Bearing priceless beauty - to you!

Priceless, yet not high-priced — such is the quality of Mohawk... That this is so is one of the marvels, and one of the glories, of living in this present age. Yesterday — kings, and those only with the wealth of kings, could cover their floors with such woven love-liness. Today — thanks to the miracle of the modern loom, millions of homes in America are able to enjoy the charm and long wear of Mohawk rugs and carpets. Your home deserves a Mohawk. The rug shown is Imperial Karnak Seamless Worsted Wilton, Pattern No. 6016 M. This and many other lovely patterns are obtainable in sizes to suit your needs.

MOHAWK CARPET MILLS
AMSTERDAM - NEW YORK

MOHAWK RUGS & CARPETS
In and About the Garden

MINE 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 leisureed evening of life's day he finds and 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 sale grocery he knows more about bacon along his paths and over his lawns, manly preoccupation. Though he walks of the garden's finer gifts, is poor cated by the greatest patience established 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 landscape artists 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 aesthetic 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 forward and give a broadened aspect to the idea of the garden as a whole as we come to understand them better.

ANY 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 indigenous. 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 process 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 occasional personal problem. Today it is filling an odd corner where a house makes an awkward L. It may 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?
A Border Like This
is a Joy for Years!

Of all the flowers we know, none bring greater satisfaction over a longer period of time and at less labor and expense than Tulips. This year especially, due to bountiful crops, the bulbs are quite reasonably priced. With proper care they will bloom over a period of years. So, do plant plenty—now!

Dreer’s Cottage and Darwin Tulips

These two classes of late or May-flowering Tulips, assure you the companionship of unique flowers over a period of about three weeks. The Darwins bring an array of striking colors, in large cup-shaped flowers borne on tall, stiff stems. You should plant some of both classes for greatest satisfaction. The Cottage Tulips are most graceful and last a long time in both the garden and the home.

Dreer’s Autumn
Catalogue Free

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 sought but the choicest. Please write for the catalogue to-day and let Dreer Service help you to greater garden joys.

Charming Cottage Tulips

Twelve distinct varieties the merit of which is acknowledged by all. They bring a wide range of colors, forms, and all are noted for their lasting qualities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price per 10 bulbs</th>
<th>Price per 100 bulbs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 each of 12 sorts, 36 bulbs</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>36.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 each of 12 sorts, 72 bulbs</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 each of 12 sorts, 144 bulbs</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 each of 12 sorts, 300 bulbs</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>120.00</td>
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Stately Darwin Tulips

Of the many varieties offered in this class none are more effective than the following six: Barretta, crimson scarlet; Blue Amaible, lovely lavender; Fantinmont Savants, scarlet tinged rose; La Tulipe Noire, velvety maroon; Frida of Haarlem, old rose; Princess Elizabeth, rich, rosy pink.

We will supply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price per 10 bulbs</th>
<th>Price per 100 bulbs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 each of 6 popular sorts, 36 bulbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 each of 6 popular sorts, 72 bulbs</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 each of 6 popular sorts, 144 bulbs</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>100 each of 6 popular sorts, 600 bulbs</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
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HENRY A. DREER
1306 SPRING GARDEN STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Natives Now Ready to Come
Into Your Garden

The charm of some is found in their foliage, while with others the flowers dominate. Once established all are here to stay for good. Will spread and delight you with their faithfulness each succeeding year. Plant these NOW.

- Dutchman’s Breeches. (See above.) Beautiful foliage, curious flowers. $3.00 $8.00 per 10 per 100
- Mertensia virginica. The ever lovely blue-flowering Virginia Cowslip. 1.50 1.00
- Erythronium or Dogtooth Violets. Extremely interesting natively thriving well in shady places. 1.00 5.00
- E. albidum. White flowers, light green leaves. 1.00 5.00
- E. americanum. Yellow flowers, mottled foliage. 1.00 5.00
- E. grandiflorum. Bright yellow flowers. 1.00 5.00

Erythronium grandiflorum. Our wild yellow Meadow Lily for moist spots 1.00

Erythronium americanum. A glorified form of preceding sort 2.00 15.00

Erythronium albidum. Our native Bloodroot with white flowers followed by attractive foliage. 2.00 8.00

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EVERGREENS for foundation groups, for tall screens, for stately specimens, can readily be moved this winter from our nurseries to your estate. For more than 90 years we have experimented and perfected methods that make big tree moving safe.

Hicks Time-Saving Evergreens

will give dignity to an entrance, supply a background for the garden, protect buildings from cold winds, and add to the actual value of your property. These trees are well-developed specimens, grown under the best possible conditions. Whether you need a carload or a single specimen, you should write for full information.

HICKS NURSERIES
Box M
Westbury, L. I., New York
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.

THE 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 bone meal, 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 bone meal 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 prevent rust. Also cover all pruning tools 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.
A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips

for $2.00

IN anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we have had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

50 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs Finest Mixed, for $2.00 Selected from fifteen named varieties
Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip. They are a wonderful addition to the flower garden. Plant any time before the ground becomes frozen, and they will bloom from the middle of May to Decoration Day. Mail your order with Check, Money Order, Cash or Stamps, mentioning this advertisement, or call at any of our stores, and we will send a collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U.S. east of the Mississippi. For points West and Canada, add 25c ($2.25).

For those desiring Darwin Tulips in separate varieties, so the colors may be studied, we offer a Collection of 10 each of 10 varieties separately labeled for $5.00.

