tender flowers which are sown in the open ground later than asters, marigolds, salvia, amaranth, calendulas, morning glory, nasturtium, cosmos, etc., can be sown now.


12. Carnations for next year’s supply in the greenhouse can be sown now. If you have a well ventilated greenhouse they may be planted in the benches.


There is no necessity for elms to be destroyed by beetles. Spray with poison just as soon as the foliage appears and then again early in June.


When the fruit trees are in full bloom they should be sprayed with a mixture of arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture for codling moth and other fungus diseases. Be sure and make a thorough job.

15. Just as soon as growth starts, you should start cutting grass. Don’t try to doodle it; the more you cut your lawn the faster it will improve. Edge up the walks and apply weed killer now.

16. Full moon.

How about some strawberries for forcing in the greenhouse next winter? Place a small flower pot under the first runners; when well rooted sever from the old plant.

17. Sun sets 7.23.

18. Spray currants and gooseberries with arsenate of lead or other poisonous farm crops, such as field and fodder corn, mangels, carrots, turnips, etc. Further delay means the foliage is on the plant.

19. The soil should be put in shape at once, and the seed sown of the various farm crops, such as field and fodder corn, mangels, carrots, turnips, etc. Further delay means the manure mulch turned over.

20. Cuban Republic inaugurated, 1892.

A mulch of cow manure on the rose bed will prevent the plants suffering from dry weather and will improve the quality of the flowers.


One of the most important elements in the success of a garden is proper cultivation. Keep the soil well tilled, the weed growth down, and cultivate after every rain.

22. Caterpillars are very destructive. You can’t burn them off after the foliage is on the plants, but poison will readily kill them. Spray early—don’t wait until the tree is defoliated and the caterpillars full grown.

23. This is the proper time to prune maples, just as the foliage bursts forth. You can then see very readily what you are doing, and the tree will not bleed.

24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.

You had better order your rose plants for next winter in the greenhouse. Clean the benches, paint the woodwork, use rich soil.

25. Cyclamen, primulas and other greenhouse pot plants can now be placed in frames outdoors. Put about 1” of cinders in the bottom to stand the pots on. This will ensure the proper drainage.

26. Don’t neglect successful sowings. Peas, beans, cucumbers, corn, lettuce, radishes, spinach and turnip are all timely. For winter use, cabbage, kale, Brussels sprouts, celery, cauliflower.

27. Evergreens that are being confined to certain shapes should be gone over and clipped. This should be done just as growth starts; it will prevent the subject developing voids.

28. Rotation Sunday.

All hard wood plants forced in the greenhouse should now be plunged outdoors. Find a sheltered place and plunge pots except wisteria, lilac, delphinium and rhododendron, which can be planted out.

29. All the more hardy types of water lilies can be set out in the pond. The more tender aquatics had best wait until the water is a little warmer, so that their growth will not be retarded.

30. Memorial Day.

All kinds of tender bedding plants can be set out now. Tender vegetable plants such as peppers and egg-plants should be planted outside.

31. Sun rises 4.32.
Sun sets 7.23.

Keep the strawberry bed well cultivated and when the first flowers appear mulch the bed with straw or salt hay to keep the berries clean.

This Calendar of the gardener’s labors is aimed as a reminder (or undertaking all his tasks in season. It is fitted to the latitude of the Middle States. For every 100 miles north or south, allow five to seven days later or earlier.

Out of 130,000 earthquake shocks recorded in the last fifty years, Italy leads with 27,672. Japan had 27,562.
The addresses of shops where the articles shown on these pages can be procured will be furnished on application. Purchases can be made through the House & Garden Shopping Service.

These alabaster candlesticks, 12" high, cost $2.00 a pair. Bowl of the same, 13" across, $12; artificial fruit, $1.50 each.

For the boudoir comes a hand decorated mirror, yellow and black lacquer, 14¼ wide, green silk tassel, $30.

The night set of painted glass, including the 10½" tray, forget-me-not decorations, comes for $6.50.

This willow chair with cushions is $8.25; the jardiniere sells for $3, and the enameled tin lantern may be had for $5.

This desk set of four pieces, cretonne bound with braid, $1.95; non drip candles and brass sticks, 2", $7.50 a pair.

Puusa will cut your cigar, if you put it in her mouth and pull her tail. Made of painted wood, 4½" high, price $7.50.

The complete fruit design of tin, any color enamel, black rim, costs $7.50. Glass basket, 9", $1.50.

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May, 1916

This 24" portable lamp has a base 16" wide and two pull sockets; various colors. With 1 7/8" silhouette shade, $21.75.

Below is a swinging ship candle of Elizabethan design, wrought iron, 6" high, costing $3.50.

Painted wood and mahogany are the materials of this little serving table. It has a tray top with glass, and costs $17.24. The flower vase is of painted tin, with various decorations and weighted to prevent tipping; 8'/2" high, $2.

The cretonne shown in the picture below is not included in the price quoted. It may be purchased separately, four yards of it being required to cover the bolsters and spring as shown.

In stained or enameled willow comes this arched design window box with its bird cage to match, $22.50; in natural willow, $19. It measures 12" x 36", and 63" high. Inner compartment of zinc. Flowers arranged by Stump.

The day bed is becoming increasingly popular, and may be had in many styles. This one is made of enameled reed, and its price of $50 includes two bolsters covered with muslin, and a box spring.

The day bed is becoming increasingly popular, and may be had in many styles. This one is made of enameled reed, and its price of $50 includes two bolsters covered with muslin, and a box spring.
THE vegetables to be planted late—from the end of April to the first part of June—cover several different types and vary so in their requirements that it is not feasible to give any "blanket" directions for planting them. I shall, therefore, take up each class by itself.

Of the dwarf beans there are two general types, the early "snap" beans, and the wax beans. As a class the former are inferior in quality and it is advisable to plant only enough of them to yield the garden's early supply. In normal seasons it is not safe to plant beans until about the middle of May, but in the home garden it always pays to risk an early planting a week or ten days sooner. A light mulch which can now be removed from other things may be kept where it will be available and put on the young beans if an unexpected late frost threatens. In a larger way, I have protected them by hilling them up when they were several inches high and covering them with soil, and, after the danger was past, going over them with a wooden hoe rake and shaking most of it off again.

Make the first planting in a light soil and in a as protected a place as you have, covering the seeds not more than 1" deep. If you have sand or humus available, some of this run along the drill before the seeds are dropped in will be an extra protection against their rotting in the soil. Stringless Pod and Bountiful are good early sorts.

POLE BEANS AND LIMAS

Plant the pole beans about the time of your first planting of wax beans. If you want some extra early ones, they may be easily started in paper pots. In either case, the hills should be thoroughly enriched before planting with well-rotted manure or organic fertilizers high in nitrogen. Avoid fresh manure, as this may produce a poor germination. Concentrate on the seed that has been soaked. Plant in well-drained soil, not more than 1 1/2" deep. Cover them up when they are several inches high and covering them with soil, and, after the danger passed, going over them with a wooden hoe rake and shaking most of it off again.

Lima beans are the tenderest of all, and should be planted last. Bush limas should be carefully planted, eye down, in well prepared soil; they rot very easily and great care should be taken to put them in after the soil has well dried out after a rain, and when there is little prospect of another storm within two or three days. In starting pole limas, it pays to use paper pots or dirt bands, as then conditions at the critical time of germination can be kept under control and they may be started a couple of weeks earlier than if they were planted outdoors. Prepare the hills in advance, and set in the poles before transplanting outdoors. Do not leave more than two or three plants in an ordinary hill of pole beans—on either side, and three of vigorous growing late limas are ample. While poles

are ordinarily used, a trellis or a support made of laths and two uprights gives a larger surface, and the crop will be bigger and can be more easily gathered.

BEETS AND CORN

A second planting of beets should be made along with the tenderer vegetables, for a mid-summer supply. Either Crimson Globe or Detroit Dark Red is excellent for this planting. These should be planted deeper than the first spring planting, but do not put in too many: those for the winter supply will be better if they are planted a month or so later. This also applies to carrots.

The best way I know to get good corn early, is to start Golden Bantam in small paper pots; four seeds to a pot will be sufficient, as practically everyone will grow and live when transplanted. If you plant them two weeks before it is time to set them out of doors, you will gain more than two weeks in time, before they grow so much more rapidly in the frame. Of course, they should be carefully hardened off before setting out. Corn for succession should be planted every week or ten days, or according to the conditions of late spring and late variety may be put in at the same time in May and again in June, with a third planting of an early sort early in July.

LETTUCE AND LACE FRUIT VEGETABLES

For a continuous supply of cucumbers, make three plantings, first in paper pots, at the same time you plant your early corn, and a few hills outdoors later and again in early July.

Surely, strong potted egg-plants and peppers should be set out in hills made very rich. Put them where they can be watered abundantly and, above all, avoid the egg-plants from the striped potato beetle which is likely to attack them within a few hours after they are planted.

All-season Salamander, Brittle-ice and New York lettuce planted now will last through the hot weather. A good plan is to mix the seed with moist humus and, if the soil is dry, water or irrigate the rows thoroughly some hours before planting. Open up small drills, and sow the seed and humus together in these, tamping it down very lightly with a narrow-bladed hoe.

For surest and earliest results, melons also should be started in paper pots. Before planting out doors, soak part of your seed for twenty-four hours in lukewarm water. Roll this in dry dust until the seed will not stick together and then mix it with seed that has not been soaked. Plant in well-enriched and carefully prepared hills, covering some of the seeds very lightly, not more than 1/2" and others about 1" deep. Cover the hills with mechanical protectors or scatter well with tobacco dust as soon as they are planted.

Another plan is to plant one or three varieties of peas for succession should be made now. Plant

(Continued on page 70)
COOL COLOR SCHEMES FOR THE PORCH
AGNES FOSTER

Below are a few notes for the woman who would furnish her porch herself. They suggest color schemes and the work she can do herself with ingenuity and a little paint. If you want further information ask Mrs. Foster. Or you may purchase the articles shown through the House & Garden Shopping Service, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City.

A HE remarkable keying up of color in decoration within the last ten years due to two influences—response to the expert handling of color by such masters as Cassatt, Hoffmann and Poiret, and increased vogue for outdoor living. Drab tans, buffs and greys are not suitable for doors furnishings, and to this extent has public taste adjusted itself that it is difficult to find modern porch which has not, more or less quantity, full normal, strong vivid colors.

