can easily be made at home by anyone who has learned even the rudiments of metal work. For the sake of convenience, the hinges are numbered in the same order as the boxes, but of course they can be interchanged at will, according to the taste and fancy of the worker. Hinges No. 1 and No. 3 have just the usual hinge construction. No. 2 differs slightly, as is shown in the small detail drawing, which illustrates how the strap is bent around over the top and is there hinged, so that the plate extends down the back of the box about two inches. It is best to make this plate short, so that it can be countersunk into the edge of the box. Hinge No. 3 is made for the front of the shoe box, but its design is that of the ordinary strap hinge. In interchanging these designs, one thing should be kept in mind, and that is that the first wood box needs the long back strap, as it is hinged directly on top instead of at the back. This plate need not be bent down at the back unless desired.

The illustrations of the escutcheons explain themselves. They are all very simple and easily made, and the lug or dropped part of each escutcheon may be made a little longer or shorter than the design if necessary. A hole is cut in this to slip over the staple. The escutcheon should be hinged under the front part of the lid, allowing the lug to drop over the staple, which is fastened to a small square plate and countersunk in the face of the box. For boxes of the sizes given here these escutcheons should be about 3 inches wide. The handles at the ends are made in the same way that we have often described. A lug should be left on the top of each handle, to catch or stop on the face plate, so that the handle may remain at right angles with the face of the box. This is a protection taken to clear the hands of anyone lifting it from being caught between the handle and the end of the box.

There is no end to the usefulness of such boxes as these. Carefully lined they would be convenient for shirtwaist boxes, or could be fitted up for extra blankets and pillows, and take their place as a piece of useful furniture in a room.

THE SUNKEN GARDENS IN DENVER: AN INTERESTING PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT: BY FRANCES LYNNE

No city is more progressive than Denver the Beautiful. No city has accomplished more in a short time in the way of boulevard systems, parks and public improvements of all kinds for the benefit of the people. The accompanying illustrations are of the new Sunken Gardens just completed, and clearly demonstrate what can be done to advantageously beautify unsightly spots with comparatively small expense.

Particular interest centers in these Gardens because of the fact that not less than a year ago, the site of the Gardens was a city dumping ground, a menace to health and public comfort. Tin cans, bottles, barrels, refuse of every description was dumped there daily. For years the place had been an eyesore to the residents of that district, in fact, to the entire community whose interests centered in the advancement of the city and its proper sanitation.

When Mayor Speer mapped out the magnificent boulevard system which is now nearing completion, this unsightly spot came into prominence as it fell directly in the path of the proposed boulevard. So something had to be done. It was then that Denver's progressive, public-spirited Mayor hit upon the unique idea of the Sunken Gardens. These Gardens are built on bottom land that was filled in by the city, and then used to form the bed of the artificial lake. The bottom of the lake is cemented, while a concrete wall extends around it. Under the coping of this wall are hundreds of electric lights which sparkle and reflect in the water. The lights work automatically; the bulbs are colored red, white and blue and when the Gardens are illuminated the effect from the shore is extremely beautiful.

The pavilion or pergola was first owned by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and used by them as a booth during an exhibit. At the close of the exhibition, upon the request of the Mayor, the booth was presented to him to use for any purpose he saw fit. He immediately had it removed and placed on the site of the Sunken Gardens to serve as a pavilion. It not only enhances the beauty
of the place, but it affords shade, shelter and rest to the many who visit the Gardens daily. And the greatest thing about this attractive pavilion is that it cost nothing, greatly decreasing the total expense of this worth while undertaking—an idea that might be profitably carried out by the mayors of other cities. The pavilion faces both east and west, affording not only a fine view of the residential portion of the city but also of the snow-capped peaks in the distance.

The water for the lake is supplied from a dam constructed by the highway department and flows into the lake through dozens of little fountains arranged at intervals, playing constantly and adding to the charming effect. The delicate spray wafted here and there by the wind cools the atmosphere and clarifies the air, adding much to summer-time comfort.

A cement walk extends around the Gardens, on either side of which are grass plots and flower beds artistically grouped and arranged, forming a most captivating whole.

It is the purpose of the Highway and Park Commissioners to light the lake on pleasant evenings, and during the winter months to turn it into a skating rink for the pleasure and enjoyment of old and young. This will make the Sunken Gardens the most sought after and attractive place in the city.

Considering that but a short time ago this was one of the most unsightly dumping grounds, the metamorphosis is truly remarkable, almost beyond belief. It furnishes an excellent illustration of what can be accomplished in spite of all obstacles, through determination, and stands as a living monument to the active patriotic man who not only conceived the idea but labored indefatigably for its accomplishment. In the course of time in dealing with matters of civic improvement one grows to realize that the first consideration is not always spending much money, but rather making use of what materials lie close to hand.