SOME home builders are not “roof-conscious.” They are guided by precedent instead of judgment. They accept a roof instead of choosing it, and save their judgment and good taste for less important details of the home. Then along comes a leak, a staining charge, a patching bill, or a nearby fire—and too late they see their roof in its true importance.

Thoughtful people, accepting the shingle as the best home roofing, choose a particular type. They find there are fire-proof shingles that are modern in first cost, good-looking, light in weight, and that require little if any repair. And so they demand J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles, whether their homes are large or small, modest or pretentious.

Get the details from our booklet, sent free wherever you say. And consult your architect—have him specify J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles.

J-M Roofing Responsibility protects the user of our shingles, just as it protects the user of any J-M Asbestos Roofing. You may register your roof with us and thus make it our obligation to give the full service promised.

J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles are examined, approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK C. T.
10 Factories—Branches in 55 Large Cities

Residence of C. E. Fields
Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Central Home Co.,
Arcola, and Bled.

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Transite
Asbestos Shingles
The Answer to Every Home Roof Problem
Residence of Rev. E. O. Tree, Roosevelt Place, Freeport, L. I., N. Y. Designed by owner. Builder, F. D. Smith, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Bishopric Stucco Board used.

Stucco Can't Crack on Bishopric Board

The stucco finished home is beautiful, artistic, most appropriate and, if properly constructed, wonderfully lasting. Age but adds to its charm and gives it that delightful "homey" appearance.

But age will cause stucco to crack and peel off and play havoc with the finish unless, first, the right stucco mixture is used and, second, the stucco is applied on a background that time and tempest will not loosen or cause it to let go of either building or stucco.

Such a background is Bishopric Board. Notice how it is constructed.

The dove-tail lock clinches the stucco. The creosoted lath imbedded in Asphalt Mastic on a background of heavy fiber-board is fire-resisting; water, weather and vermin proof, and a non-conductor of heat, cold and sound.

Engineering tests have proved Bishopric Board to be the most rigid background for stucco made. It can't break from its fastenings, sag, and cause the stucco to crack and flake off.

Mix your stucco according to directions we furnish, apply it properly, and it will last as long as the building. More than that, it will lengthen the life of the building.

Don't experiment—use Bishopric Stucco Board that Experience, based on the wisdom of ages, unqualifiedly recommends.

The Bishopric Manufacturing Co.
920 Este Avenue
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sample of Bishopric Board with book "Built on the Wisdom of Ages" free on request. Book tells all about Bishopric Board, gives scientific tests, illustrates homes and other buildings constructed with Bishopric Board and gives letters from builders, architects and users.
A Greenhouse Will Help You To Do Your Bit

By growing vegetables in your garden this summer, you will help save the nation’s food supply. But next winter you can help even more by supplying your table from a greenhouse where you can grow vegetables the year round.

We suggest you write us immediately so we can start your greenhouse in time to have it ready this fall. We will be glad to submit sketches and estimates without charge and send you our booklet containing helpful hints on greenhouse gardening.

JOHN C. MONINGER COMPANY
Chicago New York
910 Blackhawk St. 811 Marbridge Bldg.

---

House & Garden Will Write You

If your taste inclines you to the English type, there are charming small half timber houses of simple lines and interesting window arrangement.

Are you building a country house, summer cottage, log cabin or bungalow? Or maybe a garage or a pergola or a playhouse?

Are you remodeling an old house, improving it and enlarging it? Are you paving a terrace or fastening on a sleeping porch? Or is it a matter of a new coat of paint, a set of window boxes for the porch railing or maybe a fireplace for the living room?

Ask House & Garden

We can give you the names of architects whose business it is to make plans, and we can recommend interesting and helpful books on all phases of building. We can refer you to manufacturers of all the materials you will need in the construction you have in mind, and we will be glad to see that you receive their catalogues. In all your problems we are at your service.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

I would like to know more about the subjects checked below or those outlined in the letter attached. Please send me names of dealers in these articles and arrange for me to receive their illustrative matter.

- Asbestos Roofing
- Asbestos
- Bathroom Equipment
- Boat Hatches
- Builder's Hardware
- Cement
- Cement Roofing
- Doors
- Door Accessories
- Driveways
- Fireplace
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Flooring
- Floor and Wall Finishes
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, Accessories
- Fixtures, A...
THE REAL ESTATE MART

We offer in Westchester County Country Homes, Farms, Estates
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections
at prices below their cost and present worth; also Furnished and Unfurnished Rentals
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc.
White Plains, N.Y.

VISIT
Fieldston
242 St. Street & Broadway
Riverdale - On - Hudson
Property of
The Delafield Estate
27 Cedar St. - New York City

Sacrifice Sale
Gentleman’s Modern Country Estate overlooking lake, cobblestone Bungalow, 12 rooms, 2 baths, cottage for help, garage for 2 cars, sleeping porch, billiard room, open fireplace, 2 large piazzas, all conveniences, 4 to 15 acres, sacrifice.
H. W. Shaw
Woodcliff Lake, N.J.

Greenwich
The Magnificent
Estates
Cottages
Farms
"(John Greenwich)"
Write for List
Laurence Timmons
Opp. R.R. Station
Greenwich Conn.

Boonton and Mountain Lakes, N.J.
Homes for Sale, Furnished
Houses for Rent
George W. Morse, Boonton, New Jersey

"Country and Suburban Houses"

Graham E. C. Root, Realty Agent
Lena’s "Berkshire Hills" Mass.
Send List of Homes for Sale
and Houses for Rent
To...
(Home 461)

Pinecroft" Fully Furnished Waterfront Property, Norfolk, Virginia
Five acres, 13-room house, 4 baths; laboratory first floor, butler's pantry, billiard room, sleeping porch; garage and other outbuildings. Situated about 6 miles north of Norfolk in growing residential section. Waterfrontage and boat pier. Pine and cedar groves. Landscape planting by Wm. H. Moon Co., Philadelphia. Will sell property fully furnished, including automobiles and row boats (one equipped with Evinrude motor), or will sell property alone, if obliged to. Details, price, etc., from
Wm. H. Foster

At Scarsdale
New residence and garage; spacious grounds with elegant shade trees and shrubbery; high ground with splendid outlook.
In established and restricted community. Most approved and modern construction throughout.
Six bed rooms, 3 baths, large living and dining rooms, hall together with living porch.
Immediate occupancy. Opportunity to purchase at attractive price and terms. Also other improved properties.
Address: P. O. Box 223, Scarsdale, New York.

At East Orange, N. J.
Gentleman’s home complete in every detail; electricity, hardwood, Grounds 100 x 300; shade, shrubbery, garden, large garage. Highest elevation, finest location.
Price $16,000. Easy terms if desired.
Frank H. Taylor
(Note First Name) over 30 years
Op. Brick Church Sta., East Orange

This is an Exceptional Opportunity
To purchase a beautiful new home, 45 minutes from New York City at Westbury, Long Island. For personal reasons the owner will sell this property to a quick purchaser at its original cost, $25,000. The residence contains an entrance hall, dining room, living room, kitchen, butler's pantry, six master's bedrooms, two servants' room with lavatory, two sleeping balconies and a large veranda. The house is of a Dutch Colonial style of architecture and could not be built to-day for less than $36,000, owing to the high increase in the price of building materials. For further particulars and appointment to inspect the property, address
L. L. "I", House & Garden
19 West 44th St.
New York City, N. Y.
ROSTER OF RELIABLE REAL ESTATE BROKERS

The standing of the concerns whose names appear in this column have been thoroughly investigated by the Real Estate Department of this magazine and are cordially recommended to our readers as being strictly first-class—As specialists in their respective localities and environs, they are especially qualified to cater to your requirements—Communications addressed to them will bring prompt and authoritative replies.

EDW. G. GRIFFIN & P. H. COLLINS, National Bank Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y.

MISS LEWIS, Specialist in Suburban Homes, 540 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SOUTH SHORE, L. I., Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

JOHN KNOX, Chamber of Commerce, 35 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

FARMS & ESTATES, E. E. Shucum, Inc., 141 Broadway, N. Y. C.

CARL C. LOH, 9 Orchard Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.

NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, J. Hart Welch, Douglas-town, N. Y.

H. M. ANGELL & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

NORTH SHORE, J. Hart Welch, Douglas-town, N. Y.

NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, Stephen Yates; Office, 243 W. 14th Street, N. Y. C.

GEORGE E. BEARN, Greenwich, Conn.

JOHN H. CARTER, Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia.

BURKE STONE, INC., Offices, Bronxville, New York City.

COUNTR Y PRO P E R T Y, Frank H. Knox, 51 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

TERRY & BREWSTER, Bay Shore, Long Island.

NEW JERSEY FARMS FOR SALE, A. Updike & Son, Trenton, N. J.


BECKSCHER & DE SAULLES—Specialists in Country Properties—within the electric zone—near New York City. 30 East and St. Tel. 280 Murray Hill.

MATTHEWS & COMPANY, Cambridge, Maryland.

WALTER B. HOWE, INC., Princeton, N. J.

JOE H. BRADLEY, Dover, N. H. Farms and Summer Homes.

MASSACHUSETTS REALTY OWNERS, Suite 601, 44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

"IF IT'S REAL ESTATE, WE HAVE IT." Caughey, Hearn & Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

SEA SHORE PROPERTY FOR SALE or rent. Jos. F. Morton, Bayhead, N. J.

NEW YORK SHORE REALTY, Inc., Scarsdale, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—COUNTRY ESTATES. We have every water front property that is for sale. L'Enseigne Washburn & Co., 1 West 35th St., New York City.

PLEASE DON'T BE AFRAID TO BOTHER US!

So many of our letters of inquiry from House & Garden readers begin with an apology for intruding on a busy editor's time that we are moved to repeat again—with all possible emphasis—that we invite and urge you to place before us whatever house or garden problems you may have to solve.

House & Garden Is a Bureau of Personal Counsel

It is not merely a magazine—twenty-five-cents'-worth of paper and printers' ink a month. It is a bureau of personal counsel on all house and garden problems.

Many of your problems, naturally, are treated in the magazine pages of House & Garden from month to month.

We Invite Your Questions

Please don't be afraid to bother us by asking advice. It is exactly what our Information Editors are here for.

We want to make our Information Service more practical and more valuable to the householder, gardenlover, home-owner, than any other source of advice on house and garden problems.

Address: HOUSE & GARDEN INFORMATION SERVICE, 19 West 44th Street, New York City.
Airedale Terriers


POLICE DOGS

Puppies a Specialty

Ask for Illustrated Booklet

PALSISADE KENNELS

East Killingly, Conn.

Airedale Terriers

The Airedale is the best dog ever bred for the house, country or farm. Brains, beauty with physical development, our specialty. Puppies and grown stock, also registered breed matrons for sale. Safe delivery guaranteed. At study, my latest imported Airedale, Brayvent Moray Royalist, a blue ribbon winner in both England and America. Stud fee, $25. Prices reasonable. Shipped on approval to responsible parties.

THOMAS KERRH BRAY

232 Clark Street

Phone 424M Westfield, N. J.

BULL TERRIER PUPPIES

Engage Your Puppy Early

White Jacket and Calm Habit

Bred for Brains and Type

QUIVERA KENNELS

C. C. Young and C. D. Cowgill

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HILTERFAR KENNELS

REGISTERED

IRISH TERRIERS

Puppies and Grown Stock for Sale

Post Office Box No. 104, Morristown, N. J.

Telephone 873 Morristown

WHICH?

Shetland Pony

Pedigreed, champion breed puppies. Three lucky winners ready to go at any time. Visit us welcome.

MISS PAULINE W. SMITH, Monroe, Ct.

Controversy Kennels

Anchor Post

Kenne1 Yard Enclosures

Pasture Fences—Stock Peddocks—Poultry Run Enclosures—Piggery Enclosures, etc.

We are specialists in designing and building modern fences and enclosures of all kinds, for live stock, poultry and game. Owners of farms and country estates will find our catalogue interesting reading.

Write for special literature

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS

11 Corliss St., (13th floor), New York

BELLE MEADE PONIES

Shetland and Welsh

Children's Pets and Blue Ribbon Winners

Send Ten Cents for Beautifully Illustrated Book

BELLE MEADE FARM

Box 3, BELLE MEADE, VIRGINIA

THE DOG SHOW

Brussels Griffons
Pomeranians—Pekingese

Imported and American Bred

GERTRUDE LESTER, 13 East 35th St., New York

Phone, Vanderbilt 4672

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS

Ideal companions. Puppies and grown hounds for sale.

Delaware Valley Farms, Titusville, N. J.

Western Bred Airedales

If you want a dog with blue eyes and coat colors matched to your taste, see us. The stock of the leading present day Airedale kennels are housed at the foot of the grand old Rockies with big game in walking distance, and have ideal conditions for raising and training healthy, virile dogs.

Ozone Kennels, F. A. Slavton, Prop. Fort Collins, Colo.

POLICE DOGS

Puppies a Specialty

Ask for Illustrated Booklet

PALSISADE KENNELS

East Killingly, Conn.

Airedale Terriers

The Airedale is the best dog ever bred for the house, country or farm. Brains, beauty with physical development, our specialty. Puppies and grown stock, also registered breed matrons for sale. Safe delivery guaranteed. At study, my latest imported Airedale, Brayvent Moray Royalist, a blue ribbon winner in both England and America. Stud fee, $25. Prices reasonable. Shipped on approval to responsible parties.

THOMAS KERRH BRAY

232 Clark Street

Phone 424M Westfield, N. J.

BELLE MEADE PONIES

Shetland and Welsh

Children's Pets and Blue Ribbon Winners

Send Ten Cents for Beautifully Illustrated Book

BELLE MEADE FARM

Box 3, BELLE MEADE, VIRGINIA
DONT GO AWAY UNPREPARED!

A summer vacation is only half enjoyable when you are unaccompanied by a smart-looking intelligent dog. We can fill your wants in this line with any sort of thoroughbred dog at prices that are surprisingly conservative.

COLONIAL DOG MART

Telephone Bryant 5135
43 WEST 46TH STREET

Airedale Pup for Sale

This picture was taken at 4 months. The Dog is now 7 months old. His father is Ch. York Ryburn Swell, A.K.C. 184814 and his mother is Princess of York, Registered name Princess 16th, A.K.C. 224043. Her father was Ch. Prince of York, A.K.C. 1144297 and her mother was Cellberton Tansy, A.K.C. 12761.

The owner would like to place this valuable dog in good hands.

Address J. B. C. c/o. House & Garden

THE DOG SHOP

Mrs. D. D. DUNN Mrs. R. G. BOOTH
31 West 46th Street
An attractive display of dogs of all breeds

Phone 5609 Bryant

FOR SALE RED COCKER DOG PUP

Whelped - March 18, 1917
Out of - - Lady Hydro, No. 171690.
By - - Kings’ Toby No. 143530.

CUT KING, 15 East Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.

THE DOG SHOW

HEAVING A PLYMOUTH ROCK AT THE KAISER

E. E. RICHARDS

E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is President of the American Poultry Association, one of the oldest and largest livestock organizations in America. This Association is now leading the propaganda for increasing poultry and egg production as a source of food supply. It is confidently expected that the services it has rendered this year will increase the poultry production by 100,000 pounds.

THE connection between patriotism and an increase in the food supply is one that has not been sufficient for the suburbanite and the city dweller as well. Especially is this true of poultry raising, a means of production particularly suited to a restricted area on the home grounds.

Poultry is one of the most important items in the food supply in the present crisis. Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture has enthusiastically called attention to the importance of poultry raising in the following statement: “Through increased attention to poultry, it is possible to add quickly and materially to the poultry supply. Small flocks of poultry should be kept by families in villages and towns, especially in the suburbs of the large cities. The need for this extension of poultry raising is particularly great where consumption exceeds production.”

The fact that poultry raising lends itself to limited quarters makes it a most desirable method of meat supply, and it is also true that from no other source of meat production can the same quantity of desirable meat be produced so economically and so quickly.

The amateur breeder will find the many varieties of Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Sussex are ideal for limited quarters. If eggs are most desired, the Minorans, Leghorns, Olympia, Anconas and Andalusians will fill the basket. The purchase of a few yearling fowls or baby chicks of one of the large standard varieties is recommended as a starter. Do not attempt to raise too many. Usually the fatal mistake made by amateurs is to prefer fifty unprofitable fowls to a dozen that are profitable. It will be necessary to build a cheap poultry house or to convert some suitable building into a house for the fowls.

A dozen or twenty fowls can be easily cared for on a small part of a city lot, and can be fed largely on table scraps and refuse from the kitchen and garden, as chickens require vegetable, animal and grain food. The parings from all vegetables either cooked or raw, bits of cabbage, lettuce, tops of beets, carrots, cereals, bits of bread or meat all make the choicest kind of poultry food, and require only a small part of grain to complete the most satisfactory diet.

The Department of Agriculture has recently made an estimate that the garbage can costs the United States more than $7 annually for each man, woman and child, or about $700,000,000 in all. This garbage properly fed to poultry would make a wonderful addition to our food supply of choice meat and fresh eggs.

Those who are interested in poultry or who contemplate starting a small flock will find the following bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture of great educational value. Any or all of them will be mailed free to anyone making application to the Bureau of Poultry Husbandry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Care of the Small Flock.
Early Hatching for Size.
How to Set a Hen.
Care of the Siting Hen.
Protecting Siting Hens from Mites and Lice.
Sodium Fluoride for Chicken Lice.
Coop the Mother Hen.
Care of the Hen and Chicks.
Feeding of Young Chickens.
How to Get Rid of Mites in Poultry Houses.
Cotton Seed Meal for Poultry.
Produce Infertile Eggs.

GRANLIDEN HOTEL

Lake Sunapee, N. H.

At the gateway of the White Mountains. The "Ideal Tour" Hotel at Lake Sunapee. Fine golf course, saddle horses, tennis, boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing for salmon, trout and bass as good, if not the best in New England. Dancing afternoon and evening. Fine modeling, etc. Accommodates 200 guests. Furnished cottages to rent. Write for circular. Address W. W. Brown, Granlidon Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Winter Season: HOTELS INDIAN RIVER AND ROCKLEDGE, Rockledge, Florida

MEXICAN CHIHUAHUAS

Smallest and Prettiest of Dogs
Ideal pets; very affectionate and faithful. Intelligentsia almost human. Direct importations
Stock for Sale
Write for Leaflet and Price

ARIZONA KENNELS

Las Cruces
New Mexico

FOR SALE

Russian Wolfhound Puppies

Cred by the best ones of Ch. Lucky and Ch. Zoltek and out of sisters to Ch. Zoltek. Ch. Lucky, Ch. Retten, Ch. Weatherby, Ch. Weatherby’s Tipsy, and Ch. Blandini. This is a very choice lot of puppies and are priced to sell. Send 10c for catalog.

ARKANSAS VALLEY KENNELS, Cimarron, Kansas

FOR SALE

RED COCKER DOG PUP

Whelped - March 18, 1917
Out of - - Lady Hydro, No. 171690.
By - - Kings’ Toby No. 143530.

CUT KING, 151 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.

THE DOG SHOP

Mrs. D. D. DUNN Mrs. R. G. BOOTH
31 West 46th Street
An attractive display of dogs of all breeds

Phone 5609 Bryant

FOR SALE

RED COCKER DOG PUP

Whelped - March 18, 1917
Out of - - Lady Hydro, No. 171690.
By - - Kings’ Toby No. 143530.

CUT KING, 151 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.

THE DOG SHOP

Mrs. D. D. DUNN Mrs. R. G. BOOTH
31 West 46th Street
An attractive display of dogs of all breeds

Phone 5609 Bryant

THE DOG SHOP

Mrs. D. D. DUNN Mrs. R. G. BOOTH
31 West 46th Street
An attractive display of dogs of all breeds

Phone 5609 Bryant

THE DOG SHOP

Mrs. D. D. DUNN Mrs. R. G. BOOTH
31 West 46th Street
An attractive display of dogs of all breeds

Phone 5609 Bryant

THE DOG SHOP

Mrs. D. D. DUNN Mrs. R. G. BOOTH
31 West 46th Street
An attractive display of dogs of all breeds

Phone 5609 Bryant
THE POULTRY YARD

G. D. TILLEY, Inc.  
Naturalist  
"Everything in the Bird Line from a Canary to an Ostrich"

The oldest and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States.

Price $11.50 Capacity 12 Laying Hens

Can You Beat This For Patriotism and Waste Saving?

Buy 12 laying hens or pullets, feed them on your table scraps, produce your own eggs instead of paying high prices for them. In this way you become a producer from waste. Every family should do this — the more the better.

E. C. YOUNG CO., 18 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

HOMESTEAD Silver Campines  
The Vigorous Strain  
HOMESTEAD — The Word that DOMINATES in the world of Campines.

Our beautiful new catalogue will give you full description and history of this remarkable breed of fowl. Price, 15 cents.

Homestead Campine Farms  
Box H-G  
Wayland, Mass.

PHEASANTS  
Golden, Silver and Amherst Pheasant Eggs for Setting. To assure early delivery order Promptly.

GEORGE R. FORD  
C O Belmont Farm  
Perrysburg, Ohio

Tilley's Modern Fences are used and endorsed by a large number of the foremost poultry raisers, who recognize their marked superiority to any ordinary form of fence. They are practically indestructible, may be made rat and vermin-proof, and make it easier to keep the birds in a healthy condition.

Send fifty cents in stamps for a color-type catalogue of pheasants and how to raise, together with our new supplement.

CHILES & COMPANY  
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Just what you want for an up-to-date movable poultry yard.

"BUFFALO" Portable Poultry Runways are neat and easy to handle and erect; simply push legs into ground. Made from 1½-inch diamond mesh, heavy galvanized wire fabric and galvanized round iron frames, with 1-inch galvanized Hexagon Netting along bottom, 12 inches high, strong and durable, last a lifetime. Can be moved to other locations at will. Every thing on the market for young chicks or duckling runways, or can be used for growing chickens, ducklings, rabbits, etc. and make your own yard you wish. Can also be used to advantage for enclosing small vegetable gardens, etc. Standard size sections as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Price (per section)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 ft. long by 5 ft. high</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ft. long by 5 ft. high</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ft. long by 7 ft. high</td>
<td>$5.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above prices effective April 1, 1917, F. O. B. Buffalo, and are for orders consisting of six sections or more.