At first, against the red brick walls, we set green willow; suit, to be sure, but repeated on every neighbor's porch. Consequently new color combinations came into vogue: white porches with black trim and black and red painted furniture; chairs stenciled with various vivid combinations; black and white tiled or painted floors. Such a porch looked cool, comfortable and interesting.

A BLANK AND ORANGE PORCH

An unusual color combination, actually suitable for the porch with the southern exposure, is white and orange. The orange may be very strong and the blue faint and clear, with enough brownish cast to tone in with the white. The wall or porch lattice can be painted blue, and to furnish furnishings can be added a rice colored and bench painted in a cooler shade. Hang on the wall small Italian maiolica wall vases of blue green, orange, yellow, or set on the floor a case of Italian pottery jars, in the floor, being very strong and the blue—lamps or sconces, blinds or awnings, as the case may be, use an orange green. For this purpose comes delightful, pure, clear orange, which has recently been worked over to charming completion, is the use of lavender in combination with soft greens. The lavender is not of the blue mournful shade, but of a pinkish cast, and the green has much blue in it. Both colors are very light in tone. Against the wall background place a lattice, which can be made of laths, and paint it lavender. Trail up it purple morning glories. A round iron table, such as is used in front of French cafes, and a folding iron chair, both painted green, a little casserole, such as those shown here, painted a deep tone and edged with pale yellow, and you have a striking group for the porch corner. Against the lattice place high paper mache jars, such as are used in florists' shops. Paint them a deep lavender with bands of yellow. They will hold forsythia or goldenrod or Michaelmas daisies. For tea or refreshments, use a low table with a wide top painted soft yellow and decorated with a delicate design. There is something cozy and intimate about a low table which is conducive to hospitality. Trays decorated in quaint designs of bright colors, sandwich plates with wire covers to keep off the flies, attractive French and Italian crockery—such little details make the porch unusual. As a final touch, use an awning of plain green to lead seclusion to this outdoors living-room.

FLOOR COVERINGS

Architects are now using tiles, cement and hard wood for the floors of porches. But oftener are we confronted by the problem of floor covering. Crex and the other liber rugs and rush and corn shing were once the popular floor covering. Fiber rugs of

(Continued on page 81)

(Continued on page 81)

LAVENDER AND GREEN

Another more subtle scheme, which has recently been worked out to charming completion, is the use of lavender in combination with soft greens. The lavender is not of the blue mournful shade, but of a pinkish cast, and the green has much blue in it. Both colors are very light in tone. Against the wall background place a lattice, which can be made of laths, and paint it lavender. Trail up it purple morning glories. A round iron table, such as is used in front of French cafes, and a folding iron chair, both painted green, a little casserole, such as those shown here, painted a deep tone and edged with pale yellow, and you have a striking group for the porch corner. Against the lattice place high paper mache jars, such as are used in florists' shops. Paint them a deep lavender with bands of yellow. They will hold forsythia or goldenrod or Michaelmas daisies. For tea or refreshments, use a low table with a wide top painted soft yellow and decorated with a delicate design. There is something cozy and intimate about a low table which is conducive to hospitality. Trays decorated in quaint designs of bright colors, sandwich plates with wire covers to keep off the flies, attractive French and Italian crockery—such little details make the porch unusual. As a final touch, use an awning of plain green to lead seclusion to this outdoors living-room.

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Garden Comforts

At the corner where the pathway is to weave in and out among petunias and rose-vines, should there be a rustic bench?

Would you have a sundial amid the summer blooms to count out the happy hours for you? Or, a piece of well-chosen statuary at your gateway—or a bird house where father and mother will make your home cosier, more delightful, more romantic?

These and many other delightful subjects are pictured and described in our Garden Furnishing Number.

In this superb issue you will learn not only about the furnishing and care of selected gardens, but something about every side of home-making.

You will read the pictured and described exterior and interior views of some of the most beautiful homes in America. You may read in simple, understandable language the practical steps that will make your home cosier, more convenient, more comfortable and practical.

You need this June number. You will find it an excellent example of what is offered each forthcoming month.

A small investment of $8 for a yearly subscription (twelve exceptional numbers) may save you $800, or even $8,000 or more. Because of HOUSE & GARDEN's many valuable suggestions on building, which are practical; on gardening, which pleases, and on decorating and furnishing, which harmonize and make your home distinctive, individual, perhaps more attractive than that of your neighbor's.

Your Questions Answered

You can find out all about...some artistic garden furniture, or perhaps a graceful marble bench to place under the wisteria vine?

Or a bird house to bring...some artistic garden pottery placed advantageously here and there among the poppies or roses?

Flowers and plants do make the part. Then comes man's wonderful adding to nature's picture by adding a touch of originality which makes his garden distinctive, individual, perhaps more attractive than that of his neighbor's.

Send the Coupon

You may enclose the coupon below in an envelope, or paste it on a postal card. Or, if you prefer, you may write a letter.

We will see that you are supplied with the kind of information that—possibly sooner than you think—will save you many dollars—possibly save you many dollars—perhaps in an envelope, or paste it on a postal card. Or, if you prefer, you may write a letter.

We will see that you are supplied with the kind of information that—possibly sooner than you think—will save you many dollars—perhaps in an envelope, or paste it on a postal card. Or, if you prefer, you may write a letter.
“Dryad” Cane Furniture possesses the grace and dignity, the comfort and extraordinary strength, which combine to make it as suitable for indoor use as it is ideal for porches and lawns. The construction is unique—the smooth, even surface of unbleached pulp-cane being skilfully woven—not tacked—around strong, rigid frames of ash.

In the above illustration is shown one of our “Chaumont” Seamless Chenille Rugs, in a private Chinese border pattern. These splendid Rugs are woven in a variety of Oriental and other designs. Two-tone effects and beautiful Plain Colors. Regular sizes in stock. Special rugs up to 20 feet wide, made to order.

Our booklets, “The Dryad,” and “Seamless Chenille Rugs” (the latter illustrated in color) mailed upon request.

W. & J. Sloane
Interior Decorators  Floor Coverings and Fabrics  Furniture Makers
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK
San Francisco, Cal.  Washington, D. C.
Let the Old Oaken Bucket

Still hang in the well—but, only as a memory

TIME was when the old oaken bucket was a necessity in the household of every suburban family. With it, water was drawn from the well or spring and carried for domestic use. Today, in the minds of very many suburbanites the recollection of the old oaken bucket lingers only as a memory, for with the improved machinery and equipment which we offer, any one having an available source of supply—from well, spring or lake—can have a water supply system offering to the suburbanite all of the opportunities and advantages which the city family now enjoys. From the big line of EUREKA Water Supply Systems

may be selected an outfit which may be operated by electricity, gasoline engine, kerosene engine, water pressure or by hand, to supply an adequate volume of water, and at the desired pressure, to meet all requirements. On this page we illustrate one of the many "Eureka" outfits, and types of pumps and systems.

If you are not enjoying the many advantages of a good water supply system, or if you have a system which is not giving proper service, we request that you fill in and mail to us the coupon below, for catalog, and suggestions as to the service, we request that you fill in and mail to us the coupon below, for catalog, and suggestions as to the type of system that you desire. The many advantages of a good water supply system, or if you have a system which is not giving proper service, we request that you fill in and mail to us the coupon below, for catalog, and suggestions as to the type of system that you desire.

The Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co.

Manufacturers
Branches in New York Chicago St. Louis Cincinnati St. Paul San Francisco Detroit Atlanta

FILL IN, DETACH AND MAIL THIS COUPON, NOW!
The B. B. B. Co., Cleveland—Please mail complete catalog of "EUREKA" Water Pumps and Systems. I am interested in a. pumps. system to be operated by (check which):

Electricity Gas Engine Water Pressure Hand Power.
Our daily water consumption is about . gallons.

Name
Address
H. & G. 5-16

The Bird Club Movement

(Continued from page 26)

At Omaha, where great enthusiasm for the birds has been aroused through the energy of Miss Josephine Higgins, of the Nebraska Audubon Society, hundreds of thousands of birds have been made to band the feathers of the local birds. At almost every house I was invited to join a family group drawn up around the window to watch the antics of the bird neighbors who gathered to enjoy the feast provided for them. And practically every child, parent and grandparent in those families was taking a keen personal interest in the behavior of the birds. This is not giving proper care to plant life.

The Farmer's Bank.

"The Little Bank Round the Corner."

Sioux City, Iowa.

This advertisement was inserted by Edward T. Kearney, president of the bank and a prominent member of the local bird club.

To the reader of the "Little Bird Club of Round the Corner" in these days of war and pestilence may it be said: "Suffer much now from the cold and snow. Scatter crumbs or suet, peanuts, corn, bird seed or doughnuts. Feeding the birds NOW."

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THIS is one of the many beautiful residences in America equipped with Crittall Metal Casement Windows. The artistic, dignified richness combined with the permanency and convenience of Crittall windows was foremost in the minds of both owner and architect in selecting our windows in preference to other makes. Crittall windows are weather-tight, durable and easily opened and closed, regardless of weather conditions. You can select designs from our line in harmony with the architecture and furnishings of your home.

Write to Department "G" for full particulars.

Crittall Casement Window Company
Manufacturers of Solid Steel and Bronze Windows
DETOIT MICHIGAN

Gates That You Would Like

Ornamental designs to harmonize with any architecture, landscape and fence. Built strictly to your own ideas if you wish.

Similarly we can meet any requirements in railing, wire fencing, tennis court enclosures, grill work, lamps, lamp standards, fountains, vases, etc.

Send for handsome illustrated book of designs
If convenient, call at our show rooms.

NEW YORK

The Day Bed is equally suitable for sleeping porches, lounges, bedrooms, etc.

J.W. FISKE IRON WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1858
74-86 Park Place
NEW YORK

The REED SHOP, Inc.
6 and 8 East 37th Street
FIRST FLOOR
NEW YORK

House and Garden Furniture

REED & WILLOW
Imported Cretonnes
Chintzes and Linens

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET SENT UPON REQUEST

NEW YORK

IRON GARDEN TABLE—ADAMS DESIGN

Unique garden furniture from Old England and France
Iron Seats, Tables and Well Tops. Marble Vases

H. Koopman & Son
16 East Forty-Sixth Street, New York
Opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel
The work or to stand in the way of its progress. Thank heaven they can never stop it now, any more than they can stop the Twentieth Century Limited by jumping in front of it. They had better "get aboard" before they're run over!

