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In and About the Garden



INE has been too hurrying a life for the development of the fine spirit of leisure which a garden breathes and its true lover should possess. In all its sweet processes a garden refuses to be hurried. To the patient love, the observant quiet soul that can watch and wait and enter somewhat into her mind, a garden has much to say and to show, not said or shown to anyone." So wrote one who has found unsuspected joys in his garden in his retired years. Without any great skill or knowledge he confesses "that in the more leisured evening of life's day he understands the soul of a garden better than he did and that he can feel for it in its travails and births, its ascending and descending scale of vitality."

I know a glorious garden, the owner of which pays for its keeping for his wife's delight. The garden speaks to her but not to him. He receives none of the garden's finer gifts, is poor when he might be rich. Being in wholesale grocery he knows more about bacon than about flowers. He certainly considers bacon a more profitable and manly preoccupation. Though he walks along his paths and over his lawns, he is something of an exile.

It is even possible to be so preoccupied with garden tasks as to miss the soul of

the garden. Writing about a rock garden he had made, a recent essayist confesses that he enjoys it least of anyone. The reason is that he is too anxious about the weeds that establish themselves in the chinks and crannies of the stones and can only be eradicated by the greatest patience and the closest individual attention, and not even then! So when he goes into his garden, he is ever on the lookout for weeds and there are always some to be found, and it is they and not the beauty that he sees. He also is missing something, and knows it.

Even in gardens one may be distracted about much serving, "anxious and troubled about

many things," and thus miss the good part. To spend much time in a garden and yet to miss its soul, is impoverishment indeed.—F. C. HOGGARTH.

Not being able to see the garden for the plants is a common affliction, and is the basis of the bone of contention between the landscapists and the gardeners. And so the debate revolves around the old question as to whether a garden is made for the plants or the plants made for the garden; or, what is a garden?

It really must be something more than a place where plants grow if we consider it in the æsthetic sense, although we speak of the market garden as a place where vegetables are raised just as an industrial factory might turn out buttons or matches.

Now as the November days close in upon us and outdoor activities are reduced to the minimum it may be worth while to give a little thought to your own point of view about your own garden. To be honest with yourself, now just how do you regard it? Is the plant the thing or the individual flower, or is it the picture of the garden as a whole? I confess as the years roll on to a growing appreciation of the garden from the design point of view and I suppose my case is fairly typical.

The first interest is in the plant or perhaps in the flower that you get from the plant. It is a practical and utilitarian interest indeed, and then a growth begins. The two lines of development are not parallel but divergent. It is a mistake to think that the two branches of appreciation run in diametrically opposite directions. Indeed they are both moving



Garden Intimacies No. 1-Planting out an awkward angle

forward and give a broadened aspect to the idea of the garden as a whole as we come to understand them better.

Many of the uninitiated think a garden is based on botany and that gardening is botany itself whereas, of course, it is nothing of the sort. Botany is no more gardening than chemistry is pharmacy; although in each case there

is a relationship. Then, again, another group blunders along with the idea that gardening is just nature given a chance to run wild. "It is an art that does mend nature; change it rather, for the art itself is nature" doesn't express the truth at all, but Shakespeare said it and the idea has got fairly well established in a great many minds that gardening is nature.

The honest truth is that gardening is extremely unnatural. We take plants from exotic climes and try to establish them in regions to which they are not inured. We protect them by glass and other artificial means from weather conditions. We shield them from attacks of nature's devastators in the form of insect and disease, and we attenuate the vigor of the species by exaggerating for our own gratification some particular part of the plant without any regard to its place in nature's cycle. And it is because gardening is such an unnatural thing that we are beset with so many troubles and struggles to keep our gardens and their occupants at par.

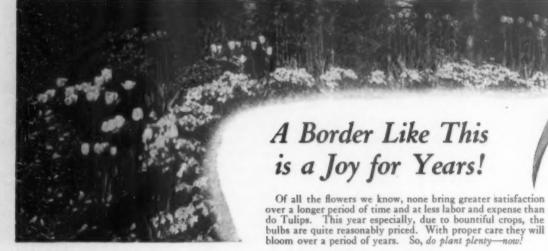
A Garden Intimacy

FROM time to time I shall offer you here practical suggestions for little friendly plantings in the hope that some of my readers will be able to solve an occa-

sional personal problem. Today it is filling an odd corner where a house makes an awkward L. It must be planted with something. Plain grass hardly suffices. The angle itself is too harsh. The little planting here shown has just four things: in the actual corner Japan Barberry, green in summer, scarlet in fall, and all through the winter red berries, which remain because they are not much liked by birds. In the right-hand corner you could plant Carolina Rhododendron which would give its flowers in spring and evergreen foliage all the year. The climbing evergreen vine is Euonymous. The evergreen

fringe of Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra) once planted looks after itself and is sure to fill up any irregularities about the base of the shrubs. A planting of this kind could be put in sun or shade.

Perhaps you, reader, have a similar corner differently planted; or, it may be an equally satisfactory solution of a different kind of problem. Won't you send me a photograph of your special pet planting?



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It covers every phase of Fall gardening activity and offers the materials with which to execute most any garden plan. Above all, the Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants it offers are of absolute dependability. Back of them stands almost a century's experience and effort to sell aught but the choicest. Please write for the catalogue to-day and let Dreer Service help you to greater garden joys.

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Garden Reminders





In gardening a date can only be approximated. Generally the latitude of forty degrees at sea level and a normal season is taken as standard. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day, thus Albany would be about ten days later than New York (which is latitude 42).

The latitude of Philadelphia is a week earlier. Also allow four days for each degree of latitude, for each five degrees of longitude, and for each 400 feet of altitude. Latitude 40 approximates a line through Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Ind; Quincy, Ill., Denver, Colo.

HE Clean Up Campaign, started last month, should be kept going till all is ready for winter. Cut off and burn the tops of perennials such as Chrysanthemum, Larkspur, Hollyhock, Daisy, and the like; pull out all annuals as soon as they are killed by the frost, and burn. The more thoroughly you do this job the better it will be for your garden next year. Clean out all cocoons, nests of caterpillars, and the round dry cedar apples found around the trees and shrubs. Spray all trees, except the evergreens, as a guard against scale and insect pests. San José Scale is frequently found upon Lilacs and it is very destructive once it gets established. It appears like the head of a fairly large pin in steel gray, clinging closely to the limb. Spray with lime-sulphur solution, and in badly affected parts scrub with the solution and a tooth brush. Do it on a mild day.

Soil for Seed Flats

Seed flats needs must be started long before frost is out of the ground so you should now bring into the basement the boxes of soil you will need. Select the best soil you have; by best we mean soil that is rich and fertile, and that contains lots of humus. If you have kept a compost heap for any length of time and have some good friable soil in it take some of that. You will want some sand, also. Later on this page will discuss the preparation of seed flats.

Bulbs in the House

Bulbs for blooming in the house may now be potted up. After planting in pots Tulips, Hyacinths, and Narcissus must be put out in a coldframe for eight to ten weeks to produce good root growth. Let the soil be light and rich with plenty of humus and you should add to it bonemeal, about five or six trowelfuls to a wash boiler of soil. This must be well mixed and if the soil is heavy add sand—about one quarter of the bulk of the soil may be sand. If you are planting just a few bulbs you can purchase the soil already mixed at the florist's, but be sure to find out

whether the bonemeal has been added. Be sure to provide drainage in the pots. If you are using new pots soak them in water for at least twelve hours before planting in them.

Paperwhite Narcissus are among the easiest of the bulbs to force in the house. They may be planted in most any kind of a dish, first filling it almost full of pebbles and then nesting the bulbs in them. They may be planted close together. Fill the dish with water and put it in a cool dark place to make root growth at a temperature of 40 to 60 degrees, remaining there four to six weeks. If they make good root growth before you bring them out to the light they will produce much better flowers.

Hyacinths may also be grown in water but without pebbles, using special hyacinth glasses that may be purchased from the florist. These also must be set in a cool dark place to make root growth. You may plant several pans of bulbs at one time and then bring them out into the light a week or ten days apart.

Garden Tools Need Attention

Garden tools should be brought in and thoroughly cleaned up. Sharpen all cutting tools, and file the hoe good and sharp. Cover all metal parts with oil to keep them from rusting and the wooden parts will be better if given a couple of coats of good paint. Have the lawn mower put in shape before it is stored away and it will be ready in the spring when you want it. Plant tubs should be cleaned and painted and everything around the place put in shape for the winter sleep.

Watering House Plants

House plants, without doubt, suffer more from lack of water than from any other one thing. Truly they are not easy to keep watered in the usual way but there is one sure way to see that they get all they need and not too much. When the soil in the pot is dry take the plant, pot and all, and set it in a pail or tub of water to the depth of the pot. Let it stay two or three hours and you will find that it will be wet just right. Never

allow water to stand in the saucer under the plant. Do not keep the plants too wet all the time: nature alternated between wet and dry and we are quite safe if we follow nature.

Do not keep your house plants where it is too warm, 60 to 65 degrees is a lot better than 75. They need sunlight and fresh air, but avoid draughts. Watch out for diseases and pests, spray or syringe them before it is too late. Prevention is much easier than cure.

Evergreens Need Care

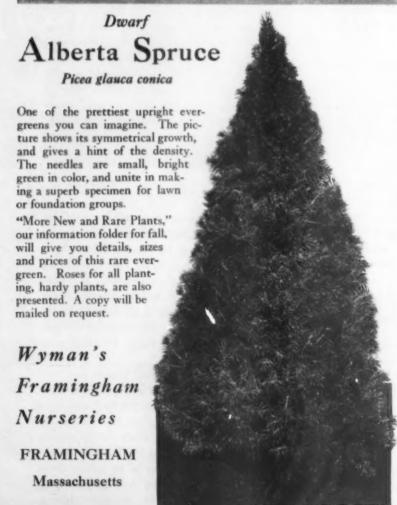
Evergreens need special protection in sections where the weather is changeable in winter. The hot sun in February may burn them and in exposed places severe winds will do them great harm. This is especially true along the seashore where it is best to protect them with a high board fence placed to shield them from the prevailing storms. Lower growing things may be shielded by placing evergreen boughs over and among them. All newly planted evergreens must have plenty of moisture in the soil around them when they freeze up for the winter. Do not forget to mulch heavily all newly planted shrubs and evergreens after they are once frozen up. Use leaves, peat moss, or buckwheat hulls for this purpose.

Care of Roses

If you live in the milder sections where your Roses do not have to be covered they will be benefited by a light pruning at this season. The extra long growths may be shortened so that the winter winds will not whip them so badly. All Climbing Roses should be carefully tied to their supports, Raffia is the best thing for this purpose.

If the ground is not frozen you can set out Roses. They are perfectly dormant now and if well planted and covered properly after they are frozen up they will be in better shape in the spring than if you let it go till then to plant. The important thing is to cover them well. If you will not do this you may as well wait till spring to plant Roses.





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NOVEMBER, 1928

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VOLUME NUMBER 2	
Editorial Walter Prichard Eaton	PAGE 111
1010000	112
A Garden That Grew from a Cellar A Real Home Before and After Margaret Fleming	113
\$700 for Three Rooms and Bath Marjorie Lawrence	115
Building and I can Associations IV S Packer	117
Building and Loan Associations . W. S. Parker The Corners of Your Room . Estelle H. Ries	118
Four Houses Chultz of Whitney	120
Four Houses	122
A Thanksgiving Portfolio	123
A Thanksgiving Portfolio	120
Margaret Harmon	127
Suprooms for Winter Days	128
Sunrooms for Winter Days	130
Fabrics for Slip Covers	131
Fabrics for Slip Covers The Small House of Good Design	LUL
Mellar Meias es Howe	132
A Modern Garden Lilian B. Alderson	133
Mellor, Meigs & Howe A Modern Garden Lilian B. Alderson When Winter Comes Look to Your Blankets	100
Phoebe Cole	134
The Real Value of a Good Chair Grace L. Daggett	135
What to Do with the Old Shingle Roof	
Roger B. Whitman	136
For the Man Who Likes to Build H. Rossiter Snyder	137
The Care of Our Belongings L. Ray Balderston	138
Home Heating for Health Donald A. Laird Bulbs Indoors for Winter Olive Hyde Foster	139
Bulbs Indoors for Winter Olive Hyde Foster	140
The Small Garden Well Done R. B. Ware	141
The Small Garden Well Done	142
Tucking Away the Garden for Winter	
C. T. Gregory & E. R. Honeywell	143
Rooting Cuttings in the House. Ellen Eddy Shaw	144
Government House Plans	146
Up-to-Date Devices Wilma Luyster	148
Government House Plans	101
Garden Reminders	103
Hearthstone Booklets	156
Garden Reminders Hearthstone Booklets Shop Windows of Mayfair Shirley Paine	174

ELLEN D. WANGNER,

Forecast for December

UR special Christmas issue is so packed with quantities of good things that it is just impossible to begin to tell about them. But there you will find suggestions for Christmas presents for everyone you know, with our shopping service all ready to help you. A little article on holiday suppers and how to serve them comes in very handily, and hints on lighting the living Christmas tree are most welcome. One word more—we are fortunate indeed in being able to offer you in December Albert Payson Terhune's "Are You Fit to Own a Dog?"

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LEONARD BARRON.

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9

THE AMERICAN HOME

Thanksgiving-the ideal 1928 model

Walter Prichard Eaton pictures a real day of thanks

HE Fourth of July has been made safe and sane. No longer on the night before do the boys make bon-fires of everything not under lock and key, and ring the church bells in defiance of sexton and police. Doubtless this is an improvement; the old folks think it is, anyhow. But is Thanksgiving to go the same way?

Are we to have a safe and sane Thanksgiving in the future, with no mince pie for breakfast, no boiled onions with the turkey, and only one kind of pie, and no sisters and cousins and aunts, nieces and nephews and grandchildren, sitting around the family table and retiring to bemoan their too great indulgence? Are we to go out to a hotel or restaurant for our meal, with its lamentable parody of mince pie, pay the bill, and then go to a matinée or a football game? Or first to the matinée, with our dinner at night—in itself a complete overthrow of tradition? Are we no longer to exercise in brisk air, earning the right gloriously to overeat at two o'clock, and then doze out the rest of the afternoon?

9

ALAS, the good old Thanksgiving stuff required days of preparation, and considerable room for culinary operations. Mincemeat had to be made and stored in stone crocks. Pumpkin pies had to be baked and set to cool. Vegetables had to be prepared. The turkey had to be stuffed and roasted in its vast pan of gravy. Extra leaves had to be put in the table, and extra chairs set around it. A real kitchen and pantry were needed, a generous stove, a real dining room—not a hole in the wall with a tin box over a gas jet, opening out of the dark closet known in New York apartments as a dining room.

The old American Thanksgiving was the celebration of a land of plenty—plenty of food, plenty of space, plenty of family. It was the annual gesture of an entire people to signify that they relished the good things of life, and that the home was the family center from which those good things radiated.

8

I WAS a celebration that could only have flourished in a land of homes, and a land

land of homes, and a land where people who had worked hard for what they possessed were glad, and rather proud, to work a little harder still once a year for the feast of celebration. Thanksgiving, indeed, was a symbol of our national life, combining the gratitude of the pioneer for a season's crop and a safe family, with the pioneer descendant's pride in achieved

abundance and ample families. Until recent times, in fact, we have never felt far away from our pioneer past, and all of us who as children can remember going back to grandfather's house for Thanksgiving recall not only the turkeys and pies, the cookies and cakes, the odor of mincemeat, but we recall also the old house, the scrubbed kitchen floor, the cistern pump at the sink, the well outside, the frosty fields, the sensevague and mystic in our young mind—that somehow we were coming back home, a sense all the stronger, of course, if habitually we lived in cities.

8

For better or worse, this has been pretty much changed in modern America. Families have been widely scattered and lost their sense of unity. Intensive urban growth has removed many of them almost completely from remembrance of their rural origins; and in the cities themselves the increased cost of living has made it impossible for many people to celebrate Thanksgiving with a family party in a house, or even to get born in a house, to know a house to call home. It is a trifle difficult to wax sentimental over Apartment B, 8th floor, as the old homestead, especially when you didn't move in until last May.

Besides, the kitchen isn't big enough to cook an eighteenpound turkey in, let alone four mince and two pumpkin pies and a pudding. Anyhow, the cook never heard of a mince pie, and you haven't the faintest idea how to make one. Cousin Jane's apartment over on 48th Street is no bigger. Hang it all, let's get the Joneses—they haven't any children to be fussing about—and go down to a hotel. They are putting on a special dinner at the Biltdorf. We can go to a show afterwards. And that is the new Thanksgiving in urban America, the poor pale ghost of the old.

8

BUT isn't this one too fine to let die? Isn't it worth fighting for? Isn't it worth as much to our children as it was to us? Shall we not, on Thanksgiving Day, though our dwelling be a tiny apartment, make it a home where those nearest

and dearest shall rally—even if they are a bit crowded—and the food shall be home cooked, and the talk home grown, pushing for an hour the world into the background and giving us (and especially the young folks) that sense of family affection and solidarity and mutual interest on which our nation rose to strength?



Walter Puchad Eten



Photograph by Richard Averill Sm.

THE GARDEN THAT GREW FROM A CELLAR

An abandoned excavation was turned into this spot of beauty at a surprisingly small cost when the house on the opposite page was remodelled—a striking example of what taste and ingenuity can achieve without much expense

A real home; before and after

Complete restoration inside and out created this lovely home

MARGARET FLEMING

F YOU will compare the pictures of this old house in White Plains, New York, when it was bought by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bethune Weisse, with the picture of it as it now looks, you will admit that the buyers had courage and imagination.

The house stands on a beautiful suburban street, a broad highway bordered by four rows of magnificent trees, with a green, well planted parkway down the

middle. But "No. 96" was a Cinderella in this exquisite setting, or, rather, it was a very old, shabby and badly dressed woman. Part of tle of White Plains, now commemorated by a

it dated back almost to the Revolution. On this spot was fought the bat-

Surely the buyers of this dilap-idated old house had vision—a vision justified if you compare it with the photograph below

bronze tablet affixed to a remnant of the old breastworks just across the street.

Originally the house must have had the charm and simple dignity of the New England farmhouses of two hundred years ago, but subsequent owners had run a hideous gingerbread porch all across the front and part way around the side. They had inserted here and there stained glass windows, and they had finished off the picture by painting the whole house dark red with green trimmings, so that it looked like a shabby Christmas card.

The grounds represented a further difficulty: they included a wide frontage which tapered to a pin point at the rear, because the side street met the main street at an acute angle. Worse still, the unoccupied half of the lot was a deep.

> irregular hole. This had once, long ago, been dug for the foundation of a church, and one side of the foundation wall had been built. Then the church building plans had been given up, so the wall and the hole and the cornerstone had been abandoned. As time

With the disfiguring porch knocked off and a dignified Colonial doorway added the old





went on, mud washed in and half obliterated the wall and the discarded boulders and tree trunks in the bottom of the excavation. Other trees grew up in the hole, and finally weeds and hardy yellow Day Lilies claimed it for their own.

The new owners felt, however, that the old house could be restored easily. In making the alterations on the outside, they felt that it was the part of wisdom to engage a competent architect to advise them, so that all changes would be true to character and period. They decided to save money on the inside alterations and as much as possible on the outside changes by hiring cheap labor and supervising carefully themselves, rather than by letting out the whole job to a contractor. By this scheme they saved two or three thousand dollars, but it necessitated a good deal of shopping around and a careful study of upto-date materials and methods in housebuilding.

The house was sturdy, with a good cellar, firm foundations and a leak-proof roof. The first thing to do was to knock off the hideous porch and to substitute

a dignified Colonial doorway. This also necessitated a reshingling of the front, which was not uniform, being plain boards below the porch roof and small shingles above. It was reshingled with large shingles. A side porch more in keeping with the character of the house was added.

The roof of the old building had too much overhang. Therefore it had to be cut back and a narrow cornice put in its place. Four of the lower floor front windows were French windows. When the front porch was removed, these windows had to be built up and equipped with blinds, which were lacking. Conversely, the side windows in dining room and library, which now open on the new porch, had to be cut down.

One of the most difficult problems was the question of painting. Where could they find a flat paint capable of covering, in not too many coats, the hideous red already on the building? It must be

Costing but \$35 this new copy of an old mantel accents the quaint atmosphere given this room by its old furniture

flat, not shiny, to be in keeping with the style of the early farmhouses in New England, which were often whitewashed. The question would have been fairly easy to answer if the owners had intended to first burn off the red paint, but they did not wish to do so for two reasons: the expense, and the fire hazard. They finally discovered a dull white stain, not cheap, but very satisfactory, which covered the red in two coats. It has been on for six years and not until this spring has it begun to show signs of wear. Navy green was used for the blinds, and the roof was stained dark brown, for appearance's sake.

Estimates were obtained from two contractors for the outside work on the house: painting, tearing off old porch and building a new one, reshingling front, cutting back roof and putting on a cornice, changing doorway, lengthening two windows into French doors and shortening four windows, and adding four pairs of solid shutters. By making separate contracts with the various kinds of workmen involved, and overseeing the work themselves, Mr. and (continued on page 165)



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Photographs by H. Victor Keppler, and R. H. Macy & Co. A charming corner of the living room whose furnishings amounted to \$316.47. (For detailed price list see text)

\$700 for three rooms and bath

Not cost but wise selection makes for homelike charm and comjort

MARJORIE LAWRENCE

HEN we came to New York to live for two years I started out with high hopes in quest of a furnished apartment. A few days' search served to reveal only the extraordinary number of people whose idea of furniture is embodied in a cheap over-stuffed living room "suite." I was becoming thoroughly disheartened at the prospect of spending two years in any of the surroundings I had seen when my husband suggested taking an unfurnished place. I gently reminded him that we had neither stick nor stone to put into an empty apartment, and that lamps and pictures would not serve as chairs and tables. He thought that it

might be a better investment for us to buy inexpensive and attractive furniture to use during the two years we had leased our suburban home than to pay an equal amount for the privilege of enjoying such doubtful comfort as seemed available at our price.