One of the Largest Growers and Importers of American, Dutch, French and Japanese Bulbs for Discriminating Flower Lovers in the United States

BOBBINK & ATKINS
Rutherford, N. J.
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ELLEN D. WANGNER, Editor
LEONARD BARRON, Horticultural Editor

Forecast for December

Our 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?"

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & COMPANY, Garden City, N. Y.
For Best Results, Plant NOW,

**Dreer’s ROSES**

Both professional and “seasoned” amateur Rose enthusiasts agree that Fall planting of dormant plants is thoroughly practical. It is also likely to result in finer flowers next June, because of the early start which the plants get. The sturdy, well-hardened plants we supply should be set out just as in the Spring and protected like you do your other Roses. They will then spend the winter in nature’s own storehouse (your garden soil) and will be ready for root action with the very awakening of Spring.

Delivered to any Post Office in the U. S., or any of the above sorts at $1.00 per doz., $9.00 per 100 delivered.

Dreer’s Autumn Catalogue offers a most comprehensive collection of Roses, especially adapted for Fall planting, also Dutch Bulbs and other garden materials for immediate use. Gladly mailed free on request and please mention this publication.

**HENRY A. DREER,**

1306 Spring Garden Street
Philadelphia—Pa.

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**Michell’s DARWIN TULIPS for Your Treasure Garden**

Michell’s color plate collection which includes Mr. Farncombe Sanders, Pride of Haarlem, Dream, La Tulipe Noire, and Centenaire, five of the finest Darwins in existence today, delivered postage prepaid to you at the following special prices:

- **20 of each of the five varieties**: $5.00
- **50 of each of the five varieties**: $3.00

**Michell’s annual bulb catalog** is now ready. A copy will be mailed upon your request.

**MICHELL’S SEEDS**

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**For Best Results, Plant NOW**

**Dormant, Hardy ROSES**

The Famous Dreer Dozen of Hybrid Tea Roses

Each year we literally test hundreds of Roses—old and new—in our Riverton Trial Grounds. As time goes by, new varieties supersede old standards. The Dreer Dozen consists of varieties that have proven their merit under exacting tests. Here they are:

- Duchess of Wellington: Saffron-yellow
- Hadley: Rich crimson-scarlet
- Imperial Polyantha: Glistening rose-pink
- Los Angeles: The celebrated luminous flame pink
- Mme. Edouard Herriot: (The Daily Mail Rose): A wonderful coral-red
- Mme. Jules Bouche: The best white bedding Rose

We will supply one each of the Dreer Dozen, in strong two-year-old dormant plants for $11.00, delivered to any Post Office in the U. S., or any of the above sorts at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz., $90.00 per 100 delivered.

Dreer’s Autumn Catalogue offers a most comprehensive collection of Roses, especially adapted for Fall planting, also Dutch Bulbs and other garden materials for immediate use. Gladly mailed free on request and please mention this publication.

**HENRY A. DREER,**

1306 Spring Garden Street
Philadelphia—Pa.

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Fall House Cleaning
In The Garden

A thorough garden clean-up every Fall will ultimately free your garden of most common weeds. And if the weeds pulled are subjected to a thorough treatment with a complete insecticide, your garden will harbor fewer insects next season.

Among many insecticides available, the one recognized greatest garden cleanser is **Melrosine**

A really efficient insect exterminator and garden health promoter. By thoroughly combing all insects, blights and other plant diseases, Melrosine enables your garden to devote all its energies to its real business of producing flowers, fruits, or vegetables. Only where spraying and dusting cannot be practiced can you keep down weeds and insects, so garden conditions approach the ideal.

Start now to make your 1939 garden more productive of better flowers, fruits, and vegetables—Melrosine will do it! Full directions on each can. For sale at hardware and garden-supply stores. A can of 24 ounces will supply direct. Instructive leaflet free on request.

**GARDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY**

Park Avenue & 146th St.
New York, N. Y.
The Fourth of July has been made safe and sane. No longer on the night before do the boys make bonfires 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?

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.

It was a celebration that could only have flourished in a 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 sense—vague 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.

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 eighteen-pound 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.

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?
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

If 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 it dated back almost to the Revolution. On this spot was fought the battle of White Plains, now commemorated by a 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

Surely the buyers of this dilapidated old house had vision—a vision justified if you compare it with the photograph below.

With the disfiguring porch knocked off and a dignified Colonial doorway added the old house becomes a home.

Photographs by Richard Averill Smith.
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 up-to-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 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)
When 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.

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.)
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 Mfrs. 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 co-operative 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 Co-operative Banks, are outstanding examples of this type of co-operative 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 forms of Early American homes is this nook with the well-cushioned seats in its corners. This makes a room within a room for friendly gathering.

A comfortable chair, in good proportion to the size of the room and other furnishings, and placed close to a table with reading lamp, makes a charming corner nucleus.
The corners of your room

Space often wasted that lends itself to friendly groupings

ESTELLE H. RIES

The 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 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 uneasy 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.
Home of Mr. Mayer, Norwalk, Conn., costing $12,000. This includes brass plumbing, good building, pine paneling, 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
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

BURNISH 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)
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 smart for November entertaining. When a lovely damask cloth can be had for $6 no table need be anything but attractive. (Courtesy of James McCrery & Co.)