WORK IN COLLEGES

Until recently the colleges as such have stood aloof from the movement, but now they are beginning to be interested. Vassar has to the extent of organizing a bird club, backed heart and soul by President McCracken and his faculty. The first serious Robin Club has taken up the good work and has wisely changed its name to The Vassar Wake Robin Club that the world may know that Vassar College stands for bird conservation. The spirit with which Vassar entered the field was at once apparent when the writer visited the college last winter. The work assigned to the College Press Club that day consisted of gathering data for articles and reports on the protection of birds, and to this end Prof. Burgess Johnson, of the English Department, interviewed the writer on the subject, while his students took notes which have appeared in various forms in "The Vassar Miscellany Weekly" and elsewhere. Later in the same day an illustrated lecture was given for the whole college, and later still President McCracken arranged to have the writer confer with the members of the senior class. Vassar Campus is now declared a bird sanctuary and upwards of a hundred nest boxes have been erected there this spring. This is reason to believe that Vassar College stands for bird conservation.

The Bird Club Movement

The Vassar Collge News, Vol. 19, No. 16, February 19, 1903

Lengthen the Life of Your Lawn

(Continued from page 45)
Bobbink & Atkins

World's Choice. Nursery & Greenhouse Products

Nurserymen - Florists - Planters

ROSES
FLOWERING SHRUBS
HARDY OLD FASHIONED FLOWERS
OUR GIANT FLOWERING MARSHMALLOW SHADE AND FRUIT TREES
VINES AND CLIMBERS
RHODODENDRONS
EVERGREENS
and 150 other specialties

300 acres of Nursery. 500,000 feet under glass. We Plan and Plant Grounds and Gardens Everywhere. Visit Our Nursery, 8 miles from New York, or Write for Illustrated Catalogue No. 40.

Rutherford, New Jersey

Send for This Free Flooring Book

The floors you walk on are the foundation of your home. You never question the advantages of hardwood floors, but have you realized that there are different kinds—good, bad and indifferent? The Best kind is made from the finest dry lumber carefully stored and shipped. The Best kind does not shrink and open up with unsightly, dirt-gathering cracks. The Best kind is smooth, even and permanent. You can get a high polished surface upon it and keep it looking right with much less work.

The Best kind radiates beauty and breeds health.
That's OUR kind

THE INTERIOR HARDWOOD CO.
1907 Seecher St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Start Your Garden Early

By planting your flowers in a greenhouse you can have them in bloom when it is time for outdoor planting. Plan to get a head start on your garden next year. Decide on your greenhouse now and get its construction under way.

A Moninger Greenhouse

will prove the most satisfactory to any builder. Ask any florist or gardener. He will tell you we have been building greenhouses for fifty years all over the country for people who demand the best. We will be glad to submit sketches and estimates free of charge on any kind of greenhouse work, no matter how large or small. Write to our nearest office.

JOHN C. MONINGER COMPANY
CHICAGO  CINCINNATI  NEW YORK
910 Blackhawk St.  2209 Union Central Bldg.  807 Marbridge Bldg.

True Home Lovers

have long needed this book. It not only includes eight attractive, new and individual home designs—one of which will fit your pocket-book—but also gives many valuable hints on proper construction, as well as complete information regarding the adaptability to all home building uses of

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

Send us your name—we’ll send you the book. If especially interested in White Enamled woodwork, please indicate the fact in your request. Address Department C.

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE is trade-marked and sold by dealers. See that yours supplies it. He can.

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
To whom will you entrust your priceless trees?

- to tree surgeons whose methods are scientifically accurate and mechanically perfect, who save your trees without guessing or experiment?
- to tree surgeons who made absolute musters through long study and practical training, before given any responsibility?
- to tree surgeons who are MEN—picked men—chosen because they love trees, and because they are honest, honorable and intelligent?
- to tree surgeons who are backed by a responsible business house which has but one standard—quality-first, always?
- to tree surgeons who were selected officially by the U. S. Government, after exhaustive investigation, because they are best?
- to tree surgeons whose record of successful performance spans a period of many years?
- to Davey Tree Surgeons—the only tree surgeons who measure up to these standards of super-excellence.

Take the dependable and satisfying course, and go to the Davey organization. Learn the real condition and needs of your trees from this expert source without charge. Every year of neglect adds 10% to 25% to the cost of saving trees. Write today for free examination and booklet illustrating Davey Tree Surgery.

The Davey Tree Expert Co., 142 Elm St., Kent, Ohio
(Operating the Davey Institute of Tree Surgeons. Accredited Representatives available between Kansas City and Boston)

Permanent representatives located at Boston, Albany, White Plains, N. Y.; Stamford, Conn.; Jamaica, L. I.; Newark, N. J.; Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and many other cities.

Davey Tree Surgeons
Have your trees examined NOW!

Lengthen The Life of Your Lawn

(Continued from page 56)

the desired rain fail to come, a gentle rolling of the soil will often assist the germination of the seed.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT

In order to maintain a uniform sod, you must wage a persistent fight against weeds. The desirable grasses, which make up the turf, should never be permitted to waste their vitality in the production of seed. To this end, frequent application of the mower is necessary, but the cutter-bar should always be set sufficiently high not to deprive the plants of enough leaf to continue their normal growth. No exception to this rule should be made even in the case of newly established lawns. If the clippings are made at a height of 2" from the ground, and are sufficiently frequent, it will seldom be necessary to remove the cuttings.

Especially the first winter, and as often thereafter as practicable, the only period of mild weather, the lawn should be top-dressed with a covering of well-rotted manure. Fertilizer dealers offer a brand of finely pulverized sheep manure, which has found much favor with those who have used only Slade. The advantages of such treatment are not alone in the plant food supplied by the fertilizer, but also in the winter protection afforded by the fertilizing material. When manure of the hang close to the ground has been used the organic matter will sift down and so become a part of the soil that there will be little or no debris left to be raked off in the spring. All that remains to be done is to ensure the life of the lawn to go over it with a heavy roller each spring so that no only grass roots, which have been lifted by the frost, may again be imbedded, but also the fine grave which has a similar tendency to work up.

Another method of fertilizing is to use liquid manure, which has the advantage of being applied to weeds that often occur in the unprepared kinds. Of course, this has no value as a winter protection.

Soil

There are places on some lawns where, even though the proper seed may be available, it is yet impracticable to attempt to establish lawns by the seed method. Terraces or steep embankments present such problems. Here, sodding the surface most subject to erosion is the surest method of successfully producing a lawn. The cost of sodding far exceeds the seed method. Not necessarily is there more work to be done in laying the sod, but, unless it has been specially grown for the purpose, there is a possibility of introducing weeds or undesirable grasses. Nevertheless, the use of sod properly laid is a possible alternative under certain conditions. Terraces too steep to be mowed readily should never be planted to grass. Drooping shrubs, which must be removed or pruned, such as English ivy, can be advantageously used here, and also this kind catch rapidly and require but little care after they are once established.

Hwa Wang—King of Flowers

(Continued from page 29)

generally known. There is a sounder reason for choosing the double flower than its showiness, though this suffers generally. The blossoms of the double-flowered peonies do last longer than those of the single, as a matter of course—save in some varieties—both on the plant and as cut flowers. There is a delicate beauty in the single blossom, but in the single, that is very appealing, especially in the shaded flowers and in white. One of the very best of the singles is Paeonia albusa, Clio, which is a maroon or rosy violet. Unhappily, this kind does not seem to be sold very much. It is a very lialile to rot them if it does not go into, it comes in contact with the roots, sometimes in lumps, and is very liable to rot them if it does not go into, July.

In selecting for the longest possible period of bloom, you can count on Paeonia tenuifolia. This is a distinct species with very feathery foliage and flowers double or single as the little that they require is so very little compared with nearly everything else in the flower garden, that it seems like nothing. This is not to say that they require much of the little that they require is so very little compared with nearly everything else in the flower garden, that it seems like nothing.

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Taking the dependable and satisfying course, and go to the Davey organization. Learn the real condition and needs of your trees from this expert source without charge. Every year of neglect adds 10% to 25% to the cost of saving trees. Write today for free examination and booklet illustrating Davey Tree Surgery.

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Davey Tree Surgeons

Have your trees examined NOW!
Here's Why G. & B. PEARL Wire Cloth

Stops Screen Expense

PAINTING—repairing—replacing screen—those are the expenses which make inefficient wire cloth a source of annoyance and money loss. When you screen with genuine G. & B. PEARL you go away with painting, repairing and replacements—simply because PEARL is rust-proof as metal can be made, consequently makes a screen that's practically wear-proof.

G. & B. PEARL represents true screen economy. It outwears all imitations so far that no other similar appearing wire can be placed in the same class. From points of appearance—sanitation—durability and economy G. & B. PEARL is the one choice of the man who wants permanent protection.

For Permanently Screened Doors, Windows and Porches

The longer G. & B. PEARL is up—the nearer the color of the atmosphere it becomes. It is easy on the eyes—easy on the pocketbook and the one screen whose smooth meshes prevent the lodging of dust and dirt and grime.

The genuine article has two copper wires in the warp and one in the weft. The genuine article is rust-proof as metal can be made, consequently makes a screen that is practically wear proof.

Kerens Why G. & B. PEARL Wire Cloth

Made in two weights—Regular and Extra Heavy

Round Tag bearing the name Gilbert & Bennett attached to the roll. Considering the fact that imitations are so decidedly inferior, real G. & B. PEARL is worth insisting on.

Go and have a talk with the hardware dealer who handles PEARL in your vicinity. Or—if you prefer—write our nearest office for samples and particulars. The Best Hardware Dealer in Your City Sells "PEARL!"


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The Beginner's Rose Garden

(Continued from page 22)

Rohan and Etienne Levet. White—Frau Karl Druschki, Margaret Dickson, White Baronesse. Pink—Mrs. R. S. Sharman Crawford, Mrs. John Laine, Paul Neyron, Mrs. George Dickson, Baroness Rothschild.


Wose: Crested moss (pink), and Blanche Moreau (white).

There are, of course, many other excellent sorts to be had, and you will be quite safe in buying any of them from the reliable dealers. An average price for good, sturdy two-year-old budded bushes would be $75 cents for simple plants; if you take advantage of the reduced rates often available on orders of a dozen or so, the saving would be considerable. Even if you bought that number, the cost would be but $8 or $9.

LATE MID-SEASON: Paeonia alabiflora; Delach; dark crimson; fragrant. P. alabiflora; Marechal MacMahon; crown form; red; strong growing. P. alabiflora; Mme. Crousse; pure white, tipped at center with red; very fragrant. P. alabiflora; Mons. Dupont; cream-white, red tipped center petals, stamens distinctly golden; very fragrant. P. alabiflora; Avalanch; creamy white, yellow at petals' base; fragrant and extremely good.