Send money order, check, New York draft or currency by registered mail and we will send you one of the greatest articles in existence for poultry or dog kennel purposes.

Booklet No. 67 H will be sent upon request. Place a trial order today, we know you will be well pleased.

BUFFALO WIRE WORKS COMPANY  
(Formerly Scheeler's Sons)  
475 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

Anchor Post  
Poultry Run Fences

These Modern Fences are used and endorsed by a large number of the foremost poultry raisers, who recognize their marked superiority to any ordinary form of fence. They are practically indestructible, may be made rat and vermin-proof, and make it easier to keep the birds in a healthy condition.

Write for literature describing them in detail.

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS  
11 Cortlandt St., (13th floor) New York
Are you going camping? Motoring, perhaps? House-boating, possibly?

Are you planning to spend August in a seaside cottage? Or in your own blossomy quiet garden?

The August issue of House & Garden will go holidaying with motorist, camper, cottager, or the fortunate soul who possesses a houseboat on—or off—the Styx.

Everything for the holiday maker that its editors could devise or discover is in the

Midsummer Number

AUGUST

House & Garden

Not only does it contain fascinating and ingenious devices which make the motor or camping trip an unalloyed delight, but it also tells how to fit up and decorate cottage or bungalow, and how to make a houseboat the coolest spot this side of the Jungfrau.

Or, it will stay at home with you and show you how to keep bees, and grow lilies, and remake an old rackabones farmhouse into a colonial manor, and do unusual things with doorways. And—since this year few of us are content altogether to play—it has also collected for this number a quantity of very practical advice on war gardens.

Make the end of summer pleasant with the Midsummer Number of House & Garden. To be certain of receiving your copy, reserve it at your usual news-dealer's now.
If you set down all the problems that confront the householder in summer, you will find that they are concerned mainly with things out of doors.

There is the window box, for instance, which begins to look "grubby" about this time. To settle these problems there will be an article on how to keep the window box in good trim all through the hot summer months.

There is also the lure of the woods and the longings to build a little camp by the lake shore or by the sea, or in the mountains. To satisfy this craving there will be two pages of camps and cabins with their plans.

There will also be a page of camping things and one of motor accessories for those who live out of doors these days and seek the trail.

Also you may crave to live on the water: for you, then, are planned houseboats of all sizes with hints on how to furnish them.
TREES AND THE HOUSE

We are indebted to trees for much of the success of country house architecture. Without them the most magnificent palace, the most intimate cottage remains gauche, uninteresting, unfinished. Consider them for the role they will play in the final appearance of the house and permit the destruction of none but those that stand in the way of the construction. Picture this dooryard without the pine, and the point is obvious. It is part of the residence of Frank Bailey, Esq., at Locust Valley, L. I., of which H. Craig Severance was architect.
THE REASONS FOR SPECIFYING STUCCO

What One Architect Learned from Twenty Years’ Special Study—
The Results of Practical Experimentation in Building Materials

WILLIAM HART BOUGHTON

The prospective homebuilder of today is confronted with the very perplexing problem of cost of materials and cost of construction, which like other “costs” three days have taken a tendency skyward. All circumstances considered, when a client asks me to tell him how he can build a small house within a reasonable expenditure, I advise a stucco house.

PERMANENT AND PLASTIC

There are many well-founded reasons for this prescription, the chief ones being that I believe the stucco house combines in a high degree four very important qualities. Briefly stated, they are permanency, beauty, adaptability to climatic conditions and, last but by no means least, undoubted advantages in first cost and cost of upkeep.

Taking up these points one by one, I have found in the first place that stucco, if properly applied on a correct base, is one of the most permanent of all forms of construction. It does not wear or rot away or deteriorate; in fact, it gets better each year, just as cement gets stronger as it ages. If you can be sure of your base and mixture and application, its life is practically unlimited, and with the passing of time it grows more mellow and beautiful. I have in mind the Vanderbeck house at Hackensack, New Jersey, in perfect condition today though it was built about 1717; and some very old examples of stucco houses which I examined while in Europe, all in excellent repair, without indications of cracking or deterioration of any kind.

In the matter of beautiful effect, there is absolutely no material that can be used in house work more pleasingly than stucco, on account of its adaptability to a plastic design and its beauty of texture. A hard, harsh surface can never approach stucco in softness of tone, especially now that a dash finish is being given to the stucco by the use of a crushed aggregate of vari-colored stones and granites which give a permanent color without recourse to mineral pigments for results. Picture the wall surface of a well-designed house, covered here and there with white trellis work on which are growing vines with green leaves and patches of red flowers against a cement background, and I think you will agree with me that “here we meet beauty.”

CLIMATIC ADAPTABILITY

In adaptability to climatic conditions, stucco is unsurpassed. Proof of this is found in our tropical climates where a cool house is demanded, as well as in the bleak climate of the north where nothing will do but a warm and damp-proof house. While stucco provides a very cool house in summer, it makes a correspondingly warm house in the winter months. It can be made perfectly damp-proof, and is a big factor in the economy of fuel. I know of no other method of construction which for anywhere near the cost of construction will give equal results.

COSTS OF STUCCO

The question of cost—first cost and upkeep—is of vital importance to anyone who is going to build, and more especially to the builder of a moderate-priced house. To show the actual first cost I have compiled some comparative tables for different forms of construction. The figures for these tables were derived by averaging prices on all materials and labor in twenty cities from Boston to Kansas City. They represent the expenditure for 1000 sq. ft. of wall surface in each case.

(1) Clapboards on sheathing.
1200 ft. B.M., ⅜” matched sheathing
@ $34.75 per M. $41.70
Labor to apply same. 10.75
1000 sq. ft. sheathing paper .................. 2.73
Labor to apply same, mitered corners... 15.00
111 yds. 3 coat painting ...................... 39.96

$162.21

(2) Shingles on sheathing.
1200 ft. B.M., ⅜” matched sheathing
@ $34.75 per M. $41.70
Labor to apply same .......................... $10.75
1000 sq. ft. sheathing paper ..................... 2.73
Labor to apply same ............................. 1.32
10 M. stained shingles—8-2 random widths @ $8.35 per M. .. 83.50
Labor to apply .................................. 32.70

$172.70

(3) Two-coat stippled cement stucco on metal lath.
1200 ft. B. M., 3/8 sheathing @ $34.75 per M. ...... 41.70
Labor to apply same ................................ 10.75
1000 sq. ft. sheathing paper ..................... 2.73
Labor to apply same ............................. 1.32
Furring strips .................................... 6.75
Labor to apply same ............................. 2.80
Metal lath 111 yds. @ 82¢ per yd. ............... 35.52
Labor to apply same @ 6½¢ per sq. yd. ........... 7.21
111 yds. stucco @ 83¢ ............................ 92.13
1 extra ton of stucco required over other methods ........ 8.25

$209.16

(4) Stucco on stucco board.
1000 sq. ft. stucco board @ $35.00 ......... $35.00
Labor to apply same ............................. 6.00
111 yds. stucco @ 83¢ per yd. ................. 92.13

$133.13

For the average comparative cost per sq. yd. of wall surface we have:

(1) Clapboard construction ........................ $1.46
(2) Shingle construction .......................... 1.56
(3) Stucco on metal lath .......................... 1.88
(4) Stucco on stucco board ...................... 1.19

When we begin to consider brick and hollow tile, we find that we are running our

There is a plasticity about stucco which permits a great variety of finishes. On the side wall below, for example, the rough finish of the wall is half its charm. Add to that the peculiar shape of the chimney and the irregular fenestration, and an unusual facade results.

Stucco lends itself especially to the English cottage and farm house type and the Norman styles of country houses. Here elements of these have been combined in a small house of unusual merit. Harry T. Linderberg was the architect.

The number of square feet of outside wall surface on the average small house is 2500 and taking a comparison between clapboards, the lowest cost unit for wood construction, and stucco on stucco board, the most economical cost for stucco, we have:

Clapboards for 2500 sq. ft. ..................... $405.00
Stucco on stucco board 2500 sq. ft. .......... 332.50

or a saving of $72.50 on this construction.

If we compare stucco on a base of hollow tile and stucco on stucco board (including studding) we would get as follows:

Hollow-tile 9" wall stuccoed ..................... $3.08
Stucco on stucco board .......................... 3.21

showing a saving of $0.13 in favor of the frame-stucco construction.

The prices given in this detailed list may vary somewhat throughout the country (it is a simple matter to substitute costs according to location and get the right comparison), but the relative costs will remain in every case practically the same.

We have now taken care of the first cost. What about the cost of keeping a stucco house in good shape, as compared with the cheapest form of wooden house? First of all, stucco requires no painting, while the wooden house must be re-painted every three years at a cost of $39.96 per 1000 sq. ft., to which must be added the damage to flower beds, vines and so on. Then the stucco house, as has been suggested, saves 25% of the fuel bills, another point which is obviously in its favor.

CRACKING AND CRAFTSMANSHIP

We sometimes hear the objection raised against stucco that it cracks. Stucco positively will not crack if the base, mix and application are correct. It must be applied by a competent workman in the right way.

Among the unusual features in the walled-in front garden, leading an atmosphere of secrecy and privacy to the garden, A brick coping adds a touch of color to the rough stucco finish. Heavy gate pierces the wall. The residence of Charles A. Miller, Esq., Forest Hills, L. I.
a brand of hydrated lime that is known to be reliable; clean, sharp, angular sand, free from vegetable or other deleterious matter. Mix these together as follows: To 10 bags of Portland cement, add 1 bag of hydrated lime, and mix thoroughly in a dry state until a perfectly even color is obtained. Take 1 part of this mixture and add it to 2 1/2 parts of sand and mix as before. Then to this mixture add water until you get a good stiff mortar, taking care to measure accurately the amount of water in order that the same quantity will be used in each batch of mortar. Do not allow more mortar to be mixed than will be used in thirty minutes, for mortar that stands on its "initial set" and disturbing this set weakens the mortar. Apply the first coat by pressure and avoid troweling as much as possible. This first coat should be 1/8" thick and must be deeply and thoroughly cross-scratched. Beginning with the second day, this coat should be kept wet for seven days before applying the second coat, so as to "cure" the cement and get a "commercially inert" body. The first coat can be allowed to stand for any length of time, providing that it is wet thoroughly before applying the second coat, which should be 1/4" thick and treated in the same manner. This coat can be given by way of finish a dash thick and treated in the same manner. This first coat should be 1/8" thick and must be deeply and thoroughly cross-scratched. Beginning with the second day, this coat should be kept wet for seven days before applying the second coat, so as to "cure" the cement and get a "commercially inert" body. The first coat can be allowed to stand for any length of time, providing that it is wet thoroughly before applying the second coat, which should be 1/4" thick and treated in the same manner. This coat can be given by way of finish a dash thick and treated in the same manner.

For the Small House

For the homebuilder there is a great field of architects to choose from, and they are working hard to produce artistic and economical small houses. In this they are succeeding most admirably, and the owner who does not avail himself of their help and prefers to "go it alone" is making a grave error, for he has no time or opportunity to study the many problems that enter into a small house. Incidentally, the small house — I make this statement from experience — is a much harder problem for the architect than a large house where he can have full leeway in the matter of design without having to figure every cent that enters into the cost of construction.

The four advantages claimed in the beginning of this article—those of permanence, beauty, adaptability and low cost—should prove conclusively that the stucco house makes it possible to produce what people want and demand—artistic, economical and practical small houses. The day of the "jig-sawed" house and the carpenter-architects past. If you could hear, as I do, in consultation work, the appeal of the man who wants to build an artistic house for $1800 or thereabouts, you would see the trend of house-building today. You would realize how far removed it is from the customs of twenty years ago when architects were trying to see how many molded members they could put on windows and door casings, how many twisted balusters on the stairs and so on. Now everything works along the line of simplicity in design, plain casings, and simple but effective staircases.

The exterior effect must be plain and broad, and stucco produces this at a cost that is lower than that of any other form of construction. At once beautiful and satisfying, these houses grow in attraction with the passing years, and lend themselves most successfully to landscape work.

The careful planting about the foundation of the house and the judicious use of vines removes somewhat the objection many prospective house builders have against the apparent barrenness of the stucco house.

STUCCO RELIEFS

As in any façade, there must be the relief of an interesting fenestration or of an over-hang; such as in the case of the house to the left. Wide eaves casting deep shadows will further add to the interest. An example of this is found in the Pasadena bungalow illustrated at the bottom of this page. The use of wide eaves, of course, will be governed by the style of architecture. Other reliefs may be found in the use of brick trim, such as has been successfully introduced in the house on page 11 and the wall surrounding the house on page 12. A still further interest may be added by the very way the stucco itself is laid on. The end view of the residence on page 12 shows the stucco to have been applied roughly, making a wall full of interesting color, lights and shades. All of these additions naturally add to the original cost of the house, but they repay in interest and satisfaction.

The figures given here cover merely the cost of the house structure. Its interior finish is another item worth careful consideration. No limit can be placed on the cost of interior woodwork although in the interest of economy and safety from fire the woodwork should be reduced to the necessary minimum. Cheap woods well prepared and painted will serve their purpose in the house of low cost. Painted walls can take the place of papered walls and are more sanitary. Wall board can be used with molding for a paneled effect in living room and dining room; in fact, at very reasonable cost the interior of even the cheapest stucco house can be raised from the plane of the ordinary to the high level of the unusual and artistic.
“Waste is bad, but an undiscriminating economy is worse”

HOWARD E. COFFIN
Chairman
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Council of National Defense

Editorial Note.—A man who has given more than two years of his life, uncompensated, to the National service,—a man known and respected throughout the business world—is worth listening to when he speaks.

Mr. Howard E. Coffin of the Council of National Defense sees our National problems in the large. He has no axe to grind except the battle-axe of Uncle Sam. When he warns us against the woodchuck role he speaks with complete information from the standpoint of authority.

This is Mr. Coffin’s message to his countrymen as reported in the New York Sun of April 20th—a message which the Sun says editorially should be “printed in letters of fire and put up against the sky to be read by every citizen daily so long as the war lasts.”

“After nearly three years of refusal to take the European war and its lessons seriously,” Mr. Coffin said, “we suddenly launched forth in a most feverish activity to save the country overnight. Patriotic organizations, almost without number, are milling around noisily, and, while intentions are good, the results are often far from practical. Because of an impending and possible shortage of foodstuffs we have hysterical demands for economy in every line of human endeavor. Waste is bad, but an undiscriminating economy is worse.

Some States and municipalities are stopping road building and other public work. General business is being slowed down because of the emotional response of the trading public to these misguided campaigns for economy; savings are being withdrawn from the banks; reports show that some people have begun to hoard food supplies, and thousands of workers are being thrown needlessly out of employment. All this is wrong. Unemployment and closed factories, brought about by fitful and ill-advised campaigns for public and private economy, will prove a veritable foundation of quicksand for the serious work we have at hand. It is true that the President has said that this is a time to correct our habits of wastefulness. Certainly! But the keynote of his message to the people was this paragraph:

‘It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farm, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient.

We need prosperity in war time even more than when we are at peace. Business depressions are always bad, but doubly so when we have a fight on our hands. The declaration of war can have no real evil effect on business. What bad effects are apparent are purely psychologic and largely of our own foolish making, for our markets are the same in April that they were in March. We need more business, not less. There is real danger in hysteria. Indiscriminate economy will be ruinous. Now is the time to open the throttle.
EVERY day the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense receives offers of service from business firms and individuals, with requests for immediate information as to how this service may best be rendered. Now and then great dissatisfaction with the governmental departments is expressed because instant advantage is not taken of such offers. Many firms are hesitating to close ordinary business contracts because of a desire to hold capacity open to meet possible early Government need.

THIS spirit and this willingness to meet sacrifice, and even financial loss, in the Government service is a most encouraging tribute to American patriotism. But we must remember that in the great struggle in which we have now become a part there is much to consider besides munitions, troops, and battleships. Few of us can serve in any heroic rôle, or even in the supply of munitions to the military arms of the service.

IN this country of vast resources we already have a tremendous equipment for munitions making, built up on foreign orders, and now immediately available through expiration of these orders. Except in limited cases, there is little need for the development of new sources of supply. The dictates of common business sense require the utilization, as far as possible, of existing machinery.

IT seems to me, therefore, that a plain statement of general policy is most desirable. Upon the industrial side of the war three great problems, or perhaps I should better say tasks, confront us.

FIRST and foremost, we must facilitate the flow of raw materials and finished products to our allies, and must provide the means of rail and water transportation therefor. Second, we must meet our own great military and naval building schedules. Third, we must plan to do all this with the least possible disarrangement to our own vast commercial and industrial machines. Through it all we must keep a close eye upon the possible conditions of peace following the present war. We must insure the business success and general prosperity of the country during the war if we are to hold our present strong place among nations in the commercial competition of the future.

THERE is no doubt of the willingness of any manufacturing plant or individual to serve should the call come. But until the call does come, it is best to stick to the job. Let us make 'Better Business' our watchword, and keep our factory fires burning. No radically new conditions confront us. We are still cut off from business relations with the Central Powers, but that does not mean that we have lost any markets. With the rest of the world we will continue to do a volume of business greater than ever before. To the billions which have been spent here by foreign powers are now to be added billions of our own. State activities, road building, public works, private industries, all must go on as before. Business must be increased, labor employed, and the country kept going strongly ahead as a successful economic machine. We must have successful industries if successful tax levies are to be received.
LIGHTS FOR THE SMALL HOUSE

For the living room or hall, a two light candle sconce. Can be had in antique silver finish or old brass. Made for electricity. Courtesy The Handel Co.

Suitable for either Colonial or English room is a wall sconce supplied in early Colonial brass or Flemish finish. It is fitted for electricity. Courtesy of Wahlke Phillips Co.

A plain sconce for the bedroom comes in antique ivory or French enamel with color relief. 10" high, 9½" wide. Shades 3½" diameter. Courtesy of Wahlke Phillips Co.

The design is Colonial, the finish dull brass or verdigris antique. These electric brackets can be fitted with electricity or candles. Courtesy of Edward Miller & Co.

To the left, a wall sconce with delicate leaf tracery, which may be had in black and silver, black and gold or enamel with color relief. Crystal pendants add color. To the right, a Colonial design hall lantern, enameled black and antique gold, or natural brass. Courtesy Wahlke Phillips Co.

The veranda of the country house supplies a fitting place for this wicker basket indirect light. Cretonne or silk lining. 12" by 10". Courtesy of The Handel Co.
IT droops listlessly from the chandelier in the living room to the table lamp. It trails its sinuous length along the mahogany baseboard of the music room to the piano light. It pursues its insurance-defying course through doorways and transoms. It crosses the dining room at exactly the height which disturbs the studied placidity of the three top hairs of your head. It dangles impotently from a hook on the kitchen wall awaiting the moment when you, dispossessing the electric bulb from the socket, shall insert the electric iron plug. In color it is a poisonous, harmony-wrecking green, or a white in the past perfect tense. Habitat, everywhere. Few homes are free of its serpentine insidiousness.

Actually, it is a touching little monument to the carelessness with which most home builders treat what really has an important bearing on home beauty and comfort—very important when you consider that the man of the house and most of his guests see more of his home by electric light than they do by daylight.

There is a simple reason for this neglect. The cost of building most houses runs far above the originally planned outlay, and by the time the item of lighting is reached there is very little disposition to do anything but get off as cheaply as possible.

There is also another reason. In view of the recent developments in the field of electric service in the home, not every architect can be expected to have a specialized knowledge of the subject, or do more than treat it in a generally conscientious way. In fact, his electric specifications are sometimes omnipotently vague—little more than "Let there be light!" And there is light—after a fashion.

THE ILLUMINATING EXPERT

The safest course to pursue is to insist on the services of a competent illuminating engineer in planning your electric layout and drawing up your specifications. For a comparatively small sum you may secure the services of an experienced man who has a specialized knowledge on the subject of the requirements of home illumination—not a contractor, electrician or engineer, but an illuminating expert. This is not only logical, but economical as well, since it costs three times as much to install wiring in a house already completed.

The average home builder looks over a set of blue prints in a vague, hopeful manner, and with fine trust and visible relief feels that his wiring needs are being amply provided for when he sees, under the guiding point of the architect's pencil, some marks which represent, say, a center outlet in each of the rooms, a hall light, a drop light for the dresser in the first master's bedroom and—if the architect is in a recklessly generous mood—two base receptacles in the living room.

Then, after the home has been finished and decorated, he finds he needs not only extra lights here, there and everywhere, but provision for practical electrical appliances as well. He calls in a contractor who demands an apparently exorbitant price. This he either pays, watching with mingled emotions the relations between a $2-a-day helper and sundry finer moldings, carvings and plasterings, or he refuses to pay, and resorts to green cord. All this is as common as it is unnecessary, and requires but the proper attention beforehand to be completely eliminated.

LIGHTING GENERALITIES

First of all, let us consider the general subject of illumination, without going into details of fixtures and glassware. Many experts claim that light from concealed sources, being the nearest approach to natural light, is the only scheme to be entertained. On the other hand, many excellent decorators depend almost entirely upon lamps and artistically executed and shaded light units. Somewhere between these two extremes lies the plane of your own taste, bounded by the lines of your own needs.

Consider seriously what will best suit your individual requirements in each room, and select your type of lighting accordingly. Plan your lighting in a general way beforehand, and if you want a central light and six lamps in your living room, make provision for all six lamps. Do not go about it with the vague idea that you can always have some sort of arrangement rigged up for an extra lamp or two.

Have you valuable paintings in which you take especial pride? Plan for the room in which you are going to hang them and the sort of light that will show them to the best advantage.

Totally indirect lighting is splendid for paintings, since it throws no shadows. Or perhaps you have just one magnificent painting, which you know you are going to hang on the south wall, where it will be the chief point of interest in your room. If it deserves all the attention you have bestowed upon it, it certainly deserves the proper light to bring it out.

It is rather a good idea, in the matter of lighting, not to let your artistic impulses run away with your practical sense. Light, after all, has a distinctly utilitarian aspect. One highly artistic woman of my acquaintance refused to have any electric lights in her dining room, which was pure Colonial, and consequently demanded candles. She found to her dismay that while candle light is charming, there are times when the good old Edison current has its decided advantages, and introducing it into a finished room means a great deal of inconvenience at best.