LINENS FOR THE THANKSGIVING TABLE
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 rules elbow in friendly and effective fashion with eating 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 fittings moderately priced. (Courtesy of B. Altman & Co.)
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, 41 cents each.
Inexpensive are these new pieces of kitchenware in color. The mixing set is 95 cents; chopping bowl is $1.95; heavy quality roaster $3.75; saucepan for waterless cooking $2.25; one dozen jelly moulds 50 cents; pie pans 40 cents and a nine-cup coffee pot $2.50.

First Aides in the Kitchen
November, 1928

Smartness invades the kitchen cupboard

Pots and pans and cupboard shelves step out in new beauty

MARGARET HARMON

In 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 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 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 low-priced articles pictured here.

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 fittings 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

WINNFRED FALES

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)
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.

Below is a modernistic stripe which comes in various colors at $1.75 a yard and 32 inches wide. The one shown is in terra cotta and black.

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.

So old that it is new to many of us, this copy of an old French fabric will always provide cheer and a soft harmonizing blending of colors.

For a room with old English furnishings and hangings nothing could be lovelier for chair or couch covering than this modern reproduction of an old Jacobean fabric.

November, 1928
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.

THE SMALL HOUSE OF GOOD DESIGN

MELLOL, MEIGS & HOWE. Architects
A modern garden in the Old French style

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

GIVEN 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 garden.

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 196)
When winter comes look to your blankets

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

BLANKETS 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 introduced 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 something 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, 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)
The real value of a good chair

Consider sound construction not price
when buying your chairs

TO 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)
What to do with the old shingle roof

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

A 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)
For the man who likes to build

Window boxes and plant stands easily made

by the home craftsman

H. ROSSITER SNYDER

As 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 eight-penny 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)
The care of our belongings

Metal cleansers for all uses and how to apply them

L. Ray Balderston

We 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whiting</th>
<th>Soap</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>Dilute acid (vinegar, lemon juice, or dilute oxalic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing soda</td>
<td>Kerosene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine powder</td>
<td>Steel wool, rottenstone, cleaner or sifted ashes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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)
Home heating for health

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

ONE 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 temperature.

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 power of air in (continued on page 167)
Bulbs indoors for winter

A half dozen easily grown kinds

OLIVE HYDE FOSTER

For 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 time—from 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, 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)
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

ROMAIN B. WARE

GARDEN 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 calendar 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)
Flowers you buy in November

Proper handling on arrival and subsequent attention to watering

BERTHA STREETER

WITH Thanksgiving and all its 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-the-valley, 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 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)
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

As the days 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, 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 trees.

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)
What 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. The stock of a preferred variety must be increased by cutting 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 Sugar-cane. 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

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 fabric as 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

In 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 blueprints 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 blueprints can be ordered.

Address all requests to the Building Editor, The American Home, and we will at once forward the request to the proper department.
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 reproduced as exact as comfort and construction will allow—even to the identical woods and the soft velvety finish of the originals.

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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.
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 separate 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)

### Hot Pan Lifter

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)

### Clothes Catcher

We’ve combed the market for a new aid to the home laundry—and 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)

### 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 cannot 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)

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

### 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

THE border is an outstanding characteristic of this fine percale Waverly 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 two-toned glazed print also of fine percale.

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

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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 success 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 new thing the plantings. Many, many gardens have too much in them. Last summer I visited the garden of a friend and he was showing the fact that he did not have room to plant all the things he wanted. Another over the same hill was decided to remove two Apple trees and a Cherry tree that were occupying the chosen piece of soil. Some of soil in the new 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 the more scattered variety and where they should not be, he opened up the central portion of a piece of land 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 necessary sometimes it seems wise 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 garden 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 annuals 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 most successful gardening because everybody 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 flower garden specialist may devote his space to Roses, Glads, Iris, Lilacs or any one of a dozen other things. But you will find that those make a poorly balanced garden, because there will be as much of the year when you 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 small garden well done

Continued from page 141

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."

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 Centers.
Has Your Back Yard Haloitis?

While you were showing your friends your flower garden, or when you were sometimes resting in the lawn-swing—did the foul breath from a garbage can in your yard or your neighbor's ever sicken you? Then be sure that the Kernerator is put into the plans of your new home. Banish garbage cans. Just drop all garbage—wet or dry—in cans, bottles, papers, sweepings, boxes, etc., into the handy hopper door in or near the basement. Failing to the brick combustion chamber in the basement it will dry without odor. An occasional match will destroy it. The flames sterile non-combustibles. No gas or other fuel needed. No smell, no basement trample (cause of 75% fires). No feeding ground for fleas and vermin. No garbage cans to walk to in all weathers. No trash-pile (cause of 75% fires). No feeding ground for fleas, etc., into the handy hopper door and vermin. No garbage cans to walk to in all weathers. No garbage cans to walk to in all weathers.

Garbage and Waste Disposal

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Burnham-Boiler Corporation

Trial and Error Loans

Building and Loan Associations

Continued from page 117

banks, were created to stimulate savings, the use of the deposits more carefully safeguarded, administration simplified and with an interest rate of 4 per cent. or 4 1/2 per cent, compounded semi-annually. Here was security and a fairly good interest rate, the latter made larger than the actual rate by elimination of local taxation applied to other forms of interest. An excellent method of providing additional savings, but 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 1851. There is a dual 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 source of income of such associations and 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 accrued should first be gained.