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Setting Out the Plants

The two-year bushes should be set as soon as they arrive from the nursery. Examine them carefully for broken roots and eyes on the stock wood, cutting off any such that there may be. Dig the hole wide enough to admit all the roots without crowding, and sufficiently deep so that the bud­ling point will be 2" below the sur­face. The roots should incline some­what downward and must be spread out so that no two of them cross or interfere with each other. Then fill carefully around the roots, firming the soil as the hole is filled to the proper level. Pot-grown plants should be set without disturbing the ball of earth which comes with them. It is essential to the success of the plants that the roots, after planting, the surface of the soil be kept well loosened by frequent use of the rake.

The rose bed that is most prolific in blossoms is the one that is watered. As it is never watered, it is never made right but kept right by proper fertilizing. Probably the best form of manure to use is the liquid manure prepared by enclosing a bush of cow manure in a burlap sack and hanging it in a barrel of water for a couple of days. The resulting solution should be diluted with its own bulk of water and a half gallon applied to each plant once a week. Use a watering pot for this and be careful not to get any of the liquid on the foliage.

INSECT PESTS

Another thing that you must watch for is the insect pests which may attack the bushes. The rose bush contains only healthy, robust plants is much more free from harmful in­sects than the unthrifty one, but even in its case the danger is always threatening.

Much can be done toward prevent­ing pests by a daily application of a fine, powerful spray from the hose, directed to all parts of the plants. This will discourage the great majority of undesirable in­sects, but should any of them escape, they may be destroyed by applying the following rem­edies:

(Continued on page 62)
The blossoming beauty of nine out of ten gardens ends with Summer. Yet two or three months remain when the most wonderful color effects of all the year are to be obtained by the planting of

**Hardy Chrysanthemums**

The characteristic tones of these late flowering plants blend with the natural autumnal tints. They bring into the garden the marvelous glory of the woods after the first frost—rusty browns, golden yellows, bronze reds. They should be as much a feature of every garden in the Fall as the bulb blooming plants of Spring. My Hardy Chrysanthemums are the result of the most careful selection from hundreds of varieties of the best domestic and foreign origin.

To start them in your garden I will send, express prepaid, one splendid plant each of 20 distinct varieties for $2.50. May and June are the months to plant for Fall blooming. Don't lose two of the most delightful months in your garden. My book of Hardy Plant Specialties will tell you all about them.

**125 Novelties of My Best Dahlias**

I have prepared a special list of these varieties and will be glad to mail it to all who are interested in utilizing my tests for their own gardens. Those readers of House & Garden who are acquainted with the products of Wyomissing Nurseries will be particularly interested in the offer I now make.

My personal selection of one each from a dozen of the best varieties from this list for $2.50, express prepaid. May and June are the months for planting. The list above mentioned supplements the pages of named Dahlias appearing in my large catalogue of Hardy Plant Specialties which I will be glad to mail on request.

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—JOHN WANAMAKER DAHLIA—

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**World's Best Dahlias**

Accurately describing 631 varieties, selected from the more than 2,000 of the "best" from all sources grown by us the past season, with natural color reproductions, 38 handsome photo-engravings and 5 pages of complete cultural directions and information.

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May is the ideal month
to sow Flower and Vegetable seeds and plant our pot-grown Roses, and our pot-grown old-fashioned Hardy Perennials. Also Gladioli, Dahlias, etc.

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is the most complete catalogue published. Contains 288 pages, five color and duotone plates, hundreds of photographic illustrations and is brim-full of valuable cultural information.

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Every woman who takes pride in her home should have a copy.

It tells you just how to paint, varnish, stain or enamel every surface in and around your home. The book was written by a practical painter and then rewritten for you. There is not a technical word in it—every detail is expressed in simple language and every step, from preparing the surface to applying the final coat, is completely covered.

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Exclusively Write for Illustrated Booklet

**B. Hammond Tracy**

Box 17, WENHAM, MASS.

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**Send for This Book**

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**The Beginner’s Rose Garden**

(Continued from page 60)

White scale: spray with one pound of soft soap in four gallons of water; cut out and burn badly infested shoots. Slugs: powdered white helleborous dusted on the foliage, or white oil soap solution, five ounces in one gallon of water. Rose caterpillar: ginger and thumb pressed tightly together. Rose-bug: shake the beast into a pan of kerosene; he won’t swim long. Aphids or green fly: 600,000,000 descendants of one in five generations; spray with four ounces tobacco stems boiled for ten minutes in one gallon of water. Rose thrip: white oil soap, five ounces in one gallon of water, applied as a spray.

**Pruning and Winter Protection**

Pruning, also, is a necessary rose garden activity which is often imperfectly understood. It should begin when the plants are first set out, all of them being cut back severely. About one-half the length of the season we put in a number of gray birches 6' high, one or two beeches and some flowering dogwood to thicken the planting and give it more height. The further recession’s mark, big yellow flags and blue Phlox divaricata, blue Virginia cowslips, wintergreen, trailing myrtle and pink creeping phlox were placed in front of the shrubs, and for masses of snowy white August bloom we had the hedge of altheas around the garden.

It was the Chief’s suggestion (he really is getting to be a regular head gardener in spirit) that the bank by the street, outside the fence, should be planted with lilacs, viburnums, red-twigged dogwood and Japanese honeysuckle. It has proved to be a happy inspiration, and when we added the tamarisk by the gate the effect grew even more attractive.

**Placing the Flowers**

It was in the planting of the flower garden, though, that we really let ourselves go, flinging the windows of our combined enthusiasms and soared into the seventh heaven of horticultural bliss. Let me try and tell you how it really worked out.

Last year was the first season, and knowing that there would not be much bloom then from the peonies, iris, larkspur and hollyhocks, we sowed seeds of such annuals as ageratum, candytuft, mignonette and nicotiana to reinforce the flower showing. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The violas and primroses were in bloom when they came, and hard on their heels arrived the gift of a wheelbarrow load of perennials, English daisies and forget-me-nots which gave flowers at once. The soil was new and the growth astonishing. The viola

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**Developing A City Garden**

(Continued from page 43)

The second season, prune the hybrid perpetuals in March and the teas and hybrid teas a little later. If you want a few extra large flowers, take off all the weaker shoots and leave the strong ones. Suckers sprouting from the stock root—should never be allowed to grow to any size.

Finally, a few words about winter protection. In autumn the wise rose grower in the Middle and Northern States will cover the stems of his plants with rough manure, and, if the weather is apt to be very severe, he will take the further precaution of tying up the above-ground portions in bundles of straw. Another way is to take up the bushes and bury them in soil contained in boxes placed in a cool cellar, but this is hardly necessary except in the case of especially tender varieties.

---

**The Garden Month by Month**

And now, to sum up, let me inflict upon you our flower effects, month by month, exactly as we saw them and hope to see them many times:

In April there were crocus, scillas, snowdrops, magnolias and forsythia. The second month brought pink Anemone, self-sowning, flowering almond, early tulips and daffodils flanked by many minor beauties such as bleeding heart, white arabis, pansies, violas, primroses, English daisies, forget-me-nots, etc.

(Continued on page 66)
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made of frost proof concrete known as

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Morning Dip Bird Bath.
Endorsed by the National Audubon Society. 17 inches across, 6 inches high.
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For interiors, it is equally desirable, being fire-retarding, damp-preventing and light-reflecting.

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is always the garden that reveals the individuality of the designer. When you plan your garden consider how much you can increase its charm by the use of appropriate ornaments. We produce the finest examples of old-world sculpture for garden ornamentation in Pompeian Stone, a frost-proof, artificial stone that is practically indestructible. The designs include a wide variety of fountains, sun-dials, bird-baths, statuary, benches, urns, terminals, flower-boxes, vases, balustrading, etc. You will find among them just what you need. Send for illustrated catalogue.

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POULTRY WORK FOR MAY

Keep the chicks from crowing.
Coops without floors are best now.
Don't keep chicks of different ages together.
Sow Dwarf Essex sows to make summer green food.
Be sure that there are no rats in the chicken houses.
Clean incubators and brooders before they are put away.
Keep the turkey poults confined until the grass is thoroughly dry.
Make a point of giving the young turkey's lettuce or some other green food daily.

AFTER the chicks have been taken from the brooders they are likely to crowd into the corners of the house if the weather gets a little cool and some of them may be crashed to death. This danger can be largely avoided by keeping the chicks in small flocks. It also helps to make sound corners with pieces of mattress or window screening. From now on it is best to use coops without floors, as the chicks thrive as a result of being in contact with Mother Earth and the coolness of the ground.

It is a poor plan to keep chickens of different ages in the same flock. The younger chicks are almost certain to be bullied by their stronger companions and may not even get enough to eat. Likewise, it is not advisable to raise chickens and ducks together, principally because the ducks foul the drinking water badly.

Duck Requirements

While ducks need no water to swim in, it is important that they should never suffer from lack of drinking water, and this water must be given in a receptacle deep enough to allow them to immerse their entire bill, for otherwise the mud and food that might cause them to suffocate. Pekin ducklings need a dish of water in one place on their lacks and are unable to regain their feet. While the Pekin duck is the best known member of the family, various other varieties are as desirable or more so for the amateur. The Indian Runners lead in egg production and the Rouens are excellent table ducks. The Muscovy are good for eating, too, and are quickless, a point in their favor if the owner lives in a closely settled community.

Turkey and Their Management

Bread soaked in milk and given a dash of red pepper is perhaps the best food for newly hatched turkeys. They will need something green, preferably lettuce, at least twice a day, and grit and charcoal should be at hand from the first. When they are four or five weeks old the pullets will "shoot the red," and will need extra attention then. If a raw egg is beaten up in milk will help along a poult which seems drooping and weak. And of course vermin must be carefully watched out for.

When the poultry must be kept outdoors, it is an excellent plan to plant several fruit trees in the yard, but not so many that they will interfere with the proper spacing or planting of the fruits. Probably plum trees, the best for poultry yards. Fruit trees are often chosen, but it is still better to plant true fruit trees rather than plum trees, for the latter will not do as well as the former in the right locality.
If you would have all-year-round window comfort, insist on
C-H CASEMENT ADJUSTERS
They make the out-swing casement practical

C-H “Bulldog” Adjuster
C-H “Holdfast” Adjuster
Some Good Suggestions Free in “The Casement Window Handbook”

THE CASEMENT HARDWARE CO.
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The long horizontal lines, the well grouped rectangular openings, the tile roof with its generous eaves give to the residence here illustrated an air at once of simple refinement and spaciousness that express a growing western taste in domestic architecture.