After due calculation, we agreed on \$700 as the amount we felt we could spend on the charming three room and bath apartment which we discovered in a remodelled house. The apartment has no foyer, and one enters directly into the living room, but we felt that the fine Colonial fireplace more than atoned for

this deficiency. My problem was to make \$700 stretch over living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchen equipment. Fortunately, the kitchen was already the proud possessor of a small and spotless white gas range, two built-in wall cupboards, and an adequate refrigerator.

The living room measured about 14 x 20 feet, and had a southern exposure with two windows at the narrow end through which the sunlight streamed. The landlord had painted the walls a light shade of gray, but I decided to repeat the yellow of the sunshine in my color scheme, giving due thought to dark winter days. I tempered it with green, a concession to the flood of light.



Modern chintz which Mrs. Lawrence chose to cover dressing table, chairs and couch

116



The bedroom is done in blue and orange and apricot, and cost its clever mistress only \$259.19 to furnish

The dining quarter of the living room, showing the good-looking table which serves admirably for meals



Then I made a list of the furniture which I knew I should need. This included a large table—not too obtrusively suggestive of meals—a couch, a comfortable chair, about four smaller chairs, two or three small tables, a rug, curtains and draperies for the living room. The bedroom would require two beds, a chest, a bureau or dressing table, a boudoir chair, a night table, some small rugs, and curtains. I decided to shop for the living room first, keeping a wary eye open to bedroom possibilities at the same time.

As our apartment could not be bound by any definite rules of furnishing, I started out unhampered by any prejudices and found that my requirements were best met by a blend of French provincial and early American types of furniture.

My first find was an early American table with a stretcher base, and two butterfly supports for the wings. The hickory finish was soft and mellow and blended well with the walnut of the provincial and the maple of the American pieces I subsequently selected. The price was only \$44.75, (continued on page 180)



Homes as attractive and enduring as this little brick dwelling may be had by anyone who takes advantage of the opportunities offered by the Building and Loan Associations. (Courtesy Common Brick Mfgrs. Assn.)

Building and Loan Associations

A mutual benefit plan encouraging thrift habits and home ownership

WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER

THE days of Stocking Savings Banks are long past. They were a natural result of primitive days, when each person was obliged to be to a large degree self-sufficient. His own gun was his police force, open country was his public park to be enjoyed at his own risk. His ability to defend his home against attack formed the security of his private safe deposit box. Most of his barterings were in kind, and gradually acquired savings in coin of the realm earned no interest in their hiding place, stocking or otherwise. Those were the rigorous days of a hard-won independence, which entailed a stern dependence upon one's own unaided resources of strength, ingenuity, and courage.

Do we to-day, in our complex modern communities, appreciate the extent of the community safeguards afforded us

in our everyday life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness? We take our police force and transportation facilities for granted with, for the most part, little thought except to complain at their more obvious deficiencies. Likewise we enjoy, without much thought of their significance, the easily obtained security of safe deposit boxes and banking facilities. Still more, it seems to me, while some of us enjoy them, more of us ignore with little or no comprehension of their significance and value the new social devices of a coöperative nature devised to safeguard and build up our savings and in the process to encourage greatly the act and habit of saving.

The various types of Building and Loan Associations, in some states called

Cooperative Banks, are outstanding examples of this type of coöperative organization. It is all very well to preach the gospel of saving, but the would-be saver needs help in determining how to save and how to make his savings increase most fruitfully by their own earnings. Money can be deposited in any bank, of course, as a checking account, and a small interest of 2 per cent. or so be earned on whatever is left untouched, if more than a certain prescribed minimum amount. That is only one step removed from the stocking bank, so far as our savings are concerned, for the good reason that such bank accounts are not devised for savings but to facilitate payments by check, involving large overhead costs.

Savings banks, and savings departments in other (continued on page 152)



Suggesting the deep fire-places of Early American homes is this ingle nook with the well designed cush-ioned seats in its corners. This makes a room within a room for friendly gathering

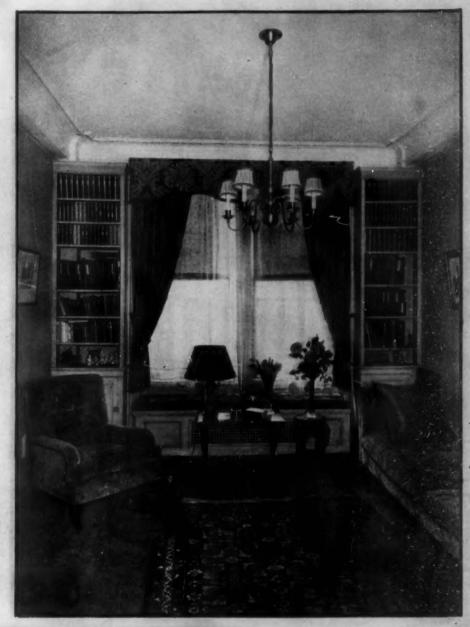
The corners of your room

Space often wasted that lends itself to friendly groupings

ESTELLE H. RIES

HE corners of a room offer opportunity for the unexpected touch, that contributes so much to its charm and homelike atmosphere. Corners are undoubtedly rather awkward places to furnish, and, with a window or door close to them, are frequently wasted space. It is true that empty corners have a certain architectural interest-the play of light and shadow in their angles, adding depth and richness to the room-so that it is not always necessary to put something into them. Indeed, to do so sometimes destroys a sense of balance that may have existed previously. Usually, however, the empty corner lacks this architectural interest, and looks simply empty.

The size of the corner will, of course, determine what one can do with it. Nothing looks worse than a large, towering piece too big for its corner, bulging far into the room, or rubbing elbows with its neighboring groups. Isolation of furniture grouping in the angle of a room





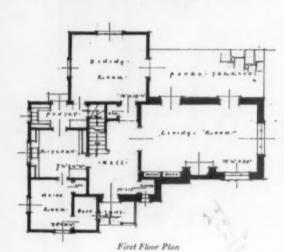
A built-in corner cupboard, a happy survival of Colonial days, is ideal for the small room where space is limited

It is for reading that corners are indispensable, for their location sets them apart as suitable for study and reflection

has many advantages. It is perhaps a temptation to place furniture across corners, but unless you are very pressed for room, and there is no alternative, it is not a good thing to do. The arrangement makes the room look smaller than it is, for it cuts off floor space where it would be useful, and makes an ugly and unuseable hole behind the piece so placed. Wall furniture should conform to the architecture of the wall. If it sets up non-structural lines, there will be confusion and lack of balance.

The placing of a large piece of furniture diagonally across a corner is unpleasing unless the furniture is of such a shape—kidney (continued on page 189)

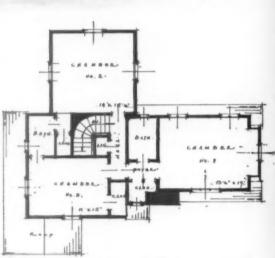




The house above holds a comfortable home-like appeal. It was built for Mr. Windsor Davis at Larchmont at a cost of \$16,500 —and this means good construction

FOUR HOUSES COSTING LESS THAN \$17,000

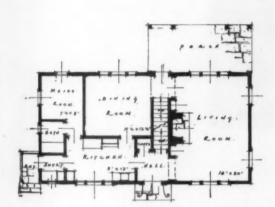
\$15,000 will build this unusual home (below) in the Metropolitan area. The floor plans above show a most interesting use of space



Second Floor Plan





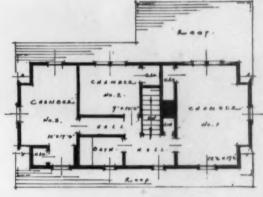


First Floor Plan

Home of Mr. Mayer, Norwalk, Conn., costing \$12,000. This includes brass plumbing, good building, pine panelling, etc. (See plans left and right)

SCHULTZ & WHITNEY Architects

A different and a bit more elaborate treatment of the same floor plan, which would make the house cost about \$15,000



Second Floor Plan





Correctly laid for six people is this charming Thanksgiving dinner table, where simplicity is the keynote, and the holiday spirit is carried out in table decoration and color. Specially arranged for The American Home by James McCutcheon & Co.

The well set Thanksgiving table

The simplest dinner seems to be a feast on the carefully appointed table

LEE McCANN

B URNISH the silver till it shines like the full moon; polish the glass till it gleams like a jewel; count up the china and look over the damask—Thanksgiving is almost here! It is the feast day when the past and the present come together, symbolized by the ceremonial board which no longer groans as in days of yore, under the

plenitude of its viands, but now smiles instead, a veritable picture full of color, design, and beauty.

When fully set, with shaded candles reflecting the warm tints of lovely china in gleaming silver, and the glitter of glass contrasting with flowers and the satin sheen of damask, there is feast for the eyes as well as food for the appetite at the national feast.

We have passed the age of living "by bread alone." All over this broad land in countless houses of even the simplest type there is expression of good taste and knowledge of what is smart and suitable in dining. (continued on page 166)



Photographs by H. Victor Keppler

Linens of quality at low price is a dream that can be transformed into reality as we have discovered in the linens here illustrated, which are new and but attractive. (Courtesy of James McCreery & Co.)



BEAUTY AT THE FEAST

Inexpensive pewter and lovely silver for the home table



Beautiful patterns in silverware such as this above, inspired by earlier epochs and rich in historical suggestion, lend cheer and hospitality to the Thanksgiving dinner table, where it rubs elbows in friendly and effective fashion with satiny pewter. (Courtesy of Reed & Barton.)

Modern pewter that has all of the soft luster, the traditional style and grace of line that made antique pewter so lovely, is a reason for being thankful, particularly when the Thanksgiving table must be designed in harmony with simple surroundings and with fillings moderately priced. (Courtesy of B. Allman & Co.)

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RAINBOWS IN TABLEWARE

Dishes and glasses in all colors and shades bring sparkle and cheer



Here is China very new that gracefully assumes its responsibility to the decorative requirements of the table. It is new in design, delightful in color and looks a great deal more expensive than it is. For unusually lovely low priced service plates, see page 148. (Courtesy R. H. Macy & Co.)

There is romance, sparkle and color in the charming glass which can be had in such variety to give vivacity and an individual character to the assembled appointments of the table. Goblets and beverage glasses in the new cornflower blue are 69 cents each; in amber, green or rose, 47 cents each





Inexpensive are these new pieces of kitchen-ware in color. The mixing set is 95 cents; one dozen jelly moulds 50 cents; pie pans chopping bowl is \$1.95; heavy quality roaster 40 cents and a nine-cup coffee pot \$2.50

Smartness invades the kitchen cupboard

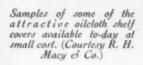
Pots and pans and cupboard shelves step out in new beauty

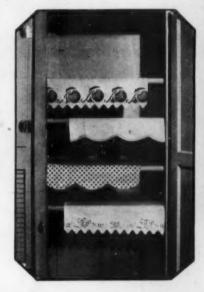
MARGARET HARMON

N THE early days of our country's history, the cupboard was the housewife's pride and joy. It was built in a conspicuous corner of the room and its contents stood revealed to public view. Pewter shone brightly on its shelves and sturdy earthenware presented a bold front to the world.

Then something happened to the cupboard. It gradually faded out of sight.

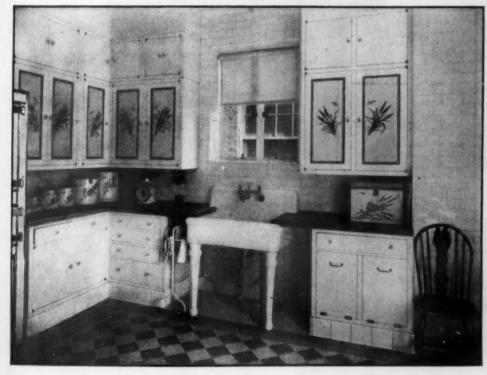
It shrank into a dark mysterious space behind a closed door. Its contents sank into disrepute. Any discarded box or old tin was considered good enough to hold culinary necessities. The eclipse of the cupboard lasted for several generations. It skulked in shadow until the birth of the







Gay floral design in oilcloth shelf covers, table cover, and equipment brings a wealth of color to this compact little kitchen. Brightly painted wooden shelves house this gay set for the kitchenette or small kitchen, where Hollyhocks do their bit lo bring in outdoor charm. (Courtesy Kitchenette Art Shop)



modern kitchen called it again into the limelight.

The up-to-date kitchen cupboard or closet is as attractively outfitted as Madame's own wardrobe or dressing room. This does not imply the use of lace and ribbon trimming but it does indicate color and some of the interesting new shelf papers and oilcloths. Whether you have a built-in closet, a standard hygienic cabinet, or an odd modernistic piece of furniture, it has after all but one purpose-to house your kitchen equipment as efficiently and attractively as possible. The deep, dark closet with its newspaper-covered shelves and its jumble of ugly iron is a thing of the past. (continued on page 168)

A stencilled wheat motif decorates the cabinets and various pieces of the cupboard ensemble in this pleasant work room for the housewife. (Courtesy Mrs. George Herzog)



A happy blending of new and old furnishings (above). The inexpensive wicker chairs and rush rugs combine well with the modern tables and stands

A pottery wall vase at \$2.95, a three-pot stand for \$6.95, and a small iron fern holder at \$4.50 are a few of the many lowpriced articles pictured here



A fernery for either living room or sunroom, in antique green with metal bowl to match

SUNROOMS FOR

Photographs by Don Diego and Fab Studios and by





Iron flower holders with copper bowls may be had for as low a price as \$2.75

WINTER DAYS

courtesy of Ovington's, R. H. Macy & Co., Lord & Taylor

Another sunroom where old and new filtings are harmoniously combined. At slight cost summer sunshine and garden greenery are carried into November days

Wrought iron lends distinction to any sunroom where stands such as this one planted attractively with Ivy provide beauty for the small purse

New covers for old furniture

How to wield the magic wand that transforms shabby furnishings

WINNIFRED FALES

NCE the words slip covers suggested only the drab white or awning striped coverings that shrouded the furniture when the family left for the summer. To-day they mean color and gaiety and a means of harmonizing various inharmonious upholstery fabrics in a room. And no longer are they merely for summer use. Fall finds the sunroom coming into its own with gay cushions and fittings, and at once the slip cover steps into the living room to bring cheer there as well.

Are the large chairs shabby? Slip covers deck them out in new beauty. Are there several styles and clashing colors in couches and chairs and draperies? Slip covers to harmonize with the hangings make a new room out of the discord.

The old-fashioned slip cover, with its plain skirt cut in one with the upper part and just clearing the floor, has undergone a striking transformation since slip covers were promoted from sweepingday and shut-up-house utilities to decorative adjuncts. Once, it did not matter of what they were made nor how they fitted, provided they kept out dust. Sartorially speaking, they belonged to the Mother Hubbard era! Now we have progressed to the age of smartly tailored clothes, and the garb of our furniture reflects their style and beauty. Its colors are carefully chosen in harmony with the room scheme, and its lines snugly molded to those of the furniture beneath. It is an easy matter to make slip covers. No one who can run a sewing machine and has had even a little experience in dressmaking need hesitate.

As an illustration, let us take for instance a popular type of upholstered chair with a loose cushion. The material having been chosen, we next wish to know how many yards will be required. Begin by removing the loose cushion. Then with a tapeline measure from A to B (Figure 1). At B tuck the slack of the tape down into the crevice where the seat and back meet, forming a loop as shown by the dotted line. Holding this in place, continue measuring up to C and down the outside of the back to D. Add eight inches for seam allowance.

Next, tuck one end of the tapeline into the crevice between seat and arm,

point E, and measure from E to F and down the outside to G (if the arm is arched, take the measurement at the highest point). Add six inches for seams. This gives the *length* required for one arm-section.

Now measure the outside depth of the chair seat from front to back and add three inches for seams to get the width of the arm-section. If this measurement is not more than one half the width of the fabric selected, one breadth of the latter will cut both arm-sections. Otherwise the length E—F—G, Figure 1, must be doubled.

The skirt comes next. Measure completely around the seat to get the finished length. Add one half as much for fullness if the skirt is to be gathered, or figure on three times the finished length for box pleating. Divide this figure by the width of the goods to find the number of breadths required. To obtain the total quantity of material for the skirt, multiply the number of breadths by the desired depth of the skirt plus allowance for finishing the raw edges.

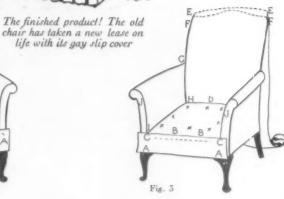
Lay the loose cushions on a piece of paper and draw a pattern. The length from back to front plus seam allowance will equal the length of goods required if wide enough to cut both top and bottom sections from one breadth. Otherwise double the measurement. The strips for boxing the sides will come (continued on page 173)



Fig. 4



When following Mrs. Fales' suggestions in this article be sure to refer to the detailed drawings above and



compare exactly with the text in order to achieve the most easily made and most accurate cover



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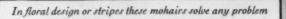
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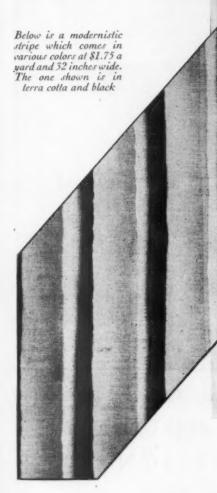
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FABRICS FOR SLIP COVERS Photographs by H. Victor Keppler and Lesher Whitman Company, Inc. Above is a light-weight mohair 54 inches wide where flowers in blue, rose and mauve with touches of red and green are worked in crewel on a putty-colored ground









At left and right are two of the newest designs. In lovely combinations of pastel tones, they may be had 32 inches wide at \$1.75 per yard

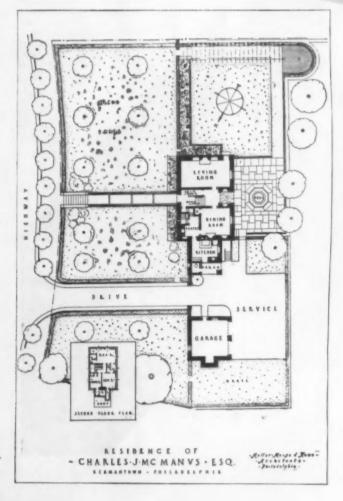






132





A charming blending of the French type of small house and American construction that holds suggestion for everyone planning to build a simple home of either stone, brick or wood. At left is shown the floor plan, also the design of the lovely garden now surrounding the house. Both hospitality and distinction mark the doorway (right) for the small house. With window above, its broad sill offers space for plants that lend warmth and color to the severely plain stone facing



Photographs by Philip B. Wallace

THE SMALL HOUSE OF GOOD DESIGN

MELLOR, MEIGS & HOWE, Architects

A modern garden in the Old French style

Suggested layout for the grounds of the dwelling shown on opposite page

LILIAN B. ALDERSON

IVEN a simple little stone house of the comfortable, well proportioned French provincial type and an uninteresting flat bit of land that measures 100 x 75 ft., and is popularly known as a building plot, what can be done to introduce character and variety into the picture?

First of all we must see to it that the buildings are placed near enough to the boundary line to be easily reached from the road yet thoroughly screened from it. This arrangement leaves most of the property available for the gar-

The house shown on the plan has a service yard and garage on the north,

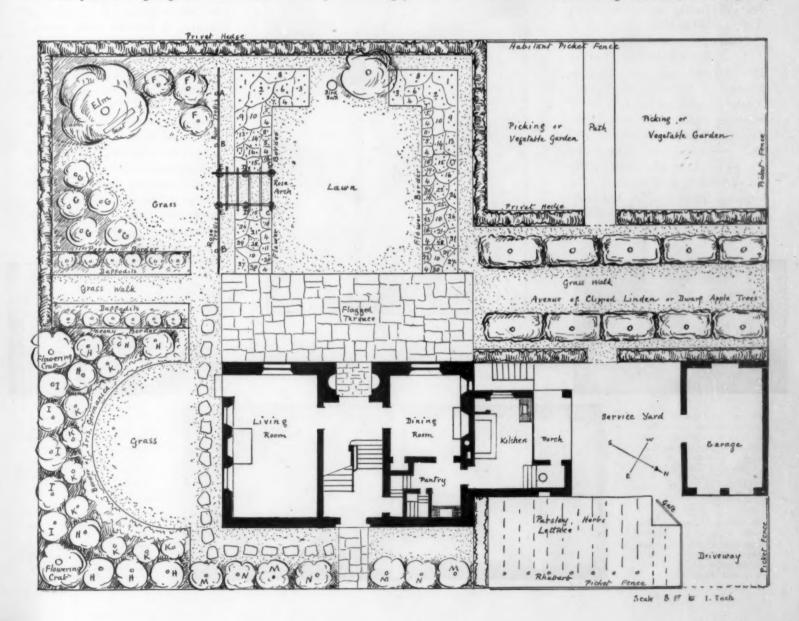
but none of the windows are on that side. They open instead in the French manner onto a flagged terrace at the back, which forms a part of the main axis of the garden.

Standing on the terrace and looking about, one gets an impression of space that is deceptive in so small a garden.

Directly in front the lawn stretches out into a small rectangular garden bordered with perennials against a background of green. Passing birds find shelter in the overhanging Dogwood tree and come down to drink in the bath. This garden is gay all the summer

through, for after the early perennials have passed their best, the Roses on the arbor come into bloom to be followed by the midsummer and autumn flowers. The wide grass walk leads from the terrace in either direction, under the shadow of clipped Lime trees or down by the Peonies.

There are actually five separate rooms in this small garden, each one enclosed, yet accessible to one another. Passing under the Rose arch we find ourselves in a restful green corner with plenty of shade. From there we may cross to the semi-circular shrub and Iris garden seen from the living room windows. There remain the vegetable (continued on page 186)



When winter comes look to your blankets

Coverings beautiful in a wide variety of weights, weaves, colors, and kinds for every purse

PHOEBE COLE

LANKETS are among the earliest articles of household equipment and certainly they are among the most important, for without warm comfort while he sleeps man is indeed a wretched creature. Even the most primitive tribes have developed blankets of some sort, and these, with their weapons and crude cooking utensils, often constitute the savage's sole earthly possessions. When Columbus discovered America he found the Indians

comfortably and gaily arrayed in blankets of their own weaving and using them also as money in their trading. Verily, a fine blanket is a valuable possession, whether it is owned by a Pueblo or a Navajo Indian or a modern American housewife.

