

A SPLENDID GREENHOUSE COMBINATION

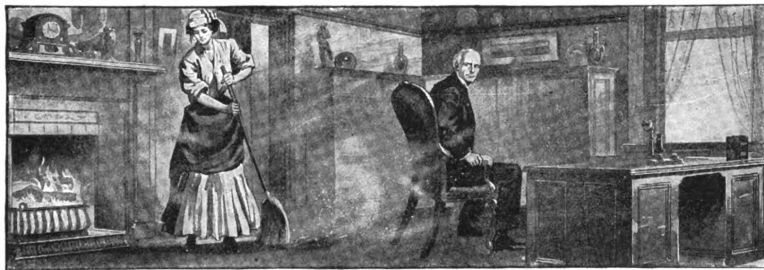
The curved roof house in the center is for palms; those on either side for roses, carnations and a compartment devoted to general plants such as stocks, sweet peas, snapdragons and the like.

This group of houses is pleasing in effect and right down practical in every way—and that is what you want first of all. However, our illustrated matter may contain houses that you would prefer. We will gladly send it.

HITCHINGS & COMPANY

1170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Why stir up the Dust Demon to Frenzy like this?



WHY THIS \$25 VACUUM CLEANER DOES THE WORK OF A LARGE POWER PLANT

Many persons think of Vacuum Cleaning only in connection with a big gas engine hauled around on a wagon or a big stationary power plant costing \$500, \$1,000 and upwards.

Therefore they are astonished when told that the IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER, which weighs only 20 pounds and is operated either by hand or a little electric motor, is the perfection of the Vacuum Cleaning principle.

For this astonishment there is no need. Here are the facts:

Every Vacuum Cleaning system consists of four essential parts: (1) Motor Force; (2) Suction Pump; (3) Filtering Tank or Separator; (4) Hose with nozzle.

The Motor Force operates the Pump. The pump sucks the air from the Tank or Separator so as to create in it a Vacuum. To fill this Vacuum air whirls in through Nozzle and Hose, carrying with it dirt, dust, grit, germs and all other foreign matter.

Why heretofore has there been need of a Motor Force of great power? Simply because the Pump and Separator have been far from the spot where the actual cleaning is done—out in the street or down in the cellar—so that the Force has had to operate through pipes and tubing over long distances and around sharp angles.

Only that and nothing more.

The Ideal Vacuum Cleaner

(FULLY PROTECTED BY PATENTS)

OPERATED BY HAND

"IT EATS UP THE DIRT"

OR ELECTRIC MOTOR

—right on the spot. In this strong, compact, portable machine, all the parts of the most efficient Vacuum Cleaning system are for the first time scientifically and economically concentrated.

And that is why the force you put in it by hand, or the force from a little motor connected with any electric light fixture, does the same actual cleaning work that is done by the big engine—and does it better and with more convenience.

All the power of the Ideal Vacuum Cleaner is right where it is wanted. No surplus power has to be developed to take it there, and all its power being directly applied to cleaning purposes, none is wasted. Order at once so as to have your Ideal before house-cleaning time.



You can't keep your carpets, rugs, curtains, upholstery, wall decorations, etc., clean with broom and brush, and least of all with carpet-sweeper. Vacuum Cleaning is the only right means, and with the IDEAL VACUUM CLEANER at your service, there is no longer any excuse for your being without its benefits. Everybody can afford the IDEAL. No skill needed to operate it. Compared with sweeping, it is no work at all. Every machine guaranteed.

Your Protection

That you may safely place your confidence in it and order a machine now, is shown by the large book of enthusiastic testimonials sent us by many of the nearly 12,500 purchasers of the machines sold in less than nine months. This proves its merits and is your protection.

Let us tell you how you can get one of these wonderful machines promptly. Also send for our Free illustrated Booklet. It tells an interesting story of a remarkable saving in money, time, labor, health and strength. Send for it to-day.

American Vacuum Cleaner Co.
225 5th Ave., New York City



Pyrus arbutifolia is a charming shrub at any season.

Hypericum aureum, with golden flowers in August, relieves a dull season with its brilliant blossoms.

Crataegus, a small tree, which is now said to be found in more than fifty-seven varieties, is quite perfect from an artistic standpoint.

Among evergreens there are, of course, the rhododendron and laurel, *Lencothoe* and *Andromeda*, all expensive, but long-lived, and the most gratifying and satisfactory of all plants.

Among the conifers we might include the red cedar, juniper, ground yew, pines and spruces, all of which are uncommon compared with the Norway spruce.

Oaks, unfortunately, are hard to transplant. There are many besides the pin and scarlet oaks, and if small sizes are bought the proportion which will live is greater and the cost less.

In planting these things put them in masses on the borders of the lawn or to hide the foundations of the house. Do not dot the lawn with shrubs until it looks like a growing set of dominoes.

A single magnolia, for instance, might be on the lawn a little in front of the shrubbery, so that it will get light on all sides, and grow symmetrically. That will be very nice, but half a dozen dotted about would be horrid. The popular way is to have groups of three little evergreens disposed at various intervals and at unimportant points on the lawns, but such commonplace grouping is the expression of a rudimentary artistic sense.