The charm of the subject, however, is beyond black and white reproduction, which entirely fails to bring to the eye the warm, living beauty of the original, faced as it is with Hy-tex Velours blended in soft analogous tones of reds and browns, laid with a white mortar in Flemish Bond. It is just another proof of the varied possibilities of

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF FACE BRICK IN THE WORLD
Residence of John Parkman Woods, Esq., St. Louis

Write today for booklet, "The Medusa White House"
Developing A City Garden

(Continued from page 62)

land poppies and the brilliant Alyssum saxatile, daintily disposed as borders for the walks.

In late May came iris and peonies, pink Oriental poppies and coral pink Sweet William, besides the Darwin tulips in the center. The outer sides could be filled with foxgloves and lilies, and Oenothera Toscana for yellow for the walks. The pink Sweet William down the center walk have given way to pink verbenas and deep purple of New England aster and blue asters together with cosmos and Japanese anemones to form a frame for the garden sides, as shrill pink sedums and dwarf ageratum are used as borders for the front walks.

The Terra Cotta TILE ROOF

on this pretty little house has greatly added to its attractiveness. It's the Imperial Spanish pattern and affords a perfect shelter—look good—moisture-proof and absolutely fire-proof. It requires no-(Continued from page 68)

Forgeries

Genuine Japanese color-prints are not so rarely to be met with as one might imagine; the market is flooded with forgeries—occasionally there are contemporary forgeries—good and indifferent, so far as fidelity to the originals is concerned. Then again, one finds modern copies of the finest Japanese color-prints almost everywhere, or more accurately, one finds modern copies of the finest Japanese color-prints almost everywhere, or more accurately, one finds modern copies of the finest Japanese color-prints almost everywhere. One of the prints first taken from it was colored up by the artist just as the completed print was to appear. Other impressions were treated like the original drawing, being passed down, in turn, on other wood blocks, and only those parts of each block were then left in relief that were to print each color. Gookin describes the method of printing as follows:

THE PRINTING

"The printing was done on moose paper with Chinese ink and color applied to the blocks before the "warmed up" to the requirements of the artist and printer. In the best of these early prints a thick, spongy, ivory-toned Japanese paper was used. There was always an opportunity for varying the color and experimenting. That is why one often finds two prints from the identical block showing marked variations.

Collecting Japanese Color Prints

(Continued from page 32)

online on thin paper with the point of a brush dipped in Chinese ink. This was then taken and pasted, face down, on a flat plunk of cherry or other suitable wood cut to convenient size, slatwise. The hack of the pasted sheet was then carefully peeled down (if the paper seemed too thick) by rubbing until it revealed the design as drawn on the fibres still clinging by means of the paste to the wood. The engraver (sometimes he was likewise the designer) carefully cut away all parts of the wood except those covered by the actual lines of the design, thus deftly leaving this design in relief on the block so engraved. Next the block was cleaned and inked with black, and a number of impressions taken from it. This first block served as the key-block for the completed print, and contained the main outlines of the subject. One of the prints first taken from it was colored up by the artist just as the completed print was to appear. Other impressions were treated like the original drawing, being passed down, in turn, on other wood blocks, and only those parts of each block were then left in relief that were to print each color. Gookin describes the method of printing as follows:

The Quality Mark on Locks and Hardware

You make certain of lasting satisfaction in decoration, service and durability; you get security and protection at their highest—when you insist upon Yale. Whether it is locks and hardware for your house—or a night latch to support a doubtful lock; or for a door closer to bring quiet and comfort into your home, or for a sturdy padlock for outside locking. But insist on seeing the name Yale—or you won't get Yale.

The illustration shows the "Gatehead" design of Yale house hardware. It is highly decorative and distinctive. We will be glad to give you fuller information about the "Gatehead" design and other standard Yale hardware designs. For sale by the Hardware Trade.

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Hardy Chrysanthemums

The best of late-flowering plants, blooming in the fall, making the summer longer and the winter shorter. The colors are very striking, the different varieties having all tints and shades of red and yellow, and a closely-planted clump presents a myriad of pleasing colors.

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to arrange your landscape more effectively—It contains much useful information for the small garden owner; the prospective home builder and the large estate holder. "Plans and Plants" shows complete list of Hardy Perennials, Trees, Shrubs, Aquatic Plants and other items that will prove a great help to you in improving the appearance and effectiveness of your grounds.

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PROPER lawn care this season will count greatly toward a permanently beautiful sward. Start your lawn care right this year. This summer use the Ideal, the lawn mower that pushes itself. You can give your lawn twice the usual amount of care, more efficiently and more economically, too. The Ideal Junior Power Lawn Mower for 1916 offers all the features on which Ideal has built its splendid reputation, with many new refinements and improvements—simple, reliable clutch; automobile throttle control; gearless differential. It stands unexcelled in the field of lawn mowing machines.

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Any of these are gladly sent on request.

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When buying grass rugs guard against fraudulent imitations. Prove to your own satisfaction that the rug offered is the genuine CREX. They are easy to identify. Unless the name CREX is woven in the edge of the side binding you are being offered a substitute. There are no "just as goods." Insist on the genuine CREX and thus avoid an inferior article offered because of larger profit.

CREX rugs are made of specially cured and selected strong, pliant, wire-grass. They're sanitary, artistic, durable, economical, seamless and reversible—easy to keep clean. Ideal for every room in the home through all seasons, as well as the porch.

The flute player is an example of Toyohara's work

The flute player is an example of Toyohara's work

Collecting Japanese Color Prints

(Continued from page 66)

by the black and white prints of the book illustration of the time.

The Second Period, culminating a century later, introduced color, as we find an orange-red pigment (tsus) coming into use soon after 1700. In 1710, or thereabouts, citrine and yellow were added; 1715 found a more delicate red replacing the crude tan. This was the vegetable color called beti. The year 1720 found the colors enhanced by lacquer, and by other colors as well as by gold powders, mother-of-pearl powder, etc., skillfully employed by the color-print artists. The earliest color-prints were colored by hand.

The year 1742 introduced color-printing with two blocks, an invention accredited to Masanobu. Green and red (bei) were the colors employed. The name Beni-ye is given to such prints.

In 1755 a third color was introduced. This at first was blue, and was used with the green and red. Later variations such as red, green and yellow, etc., were employed. Toyohara was a master at combining three colors.

The Third Period dates from 1780 to 1790, and developed complex color-printing as well as interested itself somewhat more in realism.

The Fourth Period (1790-1806) marked a decadence, fraught though it is with great interest. To the occident the fascinating types that now come to replace the classic types in earlier color-prints are perhaps thoroughly and more pleasing than the other ones.

The Fifth Period (1806-1858) entered with the death of the great Utagami. After this occurred we (Continued on page 70)
Lilies Make Your Garden Beautiful
Six Hardy Lilies of $1.00
Rare Beauty for

These bulbs are all sound and plump and will flower beautifully first season.

L. Auratum ‘Yaxa’ - Yaxa, immense flowers, a golden

L. Rosace, red rosettes on white roots, red petals.

L. Albun, shimmery white, long green anthers, exquisitely fragrant.

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These shingles refuse to burn, warp, curl or split, never need staining and outlast the building. They combine safety and economy with handsome appearance for they are supplied in a variety of shapes, sizes and colors that give real beauty to the interiors of all beautiful homes, whatever their costs, due to the right diffusion of light, and shade, and air. These factors do not stand up with the artistic furnishings and tangible decorations and their prices, but with the artistic furnishing and reasonable decoration and their prices, but they are the essence of charm in any really beautiful room. For this simple reason.

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THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, Fifth Ave. and 17th St., NEW YORK

Collecting Japanese Color Prints

(Collected from page 68)

The smaller flower seeds should be pressed firmly into the soil with a small piece of board or the back of a hoe and covered with a thin layer of light soil, or, better still, of humus or leaf mould. Prepare the bed as carefully as possible, enriching the holes with compost, fine bone or guano, and then set in the first blossoming Radish, two or three joints above the soil. If turnips are wanted through the summer, make a second planting two or three joints above the soil. If

MAIL ORDER

Sqrt the Weed

Swat the Weed

Another advantage of planting in rows, particularly if you are not familiar with the various forms of flowers planted, is that you can make a choice of the best seeds in the rows. To get the best results the plants should be thinned out and when they are large enough they will transplant readily to fill up gaps. Mark each variety carefully, immediately upon planting, so that you may be able to distinguish them when they are large enough.

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COLDFRAME WORK

The bulbs for spring planting and summer bloom have one great advantage, which is partially responsible for their long period of bloom. This is their long period of blooming. The bulbs, which are the quickest to get by, last longer than most of the

Continued from page 72)
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Do you desire reliable information regarding the best breed of frost to suit your purposes? Are you in doubt about the kind of poultry house to buy or build? If so, we can help. Write today for free illustrated booklet.

“Suggestions for Effective Planting”

A catalog in which botanical arrangement is superseded for your greater convenience by listing in groups, those plants best adapted to varied uses on the quiet country place, suburban grounds or for architectural effects. This booklet will be sent only at your request.

Rhododendrons, Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs and Hardy Plants

Andorra Grown” plants are of the highest quality, in wide variety of species and sizes. Large Trees and Evergreens for immediate effect are a specialty.

ANDORRA NURSERIES
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BOX H.

Which Way For You?
Trifling Sprinkling Can, Leaky Ground-Packing Hose Or An Automatic Watering—Like Heaven’s Rains?

YOU already know all you need to know about the inadequacy of the watering can, and the tiresome unsatisfactory hose way; so it’s now left to you to find out about the Skinner System way. The way that all you have to do is turn on the water; then turn the water where you want it to water; and let it wear out; ought to last a life time.

A Skinner System Sprinkling Line 50 feet long, will water 2500 square feet; or 25 feet on each side of the line. Its cost is $12.75 complete, delivery prepaid East of the Mississippi, if remittance is sent with order. 100-foot line $23. Equipment for an acre can be put in at a price which will be surprising low. Lines can be furnished in any length, made to fit your garden, at proportionate prices.

Send for booklet giving full particulars.

The Skinner Irrigation Company
231 Water Street
Troy, Ohio

How the Eternal Fitness of Things Concerns Your Greenhouse

YOU are thinking of building a greenhouse. Your architect designs for it a chaste, graceful workroom; perhaps like this one above. It is choice in every way, quite in accord with your idea; entirely reflective in both beauty and quality of everything else you possess.

Then comes the question of the greenhouse that will consistently harmonize with it and at the same time meet your individual standards.