What they called them before 1320 it is hard to say, but in that blessed year one Thomas Blanket, a weaver of Bristol, England, evolved a method of napping woolen cloth, which, before that, had been thick, stiff and unwieldy, and more like carpet than the soft, fluffy blanket fabric that we know. The napping process adds not only softness and beauty but actual warmth, as the air spaces in-

troduced into the fabric seem to act as insulation to keep the bodily heat in and the cold air out. Compare, for instance, the comfort of the most gorgeous Navajo blanket you ever beheld and a very cheap napped blanket, and you will surely choose the napped blanket, be it ever so humble. The fine Indian blanket is a marvel of endurance and will serve for a lifetime as a rug, but it

is woven tightly enough to hold water and is almost as stiff as a board; indeed, those blankets often served as boards, being hung in the doorways of tents and caves to keep out the weather.

Blankets of to-day are thrillingly beautiful (we use that adverb knowingly, for what good housewife fails to thrill at the sight of lovely house furnishings?), and are offered in such a wide variety of weights, weaves, colors, and kinds that there is something beautiful and some-

> thing comfortable for every purse. You can pay anything from four or five dollars up to one hundred for a blanket that is all wool, and you can get a variety of lovely things in all cotton, or cotton and wool, at prices ranging in between those figures. Since blankets, with good care and ordinary use, last for years and years and years, it is wise to get just as good ones as you can possibly afford. Of course, they wash and wear thinner each year and those that were your heaviest winter blankets will in time automatically become your lightweight summer ones, but this change will be very gradual if the blanket was an excellent one in the beginning. (continued on page 189)

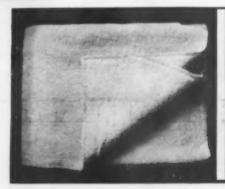


One of the wisest of household investments would be these fleecy all-wool blankets that are of the best and softest long-fibred yarns. (Courtesy James McCutcheon & Co. Photograph by Sara Parsons)



This all-wool blanket comes in rose, blue, gold, orchid, or green in plaid or plain with colored borders for any bedroom. (Courtesy R. H. Macy & Company)

So warm and woolly is this single blanket for moderately cool weather that one can almost feel its texture in the photograph. (Courtesy Mossé Inc.)





From James McCutcheon & Company come these unusual slumber robes for the afternoon nap. All colors and all wool. (Photograph by Sara Parsons)

A two-tone blanket that may also be had in vari-colored plaids. The size 72 x 90 is that of all the blankets on this page. (Courtesy R. H. Macy & Company) ter ed, ds,

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Many of these inviting, luxurious chairs may be gay deceivers and hold dark secrets within their cushioned depths. The careful purchaser must watch out for sound construction as well as attractive upholstery

The real value of a good chair

Consider sound construction not price when buying your chairs

GRACE L. DAGGETT

O THE casual shopper, who has journeyed forth with the intention of purchasing an "overstuffed" or upholstered chair, the reasons for the broad differences in price range are a complete enigma. Why one chair should be nearly one half as much again

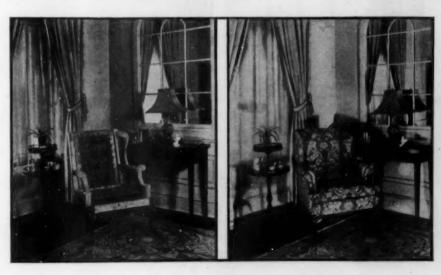
as another having the same general exterior, is beyond the comprehension of those of us who have not studied the construction.

Many of these inviting, luxurious chairs are gay deceivers and hold dark secrets within their cushioned depths. It is high time for enlightenment so that the faults disclosed may be known and guarded against. Before discussing these dangers, let us consider the preliminary step to your shopping expedition.

You have decided to buy a chair, but

have you decided what purpose the chair must fulfill? Bear these points in mind. First, it must conform in size with the scale of the room. An extremely large club chair in a small room will be overpowering and take up more space than properly should be allotted to it. If

your family are people of generous proportions you will require furniture sufficiently heavy to accommodate them comfortably, but this can be accomplished by choosing chairs that because of their details and design have the appearance of being smaller than they are. (continued on page 184)



The "skeleton" of the chair pictured at right, showing the structure and the springs. (Courtesy Lord & Taylor) The completed chair, strongly made and upholstered, and covered in an attractive fabric. (Photograph by Fab Studios)

What to do with the old shingle roof

Rust-proof nails, dipped shingles, copper flashings make roofs that defy time and storm

ROGER B. WHITMAN

YEAR or two ago an English architect, who had made an extensive tour in this country to study our building methods, was asked what characteristic of the house most impressed him.

"The wood shingle roofs," he responded. "I knew the extent to which you use plumbing and central heating; but I had no idea that wood was so commonly used as a roofing material."

We still cling to wood shingle roofs as part of our inheritance, although the shingles of to-day are entirely different from those that sheltered our ancestors. The product of an age of machinery and of advancing prices, they are sawn instead of split and are of almost wafer thinness; but even so, in their best qualities and carefully applied, they can form roofs that will remain sound and tight through many years of use. In one respect at least they are an improvement, for with their flat surfaces the roof will be so tight that rain and snow cannot work under them even in a

heavy wind, which was not the case with shingles having the rough and uneven faces of split wood.

On the other hand, where the thickness of riven shingles makes them proof against warping, the modern shingle, if left bare, will eventually curl and split under the extremes of our climate. This lack of body can be compensated for largely by soaking with preservative, and then, if properly applied with rust-proof nails, such shingles should have a long and satisfactory life.

THAT wood shingles have been displaced by other materials is due to the lowering of the grade to bring down the cost, and also to poor application; in particular, the use of nails unable to resist rusting. Shingles of low quality, exposed to varying temperatures and alternate soakings and dryings, will quickly curl and split, while rusting nails will lead to the enlarging of their holes through the shingles, and eventually to the loss of the roof as they weaken and disappear.

High-grade shingles of suitable wood—cypress, red cedar, redwood, and others—of uniform grain and cut from the heart of the log, well coated with preservative and applied with rust-proof nails, will remain flat and tight for a long period.

The first sign of trouble with a roof is usually leakage, caused by the splitting of the shingles or by curling that permits rain and snow to drive beneath. In its early stages this can be overcome by slipping strips of sheet metal under the defective shingles; but this is temporary, and thought should at once be given to the renewal of the entire roof.

While it was formerly considered that the first step in re-roofing was the tearing off of the old shingles, this is no longer the accepted method, for the modern way of doing it is to lay a new roof over the old. This not only avoids mess and dirt inside as well as outside the house, and the possibility of damage from a sudden storm while the work is in progress, but strengthens the roof and greatly increases its resistance to the passage of heat.

There is a wide choice in the materials that can be used for re-roofing, the essential feature being light weight that the roof frame may not be overloaded. These include wood (continued on page 185)



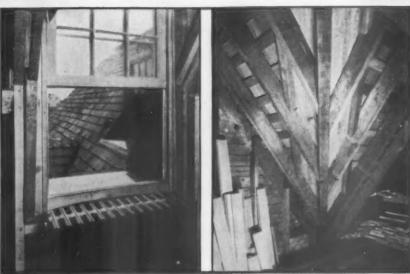
This is what the underside of a properly constructed shingle roof looks like

The proper method of constructing the valley line of a shingle roof. Note how the ends of the studding fasten to the roof rafter



Corner of a well-constructed shingle roof. See text for details

The method of finishing the roof with recessed dormers. (Photographs by courtesy of Home Owners' Institute)



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For the man who likes to build

Window boxes and plant stands easily made by the home craftsman

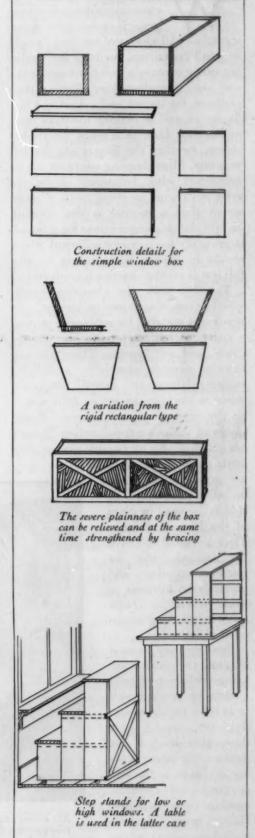
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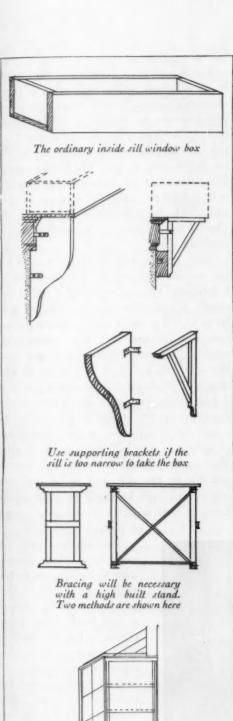
THE home handy man retreats to his tool house in the chill days of autumn he may well turn his attention to window boxes and flower stands, for growing plants imprison sunshine in the house for joy in winter's drab days.

In planning the ordinary inside sill window box, it is well to purchase a zinc lining, ready made at a hardware store or florist shop, and make the box to fit the lining. If the sill is too narrow to furnish a good support, homemade wooden brackets may be used beneath the outer half of the box. Curves in brackets are easily cut out with a coping or compass saw, especially if white pine or cypress is used. Trial curves may be cut in paper before the wood is sawed. Screws are better for joining than nails and should be countersunk, the holes filled with putty before the final paint coats are applied.

The matter of brackets or stands for the boxes is interesting. With indoor as with outdoor boxes, plain, store iron brackets may be used, set sufficiently below the sill to miss the mouldings; or wooden bar brackets or standards may be made at home for the purpose. For the lighter box, brackets as suggested in the drawings are good, keeping the floor clear for cleaning. For the heavier boxes, a standard made of two end frames shaped like the letter H, with a cap and footpiece, is desirable and easy to make. This is illustrated in one of the sketches.

If brackets are to be applied to a plaster wall, it is sometimes a doubtful procedure to attempt to screw them up. Screws of large dimensions are needed to pierce the lath behind the plaster and, sometimes, paper and plaster both will be marred. In avoiding this, a wooden cleat of one by two inch stock may be attached first to the wall with eightpenny finishing nails which make punctures not much larger than needles, and the brackets may then be screwed to these cleats. To be sure if the box itself is not dislodged (continued on page 168)





Window extension for a "vest pocket" greenhouse

The care of our belongings

Metal cleansers for all uses and how to apply them

L. RAY BALDERSTON

E LIKE to have our cleansing polishes free from grit, because grit leaves scratches. All cleansers are best bought in small containers, for they are fresher (as many contain a volatile ingredient); and also, if workers keep dipping their cloths in, the tarnish and soil act as a hindrance as well as making the work most unpleasant. Here is a place for rubber gloves, for then the fingers are not left so grimy. Most cleaning mixtures can be moistened with denatured alcohol or even water, as working with a paste rather than a powder is less difficult. Should the cleaning mixture be a liquid, it probably has a heavy sediment which should be shaken before using to give full use of all the cleaning ingredients.

Together with the cleansing agent, whether made at home or bought, one needs soft material for rubbing or wiping—either cotton, soft paper, or cheese-cloth—and soft brushes. There are soft cleaning brushes especially needed for cleaning filigree and heavily embossed work on the cake basket or fruit stand, or the engraving on flat ware. Rouge cloths of various colored outing flannels are purchaseable at twenty-five or fifty

cents each. Such cloths are prepared for silver, nickel, or brass, and are sold to be used in place of the jars of cleaners. They are small and have the greatest value for touching up silver, and particularly kitchenette work where storage space for cleaning equipment is limited.

Powders may be used dry, and the article after being polished should always be washed well so as to be free from any deposit, and then thoroughly dried. If not washed, the silver powder is likely to be left in cracks or crevices, making dark deposits. Heavy grimy cleaners (called abrasives), whose

purpose is to scratch clean, are a group unto themselves, to be used when one does rougher work and less fine polishing. Ashes, sand, emery, rottenstone, and even steel wool come into the heavy cleaning group. Our list for metal cleaning would include the following:

oxalic)

Whiting Ammonia Soap Dilute acid (vinegar, lemon juice, or dilute

Washing soda Fine powder

Kerosene Steel wool, rottenstone, or sifted ashes

Silver that has been put away for a season is likely to tarnish unless one uses double-faced canton flannel bags, and to be doubly sure, it is best to use gum camphor in the silver chest. There is much discussion as to whether the color of the flannel plays a part, but it seems that gray, blue, and red are most used. The bleached flannel is probably one not chosen, because of the chemical effect of the bleach. The care of silver is much easier when it has daily rather than weekly care; that is, each time that

the flat silver is washed, have a good hot suds and then a hot rinse, and while it is still hot polish well with a fresh clean tea towel. Napkin rings and silver trays belong in this class needing daily care. Flat silver that is out for everyday use circulating or rotating with the meals, remains bright. The larger pieces, like coffee urns, pitchers, and big articles, will brighten easily if washed in hot suds. This daily care will replace the old plan of setting aside a day each week for cleaning silver.

Busy people who have little time for special cleaning and still like their things bright and shining will find that all the small pieces, like spoons, knives and forks and the many various-sized pieces, can be cleaned by the electrolysis method. The word is almost longer than the method, for it is just a quick and easy way of doing several dozen pieces of flat silver in one pan, usually aluminum. To every quart of hot water needed to cover the silver, toss in one tablespoon of soda and one half tablespoon of salt. The water should be very hot before putting in the salt and soda, and the electrolysis will be rapid so that about three or four minutes is enough to clean

a panful.

This method may be used in a plain aluminum saucepan, or a metal rack or grid sold for the purpose may be placed in any kind of pan, even enamel. Large electrolysis pans specially designed with capacity of several quarts may be purchased. Even this silver should have a hot soapsuds wash after the use of the soda, and be wiped dry. When not done silver often has a white deposit which makes housewives object to this method. A good rubbing, however, will remove this film.

For brass and copper the housewife may use (continued on page 185)



The dining alcove in one of our modern homes, where space is at a premium. Here silver, pewter, brass, porcelain sink, and all the cooking utensils are kept spotless by frequent use of the metal cleansers. (Courtesy R. H. Macy & Co.)

Home heating for health

Temperature down, humidity up, and air in motion are the three home heating rules

NE of the most marvelous phenomena of nature is the way the human body maintains a uniform temperature of 98.6° Fahrenheit regardless of the temperature of the surrounding air. It is a living miracle. Only when disease germs or something else serious goes wrong inside the body does it change from its fixed

Why worry about room temperature then, you ask? Indeed we should worry about the temperature outside of the body for if the room temperature varies much either way from 68° Fahrenheit it throws a strain on the body functions that regulate this internal precision.

My observations are that the average American home is kept too warm in winter. So my first recommendation, that you keep your home cooler, may put money into your pocket via the coal bin by keeping closer to a temperature of 68°. It may be necessary, however, to spend some small change to be safely comfortable at this temperature. American homes are usually kept too warm either because cold air leaks into the edges of the room and has to be offset by greater heat, or because poor designing of the heat or steam lines demands that most of the rooms be overheated in order to allow one or two rooms to be warmed at all. The first can be overcome by using felt, metal, or rubber weather stripping around windows and doors; or by storm windows and storm doors; and by having the outside walls of the home so that they are of a heat insulating construction. Jerry-built houses will inevitably have to be heated to around 80° at their center to take the chill off on the outer sides of rooms.

Adding a section or two to a radiator in a room that is difficult to heat, or installing a larger hot air pipe, will oftentimes bring the temperature of the average room nearer to the desirable point of 68°. Weather stripping and heat insulating will, of course, also help avoid the one or two cold rooms to be found in most homes.

Too much emphasis cannot be given to the tremendous importance of keeping the winter temperature in each room in DONALD A. LAIRD

Director Colgate Psychological Laboratory

which people live within a degree or two of 68°. A thermostatic control of the furnace drafts makes this partly automatic. But this will not insure a uniform temperature in all rooms, since the controlling thermometer may be located in a warm or cold spot in the house. If they can be afforded it is a wise investment to have a thermostatic valve at each radiator which will automatically turn it off or on depending upon the temperature in that particular room, not upon the temperature in a downstairs hall where the control of furnace drafts is located.

The cheapest way out of this dilemma is to have a thermometer in each room, located either on the warmest or coolest wall. One of the best habits to which children can be trained is to keep close watch of these thermometers in winter. Adults can form the same habit with profit, too. The temperature should be regulated in individual rooms first by opening or closing the radiators, not by opening the windows to melt the snow outside. These thermometers are apt to be a false alarm, however, unless fairly good ones are purchased.

COME time ago I moved into a new home with steam heat. Since I knew that a uniform temperature of 68° was not the whole story, important as it is, I jimmied each of the radiators slightly. I did this because moist air is desirable. The average home is actually drier than the Sahara Desert in winter. Water and steam heating do not make the home any damper since the steam or vapor is tightly sealed up within pipes. But by adding a small petcock to each radiator and keeping these slightly open a tiny jet of steam plays into the room continually and noiselessly adds to the humidity of the air in which we live.

The water pan which is hooked back of some radiators does not help the humidity as much as this simple contraption that any plumber can install at a small charge. One serious fault with the evaporation pan on top or behind the radiator is that nine tenths of the time it is dry as a bone. They are useless unless they are kept filled with water. They can be purchased with an automatic float connected to the water supply system which keeps the pan filled without watching. These, obviously, are much more expensive than the simple petcock; but this latter method of providing damp air fails in the case of some water heating systems—your plumber will know whether it can be used or not.

To the man of the house who has faithfully poured a gallon of water into a little pan on the side of the hot air furnace every morning I would say that he might just as well carry a rabbit's foot and look at the moon over his right shoulder. It is true that most of this water evaporates and is carried through the heat pipes into the rooms, but not enough can be evaporated by this method to accomplish an iota of good. Continuous and automatic sprays can be introduced into the cold air intake, however, and upwards of a hundred gallons of water evaporated in a day or two. This helps.

Dampness in the basement can serve as a breeding place for bacteria and foul odors. While it may contribute slightly to the humidity in the house, which is desirable, it is to be condemned because of its menace to life and well being. Years ago there was an excuse for damp basements, but with the present development of construction knowledge the correct use of waterproofing cement will make the new basement watertight, or the old basement can be treated to overcome its faults.

Temperature can be readily and cheaply controlled even at a cash saving every year. Humidity is also important, but it is more difficult to control, although any house can be made right in humidity for around two hundred dollars. In the long run this expenditure is likely to be saved in furniture not coming unglued and growing squeaks, and by rugs wearing better. When we consider what to do to keep the temperature at the psychologically correct point in the summer we find revealed the cooling power of air in (continued on page 167)

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Among the easily grown Dutch bulbs for winter growing in the house are Early-flowering Tulips, planted in soil or peat moss. It is important with all bulbs of the Dutch group to get abundant root growth before bringing into light and warmth



Hyacinths are in favor for their delicious fragrance. They are easily grown by the water culture method or planted in moss in any ornamental container. Don't hurry with light or heat





Bulbs indoors for winter

A half dozen easily grown kinds

OLIVE HYDE FOSTER

OR winter beauty, probably the greatest satisfaction comes from growing bulbs, as they require little attention and can be had in flower from Thanksgiving to Easter without a greenhouse.

Among the most easily grown is the Paperwhite Narcissus, which simply needs to be held in place in a shallow bowl by means of pebbles, surrounded (but only about one quarter the depth of the bulb) with water, and set in a light window, where bloom will come in four or five weeks. The so called "Chinese Sacred Lily" (really a Narcissus, too) grows rapidly under the same treatment and flowers almost as quickly.

Roman Hyacinths can be forced easily by simply setting each bulb in a hyacinth glass so it barely touches the water, which can be kept pure by a few pieces of charcoal. Set in a cool dark place, replenish the water as it evaporates, and after five or six weeks bring to a warm sunny window where it will bloom two or three weeks later.

The Dutch Hyacinths require a little different treatment and longer timefrom ten to twelve weeks. The bulbs can be set during October, in any old pickle bottle or jam jar they will fit, and over water that they do not touch. They should be set in a dark cool place, but where they will not freeze, and left until the roots nearly or quite reach the bottom. Then they can be brought into a lighter, warmer place, a few at a time, as desired. When the throat of each bulb has opened enough to let the flower stalk get well out, the plant can be transferred to a more ornamental container (like the regulation hyacinth glass), and set in a sunny window. If hurried, however, the buds are choked and an aborted bloom results.

All the bulbs grown this way should be carefully protected from cold draughts as well as overheated air, as either will cause blasting.

An easy way to handle Tulips, Daffodils, Narcissus, Hyacinths, and such little bulbs as Crocus (continued on page 158)



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Let your garden, like your home, be well furnished, but never overdone, and with individuality. Plants are living creatures and must have the conditions they like

The small garden well done

Looking forward to making better gardens

ROMAINE B. WARE

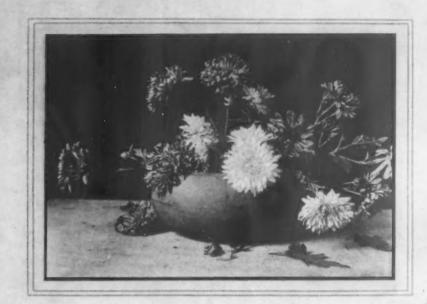
ARDEN work is over for this year, as far as the outdoors is concerned, throughout the greater part of the country; though if you live in the South or in California you may look at the gardening calender from a different viewpoint. In the East and Middle West you can do little outside. Where the ground is frozen your covering should be on and let us hope you have all your bulbs in. I remember one year when I had to dig through nearly a foot of early snow to plant the last of my Tulips.