The wiring of each room is an interesting problem. In the bedroom do not overlook the reading light over the bed or beside the bed on a night stand, and the possible need for a warming pad. For curling irons, the dressing rooms or the bathrooms should have a convenient connection. There should be one for the vibrator as well. You do not want to unscrew an electric bulb to use it.

WHAT THE NURSERY NEEDS

The nursery will need a place to connect the bottle warmer and the heating pad. And if you are not one of the old-fashioned advocates of the experience method of teaching, and believe that Baby can learn from books at a later date all she needs to know about electric shocks, why there are special receptacles into which she can poke a fat, inquisitive fin-
THE FARMER COMES INTO HIS OWN

Once on a time the world and his wife thought that war was fought by soldiers alone—men in glistening armor, men in chain mail, a multitude of spearmen and knights in all the colorful panoply of battle.

Nothing was more terrible than an army with banners!

Then arose the great hoax that, at will, bankers could start, sustain and stop a war. God and the leaders of the banks held the battalions with the heaviest money bags. Wall Street, Lombard Street and the Rue de la Vrillière were held to be the real battlefields.

Nothing was more terrible than an army with bankers!

In the course of the present conflict we have experienced a third readjustment of values; we have discovered that war is sustained and seen through to victory by the men in the furrows. God fights on the side with the biggest crops. Battles are fought and won, ideals attained or lost in the quiet, rolling fields.

Nothing is more terrible than an army with farmers!

Heretofore the farmer represented, to some extent, a lower order of being. He was held to be unpolished, unsophisticated, unlettered—and hence negligible. He was a butt for jokes; stubbornly the hayseed clung to his hair. Unevenly matched with capricious Nature, he took what he could wrench from her, and was humbly thankful.

As the attrition of war wastes down the world, we have begun to see that in the farmer's hands rests the ultimate decision. And since we have come to consider his position seriously, we find that for generations he has been deciding many things besides the outcome of war. Back of political strife and the maneuvering of diplomats, back of economic struggle and the complaints of a million workers has stood the farmer.

The great difference between the present and the past position of the farmer is that previously he did not know that the destiny of nations rested in his hands. Today he is fully aware of his potentialities. No longer can legislation neglect him, no longer can bankers hold him in fee. He is in a position to demand attention and respect. But he has his weakness: he is, at present, the one great race of workers lacking in the ideals of solidarity. When the American farmers shall have banded together for their mutual profit and advantage—and signs in the West show that they are already doing so—the rest of the nation's workers has stood the farmer.

The difference in the present and the past position of the farmer is that previously he did not know that the destiny of nations rested in his hands. Today he is fully aware of his potentialities. No longer can legislation neglect him, no longer can bankers hold him in fee. He is in a position to demand attention and respect. But he has his weakness: he is, at present, the one great race of workers lacking in the ideals of solidarity. When the American farmers shall have banded together for their mutual profit and advantage—and signs in the West show that they are already doing so—the rest of the nation's workers has stood the farmer.

In the Trenches

Bill's with the Navy and Tom's with the French;

I was to stay, and I've stayed,

Holding a shallower kind of a trench,

Using a hoe and a spade;

Digging and harrowing early and late—

That's what they wanted me for—

Fighting my battle and pulling my weight,

Maybe a little bit more.

Tom's in the trenches and Bill's on the seas;

Here in my trenches am I,

Tending the turnips, potatoes and peas,

Buckwheat and barley and rye,

Weeding the patch in the glare of the sun,

Flowing from morning to night,

Using a pitchfork instead of a gun,

Working that others may fight.

Bill's on the water and Tom's on the land

Doing their duty, I know;

Back of them all in my trenches I stand—

I, with the spade and the hoe—

Back of the Army and back of the Fleet,

Back of the forge and the mine,

Here with my legions, the corn and the wheat,

Holding the uttermost line.

Arthur Guiterman.
The end view of the residence of Oscar Schultz, Esq., at Locust Valley, L. I., will generously repay study. It presents an unusual diversity of stucco reliefs. Here wide overhanging eaves and projecting windows contribute the element of shadow; half-timbered work gives variety of color and the molded chimneys afford relief of line. Add to that the urgent beauty of vines, and you have a remarkable picture. H. Craig Severance was the architect.
Our Earliest Type of Furniture

Chests, Caskets and Coffers Wherein Feudal Housewives and Brides of Old Kept Their Treasures

Abbot McClure

Next to the bed whereon to sleep, the chair whereon to sit and the table whereat to eat, the chest is the earliest piece of furniture we possess.

Without it, whatever our forefathers might have done, our foremothers certainly could not have kept house. A house without a chest—just as now one without a closet—would have been as impossible for the average family to cope with as it would have been hard for a man to get along with a suit of clothes in which the pockets had been left out. In the days before closets or cupboards or wardrobes were thought of—and that is, after all, so far back in history—the tidy housewife's idea of "a place for everything and everything in its place" unquestionably was the chest, the family hold-all.

The Classes of Chests

Chests, caskets and coffers, all belong to the same ancient and honorable family. The general definition fits each,—that of a box of wood or metal with hinged lid.

The casket is least in size, usually excels in delicacy of workmanship and richness of ornament, and is generally designed to hold jewels and other precious articles.

The coffer, which is the predecessor of the modern safe, is larger than the casket, and may vary in size from the dimensions of a small chest to an article of ponderous weight that would deter anyone from attempting to budge it. As the coffer in early days was really the strong box, or safe-deposit receptacle, the chief requisite in its construction was strength. We find, therefore, that it was bound about with massive bands of metal, riveted together and supplied with locks of sufficient size and intricacy to thwart attempts at picking and stealing by the household thief or bolder assaults of armed robbers.

Last of all, the common household chest, with its manifold uses, was most plentiful in its distribution and appears in all sizes, shapes, and materials.

Whatever its descent, we may be certain that the chest is the direct ancestor of cabinets, closets, presses and chests-of-drawers. It was evolved as a practical and tangible answer to the eternally pressing question of "where shall things be put?"—a question prompted by the instinctive and subconscious conviction of the primitive housewife that order is Heaven's first law. It came in answer to the demands of necessity long before architects had bent their efforts to contriving cupboards and closets and sundry other kinds of convenient storage spaces, long before cabinet-makers had cunningly devised all manner of drawers, pigeonholes and shelves where small movables might safely be stowed.

Still a Place for It

Notwithstanding all our present facilities for storage, there is still plenty of need for the chest. It is by no means completely superseded in either usefulness or decorative value. Let us look for a moment at the kinds of chests most readily available.

(Continued on page 70)

The Turkish chest to the left bears a slight resemblance to the Spanish chest above. It is covered with velvet and gold

A 17th Century oak chest shows bun feet and decorative panels of applied molding. There is a distinct Jacobean feeling about the design. Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Historical Society

A rather unusual type is represented by a late 17th Century or very early 18th Century Bermuda cedar chest. The cabriole legs, shaped apron and decorative dovetailing distinguish it
From out of Sweden comes an old wedding chest bound with decorative pierced metal bands and resting on curious ball feet. Courtesy of Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

Among the Pennsylvania Dutch the dower chest was a familiar piece of furniture. This is an old chest repainted in the old Bavarian manner in brilliant colors by Abbot McClure.

The Italian cassone reached great decorative height in the 16th Century. This Florentine example has relief designs on wood, gilded. Painted panels.

The cassone above and the one directly below constitute a pair of Florentine chests richly decorated with gilded relief work and painted panels.

Both chests above are of German origin. They are bound in iron. The smaller has a decorative panel which shows an early Oriental influence.

In South Germany the feudal chest was a wonderfully wrought affair. The box to the left is iron banded with floriated strip and rosettes and decorated with painted panels. Note the old padlocks.

The flat or indented carving of this 17th Century oak chest gives it a remarkably decorative value. It is wood-pegged throughout. Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Another example of the Pennsylvania Dutch dower chest shows the characteristic coloring and design of the decoration. It bears the owner's name above one decoration and is dated 1765.
The Colonial exterior follows the rule of marking the main entrance at the center of the house by a simple porch. This is on the residence of Robert J. Mix, Esq., at Cranford, N. J.

In a previous issue, the plan of the Colonial house was discussed. This article proposes to consider the Colonial exterior.

Any exterior, or elevation, is governed by its floor plan, and the most successful designs express on their exteriors the general arrangement of the interior.

The Colonial exterior follows this rule in marking the main entrance at the center of the house by a simple porch, either in the form of a roofed projection supported on slender columns, or a pilastered frame projecting but slightly from the face of the building. From this must be excepted the Southern examples, which are provided with a porch across the entire front, or in the more pretentious houses with the two story portico. All examples, whether in the North or South, make the entrance the chief architectural feature of the exterior, by delicate detail of cornice, leaded glass side lights and transoms, fan windows, door knockers, and wood or iron balcony railings. The entrance porch roof is usually gabled, to correspond with the main roof of the house.

In grouping the windows at the right and left of the entrance, consideration of the one-room treatment on each side has been borne in mind. As a result these windows, though separated, form one composition. This does not mean that they are noticeably tied together in pairs, but they are arranged to foster the idea of a unit, expressing their relationship to each other and to the room beyond. An example of this is furnished by the house in the lower right corner of this page. Where the house is small, single windows are used.

The roof of the Colonial house is gabled, or hipped in the case of the larger house; and a roof with a break near the top followed by a flatter pitch to the ridge, known as a gambrel roof, is often constructed where dormers are needed for attic windows. These dormers are always small and are subordinated to the main roof mass. Most roofs were shingled but many brick...
Where porches flank the ends, the column and cornice treatment of the entrance is repeated, but usually the side porch roofs are flat decks. Residence of Dr. Frank Moore, Rahway, N. J.

The materials employed for walls were shingles, clapboards, brick, stone and sometimes stucco. The exposed foundation, or underpinning, and the exposed chimneys were usually brick. Frequently this brick was veneered with a cement coating, or was whitewashed, producing beautiful results where age has chipped and peeled it in irregular patches. Where porches flanked the ends, the column and cornice treatment of the entrance was repeated, but the side porch roofs were usually flat decks crowned with low balustrades.

The roof balustrade is found on many old New England homes, where it was known as "The Captain's Walls." The Carothers' residence at Netherwood, N. J.

The main cornice furnishes us with some of the most interesting ornament of the Colonial style. Always small in scale and refined, the parts are so designed that they fairly sparkle along the eaves, thus breaking up the monotony of the plain walls and plainer roof. Several of the houses on this page illustrate the point.

Fenestration has always born an important part in design, and Colonial elevations are no exceptions. Aside from their careful grouping, the trim, division of glass lights and the blinds are important. In most cases the window has a flat, narrow trim, all... (Continued on page 64)
The Closet End of It
How a Little Discussion of Odd Corners with Your Architect May Result in the Eventual Fulfilment of Heaven's First Law

By GRACE NORTON ROSE

The man of the house rarely concerns himself with closets, until inconvenience brings him face to face with the lack of them. The woman of the house nearly always makes an instant appraisal of the closet space of a prospective home. The wise architect, a man who has acquired the feminine point of view but who aims to please the master of the house as well, avoids cutting into his big spaces and cluttering his house with strange passageways and interfering doors. He knows that there must be closets, but he tucks them away in the least obtrusive corners.

In these days of national economy, the utilization of waste space has the appeal of the "efficient." It is easy enough to proclaim that there ought to be no waste spaces, but let anyone try to build a house without them! If you carefully watch your building in the process of construction, you may discover your carpenter covering up all sorts of under-the-eave spaces, between-wall jogs and attractive little pockets that might, with some ingenuity, be used to great advantage. It is nearly always too late, as the nails are going in, to make the most of these discoveries, but earlier in the construction a systematic examination of your house with the architect might be well worth while in ultimate satisfaction.

In our complicated scheme of things there is much that clutters a house. Many kinds of closets are needed for the attainment of restfulness in your rooms.

WHERE CLOSETS ARE ESSENTIAL

Take for the first instance that indispensable hall nook for outdoor wraps, motor trappings and rainy day attire. What a bore it would be to keep all those utilitarian articles with our choicest garments upstairs; and what a relief to be able to shed them somewhere downstairs upon entering the house! It is an excellent thing to have this closet ventilated, tiled and roomy so that damp garments may hang there instead of being draped over all the available furniture. It should, of course, contain those unfortunate articles of furniture, the hatrack and umbrella stand.

An under-the-stairs closet, lighted and used as a telephone booth, has great advantages, and probably completes the hall equipment. There are houses where the bottom stairs have been utilized as little drawers in which shoe and hat brushes, whisk brooms, driving gloves or other motor appurtenances may be kept. Concealed by the moldings and panelings common to stairways, and drawn out on the side, they are not nearly so absurd as they may sound.

The living room and the library, of course, need book shelves, since many careful housekeepers prefer keeping their books under glass, it is well to build in bookcases wherever possible. On either side of the fireplace is an approved location. The illustration shows a scheme that is economical of floor space and very practical in a low ceilinged room. Where the settle provides the separating wall between living and dining room, as in this same illustration, china and glass cupboards may be added on the dining room side.

Concealed radiators offer an excuse for window seats, and these are often employed in the glassed-in porch or breakfast room. If they are ever built in a room used by children, they may hold playthings.

The dining room needs its share of closets, and nothing is more alluring than the quaint corner cupboards of Colonial days. Since these are not to be picked up out of their proper environment every day, thanks to the returning sanity of their owners, they are often built in. Dining room corners are not extremely useful and to utilize them thus means space economy.

A butler's pantry, as we all know, should be practically all closet, providing that there is ample counter room upon which to set the dishes removed from the dining room, and an adequate sink in which to wash them. Open shelves for dishes in everyday use, and cupboards for fine glassware and extra china are quite necessary, as well as closed shelves for linens and space for such dry groceries and provisions as it seems wise to keep in a butler's pantry. It is often practical to keep the bread and cake boxes, the elevator, the vacuum cleaner, brooms, and all the requisite instruments of dust chasing a good thing, as is a laundry closet for articles appertaining to wash day.

UPSTAIRS ARRANGEMENTS

Upstairs, while space for clothing seems of uppermost importance, bed linen and cleaning things should have their place. Built-in wardrobes are much in favor, and their very shallowness is an asset where clothes are concerned. Sometimes the eaves permit of a series of drawers let into the wall, or hat box storage spaces and shoe cabinets. A window seat that, instead of a lid that lifts, has a side that drops out on the floor and displays the footwear arranged on a shelf will be found a great convenience.

Of course, we are all familiar with the medicine chest set in between studs in the bathroom. Other shallow cupboards could be fitted very usefully, especially in the kitchen and pantries. Sliding panels in the dining room and boudoir give endless satisfaction. These panels may hide a small wall safe, a laundry chute, a dumbwaiter, shoes and slippers, sheet music, cocktail mixings, sewing paraphernalia, sporting gear and the like. It is said that this is an age of few subterfuges, but it is also an acknowledged fact that for beauty's sake much is covered.

In the nursery or play room, under-the-eaves space may be used as cupboards for toys. As little folks love to play about on the floor, lack of headroom does not at all interfere with their comfort. Low closets with rows of books placed at a convenient height for the kiddies to hang things on, inculcate the habit of orderliness.
window seat with the drop front may be used to advantage both for the tucking away of games underneath, as well as the playing of them on top.

In any half-finished room or semi-attic where low space under the eaves is available for the storage of odds and ends, an excellent scheme is to block this section off with a removable partition of thin tongue and groove boards or of wallboard. The whole space may be opened up to light and view by the removal of separate pieces that are only held together by little turn bolts. Even trunks and furniture may be piled in there, thus covered from dust and observation so that the rest of the space may be utilized as an extra room.

There is hardly anything in the housekeeper's life more satisfactory than plenty of storage place, unless it be the elimination of the odds and ends that need storing, since many of us have not yet departed from the habits of thrift that our grandsires and grand-dames handed down to us, we still go on accumulating things that have associations, or may at some far-off time become useful to us.

Places Indispensable

We are not all able to send off our winter garments to cold storage, and the endless bundles that have to be taken care of during the warm months need space. Then extra closet room is a requirement in these days of motoring, when it is necessary for the average country householder not only to keep in constant action some three layers of outer garments for each member of his family, but also to have on hand sufficient wrappings to cover the week-end guests who arrive in their city clothes. What harassed housewife, beset by bulging closets, crammed with motoring togs and her husband's old clothes that are kept from month to month for that mythical fishing trip, or for the gardening work that there never is time to do, has not wished that her house were either all closets or else that the habit of clothes had never been adopted by the human race!

Still we go on wearing things and acquiring things, and it is rarely that our homes grow larger to meet the demand. Since the simplification of life is not an American trait, it is well to anticipate future needs. The joy of unlimited closet room is hardly ever realized. When the architect has so decidedly to curtail his delightful scheme of things as they should be, the better to suit your wildest stretching of the house-building appropriation, closets suffer along with the rest of the plan. Since your fine large living room must be five feet narrower and at least ten feet shorter, your despair is so deep that it does not take into account at all the fact that this closet must go or that one lose its depth. There are so many things to think about at this trying time that it is only an extreme detailist who can keep his mind focused on closet room. Pitit beware of sidetracking this matter altogether, and when weightier questions are settled bring up the discussion again. Consider them, review them, hunt them out and utilize them, those corners that you may come to value greatly, in order that your family may rise up and bless you. It is singular the satisfaction we take in closets. No matter how well convinced we may be of the utter fruitlessness of accumulating belongings or how reduced to an adequate minimum our wardrobes are, in the course of a few years of living things will pile up distressingly and we have to take care of them somehow. How better than in this self-same repository for goods and chattels? In with them, then, and shut the door! Ah, the skeletons the closet hides, the treasure it conceals, the bits of human character it contains! Surely someone has written an essay on this subject; someone has sung the praise of closet space.

The average attic storeroom is the bane of the housewife's life. The cast-off and unused things of the household are stacked there, irrespective of their purposes or call to service. Moreover, the room generally presents such chaos as to prevent its being used for any other purpose than a "glory hole." One method of handling the situation is to partition off a corner under the eaves with tongued boards that can be readily lifted aside. The trunks can go in one section, the hat boxes in another, and the old china can have a safe corner to itself.
SUCCESSFUL SMALL LIVING ROOMS
WINIFRED FALES and M. H. NORTHEND

THE problem of decorating and furnishing the small living room is a fascinating but not an easy one. There is no kindly distance to lend enchantment in the room of limited dimensions. The single discordant chair cushion, the one picture too many, the gimcrack ornamentation of the mirror frame—all of which might pass unnoticed in a larger room—stand out as glaring and unforgivable offenses. Add the fact that in the little house the functions of living room, reception room and library are not infrequently combined in a single apartment whose size, perhaps, does not exceed 18' by 20', and the difficulty of the problem is multiplied by the obligation to assemble within this restricted area the furnishings characteristic of three separate rooms, while yet maintaining an illusion of spaciousness where most emphatically spaciousness is not.

Paradoxical, truly, is the situation, but not impossible of achievement; for there exist within reach of all, four magic talismans which supply a means of surmounting every obstacle. Their names are color, illumination, scale and elimination of the superfluous.

THE SPACIOUS COLORS

Color is logically the first and most important of the four, since a bad color scheme will ruin the effect of even the costliest and most intrinsically beautiful furnishings; and illumination is so closely related to color, and the two combine so intimately in the

Paneling is always effective. It can be done with wood, wallboard and molding or just molding laid on the wall and stained or painted. The fireplace grouping is simple and comfortable. A few well-chosen objects are placed to good advantage.

Kenneth Murchison, architect

The spacious colors

GILLIES

Light, plain wall surfaces give the small living room the semblance of size. This can be further augmented by using only the necessary furniture and grouping it in centers. The radiator seat in the corner and the window group are interesting

THE SPACIOUS COLORS

Color is logically the first and most important of the four, since a bad color scheme will ruin the effect of even the costliest and most intrinsically beautiful furnishings; and illumination is so closely related to color, and the two combine so intimately in the

Paneling is always effective. It can be done with wood, wallboard and molding or just molding laid on the wall and stained or painted. The fireplace grouping is simple and comfortable. A few well-chosen objects are placed to good advantage.

Kenneth Murchison, architect
SCALE, COLOR AND FURNITURE GROUPS

through with glints of harmonizing colors which catch the light and give texture and variety to the surface.

Similar effects are obtainable in wallpapers, but of course it is not always possible to secure precisely the desired combination of colors in this medium. Plain papers, especially in the various fabric finishes, are well suited to the small living room, as are fabrics such as grass-cloth and damask, but the problem of a patterned paper is a little difficult. Small figures have the effect of contracting the walls, and very large ones are mutilated and rendered meaningless and absurd when hung in a room whose wall surfaces are divided into small areas by doors and windows, or tall pieces of furniture. The safest choice, perhaps, is an all-over pattern free from violent contrasts of tone or color, having figures of medium size whose outlines are softly blurred. Very narrow, closely spaced stripes are also effective, though broad stripes, especially in strong colorings, pull the walls in. For those whose tastes incline to things Oriental there are quaint reproductions of antique Chinese patterns.

With medium light walls as a foundation, it is not difficult to build up a color scheme which will emphasize the good points of a room. Thus, a cheerless, poorly lighted north room can be made habitable and inviting by...
The long sweep of the roof is carried down to form the rear porch. A Colonial entrance dignifies this piazza. Balanced windows and settles at either end of the porch give a nice symmetry. The service wing is complete in itself. At the other end is a piazza with trellis side and a stone, brick or tile floor.

A BOW DUTCH COTTAGE IN SHINGLE OR CLAPBOARD

Designed for HOUSE & GARDEN

By AYMAR EMBURY, II

These drawings show a house which is a cross between a Dutch farmhouse and a bow window and ought to be named "Bow Dutch" because of these two things. It probably isn't a name that very many people will like, but it is, I believe, a house that very many people will like.

It has many of the faults of an architect commits when he is left to himself, without the guiding hand of a client to lead him in the way he should go—and I am glad that it has them all.