Do You Want A Dog?

There is no companion and protector like a faithful and good-tempered dog.

Glance through “The Dog Show” in this number. The very dog you wish may be there. If not, write us, stating your preference as to breed, the approximate amount you wish to pay and we will put you in touch with just the dog you desire. We recommend trustworthy animals of many breeds.

The Dog Show, House & Garden, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York

-underground

Coal Chute

Protection of the House and Grounds

It prevents your house, lawn, walk, flowers and shrubs from being littered up and ruined with coal dust and stray lumps. A glass door serves as a window, when coal is not being received. It looks from inside and is absolutely burglar proof. Can be put in already built house or built into a new one.

Write for Catalog of These Two Home Necessities

These two Majestic specialties meet the present day demand for sanitation and cleanliness in the home. Send for the catalog and get the whole Majestic story. Ask your dealer to show you Majestic Specialties.

The Majestic Company, 603 Erie St., Huntington, Ind.
Manufacturers of Coal Chutes, Garbage Receivers, Milk and Package Receivers, silk-screened Stained Windows, Radiant Furnaces, Street and Park Refuse Cans, Metal Plant Boxes, Fire and Passenger Warm Air Furnaces, Hose Reels, etc.
Electrically Welded At Every Joint

The newest and most important development in the iron worker's art

RALLINGS and Gates made by this simple and recently perfected process of Electrical Welding are almost unbelievably strong and rigid, and are superior to those made by any previously known process.

Some idea of the remarkable rigidity of this railing may be gained from the illustration above. The man weighs 180 pounds and is standing in the center of an 8-foot panel made up of 1/4" square rods. There is no perceptible deflection even under this exceptional strain.

This Electrical Welding process is adapted to the making of Railings and Gates in a wide range of sizes and designs. In its simpler and lighter forms it makes an exceedingly attractive fence for lawns, gardens and suburban homes.

Before purchasing a railing, gate or lawn fence of any kind be sure to get our catalogue and prices on this new and superior type of railing.

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS
11 Cortlandt Street (13th floor) New York

Your All-Year Garden

(Continued from page 70)

The Collector's Mart

Offered—12252. A fine old walnut highboy, 60" x 39"; very elegant; mahogany.

Offered—12260. A fine old mahogany davenport, 12258.

Offered—12255. Six genuine antique davenport dinner plates; six davenport tea plates; six davenport tea cups.

Offered—12258. Solid mahogany rocker; rush bottom chairs (two);

Crosby mahogany sewing table; 8" mahogany davenport; 5" walnut sofa;

Colonial dresser, crotch mahogany; crotch mahogany bureau, brass trimmings, broken arch top, very elegant; mahogany high back, brass trimmings; 8" mahogany davenport, a rare piece; cardio, as you will find this the ideal early main crop sort. The very earliest and finest beet, as it is very early and

Crosby's Egyptian beet I consider the first early flat, worthwhile sort.

Ballhead is still the leading late, best quality within fifty-five to sixty days from date seeds were sown. Copenhagen Market cabbage is the finest contribution Denmark has made to American horticulture during the last ten years. And it is a significant fact that, after more than a quarter of a century, Danish ballhead is still the leading late, best keeping main crop throughout the eastern section of our country.

One of the largest and cheapest cabbages is Davenport Match, which will grow almost as densely as the cabbage. These two kinds are, however, not widely grown, and there are other good sorts for every season, it will be hard to excel the above combination.

The Collector's Mart

Offered—12260. A fine old mahogany davenport, 12264.

Offered—12264. Magnificent Empire table, drop leaf, claw foot, quirely carved pedestal, old satinwood mahogany; Empire claw foot table.

Wonderful specimens. Mahogany flap card table and old sewing table. Set (three pieces) elegant girandoles, original old prisms. Number of interesting old prints; some choice specimens of Edwardian glass. English crystal glass; two lustrous, one pink and one white decorates; Sheffield teapot in perfect condition.

The Midseason Garden of Abundance

(Continued from page 88)

vines are wet—it spreads rust.

Beets do not offer the complete perfection of Electrical Welding in every respect, but they do offer a problem, however, in their peculiarly constructed seed kernels which really are a sponginess or corkiness, which is annoying when eaten. In from 100 to 110 days from date seeds were sown, you may set the sprouts peep through your footprints.

Crosby's Egyptian beet I consider the first early flat, worthwhile sort, since it combines fair size with good quality within fifty-five to sixty days from date seeds were sown. December Red is just a few days later, but perfectly globe-shaped, therefore fleshier. The flesh is of deepest color, causing the beets to be of excellent eating appearance when served. In Columbus we find the ideal early main crop sort. Repeateable success of these three sorts will provide a perfect succession of crops all season. Don't forget to provide a row of Lucullus Swiss chard, as you will find this the ideal foliage beet for greens.

You can plan for early as well as late carrots. As beets grow so rapidly, they should be strong, potted plants when set out by themselves, in a little bed, particularly in partly shaded places.

This time all of the earlier hardier plants will have been removed and their places taken by the tender new growth. Tiger, clear space in each frame in which start cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, and perhaps another crop to occupy it permanently during midsummer, yet often this most valuable part of the garden bed is not getting early results allowed to lie idle or to grow weeds during the spring months, when it should be productive.
Poultry Pointers

Are you desirous of increasing the variety of your stock? There are dozens of new breeds of fowl which you have never heard of. Write to our Poultry Yard, stating in detail your needs and requirements. Perhaps we can help supply your wants. House & Garden keeps in touch with the best breeders and dealers in poultry.

The Poultry Yard  House & Garden  440 Fourth Av., N.Y.

Send Postal for Free Bulb Book

Keeps in touch with the best breeders and dealers in poultry.

Detail in plan your desires, we supply you with bulbs direct from Holland at prices you have always paid for ordinary Stock.

Choice Direct Spring Flowers and Bulbs Grown

—large, sound, and full of vitality, no disappointments. Every bulb guaranteed. Order to blooms early and true to name. Orders for fall delivery must reach us by July 1st. So send now for full description of our Import Plans and Catalogue of our many varieties.

QUALITY BULB COMPANY, 850 Summerfield St., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SOME SAVING SENSE ON HEATING
SEND FOR IT.

In conclusion it puts the question right up to your common sense application of a heat that is healthy; one that is easy of operation; one that has yet to be equalled in economy.

Send Postal for Free Bulb Book

It is a meaty little book on heating. It talks with you about steam, water and vapor heats. It tells their advantages and disadvantages. Then it switches over to warm air heat and compares it with all the other heats.

Finally, it ends with the Kelsey Health Heat and gives you frank and fair reasons why it is the most satisfactory of all heats. The book is entirely devoid of sweeping claims, but it fairly teems with interesting facts and proven figures.

FREE PLAN BOOK OF INEXPENSIVE SUMMER HOMES

FREE PLAN BOOK OF INEXPENSIVE SUMMER HOMES

Spend your week ends fishing—swimming—hunting—lounging—reading—boating or tramping—at very low cost. Simply house a piece of ground and erect an house.

Mershon & Morley Company, 115 Main Street, Saginaw, Mich.

My BURGLAR INSURANCE

The Housebreaker Passes

the door with a lock, this key fits, and you never know of his visit.

P. & F. CORBIN

The American Hardware Corporation Successor

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

CHICAGO  NEW YORK  PHILADELPHIA

FREE

M & M GOLD BOND PORTABLE BUNGALOW

Hundreds live in M & M GOLD BOND built their homes the year around. There's a model for every man whose name is not on the list of 100,000. All styles are modern and approved. You do the construction. Prices are easy. Prizes—specifications, price, etc., of complete portable ranges, barbecues, chafing-dishes, etc., sent free. Mention the Housebreaker and you'll get a piece of ground—no strings—sent free.

Mershon & Morley Company, 115 Main Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Mershon & Morley Company, 115 Main Street, Saginaw, Mich.

FREE

THE KELSEY

WARM AIR GENERATOR

237 JAMES STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

103-K Park Avenue, New York  2767-K Lincoln Avenue, Chicago
The Mid-Season Garden of Abundance

Personally, I grow only one sort of sweet corn in my garden and that is Golden Bantam. Moreover, I know at least fifty neighbors who do the same thing. But in an absolutely unbiased discussion of this kind, it is only fair to state that the Charms of the Old World Gardens

Our Catalogue of Garden Pottery, which will we be upon request, offers many

Quick Action Plants for Shade and Screens

The various morning glories described are not quite so vigorous in growth, flowers are much smaller in size, foliage and flower clusters, it bears a striking resemblance to the beautiful Chinese wisteria. The vine reaches a height of about 10 ft. and to get the best effect, several should be planted near together. As the bulbs cost but from 35 cents to a dollar a dozen, they can be used generously. The flowers are a deep purple in color and have a decided violet fragrance.

The "emerald vine," another member of this same class, is newer than any of the preceding and not so well known. The flowers are borne more freely and are more conspicuous than those of the cinnamon vine to which it is related, but it is entirely different in that the leaves are cut and the vines are smaller and give a more dense growth.

ANNUAL CLIMBERS FROM SEED

There are a number of good annual vines which can be grown from seeds. To get the quickest results from any of them, the following simple method should be used. Secure a number of paper pots (if they are not available, a dozen or two can be quickly made by cutting up stiff paper or cardboard into strips about 4" wide and 20" long, and folding these into 4" squares), pack these closely into flats, and fill with a rich compost. In each start three or four seeds, placing the flat in a hotbed, coldframe or the warmest, most sheltered place available. At the same time, prepare the place for the vines and enrich it thoroughly, about four feet square. The seed should be sown in a shallow trench, the seeds being 1½" apart. The seedling will start even more quickly if it is soaked from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before being placed in the paper pots. By the time the little plants are two inches high an inch of soil may be placed outdoors. Do not attempt to remove them from the paper pots until the roots can get through to the soil.

The Brazilian morning glory, one of the most beautiful of all annual climbers, anyone who has never tried the Imperial Japanese, however, will find it a wonderful plant to grow.

While the vines of this star are not quite so vigorous in growth, flowers are much smaller in size, foliage and flower clusters, it bears a striking resemblance to the beautiful Chinese wisteria. The vine reaches a height of about 10 ft. and to get the best effect, several should be planted near together. As the bulbs cost but from 35 cents to a dollar a dozen, they can be used generously. The flowers are a deep purple in color and have a decided violet fragrance.