With the "indoor" months at hand the gardener has a little breathing spell. You have time to (continued on page 150)



The very small garden cannot well accommodate a very large tree and even a fine-looking Elm or Oak may be a wood in such a place. Moreover, if you want a lot of color from

The flower of the season is the Chrysanthemum, and it is a heavy drinker. A lump of charcoal in the water will keep it fresh and odorless for a long time. Cut flowers



fresh from the florist will revive quickly if put in warm water up to the neck for a few minutes. Nothing has been found better than plain clean fresh water for keeping cut flowers

Flowers you buy in November

Proper handling on arrival and subsequent attention to watering

BERTHA STREETER

ITH Thanksgiving and all entertaining coming this month and the young folks home from colleges and schools, cut flowers and potted plants are quite in demand. The florist, however, is well prepared. His shop is a bower of beauty with its Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Sweet-peas, Roses, Orchids, Lily-of-thevalley, Violets, Callas, Azaleas, Dahlias, Marigolds, Tritomas, Geraniums, and other old favorites. With proper care, all these blooms may be kept a surprisingly long time. The only trouble is that many purchasers of cut flowers do not know what constitutes proper care.

Flowers must be taken care of by the purchaser. When you open a box of cut flowers from the florist the stems have air in them. So it is not enough that you put the flowers immediately into a vase of water. Cut off 'about half an inch at the end of the stems and immerse the stems in warm water till the flowers are up to their necks in the liquid. Then the water passages will soon be filled and the flowers are ready for the vases.

Exposure to air has dried up the moisture at the end of each tiny canal in the plant tissue and the openings are plugged up. And you cannot fill a plugged stem any more than you can a plugged hose. By cutting off some of the stem end you expose fresh tissue into which the water may be quickly drawn up into the flower if the stem is immediately placed in water.

Warm water is advised because heat makes even metal expand, whereas cold makes things contract. The water passages will fill more quickly if they are made warm than if they are contracted by sudden immersion in cold water.

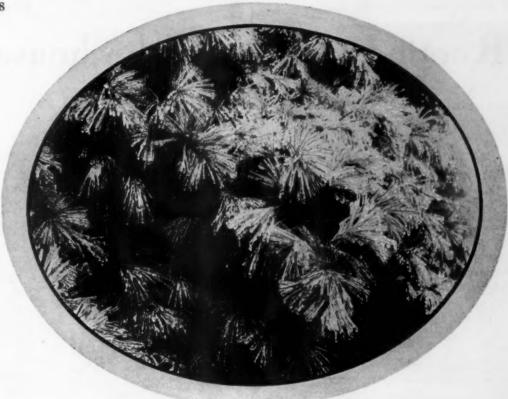
When stems are limp and bent, lay the flowers on paper and straighten stems out the best you can. Wrap the paper around the blossoms cornucopia fashion so it will be loose about the flowers and closer around the stems. With the cornucopia open at both ends, plunge the paper into a pail of warm water so the flowers are just out of the liquid. Leave for a few hours in a cool

place and you will find that the stems have so stiffened and straightened out that the blossoms may be arranged.

Gorgeous Chrysanthemums of vivid colors and shades, both as cut flowers and in the pot, seem to be the favorites this month. The plants, with their abundance of blossoms and large expanse of foliage, are heavy drinkers. Sometimes they need watering twice a day. This is especially true when the atmosphere is deprived of the humidity so necessary for the welfare of house plants. And, by the way, air that is unfit for plants to breathe is certainly unfit for humans.

When a plant arrives from the florist it is always well to note the condition of the soil and the shape of the surface. Plants that are set down in a depression will take a lot of water. The state of the soil as received from the florist is usually a fair indication of the condition in which it should be kept. You will find the earth about the Chrysanthemum plant moist, but not soggy. By keeping it that way you will preserve the freshness of the flowers the longest time. (continued on page 162)

and you will find that the stems



An ice coating on the needles of Evergreens may be in the nature of a protection against further cold

Tucking away the garden for winter

Keep the cold in as well as out and save the lives of your flowers

C. T. GREGORY and E. R. HONEYWELL

Purdue University Experiment Station

the nights grow shorter and the nights grow colder, plants begin to prepare for their annual sleep. In the wild state many things happen that help to protect them against the rigors of winter. The abundant leaves fall to the ground and gently drift in piles about the plants, are caught and held by the dead stalks—dry reminders of the sleeping roots beneath. These drifts of leaves serve two purposes: first, to protect against the fluctuations of temperature in winter; and, second, to hold a snow cover.

But in the garden things are different. You like your garden to look orderly and neat. You rake up all the leaves and cut down all the dead remnants of plants. You "clean up" the garden. In many cases it is really advisable to get rid of the old remnants of plants since these dead stalks may be carriers of disease and insect pests. However, there are a few principles of plant protection that must not be forgotten.

Ordinarily it is not the cold weather

that causes the injury but rather the fluctuations in temperature. A warm period in the winter may start the buds into activity and a following cold snap kills the active tissues. And then again, alternate freezing and thawing will cause heaving, forcing the plants out of the soil, breaking the roots and raising havoc in general. This is usually more serious in heavy soils. There are times when the temperature actually drops below the point of tolerance of many plant tissues and then actual freezing to death occurs.

The tissues of the crown and root of a tree or shrub, at the surface of the ground, are among the latest to mature. This accounts for the frequent winter injury at the ground level and also accounts for the frequent recommendation to mulch such plants. In the case of the evergreen, cold dry winds may cause much damage because the frozen roots cannot absorb water and yet the leaves

are losing moisture that cannot be replenished. The leaves suffer. They turn brown and die sometimes; however, not till late in spring. And people wonder what fearful blight has struck their

Winter injury may be merely an injury and not outright death. So when spring comes the new growth starts and with this new growth comes a heavy demand for food and water for the new tissues that are forming. Under this strain the injured cells break down, resulting in the death of the dependent parts. This is often the explanation of the sudden death of branches of fruit trees, particularly Peach, and of shrubs, and certain perennials. Iris, for example, during the spring of 1928 failed to bloom properly, at least in the Middle West. Sometimes the stalks rotted off at the base, probably due to winter injury.

Winter injury to trees may develop a canker at the base of the trunk and on the west and southwest sides. Sometimes, too, these (continued on page 187)

Rooting cuttings in the house

A profitable occupation for the gardener's dull season

ELLEN EDDY SHAW

Brooklyn Botanic Garden

HAT luck do you have with your cuttings? Do they develop good husky roots? If not, you have failed because you have not solved satisfactorily the "when," "where," and "how" of cuttings. For all questions about cuttings fall under these heads; so let us take them up in order beginning with "When shall cuttings be made"? Preferably, in spring and fall. Personally, I should say fall, because I have more success with my cuttings in the fall, but I am perfectly certain someone else is saying, "I have

more success with mine in the spring."

So, with cutting knife in hand and a poor old house plant, a Geranium, confronting us, let us proceed to answer the "where" part.

The Geranium is one of the most adaptable of all plants, and its bright spicy flowers can be had all through the year



You can shape up the old Geranium plant when taking off cuttings, and don't be nervous about cutting back severely in doing it

Tuberous Begonias are welcome because they flower in shade. The stock of a preferred variety must be increased by cutting



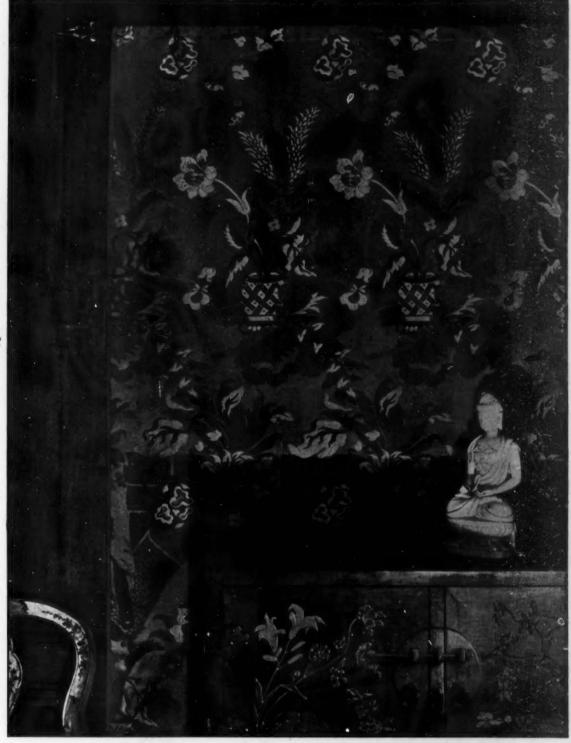
Look over the plant carefully and choose the tenderest branches for cuttings. These are the ones greenest in color, youngest, and so best adapted for forcing. The length of the cutting should be from four to six inches. This applies to Geraniums and to plants the stems of which are about this size. In the case of cuttings made from small-stemmed plants, such as Coleus, Cuphea, and so forth, the length should be from two to three inches.

Now, having decided the length of the stem, grasp the knife firmly and make a horizontal or slant-wise cut beneath a node, not through a node. This is the "where." Stems of plants are made up of more or less evidently marked rings, called nodes. The spaces between the nodes are called internodes. The nodes on Geraniums and many other soft stems are indistinct, not flaunting themselves like the nodes on Corn and Sugarcane. Now you have in hand a four to six inch length of Geranium with a nice smooth cut under a node. Be sure there are no ragged edges on this cut. All surgical operations, and this is a minor operation, should be clean cut.

Strip off with your fingers all but two or three terminal leaves. Do not use a knife for this. (continued on page 164)

This Exquisite Brocade

imbued with the fantasy of the Orient



This brocade is ready in four exquisite color combinations. Figured in golds, greens and greys, with touches of other colors, on blue, coffee, crimson or plum grounds.

So artfully reproduced is this lovely brocade that it matches its XVIII Century original not alone in color and pattern, but even in its illusive, yet distinctive quality of charm.

An exquisite French brocade, tinged with the fantasy of the Orient—its sweeping grace, its stylized forms, its misted tints!

This touch of the Oriental makes the fabricas akin to modern settings as to the XVIII Century periods; for not since Chippendale and his contemporaries succumbed to the enchanting ways of the East have subtle,

complex colors and whimsy so enlivened decoration. Whether you choose it for rich new curtains, for a wall hanging, or for furniture coverings, its unique, stimulating beauty will delight you.

There are many present day creations of distinguished designers, equally lovely, to be found in Schumacher collections, side by side with authentic reproductions from all of the great periods of the past.

Your decorator, upholsterer or the decorative service of your department store will

be glad to obtain samples appropriate for your purpose.

A new booklet, "Fabrics—the Key to Successful Decoration," giving, briefly, the history of fabrics and their importance in decorative use will be sent to you, without charge, upon request.

F. Schumacher & Co., Dept. D-11, 60 West 40th Street, New York, Importers, Manufacturers and Distributors to the trade only of Decorative Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics. Offices also in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Grand Rapids, Detroit.





Government house plans without charge

Unusual step and labor-saving floor plans

N THESE days of the high cost of everything pertaining to building a home it is comforting indeed to be able not only to get something for nothing but also to realize the help that the government will give us if we will but ask for it.

As evidence of this are the two plans of small homes shown herewith. Used as bungalows, small farm houses, or for the summer camp, they will be found planned for convenience and comfort. And, best of all, plans of them are available for the asking.

This is indeed service of the most helpful sort to the home maker, for not only will photographic blueprints of perspective views and floor plans be given but a bill of materials will be furnished. This bill covers every item that goes

into the making of a house: cement, sand, and gravel for foundation walls and cellar floor, bricks and cement for the chimney, laths for plastering, and the materials for making, the plaster, nails, flue, linings, bolts, nuts, washers, and window glass, not forgetting hinges for doors and windows. Everything

has been worked out to the last screw and last inch of lumber! On the plans themselves each detail is carefully marked; and there are special views of fireplace and cross sections of the wall, so that each plan is readily understood and followed.

For the home maker longing for a house of his own, here is a real opportunity since the plans are reliable both as to architecture and construction.

We shall publish more of these plans from time to time as they fill a definite need and a definite purpose.

All this may be secured from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. While the drawings are distributed without charge, there is nevertheless so much expense in preparing the blue prints that it is advisable for the home builder to request

> plans for only one house. Drawings and floor plans of each house may be requested and then when a decision is made, the blue prints can be ordered.

> Address all requests to the Building Editor, THE AMERICAN HOME, and we will at once forward the request to the proper depart-



Convenient and well planned is this small house. Note the unusual living porch with built-in features



Settee 5040E Table 3001 Footstool 5010

Authentic Reproductions that inspire "pride of possession"

Bookcase
5046½

Wood Seat
Rocker
7029 E



The owner of Stickley pieces enjoys more than the ordinary attributes of fine furniture. To him comes a pride of possession in having authentic reproductions of rare old Early American masterpieces.

Stickley designers work direct from the finest museum and antique collections in the country

Each Stickley piece, and there are over 300 of them, is repro-

duced as exact as comfort and construction will allow—even to the identical woods and the soft velvety finish of the originals.

Stickley has devoted his life to the reproduction of Early American furniture. Each piece bears the Stickley name, a guarantee of quality and authenticity. On display at leading dealers.

Tourists welcome at factory showrooms 5 miles east of Syracuse on main highway—Route 5.

Also displayed by Lake Placid Club, Adirondacks Write L. & J. G. Stickley, Fayetteville, N. Y. for your copy of the attractive Stickley Booklet, mentioning the magazine in which you saw this ad.

Early American
TICKIFY

OF FAYETTEVILLE

UP-TO-DATE DEVICES FOR THE HOMEOWNER

Conducted by WILMA LUYSTER



We are very glad to offer a shopping service to the readers of The American Home. Send your check for the article you wish to Shirley Paine (payable to her), care Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 244 Madison Ave., New York, and she will do the rest. If you order more than one article at a time, please send separale checks. This service is entirely without charge.

Soil Tester

Gardeners, attention! Here's something you

had better purchase now, to have on hand for your early spring planting. It is a soil testing outfit, complete with folded papers, liquid, and chart for comparison. (\$1)



The difficulties of lifting hot pans from the

oven and fire are forgotten when you have this hot pan lifter in your kitchen. It fits every utensil made for kitchen use, and is absolutely safe and secure. (65 cents)



Combination Electric Grill and Stove

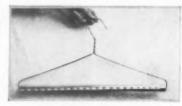
This combination is actually a real electric range, at a quarter of the usual cost of one. By elevating the plates at the sides, the broiler may be inserted between,

and meat broiled or bread toasted, on both sides at once; or the plates may be let down and foods cooked in pots on both; or the two operations may be done at once, by elevating one plate for the broiling and leaving one flat for boiling. (\$25)

Mothproof Clothes Hanger

A clothes hanger with moth balls in the hanger is indeed a piece of equipment for the modern housewife. The balls are filled in under the bar, and cannot actually

touch the clothes; but the pungent odor which keeps the little pests away can get in its deadly work. The cap can be replaced to renew the balls. The hanger is of average size, and is very light. (35 cents)



Clothes Catcher

We've combed the market for a new aid to the home laundryand we think we've found it. It is a clothes catcher that quickly attaches to any ironing board, preventing the long linens, dresses, and apron strings from touching the floor. A light article to carry and made in various

harmonizing colors to match the colored kitchens of to-day. (75 cents)

· Inexpensive Service Plate

These words sound like a contradiction-but we assure you they're not. We have shopped and shopped, and finally discovered for you a service plate that is actually cheap. No table seems really "fashionable" nowadays unless it is set with service plates. These lovely plates illus-

trated here come in blue or orange, with a stunning design, and cost \$18 a dozen.



Personal Reading Lamp

A personal reading lamp is one of our recent finds: a lamp that clips on book covers and lights the pages but nothing

more. It makes it possible to read comfortably without lighting the entire room and annoying your roommate. In lacquer finishes, weight 3 ounces, complete with bulb at \$3.

Clothes-line Reel

One of the greatest conveniences for hanging clothes ever invented. It never gets kinked or snarled and all you have

to do is turn a handle and the line is drawn as tight as a fiddle string. And it stays tight, for there are no knots to tie; non-rusting and contains 100 feet of line. (\$3.75)







Reminiscent of old Java



HE border is an outstanding characteristic of this fine percale **Materly Print** whose delicate tracery recalls the famed wood blocks of Ancient Java.

It forms a natural frame for the design, simplifying the problem of trimming the bedspread, drapery, valence, and tieback, as shown in the illustration.

The Cameo design covering the chair is a radiant twotoned glazed print also of fine percale.

Both of these patterns can be had in a variety of harmonious colorations.

Waverly Fabrics may be purchased at leading dry goods, department and furniture stores at from fifty cents to a dollar and a half a yard.

Ask for Waverly Prints—the name is on the selvage.

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WAVERLY FABRICS 60 West 40th Street New York City

Please send me samples of WAVERLY FABRICS, for which I enclose ten cents.

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Address

JOHN Mc PHERSON'S "most Elegant seat"

Pennsylvania
Museum

For your Colonial home there are Sargent designs similar to the antique hardware on its paneled doors

BEAUTIFUL old Mount Pleasant was built in 1761 for a sea-commander and privateer who, at the outbreak of the Revolution, sought command of the new Colonial navy. Now, furnished in period, it has become the chief link of Philadelphia's "Outdoor American Wing."

Original hardware in this Colonial mansion can be duplicated from the Sargent line. Sargent offers a wealth of solid brass and solid bronze hardware in authentic Colonial designs.

Original hardware in this Colonial mansion can be duplicated from the Sargent line. Sargent offers a wealth of solid brass and solid bronze hardware in authentic Colonial designs. Too, Sargent offers correct English, French and other pieces. Moving parts are carefully machined and fitted to minimize wear and insure certain, silent operation. Each piece is well designed and faithfully made—to serve generations of users.

serve generations of users.

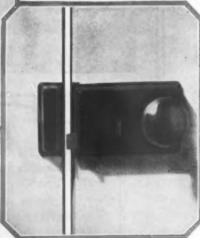
Illustrated Sargent booklet, "Hardware for Utility and Ornamentation," sent free upon request. From it, choose with your architect pieces suited to your home. Sargent & Company, 48 Water St., New Haven, Conn.



The interior of Mount Pleasant has been equipped in period by the Pennsylvania Museum with unexcelled objects of Colonial craftsmanship. On its sixpaneled doors are sturdy black iron rim locks with gleaming brass knobs. Present-day home owners can obtain such hardware from Sargent of New Haven.



To the right, dead-black Colonial rim lock with solid brass knobs and key plate. This is similar to the antique hardware used in the restoration of Mount Pleasant by the Pennsylvania Museum. Ask for Sargent lock No. 13525, knobs No. 1608, and key plate No. 808. Knob No. 1600 and key plate No. 711, above, are also for interior Colonial doors.







The small garden well done

Continued from page 141

look back over the year and in a retrospective state of mind size up the successes and failures of the past year. If you will be real honest with yourself I think you will find that the successes came where you understood the needs of a plant and provided for them, and, the bulk of the failures were because you did not have that understanding, or at least could not provide the conditions the plants deserve.

As you size up the results of the year's work it is to be hoped that you can see where some improvement was made over the year before, and that for the coming year you can see still more improvements you can make. The garden should never be entirely finished—when it is you will lose all interest in it! Always strive to add to its beauties, maybe by removing some of the plantings. Many, many gardens have too much in them. Last summer I visited the garden of a friend and he was bemoaning the fact that he did not have room to plant all the things he wanted. After going over the whole place it was decided to remove two Apple trees and a Cherry tree that were occupying the choicest piece of soil in the entire garden. As these trees would not produce worth-while crops without special attention (which he could not find time to give) they will be small loss to the garden.

Then by moving a dozen shrubs that were scattered here and there where they should not be, he opened up the central portion of a piece of lawn and one would hardly know the place to-day.

This is a good season of the year to study how you can improve your yard and garden. It is not necessary that you make any radical changes but do not be afraid of them if they are needed. Sometimes it seems hard to dig out a shrub or tree that has been there many years but if it is in the wrong place it should be done. Sometimes it is as important to know what to dig out as to decide on the right thing to plant. Someone defined a weed as "a plant that is out of place." From that angle we see many yards and gardens that are filled with weeds, and some of them are Blue Spruce and Elm trees!

As you plan for the improvement of the garden make notes of the things you want to do. I would not care to build a house without some definite plan to follow. And your garden is deserving of as much consideration. The plan does not have to be elaborate but try to visualize the future picture and then to formulate your garden on paper. If you cannot make sketches of what you want to do, make some notes and write it down. You will find it will help you to see it better.

As your garden develops from year to year you may find that different aspects of it appeal to you. Many gardeners become specialists in some one plant and devote their whole garden to it. Others go in for color schemes. I read somewhere the other day that "color schemes are the measles of gardening because every-body gets them." They do become a most delightful and never-ending hobby. They may be worked out with flowers and shrubs, or rock gardens,

or wall gardens. There are some wonderful possibilities for color schemes with the spring bulbs. The garden specialist may devote his space to Roses, Glads, Iris, Lilacs or any one of a dozen other things but you will find that these make a poorly balanced garden, because there will be so much of the year when you will have very little to show in the way of bloom. The most successful garden planting has something of interest in bloom during all the growing months. In planning a herbaceous border the test of perfection is whether you get continuous bloom in practically all parts from frost till frost. This is not easy to do and as a good gardener it is well worth your best efforts.

The new things in plants are always interesting. Ernest H. Wilson has gained almost world-wide fame for the wonderful new things he has introduced from China and Korea. He is keeper of the world's greatest garden—the Arnold Arboretum—and has written several very valuable books on the "Aristocrats of the Garden." These treat in a most interesting and inspiring manner of the many new things that are available for our gardens. Some of the better nurseryman have these new things and they are worthy of your attention. They have made good by comparison with the older things and you will want to know them.

My thought that you plant new things and different varieties in your garden is not to lead you into the planting of a lot of this and that and everything. You must use discrimination in the selection of your plants just the same as in every other thing. There is very poor taste shown in the garden that is a mere collection of plants of every conceivable variety, a botanical garden in effect. Your garden should be like your home, well furnished but not overdone. Add to it as you would to the furnishings of your home. Each planting should be in harmony with the things that are already there and each grouping carefully thought out.