I think it is a mistake to plant shrubs and herbaceous flowers together. It never looks quite right, and the shrubs are bound to grow larger than one expects and shade the flowers. It is better to have a flower garden or an herbaceous border separate from the shrubbery.

A ROSE GARDEN

"I have a great many rose bushes which are now planted in a bed in the lawn and at one side of the house. They are fine varieties, but I must say they look pretty ragged most of the season. What can I do with them to make the place look better?"

I should certainly advise you to have a special rose garden, where all the bushes can be segregated and enjoyed by themselves.

Rose bushes are not an ornament to the lawn. Their foliage is poor and their growth straggling and untidy. Even when in full bloom they do not look well in the landscape, and all their beauty is lost when seen from any distance.

The flowers themselves are their only beauty, and these, if they are to be enjoyed, must be picked and worn or used in the house. If left to decorate the bushes they open too wide. A rose wide open is an ugly thing and should never be seen in that condition.

Roses in a special garden are more easily cared for, and at the best they are the most difficult of all flowers to grow in perfection. They must be cultivated, manured, sprayed, and watered constantly. Every day one must look each bush over carefully and pick off worms and beetles. For people who enjoy growing roses this work is not hard, but it is nice to have all the bushes collected in a secluded spot, where one may work at ease.

The rose garden should be small, intimate, and with a simplicity befitting the glory of the flower. Comfortable paths, but not too wide, should be provided, and many seats. It should be a garden without long vistas, so that one never sees the bushes in mass, but always near at hand and in minute detail.

A jar of water constantly overflowing, in which the long stems may be plunged for a time, a table on which they may be arranged

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All this has resulted in a quality out of all proportion to the price.

**Uneeda
Biscuit** **5¢**

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

for the house, complete the furnishings of the garden, unless one can have a sun-dial on a beautifully carved pedestal, or some small faun in bronze to smile and sympathize with the things that happen not only among the roses, but, perhaps, also sub rosa.

In such a garden one may pass many hours of delightful occupation and many hours of thoughtful worship of the queen of flowers.

The rose garden should be protected from high winds, and it will be all the better if it gets sunshine for only eight hours in the middle of the day. Before eight or nine the sun perhaps will not reach it, and then is the time for work and for picking the flowers while still dew covered and just beginning to open. The colors of the rose are more brilliant in the morning light or after four in the afternoon, when the long shadows from the west come creeping over them; toward night their fragrance seems to float in the air, more delicate and more entrancing.

After the first prodigality of bloom in June, there comes a pause when there are few flowers and then one is quite willing to have the rose bushes out of sight and to forget all about them, except the necessity for cultivation and watching.

There is a quick recovery and for the remainder of the summer there should be plenty to gather every day.

THE HOTBED

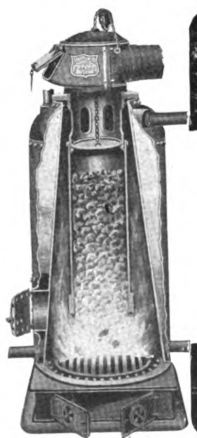
By Ida D. Bennett

I HAVE always advocated the construction of the cheapest and most temporary of hotbeds rather than no hotbed at all, but where one is living in their own home and the bed will be apt to prove permanent, a substantial construction is always to be preferred, and this can best be secured by the use of concrete. I could give reliable data as to the amount of material and expense of constructing a hotbed of a given size, if there was any uniformity in the charges of masons and the cost of material even in the same place. Where one can do their own mason work, or at least oversee it, concrete construction is the cheapest and most satisfactory form of permanent work for outbuildings, but high priced, and dishonest masons may easily make it the most expensive.

In building permanent structures it is well to build them on a generous scale, as it is better to have a little unused room than to be cramped for space, and the advantage of having room, not only for the starting of one's flower and garden seeds, but also of bulbs and cuttings, is beyond any trifling matter of expense, for a few feet more or less will not add materially to the expense.

Even more important than the matter of size of the beds is their location, for upon this will depend their effectiveness. They should be as near the house as possible for convenience in caring for, and should be, if possible, on a rise of ground or at least in a well-drained position and facing the south, with a building, wall or other windbreak at the north; protection from the full force of the west wind also has a value, for the hotbed will be in commission at a time when the west winds are much in evidence.

It is best in constructing the beds, whatever the material, that the building shall be from the bottom of the pit up, and the pit should be about four feet deep. Very satisfactory results often follow the making of beds whose frames rest upon the surface of the ground, but such an arrangement always presents a serious element of risk, especially where the premises are infested with moles, gophers and field mice, which enter unprotected beds much to their harm. It is seldom that trouble of



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as easily cared for as a kitchen range. Any desired degree of heat or temperature can be maintained. We guarantee these heaters to work right and give satisfaction if installed according to our plain directions. Anyone can install. WILKS HEATERS are strongly made of high grade steel and will not crack, as they have no sections—no bolts to loosen. Tested to 100 lbs. pressure. Successfully used for 50 years.

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