The Associations are formed entirely by shareholders, some of whom are borrowers, to whom accrue 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 being done 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 desiring, sell Associations, buy paid up shares, in limited amount, and thus provide a safe investment, with, in most States, generally 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 each month together with the share-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 slightly varying plans are based on two or more pointo. 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 the previous series. Accordingly the so-called Permanent Plan is used by some Associations in which each shareholder can borrow, whenever he desires, his account become independent of all other accounts, his shares maturing independently according to the plan. 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 being able to withdraw their savings 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 a shareholder 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 all shares are issued 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 a shareholder 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.

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 Associations. This plan is much the same as a Savings Bank except that the shares are issued as premiums and when the plan is complete, (continued on page 155)
The small garden well done

Continued from page 150

rooms of houses all alike. Your garden 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 seashore 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 such conditions you would want a summer months and our garden.

Daisies, and those delightful, airy season and following them the Iris, Peonies, and many other of the spring minimum of care in the summer. In their natural environment there is nothing more delightful than a garden of native plants.

In the fall the ‘Mums, Michaelmas 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 should 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 unique 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 incentive of all for the habit of saving is the desire to become the owner of a home. The Building and Loan Association not only makes saving 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 home.

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 amount of the loan to be advanced, not more than 80 per cent. of the value.

The borrower then, in certain states, purchases shares in the total amount of the loan to be advanced, pledging himself to pay the dollar a month due on each share plus interest of 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 mortgage 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 already 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 mortgage 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 cooperative undertaking organized for mutual benefit.

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Heathstone Editor, The American Home, Garden City, N. Y.

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The boiler has a fever... Don’t laugh, Sir, this is serious... The boiler’s gone completely coo-koo with inefficiency. It’s wasting heat up the chimney at a rate that is driving the owner’s cost of heating sky-high.

When the temperature of the stack is excessive, it’s a sick boiler. And sick boilers are costly—waste money right and left. The sad part is, there are thousands of such boilers. If your cost of heating is excessive, you have a sick boiler.

Such “sickness” is due to having too little Fire Surface to absorb the heat generated. And the remedy, if you are building a home, is to make sure that the boiler you buy has enough Fire Surface, or, if you already have a “sick” boiler in operation—it seems drastic, but pays over and over in the end—the remedy is to kick out the “sick” boiler and get a new one in its place with enough Fire Surface.

Send for Free Copies of Our Two Books—A more complete explanation of the above will be found in our two books, “Guaranteed Heating Satisfaction at Minimum Cost,” and, “Does It Pay to Install an Oil Burner?” To anyone interested we will gladly mail a copy of each book free. Simply use the coupon below, sending it today to The H. B. Smith Co., Dept. L-2, Westfield, Mass.


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Health Heat

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Note—Arrangements can be made to purchase a Kelsey Heater on easy payments.

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 lots

Bulbs indoors for winter

Continued from page 140

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 60 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 stored Lily-of-the-valley pips may be had from the seed store at any time of the year, by the way.

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, 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.

Probably the most popular are the Frenesia, and Oxalis, though the Iris and Sparaxis (only slightly known), are equally attractive. Several of the really (continued on page 162)
A triumph for simplicity is the new Corwith lavatory. Chaste sculptural line, an unostentatious set-back in the slab, a rectangular bowl; the deftest of differences have given it originality without a hint of freakishness. Other pieces, a bath, a dressing table, a combination lavatory and dressing table, also may be had in the Corwith design. For beautiful fixtures in charming settings, send for the Crane book, New Ideas for Bathrooms, full of information on decoration and arrangement. About installation, consult any responsible contractor.

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Write for prices

NATIONAL MULTI-FLOW TANK HEATER
THE NATIONAL PIPE BENDING CO.
200 River St., New Haven, Conn.

Cut away section shows coil above fire pot—there's no chilling of fire from cold water.
Bulls indoors for winter

Continued from page 138

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 mold, and peat moss. The bulbs should be planted in October for February flowering, given a partially 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 bulbs in both yellow and white is easily grown and requires simply a 6-inch pot with good drainage at the 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. 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 bulbules 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 to keep 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 dense clusters under glass. During the winter the common garden Iris can be lifted, set in soil, and forced into bloom.

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 a good root growth. Without that there can be no success as a rule.

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 flower 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. Thoroughly 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 passages.

Azaelas 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 for indoors through the latter are lovely arranged in low bowls. Properly cared for, the Azaleas will bloom freely in the house. Azaelas 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 the plant is kept too dry, and the dust from the leaves. Place the pot in a large tub or pail containing enough warm water to barely cover the pot.

The ideal home for the southern season

Palm trees rustle in the breeze. The air is soft and warm and sweet. Gone on down. It's springtime here in Florida. And—this charming Hodgson home is all ready to erect.

Hodgson Houses are expertly made from the finest materials obtainable. Shipped to you in sections. No skilled labor required. No delays. No building worries.

If you cannot build this season, at least select the site for the Hodgson home you will erect next year. New illustrated booklet K gives prices, plans and complete information. Send for it today. Or come in and see the exhibits at our Boston and New York offices. E. F. Hodgson Co., 1108 Commonwealth Ave, Boston; 6 East 39th St., New York. Florida branch, Bradenton.

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Beauty, protection, privacy—what other fence gives as much as this strong double product from France, made of split, live chestnut staves closely woven together. Three heights 6' 1/2, 7' and 7' 1/2, shipped in 4-foot sections, ready to erect. Ideal for enclosing gardens, screening laundry yards, or protecting young plantings against wind and snow. Modest price to cover necessary rest. Solely by Robert C. Reeves Co., 187 Water St., New York, N.Y.
Build for Year-Round Comfort;
See that INSULITE is specified

THE achievement of real comfort is a function of building no less than the achievement of good design, arrangement and beauty.