Never make a garden in a hurry. Just because you have the urge for a garden and the money to pay for it is no reason why you should buy one ready made, as it were. One of the great pleasures of gardening is the gradual development, shopping around for just the right plants and varieties to make the completed picture perfect. If you build a garden this way you will know every plant and they will all be very real to you.

Do not think that because your

Do not think that because your space is limited you may not have a successful garden. There are many small gardens that are very well done. The small place with its limited opportunity can grow just the choicest varietes; it has no space to waste upon the ordinary. The small garden needs more careful planning as to detail and any defects are more noticeable but there is great charm to the small garden well done.

There are many ways along which a garden may be developed and almost no two people will wish to work to the same plan. We see too much of that thing in house building in many cities where there are these monotonous (continued on page 155)



Enduring Colors make Beautiful Homes

A delightful WEATHERBEST Stained Shingle Roof in Green with WEATHERBEST Gray Sidewalls shows the charm of color contrasts after years of exposure. Wise Home Building Co. for E. H. Baker, Akron, Ohio.

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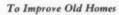
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EVERY new home is more or less beautiful especially while materials and paint are fresh. Too many soon look shabby and need continued repainting. The condition of the sidewalls usually determines the appearance of a home-Then, too, nothing is shabbier than a cheap looking or dingy roof.

WEATHERBEST Stained Shingles are gaining marked recognition for the enduring quality of the. color tones-After all "It's time that usually tells the story of superior quality." Pure color pigments, the finest of preserving oils, and the Weatherbest process of staining give these 100% edge grain red cedar shingles lasting life and color values that keep Weatherbest Homes beautiful after years of exposure. Their first cost is lower than most sidewall materials and they save repainting.

There is sixteen years' experience behind this rigorous policy "Not to cheapen materials or process to meet price competition."



These two views before and after with a reproduction of the Weatherners Remodeling Service sketch is typical of work being done for thousands of old home owners. Weatherners Stained Shingles laid right over old sidewalls cost less than two good paint jobs. Let us tell you how to proceed. Use coupon.

Let us send Color Chart and Portfolio of full-color photogravures showing Weatherbest Stained Shingles in different combinations as they actually appear on homes. Enclose 10c (stamps or coin) to cover mailing and handling. WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLE Co., Inc., 2106 Island St., North Tonawanda, N. Y. Western Plant, St. Paul, Minn. Distributing Warehouses in Leading



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Enclosed is 100 (stamps or coin.) Please send Weatherbest Color Chart and Portfolio of Photogravures showing Weather
BEST Homes in Color. Also send Book on Modernizing and Reshingling over old roofs and sidewalls with details explaining your
Remodeling Service.



124





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words that will bring the most cantankerous boiler 'round to good behavior, or let you know distinctly why it won't behave.

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IRVINGTON, NEW YORK

Representatives in all principal cities of the United States and Canada

Building and Loan Associations

Continued from page 117

banks, were created to stimulate savings, the use of the deposits carefully safeguarded, administration simplified and with an interest rate of 4 per cent. or 4½ per cent. compounded semi-annually. Here was security and a fairly good interest rate, the latter made larger than its actual rate by elimination of local taxation applied to other forms of interest. An excellent method of protecting one's savings, but not designed otherwise to stimulate the habit of saving.

To develop regularity in the deposit of savings, and to provide a higher rate of interest on the savings deposited, with a maximum security for the funds, the Building and Loan Associations were devised, the first being organized in Pennsylvania in the year 1831. There is a further purpose in these organizations, that of stimulating home ownership, by investing the savings in first mortgage loans on real estate, these loans being made only to shareholders. These loans constitute the principal investment of such associations, certain other forms of investment being permitted only for surplus funds for which there may be no immediate demand for first mortgage loans. This loaning process is necessarily the secondary one, the first process being the purchase of shares for the purpose of building up a protected savings fund for some future use. It seems fair to say, then, that this is the primary purpose of such organizations and a clear understanding of the basis on which shares are purchased and dividends accrue should first be

The Associations are formed entirely by shareholders, some of whom are borrowers, to whom accrue as dividends, in proportion to their share-holdings, the net earnings of the Association, these earnings being the result of the interest on loans and in some cases to a slight extent due to fines on payments in arrears. The form of organization is simple and its overhead expenses slight, much service by directors being given free or at nominal fees in view of the cooperative purposes of the Association. While there are several variants of the general type, the Associations based on the Serial Plan are the more frequent and an understanding of their method of procedure will make easy an appreciation of the points of difference inherent in the other plans.

In the Serial Plan Association shares are issued at stated intervals of one, three, six, or twelve months. Each share has a matured value of \$200. A shareholder may purchase as many shares as he desires, or up to the limit established by law in some states, by paying \$1 a month on each share. These payments continue for just about twelve years, making total deposits of \$146 on each share. During that time the dividends that have accrued amount to the balance, each share thus becoming fully matured and worth \$200.

The monthly payments begin with the date of issue of the series of shares subscribed to. One can also purchase partly matured shares by paying the value of the shares at that time and the monthly payments thereafter. One can also, if desired, in some Associations, buy paid up shares, in limited amount, and thus provide a safe investment, with dividends practically always 5 per cent. or more, and generally free from state taxation.

Dividends are generally compounded quarterly and are credited to the shareholder's account regularly and together with the monthly payments mature the shares, as stated, in twelve years. But at any time if it becomes necessary, a shareholder can withdraw his savings according to the value of his shares at that time.

Now the other slightly varying plans are based on two or three moot points. Some feel that it is a hardship for a shareholder to have to wait for the issue of the next series or else to pay the immediate lump sum required to buy some previous series. Accordingly the so-called Permanent Plan is used by some Associations in which each shareholder can buy whenever he desires, his account being independent of all other accounts, his shares maturing independently according to when he purchased them.

At the other extreme from the Permanent Plan is the Terminating Plan, the earliest form of Building and Loan Association, in which a single issue of shares is made at the start, all shareholders starting at the same time and all shares maturing at the same time. This plan is less flexible, makes it more difficult in initial expense for anyone to join such an Association later as he must pay the accrued value of the shares from the very start to the time he joins. This type is not of a permanent character, ceasing to exist when its shares mature and frequently at an earlier date and is seldom met nowadays.

While one of the essential purposes of these Associations is to stimulate saving by the necessity of regular payments, some feel that this deters many, with uncertain incomes, from saving at all. The Dayton Permanent Plan was developed to meet this point of view. It is like the Permanent Plan just described, only payments are not required at stated intervals but are entirely at the option of the depositor. This plan of course does away with all fines, and it lends at a fixed rate of interest eliminating all premiums which exist in some of the other types of Association. This plan is much the same as a Savings Bank except for its cooperative form of organization and possibly larger divi-

Entirely apart then, from its second purpose, the Building and Loan Association or Coöperative Bank provides an admirable method for developing a savings fund whether its aim be general or for some special purpose such as a child's college education or some other definitely foreseen expense. The ultimate amount needed being determined the proper number of shares can be purchased which will mature at the proper time in the required amount. The history of these associations shows that the security is complete, (continued on page 155)

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The small garden well done

Continued from page 150

rows of houses all alike. Your gar-den should have individuality; it should be a part of yourself. The plants are living creatures; they have their likes and dislikes and we must make them feel at home by providing the right atmosphere. If you have an ordinary yard without trees and with the average garden soil don't try to grow plants that naturally grow in the shade and leaf mold soil of the native woods. A plant that grows in the full sunlight, by nature's laws will not be at home in the shade. It may struggle to adapt itself but will seldom succeed. If you can provide their natural environment there is nothing more delightful than a garden of native plants.

The vacation habits of many home owners take them away to the sea-shore or the mountains during the summer months and our garden plans need to keep this in mind. Under such conditions you would want a garden that will flower in the spring and fall with a wealth of variety but showing little color and needing a minimum of care in the summer. In the spring the bulbs will start the season and following them the Iris, Peonies, and many other of the spring flowering perennials will be welcome. In the fall the 'Mums, Michaelmas

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Daisies, and those delightful, airy

Anemones may be depended upon to make the borders gay. We must not forget the many colorful annuals that grace the fall borders. They would be bare indeed without Zinnias, Calendulas, and Cosmos. They make such a gorgeous display; as if knowing their time was limited they wanted to make the most of it. The same idea of spring and fall display can be kept in mind in your shrub planting. Many of them have bright-colored berries in the fall and add greatly to the attractiveness of the borders.

Truly there are so many possibilities to gardening that you'll not exhaust all of them if you live to be a hundred! There is no study as interesting as that of nature, learning her laws, watching the seasons as they come and go, observing the seeming miracles performed almost before your very eyes. You will never learn it all in gardening; there are too many secrets that we cannot understand, but we can take advantage of the knowledge that is available and use it for the betterment of our gardens. With this thought in mind, let us

during these winter months, study and plan, devise ways and means to make our gardens better than they were last year. As gardeners, we have a most wonderful opportunity: that of creating.

Building and Loan Associations

Continued from page 152

the increment in value due to dividends more than can be secured by any other form of Savings Bank, and in case a change of plan is necessary the savings with accrued dividends in full can be withdrawn at any time.

Now perhaps the most compelling acentive of all for the habit of saving is the desire to become the owner of a home. The Building and Loan Asociation not only makes simple the habit of saving but makes possible the application of these savings in a most direct and effective way toward the purchase or construction of a

For this purpose the Association has a Security Committee that passes upon all requests for first mortgage or construction loans. They examine the premises and the evidences of ownership as submitted in due form, and set a value upon the house as it exists or as it is planned to be built. If all is found in good order the Association is authorized to loan up to not more than 80 per cent. of the

The borrower then, in certain states, purchases shares in the total ount of the loan to be advanced, pledging himself to pay the dollar a month due on each share plus interest on the loan at 6 per cent. When new construction is involved the loan is advanced from time to time as the work progresses. The note and ortgage contain a transfer of the shares to the amount of the loan as an additional security. Unlike the regular mortgage, the Association mortgage continues as long as the monthly payments are made up to the full

period of twelve years, and no extra payments can be called for at renewal periods as is often the case in regular mortgages. In this way a person desiring to buy a house al-ready built, and being able to provide 20 per cent. or thereabouts of the amount needed can secure the balance from the Association and become immediately a home owner, and by monthly payments pay off the entire loan in twelve years and hold the property free and clear.

If, as many people do, he prefers ultimately to carry a regular mort-gage of say 60 per cent. he can readily arrange at the proper time to pay off his first mortgage and cash in his shares and take out elsewhere the permanent mortgage which does not require periodic reduction. But of course this simply means that he is abandoning the first phase of his connection with the Building and Loan Association, which is one of "saving." If he continues his payments to the Association he is continuing his practice of saving and investing the savings in his own home, and when the time comes to use his savings for other purposes he can secure them by taking out a mortgage at that time for the required amount. From both points of view, therefore, of saving and home ownership, the Building and Loan Association, carefully selected according to its type and the character of its management, provides one of the most effective methods of procedure available to-day and adds to its practical effectiveness the interest and satisfaction inherent in a coöperative undertaking or-ganized for mutual benefit.

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Bulbs for indoor use may be had in bloom over several weeks by planting in fall and bringing the started pots or pans, with warmth and light in successive lets

Bulbs indoors for winter

Continued from page 140

and Scillas, is to plant them in the shallow earthen pots called pans, in rich sandy loam, with broken crock or coal ashes in the bottom for drainage.

The large bulbs—the Daffodils and Hyacinths—may be set singly in a 5-inch pot, which will be the right size to hold three or four of the Tulips, or eight to ten of the little Crocus.

Set down only deep enough to have the tips barely covered, water well, and place close together in a trench (even in November trenches can still be dug in most gardens). This trench will be better for having a 9-inch board lining each side, and a thick layer of coal ashes on the bottom for drainage. The space between pots and over them can be filled with straw, hay, or sphagnum moss, with a board over the top, and then the soil put back. A cold cellar would do as well as a trench if the bulbs were kept dark a nd moist, and protected from rodents.

After six weeks of the outdoor cold (which you will find later has induced strong, fine root growth), the pots can be lifted a few at a time and brought indoors to a cool, light room for a couple of weeks, and then to the sunny living-room window. By this means we can have a succession of bloom from Christmas onward for several months.

I remember one year when I had experimented with a number of bulbs this way that during the worst storm of February, my south dining room window was gay with early Tulips, Daffodils, Narcissus, and Crocus, besides the blooming branches (which had been set merely in water), of Pussywillows and Forsythia.

Select varieties marked in the catalogues as "early blooming." The Tulips include the pink and white La Reine, pink Cottage Maid, and the purple President Lincoln, a beautiful shade.

Lilies for Easter should be started by December 1st—one to a 6-inch pot, or a couple to the 8-inch size. They do not require as much cold as the other bulbs and do better placed where the temperature will not be below 60 degrees, at night. Also they should be covered an inch or two in the pot. Other early spring blooming bulbs, which are not often grown in the house, but which could be handled in the same way, would include the Snowdrop, Winter Aconite, Chionodoxa, and the lovely blue Grape Hyacinth, about the same size bulb and requiring the same treatment as Crocus.

For early winter bloom I should have mentioned the Lily-of-the-valley, which can be brought to bloom within three weeks if the cold-storage pips are used. These can be set simply in a bowl of sphagnum moss or in peat moss and kept well watered, placed in a shady spot in a temperature of about 65 degrees until the leaves and flower stalks are well developed, and then brought gradually to increased light and heat.

Lily-of-the-valley from the garden has been successfully grown to bloom by lifting early in December, when the ground had been frozen at least an inch, planted in fibre, given a good light and ordinary house temperature. They are said to bud in about a month and to be even more satisfactory than the Paperwhite Narcissus. Cold storage Lily-of-the-valley pips may be had from the seed store at any time of the year, by the

Bulb fibre is growing steadily in popular favor as it can be used in fine containers without drainage, has no odor, is clean to handle and seems to provide the right amount of nourishment. It is inexpensive and enables the enthusiast to grow the much desired flowers without the inconvenience of handling soil. All the early blooming bulbs described have been recommended for this treatment and the big bulb stores always show lovely blooms during the winter, as living evidence of its efficacy.

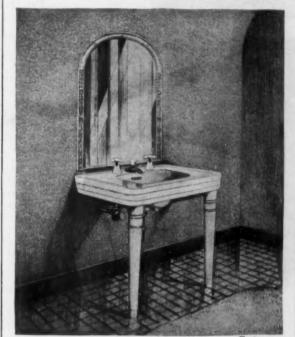
An entirely different class of bulbs,

An entirely different class of bulbs, often referred to as the Cape Group, comes from the vicinity of Cape of Good Hope. They are usually started in August for Christmas flowering, but if set out later they will bloom from February on. They really need a greenhouse however.

from February on. They really need a greenhouse, however.

Probably the most popular are the Freesia, and Oxalis, though the Ixia and Sparaxis (only slightly known), are equally attractive. Several of the really (continued on page 162)

ne



A triumph for simplicity is the new Corwith lavatory. Chaste sculptural line, an unostentatious set-back in the slab, a rectangular bowl; the deft-

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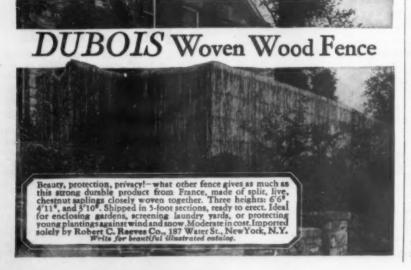
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HODGSON Houses



Bulbs indoors for winter

Continued from page 158

small bulbs are usually planted in a 5-inch pot. The Cape bulbs are not set away in a dark place but need cool, light, but frost-proof quarters while the roots as well as the pot growth is getting started. A temperature of from 35 to 40 degrees, never over 50 at any time, is best and after getting a good start they can be brought into the living room as desired.

Anemones, especially in the St. Brigid variety, have become especially fashionable and owing to their lovely colors are deservedly popular but it must be confessed they are quite difficult to handle. They like cool moisture and a potting mixture of equal parts of well manured loam, leaf mould, and clean sand. The bulbs should be planted in October for February flowering, given a cool shady position till the roots are formed and then kept in the light with a temperature down to about 60 degrees, until well started. Like the Cape bulbs and the Spanish Iris mentioned later, they should be grown under glass.

The Calla in both yellow and white is easily grown and requires simply a 6-inch pot with good drainage at bottom and a rich fibrous soil of one third well rotted manure, one third fibrous loam, one third sharp sand. The bulbs should be slightly covered, well watered, and the pots set in a cool place to make roots. After a few weeks bring into a warm sunny situation and give plenty of water, even standing the pot in a saucer of

While the Calla may be kept growing through the whole year, it does better if rested through the summer by placing the pot on its side in a dry shady place, slightly covered with litter to keep the roots from becoming too dry. About September 1st it can be taken up, the old earth shaken off, the little bulblets removed

and put in small pots, and the mother bulb reset again as before.

The Amaryllis is one of the most easily grown winter bulbs. The best varieties come from abroad about November and should at once be set in the rich mixture already recommended with the neck of the bulb not covered. Keep rather dry until growth starts, when they can be brought out, kept moist and in favorable conditions for flowering. After blooming the bulbs should be kept dormant for four or five months at a temperature of about 50 degrees to give them necessary rest.

Spanish Iris can be easily grown by being potted in September or October when they will bloom with little trouble under glass. During the winter the common garden Iris can be lifted, set in soil, and forced into bloom in a sunny window.

The Ranunculus is another lovely bulb (requiring hothouse treatment) not nearly as well known as it ought to be. While formerly imported from France it is now being grown largely in this country, and can be had in the California varieties at about 50 cents a dozen, coming in the lovely shades of crimson, yellow, purple, white, and black. They will bloom freely in the house throughout the winter, given the same treatment as Anemones, which they should follow in flowering.

The secret of successful bulb culture, it should be thoroughly understood, is good root growth. Without that there can be no satisfactory results!

While some bulbs produce leaves and roots at the same time, others do not; and while (as I have indicated) many bulbs produce fine strong roots in the cold and dark of an outdoor trench, others need the more steady temperature of a greenhouse. Remember one class comes from the warm Cape, the other from cooler Europe. Be sure of the kind to try to grow.

Flowers you buy in November

Continued from page 142

A good way to water the plants from the florist is to set the pots in a tub of warm water and leave them there until the air bubbles cease rising to the surface.

In removing any cut flowers from a florist's box, it must be remembered that, no matter how carefully they were packed nor how fresh they look, the vitality of the blossoms has been severely taxed. Under such circumstances, nothing puts new life into the blossoms more than warm water. Those with hard stems like Chrysanthemums bear it quite hot, while soft stemmed flowers like the Calla can endure 80 or 90 degrees Fahrenheit as the limit.

At night leave the Chrysanthemums in a cool place with the foliage sprinkled with water; the next morning fill the container with fresh water, slightly warmed, and even cut back a small portion of the stem and the blossoms will last for a long time. Some experts also peel back some of the bark on the woody stemmed flowers to allow even more

moisture to get into the water

Azaleas in exquisite coloring are now available all through the winter. As the stems of the blossoms are so short, the plants are more in demand than the cut flowers, though the latter are lovely arranged in low bowls. Properly cared for, the Azalea plant will be a perfect mass of spectacular bloom. Proper care includes an abundance of water and fresh air, and keeping it in a cool room and away from direct sunshine. Azaleas cannot get too much light or fresh air and they must never be allowed to become dry. When watering be sure that the water does run through. If it stands on the pot it will cause the roots to decay.

A few bugs on a flowering plant usually do no harm unless the room is too warm. Occasionally shower the plant to keep off insects and clean dust from the leaves. Place the pot in a large tub or pail containing enough warm water to barely cover the pot.

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A mixture of sand and peat is an ideal rooting medium for cuttings as it does not quickly dry out. Glass sides to the flat will hasten growth

Rooting cuttings in the house

Continued from page 144

The knife is likely to slip and tear off some of the outer skin of the stem. Why strip off leaves anyway? The answer to this is the following: one piece of work a leaf has to do is to evaporate moisture, and if a great many leaves are left on a cutting evaporates water too rapidly. No one desires to have a cutting spend all its time evaporating water from a cutting bed. A cutting has to use water to aid the work of root formation.

Having stripped the cutting of most of its leaves, look at the terminal bud and see if you note any color except green. If so, it is a flower bud. Pinch this off. Why? Because when the cutting is put into a moist sand bed the work of forming roots begins. If, by any chance, this little Geranium cutting has a flower bud, it will go straight ahead, develop blossoms and stack on its ich, of root walking.

slack on its job of root making. Now having crippled the cuttings as far as their natural desires go, let us consider what sort of bed they should go in. If we use a flat, put some broken crock or coal ashes in the bottom for drainage and fill the flat with builders' sand, or "sharp sand" as it is called. Moisten this thoroughly. One might say the secret of this entire business lies in one word, water"; and then more water. Now put in a cutting, using a dibber to make the hole. Lower the cutting in this hole, above the first node, firm it in place. Then press the surface sand with the dibber placed a little sand with the dibber placed a little way from the cutting, so that the sand may be forced down into any little hollows left by the dibber. This is done because there is a tendency for the stem to rot in places where it is not in direct contact with the moist sand. If pieces of glass are inserted in the flat on all four sides, and another piece of glass put on top, one has a miniature greenhouse in which cuttings should "strike" (i.e. make roots) rapidly. Peat moss mixed with sand, half and half, may be used instead of sand alone. Home cuttings root much faster in this mixture.

You may ask how it is possible to tell when roots are formed? This is the way: take hold of one of the leaves of a little cutting, and give it a tweak, just as if you were pulling its ear. If

it presents a very decided resistance to this procedure, you may know that roots have been formed, and pretty soon you will have a sturdy, well-rooted Geranium plant which may be potted up in a soil mixture of "compost" of half garden soil and half sand. Why use this mixture? The reason lies in the fact that cuttings are baby plants started in a sand bed on baby food, largely water. One cannot shift these youngsters immediately to soil, food too rich for them. Hence, the mixture of half and half. The next repotting demands garden soil, straight. Place the young plants lower in the flower pot than they were in the cutting bed. Stems placed beneath the surface of the soil will send out roots, thus increasing the feeding area of the plant, and so stimulating growth. These simple directions cover the "how" of it.