When House & Garden asked me to make these drawings, I tried to do another neat little cottage with all the rooms on corners and all of proper sizes, with a big hall and a fine staircase, and good kitchen, and everything else that everybody ought to have; but I found that I had done so many neat, tidy, comfortable, pretty-pretty cottages, that I was sick of them. So I made up my mind to do what I would like to do, if I had a little house like this to build for my own occupancy.

In the first place you say it hasn't rooms enough. The bedrooms are not enough for a house of this size. There is no room for a large family of growing children, nor, for a great number of week-end guests, both of which everybody wants, or at least, is supposed to want, in the country. There is only one maid's room and there are three bathrooms; that may seem too many for such a small house. You enter from the front door into a little cubby-hole and go upstairs between walls. It isn't the light, airy, gracious and picturesque entrance that we want to show our guests. More than that, the ceiling of the hall probably isn't over seven feet high. You have to go up steps to get into the dining room and living room. There is no connection from the maid's room part of the second floor to the owner's part, and if the maid has to answer the door bell she has to go all the way around through the pantry and the dining room to get there. It is all wrong, and I know it and I admit it before I am told.

Now let us see if there is any reasonable excuse for so foolish a performance or at least why the house was designed in so absurd and illogical a way.

In the first place, take the entrance. One comes into a little narrow hall, very low ceilinged and probably arched, and steps up into the dining room in front or into the living room on the left. So far it's simple enough. The stairs are tucked away opposite to the living room. It is just as inconvenient as many of the New England farmhouses or old English cottages and would probably be just as charming. And if you do go up the stairs you find yourself on the second floor in a great bow window with glass extending almost to the floor—but what a place that would be to sit and sew, and to grow potted plants (probably geraniums), and what a delightful surprise to emerge upon this great, light, airy space from the narrow enclosed stairway.

The living room is not entered by an open arch, but through a little door. It is a long low room, probably with rough hewn beams in the ceiling and a low white wainscot at the level of the sills of the windows. The fireplace is big for the room. French windows lead to a stone paved porch, and windows at each end, right in the center, light it admirably without interfering with probable furniture spaces. The dining room has a glass door with side light opening on to the paved loggia which in turn leads to the garden, and from the dining room a small door opens to the study, corresponding to a similar door to the pantry, with a china closet in the middle. It ought to be very pleasant—that dining room.
On the front a long box window, extending the height of the second story, is the unusual departure from the Colonial design which distinguishes the house. It affords a light hall which can serve as sitting room or sewing corner. Plain panels are used instead of shingles on the upper spaces beneath the eaves. The little service porch is a convenient feature.

The service part isn't, after all, so bad. The kitchen door is on the street side of the house, but the porch to which it opens is recessed like that of an old farmhouse and shades and conceals the sometimes unhappy aspects of the kitchen. Across the end of the house a small staircase leads to the maid's room in the second floor and under this staircase, other stairs go down to the cellar which can be entered from outside as well as from in, so that there is no open areaway to fill up with snow in the winter or dust and leaves in the summer.

The maid's quarters in the second floor are small but very complete, and with a house the size of this, there isn't, after all, any real reason why the maid should get to the main rooms without going through the ground story. The owner has all the best of it; a good sized corner room, his bathroom and plenty of closets, with one small room next to it and a corner guest room on the opposite side; the latter two rooms connecting to a single bath which, by the way, ought to have double doors opening into each bedroom, for convenience's sake.

The outside of the house would be of wide shingles, painted white, with green blinds and a dull brown roof. The porches and piazzas ought to be paved with rough worn flagstones and borders of brick or of cut stone. I believe that with reasonable care the house can be erected safely under $7,500, although in these unsettled days it is quite difficult to make even an approximate estimate of the cost.

It is the sort of house that nobody would want for himself, but everybody would be glad to have in the neighborhood unless you happen to be the sort of person who believes that a little house is a little house, and not a miniature replica of a big one.
The design of the house found its inspiration in the Cotswold district of England. Although it appears pretentious, it is planned to be executed for under $10,000. Slight modifications would further reduce the cost. It stands on the street line on a narrow sloping lot. A wall encloses the garden and affords privacy for the terrace. The roof would preferably be of slate and the chimneys topped with red brick.

A FIREPROOF COUNTRY HOUSE
of ENGLISH TYPE IN STONE, TERRA COTTA, BRICK OR STUCCO

Designed for HOUSE & GARDEN
By FRANK CHOUTEAU BROWN

The second floor plan calls for a master's bedroom, dressing room and bath, two other bedrooms and a servant's room and bath. Fireplaces are provided in two of these rooms. The porch and master's bedroom have southern and western exposure.

The living room predominates. It is planned to have a tile or oak floor with oak trim. A dining-room with beamed ceiling extends the depth of the house to the paved porch at the rear. For purposes of economy the service wing might be reduced by turning the scullery into the kitchen and omitting the service stairs.
THE assumed site is a long narrow lot falling off at the back to a wooded ravine. The house is, therefore, crowded out directly upon the street line, and as the available level and open land widens to the southeast and narrows to the northwest, a small garden space is available beyond the living room, which is made suitable for such use by the shielding wall along the street line. Such are the chief features of the location.

THE plan of the house itself is influenced by the orientation of the building—suggesting that the kitchen and service portion be turned toward the north; the dining room obtaining its requisite eastern exposure with the minimum of northern frontage. A staircase hall and two principal bedrooms both have an eastern front, and the exposed portion of the living room is so retired behind the service portion as to be partially protected from the northern exposure at the same time that it is the more opened to the eastern sunshine. The small forecourt resulting from this arrangement is left with a minimum amount of required planting of rhododendrons, laurel, and similar plants. This arrangement reserves all the southern and eastern exposures of the building to the porches, living room and other bedrooms.

WITH the exception of the master’s dressing room, the plumbing is all concentrated in one place and—following a hint of English precedent—the sink is placed in the scullery, which also provides a location for the laundry tubs, leaving either the kitchen or the scullery always clear of confusion at one time or the other, and available for servants’ rest or sitting room purposes.

If it is necessary or desirable, this plan is excellently adapted to omitting the cellar under the living room, living porch and hall; requiring excavation only under the dining room and service cell,—in which case, however, it would probably be better: to make the living room floor of tile and use the oak floor that is there suggested in the dining room instead. For a small family, it would also be possible to save some expense by omitting the service stairs, thus narrowing the service area over, and height, accordingly.

WHILE the exterior of the building could best and most appropriately be constructed of a rough ledge stone, such as is generally found in the vicinity of Philadelphia, for instance,—when the trim around doors and windows, with the sills and lintels, could be roughly cut from the same material—the plan is equally capable of being constructed along the modern up-to-date lines of any fireproof house, using terra cotta tile or brick for the partitions, finish plastered on both exterior and interior.

THE corners are built up with larger size stone roughly cut and squared, so showing more or less in outline against the rough surface of mortar that chinks up to them. The eaves are of two projecting courses of brick overhanging with a flat built-out tile soffit. Some of the windows have a label molding cut on a circle that arches up over them, enclosing a recessed plaster face, 2" or 3" back from the main face of the wall. The entrance door is shown with a similar tympanum. The stone face also allows in the fence posts, and the fence itself exposes more of the Philadelphia ledge-stone character, with occasional irregular stretches of plaster facing—as is also the case with the stonework of the lower story of the entrance hall and vestibule, and the walls under the oak living room and stone dining room bays. The tops of the chimneys are finished in brick, and the rear gable and upper portions of the staircase hall bay are left plastered in rough lap-dash on the exterior. The outdoor room has a big arched ceiling, and a cement brick and tile pattern floor is shown.

The windows are of the casement type and small in size. Many of the sash are English metal sash, set in metal frames in the stonework (or into oak frames where shown). The roof is covered with heavy rough stone slate of random widths, and mixed and mottled coloring.—although green and grays predominate—and laid in graduated courses, and with the slate laid around the angles at the valleys in the Cotswold fashion, and showing their edges exposed in the gable faces.

The house, with its surroundings, should be well embowered in shrubbery and vines, especially the chimney stack, thus providing the natural surroundings without which any house of English type appears ill at ease and incomplete.

THE entire living room is finished with a simple rough troweled mortared wall, with a wooden paneled frame placed at each end, around the garden doorway and windows and the double doors to the living porch. The living room ceiling is rough plastered in a segment of an arch and is ornamented with flat modeled plaster, set flush with the surface of the plaster arch. The bay on the front is of oak timbered frame. The fenestration opposite is made of three simple stones set flush with the plaster wall. The living room floor is oak plank, 10" and 12" wide, with an 18" dark narrow strip between, and fastened with surface dowels. The dining room walls are finished in a similar fashion, and the door from the porch to the living room. The walls have no dado, and the oak dresser and simple paneled oak frame around the fire openings are the principal elements of color on the walls which, with the heavy added beams in the ceiling overhead, provide a sufficient setting for the Cromwellian oak fittings.

The entire living room is finished with a simple rough troweled mortared wall, with a wooden paneled frame placed at each end, surrounded by the garden doorway and windows and the double doors to the living porch. The living room ceiling is rough plastered in a segment of an arch and is ornamented with flat modeled plaster, set flush with the surface of the plaster arch. The bay on the front is of oak timbered frame. The fenestration opposite is made of three simple stones set flush with the plaster wall. The living room floor is oak plank, 10" and 12" wide, with an 18" dark narrow strip between, and fastened with surface dowels. The dining room walls are finished in a similar fashion, and the door from the porch to the living room. The walls have no dado, and the oak dresser and simple paneled oak frame around the fire openings are the principal elements of color on the walls which, with the heavy added beams in the ceiling overhead, provide a sufficient setting for the Cromwellian oak fittings.

All the fitments of the hall are oak, paneled around the back of the seat which forms the rail and the enclosing vestibule,—of which the doors themselves are an inconspicuous part. A rough heavy-oak rail, with a gallery board and heavy turned balusters spaced 6" apart, encloses the staircase well upon the second floor. The kitchen, scullery and butter’s pantry have tile floors, 6" squares of red, with an 18" white strip between set on cement. The kitchen walls are smooth plastered with cement, like the bathroom and the other service portions of the first and second floor, covered with enamel paint tinted a sage blue-green.

The second story rooms are all equally simply finished, in narrow ash trim, with plastered walls. To avoid the additional expense of fire-proof construction, and to obtain greater concomitant, cupboards of ash are united here and there in closets in the principal rooms. The doors are plain six-panel ash doors, with the smallest strip of ash trim and molding, and enclosing mitering mitered along the fireplace openings. The dressing room has a floor of 6" varnished white tiles, and the walls are finished with cement, painted with enamel tinted with a warm tan color.

The total area of the house is 1,450 sq. ft., including 190 sq. ft. utilized for the porch, and it is intended to be of the simplest and most logical—and at the same time most permanent and durable—form of construction.

Above the entrance door would be a recessed plaster tympanum with a stone facing. The door itself is made of heavy oak planks fitted with wrought iron hinges and fastenings. This detail shows the treatment of the exposed stone or brick corners.
A LESSER FRENCH CHATEAU FOR THE AMERICAN COUNTRYSIDE

Designed for HOUSE & GARDEN

By EUGENE J. LANG

The success of this house depends upon the exactness of its detail. The sketch to the left shows the dentils and corner of the pediment. The same care about detail must be used in the finish of windows. These and the entrance are practically the only decorative detail on the house.

This small country house designed to be suitable for the readers of House & Garden reverts to its prototypes, the lovely little French chateaux in Blois and Tours. It is not wholly impossible that the general design of these can be transported bodily to the American suburb. That is the spirit and design of the house on the opposite page.

The entrance is simple in its classical lines, chaste and dignified in its adornment. It is merely an angular pediment supported by plain pilasters over a semi-colored door. It can be of wood or stone and painted deep cream. A semi-circular brick step before it adds a touch of color.

The walls are stucco over wire lath and studs. Stone or poured cement can form the foundation and the roof should preferably be slate. The stucco can be painted a natural gray; the exterior woodwork, including the blinds, a deep contrasting cream. As the gray weathers it will tone the walls into a pleasing, unobtrusive color. There is but little exterior detail to the house, but what there is of it—the entrance and windows—should be carefully executed.

The success of this house depends upon the exactness of its detail. The sketch to the left shows the dentils and corner of the pediment.

The flooring should be straight red oak, finished to the exactness of its detail. The sketch to the left shows the dentils and corner of the pediment.

The entrance is simple in its classical lines, chaste and dignified in its adornment. It is merely an angular pediment supported by plain pilasters over a semi-colored door. It can be of wood or stone and painted deep cream. A semi-circular brick step before it adds a touch of color.

The walls are stucco over wire lath and studs. Stone or poured cement can form the foundation and the roof should preferably be slate. The stucco can be painted a natural gray; the exterior woodwork, including the blinds, a deep contrasting cream. As the gray weathers it will tone the walls into a pleasing, unobtrusive color. There is but little exterior detail to the house, but what there is of it—the entrance and windows—should be carefully executed.

The success of this house depends upon the exactness of its detail. The sketch to the left shows the dentils and corner of the pediment.

The entrance is simple in its classical lines, chaste and dignified in its adornment. It is merely an angular pediment supported by plain pilasters over a semi-colored door. It can be of wood or stone and painted deep cream. A semi-circular brick step before it adds a touch of color.

The walls are stucco over wire lath and studs. Stone or poured cement can form the foundation and the roof should preferably be slate. The stucco can be painted a natural gray; the exterior woodwork, including the blinds, a deep contrasting cream. As the gray weathers it will tone the walls into a pleasing, unobtrusive color. There is but little exterior detail to the house, but what there is of it—the entrance and windows—should be carefully executed.

The success of this house depends upon the exactness of its detail. The sketch to the left shows the dentils and corner of the pediment.

The entrance is simple in its classical lines, chaste and dignified in its adornment. It is merely an angular pediment supported by plain pilasters over a semi-colored door. It can be of wood or stone and painted deep cream. A semi-circular brick step before it adds a touch of color.

The walls are stucco over wire lath and studs. Stone or poured cement can form the foundation and the roof should preferably be slate. The stucco can be painted a natural gray; the exterior woodwork, including the blinds, a deep contrasting cream. As the gray weathers it will tone the walls into a pleasing, unobtrusive color. There is but little exterior detail to the house, but what there is of it—the entrance and windows—should be carefully executed.

The success of this house depends upon the exactness of its detail. The sketch to the left shows the dentils and corner of the pediment.
Frankly taken from the lesser chateaux of France, the design for this little country house shows how well it can be adapted for the American suburb. The walls are stucco over studs and wire lath and painted a natural gray. The woodwork, including the blinds, is a deep cream. Slate forms the roof and stone or cement the foundations.

All the bedrooms face the rear which commands the best view. This floor includes three chambers, three baths and a study, although the last might also be used for an extra bedroom. The hall is lighted by a long window.

At the rear of the house stretches a terrace; steps at either end lead down to the garden. The dining room opens on this. The living room occupies one end of the house and the library and kitchen the other.
THE CARE OF FURNITURE

Some Simple Family Remedies for Home Treatment—
The Value of Elbow Grease and Knowing How

A. ASHMUN KELLY

Furniture in these days may be said to suffer from two causes; too little care and too much furniture polish. Which is the worse evil is debatable; but I think simple neglect is on the whole preferable to well-meant but unskillful renovating.

The delicate surface of a fine old piece of furniture was obtained by hard and persistent rubbing, not by the generous use of polish. The best form of furniture finish is that known as French polishing, which is nothing in the world but the process of rubbing into the bare wood many coats of shellac varnish. To keep such a surface in good condition, not polish but hard rubbing is obviously the important thing.

True, some form of polish or furniture cream is needed on most furniture in order to revive it, but very little should be permitted to remain on the surface. Its purpose is simply to supply those minute places where the oil or other liquid has been worn off. In this manner renewing the luster. Sometimes an oily rag will be sufficient for this, linseed or in some cases petroleum oil being used.

In the first place, it is necessary to make the piece of furniture clean and free from dust, dirt or stain. Even this simple work must be done with care, so as not to scratch or mar the surface, which even a dry chamois skin will mar. Take a little furniture cream on a clean flannel rag, and rub gently with it, leaving only the merest film of the cream. Then with a clean, soft duster rub along the grain of the wood until your finger touches it. For the final polish use an old silk handkerchief that is perfectly clean.

Such treatment at proper intervals will keep the finest furniture in good condition. Furniture that has been long neglected and is in a more or less damaged state will, of course, require special treatment—perhaps at the hands of a cabinet maker. Broken parts and damaged veneering he will have to mend, but spots and stains can be removed at home.

REMOVING SPOTS

The most common spots are white, caused by heat or alcohol. Table tops, for example, are frequently marred by hot dishes, and there are several remedies for this. The best I know of is simply to apply a bit of butter to a folded rag and with it rub the spot briskly. Another good method is to hold a slightly heated iron over the spot, to soften up the varnish and bring back the luster, followed this by rubbing with an oily rag. Rubbing quickly with grain alcohol will often remove a white spot that has been caused by hot dishes, but care must be taken in using it since alcohol is a strong solvent of varnish. After its application, linseed oil should be rubbed on.

Spirits of camphor is a similar remedy, and is used in the same manner as alcohol. Camphorated oil, which is simply oil and camphor mixed, will serve a like purpose, and is a good cleanser and renovator as well. It will often prove useful to lay on the spot a mixture of sweet or cottonseed oil and salt, allowing it to remain for an hour or so, and then removing it completely with a damp cloth.

Alcohol marks may be eradicated with dry powdered sal soda, sprinkled on the spot which first has been moistened with water. After a few minutes, rub the place with a rag wet with kerosene oil; then rub the whole surface with a wet rag and a little soda, finally polishing it clean and dry with a soft old cloth. When punch or lemonade has been spilled on a polished table top, wash it off immediately with a cloth dipped in warm water, then rub it dry and polish with a suitable reviver.

White marks are usually difficult to remove, and should any of these cures fail, I know of nothing to do but to send the piece of furniture to a wood finisher to have the upper coating taken off and renewed. A poor grade of varnish is sometimes responsible for white marks, though on good furniture this explanation is seldom the right one. Water affects poor varnish by uniting with the rosin that it passes, and any finish is also affected by water. The only thing to do is to re-varnish or re-wax. Sometimes white marks on poor varnish may be taken off with a mixture of two ounces of oxalic acid and one ounce of butter of antimony trichloride. The acid is a bleacher, while the antimony is a good cleanser and enters into the composition of many wood polishes.

VARIOUS METHODS

The unsightly bloom often seen on furniture that has been highly polished may be removed by a preparation of strong cider vinegar and water, in proportions of one tablespoonful of the former to about a quart of the latter. Rub the surface lightly with this, drying it with another piece of cheesecloth. Should this treatment fail the first time, repeat it in about a week. A practical workman assures me that it will finally cure the bloom, and that the furniture will afterwards continue to show an excellent polish.

Finger marks on a piano may be erased with a little vinegar, diluted until it merely tastes sour. In fact, acid is one of the best cleansers for furniture or any varnished surface. Some people advise a rag slightly dampened with alcohol for removing finger marks, but for the inexpert there is always danger of injuring the varnish or polish when alcohol is used, because of its solvent power.

Bruises on furniture may be remedied with warm water, applied until the fractured or sunken parts swell somewhat. After the part is dry, lightly pass fine sandpaper over it. Then some starch must be applied, the color of the finish, also some stained putty to fill the part, if the bruise is a deep one. If the bruise is not bad, yet ex-

(Continued on page 62)
A LITTLE PORTFOLIO of GOOD INTERIORS

People will never have done talking of the decorative possibilities of the city apartment. But few are able to carry out their theories so successfully as has been done in this charming living room with paneled walls of soft green. The window draperies are of heavy antique damask in turquoise blue and green; the undercurtains of coarse, old filet. The table is painted brownish black with a yellow top. Red wooden plaques for lighting fixtures. Miss Swords, Inc., decorators

EIGHT ROOMS of MERITORIOUS CHARACTER

For the lover of the omnipresent Oriental, the Chinese reception room shown below will hold much interest. The lacquered furniture is in black and gold, with two or three pieces of dull sealing-wax red. The walls are a light jade green. The rug is black with a jade green border, while the portières and valances are of black figured linen finished with varicolored fringes. The lady in the frame, however, is indubitably Occidental in extraction. Miss M. A. Lewis decorated the room.
To the left is a delightful example of what can be done in the limited space of an apartment bedroom. The walls are ivory; the furniture is Italian, painted green with cream inserts bearing floral designs. The window drapes, bed cover and upholstery are of mignonette green taffeta. Miss Swords, Inc., decorated the room.

The charm of Venice is not all palaces and gondolas, as witness the furnishings of this ivory and green dining room. The old Venetian furniture is painted in green and ivory and upholstered in green striped taffeta. The walls are ivory; the carpet is green. Blue Venetian glass has been effectively used. Miss Swords, Inc., decorators.

The inspiration for the walls of this room was drawn from the putty color and blue of the striped taffeta used for the curtains. In lighter tones the putty color was reproduced on the paneled walls, a line of old blue being introduced in the moldings. Some of the upholstery is in old blue, while a note of warmth is secured by the introduction here and there of a dull rose color. The graceful console tables between the windows are painted gray and blue, with marble tops. Miss M. A. Lewis, decorator.
For a very, very French bedroom, prescribe the following: paneled walls of pale gray; furniture, modified Louis XIV of the faintest blue; a bedspread of light blue taffeta with appliquéd design in rose; a window valance to match the bedspread with a daring pair of Nattier pink curtains beneath; French prints, of course. Miss M. A. Lewis, decorator.

Two of the most interesting things in the very interesting group of furniture below are the small green-painted stands at either end of the davenport. Their story briefly stated is—from sewing-boxes to cigarette tables. The table at the left of the picture is made from an old tray. The mirror is antique Italian. Miss Swords, Inc., decorators.

Themselves invested with a princely splendor, gorgeously decorated Venetian antiques require a background almost austere in its simplicity. In the room shown below the commode is painted black, the desk red and the chair bluish green, the wall panels and molding being antiqued. The scheme of the room is developed in dull green walls and carpet. A flower painting is the only picture. The floor cushion is of black velvet, embroidered in wools. Miss Swords, Inc., decorators.
EMILY W. HATCH

The place really started by being a garden. Then came the brilliant idea of planting a house in its midst. This photograph was taken two days after the house arrived. Including all costs it represented an outlay of $800.