Comfort—one of the unseen qualities of home-building—is one of the very important qualities; one of the most practical. And so easily obtained today.

A house built so that sounds are deadened—so that dampness is avoided—so that winter cold and summer heat do not easily penetrate the walls and roof—has the genuine unseen quality of comfort.

INSULITE contributes to this in very large measure. It is a double-purpose insulating material—a sturdy all-wood-fiber board of great structural strength.

For sheathing, plaster base, wall board, roof insulation, attic and garage lining, and many other uses.

Write for free copy of interesting booklet—“Increasing Home Enjoyment.”

THE INSULITE COMPANY
1216 Builders Exchange
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The American Home

DOROTHY KNAPP proclaimed the world’s most beautiful girl

Have You Symmetrized your figure this 15 minute way?

At last there is a really pleasant way to keep your figure youthful and slender. Exercise without effort—a scientific vibratory-massage—banshies every pound of overweight, invigories your entire body, keeps you slim and supple. 15 minutes a day with the Battle Creek Health Builder assures you of trim ankles, shapely thighs, slender hips. You can mold your figure to the fashion lines that every woman desires—and feel better than you have ever felt in your life.

Famous Beauties Use This Method

Joan Crawford and Renee Adorée, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer screen favorites; Dorothy Knapp, proclaimed "the world's most beautiful girl"; Mary Eaton and Irene Delroy, Musical Comedy stars, are among the hundreds of famous women who enthusiastically endorse the Health Builder.

Youthful Vitality—Yours!

This Enjoyable New Way

Thousands of women are remaining radiant, young, slender, by this wonderful new method. The Health Builder, manufactured under the patents of Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, is the only appliance of its kind that is synchronized with the muscle tone.

The Health Builder banishes that "tired feeling" as if by magic. It soothes and relaxes your nerves, wakes up your sleepy muscles, stimulates your circulation, tones up every tissue in your body. It 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 blooms and 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 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 deep, lined as for drainage, and filled with the mixture of half and half sand. Why use this mixture? 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.

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 may be better, to be sure, but a little artistic ability in remodelling it.
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; stove of stone to match the foundation, $150; iron hand rails for the porch, $65. This railing was made by the local blacksmith from designs drawn by the architect.

The interior of the house did not require any structural changes, but the renovation needed was extensive. All the woodwork had to be scraped and painted with flat white and all of Colonial motifs. Electricity had to be installed throughout, with plenty of outlets. 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 which is a power meter. The power meter cut the cost of the electric stoker from $8.00 a month to $4.60.

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 $400 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) which is left in the hopper well and 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 transformation of the two small parlors at the north into one beautiful living room by the knocking down of the partition. Since neither of these rooms had a fireplace, a disappearing screen was installed, large enough 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 paneling all the same throughout the room, canvas of the right width was pasted on, on top of which was nailed chair rail and molding, which the whole was painted flat in 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 hole 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 commercial seam filling 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.

Now

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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 is 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 been stepped back 200 years to find the architectural beauty of that bygone day when men built homes in which to live a lifetime.

Each manufacturer of an oil burner 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.
Southern Evergreens for Holiday Greetings

A BOOK of fresh, fragrant evergreens from the Blue Ridge, redolent with the odor of Pine and Balsam and brilliant with Galax and Holly.

Can you imagine anything more in keeping with the Christmas season, or that will convey in such unique fashion your Christmas message?

These Christmas greens are carefully selected, and skillfully packed, which insures delivery in perfect condition. The keeping qualities are unsurpassed under ordinary conditions, and even in warm rooms they will retain for days their freshness and brilliant natural colorings.

Special Prepaid Box Prices

CASE N. 500 Assorted Galax and introductory assortment of Balsam, Evergreens, and Ground Cover, sufficient to start any large estate. $1.50.

CASE O. 1,000 Assorted Galax, with extra-article assortment from all of above evergreens. $3.00.

CASE P. 2,000 Assorted Galax, 50 Leucothoe Sprays, 25 Fern Sprays, 6 Fire Branches, 1 B. Bouquet Green, and 1,000 annual plants. $9.00.

CASE Q. 4,000 Assorted Galax and extra quantities of all these beautiful collections will be enough for yourself and to divide with all your neighbors. XX Special Price. $15.00.

Order Now for Shipment in mid-December.

E. C. ROBBINS

Gardens of the Blue Ridge

Box 7, Ashford, North Carolina

Plant Sutton's Seeds and your garden will be A BLAZE OF COLOR

Flowers grown from Sutton's Seeds have long been the glory of English gardens. 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 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 gardeners 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.

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 horticulture—a valuable book to keep in your garden library. It will be sent postpaid 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, a 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 that is ample for the most part the remainder ends.

In most homes the Thanksgiving dinner table will be of satin smooth surface laid over a foundation of felt. In the use of damask, we have a line that may be a Puritan dinner table, but there for the most part the resemblance ends. The patterns and colors of damask are infinitely more luxurious and more charming as a background for the table service than the damask of other generations. Progress in dyeing has produced a beautiful selection of colors, as 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 to buy available at the price one can afford. But shopping miracles do happen as every woman of taste and determination may prove.