There is another clever method for rooting cuttings, more entertaining perhaps than practical, called the Forsythe pan. This is used in place of a sand bed. The Forsythe pan consists of a pan, five, six, or eight inches, or whatever size you desire. Put broken crock or other drainage material in the bottom of the pan, next an inch of garden soil, and then fill up the pan to within a half inch of the top with sand. Before these operations are all complete, insert in the middle of the sand bed a twoinch flower pot. Plug up the hole in the bottom of the flower pot with putty; this seals up the pot which is to be filled with water. Enough water seeps out through the sides of the pot to keep the sand moist. Cuttings may be inserted all around the little central pot. This method is amusing and interesting as a novelty, but if one desires to make many cuttings, it would be hardly adequate.

The real value of cuttings as a means of propagation lies in these facts: first, it is a method easy to manipulate; second, cuttings breed true; and last but not least, the parent plant from which the cuttings came is improved from the process. If cuttings are skillfully made, the old plant comes forth rejuvenated, better in shape, and freed of its physical deformities, for in cutting back the plant one may use a little artistic ability in remodelling it.

A real home before and after

Continued from page 114

Mrs. Weisse got this work done for \$3000 less than the contractors' price.

Some of the individual items cost as follows: new gutters and leaders of copper, \$150; stoop of stone to match the foundation, \$150; iron hand railing for the porch, \$85. This railing was made by the local blacksmith from designs drawn by the architect.

The interior of the house did not require many structural changes, but the renovation needed was extensive. All the woodwork had to be scraped and painted with flat white and all the walls papered with old-fashioned chintz design papers, modern copies of Colonial motifs. Electricity had to be installed throughout, with plenty of base plugs. The cost of putting in electricity including the fixtures, was \$500. This was rather high but it included extra wiring for connecting toaster, percolator, battery charger for the radio, laundry equipment, and electric automatic stoker for the furnace with a power meter. The power meter cut the cost of the electric stoker from \$8.00 a month to \$4.00.

There was considerable experimentation before the heating problem was solved successfully. A coal burning furnace was finally installed, with an automatic electric stoker. This arrangement, which cost about \$450 installed, puts in the coal when needed, takes out the ashes, and deposits them in an ash can. Nothing else is necessary except to fill the coal hopper once a day (in cold weather twice) and roll away the ashes. It uses a cheap grade of coal (rice and buckwheat), heats the house well and costs only \$200 a season to operate.

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costs only \$200 a season to operate.

An automatic gas water heater in the cellar gives hot water throughout the house immediately on the turning of the tap.

The most conspicuous change in the interior of the house was the trans-formation of the two small parlors at the right into one beautiful large living room by the knocking down of the partition. Since neither of these rooms had a fireplace, a disappearing stone chimney, like those seen on so many New England farmhouses, was put in, at a cost of \$500. A great deal of care was given to the designing of the mantel and chimney breast, which were to be the features of the living room. The owners noticed an unusually well proportioned mantel in an inn in the Berkshires, and discovering that it had been taken from an old abandoned house in the neighborhood, they received permission to copy it, and commissioned the local carpenter in the Berkshire village to do so, his price being only \$35.

After the partition had been knocked down to make the living room, a new ceiling of commercial board was put on and calcimined. To make the three foot high panelling all around the room, canvas of the right width was pasted on, on top of which was nailed chair rail and molding, after which the whole was painted in a flat white. The chimney breast was treated in the same way, care being taken to proportion the panels to comfortably frame the portrait

and vases shown in the picture. The chair rail and molding for this room were made to order, instead of being bought from stock, as it was possible in this way to get a much more interesting design.

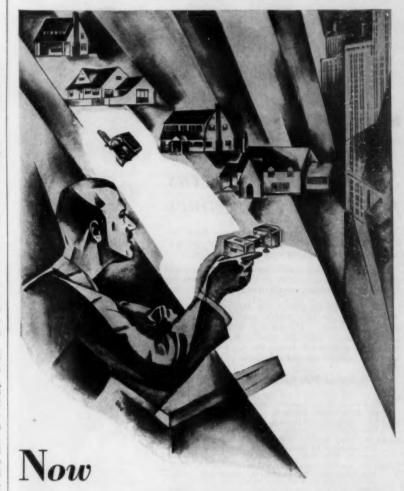
The floor in this room was quite a problem. The owners wished to keep the characteristic old floor of wide boards, but some of the cracks between these were a quarter of an inch wide. Various commerical seam fillers were used unsuccessfully. Finally a seam filler was discovered which was made of wood pulp which becomes so hard, after it is put in, that it can even be planed. Since it costs \$1 a pound, and \$30 worth would therefore be required for this room alone, an economy was effected by first filling the widest seams with long, narrow strips of wood-waste from the local mill, and simply using the filler for the rest of the space, which brought its cost down to \$10.

The hole where the lawn should have been was turned into a sunken garden. It had to be graded, leveled, and the sides made parallel. Enormous holes were dug in the bottom and into these were dumped the big boulders found in the excavation, thus giving the garden excellent drainage. The smaller stones were used to build the two feet of front wall which are concealed below the ground, and which are necessary, in a New England climate, to prevent a stone wall from disintegrating from frost. New flat stones had to be bought for the visible part of the wall. These were cemented together, but great care was taken not to let the cement show, since old New England walls were not cemented, and stone walls in which the cement does show are considered "suburban development" in style! Since the owners felt that they might later want to put a picket fence on top of the stone, when the wall was built, three inch agricultural pipe was inserted at intervals in the cement. This does not show, but will, if desired, serve to hold fence posts.

It has been impossible, in the shaded front yard, to make appropriate flowers grow. Hollyhocks, Foxgloves, and Roses have all failed, so the owners are planning to put in evergreens, though they, too, smack of "suburban development."

In the shaded sunken garden, they have been most successful with Weigelia, Iris, Delphinium, Columbine, Phlox, Lilies-of-the-valley, and the ubiquitous Day Lilies; also, for borders, Sweet Alyssum, and Begonia. Roses have grown on the bank at the sunny end, but have ceased to bloom when moved to the shady end. A grape arbor in the rear forms a graceful finish to the lawn and conceals the triangular-shaped vegetable garden.

The old house has in fact again become a home with a charm about it that no house fresh from the hands of carpenter and plasterer can ever rival. Standing in simple dignity behind the old trees it seems to have stepped back 200 years to find the architectural beauty of that bygone day when men built homes in which to live a lifetime.



YOU CAN CHOOSE THE OIL BURNER

that fits your house and purse

EACH manufacturer of an oil burner in the past has urged the purchase of his particular burner for all types of houses—from the modest bungalow to the imposing mansion. Such a plan was unsound, for no single oil burner could fit every home.

The Caloroil Burner Corporation, pioneer manufacturers of oil heating equipment, has changed that condition. They offer you a line of oil burners, proved leaders in the type and capacity that fit your particular needs and pocketbook.

Moreover these burners are installed by heating and ventilating contractors—men who know the heating business and have reputations for reliable workmanship which they jealously guard.

If you have craved for that extra half-hour sleep on cold wintery mornings—if you desire even, healthful temperature with furnace cares eliminated—see the Caloroil line of Burners. You will find one that fits your home and purse.

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Border of Sutton's Annuals. Sutton's Intermediate Antirrhinum, seed packets, 60 cents Sutton's Stocks, seed packets, 60 cents. Sutton's Shasta Daisy, seed packets, 35 cents.

Plant Sutton's Seeds and your garden will be

BLAZE OF COLOR

FLOWERS grown from Sutton's Seeds have long been the glory of English gardens. Possibly because the Enggardens. Possibly because the English have made flower growing an art
—but due credit must be given to the superior quality of Sutton's Seeds— seeds that have been bred and selected seeds that have been bred and selected and bred again and again for more than a hundred years by members of this old English house. Wherever flowers are grown the name of Sutton & Sons is highly esteemed. In America, Sutton's Seeds are quite well known. Thousands of amateur

gardeners and the professional gar-deners of large estates prefer Sutton's Seeds to any other strains. They know that Sutton's Seeds produce plants that are true to type, sure to grow and produce fine, sturdy plants with a profusion of bloom. You can get equally good results from Sutton's Seeds. Try them this year.

Shipping in

Send for Sutton's new catalog This catalog lists the full line of Sutton's Flower and Vegetable Seeds. It is also a complete guide to horticul-ture—a valuable book to keep in your garden library. It will be sent post-paid on receipt of thirty-five cents in stamps or International Money Order.

SUTTON & SONS Reading, England

Sutton's Seeds, England's Best

The well set Thanksgiving table

Continued from page 122

This is seen at its height on Thanksgiving Day which brings forth the most cherished treasures from silver, linen, and china closets and calls upon the imagination and resources of the homemaker to achieve an individual effect that shall do honor to the day, to her family, her guests, and to herself.

Starting with the most fundamental feature, which is the table itself, one may remark in passing that recent years have seen a marked return to the wider, more comfortable dining table in preference to the narrower designs such as the refectory table. The table of generous width gives scope for a more beautiful, because uncrowded, setting, and is in harmony with our best traditions of leisurely, opulent dining.

For the average family table,

cloth of two by two and a half yards is the size that is practical and adequate. This permits a service for six, widely spaced, or eight covers more closely laid. If an extra leaf is added to the table for the occasion a longer cloth will, of course, be required.

In most homes the Thanksgiving dinner cloth will be of damask, its satin surface smoothly laid over a foundation of felt. In the use of damask we have a link with the Puritan dinner table, but there for the most part the resemblance ends The patterns and colors of damask are now so foreign to anything our forefathers visualized that they would be amazed at the evolution of this fabric. Soft lines and supple weaves give a silken, delicate quality that is infinitely more luxurious and more charming as a background for the table service than the damask of other generations. Progress in dyeing has brought us lovely flower shades, orchid, pearl gray, subtle blues, pale pinks and yellows that have revolu-tionized table effects. Even in the always desirable pure white, patterns have departed from the old-fashioned flower designs, though these are still available, and gracious period patterns, smart modernist effects and a number of conservatively individual patterns are offered by the great linen houses and department stores at a cost of only \$10 with a range of prices which brings good quality within the reach of the average purse that must take thought to expenditure in choosing attractive articles. Colored damask costs more than

white at present, and the hostess who is confronted with the necessity of purchasing a number of needs all at once for her table (and for this reason budgets her Thanksgiving expenses) will, if she be wise, concentrate on color in her china and flowers and let them show at full value against the beauty of a pure white damask cloth. If she be so fortunate as to own a good lace runner, she may also use this with charming effect to tone the damask to a softer grace.

Higher in the scale of prices than the least expensive damask, yet surprisingly low priced are sets of embroidered linen and of all-over lace. It is remarkable what values are to be had in these and other articles, if one will take the time really to look for

them with a definite maximum price in mind. Not always, and not at all shops, are the things one would like available at the price one can afford. But shopping miracles do happen as every woman of taste and determination may prove.

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Deruta lace, made in Italy, is a new note in smart table appointments at present. It is a peasant lace of quite lovely pattern and is delightful in rooms of primitive furnishings and also in Spanish and Italian rooms. It is a perfect background for the picturesque Catalonian glassware which is so popular at the moment.

Now let us select the silver for the

table. Something simple and dignified with the slim beauty of line which goes with the best designs. A great deal of the silver which bears the names of historic personages and epochs, and derives its design from some decorative motif of their times, is such a simple modification that one is hardly conscious of its being this or that style, but only of its being beautiful. This is an excellent quality for it makes the silver adaptable to a wide range of effects in decoration. Little or much silver may be used as desired, and possessed, outside of the obligatory amount of flat silver. The centerpiece may be a silver bowl of flowers or filled with fruit and wreathed with a classic garland. Salt and pepper and compotières of silver may balance and supplement the centerpiece. Candlesticks, of course, there must be, too, if dinner is served in the evening. Even if an afternoon observance, the gray, perhaps snowy weather of November gives a pleasant excuse for candles to lend cheer, and a mellow, shaded light, reflected in points of radiance on silver and crystal. Then as the perfect finish of a perfect dinner, coffee from a silver service rounds out the occasion.

For the larger pieces of solid silver, pewter may be substituted without decorative loss. Its low keyed luster has a charm all its own which is now fully recognized. And it may be af-forded without doing violence to one's pocketbook or putting temptation in the way of a roaming bandit who might perchance cast a wistful eye on the family silver. Nor must the loveliness of the new plated ware be overlooked: made by the artisans who design the solid wares, it has all their beauty of line and is fitted to grace the loveliest dinner table.

Now as to china. There used to be china for every day, and also there was "the best china" brought out only for such special occasions as Thanksgiving. But to-day all of our china is "best china." Its use is entirely a matter of which kind looks with a certain color scheme. We do not keep it shut away because of its quality unless it be an authentic heirloom. The one exception to this is in service plates which are the chief treasure of the modern china closet. However, we have discovered recently a delightful pattern which may be bought for as little as \$18. (See page 148.)

Beautifully hand decorated service plates embellished with coin gold can cost as (continued on page 167) colo port we l glas tion In espe T

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The well set Thanksgiving table

Continued from page 166

much as plates of sterling silver and they can perish through a slip of the hand. This latter fact is a compensation to those of us who cannot possess such rarities. After all, however, their color and striking design giving character and charm to the service of dinner are what make them so important in table decoration, and happily one may, by seeking very cleverly find these quali-ties in plates that can be bought for as low a price as \$2.50. But one must know just where to look. Plates with broad bands of color and delicately executed floral centers, plates with gold edges, some with classic medal-lion designs, some with flower wreathed borders.

The china dinner service must have all the restraint of design in which the service plates have such latitude. There is much more of it. and one cannot stand too much repetition of a strongly emphasized pattern and color. Still within these limits there is opportunity for smartness, charm, and color. This is won-derfully aided by the new vogue of color in table linens which can sup-plement and greatly enhance whatever is the pattern of the china. Thus china of ivory with delicate thread border of rose is lovely against a pale pink cloth with a centerpiece of roses, or against an ivory yellow doth with a centerpiece of fruits in reds and yellows. Chintz pattern china with design of old blues, reds, and dull greens gives life and interest to a cloth of heron gray and is also lovely in white, with a fruit or chrysanthemum centerpiece. Chrysanthemums, always a favorite flower for Thanksgiving decorations, are lovely with a cloth of yellow or orchid tone and with china which uses these colors in its decoration.

Colored glass is now a very important part of table decoration since we have so much attractive imported glassware and fine domestic reproductions of Spanish and Venetian glass. tions of Spanish and Venetian glass. In the latter the jewel shades are especially sought after and range from the pale aquamarine tints to deep ruby and sapphire tones.

The best glass is dear whether it is made in Murano or these United

States. The production of clear luminous color in exact shades is a costly process of manufacture, and so we do not find the glowing ruby color or the royal sapphire blue in inex-pensive glass. There we must forego or pay the price. In fact it is difficult to find any of the new smart shades of blue as low as one can buy rose, green, and amber. Still it can be had for the same price in a charming shade known as cornflower blue, if one knows where to go for it. Attention is always called in favor of the higher priced glassware to its clarity and this distinction on close examina-tion, it must be stated in fairness, is usually apparent. It is not so ap-parent, however, when the glass takes its place as one of the table appointments seen under soft lighting. Many a clever hostess, knowing this, is credited with much finer glassware than is actually the case on her table. But she deserves the credit all the more for her skill in creating such an effect.

Much angular stem glass is seen just now. The faceted design catches the light beautifully and gives a sparkle that is alluring. White mod-ernistic glass using the setback motif in reverse arrangement is new and a smart contemporary touch, especially when ornaments or silver of the modernistic type is used.

Apart from stemware there is any amount of beautiful glass that can be used to vary the service, and, most important of all, it is most inexpen-sive. Compotières, flower holders of both the high and flat types, may be employed to emphasize certain color effects in an interesting way. Cata-lonian glass is especially useful for this purpose since its opaque quality gives it a sort of color-substance that is charming with a lace cloth of the type of the Deruta laces and also with the Italian embroidered linen sets. For even the simplest table there is much interesting glassware: glass bouillon cups, glass soup plates and salad plates, and glass cups and saucers all in clear glass or delicately colored.

All in all, just surveying the possi-bilities of the Thanksgiving table, we have unquestionably a great deal to be thankful for! It is quite wonderful, when you stop to think about it, that beauty in such an essential matter of daily living as dining, is now within the reach of every one at little price, and beauty at that, which is varied and personal in its expression. So important has it become to us, that it almost takes the limelight from the piece de resistance of the Thanksgiving occasion, that noble bird the turkey!

Home heating for health

Continued from page 139

motion. Temperature, humidity, and air in motion make up the triumvirate of guards we have available to lessen fatigue and disease and irritability through temperature control. The temperature outside as I am writing this is just above 100°; inside it is 75°. This great reduction has been accomplished by heat insulated walls, and by keeping the window shades on the sunny side of the house drawn, and windows closed to prevent the hot outside air from entering.

But even 75° is too hot to be comfortable or efficient—even though it may be a triumph of good building and common sense that it is no hotter than that inside! The third musketeer, air in motion, saves the day. Air heated to 75° but kept in motion has the cooling power of air many de-

grees colder.

Keep the temperature down, the humidity up, and in hot weather keep the air on the move, and your rooms will be healthful.



Gifts-Inexpensive and Unusual!

Refreshing, Healthful, Charming. These beautiful plants and trees bring life and cheer indoors. It is easy and fun to care for them. Inspiring to watch them develop. You can give them to friends, old and young, with the comforting feeling that they will be adored.



Living Christmas Trees

The Living Tree Guild champions the cause of living Christmas trees. We plead that they be not destroyed; we invite you to discover the joy and satisfaction to be found in bringing up a real tree . . . ever gaining in beauty and in value.

3 Sizes!

1. Greeting Trees:—A unique alternative to Christmas cards. It expresses the spirit of Christmas exactly. A charming miniature (6 to 8 inches when delivered) that will grow into a large tree. Complete in arteraft pot. SIX TREES \$5.75; ONE DOZEN \$10.50. ONE

HUNDRED \$75.00. (Please add 10 cents per tree for parcel post.)

2. Table Tree:—A shapely spruce (illustrated above) standing 12 to 15 inches in a pretty arteraft pot, can be decorated in any number of ways. ONE TREE \$2; SIX TREES \$11. (Please add 20 cents per tree for parcel post.)

3. Living Christmas Tree:—Stands 26 to 36 inches, including depth of red lacquered container. Handsome and valuable. ONE TREE \$3.95; A PAIR OF TREES \$7.50. (Please add 50 cents per tree for express charges east of Mississippi, \$1 west of Mississippi).



RAINBOW PLANTS (Desert Ferns)

Fresh, glistening green plants.
Rainbow Plants live forever. A rare novelty that will give you a dinner or luncheon table decoration at short notice. Four plants, tion at short notice. Four plants, as shown in the picture, make a \$11.00. (Please add 20 cents per display about 10 in, in diameter.

display for parcel post.)



SILVER PLANT (Dracaena sanderiana)

The clear green leaves are outlined with silver-green stripes. In a warm room, given moisture and light, its colors become brilliant.

(Please add 10 cents per plant for Averages 8 to 10 inches in beauti-



PARADISE PALM (Kentia forstériana)

The exquisite palm symbolises case of living, luxury. It calmly builds up fresh green and ever taller fans in a mysterious way.

Averages 14 to 20 inches in green or express charges.)



FERN PINE (Podocarpus elongatus)

tree ever developed by horticul-ture that is perfect for the house, It will flourish putting on fresh and potted fready for six friends growth, even in a dark hallway.

If you haven't any place to grow \$10.30. (Please add 10 cents per trees outdoors, grow Fern Pines indoors!

This is perhaps the only outdoor Average height 8 to 10 inches in green arteraft pot when delivered. SIX TREES—individually boxed

All the trees and plants offered here are covered

GUILD LIFE INSURANCE

and any one will be re-placed without cost within a year if it does not flourish.

THE LIVING TREE GUILD

468 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please send the plants as follows any time between December 5th and 20th unless I call for special date. (State the quantity you desire in the space before each plant. If you prefor, our special mailing service will send your order to your individual friends on the date specified. In that case, enclose their names and addresses and your card to go in each package.)

Check ons Pully prepaid: Enclose with this order amount on price list and add postage or express charges as indicated.

C. O. D. If you do not remit with this order shipment will be made C. O. D.

..... Living Christmas Trees

......Guild Table Trees Guild Greeting Trees Rainbow Plants

......Silver Plants

...... Paradise Palms Fern Pines

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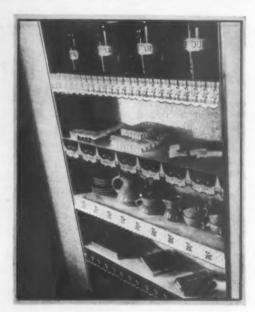
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Four more attractive samples of shelving material which bring color to our cupboards. (Courtesy Amy Drevenstedt; photograph by Sara Parsons)

Smartness invades the kitchen cupboard

Continued from page 127

If you have the old-fashioned type of closet in your kitchen, your first consideration is to see that it is well lighted, as this eliminates a great deal of annoyance in the long run.

If, however, you can buy your kitchen cabinet and need not make the best of something you already have, your choice is legion. Certain standard manufacturers offer a variety of sizes and colors which make it an easy matter to find the right piece of furniture for your needs. These cabinets range in price from \$58 to \$90, depending, of course, on size and finish.

In one delightful kitchen, green and white were selected because of the coolness of the effect. The cabinet was a standard make which may be purchased in a variety of colors. This particular piece was green, and the shelves were covered in green and white polka-dot oilcloth, with a scalloped edge bound in green. The oilcloth in this pattern costs from \$.09 to \$.29 a yard, depending on the

width. The cereal set chosen in this instance was of a striking elongated design, rectangular in form. The ground color was white but each container had a wide band of green encircling it, near the top. It was priced at \$8.95, complete.