THE HOUSE THAT WAS BUILT IN AN AFTERNOON

And Grew Up in the Midst of a Flower-Garden—A Portable Summer Residence of Modest Lines and Reasonable Cost

EDITH BROWNELL

This is the story of a gay little house that came and sat down beside a garden and made itself a home.

Of course, no sensible grown-up house would ever do a thing like that. It would first get itself properly built in the most prominent spot on the site, and then have its garden added, like the trimming on a gown. But this was not a sensible, grown-up house. It was an impulsive, irresponsible little house, and its story began just the other way, as befitted its nature.

It began with a clump of blue cornflowers, which led to the digging of a long garden bed on the lawn near a big, comfortable old white house on the Hudson. Then the long flower-bed expanded into a rectangle, with a privet hedge around it and a sundial in the middle, and became an old-fashioned formal garden, mostly filled with annuals. All that first season it lay on the grass spread out like a brightly colored rug.

Next an arbor entrance was added; tall foxgloves, hollyhocks, and larkspur lifted their spires; a flowering peach was planted at one end of the enclosure, and three slim white birches, half surrounding a bird path in the grass, were grouped at the other end.

It was a charming place by this time. Still, it lacked something. Here was a garden that should be lived in, not visited. On the long side opposite the arbor entrance, it seemed waiting for something to complete it. In short, it was exactly the kind of garden that ought to lead into, or out from a little white house.

IT CAME IN A WEEK

And so an order was given and a few weeks later the little white house appeared, literally overnight. One day it was not there and the next day it was. The neighbors rubbed their eyes. Gazzola, the grizzled, kindly-faced fruit man who drove over from Tarrytown every morning, whoad his ambling little yellow horse at sight of it, and gazed open-mouthed. Only yesterday he had driven past as usual, and there had been nothing but the garden, afloat with Lady Lenox cosmos. Now here sat a miracle of small clapboarded house, with blue-green crescented shutters and tiny square-paned windows. It had nestled down at the very garden's edge, and thrust its face gently in among the flowers. The lattice at the doorway had stepped so cautiously in among the California poppies that not a satin blossom had been bruised. Tall pink and white cosmos clustered around its entrance and nodded in at the windows. It looked as if it had been there for years.

"Portable?" stammered one neighbor, incredulous. "Why, they don't make portable houses that look like that."

"Oh, don't they just?" exulted the owner. "Well, but they do. There are 1917 models in portable houses just as there are in automobiles. Isn't it funny that we thought..."
they had stopped short at those bare, square things they made ten years ago, that looked like country stores?

The little house had arrived at noon the day before, by furniture van, from the freight office. An excited audience sat in wicker chairs and watched it unloaded.

"For all the world like stage scenery," one observed, as the flat 6' sections were laid out on the grass—pieces of clapboarded side wall, lengths and breadths of hardwood flooring, layers of roof.

"It fits together like scenery, too," said a carpenter who was carefully matching up the numbered and lettered parts.

AND WAS ERECTED IN AN AFTERNOON

That was at noon, remember. The morning had been spent in putting twenty cypress posts to serve as foundation. By forty-thirty, when the biggest carpenter pushed his hat forward, scratched his head and said he "guessed he'd call it a day," there stood an inviting white cottage, 30' long and 12' wide, complete save for one corner of the hipped roof. Like magic the well-lined sections of flooring had been dovetailed together and laid; the walls had been clamped in place; windows had been slipped into their grooves and white paneled doors hung; the roof sections had been fitted together like the parts of a well-made toy.

The little house settled into the landscape as if it had grown there. There were even flowers clambering up the trellises at either side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall posts to serve as foundation. By four, when the biggest carpenter pushed his hat forward, scratched his head and said he "guessed he'd call it a day," there stood an inviting white cottage. 30' long and 12' wide, complete save for one corner of the hipped roof. Like magic the well-lined sections of flooring had been dovetailed together and laid; the walls had been clamped in place; windows had been slipped into their grooves and white paneled doors hung; the roof sections had been fitted together like the parts of a well-made toy.

The little house settled into the landscape as if it had grown there. There were even flowers clambering up the trellises at either side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.

Of course there was work still to be done. A brick chimney, sloping in the quaint fashion of old farmhouses, was built into the side of the door opposite the garden—tall African marigolds, that will accommodate the parts of a well-made toy.

"Portable flowers, by George!" grinned one of the boys.
Used with restraint, half-timber banishes monotony from plastered walls, accents certain compositional features and often introduces becoming elements of light and shadow. In this instance the timber work, although extensively utilized, conveys no suggestion of profusion. Its members, instead of being rigorously geometrical in application and ornate in workmanship, are simple in placement and character. It is non-structural, for the main walls are constructed of brick coated with a warm, gray-toned plaster. Stone, rich in mica and iron deposits, is used for the foundations and the heavy piers of the porches; and red tile is appropriately used for covering a roof that accords well with the picturesque English architecture.

A SMALL HALF-TIMBERED COUNTRY HOME
DRUCKENMILLER, STACKHOUSE & WILLIAMS, Architects

Sunlight was duly appreciated by the designers of this house, for each room is generously equipped with windows that assure both an abundance of light and facilities for proper ventilation. In the living room and in the bedroom immediately above, the windows admit light from three sides, and in the dining room virtually two entire walls are glass.

On the second floor two bedrooms, a communicating bath and three closets comprise a very complete owner's suite; and two additional bedrooms with a conveniently located bath-room occupy the balance of the space. As on the floor below, the lighting and ventilating facilities are admirable; and the window grouping is susceptible of attractive curtaining.
MAKING AN OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN
Definite Principles and Planting Plans Which Enable You to Reproduce the Spirit and Color of the Gardens of Long Ago

ELIZABETH LEONARD STRANG

An old-fashioned garden—how the picture flashes across the mind! Lilac and laburnum, snowballs and syringas arching over the gate and crowding the white pickets of the fence. A sundial and arbor of delicate Colonial pattern; neatly raked gravel paths skirting the box-edged beds wherein graciously nod the flowers our grandmothers loved—hollyhocks, honesty, roses and heart's-ease. Above them lovingly bends an old lady, a white lace cap resting on her snowy hair, her full skirts, quaintly patterned, echoing the tints of the garden—old rose, dull purple, lavender.

Many such gardens can still be seen, and the old ladies are always smilingly glad to entertain you. They will point out their treasures with particular pride—the old fig tree, mulberries, and the grapes—and in the arbor before you leave, serve you tea in the blue Crown set.

How can such a garden be reproduced? Was not its evanescent charm too subtle to be expressed in terms of beds and walks, shrubs and flowers? What was its secret?

The old gardens were successful because they filled an actual need in the lives of the people. To appreciate this it is necessary to know how those people lived, and to study their ideals. A modern reproduction of an old-fashioned garden must fill a like requirement in the lives of people today or it cannot be a success, no matter how truly it imitates the old. People are not now so dependent on their gardens for the necessities of life. The raising of fruits and vegetables for practical use, while not wholly discontinued, in normal times has become subordinate to the growing of flowers for cutting and out-of-door decorative effect. Standards, too, have changed. We are no longer satisfied with the ungentle mixtures of color which the old gardens displayed; so today the old-fashioned garden must satisfy our modern esthetic tastes in color and form.

THE DIFFERENT TYPES

There are distinct kinds of old gardens in each section of the country. In the extreme South is the Spanish type, a walled enclosure of simple though formal design, with roses, heliotrope and carnations, oranges and lemons, figs and pomegranates. In the Carolinas we associate the walled enclosures about the stately old mansions with live oaks draped in gray moss, azaleas, camellias, and crepe myrtles.

In Virginia, as with all of the Colonies, the earliest gardens were for necessities alone, but soon the luxurious ideas of the Cavaliers began to assert themselves and flowers occupied a definite place in the decorative scheme. Living as they did on large plantations, there were no homely enclosures or cottage gardens. The settlers brought ideas from Holland, acquired during their exile in that country; from Italy, and from England, where the Elizabethan garden was then at the height of its perfection and popularity.

These early gardens were carefully designed. Usually a terrace next the house, with a retaining wall and broad steps of stone overlooked the parterre with its knots or beds of boxwood. These were often very elaborate, the pattern deemed of more importance than the flowers which filled it. Next came the garden proper, a larger enclosure with broad straight walks and beds of simple design, the whole always enclosed by a hedge or high wall.

The Quaker gardens, like those of the Cavaliers, were laid out along ample proportions and long restful lines, but with less of elaboration and luxury as befitted their simpler tastes.

The gardens of the Dutch were trim, minute enclosures, their design based on the square, the circle, or the oval, kept with extreme neatness and planted with flowers, vegetables, herbs and fruits, cab-

Flowers straggle informally over the walks, their background of tall shrubs lending an air of length and seclusion.
The Puritan garden and its planting plan given on this page represent the spirit of an age which demanded utility as well as an intimate touch of beauty

The Puritan garden is an old-fashioned garden. Every type of house, be it Spanish, Georgian Colonial, Pennsylvania stone, Long Island Dutch, or New England square, has its special problem, in the solution of which climate as well as architecture plays an important part that we must not overlook.

The accompanying plans have not been prepared with the idea of reproducing a cut-and-dried “period garden”; they give a

PLANTING LIST FOR THE PURITAN GARDEN

On Plan 2. All between lines A-A

Note: Only the part of Plan 2 between lines A-A is included here.

SHRUBS AND ROSES

1. Actinidia arguta: kiwi
2. Actinidia kolomikta: Chinese gooseberry
3. Actinidia deliciosa: Chinese gooseberry
4. Akebia quinata: Hve-nuggered akebia
5. Allium sphaerocephalon: round-headed garlic
6. Allium schoenoprasum: chives
7. Allium triquetrum: three-cornered leek
8. Allium victorialis: Welsh onion
9. Allium sibiricum: Siberian leek
10. Alchemilla vulgaris: common selfheal
11. Alchemilla mollis: lady’s-mantle
12. Allium schoenoprasum: chives
13. Allium sativum: garlic
14. Aloe vera: Aloe barbadensis
15. Aloe vera: Aloe barbadensis
16. Aloe vera: Aloe barbadensis
17. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
18. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
19. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
20. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
21. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
22. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
23. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
24. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
25. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
26. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
27. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
28. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
29. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
30. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
31. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
32. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
33. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
34. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
35. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
36. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
37. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
38. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
39. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
40. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
41. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
42. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
43. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
44. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
45. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
46. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
47. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
48. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
49. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
50. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
51. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
52. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
53. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
54. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
55. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
56. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
57. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
58. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
59. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis
60. Aloe Vera: Aloe barbadensis

VEGETABLES

1. Arugula
2. Baby carrots
3. Beans
4. Beets
5. Broccoli
6. Cabbage
7. Carrots
8. Celery
9. Cilantro
10. Collards
11. Corn
12. Cucumbers
13. Daikon
14. Dill
15. Eggplant
16. Endives
17. Fennel
18. Fenugreek
19. Fenugreek
20. Fenugreek
21. Fenugreek
22. Fenugreek
23. Fenugreek
24. Fenugreek
25. Fenugreek
26. Fenugreek
27. Fenugreek
28. Fenugreek
29. Fenugreek
30. Fenugreek
31. Fenugreek
32. Fenugreek
33. Fenugreek
34. Fenugreek
35. Fenugreek
36. Fenugreek
37. Fenugreek
38. Fenugreek
39. Fenugreek
40. Fenugreek
41. Fenugreek
42. Fenugreek
43. Fenugreek
44. Fenugreek
45. Fenugreek
46. Fenugreek
47. Fenugreek
48. Fenugreek
49. Fenugreek
50. Fenugreek
51. Fenugreek
52. Fenugreek
53. Fenugreek
54. Fenugreek
55. Fenugreek
56. Fenugreek
57. Fenugreek
58. Fenugreek
59. Fenugreek
60. Fenugreek

FRUITS

1. Apple
2. Asian pears
3. Apricots
4. Artichokes
5. Avocados
6. Baby carrots
7. Beets
8. Broccoli
9. Cabbage
10. Carrots
11. Celery
12. Cucumbers
13. Daikon
14. Dill
15. Eggplant
16. Endives
17. Fennel
18. Fenugreek
19. Fenugreek
20. Fenugreek
21. Fenugreek
22. Fenugreek
23. Fenugreek
24. Fenugreek
25. Fenugreek
26. Fenugreek
27. Fenugreek
28. Fenugreek
29. Fenugreek
30. Fenugreek
31. Fenugreek
32. Fenugreek
33. Fenugreek
34. Fenugreek
35. Fenugreek
36. Fenugreek
37. Fenugreek
38. Fenugreek
39. Fenugreek
40. Fenugreek
41. Fenugreek
42. Fenugreek
43. Fenugreek
44. Fenugreek
45. Fenugreek
46. Fenugreek
47. Fenugreek
48. Fenugreek
49. Fenugreek
50. Fenugreek
51. Fenugreek
52. Fenugreek
53. Fenugreek
54. Fenugreek
55. Fenugreek
56. Fenugreek
57. Fenugreek
58. Fenugreek
59. Fenugreek
60. Fenugreek

ANNUALS

1. Baby carrots
2. Beans
3. Beets
4. Broccoli
5. Cabbage
6. Carrots
7. Celery
8. Cucumbers
9. Daikon
10. Dill
11. Eggplant
12. Endives
13. Fennel
14. Fenugreek
15. Fenugreek
16. Fenugreek
17. Fenugreek
18. Fenugreek
19. Fenugreek
20. Fenugreek
21. Fenugreek
22. Fenugreek
23. Fenugreek
24. Fenugreek
25. Fenugreek
26. Fenugreek
27. Fenugreek
28. Fenugreek
29. Fenugreek
30. Fenugreek
31. Fenugreek
32. Fenugreek
33. Fenugreek
34. Fenugreek
35. Fenugreek
36. Fenugreek
37. Fenugreek
38. Fenugreek
39. Fenugreek
40. Fenugreek
41. Fenugreek
42. Fenugreek
43. Fenugreek
44. Fenugreek
45. Fenugreek
46. Fenugreek
47. Fenugreek
48. Fenugreek
49. Fenugreek
50. Fenugreek
51. Fenugreek
52. Fenugreek
53. Fenugreek
54. Fenugreek
55. Fenugreek
56. Fenugreek
57. Fenugreek
58. Fenugreek
59. Fenugreek
60. Fenugreek

The Puritan garden and its planting plan given on this page represent the spirit of an age which demanded utility as well as an intimate touch of beauty.

The Puritan garden is an old-fashioned garden. Every type of house, be it Spanish, Georgian Colonial, Pennsylvania stone, Long Island Dutch, or New England square, has its special problem, in the solution of which climate as well as architecture plays an important part that we must not overlook.

The accompanying plans have not been prepared with the idea of reproducing a cut-and-dried “period garden”; they give a

(Continued on page 54)
PLANTING LIST FOR THE PARRERIE

List No. 3

On Plan No. 3

TREES AND SHRUBS
1. Cornus sericea: Cherry; small tree, fruit used in tisanes. Very early yellow flowers before the leaves.
2. Boxus sempervirens: tree box; edging for beds. Brushes should be about 18" high and wide eventually. For best effect, plant as large as possible. If transplanted box is not hearty in your locality use that grown from cuttings from old gardens or transplant some native. Or 12"-18" old cuttings for inner beds and 24"-30" for borders.
3. Pyrus malus, forsythia: double white flowering cherry; mass of white in April. All one kind throughout the season. There are various sorts. May be used as edging for beds. Combination with early aconite.
4. Pyrus salicaria, var. albida: white willow. Outside the garden, taller than the purple. May be allowed to grow right in the paths. Also pansies and straw flowers in August, resembling a hollyhock. Use in a mixed border.
8. Pyrus salicaria, var. alba: white willow. Outside the garden, taller than the purple. May be allowed to grow right in the paths. Also pansies and straw flowers in August, resembling a hollyhock. Use in a mixed border.
9. Viburnum plicatum: snowball; white balls in May. This old form sometimes unlisted. A later introduction sometimes called "Artocarpus."...
THE WAY CALIFORNIA DID IT

How a Problem Was Solved by the Apartment That Is a House, and a Ship O' Dreams Came Safely Into Port

MAUD M. KECK

In a climate perpetually that of late spring or early autumn, people think much of the out-of-doors. In Southern California, where most of us are immigrants, the taste is heightened by contrast. We are greedy for gardens and porches—we cherish these things far more than Chesterfields by the fire, and there is just enough of the dolce far niente spirit here to make that domicile the most attractive which gives the least care. One would think apartment houses might flourish—and they do, and people live in them. But they are no solution. They deny ownership of a bit of the world outside, they shut out the wide vistas, the long road and the conviction that at heart we really are all gypsy brothers.

LILLIPUTIAN HOMES

So a Southern California architect, bent on idealizing the apartment house, detached a few of its apartments, laid them open to the sun, dressed them in window boxes and vines, and named them "courts." Instead of tall buildings on dusty streets he planned quaint little houses set around a green. Houses of three or four or sometimes five rooms, convenient to the least detail—to the coolest cooler, the newest type of ash pit, the latest electrical devices. Lilliputian houses in which to play at housekeeping; with growing vines and gardens, but no care of them; with a fig tree in front and grapefruit hanging beside bedroom windows in the rear. Could carefree life go further?

Any undertaking has in its inception that tenuous moment when the vision flags, when there is only the hard road ahead with Fear blocking the path while one waits and quails and doubts one's judgment. We had these moments when we decided to build a court. In the first place our bit of land was some distance from a car line. It was a lot triangular in shape. This meant two sides facing two streets, of necessity presentable from either. It meant the most pitiless, the most barefaced publicity, with not a mop, not a garbage pail, not even a casual dish towel in the backyard.

"There are no backyards!" I cried, dismayed. And this was true. Now, much of the world's business is still conducted by way of the backyard. Of the two entrances to the house, the tradesman's could be dispensed with the less easily. How then were six families to live in six houses with no backyards?

"How?" with questioning, anxious eyes we inquired of the architect.

"God knows!" he responded gloomily.

That was the tenuous moment.

There was our ship o' dreams about to be wrecked on a reef, the most gross, the most realistic imaginable! Not only had the vision flagged, it had most ignominiously failed. What made it still more distressing was the fact that ours had not been a strictly commercial enterprise. We had been wanderers, and after years of traveling from place to place, of living in dark, inconvenient little houses, we had conceived the bewitching thought that some day we would build houses as charmingly complete as these others had been ugly and inconvenient. They would be small delightful places with casement windows and vistas and fireplaces. Houses so seductive that people coming three thousand miles would still not feel that they were a long way from home. So it was the dream was mourned—our ship o' dream wrecked now on a reef.

We persisted in mourning such effect that obstacles melted; alleys undreamed of opened; courage and ingenuity were somehow born of the singular parent defeat.

THE SCHEME DEVELOPED

Down below the golf links a well-known hotel, snugly nestled into a shallow green rimmed by the dark blue San Madres, stand six white, flat houses. They face streets, yet there is not a window, garbage pail or cloth...
among them. Sunk into the floor of the rear cement porches there are galvanized iron boxes which might contain anything—there is no olfactory evidence to betray them. On the screen porches, also in the rear, green awnings hang like curtains, and here the casual dish towel blows in the wind. It blows unheralded, unsung, unseen!

There are the casement windows, the vistas we dreamed of, the houses with their white, sunny, cheerful interiors. All is quaintly diminutive with a reserved yet picturesque quality as artfully unreal as a well-set theater stage.

Perhaps the greatest charm of the court to me lies in the fact that other wanderers like it; that it coaxes them to forget the distance of this far country; that long afterwards in their journeyings they look back and remember it with a certain keen nostalgia and regret.

**THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE COURT**

Although it is by no means feasible for all climates, it serves its purpose excellently in California where the bungalow court has received the successful attention of architects for some years. In other regions the grouping of small houses around a court has served to make community centers which are at once intimate and individual. Such courts have infinite possibilities where the price of land does not restrict the work of the architect. They flayd themselves to any number of different types of architecture, although, in the interests of appearance, there should be but one type used to a court, and that one should be carried through consistently. The Norman farmhouse, the English cottage and even the smaller French chateau types are capable of being introduced into a court grouping. The houses can be separate, as in the California court, or linked together in a group.

Here, in any event, is one solution of the housing problem for a suburban community. It reduces domestic work to a minimum by reducing the house to the size actually needed. It requires no separate heating or lighting plant, for a central plant can take care of the entire group. At the same time it affords sufficient of the home atmosphere which each of us wants, and sufficient privacy to develop an individuality in each house.

The cost of such a venture depends, of course, on the materials chosen for the houses. Stucco is perhaps the most reasonable, with clapboard, shingle, brick and stone in the respective order of their prices.
THE GARDENER'S KALENDAR

July

SUNDAY

Dominion Day in Canada.

MONDAY


TUESDAY

The very first runners of sweet peas should be put out, and as soon as possible for planting later in the garden. If they are not to be saved, they should be kept removed.

Battle of Santiago, 1898.

THURSDAY

Independence Day.

WEDNESDAY

Soft foliage plants, roses, grapes and other soft fruits should now be pruned. Dead wood should be kept a second year in pots for forcing.

John Paul Jones born, 1747.

FRIDAY

What provision have you made to light dry grass or straw at the season when the sprinkling system is being used? Long grass is a necessity. When watering anything, soak the ground thoroughly.

Sat. St. Sebastian's Day.

SUNDAY


MONDAY

2. Get your flowering shrubs down to some system. Cut the flowers early in the day before the sun gets strong and the moisture is lost out of the stem without loosening the roots. Plunge the flowers in water, in a cool dark place.

TUESDAY

9. Get your flowering shrubs down to some system. Cut the flowers early in the day before the sun gets strong and the moisture is lost out of the stem without loosening the roots. Plunge the flowers in water, in a cool dark place.

THURSDAY

Independence Day.

WEDNESDAY

Soft foliage plants, roses, grapes and other soft fruits should now be pruned. Dead wood should be kept a second year in pots for forcing.

John Paul Jones born, 1747.

FRIDAY

What provision have you made to light dry grass or straw at the season when the sprinkling system is being used? Long grass is a necessity. When watering anything, soak the ground thoroughly.