Dorothy, made in Italy, is a new note in smart table appointments at present. It is a peasant lace of quite a lovely pattern and is very useful in rooms of primitive furnishings and also in Spanish and Italian rooms. It is a perfect background for the picturesque Catalanian 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 Charms, which is so popular at the moment, has brought us lovely flower shades, pinks and yellows that have revolutionized table effects. Even in the 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 key luster may be bought for as little as a quarter, and who might perchance cast a wistful eye on the family silver. Nor must one's pocketbook or putting temptation to the table in preference to the narrower. Little or much silver may be used as desired, and possessed, outside of the obligatory amount of flat silver. The Charms, which is so popular at the moment, has brought us lovely flower shades, pinks and yellows that have revolutionized table effects. Even in the 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.

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Now as to china. There used to be choice, 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 has "the best china." Its use is entirely a matter of which kind looks best with a certain color scheme. Until recently, a charming little tray which is so popular at the moment, had a cheap glass base, but because of its quality unless it be an awedness, 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.

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The well set Thanksgiving table

Continued from page 156

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 plates, are what make them so important in table decoration, and happily one may, by choosing carefully, find them in plates in that can be bought for as low a price as $2.50. But one must know just how to look. Plates with broad bands of color and delicately executed floral centers, plates with gold edges, some with classic medallion designs, some with flowered 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, grace, and color. This is wonderfully aided by the new vogue of color in table linens which can supplement the table china and greatly enhance whatever is the pattern of the china. Thus china of ivory with delicate tints of rose is lovely against a pale pink plate with a centerpiece of roses, or against an ivory yellow plate with a centerpiece of fruits in rich reds and yellows. China patterns, such as china with design of old blues, reds, and dull greens gives life and interest to the service china. If in this rise of smartness, charm, and color. This is won-
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tiveness, charm, and color. This is won-
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Ages 8 to 10 inches in beauti-

SILVER PLANT (Devesca sanderiana)
The exquisite palm symbolizes
case of living, luxury. Itodely

PINE FERN (Podicarpus elongatus)
This is perhaps the only outdoor
tree ever developed by horticul-

Each DISPLAY—$1.00 con-
sists of 4 plants neatly packed
in a special mailing carton.

Please send the orders as follows any time between December 5th and 20th unless I call for special date. (State the quantity for each tree, and potted fready for six friends on the date specified. In that case enclose their names a: buses and your card to go in each package.)

We plead that they be not destroyed; the cause of living Christmas trees.

Price, without C.O.D., If you do not remit with a ye shipment will be made

The exquisite palm symbolizes
case of living, luxury. Itodely

PINE FERN (Podicarpus elongatus)
This is perhaps the only outdoor
tree ever developed by horticul-

Each DISPLAY—$2.00 (con-
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 $38 to $90, depending, of course, on size and finish.

In one delightful kitchen, green and white were selected because of the coodness 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 $0.69 to $2.29 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 lath of colored encircling it, near the top. It was priced at $8.95, complete.

One little shelf 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 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 edgings are of colored cloth. This is a wooden edging, carved in several 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 close trimmings is out all proportion to the trifling cost. Oilcloths are priced as low as $0.99 per yard. Glazed chintz ruffling runs from about $2.00 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 polka-dotted patterns, or in small plain strips. It is a justly sloping roof, a thing of fashion, and a delightful effect. At only $.10 you might say. It is easy to imagine all the things you would buy them in.

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

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 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. 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, single fashion. Two quarter-inch 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 paint and putty, not just common whiting and oil putty.

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New covers for old furniture

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 inside 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 goos into upholstered furniture, the simpler types for chair seats, tables, cabinets and draperies will prove mere child's play.

The present season offers several interesting novelties in slip coverings. One of the most practical is a new type of waterproof fabric, more pliable and less shiny than the waterproof 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 altered whenever necessary by merely sporing with a damp cloth; a vast improvement over some lighter pieces of Roman stripes of agreeable coloring. One may also choose from an attractive variety of fine quality, which are especially satisfactory for small chairs, or for covering the tafetta or damask draped 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 doubtless before long we shall be able to buy flowered fabrics if we prefer, and have them proof against all the enemies—sun, dampness, grease, dust—which intervals drive ordinary slip covers into temporary retirement. In addition to the plain, striped, and printed linens, cotons, and chintzes both glazed and unglazed, there are sunfast hand-loomed cottons in large checks with plain to match, and the dressy, colorful, picturesque and distinctive Sardinian, Indian, and Java- nese prints. Patchwork designs are very much at home in Early American rooms, as are the domestic toiles done in the manner of the quaint old Toilles 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 importation which displays groups of figures copied from the fashion plates in the old Godey's Lady's Book. The costumes

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 fabric, but if the design consists of a large motif which must be centered on the seat and back and placed on the arm, it will be necessary to allow at least one yard extra, since there will be unavoidable waste.

In making, the slip cover is pin-fitted and cut on the furniture. First, cut a straight section A—A for the very top of the seat. Then, along the line 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 together along the dotted line C—C, following the outline of the chair seat.

Push the fabric down into the crevice between back and seat at D. Be sure to take care not to disturb the tuck-in, and after pinning across front and back together in a straight fold along line E—E, 1 inch above the top of the chair, place a second row of pins along dotted line F—F following the outline of the chair back. Again pin front and back together down either side to the top of the arm, F—F, and trim away leaving 1 inches for seams. 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 pin in position. Join to the back and seat section along line G—H—I, allowing for the two inch tuck-in. Twine should be used if small checked waterproof gingham is necessary at G to adjust the fullness. Pin the outside edges of the arm sections to the outside back and to front sections of the arm along line 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 arm section 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 arm sections H—I on chairs with open arms. If the back is not upholstered the tuck-in at D will also be unnecessary.