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The Brazilian morning glory, one of the most beautiful of all annuals, and is particularly valuable for very quickly covering a large surface, and to make a screen or shade. The leaves are large, narrow in diameter, and are borne in large clusters and are a rich, yellowish green color, the flowers are very showy, and have a pleasant, fragrant odor. The seeds, however, have a very unpleasant odor, and are not so readily available as the other morning glories. The seeds are sown in early April, about six inches apart, and watered in thoroughly. The seedlings should be thinned to about two inches apart, and the stems cut back to about 18" in length. As the stems grow, they should be tied to the support with string or wire. The support should be a wire mesh, or a trellis, or a lattice, or any other device that will hold the stems in place. The vines should be allowed to grow until they are about 4 feet in height, and then they should be cut back to about 2 feet in length. The vines should be allowed to grow until they are about 4 feet in height, and then they should be cut back to about 2 feet in length. The vines should be allowed to grow until they are about 4 feet in height, and then they should be cut back to about 2 feet in length.
R.S.V.P.

Do you like parties? If you do, then you should not lose a moment's time in accepting this invitation to a six months' party in the heart of New York as the guest of VANITY FAIR.

Don't miss it! Music! Singing! Theatrical! Dancing! Evening Dress! You simply MUST come to this party for sophisticated people.

You positively won't know yourself when you get back home after that six months' party in what is now the gayest capital of the world. And, which is much more to the point, your friends won't know you either.

Your own blood relatives won't want to become a regular, Class-A, 12-cylinder, self-starting human being, simply tear off the coupon below, along the perforated line, fill it out, put it in an envelope, stamp and mail it — with or without money.

So just hop on to Vanity Fair's special, all-Pullman, all-anthracite, all-vestibuled buffet and drawing-room express, and come for a six-months' party in the heart of New York—without leaving your own home, and without spending a cent more than $1.

You'll find your round-trip ticket in the opposite corner.

FOR the exposed covering of a house no other wood so successfully withstands the ravages of time and weather as

WHITE PINE

And figuring value in terms of service it is the most economical.

White Pine does not shrink, swell, crack, twist, warp or rot—and once in place it "stays put," after years of exposure, even in close fitting mitres and in delicate moldings and carvings. It takes paints and stains perfectly.

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Fragrant Water-Lilies can be grown in every garden if you follow the simple instructions in Tricker’s 1816 Catalogue, which gives culture, varieties and descriptions.

WILLIAM TRICKER, Water-Lily Specialist Box G, Arlington, New Jersey

"ARBRONZ" PRODUCTS
Make Distinctive Gifts for All Occasions BARK, VINE, LEAF, MANzanita, LAMPS & ART PLANTS.
Sizing in Price from $1.00 Up. A wide variety of plants and apparatus. Send for catalogue.
KATHODION BRONZE WORKS
501 Fifth Ave. New York

Gladios, Cannas, Dahlias, Lilies
The largest growers of these in the world, and the most successful shippers. The choicest and best at lowest prices
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Inc. Floral Park, N. Y.

PLANTS FOR SUB-TROPICAL EFFECTS AND SCREENS
The quick growing annuals, which are suitable for screening, sub-tropical effects and indefinite protection on the lawn or about the border, are relatively limited, considering the great number of half hardy plants used for general gardening purposes. As with the vines, the quickest effects may be had with those cannas, and the florists are already growing in pots. For general purposes, where a combination of tropical and subtropical effects is desired, there is nothing superior to the well-known Ricinus or castor-oil plant, tallow which has so many varieties of green or brown leaves, but for the purposes the Zanabazar, a most satisfactory: this makes enormous plants in good soil often 12 to 15 feet high. Where a still more tropical effect is wanted in a group, or as individual plants, use the Abyssinian beauty, Musa ensata. Small plants started from seed this spring will be seen as tall as 3 feet high during the summer, or the plants may be bought for 50 cents to five dollars. Two varieties of aerial roots will be the most conspicuous note in the entire planting. The profusely blooming and of high effective for shade, the rose is the best of all. The leaves of the veranda or in any other situation, which requires plants but a few leaves of the aerial roots are the most effective plant to use in shady or semi-shady positions. This grows to a height of 8′ or more, and has enormous light-green leaves, and is another old favorite. Theory, is a plant that will retain its individuality for the first season.

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The Garden of Personality

requires your personal effort in planning it. An hour spent in my bulb-gardens, studying my collection of nearly a thousand varieties of Tulips and Daffodils will help to give the personal touch to your garden next spring.

The Blue Book of Bulbs
tells about a great many of the new and rare sorts. If you cannot come to see the flowers, my Blue Book will go to you if you write soon.

CHESTER JAY HUNT
MAY FAIR
Little Falls, N. J.

"BUFFALO" PORTABLE PULTRY RUNWAYS

Just what you want for an up-to-date movable poultry yard—nest, easy to handle and erect. Simply push legs into ground. Can be moved to other locations at will. Made strong and durable of 1/16" diamond mesh heavy galvanized wire fabric and galvanized round iron frame with 1" hexagon netting along bottom 12" high.

Made in standard size sections, as follows:

- 2 1/2' x 3 1/2' wide (six sections or more) $15.00
- 2 1/2' x 5' (cage) six sections or more) $30.00
- 3' wide x 3 1/2' high (six sections or more) $1.25

Special sizes made to order.

F. O. B. Buffalo.

For orders consisting of ten sections or more we will allow an additional 10% discount from the above prices.

Orders must be placed for your purpose today. Send money order, check, New York draft or currency by registered mail and we will send you the most recent publication of the market for your poultry. These are introductory prices and will be advanced soon. Don't delay—send your order now.

BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO.
475 TERRACE
(Formerly Schoeler's Sons)
BUFFALO, N. Y.

You may go to unnecessary expense in brush-coated or stained-on-the-job shingles, but...you can never successfully imitate the velvety colors or lasting beauty of "CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES

17 Grades 16, 18, 24-inch 30 Colors

Use the genuine originals (alone produced by our special factory process) and so put on us all responsibility for uniform coloring and quality of materials.

If you seek a truly economical yet most artistic and distinctive exterior for your home, send for Book of 100 "CREO-DIPT" Home and Samples of Colors on Wood.

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO.
1012 OLIVER STREET
N. TONAWANDA, N. Y.
Factory in Chicago for the West

LEAVENS CO., Inc.
32 Canal Street
Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO., Inc.
32 Canal Street
New York
All Hound and a Foot High

(Continued from page 76)

Breathless we reach the top of the hill just in time to catch a glimpse of the three hounds as they rush pell-mell from the farther side of the thicket and plunge into the woods again twenty yards beyond. The rabbit is sure to swing around. In a few moments the dogs reappear, circling on the trail that leads toward the valley. But Br'er Rabbit has a good start and he has stopped short and doubled. No music now. The hounds cast back and forth, heads thrown right and left in quick, nervous jerks, sniffing in the air, snuffling the ground, smelling, smelling everywhere for the first keen whiff of the scent. "How-o-o-o-o-o-o how!" "Queen" has it! Off they rush into the woods once more. We can hear them working along toward the head of the swamp. Then out they come, headed for us. Quick, man—quick, or you'll miss that rabbit!

To this good old-fashioned rabbit hunt we have added another beagle sport borrowed from England. The hounds are hunted in packs, after the manner of English fox hunting, and followed either afoot or mounted. For a foot pack the hounds must be little, under 12," and as close as possible to 9, the English standard for "pocket beagles," or the hunter will see little of the hunt. The larger hounds are often hunted on the drag, an artificial trail made by dragging across the country a rabbit skin on which are placed a few drops of aniseced oil. It will take a good man on a good horse to keep in sight of the beagles over six or eight miles.

Some Early History

Beagling, both afoot and mounted, is becoming more and more popular; but the miniature "pocket beagles," or the hunter date back to the days of good Queen Bees, and the larger hounds to long before that. Small size hounds were probably first bred during the reigns of the early Norman kings, when the strict game laws that protected the
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My new 1916 catalog containing three Special Offers and over 85 choice named varieties is now ready and will be mailed to you upon application. IT WILL PAY YOU TO ORDER NOW FOR EITHER IMMEDIATE OR FUTURE DELIVERY.

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800 best Dahlias
All the finest varieties at date in decorative, fancy, cactus, show, peony-flowered, collarette, Century and pompon dahlias are described and illustrated in HERBERT'S 1916 Catalog. Contains full directions on growing—any amateur can raise these fine flowers. Also includes the finest Cannas, Gladioli, Lilium and other summer-flowering bulbs. Send today for your copy—it is FREE.

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JULIA LESTER DILLON

Southern readers who desire information on their gardens will be served promptly and without charge. Address Readers' Service, House & Garden, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

THERE is nothing that can be planted which gives a more beautiful range of colorings or a more delightful mass of blossoms than the gladiolus which are being grown now by thousands where a few years ago they were never seen. If they are planted from 6" to 8" deep, according to the size of the bulbs and the character of the soil, they will give attractive and satisfactory results. The care that is necessary in other sections for them, as well as for canna, dahlias and iris, is not needed in the South. Once planted they may be allowed to remain for an indefinite number of years.

The pale pink shades of gladiolus with deeper markings are most beautiful in a color scheme of rose and white. The pure white in both summer and autumn-flowering kinds are exquisite in their pure loveliness. The cream and yellow tones that shade down into deepest orange and on into scarlet rich crimson shades run down and deeper burnt-crimson give a range through maroon to a depth that is of choice that few plants afford. The nearly black. There are some that are pale blue and deep purple, there are red-violets and primrose yellows that are exquisite in combination. The variety is infinite. There is but one law to govern the choice. Do not plant mixed colors. Choose a range of color tones that will be in harmony with the surrounding.

May brings the clusters of Spiraea Brevescens, one of the front of the spring flowering shrubs.
You are bored
We know you are
Your mind is dulled with the reading of mushy novels.
Tired with all meaningless frothy reading.
We'll tell you why if you'll read a little further.

By "you" we mean "you who have never read The Theatre Magazine."

You who do not know the joy of reading a magazine that gives more intellectual enjoyment to the page than any novel could possibly afford.

The Theatre is worth while. Because it is clever. Because all the great actresses and actors that heretofore you have only seen on the stage come and go in its pages.

Because it is full of their photographs—their life stories—their plays. Even their gowns and costumes, both personal and stage, are here in detail, and the stage can always boast of the most cleverly dressed women in the world.

The Theatre Magazine

We will be glad to enter you as a subscriber to The Theatre beginning with the May issue if you will sign and address the coupon at the side. The bill will reach you with our first copy, or you can send us your check for $3.50 if you prefer.
In Southern Gardens

(Continued from page 82)

beautiful spot to enjoy "a land garden what it really should be—in the outdoors. It will aid you in beautifying your garden. Send for catalog.