Sat. St. Sebastian's Day.

SUNDAY


MONDAY

2. Get your flowering shrubs down to some system. Cut the flowers early in the day before the sun gets strong and the moisture is lost out of the stem without loosening the roots. Plunge the flowers in water, in a cool dark place.

TUESDAY

9. Get your flowering shrubs down to some system. Cut the flowers early in the day before the sun gets strong and the moisture is lost out of the stem without loosening the roots. Plunge the flowers in water, in a cool dark place.

THURSDAY

Independence Day.

WEDNESDAY

Soft foliage plants, roses, grapes and other soft fruits should now be pruned. Dead wood should be kept a second year in pots for forcing.

John Paul Jones born, 1747.

FRIDAY

What provision have you made to light dry grass or straw at the season when the sprinkling system is being used? Long grass is a necessity. When watering anything, soak the ground thoroughly.

Sat. St. Sebastian's Day.

SUNDAY


MONDAY

2. Get your flowering shrubs down to some system. Cut the flowers early in the day before the sun gets strong and the moisture is lost out of the stem without loosening the roots. Plunge the flowers in water, in a cool dark place.

TUESDAY

9. Get your flowering shrubs down to some system. Cut the flowers early in the day before the sun gets strong and the moisture is lost out of the stem without loosening the roots. Plunge the flowers in water, in a cool dark place.

THURSDAY

Independence Day.

WEDNESDAY

Soft foliage plants, roses, grapes and other soft fruits should now be pruned. Dead wood should be kept a second year in pots for forcing.

John Paul Jones born, 1747.

FRIDAY

What provision have you made to light dry grass or straw at the season when the sprinkling system is being used? Long grass is a necessity. When watering anything, soak the ground thoroughly.

Sat. St. Sebastian's Day.

SUNDAY


MONDAY

2. Get your flowering shrubs down to some system. Cut the flowers early in the day before the sun gets strong and the moisture is lost out of the stem without loosening the roots. Plunge the flowers in water, in a cool dark place.

TUESDAY

9. Get your flowering shrubs down to some system. Cut the flowers early in the day before the sun gets strong and the moisture is lost out of the stem without loosening the roots. Plunge the flowers in water, in a cool dark place.

THURSDAY

Independence Day.

WEDNESDAY

Soft foliage plants, roses, grapes and other soft fruits should now be pruned. Dead wood should be kept a second year in pots for forcing.

John Paul Jones born, 1747.

FRIDAY

What provision have you made to light dry grass or straw at the season when the sprinkling system is being used? Long grass is a necessity. When watering anything, soak the ground thoroughly.
THE BALANCED WINDOW

The business of making the house more livable by making the work lighter can be greatly aided by adopting devices which hitherto have been restricted to commercial construction alone. There is the balanced window, for example, shown to the right. This has become familiar enough in office buildings, but it is also perfectly feasible for those rooms of the house where heavy overdrapes do not interfere with the swing of the sashes.

These balanced windows eliminate sash cords, chains and pulleys. They are of metal and fit snugly into the casement. The dangers and troubles of washing are reduced to a minimum. Should the glass need renewing, it can readily be done by unscrewing the metal strips and fitting in the pane.

While windows of this kind are not advisable for the entire house, there is no reason why they should not find a place in the kitchen, butter's pantry and storage rooms.

A SWITCH GUIDE

In the Kingdom of the Blind men and women knew their way about by a multitude of paths, but no such paths lead up to the switch on a dark night. You search the wall, feel about the furniture, and in time come to the cold spot of brass. Meantime you and the company and possibly the burglar have been in darkness.

Household inefficiency of this kind is such a common experience that the householder has almost become hardened to it and scarcely expects to find a device eliminating it.

To obviate this delay has been made up a little attachment which can be put on any switch plate. It is a button treated with a radium paint that glows in the night sufficiently to indicate where the plate lies. The glow is soft, gentle and different enough to distinguish it. The button costs fifty cents.

WHERE LIGHT HANGS

The artist is responsible for the unbelievable moth in the picture below, but an inventor made the light toward which it is flying. The light, of course, is the thing, and is warranted to give human hands the same sense of direction as it gives the giddy moth.

Doubtless everyone has pawed about in mid-air for the elusive cord pull of the light, and has had his patience well-nigh exhausted before it was found. Here is a range finder for the cord.

It is a little pendant of glass with a brass top cap that can be attached to the cord. Inside is suspended a spot of metal treated with a radium compound that does not need to absorb light by day in order to glow by night. In other words, it eliminates the necessity for having a pilot light which, at best, eats up a certain amount of current. In daytime this crystal pendant is sufficiently unobtrusive to avoid its getting in the line of vision. $1.

INSTEAD OF RINGS

For stubbornness few things can compare with a portiere or curtain hung on rings. Invariably it sticks and refuses to swing the way you want it, despite tugging.

On the other hand, picture a portiere or curtain attached to little rollers set in a groove inside the upper casing of the door or window. It moves noiselessly at the slightest touch and falls into position without effort. In addition, rings on rods, which are scarcely beautiful at best, are eliminated.

The picture to the left tells the story and the cross-section above explains the secret. The curtain is attached by hooks fastened to the tongue on the roller. This device is made up in 12' lengths in any wood or design desired. It could be made to conform perfectly with the other molding in the room.
It would seem that there would never be an end to the really exquisite table decorations. This, for example, is in amber color glass with blue bands. It consists of a compote 10" in diameter and four candlesticks 8" high. Picture it on a table cloth of Spanish net underlaid with yellow or blue. It costs $35.

**SEEN IN THE SHOPS**

The names of the shops can be had by applying to The Shopping Service, House & Garden, 19 West 44th Street, New York City.

A colorful little bathroom set consists of a toothbrush holder, water glass and soap dish of crystal decorated with roses and blue bands and delicate green leaves. $5

From out of ancient Cyprus came the design for this vase in glass, the cool, green shade of deep water. 12" high. $7.50

Picture it behind a porch flower box or in some corner of the garden, this trellis of black wood with peacocks in their natural brilliant colors. 26" high. $2.50

Another example of Cyprus design glass is reproduced in water green color. 14" wide. On an ebonized wood base. $12.50 complete

Though the shape of the jardiniere to the left may seem conventional, the color is unusually pleasing. It is gray blue with raised figures, soft and harmonious. 9" high. $4

Designed for service in the country house comes a hors d'oeuvre set shown below. The tray is tin and the insert dishes china. the tray, which is 14" in diameter, being decorated with the same design as the dishes. If hors d'oeuvres are not planned one can fill the dishes with nuts to nibble between courses. $10
The League to Enforce Peace in the Garden consists of an array of flower sticks bearing the allied flags painted in waterproof colors on metal. 4" by 6½". Stick, 4" high. $2.50 each

A cigarette set of this kind is exactly what he has been wanting. It consists of a box 3¼" by 2½" and a nest of four trays, the largest of which is 3½" wide. In amber, purple or blue crystal. $1.50

A hot July afternoon—a shady porch—lemonade—and the click of ice in the tub. Heavy glass decorated with black or yellow bands and flowers. 5½" diameter. $2

Old English sweetmeat dish with plate. 8" high. Black, yellow or white bands, colored flowers. $7.50

You can use it for cheese, or cake or fruit, a china plate with a perforated tin cover. Cover 6½" wide, plate 10" wide. Both are decorated with black and white stripes and a little vine. $3.50

Engraved crystal syrup pitcher with silver plated top. Stands 6½" high. $3.50

Enamel tray and thermos jug. Nickel top and handle. 8½" high. Rose, gray, ivory, lavender. $8
SOME bright morning, when you have transplanted your little plants along successfully for a time, through their various stages of sprouting and transplanting and thinning and weeding, they may stand sadly but philosophically in the midst of your garden, contemplating a mass of ruins where all was sturdy growth before.

"Why," you may meditate, as you gaze upon your blighted hopes, "why in Sam Hill is Nature's conduct so erratic? Why does she grow here a lusty cabbage, and at the same time bring up a fat cutworm to kill it? Or why does she rear this tropical-looking young squash, only to send down in destruction upon it out of the air an evil-smelling bug, black as a pirate's flag and ugly as Sin?"

Nature will not answer these questions. We have, to be sure, found out the reason—or at least a reason—for some of her tricks. For instance, she gives the columbine a blue dress in counties where it is pollinated by the bee, and a red one where the ruby-throated humming-bird does the work. She knew, long before any speculated scientist ever discovered it, that the bee will go for a bonny blue flower, while the humming-bird is sure that red hides the sweetest honey! But who is to face the problem of protecting our plants in vegetable and flower gardens—as the statesmen say, "it is a fact, not a theory, which we contend."

He who plants a garden must expect trouble, and should prepare to prevent it: or, where that is not possible, to meet and control it. In gardening, be it said, preparedness counts, and one little ten minute dose of prevention is more effective than many long and weary hours of cure.

Clean culture is in itself a matter of the greatest importance in this business of prevention. It means not only clean ground and freedom from weeds but plenty of space for the plants. Thin out your plants just as soon as they are big enough to be thinned. The gardener who is too slow-minded or lazy to destroy ruthlessly his surplus plants, where the growth is too thick, is inviting trouble and is sure to get it. Overcrowding always produces weaklings, ready to succumb to the first unfavorable condition. Moreover, the crowding creates an environment which encourages the unseen development of both insects and disease.

Let in the air and sunshine, encourage the unseen development of both insects and disease. Let in the air and sunshine, give the cleansing wind a chance to blow around and through each individual plant, and you will find that you have cut down your gardening troubles by half. The aphides, squash bugs and other pests are most frequently found where leaves touch or stems crowd together, and black rot and mildew set in where fruits touch.

Comparatively little injury is caused by the disease-insects in the ordinary mixed garden. There are two kinds of diseases: those directly due to the effect of the injurious bacteria, introduced from outside and then multiplying in the tissues of the plant; and those which attack the whole constitution of the plant. To the former class belong the various wilts, blights and troublesome rusts.

For more important are the insect invaders which may, in general, be divided into four classes, according to method of attack: those which suck; those which chew; those which bore; and those which attack the roots.

The sucking insects thrive by extracting the plant juices while doing little or no injury to the leaves or stems on which they are at work. They include, beside the aphides and plant lice, soft and hard shelled scales and the nymphs or young of such things as the squash bug, white fly and oyster-shell scale. The uninjured gardener will scarcely believe that a few soft little insects can cause his plants to fail so suddenly. Because these insects take their food from beneath the bark, poisons are useless and they must be apathetically or destroyed by a contact corrosive, such as kerosene or soap. In the small colonies in which they at first appear, the sucking insects can be exterminated by a prompt and energetic attack. Since they multiply with almost incredible rapidity, it is next to impossible to get rid of them once they have gained a start, especially in thick vines or foliage.

The chewing insects include the potato beetle, rose bug, tomato worm, cutworm and the like. Unlike the sucking insects, they usually attack as matured specimens and the first outbreak may mean great damage. Fortunately they may be

(Continued on page 68)
HOW many blue flowers are there, I wonder?

Does anybody know? We usually think of them as not at all common—not like red or yellow, for example, that are everywhere.

Are they indeed so rare?

Rare they are, without question, in gardens that is, comparatively speaking. Apart from the larkspurs and perhaps some Canterbury bells, and edgings of ageratum, blue flowers are not very commonly planted. Yet in this case, there are hundreds of lovely flowers, something like forsythia, that are not coarse, however, in the true sense of the words, but are ornamental and desirable.

In the very nature of things, blue flowers cannot be showy; for blue is the color that always recedes, wherever it may be. Plant blue flowers anywhere and you make the spot where they stand seem farther away than it was before. There, indeed, is one of the tricks of landscape gardening—blue flowers for spaciousness and airiness and distance, and for the suggestion of cool shadows in the midst of summer's heat.

To insure this effect, however, it is necessary to use blue flowers that will mass up well, that will spread the color out before the eye rather than carry it aloft, as larkspurs do. I find myself constantly thinking of them because they are the blue flower par excellence, and everyone knows and loves them; but it is not necessary to confine oneself to them, by any means, in order to have blue, and true blue—and quantities of it—in the garden.

There are the blue columbines, for example; a colony of these is like a patch of sky on the turf. And there are bottle gentians, a heavenly color—two kinds of them, one native and blossoming in August, the other Japanese and coming accommodatingly in October, with flowers very similar to ageratum. And there are Gentianae—Aquilegias—blue columbines, which blooms in August and on through the summer, and is a perennial, which ageratum is not.

All of these and many more are truly blue—not purple-blue or lavender or any of the off shades, but actually the color of the sky. The main thing to guard against in assembling flowers for a blue color scheme is the tendency which many dealers have to call everything "blue" that is not blossom until August the sage familiar with the Rocky Mountains and grows out for small space. It does not blossom until late August and even from August through September. Speedwell is excellent, the beauties of Veronica, of which perhaps Veronica longifolia subessialis is the finest. This comes into bloom the middle of July and lasts a month. Veronica spicata is a lighter blue, and earlier to bloom by three weeks or a month, so it is not as important to us as the later flowering Veronica maritima, which makes its display from July on into September. The first named grows to 3' in height, the second to 1½, and the third to 2'.
helmets which have gained for it the folk-names of monkshood and helmet flower. The first variety to bloom—"Spark's variety"—has the darkest flowers of all; it blooms in June. As to its need not be considered, unless for its color and the additional beauty it will contribute to an already lovely display at that time. Aconitum napellus, flowering in August and September, is essential, as well as the dwarf Aconitum Fischeri module, blue, but so contrasted with the white flowers. Its flowers, produced in September and October, are pale blue and very large.

For the last blue perennials in the garden, we may have to resort to the Japanese gentian before mentioned, Gentiana scabra. This begins to blossom in October and continues through a portion of November. Nothing throughout the summer has a blue flower.

**Annuals and Biennials**

Thus you see it is possible to have a blue garden straight through the season without bringing in a single annual, though there are many annuals that we cannot do without. Take for example ageratum, which has the loveliest and clearest of colors and presents a sheet of bloom all through the summer. As an edging to a blue border there is nothing finer. "Little Blue Star" is probably the best for this purpose, if a low edging is desired; this variety grows to a height of 4" or 5". If more height is desired, I should select "Imperial dwarf blue" which reaches 8", or "Princess Pauline," of the same height, and so on. Ageratum, incidentally, which consists sharply and delightfully with their bright color.

Then there are the Canterbury bells, really biennial or not annuals. Two distinct and lovely shades of blue are to be had in these, Campania medium, dark blue and light blue. The annual bellbush also comes in two shades, a dark and a light, while for a delicate mass effect at the base of tall growing things, there is the blue-flowered flax—Linum perenne. The latter grows to 18", and is covered all summer with bright blue, open flowers of genuine worth.

Many blue flowering plants of great merit are of necessity omitted here; but I am certain that a selection which comprises those mentioned will leave very little to be desired in the way of either individual flowers or garden effect. Such a selection will eliminate the wild violet shade but will leave many around in company with blue flowers, whether they are annual or perennial.

**The Garden's Site**

If blue is chosen as the color scheme of an entire garden, let the location of that garden be on the cool side of the dwelling, that is, to the east or the north. This is contrary to the time-honored practice of placing the sunniest portion of a flower bed or shrubbery "tucking down" the warm, I know; but that practice resulted in just ordinary effects. A better scheme is always to intensify, taking the key from what Nature provides. If your house stands with an exposure open to the heat of the day, seize upon that very quality and emphasize it. Emphasize it in the flowers which you use on that hot sunny side; and emphasize it by making the opposite and shady side all that is dark and cool and shadowy. Then you will actually have made the most of your opportunities.

To my mind quite the most charming garden in this country belongs to an artist famous as a colorist. Very daringly he has used on the hottest side of his house flowers that in flaming hues rival the sun's rays. On the opposite side, where the blue sea comes up almost to his doors and the white clouds float overhead, are flowers of blue and white only. Of course, the blue and shady side is the living side; and there comes a wonderful sense of refreshment as one passes in from the blue-shaded garden and into the sunny side of the terrace. Blue flowers, then, mean a garden of refreshment, preferably on the shady side of the place. By "shady" I mean shadowed during the hotter part of the day, at least. If blue is chosen to the exclusion of other colors, mass the low-growing sorts by lots of not less than twenty-five or fifty, and intersperse these "fields" with clumps and groups of the tall, dominating sort—the larkspurs and the aquilegias. Keep these in few groups, using as many in a group as your space will allow. Plants of this character, carrying strong vertical lines, create a restlessness if scattered. Bunch them up, and place the bunches with a nice eye to their effect on the composition, if you wish a restful and dignified whole.

**Starting from Seed**

Most of the things that I have mentioned may be grown from seed, and I have personally found this a much more economical—way of obtaining plants. Perennials, be they never so carefully packed and shipped, are bound to get a bad setback, for they are all succulent and tender of stem, and being out of the ground for any time at all is bad for them. My advice is to raise them yourself when you can. Seed planted indoors in July, or outdoors in a sheltered seed bed, if you prefer, will make sturdy little plants for transplanting to their allotted places in September.

Put them into their permanent positions then, mulch them when winter comes, and next spring your garden will be ready to blossom famously.

In the case of aconite, however, it is doubtful if seed of any but Aconitum napellus may be purchased. Likewise it seems probable that only the "Dropmore" variety of alkanet may be obtained in seed from supply houses. Seed of all the columbines is common and few things, by the way, are easier to grow from seed than these. They may be sown where they are wanted, if your space is ready right now, and simply thinned out to stand 8" apart. Being perfectly hardy, they will actually need no winter protection, though it is always a wise precaution. Its purpose is as much to keep them cold as well as dry, and in the spring it is an equalizer right into a warm blanket, taking the place of the snow blanket which has ceased to afford protection in many parts of the country.

Larkspurs are very easily raised from seed, and may be treated in practically the same way as the columbines in the matter of transplanting and winter cover. Jacob's ladder must be bought in the plant, both varieties named. So must Salvia splendens and Salvia azurea, and the veronicas as well unless you wish to get a mixture of Veronica spicata and weed out everything but the blue flowers, after it has started to show. It is not offered in the pure colors. Veronica longifolia subaestivlis is not to be had except in the plants; neither is Veronica maritima.

All varieties of platycodon are available, but gentians, of course, are not. The gentian, indeed, is one of the most elusive plants to grow—or to propagate—and it is doubtful if many amateurs have ever succeeded with it. However, the closed variety recommended here is not difficult to grow, once it is established. It is not especially difficult to establish, if the soil wherein it is planted is rich in humus and deep and cool and spongy. A sandy, rather than a heavy soil is best; and gentians dislike lime. If the garden has one part better than another, select this for them; but if the soil is heavy, remove enough to give them a treading. It is an equalizer right into a warm, sandy and spongy. Plenty of humus will accomplish this result.

The season when it is to grow, or started in the house in March and transplanted to its place in May. The latter method is more usual because it brings it into bloom earlier than would be possible if it were started outdoors.

**Canterbury Bells**

Canterbury bells must be grown through a summer to the next summer, when they will bloom. The usual time for planting these is March; but seed started now in seed beds ought to produce plants large enough to transplant in September or October, to their garden positions.

Mulch them, after transplanting, with some straw or similar covering as soon as the ground begins to freeze. Keep them in their allotted places in the garden, whether they are annual or perennial. Some of the old plants get nicely above ground in the spring. If mulched, these new seedlings will be the plants which will take the places of the old ones in the fall, and their turn at blossoming the next summer—and so on. Thus it is necessary always to have a nursery plot for enough of these plants to fill the spaces which will be left vacant at the end of each summer. They are well worth it, if one has the space to devote to them.
W. & J. Sloane.

Furniture.
Interior Decorations.
Floor Coverings.
Fabrics.

Fifth Avenue and Forty-Seventh St.
New York.
Now is the time. Weeds mar the appearance of drive-ways, paths, walks, gutters, tennis courts—everywhere.

Hand-weeding is costly and must be done over and over again. Besides, labor should be put to more productive work.

The answer is Atlas Chemical Weed Killer. It comes in highly concentrated liquid form. You mix it with 20 parts water and apply in sprinkling can. Atlas enters the plant at the surface and soaks down to the deepest root. Weeds die in a few days and the ground round about is sterilized for all season.

One gallon of Atlas Weed Killer keeps 600 sq. ft. clean for the whole year.

Making An Old-Fashioned Garden

(Continued from page 43)

scope for the imagination and individuality of the owner and satisfy the requirements of the present while retaining the atmosphere of the past.

The first, on page 43, is in three parts and represents the more ornamental or Cavalier type, consisting of a formal parterre of boxwood, a large rambling flower garden, and a long border of simple flowers. Any one of these can be used separately, though combined they form a harmonious whole.

THE PARterRE

The parterre, coming next to the house terrace as it does, has a decided formal spirit. It should be very well kept, the box large and thifty, in a simple pattern suggestive of the best of the Elizabethan gardens instead of the over-elaborated later ones. The beds are to be filled with flowers in clear tones of yellow, blue and white, in large, effective masses of as few kinds as are consistent with a constant succession of bloom throughout the season.

In April the filmy yellow sprays of Cornus mas sway outside the dark green hedge, while double white flowering cherry trees, gay with bloom, are regularly spaced on the inside. Under them is a medley of snowdrop, yellow winter aconite, crocus and arching sprays of bleeding-heart, tinted with the tender blue and gray-green of Virginia cowslip. Stately yellow crown imperials are grouped around the slender white sundial, while the remainder of the oval is tessellated with sky blue grape hyacinths and white frilly lilies. The circular beds surrounding this are filled with flat masses of porcelain blue grape hyacinths and the outer circle is accentuated by fragrant yellow jonquils.

In May, slender yellow tulips and flower-de-luce of straw color and gold predominate. Under the trees are massed wallflowers, primroses, violets, forget-me-nots and the pretty English daisies. Against the hedge in June are roses of yellow and white, white valerian and larkspur, the varying tones of blue. Blue and white bellflowers are in place of the hyacinths, and early orange lilies now accentuate the sundial. These in turn will be succeeded by orange calendulas, tiny brown and yellow marigolds will fill over the smaller bulbs, and tall ones will replace the bell-flowers.