One little shop which specializes in kitchenette equipment shows oilcloth shelving painted in the same pattern which adorns the bread boxes, spice jars, kitchen clock, and all the processary paraphernalia.

all the necessary paraphernalia.

The double-shelved cabinet costs \$7, and is an attractive adjunct to the kitchen. The oilcloth may be had in the exact width required by your shelves at \$1.50 per yard. The sets of four canisters painted to match cost \$10, and any number of additional pieces can be obtained.

Shelves must be covered, of course, and there is a wide range of selection. If you are among the conservative souls who cling fondly to plain white paper on their closet shelves, you will want to buy the

colored edging alone. This may be waterproofed chintz or gingham, oilcloth printed or plain, or even quaintly patterned paper. You can cover your shelves with oilcloth or patterned paper and tack on an edging to match, which permits you to change edging or covering separately at any time, or you can buy them in one piece, if you prefer.

Narrow pleated ruffling of glazed chintz in double rows comes in such attractive color combinations as mauve and yellow, green and orange, etc., and hangs from two to four inches over the shelf edge. Oilcloths are charming in polka dots or diagonal stripes or in 'conventionalized patterns of teapots or flowers. Some are cut in scallops, others are bound in rick-rack braid. More elaborate edgings are of colored cloth.

The effect of these closet trimmings is out off all proportion to the trifling cost. Oilcloths are priced as low as \$.09 per yard. Glazed chintz ruffling runs from about \$.20 to \$1. The more

elaborate trimmings are naturally more expensive.

At only \$.10 a yard may be found material that will bring cheer to the simplest cupboard. This is really unique shelf paper which comes in quaint little sprigged and polkadotted patterns, or in small plaids with a flower motif.

One of the newest shelf trimmings is a wooden edging, carved in several attractive patterns, some of which are almost lace-like in effect. This is to be painted in keeping with your color scheme. It is priced from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per yard, according to width. The difference in cost between this wooden trim and oilcloth or chintz edgings is atoned for by the fact that it wears almost indefinitely.

Large monograms painted in contrasting colors on sets of tin canisters are very popular. These can be bought at \$10 for a set of four and should be used in conjunction with plain colored oilcloth, matching either ground color or monogram.

For the man who likes to build

Continued from page 137

during its winter sojourn on the brackets it is just as well to run two small screws into the bottom from the upper arm of the brackets.

Another good type of winter flower stand, very simple to make, is the staircase type. Stair-tread lumber, rounded on one edge as it comes from the mill, is stout, ornamental, and ready to make into shelves by merely cutting three or four planks of a length equal to the width of the sill. Having provided the shelves, it is only necessary to cut twelve-inch boards into lengths for the sides. These, when fastened together with cleats, will provide the step framing. The lowest shelf or step may be planned to come about a foot above the floor and the others rise above it at intervals suitable to the size of the plants to be given space, the top

one usually coming about ten inches above the window sill. Such a stand will need cross bracing of some kind. This may be taken care of by strips of one by two inch wood nailed diagonally across the back, or room side, of the stand. Four casters will make it easily movable for cleaning the floor.

A still more desirable step stand may be had by using, if available, or making, a table about thirty inches wide and its top coming to a level with the sill. The top itself will act as the first shelf of the stand and the upper two shelves may be spaced back on boards resting on the table instead of on the floor.

How would you like a simple little bay effect full of flowers and sunshine, warmed by the air of the house, when winter winds are raw outside? For sun-loving plants such a thing is very desirable. It simply requires removing a lower sash from its usual grooves, setting it out one foot from the house on a shelf, and then framing it in place, the sides and top glassed in with inexpensive small window panes.

The shelf for this home-made bay must be stout, not less than one and a half inches thick and must rest on strong brackets. Finished strips of one by two inch lumber will be admirable for framing the sash in place. Little moldings may then be provided and nailed over the framing so as to take the side and top glass in, just the way it is put into a picture frame. Or the panes may be fitted only into the side grooves and lapped one inch, shingle fashion. Two quarterinch holes may be bored through the upper framing pieces to allow water

to drain off the glass roof. All work should be well fitted and heavily puttied with a mixture of paintputty, not just common whiting-andoil putty.

By using double sashes and double glazing, the little flower bay will be made cold-proof. The glass panes may be installed on the side walls and top, both inside and outside the frame, with about one inch air space.

Both the upper and lower sashes may be removed and two storm window sashes purchased at a lumber yard to fit the opening. This will double the size of the bay. Instead of having a flat, narrow top, a glazed cellar window frame may also be obtained from a lumber yard and installed as a gently sloping roof, reaching out to the storm sashes from the

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State

New covers for old furniture

Continued from page 130

out of the waste and require no additional allowance.

Add the lengths required for seat and back, arm sections, skirt, and cushion to obtain the total number of yards. These measurements will be correct for plain, striped, or small patterned fabrics, but if the design consists of a large motif which must be centered on the seat and back and placed alike on the two arms, it will be safer to allow at least one yard extra, since there will be unavoidable waste.

In making, the slip cover is pinfitted and cut on the furniture. First, cut a straight section A-A for the vertical front of the seat, allowing an inch and a half for seams all around, and pin to the upholstery as shown in Figure 2. Now throw the goods over the chair, drawing the lower edge B—B to the front of the seat as in Figure 3. Smooth out and pin firmly to the upholstery at points X, then pin the seat and front sections to-gether along the dotted line C—C, following the outline of the chair seat.

Push the fabric down into the crev ice between back and seat at D. Then smooth out the back section, taking care not to disturb the tuckin, and after pinning across front and back together in a straight fold along line E-E, 11 inches above the top of the chair, place a second row of pins along dotted line F—F follow-ing the outline of the chair back. Again pin front and back together down either side to the top of the arm, F to G, and trim off leaving 11 inches for seaming. Then trim G to H to I, allowing a generous two inches for a tuck-in. Repeat on the opposite side. Cut off the fabric across the back

at the proper distance from the floor. Then cut the arm sections and place and pin in position. Join to the back and seat section along line G-H-I, allowing for the two inch tuck-in. Two or three tiny pleats may be necessary at G to adjust the fullness. Pin the outside edges of the arm sections to the outside back and to front section A-A respectively. Then fit and pin in the front arm sections J and J.

Put in plenty of extra pins for reinforcement, and tack all corners with thread and needle. Then remove the slip cover and stitch. If the seams are to be bound with contrasting tape, the easiest and most decorative finish. they may now be trimmed down to a scant half-inch.

All that now remains is to attach the skirt, either with a narrow heading or by seaming, and to cover the loose cushion just as a boxed sofa pillow is made, except that one of the back seams is left open and fastened

with snaps. If the chair is of the bulky type, with a thick, flat-topped back and broad arms, it may be necessary to split the back and arm-sections along the top edge and insert boxing strips as at Figure 4. On the other hand, where the arms are thin and delicate, the sections J—J may be omitted and the outside and inside edges of the arm section simply seamed together. Omit the tuck-ins G—H and H—I on chairs with open arms. If the back is not upholstered the tuck-in at D will also be unnecessary.

While for the sake of trimness the slip cover should be reasonably snug, it must not fit too tightly or it will be difficult to put on or take off. Follow accurately the main lines of the furniture, but take care not to adhere too closely to intricate curves or you may find that the cover cannot be removed! If the back of a chair is wider at the top than at the seat level, the slip will have to be opened up the outside back and fastened with snaps. In such cases the back should be cut separately, then split up the center and the edges of the opening hemmed and overlapped.

The method of covering a sofa is the same as for a chair except that more than one breadth of material may be necessary for the body of the slip. After learning to make covers for upholstered furniture, the simpler types for chair seats, tables, cabinets and draperies will prove mere child's

The present season offers several interesting novelties in slip coverings. One of the most practical is a new type of waterproof fabric, more pli-able and less shiny than the water-proof chintzes which made their bow two or three years ago. It does not retain creases as did the early, stiff variety, and slip covers made of it can be freshened whenever necessary by merely sponging with a damp cloth; a vast improvement over leaving valuable pieces of furniture exposed to dust and grime while their summer frocks visit the laundry or indulge in an expensive vacation at the dry cleaner's. Even ink is said to have no terrors for this new finish, which it is claimed is spot-proof as well as sun-proof. At present it is obtainable only in a limited variety of weaves, including striped denims and some lighter weight cottons in Roman stripes of agreeable coloring. One may also choose from an attractive variety of small checked waterproof ginghams of fine quality, which are especially satisfactory for small chairs, or for covering the taffeta or damask dra-peries which get so badly creased when taken down and folded away for several months.

Thus far the new process has not been applied to chintzes, but doubt-less before long we shall be able to buy flowered fabrics if we prefer, and have them proof against all the ene-mies—sun, dampness, grease, dust which at intervals drive ordinary slip covers into temporary retirement. In addition to the plain, striped, and printed linens, cottons, and chintzes both glazed and unglazed, there are sunfast hand-loomed cottons in large checks with plain to match, and the delightfully picturesque and dis-tinctive Sardinian, Indian, and Java-nese prints. Patchwork designs are very much at home in Early American rooms, as are the domestic toiles done rooms, as are the domestic toiles done in the manner of the quaint old Toiles de Jouy, but depicting incidents of Early American history in place of the mythological or pastoral designs of the French originals. Similar in spirit is a recent importational of the control of the tion which displays groups of figures copied from the fashion plates in the old Godcy's Lady's Book. The (continued on page 183) costumes



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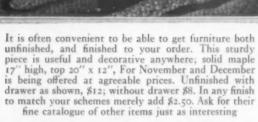
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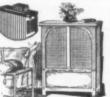
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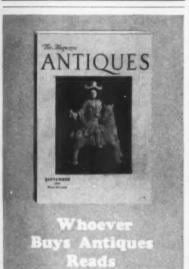
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The Queen Ann Table at the left is about 200 years old. Our reproduce

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This #1260 Mahogany and gold mirror is a very convenient size for use in the modern home. Outside measure $35\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ", mirror plate 14×22 ", price \$25.00.

Silhouettes are attractively used with mirrors. Those shown— are

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length 51", \$650





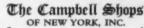








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MAHOGANY SHERATON FULL SIZE BED

The authenbeauty and sturdy grace of this Mahogany Sheraton Bed makes a perfect keynote in the decorating scheme of any bed-room. It is made also in



are executed with sensitive fidelity to the originals. They may may be purchased throughyour Architect, Dealer or Decorator.

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This lovely chair will de-light the discerning woman. Covered in sateen or chintz, it is ideal for the boudoir— while upholstered in velour, it is most fitting for the living room. In chintz or sateen. Stoutly constructed. Specially priced at \$28.75. Regularly \$42.50.

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Large Spanish tile, 4 moulded depressions for glasses, center pocket for ashes, choice red, green, yellow, black hand painted designs, painted designs, wrought iron base, \$10.00.



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Rubberized apron protects. artist; Stunning water lily, lady with fan, bouquet, lady with mirror designs: large mirror top; \$7.00 complete.

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\$700 for three rooms and bath

Continued from page 116

ART CRAFT WARE

The 2 Quart Sauce Pan and Cover, as illustrated, mailed in attractive carton—
Price \$4.80 Prepaid.

Some utensils re-created from masterpieces of the metal worker's art
—others modern in design and treatment, but all in the new vogue
—Extreme utility combined with rare beauty.

Art Craft Ware is made from HYB-LUM, the wonderful new deep drawing chromium nickel aluminum alloy—as beautiful as polished silver, strong as steel and light as aluminum—it is non-tarnishing and resists corrosion.

Your choice of bakelite handles and knobs (all interchangeable) in a

Art Craft Ware makes a smart gift or bridge prize — On sale at the better gift shops, or we will supply you direct.

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"A new mode in kitchen ware" colorful and distinctive

> The large variety of designs and sizes of "Buffalo" Fire Fenders and Fireplace Guards make them readily adaptable to any open fire-

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The question of suitable and useful Christmas gifts is always a problem. A happy solution—"Buffalo" Wire Fire Fenders and Spark Guards. Distinctive in appearance, built to endure, offering perfect protection from the danger of flying sparks, these Wire Fireplace Guards will be welcomed by everyone having an open fireplace. Give something different this year—"Buffalo" Wire Fire Fenders or Spark Guards. Full information and prices on request. Send for folder No. 79-J and measurement sheet.

BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO., Inc.
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Buffalo, N. Y.

467 Terrace

"Buffalo" Wire Fire Fenders and I saw it would seat six or eight people. But, best of all, there was a matching bench priced at \$27.75. Mentally, I immediately cushioned it in a small patterned chintz and set it before the fireplace. At meal times, it could be placed at the table and would accommodate two or three persons. Consequently, I reduced the number of small chairs on my living-room list from four to two.

The two chairs I sought resolved themselves into one and the same model, one with a cushion of the identical chintz I used on the bench. The chair itself was a delightful little peasant type, with a rush seat. It cost \$14.89 with the cushion, and \$9.89 without, and I took one of each.

The selection of my large overstuffed chair was a very delicate matter. Inexpensive pieces of this type are apt to be clumsy and badly proportioned and can easily destroy the harmony of a whole room. I looked at some provincial chairs, covered in quilted Normandy petticoats but the prices were high. I finally discovered a wing chair of nice proportions, with straight wooden legs. It cost \$42.75 in muslin and would be covered, without charge for workmanship, in my own material. It was extremely comfortable, and I could not help visualizing it drawn up before the open fire on a cold winter night.

The couch and occasional tables were still to be found. I had an uneasy suspicion that the high cost of couches had not been sufficiently considered in relation to my other expenditures. This suspicion was strengthened when I began my search.

I was growing really dispirited when I encountered the couch of my dreams. It was a Lawson sofa, a perfect replica of a model nearly three times its price. This one cost \$79.50. I ordered it on the spot, upholstered in a yellow glazed chintz with a flower pattern in rose, mauve, and green. When I searched for occasional

tables, I encountered an embarrassment of riches. As a class, they seemed more reasonably priced than any other piece of furniture. I finally selected a low, rectangular coffee table of maple, with a fairly large surface, to accommodate cigarettes, magazines, etc. It had a graceful scalloped apron, and a well turned leg, and cost \$11.24. I then purchased another maple table, with a round top, and a rather heavy stretcher base, at \$6.95.

The rug made a fairly large dent in my budget, as rugs have a way of doing. It cost \$49.75, and was light gray in color, with a darker border, toning in well with the walls and providing a good neutral background

My couch had been ordered in figured chintz, without extra charge for either material or workmanship. As I mentioned, there was no charge for the work on the wing chair which I had upholstered in a figured green glazed chintz, bound in yellow, but the material cost \$5. I used the same chintz for the full length curtains at the windows, making them myself with a footing but no valance. I bound them with the dainty yellow green sprigged pattern which I had selected for cushions on the small chair and the bench. The former was purchased with the chair, and the latter cost \$5 to have made, including material. I paid \$4 for the fringed panels of ecru net which I used glass curtains. The chintz for the window curtains came to \$15, includ-ing the patterned binding. This made the total for the living room exactly

My search for living-room furniture had given me several ideas for the bedroom, so I had a good start when I commenced. There was a certain little French provincial chair with an early American feeling that was such excellent value at \$29.75 that I had determined to use it in the bedroom. It was unusually comfortable, due to the slant of the back, and the inviting quilted cushions, which I chose in a small blue and apricot patterned material. This chair gave me my color note for the bedroom. I selected two pair of apricot organdie curtains with dainty ruffled valances, to carry out the color scheme. They cost \$9.92.

I made beds the next items on my list. The bedroom was not particularly large and I have a horror of crowded interiors, so I was anxious to get small pieces. I discovered twin beds, in daybed size, with headboards of maple, and low posts at the foot. They were well proportioned and had the added virtue of costing \$97 altogether, equipped with attractively covered mattresses and good springs.

In selecting the articles of furniture to hold our clothes, I was again confronted with the problem of size. The old-fashioned closets were more than adequate, so I decided to use the shelves of mine in lieu of a bureau, equipping them with wallpaper-covered boxes which I could make when I was at leisure. For my husband, I bought a six-drawer chest of nice simple lines, in a maple finish, costing \$22.24.

While my lingerie, blouses, and so forth would do very well in closet boxes, I needed a more accessible place for my toilet articles, gloves and stockings and other small belongings. I felt that a dressing table would suit my purpose and also add to the appearance of the room. I was fortunate in discovering one of kidney shape, draped in chintz at \$33.75. It contained both drawers and shelves, disguised by its ruffled skirts.

I could have spent less on my looking glass but the result would not have been so effective, nor so cheering to my spirits. I bought a triple-paneled standing mirror, outlined by a simple and distinguished bevelled pattern for \$34.50, and proudly set it on my dressing table.

A little bench was necessary, and I found one of maple that was just the right height, and priced at only \$5.94. The sole remaining piece of furniture I required was a night table. I had seen a most practical two-tiered type, rectangular in shape, while I was looking for the living-room tables. I went back and bought it. It cost \$11.24.

My rugs were still to be found. Hooked rugs were attractive but too expensive. All-over carpeting was out of the question. A new German importation (continued on page 183)

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\$700 for three rooms and bath

Continued from page 180

saved my life! It was a rough woven carpet, reminiscent of rag rugs but with a certain added chic. It came in large colorful stripes and plaids at \$2.97 per yard, and was about a yard wide. I had two runners made, one six feet, and the other nine feet, leaving very little floor space in the room uncovered by carpet or by furniture. The coloring which I selected was a plaid blend of blue and gray, with a touch of orange that toned well with the apricot curtains. This brought my total bedroom expenditures to \$259.19.

The kitchen was redeemed from a kitchenette only by virtue of one tiny window opening out on a court. There was very little needed here, outside of my kitchen utensils, a table and two chairs. The room itself was painted white, and had a green and white lineoleum on the floor, so I had no great choice in the matter of color.

I bought a small green porcelain table for \$8.94, and two green Windsor chairs at \$4.19 each.

I found that the sum of \$42.68 covered my kitchen utensils very well indeed. The majority was of aluminum but I introduced a colorful note by purchasing several of the larger containers and pots in green enamel. Some of the smaller articles, such as bread knife, basting spoon, had handles of green enamel, too.

The little window was treated in an interesting fashion. I gave it a valance of green oilcloth, and made the curtain of a green and white modernistic cotton goods, piped with an oilcloth binding which can be bought by the yard. I also secured some green oilcloth for my shelves. The window treatment and the extra oilcloth amounted to about \$7, and the little kitchen is now a perfectly charming place for lunch or breakfast.

The bathroom was treated to a pretty sprigged flower curtain in blue and white, and a small chenille rug in the same coloring. I wanted or-gandie curtains at the window but realized their impracticality in the face of constant steam, so I bought a blue and white voile instead. My bathroom expenditures totaled \$19, and my kitchen came to \$67.

COMPLETE EXPENSE LIST

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and areas	
Large table	\$ 44.75
Bench, matching table	27.75
Rush-seated chair with cus-	
hion	14.89
Rush-seated chair without	
cushion	9.89
Wing chair, muslin covered	42.75
Chintz to cover wing chair	5.00
Lawson couch	79.50
Maple coffee table	11.24
Small round table	6.95
Plain rug, dark border	49.75
Net panels, fringed	4.00
Chintz for long window	
curtains	15.00
Material and making of	
bench cushion	5.00
	\$316.47

Dearoom	
Two daybeds with mattress and spring	\$ 97.00
Dressing table in chintz	33.75
Mirror for dressing table Chest of drawers, maple fin-	
ish	22.24
Normandy chair	
Bench for dressing table	5.94
Maple two-tiered bed table	11.24
Two pair ruffled organdie	
curtains	9.92
Rugs	14.85
	\$259.19

\$ 8.94
\$ 8.94
8.38
42.68
7.00
\$ 67.00
\$ 5.44
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New covers for old furniture

Continued from page 173

are in soft pastel tints, and garlands of flowers connect the various groups, giving unity to the design. This chintz would be especially lovely in bedrooms, where, as there are usually only one or two pieces to be slip covers, it might also be used at the

For the dainty bedroom or boudoir other appropriate material is cotton taffeta, mercerized to a silky luster, which is both cheaper and more durable for this purpose than genuine silk. The heavy upholstery sateens are especially handsome and may be had in such desirable colors as jade, robin's egg blue, old rose, peach, and

heliotrope. They have the lustrous richness of satin at far less cost, and are washable and sunfast. Then, too, there are the new mohairs so unusual in color and design. These are sunfast and tubfast holding unusual designs so that all the sprightly beauty and colors of chintz or cretonne may be ours in this durable material. Many of these are especially made for use as slip covers, being unwrinkable as well as dust and moisture proof. Averaging 54 inches in width and at prices from two to three and one-half dollars per yard it will readily be seen that the expense of covering sofa or chair will be unusually low.











Useful Book Cover

'It's queer you asked that', she said, 'because just today at the office, Mr. Bartley had me send his annual Christmas order to Low's. He does it every year—just twenty minutes the set of white tissue and agreerpoins things, a short letter and a check, and his things, a short letter and a check, and his whole worry of Christmas shopping is over.' A beaution to the set of the worry of Christmas and beaution of the set of the world of the set of the world of the set of the world of the world of the world of the set of the world of the

"When the things came—I wa the gifts were so well packed, they lo so different from the prosy old thi have bought in desperation.



catalog into the hands of every woman in this country—it makes it truly 'more blessed to give'.'

Pirate Ash Tray

Remarkably well modeled in bright colors.

Ose of the most striking por below, that you too may enjoy Christian. high. Ash tray has a mas shopping this year?

The polar in makes it truly 'more blessed to give'.'

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The polar in makes it truly 'more blessed to give'.'

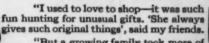
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The polar in makes it truly 'more blessed to give'.'