PIPING HOT
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STEAM cannot fully heat a radiator until all the air has been expelled. All Air Valves No. 500 release this air quickly, allowing for the two inch tuck-in at D will be unnecessary.的工作将完成,以确保家具的美观和舒适。
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From Italy comes this original oil-and-vinegar cruets with silver plated tops and stoppers. It has a certain decorative delicacy characteristic of so many European things in glassware, and besides this there is practical merit in that one has both vinegar and oil in a combined unit. Height 7", price $18 complete; safely prepaid 100 miles N. Y.

This floor lamp is made of heavy iron hand-wrought by mountain blacksmiths and finished in green or steel gray. Shade is 18", parchment in pleasing shades of yellow, orange red, and purple. Price $15 complete; express collect.

It is often convenient to be able to get furniture both unfinished, and finished to your order. This sturdy piece is useful and decorative anywhere; solid maple 17" high, top 20" x 12". For November and December it is being offered at agreeable prices. Unfinished with drawer as shown, $12; without drawer $8. In any finish to match your schemes merely add $2.50. Ask for their fine catalogue of other items just as interesting.

The reproduction of an old music rack, price, $15, is definitely low for this quality of workmanship. The original is in the National Shrine of the Jefferson Foundation, each rack has a card attached signed by the President of the Foundation attesting its authenticity. A booker "Treasures from Monticello" is given with each purchase, or will be mailed for 25 cents to non-purchasers.

This "heart-and-crown"™ chair is a fine reproduction of a famous New England original, solid maple either in light or dark hand rubbed finish. Hand-matted rush seat 18" deep, 23" across arms. $39 F.O.B. New York; safe delivery guaranteed. Write Shirley Paine for three large catalogues showing dozens of other fine reproductions, and the name of the nearest dealer.

This Martha Washington mauve at $15—both double spread is reproduced from the famous original at Mount Vernon. The unbleached muslin background is charming with white hand tufting at $13.50, or hand tufting in old blue, rose, yellow, green, or

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This lovely chair will delight 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 $38.75. Regularly $42.50.

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**$700 for three rooms and bath**

Continued from page 116

... and I saw it would seat six or eight people. But, best of all, there was a matching buffet priced at $27.75. Mentally, I immediately cushioned it in a blaze pattern chintz and set it before the fireplace. At meal times, it was placed at the place 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 $14.90 with the cushion, and $9.89 without, and I took one of each.

The selection of my large overstuffed chair was a very difficult 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 pieces were too small. I finally discovered a wing chair of nice proportions, with straight wood legs. It cost $42.75, built to last, 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 one 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 might have a way of doing. It cost $49.75, and was light gray in color, with a darker border, toned in well with the walls and providing a good neutral background.

My couch had been ordered in figured chintz, without extra charge for labor, and 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 in moss green with a footing but no valance. I bound them with the dainty yellow and 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 fringe panels of ecru net with a dainty floral pattern, to go over the glass curtains. The chintz for the window curtains came to $15, including the patterned binding. This made the total for the living room exactly $316.47.

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 gave me my color note for the bedroom. I selected two white wire bedspreads with dainty ruffled valances, to carry out the color scheme. They cost $9.92.

I was on the whole well satisfied, but anxious to get small pieces. I discovered twin beds, in daybed size, with headboards, and foot 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 $22.74.

While my lingerie, blouses, and so forth would do very well in closet boxes, I seemed to need a more accessible place for my toilet articles, gloves and stockings and other small belongings. I felt that a dressing table with attractively covered mattresses and good springs.

I could have spent longer looking at my looking glass but the result would not have been so effective, nor so satisfactory. I bought a triple-paned standing mirror, outlined by a simple and distinguished bevelled pattern for $34.50, and partially 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 $29.40. The sole remaining piece of furniture I required was a night table. I had bought a bevelled patterned and treated in a small patterned chintz and set it against the wall, making it a perfect match and addition to the pattern.

The room was then ready to receive the finishing touches, and our plans and dreams were transformed into reality. The small room was a perfect example of what can be done with the small room. The furniture was well selected, and the chintz and patterned binding was such as to harmonize with the walls and provide a good neutral background.
New covers for old furniture

Continued from page 175

are in soft pastel tints, and garlands of flowers connect the various groups, giving unity to the room. These chintzes will be especially lovely in bedrooms, where, as there are usually only one or two pieces to slip covers, it might be used as a color scheme to the room.

For the dainty bedroom or boudoir another 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 satins are especially handsome and may be had in 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 mohtars so unusual in color and design. These are sunfast and tubfast holding unusual designs so that all the sprightly beauty and colors of chintzes or cretonne may be carried in color and design. These are sunfast and tubfast holding unusual designs so that all the fashions and colors of the room may be used in the covers. The selection was a plaid blend of blue 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 for $4.19 each.

I found that the sum of $42.68 covered all the covers, and yet the result was 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, busto gras pants, 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, and made the curtains 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 spring flower curtain in blue and white, and a small chamille rug in the same coloring, I wanted organza curtains at the window but Short blue and white voile amounted to about $7, and the little bathroom examinations to $259.19.

New covers for old furniture

Continued from page 175

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I averaged 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.