During the month of August the garden appears filled with early and late white phlox, large orange tiger lilies and monkshood, which, with the annuals, provide bloom up to the time when the brown button chrysanthemums end the year.

THE LARGER GARDEN

The larger flower garden has a freer, more informal spirit. I would not have it too carefully kept. Tall old shrubs are scattered hit or miss in the beds and the long paths ramble through encroaching tangles of flowers. Massive old boxwoods form the outer boundary, while the rounded specimens and dwarf edging box, which define the center path are allowed to straggle a bit. The moss is encouraged to grow on the earthen surfaces of the side paths and over their board edges low flowers creep irregularly. The predominating color or effect is of pink, lavender, dull purplish blue and white, the broken lilac and purple to redeem it from a sense of monotony. The whole effect suggests the printed fabrics worn by our grandmothers.

In earliest spring picture yourself looking down the central path between great clumps of hyacinths—rose, dull purple, pale pink and lavender—scattered through the beds.

(Continued on page 56)
**McHugh-Willow Furniture**

Did you ever rest in the shadow of a lovely tree and wish that you had its shade on your lawn? Wishing and wishing are fine, but to rest in the shade, that is your wish realized. Of course you have, and it amounts to that very lovely McHugh has wrought out a movable shade in this fascinating Sun Chair for your garden, under which you want it. Pull it along on its dolly, sit down in it, you wish, read or relax, as fancy chooses. Cool and comfortable. Complete with cushions. $90

What could be more fascinating than this Sun shade and its own one and inseparable. A special sun shade in a delightful half hour. Move it where you will. Piazza, terrace or even several different places. This is a Sun Chair for three to come and rest awhile. Priced at $45 or with cushions. $45

---

**Gardens—Gardens—Gardens**

**There Are Thousands of Them This Year**

planted in potatoes, tomatoes, beans and every other vegetable. They must be protected from lice, insects and other plant enemies by spraying. Use a small or medium capacity sprayer like the **MYERS SPRAY PUMP** shown in this advertisement. It is a handy Outfit adapted for general spraying, and is equipped with an Easy Operating Myers Cap Gear Pump, Mechanical Agitator, Galvanized Tank and Wheelbarrow Truck, and will spray successfully all kinds of liquids.

Buy this outfit from your dealer today, or write to us about it, and ask for specially shipping Myers Bypass Pumps for Every Purpose and giving valuable Spraying Instructions.

F. E. MYERS & BRO. ASHLAND PUMP AND HAY TOOL WORKS ASHLAND, OHIO

---

**The Most Beautiful Shingles in America**

—quality that the open market does not afford—preserved with creosote and earth pigment stains in lasting colors that do not wash out or fade in streaks. They cost less than "staining on the job."

"**CREO-DIPT**" STAINED SHINGLES

17 Grades. 16, 18, 24-inch. 30 Colors.

There are many possible combinations of browns, greens and reds for roofs and side walls.

Write for samples colors on wood and Book of "CREO-DIPT" Houses

CREO-DIPT CO., Inc.

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO.

1012 Oliver St., No. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Factory in Chicago for West

---

**Mirror-Like Floors**

Nothing contributes more to the elegance and distinction of any room, large or small, than a velvety smooth, mirror-like floor. The beauty of the two apartments shown above (one the lounging room of the Illini Country Club, Springfield, Ill., and the other the ball room of the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.), is greatly enhanced by the floors, which are, in both instances, **Edge-Grain Southern Pine**.
Making An Old-Fashioned Garden

(Continued from page 54)

...and enclosed by low bushes of purplish pink meconopsis, while the white lat-
ticed arbor at the end is framed by Ju-
das trees of the same mysteri-
ous tint. The Colonial flow-
ering peach, under which is
a carpet of tiny spring flowers;
hepatics in lavender and
pink; auriculas in softened tints of
dark red, old rose, and violet; Eng-
lish daisies, violas and purple cro-
cus. Down one of the long side
walks is a border full of yellow hy-
canthus; violas, on the other, daffodils with
yellow primroses.

In May the central walk is flanked with hundreds of late tulips of that
delicate, luminous rose color with blue-
tones, a well-known favorite in old gar-
dens. Back of these bloom scattered
specimens of the flowering quince—
the two scarlet form, but newer dwarf hybrids of blush pink and
white. Other May-flowering shrubs are
the double pink flowering almond, bridal wreath and snowbells, white near
the clumps of deep purple and
gold iris and the wistaria which
drapes the arbor is the Persian lilac.
Massed on prominent corners of
the walks are large clumps of early
double pink and white peonies, the
pale lavender-whiteorris-root, and
pink dictamnus with its glossy dark
leaves. In bloom with these are
long borders of grass pinks, light
blue larkspur, pansies and forget-me-
nots, the latter in front of yellow iris.
As a relief from so much lav-
ed and pink, prominent places
against the hedge are given up to
combinations of deep purple iris and
dark blue lupines with yellow iris.

For Summer Bloom

In June, of course, roses breathe
their fragrance everywhere—all the
old favorites, damask, Provence and
moss. One entire bed is filled with
Cachorama bells in a characteristic
color mixture of pale pink, lav-
ender, deep purple and white, to be
repeated later by fringed and Shil-
ley poppies, seeded in with corn-
flowers. Large spaces on each side
of the center are devoted to fox-
gloves, their dull purples and pinks
combining particularly well with the
mottled and streaked Sweet William.
Together with the tulips, these two
plants are taken up immediately after
they have finished blooming about the end of June, to give place
to clumps of annuails of harmonious
color and sweet scent.
In early July another border is
resplendent with madonna lilies and
blue larkspur, a combination of lav-
ender and pink, daffodils, a combina-
tion of the seat con-
trast with the dark blue of the spider
plant, and creamy yuccas are silhou-
eted against the smoke bush. Later
appear masses of purple-eyed phlox.

(Continued on page 58)
For a nominal expenditure over criminally dangerous wood construction, one home builder has bought absolute safety. That extra expenditure he gets back in a few years by the resulting economies in maintenance and insurance.

His home is permanent, beautiful, and safe. His walls are built of the big and permanent Natco Hollow Tile units, with decorative stucco outside and plaster inside adhering to the patentotted dovetail scored surface of the tile. There is no lath—no furring. There is no cracking of walls and ceilings from expansion and contraction.

His house is cooler in summer and warmer in winter—saving coal bills—thanks to the blanket of dry air contained in the cells of the tile. It is vermin proof and damp proof—sanitary, modern, livable in the best and most complete sense.

A noisy closet may be a source of untold embarrassment; all the greater because borne in the cells of the tile. It is vermin proof and damp proof—sanitary, modern, livable in the best and most complete sense.

The greatest architects agree that Natco is ideal for home building, large or small. Send ten cents for our 36-page book, "Give Them What They Want—Homes," and see what beautiful homes other discriminating people have built of Natco. It is in your building material—be sure you get the genuine bearing the "Natco" imprint—for comfort, economy and safety.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY

494 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is a NATCO XXX Hollow Tile, of the type used for residence wall construction. These big units are quiet and permanent—construction and everlasting safety sealing fire. With the air cells which make Natco Hollow Tile fire proof, and the patented dovetail scoring on the surface for a strong mechanical bond with decorative outside stucco and inside plasters, no cracking or old is expected to happen. They are air tight, with the flames licking greedily at the walls.

The greatest architects agree that Natco is ideal for home building, large or small. Send ten cents for our 36-page book, "Give Them What They Want—Homes," and see what beautiful homes other discriminating people have built of Natco. It is in your building material—be sure you get the genuine bearing the "Natco" imprint—for comfort, economy and safety.

The MATERIAL THAT MADE THE SKYSCRAPER POSSIBLE

The Skinner overhead System Line that will water 2,500 square feet (50 x 50 feet), $14.75 buys a complete Skinner System Line that will water 2,500 square feet (50 x 50 feet), $14.75 for each additional 15 feet section. Catalog on request.

A noisy closet may be a source of untold embarrassment; all the greater because borne in the cells of the tile. It is vermin proof and damp proof—sanitary, modern, livable in the best and most complete sense.

A BITBATH makes a delightful centerpiece for your garden plot and will attract the feathered songsters of the neighborhood.

Bird Bath Illustrated, height 37 1/2; diameter, 10 in. Special July Offer 50c. Illustrated cata- logue of Porcelain Garden Home Goods. Furni- shing list sent on request.

THE ERKINS STUDIOS
221 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

A noy closet may be a source of untold embarrassment; all the greater because borne in the cells of the tile. It is vermin proof and damp proof—sanitary, modern, livable in the best and most complete sense.

For Hot Weather Protection

Install in your home a refrigerator with solid construction that insures lifelong wear and absolute freedom from contaminated food and unsanitary ice bills. Our 36-page book carefully explains the fundamentals of Home Refrigeration. Tells all about the expertly-built Monroe Refrigerator.

Solid Porcelain

with beautiful, snow-white food compartments molded in one piece of genuine solid porcelain glycer, over on each inch. Every corner rounded. No cracks or crevices to harbor dirt or germs. They are clean and stop clean. Expertly built with air-tight walls. Pre- serves the food in clean, wholesome condition and saves over-third and more on ice bills.

Not sold in Stores—Shipped Direct From Factory—Freight Prepaid—Monthly Payments if Desired

Don't delay. Write at once.

MONROE REFRIGERATOR CO.
47 Benson St.

30 Days Home Trial

EDITORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BOX 774, West Grove, Pa.
Crane Drainage Fittings
Are necessary in the home

Making an Old-Fashioned Garden
(Continued from page 56)

among them a white variety seen in old gardens, whose small, deeply notched florets are much more delicate than those of the robust newer sorts, nates at a seat beneath the overhanging apple tree. Picture this path bordered by grapes against the fence with a narrow facing of daffodils where they catch the spring sun, and lilies for later effect. On the other side of this path is a wider border of deep blue cornflowers, and huge masses of hollyhocks around the circle at the end.

The Other Divisions

So much for the main part of the design. As you explore further you will discover that little paths of brick laid in earth mark the various divisions of the garden, terminating on the sunny side of the path bordered by grapes against the fence with a narrow facing of daffodils where they catch the spring sun, and lilies for later effect. On the other side of this path is a wider border of deep blue cornflowers, and huge masses of hollyhocks around the circle at the end.

Behind the House

As you come out of the rear entrance, which is flanked by syringas and overgrown here, you look down a lovely vine-clad arbor whose shady edges are planted with a variety of ferns and wild flowers. A tall mass of cosmos screens it from the berries on one side, and peonies divide it from the lawn on the other. At the end of it is a cloud of smoke, balanced by a group of arborvites.

A glimpse beyond invites you to walk the length of the box-bordered, moss-grown earth walk which is flanked by a bed of rose bushes beneath the hanging apple tree. Picture this path bordered by grapes against the fence with a narrow facing of daffodils where they catch the spring sun, and lilies for later effect. On the other side of this path is a wider border of deep blue cornflowers, and huge masses of hollyhocks around the circle at the end.
IN WAR TIME

The Parisienne achieves smartness in war time without waste of valuable time, strength, or money which she prefers to devote to the success of the war. How does she accomplish it? Does she buy three hats to one gown, or one hat to three gowns? What does she wear— too war-time teas? Concerts? Dinners? You know when you read Vogue—or only when you read Vogue—that your wardrobe is absolutely in line with what Paris has decreed.

10 Numbers of VOGUE $2

Hot Weather Fashions July 1
Correct clothes for sports and summer affairs.

Hostess Number July 15
Original ideas for week-ends and late summer entertaining.

Interior Decoration August 1
Color schemes, fabrics, papers, furniture for your autumn furnishing and decorating.

Children's Fashions August 15
Outfits for the school boy and girl.

Autumn Millinery September 1
The best model hats produced by the great houses of Paris.

Forecast of Autumn Fashions September 15
The earliest and most authentic of the autumn modes—forecasting the new silhouette.

Paris Openings October 1
The complete story of the Paris Openings, establishing the mode.

Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes October 15
Working plans for your autumn wardrobe—materials and modes.

Winter Fashions November 1
The mode in its winter culmination—models smart coquettesses evolve for their private clientele.

Vanity
November 15
Those graceful little touches which make a smart woman smart; where to get them and how to use them.

Don't Send Money

Don't bother to enclose a cheque or even to write a letter. The coupon below will do, and is easier and quicker.

The Campbell Oscillating Sprinkler Keeps Garden Crops Growing Freely

The Campbell Oscillating Sprinkler supplies a nature-like, gentle shower. Automatically the water motor oscillates the jetted pipe from side to side every three seconds, evenly watering a rectangular area 9 feet wide and 30 to 70 feet long. It requires no attention—simply place it and turn on the water. Trouble-proof, it lasts for years. Harmless to tenderest foliage. Does not pack the soil. Superb for vegetable and flower gardens and lawns.

Turbo-Irrigator with Tripod Stand Keeps Putting Greens in Prime Shape

Thoroughly irrigates ordinary sized green from one position. Automatic in operation, the greens may be watered at night when they are not in use. Saves enough in labor to more than pay for the installation in a single season. Collapsible, so machines may be easily moved from place to place. Except tripod stand, entire construction of brass, giving continuous service for long period without showing wear or corrosion.

Write for our booklet, "Artificial Rain," describing full line of irrigation devices at prices to fit every purse.

THE GEO. W. CLARK COMPANY
250 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Planning to Build?

Then mail the Coupon below and receive free three attractive and valuable issues of The Architectural Record—each containing a careful selection of the best work of leading architects, with an average of 100 or more illustrations, including exterior views and floor plans.

The Architectural Record is an artistic monthly magazine illustrating the work of successful architects throughout the country. It covers the entire field of architecture. In every issue houses of architectural merit are presented.

In the business section you will also find described the latest and best building materials as well as the furnishings and specialties which add so much of comfort, convenience and value.

The Architectural Record—authoritative and professional—will help you to decide many of the perplexing problems which must be considered by every person who builds, and thus save much valuable time when you consult your own architect.

Mail the coupon to-day and get the benefit of this

SPECIAL OFFER

Our May, June and July numbers will be sent free if you subscribe now to start with August, 1917. You will thus receive 15 attractive and valuable numbers for only $3—the regular yearly price.

The Architectural Record
119 W. 40th Street, New York City

"Hello Huck!"

RECALL that golden day when you first read "Huck Finn!" your mother said, "For goodness' sake, stop laughing aloud over that book. You sound so silly." But you couldn't stop laughing. Today when you read "Huckleberry Finn," you will not laugh so much. You will chuckle often, but you will also want to weep. The deep humanity of it—the pathos, that you never saw, as a boy, will appeal to you now. You were too busy laughing to notice the limp idly purity of the master's style.

Mark Twain

Out of the generous West came Mark Twain, driving wildly and freely to the world such laughter as men had never heard. There seems to be no end to the things that Mark Twain could do well. When he wrote "Lotta's Wine," it was a kind of humor unlike any other except in its accuracy. When he wrote "Pudd'nhead Wilson," it was an event. He did many things—stories, novels, travel, history, essays, humor—but behind each was the same man. The greatest, most powerful personality that dominated the time, so that even now, even then he was known all over the face of the globe. Simple, sin- gle, unpretentious, he was loved by plain people, and his millions of admirers knew that the nation which loved him for his 'hucks' and 'huck-abeen' had not a smaller or a more devoted following. The home without Mark Twain is not an American home.

The Centennial Half-Price Sale Must Close

Mark Twain wanted these books in the hands of the people. He wanted us to use them in twenty-five days. He wanted us to look at good-looking, substantial books, that every man could afford to own. He made this set, and there has been a tremendous sale on it.

But Mark Twain could not foresee that the price of paper, the price of ink, the price of cloth, would all go up. It is impossible to continue the sale long. It should have closed before this. Q Because this is the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harper & Brothers, we have decided to continue this half-price sale while the present supply lasts.

Get your set now while the price is low. Send the coupon today before the present edition is all gone.

Harper & Brothers
New York 1817-1917

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York

Send me, all charges prepaid, Mark Twain's works in twenty-five volumes, illustrated, bound in hand-made green cloth, original and finely designed, gifts of the firm for twenty-five days only. For one hundredth anniversary. I want my books on the day they are announced. I cannot afford to wait, and wish to have them while they are fresh. I will send you $3.00 within five days and $3.00 a month for the remainder. This gives me the best purchase possible, thus getting the beauty and freshness of your half-price sale.

Name.
Address.

SPECIAL OFFER

$2.50 on delivery. $3.00 a month for 20 months.
Making An Old-Fashioned Garden

(List continued from page 43)

Chrysanthemum senilis: corn marigold; annual golden marguerite; yellow flowers 3-4 inches wide. Sow in July, August, September. Cut flowers are good for drying. May, June, July, August.


15. Acanthus spinosus (small): leafy-stemmed plant; flowers white, June. Good for shaded places.


19. Tradescantia virginiana: spider flowers; deep purple, blue, green, yellow, pink, purple, red, yellow, and white, June, July, August. Good for shaded places.


22. Hemerocallis fulva: day lily; tawny orange, June, July. Good with red peonies.

23. Calycanthus floridus: sweet shrub; dark brown, a good background for evergreens. June.


25. Phlox paniculata: garden phlox; red-eyed flower; tall plant, July and August. Combined with orange lilacs.


27. Ornithogalum umbellatum: snow in June; May. Good for shady places.


30. Calycanthus floridus: sweet shrub; dark brown, a good background for evergreens. June.

31. Papaver rhoeas: flower, scarlet bloom; old-fashioned, very early, dark red; May.

32. Digitalis purpurea: foxglove; white, pink, and purple, pink and white; flowers misty in May, June, July. Good for light, sunny places.


34. Tradescantia virginiana: spider flowers; deep purple, blue, green, yellow, pink, purple, red, yellow, and white, June, July, August. Good for shaded places.

35. Anemone blanda: bellflower; blue, white, and pink, May. Good with red peonies.

36. Phlox paniculata: garden phlox; red-eyed flower; tall plant, July and August. Combined with orange lilacs.

37. Hardy chrysanthemums.

38. Hyacinthus: hyacinths, in tones of cream, pink, and white, April and May. Good with red peonies.

39. Narcissus pseudonarcissus; Irumpel dallio; May. Good with red peonies.

40. Chelidonium majus: calendula; yellow, orange, and red, May. Good with red peonies.

41. Lilium candidum; Madonna lily; old favorite, white, early July. Placed with shade suits it best.

42. Lilium Croceum: bright orange, June and July.

43. Liliwm Candidum var. flavum: nodding crocus, April, May.

44. Liliwm Tulipa; sparsely; large flowers; June. Good with red peonies.

PLANTING LIST FOR THE LONG WALK GARDEN: No. 3

TREES AND SHRUBS

1. Large old cherry tree.

2. Large old pear tree; accent as: pleached or screen; April. Irregularly branched.
ARE YOU SATISFIED?
Do you continue to use garbage and rubbish cans because you are satisfied? Or do you tolerate them because you think they are necessary evils?

The KERNERATOR
Has at last emancipated the home from these evils.

The door shown is located in the kitchen. Into it is put everything that is not wanted—tin cans, garbage, broken crockery, paper, sweepings, bottles, cardboard boxes—in fact all those things that accumulate in the home from day to day and are a continuous nuisance and dangerous health hazard.

The material deposited falls down the regular house chimney into the incinerator built into the base of the chimney in the basement. From time to time a match is touched to it and it burns itself up. The material deposited is the only fuel required. Not one penny for operating cost and yet you have abolished garbage and refuse cans forever.

SANITARY—ECONOMICAL—CONVENIENT—ODORLESS

A postal to us today will bring an interesting catalog to you tomorrow.

KERNER INCINERATOR COMPANY
595 Clinton Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

 Offices in all the Larger Cities

Terra Cotta TILES for ROOFING

Architects: Shepard, Farrar & Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.

A Tile Roof adds wonderfully to the beauty and character of a building. Note this beautiful Glenside «Tranes residence of Kansas City, Mo. The roof is of Imperial Closed Shingle Tiles. (See detail of design in border of this advertisement.) Ask your architect about a tile roof for your new home.

Our illustrated booklet "The Roof Beautiful," printed in colors, contains views of many beautiful homes with roofs of Terra Cotta Tiles, and is sent free upon request.

LUDOWICI-CELADON CO.
Manufacturers of Terra Cotta Roofing Tiles
CHICAGO, ILL.

"BULL DOG" CASEMENT ADJUSTERS

Eliminate screening difficulties for English (out-swinging) casements. Keep the flies out. Let us send you details.

THE CASEMENT HARDWARE CO.
1 S. Clinton St.
Chicago, Ill.
DEANE'S PATENT FRENCH RANGES

Three times in a day, seven days in a week and fifty-two weeks in a year, you depend upon the kitchen range to help provide well cooked, delicious meals. If you are to enjoy uniformly satisfying kitchen service, the range must be chosen with great care.

DEANE'S PATENT FRENCH RANGES represent the highest achievement in range design and construction. Investigate carefully before you make your selection.

We also manufacture plate warmers, broilers, incinerators, steel cook's tables, laundry ranges, etc. Full information on request.

Bramhall, Deane Company
261-265 West 36th St.
NEW YORK CITY
Wing's Beautiful Peonies

Our collection includes the best distinct varieties, both old standard sorts and new introductions. Fall is the best time to plant. Once planted they last forever and become more beautiful every year.

Following are just a few representative varieties:

- Duchesse de Nemours, White, 50c.
- Edulis Superba, Mauve pink. Best for Memorial Day, 50c.
- Madame Bouquet, Dark crimson amaranth. 75c.
- Madame Emile Galle, Opalescent shades of lilac, flesh and cream. $1.00.
- Therese. (See illustration.) Violet rose. $5.00.
- Mona Julia Elle. Pale lilac rose. $1.00.
- Mona. Martin Cahuzac. Dark purple garnet. $3.50.
- Mary Holley, Rosy magenta, 75c.
- Modeste Gueenis. Light sallforine. 50c.

We have many others, all of which are described in our catalog.

Send for free copy.

THE WING SEED COMPANY
Box 1627
Mechanicsburg, Ohio

IT is a pleasure to realize—and encouraging to anyone alive to the value of the fine arts and especially the fine art of gardening—that during the last generation, and more noticeably the last decade, there has been a very considerable garden awakening among the American people.