North Shore Ferneries Co.
BEVERLY, MASS.
See display in New York at THE GARDEN GATEWAY
31 East 48th Street

plantsing and then leave the mixtures for those who do not know or care for fine borders and effects. Succession of bloom may be secured by making the plantings three weeks apart, beginning early in March. Buy good stocks, which varies in price from $1.50 to $5.00 a hundred. The flowers may be used for both sunny and shady borders where few other things will grow. They grow and multiply from year to year and need only to be thinned out occasionally to keep them from covering the earth. Buy good roots, and even if you have to pay as much as 30 or 75 cents for the first stock, in a year afterwards they will have multiplied so rapidly that you will have a dozen to add to your borders.

In pale yellow, primrose and almost cream white, with deeper yellow and orange shade they are exceedingly effective. Some of the scarlet and crimson canna also are very fine and give wonderful color masses among the deeper greens of the evergreen shrubbery, and anywhere a tall screen, or if the dwarf varieties are used, a low border is needed.

Dahlias of all kinds and varieties deserve the most prominent situation in the half-shaded part of the garden. They are wonderful in all their depths and shades and tones of color. They do not grow of themselves, like the caladiums and canna, but must be watched and pinched, and shaded and doctor ed from time to time through the year. When planting they, like all other roots and bulbs, must not be placed in contact with fresh manure. If this is done the tubers become soft and rot away.

In the South the dahlias do not like nor require a rich soil. They thrive best in a deep, mellow soil and half-shaded situation. The best varieties cost as much as $5 each, but the cheaper tubers give excellent results, and those that are $1 a dozen may be relied on to give beautiful and charming effects.

Montbretias and rigidias with their deep scarlet and yellow markings on the brilliant scarlet back grounds are rather warm additions to the summer garden, but on account of their hardy and reliable qualities they deserve a place in most perennial borders—only those, however, where these colors do not clash with their surroundings.

They bloom in June and August when the majority of the summer flowers are resting, and for this reason they are quite distinctly worth while.

Chrysanthemums and asters take the head of the list. The one industry disrupted by the war that has not had wide exploitation by the manufacturers is that of the foregoing perennial makers. Why could not the South take this up, raising a regular flower, nearly richest of violets, oleasters, roses and other blossoms which are perfectly adaptable to the perfume trade of this country?
A New Self-Watering Plant Basket of Wicker

Illustrated above is the "ILLINOIS" self watering hanging basket, artistically covered with hand-woven willow. The "ILLINOIS" system of subirigation absolutely assures success with plants and ferns. No dripping, no bothersome daily watering; simply fill the easily detachable container at the bottom and the water is drawn thru a sponge to the soil in the correct quantity. Fill once a week. The hanging basket is fitted with strong chains and measures 10 inches in diameter. Price $6.00 delivered.

Send for our interesting booklet showing self-watering plant stands, window boxes and hanging baskets.

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Dahlias That Blossom

Alexander's Up-to-Date Dahlias Lead the World

They follow now one right after the other! In the next few months—the very period in which these numbers appear—you will be selecting your Autumn wardrobe and paying out hundreds of dollars for the things you select.

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown! Gloves, hats, that miss being exactly what you want, are the ones that cost more than you can afford!

Why take chances again this year, when by simply sending in the coupon, and at your convenience paying $2 for a tiny fraction of the loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown—you can insure the correctness of your whole Summer wardrobe?

$2 Invested in Vogue Will Save You $200

For $2 you may have before you at this important buying season all these special Summer Fashion numbers. Not only that, but far into the Autumn, you will have the other numbers that follow them. Here are the twelve numbers of Vogue you will receive (and one extra):

Brides and Summer Homes October
American Travel September
Summer Fashions June
In the Country July
Hot Weather Fashions June
Hostess May
London and Paris August
Paris Millinery September
Forecast of Autumn Fashions Sept.
Autumn Patterns October
Winter Fashions November

The complete story of the Paris Openings establishing the mode.

Advance models gathered at the great Paris Fashion Openings you can read about in Vogue. Delineated in text and illustrated in pictures. The page where you find the Autumn Patterns will be on the right.
When John Masefield wrote the great war poem, "The 19th of August," he hymned not hate nor truth nor murderous sentience. He wrote simply of the peaceful English countryside. It was a study in contrasts with the contrasting symbols of a nearby people suggested solely by the reader himself. Something of the same ghastly discord which once gave to one in reading of a beautiful volume on the English countryside. It is in beautiful in subject, in structure and in a mellow study of a mellow land; its bluff bolus, its quiet creeks, its by-roads. To those who have been there, to those who would that they were there, to those who know and appreciate fine craftsmanship in books—good test, good pictures, good type and high spirit—this volume on the English countryside comes as a source of great refreshment.

The Boy's Book of Pets, By W. Percival Westell. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.75 net.

Every real boy passes through the period of age and, some, indeed, never outgrow it. In this recent addition to the well-known series of books is given information which will enable the boy not only to choose pets wisely and with full knowledge of their characteristics, but also to maintain them in health and good spirits.

Several hundred different kinds of creatures are considered, ranging from lizards, snakes and fish to the more conventional cats, mice, dogs and pigeons. Many of these are illustrated with photographs, and the book as a whole makes a readable and informative natural history.

We are glad to note that the author brings out strongly the responsibility which anyone assumes in undertaking to keep pets. Careless, hit-or-miss methods are discouraged, and the importance of faithful, regular care of the dependent creatures is fully emphasized.


To most of us the Red Gods that are alleged to lure man into the wilderness are known only through the Recitation of poetry or who-office work begins to pall in the spring. But here is a book to bring you face to face with these Red Gods. Written by a man who has seen them—sitting in their sunless glen, bathed in their streams and followed the haunt of their call in many regions—"Camp Craft" is the sort of book that should appeal to all men who shoot or fish or trap. It is simply, rigidly practical. It puts efficiency into outdoor recreation. It, in short, a handbook for those who don't know how in the wilds. Among the subjects treated are various kinds of closet, camp comforts, hitches and taking the family along the whole range of wilderness life. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams, and told in a straightforward breezy style, it is sure to catch and sustain the interest of all who glance at its pages.

The Human Side of Plants. By Royal Slokes Co. $1.50 net.

If you are a man and have ever been seventeen, or if you are a woman and have ever been seventeen, you know. But, alas! If you yourself are not seventeen, this story is not for you. Cloth, $1.25 net. Leather, $1.50 net.

Seven Miles to Arden

By RUTH SAWYER

Author of "The Primrose Ring"

Full of charm, brimming with whimsical humor, as fragrant as new-mown hay, fairly tripping with laughter and sunshine. And all through it sparkles a perfect dear of a girl, clever, bright, vivacious, witty, lovable. Of course there is also a man in it—several men, for that matter. Ill. $1.35 net.

Neglected Points of Auction Bridge

By CARL EHLMANN, JR.

In this helpful book the fine points which are most frequently neglected both by beginners and bridge editors are here set forth and fully analyzed, and the ways in which they may be remedied are indicated in certain situations is shown. The new rules are those just settled by the West of Art, which came into force June, 1915. 50 cents.

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Whenever you see an event of interest—a parade, a fire, a sham battle, a railroad wreck, the unveiling of a statue, the launching of a ship, a dog show, a motor race—in short, anything you think has news value, snapshot it and rush a glossy print to Harper's Weekly.

Every week we will pay $10 for the best photograph submitted and $2 for every other picture we are able to publish. Pictures will be judged according to news value and clearness.

The Pictorial News department will begin in the issue dated April 8th. Start right away to keep your eyes open, and your camera close at hand.

To Enable You

to familiarize yourself with the magazine and the kind of pictures we want, we offer you a special rate of $1 for a three months' subscription. Send no money now, simply fill in, tear off and mail this coupon. Pay when the bill comes.

"Was Henry Lane Wilson concerned in the plot to assassinate Madero?" The beginning of the answer to this question appeared in Harper's Weekly for March 25. The story is running every week. It is as exciting as a novel. You should not miss it.

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The Bunner Revival

"These blessed stories," writes Albert Bushnell Hart, "have been a hand-book in the family since their appearance. Never was there cleaner and better fun than Bunner's." One Bunner story a week until August, re-illustrated by PUCK's staff.

Raphael Kirchner

The colorist who set Paris agog with his pretty girls. He is painting exclusively for PUCK in this country. All his subjects appear in full color.

Mr. James Huneker

Dean of American critics, who walks with us arm in arm through the galleries and chats with us informally at the opera, play or new ballet.

Mr. Heath Robinson

The Edison of the illustrators' fraternity, whose astounding "inventions" appear in America exclusively in PUCK. Mr. Robinson is the star of the London Sketch staff.

Mrs. Helena Smith-Dayton

Wonder-worker in clay and sole proprietor of Mrs. Canary's Boarding House, "the best thing," writes Leigh Mitchell Hodges, "since Huckleberry Finn."

Look Around NOW for Your Exit!

An ante-room opening into the Roaring Forties, in which we linger to hear the gossip of Gotham and admire the clever illustrations of Ralph Barton.

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A haven for the waifs of the world of print, through which Mrs. Malaprop romps in all the abandon of an un-trammelled vocabulary.

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Inconstant man, in literature as in love, sips at many wells for the sweets of the mind. A swift but comprehensive survey of the Arts, of Letters, of the Drama, liberally leavened with laughter, sparkling with satire—these are all-sufficient for the chatter between dances. This weekly soupçon of the smarter life is best served in

The coupon opposite facilitates the trifling formality which places this entirely new sort of weekly on probation for a period of thirteen weeks. A dollar bill, pinned to the plainly-filled-in scrap of paper is the easiest way. Thank you.
The May Metropolitan is the greatest issue in our history.

It contains the largest number of lines—25,329—ever carried, the largest advertising revenue came from it. May is the 40th consecutive month in which we have shown a gain in advertising revenue. It has the largest circulation, including the biggest newsstand distribution we have ever made. It contains more big space copy—2 double spreads, 14 full pages, 38 users of quarter pages or more, and carries the first insertion of the largest single advertising contract ever given to a general monthly magazine.

The list of contributors reproduced above represent the biggest editorial features in the publishing field.

There are more than six thousand lines of automobile and accessory advertising in this issue of the magazine that carries nearly four times as much automobile and accessory advertising as any other general monthly magazine.

The May Metropolitan will be the first May magazine on the newsstands—on sale April 1st.
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