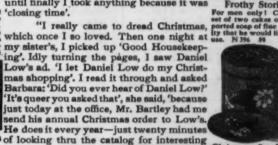
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Everyone likes to own that which is different, to be individual. These smart bookends of heavy brass with the owner. **Shopping Secret**



"But a growing family took more of my time, I found it harder to go shopping. And when I did go, I came home worn out—it is so much harder to shop than it used to be. In stores, with their widely scattered gift departments, I was tired and bewildered, until finally I took anything because it was 'closing time'.



Frothy Stories









Daniel Low & Co. 244 Essex St., Salem, Mass. GENTLEMEN: Here's my address. Please send me your advance booklet of Christmas cards and the newest small gifts by return mail and your 168 page Catalog just as soon as published. (Nov. 1)

Unique Hints for the Home Decorator

AMERICAN FURNITURE AND DECORATION COLONIAL AND FEDERAL

Edward Stratten Holloway

200 illustrations

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Furniture, tike people, is charming in certain environments and not in others. It has ancestry—and really to know furniture, to know its proper environment, one must know its history and development. Mr. Holloway makes it easy to learn this "family tree" of American furniture. He treats each style by itself and in proper chronological order, pointing out the particular features composing our American styles and tracing each to its source.

THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF FURNISHING THE SMALL HOUSE AND APARTMENT

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Interior decoration and furnishing room by room—thoroughly covers the entire subject in one volume.

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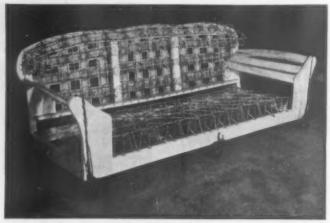
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GARDENERS' CHRONICLE 522-A Fifth Avenue, New York City

"The ONLY All-Gardening Magazine"



When you buy your couch be sure that the workmanship is of the best. See details below. (Courtesy Lord & Taylor)

The real value of a good chair

Continued from page 135

Second, every room should offer both large and small chairs so that different requirements will be served, in addition to producing a pleasing decorative appearance. One person will find the maximum amount of comfort in a softly cushioned reclining chair, others will find that a chair which supports the body in an upright sitting posture is more restful. These are personal preferences which should be tested and indulged.

All overstuffed chairs are built on a skeleton frame which must be strong and well proportioned. Ash, birch, and oak are the woods most often used in making the unseen portions, and the exposed woodwork, such as the legs and stretcher, are generally of walnut, mahogany, or gum. I Where much carving is required, mahogany on account of its grain and softness is given the preference.

In a well-made chair the frame is thoroughly sandpapered and is put together with dowels and glue; no nails are used on the joints. In a cheap chair rough white wood is crudely nailed together, forming a weak skeleton without much reference to style, detail, or durability.

The second step is the webbing, and here again is a chance for the shoddy manufacturer to economize. Strong jute English webbing should be interlaced with a basket weave using 8–10 strips firmly nailed each way of the seat, and so close that the open spaces should be less than an inch apart. In poor construction four strips are laid across the seat one way and tacked down. If you are in doubt as to this, ask to be shown a similar chair "in the making."

Next the springs are put in place, and it is here that the greatest strain occurs. In well-made chairs spiral springs made of tempered steel and enameled to prevent rusting are placed close together upon the webbing, and firmly tied as many as eight times, and knotted with strong cord to prevent slipping. Inferior workmen tie springs less carefully and use a cheap quality of cord. The result is obvious; when the springs give way the chair is gone. A burlap cover is tacked over the springs and it is important that a new strong piece of material be used for this purpose.

Following this step the filling is introduced. To those who have seen

old chairs ripped apart, it is needless to say that many surprises are apt to be revealed. It is no exaggeration to say that floor sweepings including chips and nails have come to light on many such occasions. Louisiana or cypress moss is a favorite filling that is undesirable.

The proper filling is good South American hair which never loses its elasticity. There is a decided difference in price between these qualities and it will readily be seen what an opportunity to fool the unsuspecting customer is offered by the unreliable manufacturer, when reduced prices are the consideration. Right here is where one should insist on seeing a partially completed chair similar to

the one shown you. Over the hair is a heavy coating of cotton wadding-with a glazed back and this finishes the upholstery on the frame or body before the outside covering is applied. The luxury and comfort of the chair is greatly enhanced by the cushions. In bettermade upholstered furniture these cushions are made of pure Chinese down. When greater resiliency is required a mixture of feathers may be used. These cushions can give great annoyance if not properly covered with a closely woven strong grade of muslin, as the down is likely to work itself through and the only remedy is to have the cushions recovered, entailing much trouble and useless expense. A weave of muslin having 170 threads to the square inch, with no artificial sizing to help fill the cloth is the proper quality to use.

In cheaper chairs a spring seat is employed and with the newer method of employing many small springs individually encased in muslin, there is a considerable degree of comfort attained. The springs are padded with hair or kapock and muslin covered.

Stock chairs are often finished in a temporary cover of satine or denim and sold at a price which includes the labor of covering "with your material." As there is no discount if this offer is not accepted, it is advisable when possible to immediately buy your permanent covering thus saving approximately \$25 which would be the labor charge later.

In selecting covering remember it is far wiser to use a good fabric having quality, than a more showy high finished material. Give Five Minutes a Day

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Care of our belongings

Continued from page 138

the mixture of whiting and denatured alcohol with the addition of a few drops of diluted oxalic acid solution. Sometimes candlesticks and andirons are much discolored, and for this heavier work it will be a great help to work into the cleaning mixture of soap and hot water plus oxalic about one teaspoonful of fine rottenstone to each cup of soap solution.

The new pewter is polished about as silver is, but the old and black pewter needs almost the hand of the specialist if brilliancy is expected. One may get good results by using whiting (calcium carbonate) and fine pumice, moistening the whole with oil. Fine steel wool, No. 00, and plenty of oil to prevent deep scratches, also gives good results. There is also a powder polish offered by one large firm of silver and pewter smiths.

Soot and stove blacking together with burnt-on food make enamel or agate difficult to keep spotless. They may be cleaned by putting all the pans in hot soda water. To a dishpan of hot water add soap powder or plain washing soda, about two table-spoonfuls to the quart. The grease on the pans and the soda cause a soft soap to form and so the pans are cleaned without time spent on them. As each pan is clean and like new, it is ready for a good hot rinse. The iron kettles and frying pans may be cleaned in the same way. If tin is cleaned this way, it must be left in the soda for only a few minutes, otherwise the tin will dissolve and the pan become rusty.

Intense heat causes nickel teakettles to darken and look tarnished, but if the kettle is washed with soapsuds and rubbed with whiting and water, it will remain like new. A general rule is to wipe nickel dry, clean with a non-scratch agent, and use no strong chemicals.

Whiting and steel wool make aluminum bright and good looking, but every housewife realizes that it is quickly darkened by salt, or by soda that is part of many cleaning soaps and powders. Acids of all kinds (fruit juices, tomatoes, or any diluted acid) brightens it.

Zinc is a useful metal but is chosen more for such pieces of equipment as scrub pails, heavy trays, and for tables that are to be used for heavy kitchen work. Zinc is affected by both acids and alkalies, and hence the best way to clean it is by mixing whiting and kerosene into a paste.

Porcelain is so combined with the construction of the general equipment of a house, be it in the bathroom, the laundry, or the kitchen that we think of its cleaning at the same time as that of the silver, brass, or nickel of the equipment used with it. Kerosene, whiting and soap easily remove the spots and stains.

The simplicity of these formulae for cleansing of household metals (below) will appeal to the housewife. Whiting +denatured alcohol—silver, gold Whiting+ammonia—nickel

Whiting + soap jelly + acid—brass,

copper Whiting + rottenstone + oil—pewter Whiting + kerosene—porcelain, zinc.

What to do with the old shingle roof

Continued from page 136

shingles, asbestos shingles (stiff, because they are made largely of Portland cement), "prepared" or slate-coated asphalt shingles, and shingles of copper, zinc, or other metal. For any of these the preparation of the old roof for the new surface is the same, and begins with splitting curled shingles to make them lie flat, nailing all loose shingles, and replacing those that are missing.

The next step is to cut away the old shingles for two inches or so from the edges of the roof, and filling the spaces so formed with 1 in. by 2 in. strips of wood to give a finish as well as to provide for solid nailing. It is also usual to lay similar strips of wood in all valleys as support for new flashings. The new roof is then laid in the usual manner.

When asphalt shingles are used for reroofing they should be of a design that will hold them flat in a heavy wind, for otherwise their flexibility may lead to trouble. For a new roof they are laid on the smooth surface of the sheathing boards, and then being in close contact the softening of the asphalt in the heat of the sun will bind them together into a solid mass. This may not occur when they are laid on the uneven surface of an old roof, with the result that they may flutter and tear as the wind works under them. To avoid this, the makers of asphalt shingles

offer them in forms intended for reroofing, by which each interlocks with those beside it and is held down by them

by them.

Whatever the roofing material may be, the nails should be rust proof, as will be the case when they are of copper or are heavily coated with zinc.

Similar reasoning applies to flashings, those strips of sheet metal that close the joints around chimneys and dormers, and between adjoining roof sections. For many years tin was used for this purpose, but not being rust proof, it could be kept in condition only with frequent paintings. Rust-proof metal is now so low in price that its use for flashings will add practically nothing to the cost of the roof, and will give permanent protection at no expense for maintenance.

As it is common experience that a bare wood shingle roof will not remain in good condition for more than twelve to sixteen years, and that this life may be at least doubled by applying preservative, it is only common sense to use shingles that have been so treated.

The surest treatment is to coat the shingles all over, which is done by filling a barrel with preservative of the proper color, and dipping the shingles a few at a time; after draining in a trough to save the drip they are thrown in a loose pile to dry.



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A modern garden in the Old French style

Continued from page 133

and picking garden and the tiny herb

garden yet to be exposed.

A closer examination of the plan shows that those portions of the garden that are intended for rest and recreation are shut in by living green hedges while the utilitarian vege-table plots are bounded by a habitant picket fence with 3 inch spacing, just wide enough to let in light and air, and 4 ft. high.

The rose trellis is made of habitant

Plan No.

lattice, also 4 ft. high, with aquan openings of 8 inches, a convenient sig-for tying in the shoots. The arch is made of cedar posts to harmoniswith the fence.

Altogether, the small garden re veals a certain stateliness and dignit that is entirely in keeping with the old world flavor of the house.

The plant materials used are chose for their proven hardiness and dependability.

Quantity

\$395.35

PLAN INDEX

Shruhs

		- 0
F	Lilacs	3
G	Van Houtte Spirea	5
H	Goldenball (Forsythia intermedia)	8
I	Mockorange (Philadelphus coronarius)	5
K	Lemoine Deutzia	8
M	Tatarian Honeysuckle	4
N	Deutzia crenata	3
A	Dorothy Perkins Rose	3 1 2 2 2
В	Alida Lovett Rose	2
C	Evergreen Gem Rose	2
D	American Pillar Rose	2
C	Gardenia Rose	2
	Perennials for Border	
1	Hollyhocks	8
2	Delphinium	12
3	Japanese Iris	14
4	Tulips, 12 groups—10 in each group	120
5	Sweet William	12
6	Phlox Rheinlander	6
7	Polemonium reptans	6
8	Hardy Aster King of Belgians	6
9	Hardy Chrysanthemum	6
10	Dahlia-flowered Zinnia (seed sown in garden)	l oz.
11	Veronica spicata	4
13	Monarda Cambridge Scarlet	12
14	Eupatorium coelestinum	12
15	Hemerocallis flava	15
16	Phlox Miss Lingard	6
17	Gypsophila paniculata	2
18	Forget-me-not	12
19	Carpathian Harebell	6
20	Nepeta mussini	6
21	Phlox La Vague	6
22	Phlox Firebrand	6
23	Gypsophila repens	6
24	Red Helenflower (Helenium)	8
25	White Agrostemma	3
26	Pearl Achillea	6
27	Helenflower (Helenium)	8
28	Columbine hybrids	12
29	Bleeding-heart	2
30	Plantain-lily (Funkia lanceolata)	2
31	Chrysanthemum arcticum	6

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128 ft. fencing	121.00	
Gate to match	8.40	
6 Cedar posts 6 in. x 10 ft. for rose arch	12.00	
2 Cedar Posts 4 in. x 10 ft. for girders on arch	2.00	
6 Cross poles (cedar) 2 in. x 7 ft. for arch	2.00	\$165.40
1 Seat	5.00	100
1 Bird Bath	8.00	13.00
l Bushel Grass seed	10.00	10.00 206.96

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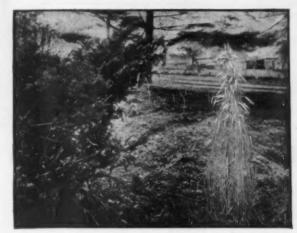
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206.95

395.35



Evergreen branches cut from large trees and tied about a tender plant to protect it from sun scorch in late winter. The straw overcoat is a protection for a tender shrub

Tucking away the garden for winter

Continued from page 143

cankers may be found on the larger limbs. The south and southwest sides of the tree are exposed to the heating rays of the winter sun and the tissues will often be ten degrees higher than that of the air or of the north side of the tree which lies in the shadow.

Then there is supercooling. When water is cooled slowly and is left undisturbed the temperature of the water may actually fall several degrees below 32° F. without ice forming, and remember that unless ice forms in plant tissues cold weather will not be injurious. One way to prevent supercooling is to disturb the liquid by stirring or jarring. When the tempera-ture drops rapidly supercooling does not occur.

Assume one of these clear cold days when the temperature hovers around ero and at night drops to ten or fifteen degrees below zero. The temperature of the sun-bathed side is not zero but may be actually ten or twenty degrees higher. And then the sun goes down. Immediately the temperature of the tissues begins to fall. On the north side there is a slow fall through ten or fifteen degrees in a few hours time, but on the south side during the same period the downward slide is thirty or forty degrees. Ice forms on the south side and not on the north. A dead canker

appears next year.
Obviously the control is to keep This can be done most easily by whitewashing the trunk and the larger limbs. The whitewash will reflect the sunlight and keep the south side of the tree the same temperature as the north. Or a board leaned against the southwest side of the tree will have the same effect.

Remembering these few simple facts of winter injury the course of preventing this damage to our shrubs, trees, and perennial flowers includes: First and foremost, do not apply any protection till the ground has frozen so as to hold the temperature as constant as possible (not to prevent freezing) and particularly to hold down the temperature during the warm days of winter and early spring. Prevent fluctuation and prevent the plants' cells from springing into activity prematurely. Keep in the cold as well as keep it out.

If the mulch is applied too early it will hold the soil warm and will make a favorable place for field

Forest tree leaves, like Oak, usually make an excellent covering since they do not mat. Elm, Maple, and other trees that shed their leaves early make a matted covering that is undesirable for it holds the moisture and causes the rotting of the roots and tops. A combination of strawy evergreen boughs, and material, leaves makes an excellent protec-

Straw, or a cheap hay, makes a good winter protector. Strawy manure is also good but be careful in this case about putting heavy protection about plants that retain their green foliage during the winter like Coral-bells, Pyrethrum, Canterbury-bells, Iris, Sweet William, and others. It will retain the moisture and rot the

It is well to mulch with manure about the base of shrubs and conifers to prevent crown injury. In the case of conifers this may also obviate the danger of winter drying of the leaves. Roses of the Dwarf Polyantha, Hybrid Perpetual, and Hybrid Tea classes are best protected by drawing the soil up eight or ten inches about the base and then covering with a heavy coat of straw or some rough material. Certain tender forms like the Moss or Tea Roses (for example, Hermosa and Clothilde Soupert) should be wrapped or boxed for protection. The bush Roses or Briars seldom need protection.

Peonies do not ordinarily need protection but if it is given do not use the plants' own tops. In fact it is best to cut the stalks close to the roots; remove and burn this rubbish because several of the serious diseases of Peonies winter over on the dead leaves and stems. A light covering of straw may be needed but the usual way in Indiana'is to remove the soil about the crown, cut off the stems and add a coating of fresh soil.

Lilies commonly do not need protection or if any is used a mound of coal ashes or wood ashes is best. The hardy forms like the Tiger, Elegans, Canadian, American Turks cap, Orangecup, Speciosum, and Coral need no protection.





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Architect, R. A.

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The corners of your room

Continued from page 119

or triangular) as to fill in this space. Thus a teatable set in a corner with a chair behind it and a muffin stand at the side, is a hospitable arrangement and entirely unobjectionable because the corner is filled. It is the empty triangular space behind pieces of furniture that offends. The upright style of phonograph is one piece that does belong in a corner, and is one of the few pieces other than chairs that may stand diagonally. Its use really suggests that position, because the sound then carries equally to all parts of the room.

Built-in features also do away with the "hole" behind them, and commend themselves admirably to the furnishing of corners. Among these, of course, are the corner cabinets, one of the happiest survivals of Colonial days. They are ideal for the small room where space is limited. Their interiors reveal good capacity, and those with glass doors give a glint of glass, silver, old brass, pewter, quaint china, or some other prized possession that adds decorative interest. There are also built-in reading alcoves, seats with bookshelves above, contributing to both comfort and distinction.

In a small corner, one with little wall space, an arrangement to accent height is necessary, for there is no space to emphasize bulk or width, and a piece both narrow and low would look weak and would therefore offer very little decorative significance. For such a location we suggest a six foot iron stand with growing vines trailing down from the bowl at the top. A grandfather's clock is another delightful solution. Again, a tall decorative screen fits in and serves as a background for a chair and small table. As more space is available, the possibilities increase. The love seat is an ideal piece for a corner. Room for two, as the name suggests, it is often the answer to a troublesome corner and serves as a davenport as well. Kidney-shaped pieces, whether love seats, desks, or tables, are by their form particularly adapted to corner locations.

The corner also offers itself for a desk which may be placed either with the chair facing the wall, protecting one somewhat from the distractions of the room, or else facing the other way in order to enjoy what goes on.

And it is for reading that corners are indispensable, for their location sets them apart as a suitable place for study and reflection. If a bookcase about four feet six inches in height, be arranged in a corner, the top affords a convenient shelf for an interesting bit of pottery or a bowl of flowers. All it needs then for real delight is a comfortable chair and a lamp. A floor lamp does much for a corner, for it helps to make the shadows interesting, and, if it is near a window, provides a source of light from the same direction at night as by day.

When winter comes look to your blankets

Continued from page 134

When we were very young and visited on our grandfather's farm in South Dakota, we used to wonder vaguely why our beloved grandmother bought such ugly dark gray blankets. Now we know. There were no electric washing machines in Grandmother's day, and no fine, efficient soap powders and soap flakes to make washing blankets easy. Any woman who lives without the aid of electric current is quite justified in getting the most practical bed coverings possible, those that won't show soil.

Sometimes wily advertisers announce a sale of blankets of "virgin wool." Sometimes careful shoppers hesitate over a blanket purchase,

hesitate over a blanket purchase, asking if it is "virgin wool." They seem to think that virgin wool is some extra fine quality. Now, of course, all woolen blankets put out by reputable manufacturers are made of virgin wool, which is simply wool that has never been used before. If wool isn't virgin, then it is shoddy, that is, old materials, anything that the ragpicker and the junkman could find to take to the shoddy mill to be picked to pieces.

In woolen blankets there are three types: the thick fleecy weave, well napped, the homespun, and the summer weights, which look and feel exactly like fine white flannel. These latter are an expensive luxury not indulged in by the average household, as the same amount of summer comfort can be secured with an inexpensive cotton blanket. The homespun blanket is better used as a throw for hammock or couch.

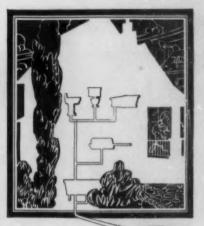
Do not think that for warmth you absolutely must have wool, or even part wool. The fleecy cotton blankets that emerge from modern looms are formidable rivals of the best wool blankets, for they are so thickly woven and luxuriously napped that they not only feel like wool but they are warm like wool.

There are eight colors (light blue,

There are eight colors (light blue, French blue, pink, deep rose, orchid, jade, maise and faun) besides the practical grays and browns.



For either bed or couch this warm all wool covering comes in every color with satin binding. (Courtesy Kenwood Mills)



Kaustine Septic Tanks disintegrate sewage into a clear liquid that passes into the ground where it is readily absorbed.

5

The Scientific Method of

· · SEWAGE DISPOSAL

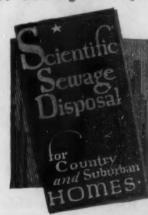
FOR

Unsewered Homes

IN the suburbs, on the farm, a Kaustine Septic Tank gives you sewage disposal facilities as scientifically sanitary and efficient as city sewers. Underground, out of sight, these famous tanks are a permanent investment that pay for themselves over and over again in terms of health, comfort and happiness—and besides they add a permanent resale value to the properties they serve. Made of Armco Ingot Iron, a Kaustine Septic Tank will outlive the average home. Many thousands in service under widely varying conditions. Endorsed by health authorities everywhere.

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Look out for Sore Throat

-check it with

LISTERINE

-so powerful against germs

AFTER one of those lateseason football games when the weather is bad, up come the medical reports with their unhappy sequels.

Raw, rasping throats...head colds...chest colds...grippe ... "flu".

Yet many of the less serious cases might have been prevented by the prompt use of Listerine, full strength.

Because full strength Listerine is powerful against germs. And most cold weather complaints are caused by germs.

It may interest you to know that full strength Listerine kills even the B. Typhosus (typhoid) germ in 15 seconds. There is power indeed! Yet Listerine is so safe it may be used in any body cavity.

At the first sign of throat trouble, after long exposure to bad weather, or to germ-laden crowds, gargle with Listerine full strength systematically.

Listerine immediately attacks the disease-producing bacteria in mouth and throat. Time and time again it has prevented a cold or sore throat from becoming serious. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

The safe antiseptic

Have you tried the new

LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM?

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterwards. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.



You can materially lessen the risk of catching

cold by rinsing the hands with Listerine before each meal, the way physicians do. The reason for this is obvious:

Listerine attacks the germs of cold on the hands, thus rendering them harmless when they enter the mouth on food which hands have carried.

Isn't this quick precaution worth taking?