Our catalogue will give you many suggestions for making your gardens beautiful and attractive.

The Fischer-Jirouch Co.
4817 Superior Ave.
Cleveland, O.
The Care of Furniture

(Continued from page 60)

and is cool, add enough kerosene oil to reduce the mass to the consistency of vaseline. Apply it with a wooden rag, the best form being a pad made by rolling up a narrow strip like tape. It will take two or more applications to fill the pits.

INK SPOTS AND STAINS

Ink spots are very difficult to eradi­cate. The common cure is spirits of niter, which causes the stain to turn white; it should then be wiped off with a cloth. Two applications may be needed. Rust stains may be taken off with Russian water, made from oxalate of tin in a solution of oxalic acid. Many stains on wood will go when treated with an ounce of oxalic acid, dissolved in one gill of boiling water.

The Exterior of Colonial Houses

(Continued from page 25)

though the richer examples have molded trim with ornamental heads in the form of delicate cornices. Careful study was always made of the small rectangular pane of glass, using it as a module for the proportion and size of the various window openings. It gives "scale" to the building, producing a definite relation of parts to each other and to the mass, and the delicate wood stripings form delightful vistas from the room within. I cannot emphasize too much the importance of these small panes of glass in both the upper and lower sashes, for they, with the blinds, prevent the window openings from taking the form of blank holes in a barnlike wall. The blinds, indeed, form spots of color which are as important to the composition as the windows themselves. Yet the average house builder seems to have formed a prejudice against small panes and blinds on account of the supposed difficulty of cleaning this type of window and the annoyance of operating the blinds. In most cases the window has a flat narrow trim, although the richer examples have molded trim with ornamental heads.

EXTERIOR COLORS

Where the house was built of brick, a dull blue, white, the green sometimes aging to gray, was the general lowness of the building. We find blinds painted green and also white, the green sometimes aging to a dull blue. Great care was used in the placing of the down spouts or leaders, where they could be afforded, and the position and height of the chimneys played an important part in the general design. The planting, too, made a conspicuous contribution to the impression the house conveyed.

Clapboard is one of the accepted treatments in the clothing of the Colonial timber frame. It has been well used in the residence of Charles H. Bush, Esq., Cranford, N. J.

If this fails, try nitric acid slightly weakened with water. Very dirty hardwood may be cleaned with the following formula: First coat it with kerosene oil, letting it stand for an hour or so, to soften up the dirt; rub it off with a cloth; then wash with soap and water; let it dry; rub with crude oil to a polish. If it is then allowed to stand for some time, it may be further polished by rubbing.

If the surface is in a very bad condition, more oil may be substituted for the soap and water, and powdered rottenstone sprinkled on it. This should be rubbed gently, first with a circular movement, then with the grain of the wood. When the surface has become smooth and bright, wipe off the rottenstone, and finish as you would after the soap and water method.

Radiator Obtrusiveness Solved With Our Decorative Metal Grilles

W HY consider for a moment having the machinery of your heating system in the form of radiators, always in insistent prominence. Let us suggest ways of obscuring them, with decorative metal grilles. Ways that easily convert the objectionable into the desirable. Ways that turn thoughtfully into the harmonious.

Send for catalog 66-A

Tuttle & Bailey Mfg Co.
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York

Miss Swords, Inc.
Interior Furnishings
18 East 48th Street
New York
THE GREENHOUSE
Once a Luxury
Now a Necessity

Read the above quotation from the President's message and you will agree that every dollar spent in increasing the productivity of the soil is wisely invested.

With an efficient greenhouse you can get the maximum production from a given area; it keeps working winter and summer and is the most intensive form of gardening.

All kinds of garden products will be scarce for many months—perhaps years. With a greenhouse you are assured a plentiful supply for your own family while at the same time you help, by just so much, to conserve the national supply.

You can depend upon splendid results from LUTTON Greenhouses, for they embody improvements found in no other structure. Furthermore, their graceful lines and crystal brightness will hold your admiration.

Tell us your greenhouse requirements and we will submit a proposition specially adapted to your needs.

WM. H. LUTTON CO.
Main Office and Factory, 272-278 Kearney Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Architects: Peter Blume, of Toledo, Ohio, designed the handsome J. A. Todd Building. Best and Imperial French Firms. (The board more closely shores in places of advertisement.)

A Terra Cotta TILE ROOF

offers the only perfect shelter. It is added to the architectural beauty of a building and increases its selling value. It is absolutely leak-proof—takes up no moisture on the under side to cause decay—requires no paint, stain or repainting, and lasts forever—the only roof which is absolutely fireproof.

Our illustrated booklet "The Roof Beautiful," printed in colors, contains views of many beautiful homes with roofs of Terra Cotta Tiles, and is sent free upon request.

LUDOWICI-CELADON CO. Manufacturers of Terra Cotta Roofing Tiles
General Offices: 1107-17 Monroe Building CHICAGO, ILL.

USE THE COUPON
Do Not depend on hit-or-miss buying! It is up to you.

Fill out the coupon below, and enclose your name and address. We will send you in due course our free booklet, "Homes of Character." We have many Readers' Editions of the "Bird Homes" stock for sale. For further information, write us.

House & Garden, 19 W. 44th St. New York.

Please enter my subscription for 12 issues of House & Garden, beginning immediately. I understand that the bill for the first 8 (Postage 84 CENTS) will be sent me in due course. (OR) I enclose $5 herewith.

Name: ____________________________
Address: _________________________
City: _____________________________
State: ____________________________

New plan book "Gordon Van Tine Homes" shows inexpensive simplifications of best architects' work. All illustrated, prices, Ready-cut or not Ready-cut. Local references. Material complete-No Extras—$300-$900. Send for it TODAY.

Gordon-Van Tine Co. 1310 Canoe Street Davenport, Iowa

Unusual Homes—Guaranteed Costs!

I Want The Man

Mr. Reiber has designed Bird Garden Plans for many Estates and Club Homes.

REIBER BIRD HOMES


Dwarf Trees for the Home Garden

I Want The Man

ROBINSON GREENE, ARCHITECT

Ridgewood, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Particularly Adapted for Churches

IT is particularly adapted, because it ventilates and heats at the same time.

It heats with fresh air, freshly warmed. It gives an abundance of heat with ample ventilation. It makes unnecessary, expensive ventilating systems. It reduces actual coal consumption to a surprising degree.

No need to start fire Saturday to have the various rooms warm enough for Sunday. Start it 7 o'clock Sunday.

Let us explain how it can be used as a cooling system for the Summer.

Let us send you and every member of the committee, some church heating facts and figures.

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

You will certainly appreciate a
King
GREENHOUSE or CONSERVATORY
next January, and now is the time to build it.

Send for descriptive literature and let our experts work your ideas into practical plans—No Charge or Obligation of course.

KING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
30 King's Road
NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.
All the Sunlight All Day Houses

BRANCH OFFICES:
New York 104-1, Park Avenue
Boston, 120 State St.
Baltimore, 207 Eutaw Ave.
Philadelphia, 1617 Hamilton Bldg., 15th and Market Streets

The problem was further complicated by a low ceiling which was made to appear still lower by a covering of light blue paper hung with gold stars, and by the horizontal division of the walls with a dado of plain blue, the paper above being finished with brassy gold and finished with a 12" frieze. The first step was to strip off the paper and paint the woodwork and ceiling ivory white. The walls were then painted a velvety gray delicately mottled with faint old rose and ivory.

The chandelier was removed, and in its stead bracket fixtures of rosy color and size were placed against the walls, and reading lamps with ivory crackle-ware bases and pinkish-orange shades were ranged on tables in convenient relation to the long sofa and the most inviting chairs. The result was a room of captivating charm.

SOME SIMPLE CHANGES

Still another unattractive living room was made habitable through the agency of far more simple changes. This room received an ample supply of light from a single large window on the north and a double one on the east, but most of it was absorbed by a tasteless old blue walls, mahogany furniture and woodwork, and a dark blue rug.

The first step was to strip off the paper and paint the woodwork and ceiling ivory white. The walls were then painted a velvety gray delicately mottled with faint old rose and ivory.

The chandelier was removed, and in its stead bracket fixtures of rosy color and size were placed against the walls, and reading lamps with ivory crackle-ware bases and pinkish-orange shades were ranged on tables in convenient relation to the long sofa and the most inviting chairs. The result was a room of captivating charm.

You will certainly appreciate a
King
GREENHOUSE or CONSERVATORY

SOLD DIRECT
Look for our Trade Marks
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfrs., 20 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Underground
Garbage Receiver
installed at your home—means less danger from infantile paralysis germs. Act NOW—for your protection. Eliminate the dirty garbage pail.

SOLD DIRECT
SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Kelsey Health Heat
369 King's Road North Tonawanda, N. Y.
There is a certain type of community near New York where you find a great deal of Hathaway Furniture. It has been selected by people whose homes are never commonplace; their architects were too clever for that. Their furniture is never commonplace; their tastes are too unusual for that. They know that we are perhaps a little more careful about style, a little more discerning in quality and a little more moderate in charge.

This Louis XVI suite, for instance, may be purchased complete as illustrated, for $632.00. It is of beautifully figured American Walnut, with exquisite carvings of Antique Gold treatment or decorated and finished in any color enamel you may desire.

W.A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
Russian Antique Shop
ONE EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET
WORKS OF ART IN METALS
Unique and useful things of Brass, Copper, and Bronze wrought and beaten into artistic designs by the hands of Russian peasants.

EXHIBIT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Send for Free Bird Book and Dodson Catalog
The sample illustrated, containing 500 pages, will furnish a source of inspiration in the decoration of any room.

Traveling at the Family Table
For the protection of every garden, the best protection is to prevent the swarm of the insects.

If they are wood columns they are absolutely certain to ruin because of checking, splitting, rottning which sooner or later occurs.

UNION METAL COLUMNS
"The Ones That Last A Lifetime"
will last as long as the house itself, and can be made beautiful as when first erected. The Union Metal Column is coated with a semi-gloss finish and protected with a priming coat of special Sherwin-Williams' Paint.

Write for Booklet No. 81.
The Union Metal Mfg. Co.
CANTON, OHIO

CHOICE ANTIQUES
Fine old colored glass, Sheraton Wing chairs, early maples, bachelors, corner cupboards, chiffoniers, four-poster, tester, mahogany, dining tables, Lowboys, dark blue, pink and empire chairs, rosewood tub chairs, Eastlake settles, mahogany side chairs, occasional tables, desks and book cases.

MRS. CHARLOTTE E. PAGE
68 Atwater Terrace
Springfield, Mass.

SUNDIALS
r.s.1. bronze columns designs from 65.00 up also Bird Baths, Gazeboes and other art furniture by THE M. D. JONES CO. 71 Puritan Blvd., Boston, Mass. for the best in quality material and workmanship write direct

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw

At the Family Table
For the protection of every garden, the best protection is to prevent the swarm of the insects.

At the Family Table
For the protection of every garden, the best protection is to prevent the swarm of the insects.

Unusual and perfect illumination of your home, specially 5 and 11, at $10.00.

Russian Antique Shop
ONE EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET
WORKS OF ART IN METALS
Unique and useful things of Brass, Copper, and Bronze wrought and beaten into artistic designs by the hands of Russian peasants.

EXHIBIT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Send for Free Bird Book and Dodson Catalog
The sample illustrated, containing 500 pages, will furnish a source of inspiration in the decoration of any room.

Traveling at the Family Table
For the protection of every garden, the best protection is to prevent the swarm of the insects.

If they are wood columns they are absolutely certain to ruin because of checking, splitting, rottning which sooner or later occurs.

UNION METAL COLUMNS
"The Ones That Last A Lifetime"
will last as long as the house itself, and can be made beautiful as when first erected. The Union Metal Column is coated with a semi-gloss finish and protected with a priming coat of special Sherwin-Williams' Paint.

Write for Booklet No. 81.
The Union Metal Mfg. Co.
CANTON, OHIO

CHOICE ANTIQUES
Fine old colored glass, Sheraton Wing chairs, early maples, bachelors, corner cupboards, chiffoniers, four-poster, tester, mahogany, dining tables, Lowboys, dark blue, pink and empire chairs, rosewood tub chairs, Eastlake settles, mahogany side chairs, occasional tables, desks and book cases.

MRS. CHARLOTTE E. PAGE
68 Atwater Terrace
Springfield, Mass.

SUNDIALS
r.s.1. bronze columns designs from 65.00 up also Bird Baths, Gazeboes and other art furniture by THE M. D. JONES CO. 71 Puritan Blvd., Boston, Mass. for the best in quality material and workmanship write direct

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Our Earliest Type of Furniture

(Continued from page 21)

During the dreadful Mid-Victorian Eastlake-Centennial reign of horror in the realms of furniture and interior design, chests were deemed un­couth and relegated to garrets where they were filled with a litter of bills and accounts or stuffed with un­used clothing and ancient finery cov­ered with moth balls and camphor, or, perhaps, used as storage places for pots of jelly and jam.

The Revival of the Chest

In recent years the beautiful carved chests from dealers have immigrated from abroad have proved an inspira­tion and have set many to ransacking their garrets, thus bringing more to light their hitherto unappreciated treasures. In not a few of the garrets of our old and long­tenanted houses are chests, large and small, of walnut or mahogany, chests of painted pine—and these painted chests are not to be despised—chests of cedar and cypress and occasionally, chests of oak.

The walnut and mahogany chests are mostly of 18th or early 19th Cen­tury make. A fair number of the walnut chests, however, have come down to us from the latter part of the 17th Century during the reign of William and Mary. With the excep­tion of the feet, the heaviest chest, the slight projection of the lid, many of these walnut and mahogany chests are perfectly plain. Their chief beauty lies in the grain and mellow color of the wood, their proportions and the extreme simplicity of base and moldings. The hinges are usually inside the lid and often the rivets come all the way through. Handles of brass and sconce are placed, the keyhole where it also add a touch of adornment. Some of the 18th Century chests have a pair of drawers, side by side, just above the base. In that event there is generally a molding course above them.

Early Examples

Some of the earlier chests are de­void of feet or base and plainly indi­cate this omission the common custom of carrying them, when necessary, from place to place, on their shoulders. Of genuine antique, that is as wealthy folk in mediæval times used them for portmanteaux and had them transported, like all other household articles, from castle to castle on their frequent journeys from one stronghold to another. Occasionally chests were made separate from their bases so that they could be lifted off and easily moved when the owner went a-traveling.

Even pairs of chests with a sepa­rate base were made to rest one on top of the other, sometimes a molding­frame being put on the top of the lower to keep the base of the upper ex­actly in place. In such cases the lower chest might be made with drawers in front to avoid removing the contents to reach the contents of the lower. This was one step in the evolution of the chest-of­drawers which, after all, is only a chest with the lid fastening down and the front opened up. As many as three chests on chests are in this style.

Painted Chests

Hungarian painted furniture has much the same general character as the Bavarian and the art lends itself admirably to the adornment of chests, and gee dazzle a secret drawer or two. Pine wood covered with paint is in joy more objections of the Chippen­dale chests had not a little carving or fretwork embellishment, and are very similar.

Should you chance upon an old pine chest of good proportions, painted or unpainted, do not think of dis­carding it or of passing it by. It may be full of most interesting deco­rate possibilities. If already painted, a little cleaning or judicious retouch­ing may make it a thing of beauty and dignity. It can be painted in the manner of the Bavarian or Hungarian peasant furniture and will afford a fasci­nating bit of color and design.

Send today for free illustrated catalog.

DANESK DECORATIVE FURNITURE

is made and finished in the beautiful wood

from the forests of Denmark.

Write for catalog.

Ask for Folder C-1.

E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc.

2 West 47th Street New York

DIALS

P Aut/or of Ornamental Design.

FLEMISH, INFLUENCES IN THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

ERIKSEN-DANFORTH CORP.

2 West 47th Street New York,

Flat Door West of Fifth Ave., 6th Floor

SUN DIALS

Pedestals, Gazing Globes

Dials to order for any latitude.

Illustrated detailed information and upon request.

Ask for Folder C-1.

E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc.

2 West 47th Street New York City

Bourbon Street, New Orleans, La.

H. Paul Minneapolis

Paris, London

Marble

Mantels - Consoles

Sun Dial Pedestals

Benches - Fountains

SKLAEBER & CO.

Established 1869

21 West 30th St., N. Y.
THROUGHOUT THIS WAR

VANITY FAIR
Will Maintain Its Character

Wanted: The Cheero Spirit

No one recognizes more clearly than Vanity Fair the seriousness of our country's present crisis. No magazine wants more to do its bit.

But Vanity Fair also recognizes that now, more than ever, there is need for what the English call "the cheero spirit." The English humourous periodicals have proved that it is possible to cover the war, even in its grimmest aspects, and yet minister greatly to the entertainment of a nation which has sorely needed it.

They have maintained their character. Punch, The By-stander, The Sketch, and their like are read with delight in the trenches—and with horror in Berlin.

In Every Issue of Vanity Fair

Vanity Fair will, of course, publish serious articles on serious phases of the war.

It will also treat as they deserve those incidents of war time life calling for humorous appreciation or caustic comment.

It will keep on publishing news on everything entertaining and amusing in civilian life. It will be a sort of headquarters for the mind: a front line trench in the affairs of the world; a lightning rod of amusement in civilian life. It will keep on publishing news on everything entertaining and amusing in our artistic and social front.

Send Your Soldier Vanity Fair

The men who have gone to camp have left their familiar worlds behind them. They are hungry for news. They need laughter. They want something amusing to read. There is nothing you could give them that will more exactly hit the spot than Vanity Fair.

VANITY FAIR
Consul Natl, Publisher
FRANK CROWNSHIELD, Editor
19 West 44th Street, New York City

6 Issues for $1

Just send us the coupon opposite filled out with your name and address—or that of your man in khaki—and Vanity Fair will begin coming at once. A bill for $1 will be sent you in due course.
Facts? Yes, and something more—

Consider "The Negro," that picture of the sad, happy, lovable, tragic race—the American Peasant. Or consider "Mr. Riley," that intimate portrait of the "dear and jaunty figure" of the Hoosier poet, not disdainful of sportive handsprings on the front lawn yet doughtily insistent on his right to be called "Mister" Riley. Or "The Most Interesting American," a portrait limned with such tempered enthusiasm that the very Roosevelt strides through the pages, smiles at you (that smile!) and grips your hand. Or "What Happened in California," that brilliant analysis of men and motives which reveals that the 1916 election result—astounding to the East—is as simply explained as a child's sum. Or "One Year Dry," a story full of human touches by a former "wet" leader, telling what the State-wide ban on booze does and doesn't do. Or "Our Challenge to Germany," that relentless arraignment of illegal submarine warfare and bugle call to America to defend the freedom of the seas.

These articles, picked at random from recent issues, are typical of those found in Collier's, week by week.

Any conscientious observer can compile facts. But only a writer of art and imagination can give them life, truth, convincing power.

"The Negro" is called by a prominent colored writer "the fairest statement anent the negro, his trials, tribulations and triumphs that has ever appeared in print," a view that echoes the progressive sentiment of both races, North and South. "What Happened in California" is at once accepted by both parties on the Coast as the final statement. Prohibition workers everywhere call "One Year Dry" a smashing national blow for their cause. Collier's in its handling of the war and international situation is hailed from East to West as the leader of those agencies which have awakened America to the real meaning of the conflict to her.

Thus Collier's is aiding the nation to develop according to the American plan—freedom and equal opportunity for all, a government for the sake of the governed. Thus Collier's is bringing to the consciousness of the American people the power and the duty in the world of a nation built on these ideals.

This is another way in which Collier's earns the right to its title "The National Weekly."
The Beautiful Transformation of an Ugly Skyline Effect

The principal flaw in the top photograph is the unsightly effect produced by dead branches. Edged against the sky is a ragged, monotonous outline in which there is a minimum of grace, symmetry and beauty.

Now note the lower photograph—observe what a wonderful transformation has been effected by Davey Tree Surgeons! All ugly, dead branches have been removed, and artistic grouping has been achieved by the elimination of certain unimportant trees and bushes. What refreshing variety of outline is now presented, what charm lies in its perfect simplicity!

Possibly your estate offers similar opportunities for enhanced beauty—perhaps a little judicious artistry can bring out "hidden wonders" of which you are now unconscious.

BUT—be careful to whom you entrust this important work. Trimming and cutting, incorrectly done, is dangerous. Thousands of trees are lost every year because their owners do not realize the degree of highly expert knowledge and experience this work requires. More than half the decay in trees is directly traceable to improper trimming.

Take the safe course—and put your trees in the hands of Davey Tree Surgeons. Tree Surgery, as they practice it, is scientifically accurate and mechanically perfect—the result of the life study of John Davey, "The Father of Tree Surgery," augmented and refined by the massed experience of the greatest body of expert tree men the world has ever known.

Davey Tree Surgeons are the only Tree Surgeons officially endorsed by the United States Government. They have treated and saved the priceless trees at the National Capitol, White House, Naval Observatory, Fort Meyer, Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard, Annapolis Naval Academy, West Point Military Academy, etc.

They are the only Tree Surgeons endorsed by thousands of estate owners—prominent men and women whose recommendations you can accept with complete confidence. And they are the only Tree Surgeons who are backed by a successful and responsible house, amply able to make good in every instance, and not needing, for the sake of temporary existence, to sacrifice in the slightest degree its high standards.

Write today for free examination of your trees—and booklet, "When Your Trees Need the Tree Surgeon." What is the real condition of your trees? Only the experienced tree surgeon can tell you fully and definitely. Without cost or obligation to you, a Davey Tree Surgeon will visit your place, and render an honest verdict regarding their condition and needs. Write today.
Here is the key to robustness. Locks the door against weakness, anaemia and under-nourishment. Opens the door to strength, health and a sound digestion. Anheuser-Busch’s Malt-Nutrine — Liquid-Food-Tonic — a key whose repeated use has made it shine bright in the esteem of the medical profession and in the affections of the millions who have benefited by its fine tonic properties.

All Drugists — Most Grocers
Malt-Nutrine declared by U.S. Internal Revenue Department to be a pure malt product—not an alcoholic beverage. Contains 14.30 per cent malt solids—1.9 per cent alcohol.

Interesting booklet on request

ANHEUSER-BUSCH  
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.