Darning Bouquet

When you buy for your own room these darning bouquets you can exchange for a newly made, finely colored, perfectly useful gift that will cost you nothing, but the cost of the materials in the darning bouquet. The bouquets are made up from six handkerchiefs, discarded dresses, discarded suits, discarded scarfs, discarded anything that is of value and can be reclaimed. The bouquets are made up from six handkerchiefs, discarded dresses, discarded suits, discarded scarfs, discarded anything that is of value and can be reclaimed.

I have a Christmas Shopping Secret

"I used to love to shop—it was such fun hunting for unusual gifts. 'She always gives such original things,' said my friends.

"But a growing family took most 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 bewildered, and until finally I took anything because it was 'closing time'.

"I really came to dread Christmas, which I have always loved. Then one night at my sister's, I picked up 'Good Housekeeping', and when I came home, I was tired and discouraged with red and green poinsettia on my dress and apron. I could not believe it. I sent for Daniel Low's Christmas catalog, and when it came I was surprised, a wonderful new book. I sent for Daniel Low's Christmas catalog, and when it came I was surprised, a wonderful new book. I found that the sum of $42.68 covered all the covers, and yet the result was 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, busto gras pants, had handles of green enamel, too.

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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 unsewn portions, and the exposed woodwork, such as the legs and stretcher, are generally of walnut, mahogany, or gum. 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 face or body before the outside covering is applied. The luxury and comfort of the chair is greatly enhanced by the cushions. In better-made upholstered furniture these cushions are made of pure Chinese horsehair or kapok. The stuffing of the cushion is then covered with a heavy grade of muslin or denim which supports the body in an up-right sitting posture and prevents sagging.

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.

For Garden Club Work This Winter

“I need its help in my gardening,” writes a California subscriber, “to help others who ask questions and in my garden club work.” You, too, will find the Gardeners’ Chronicle invaluable because it gives precise and authentic information, also official news of the National Association of Gardeners.

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GARDENERS’ CHRONICLE
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“ ‘The ONLY All-Gardening Magazine’
the mixture of whiting and denatured alcohol. The addition of a few drops of diluted oxalic acid solution. Sometimes candlesticks and silverware are much discolored, and for this heavier work it will be a great help to work into the cleaning mix-
ture of soap and hot water plus one teaspoonful of fine rottene-톤 and other cup of soap solu-
tion. 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 whitening (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 usually to lay on enamels or agate difficult to keep spotless. They may be cleaned by putting all the pans in hot soapy water. To remove hot water and soap with salt or soap jelly and acid—brass, copper and nickel of the equipment used with
intense heat causes nickel teapot to darken and look tarnished, but if the kettle is washed with soapuds 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, tomato, 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 bath-
room, 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 formulas for cleaning of household metals (below) will appeal to the housewife. Whiting denatured alcohol—silver, gold Whiting ammonium—nickel Whiting soapsuds and rubbing with
Whiting + hot water + soap jelly + acid—brass, copper Whiting + hot water + soap jelly + acid—brass, copper Whiting + porcelain + oil—pewter Whiting + heat—porcelain—ceramic, zinc.

What to do with the old shingle roof

Continued from page 156
shingles, asbestos shingles (stiff, be-cause 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 components. The result is a sheet of wood all valleys as support for new flashings. The new roof is then laid in the burned-on food enamel or

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CHERRY HILL NURSERIES
(T. C. Thurlow's Sons, Inc.) West Newbury Massachusetts

A modern garden in the Old French style

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 vegetable plots are bounded by a habitant picket fence with \\inch spacing, just wide enough to let in light and air, and 4 ft. high.

The rose trellis is made of habitant lattice, also 4 ft. high, with square openings of 8 inches, a convenient size for tying in the shoots. The arch is made of cedar posts to harmonize with the fence.

Altogether, the small garden reveals a certain stateliness and dignity, that is entirely in keeping with the Old world flavor of the house.

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

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LIST OF MATERIALS & COSTS

25 ft. Lattice, for Climbing Roses $20.00
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 12.00

1 Seat 5.00
1 Bird Bath 8.00
1 Bushel Grass seed 10.00

Total $394.30
Tucking away the garden for winter

Continued from page 145

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

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 material, evergreen boughs, and leaves makes an excellent protection.

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 tender plant to protect it from sun scorch in late winter.

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Or a Board leaned against the southwest side of the tree will have the same effect.

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is the chief nitrogenous food of plants. It binds and makes a sandy soil hold moisture. It lightens and prevents a clay soil from baking. It increases the temperature of the soil. Its use means bacteria without which no plant life is possible.

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**GOLF SIMPLIFIED**

By Dave Hunter DOUGLASS, DODSON & CO., Inc.
The corners of your room
Continued from page 119

When winter comes look to your blankets
Continued from page 154

When we were very young and visited on our grandfather's farm in South Dakota, we used to wonder why, when our beloved mother bought such ugly dark gray blankets. Now we know. There were no electric washing machines in Grandpa's day. And with soap flakes to make washing blankets easy, there were no modern machines in sight.

Sometimes wily advertisers announce a sale of blankets of "virgin wool." Sometimes careful shoppers 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 simply that it is old material, 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 variety, the home-spun, and the summer variety, which look and feel exactly like fine white flannel. These latter are expensive as blankets but not as a binding. (Courtesy Kenwood Mills)
Look out for Sore Throat—check it with LISTERINE—so powerful against germs

After one of those late-season 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.

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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.

To escape a cold use Listerine this way:

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?