The New Gold Medal Rose
Growing plants for outdoor culture in 43-inch paper pots

This is the most outstanding Rose of recent introduction. The plant is extremely vigorous and is highly resistant to fungous troubles. All the summer, through to frost, it produces an abundance of blooms that are sweetly fragrant and truly double; and the color is marvelous indeed. Imagine the beautiful blending of vivid pink, orange and glistening gold all in one flower!—this is Talisman, and these wonderful colors are retained under all conditions without fading.

The plants we offer were grafted on Multiflora Japonica stock, in the spring of 1928, which is considered by Rose authorities to be the best method of propagating pot-grown Roses for outdoor planting.

These plants have been growing for a full year in pots and in consequence their roots are well balled and shapely. They should not be confused with ordinary, open-ground, budded plants, lifted from the field and potted just prior to shipment.

Awards Gained by the Talisman Rose
President Coolidge Horticultural Gold Medal, New York, 1928.
Gold Medal, Philadelphia Flower Festival, 1928.

Strong Pot-grown Plants (4½ inch), Ready May 1st, $2.50 each, $25.00 per doz.

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Farms and Testing Gardens—Farmingdale and Islip, L. I.
Branch Stores in Newark, N. J., White Plains, N. Y., Baltimore, Md.
THE AMERICAN HOME

The Need of Vacation Days

IN SPRINGTIME there comes into the heart of every homemaker a longing for the out-of-doors, a weariness of pots and pans and foods, a longing for more informality of living. Summer camps and cabins, vacation days at mountain or seashore swing into view on the mental horizon of many. To thousands of others the coming days of summer can at best mean only picnics, possibly an occasional holiday of a day or two. To still others, it may not even mean that. Something is wrong with the family budget and family planning if, however, summer does not mean relaxation for each member of it. Modern science is teaching us that it is dangerous to get over-tired physically. What we are beginning to understand is the danger of mental weariness.

"How can I plan for a vacation?" wrote one subscriber two years ago, "when we are buying our home? Our income is small and so are our children! And we do need a change!" In describing her bungalow, she told of an enclosed porch; she also had a tree! No money to spend and so are our children! And we do need a change!" In describing her bungalow, she told of an enclosed porch; she also had a tree! And she said, "No money to spend and so are our children! And we do need a change!"

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Three meals a day eaten in dining alcove when the big porch called and the tree held out its arms to her! No money to spend and so are our children! And we do need a change!" In describing her bungalow, she told of an enclosed porch; she also had a tree! And she said, "No money to spend and so are our children! And we do need a change!"

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**Put Your Home... in Summer Dress**

**Chintzes for Every Room**

Even though your windows wear smart cretonne draperies the year round, a change is a welcome tonic when warm weather comes. With fresh, cool-looking chintzes at the windows, and slip-covers to match covering the upholstered pieces, the house takes on a summery aspect that gives a sense of airy comfort on the hottest day.

For the living room, we suggest this conventionalized "jewel flower" design, which combines summer daintiness with enough formality of treatment to confer the necessary dignity. On a ground of bisque, sand, apple green, or peach it is particularly effective.

The dining room brings all the sunny loveliness of the garden indoors when its windows are draped with this delightful Waverly Print. Its pattern of modernized garden blooms on a parchment color background is vividly colorful.

And to "summerize" the room still further, cover a tall three-fold screen with this same chintz and place before the door leading to the kitchen or pantry. This will unify the scheme of decoration.

We have selected, for the master's bedroom, the floral design shown below with a two-tone contrefond background. Particularly recommended are the mulberry, orchid, blue, and the plain cream grounds, as these shades lend themselves to charming color schemes. The boudoir chair and chaise lounge may be covered with the same chintz, and the bedspread may be of plain glazed chintz in a color to match or contrast, with the patterned fabric used for the flounce or the pillow cover.

Little sister will revel in the quaint charm and delicious pastel colorings of this Kate Greenaway design, where prim lads and lasses of an elder day disport themselves sedately. Whether you select it in pale pink, a delicate blue, peach, violet, sand, or lime green, it is equally bewitching.

All of these Waverly Prints may be chosen with either a plain or a semi-glazed finish. The glazed is recommended by decorators because it sheds the dust—an especially desirable feature in summer. It also brightens and deepens every color, bringing out the design with delightful vividness.

O the boy's room in the fascinating map design, and he will find that home has all the glamour of foreign lands. Incidentally, he will absorb a good deal of geography unconsciously! Cover a large wooden box with this cretonne, have it fitted with a hinged lid and a partitioned tray for his treasures, and his own room will be the best play place in the world!

Little sister will revel in the quaint charm and delicious pastel colorings of this Kate Greenaway design, where prim lads and lasses of an elder day disport themselves sedately. Whether you select it in pale pink, a delicate blue, peach, violet, sand, or lime green, it is equally bewitching.

Ask to see these Waverly patterns in the drapery departments of dry goods, furniture, or department stores. You will find them possessed of a remarkably firm even texture and great durability. Yet they are moderately priced, ranging from fifty cents to a dollar and a half a yard.

Send 10 cents for samples of the newest Waverly designs. Address Waverly Fabrics, Dept. 40 60 West 40th Street, New York

Waverly Fabrics

A SCHUMACHER UNIT
A CHAIR so beautiful ... so friendly ... so comfortable, merits special consideration for any room. With the companionable end table and convenient footstool it soon becomes irresistible.

With such furniture it is delightfully easy to create a homelike atmosphere ... careful choosing is of vital importance for such furniture never need be replaced. Possession of Kittinger Furniture soon establishes the desire to own only furniture of beauty and lasting comfort ... to be handed down with pride to the next generation.

There are over five hundred Kittinger period reproductions from which to select ... and even with a limited budget you can add Kittinger Furniture from time to time with utmost satisfaction.

No inferior woods ... no substitutes for upholstery fillings, are used in Kittinger Distinctive Furniture. Only the finest Cabinetwoods ... American Walnut, Honduras Mahogany, Oak and Maple ... only new and sterilized curled hair ... soft, white and resilient down, enter into the construction of these worthy heirlooms of tomorrow.

Kittinger Distinctive Furniture is made for every room in the home, club, and executive office. Let us send you a collection of illustrations with the names of Kittinger dealers. Kittinger Company, Dept. 23, North Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
DOGWOOD BOUGHS OF GLOWING WHITE
The rescue of a Colonial house

Once the old home of Lyman Beecher at Guilford, Connecticut, now the charming dwelling of Mr. Harry Durant

Not many houses can boast the honor of a long ride over country roads behind seventy yoke of oxen. To withstand the excitement of such a jaunt is a guarantee of honest construction.

Perhaps this was a consideration in the mind of Mr. Harry Durant, the author and playwright, when he bought the ancient home once owned by Lyman Beecher, at the Sluice, Guilford, Connecticut. Many years it had stood vacant and unloved. Bricks had fallen from the chimney-top and with the window shutters long since removed, the effect was one of deserted Quaker simplicity.

To a discerning eye there was still value, however, important value, concealed within these four plain walls. The house stood straight as a die. There was but little sag or weakness in any of its worthy hand-hewn timbers. The joints of the frame were tongued and pinned and the smart rap of a hammer produced the welcome ring of stout hearted oak. The clapboards were tight and true, denoting faithful painting in all those years since 1770, when it was built.
Mr. Durant decided to take a chance. Here was a nucleus, or, at least, a substantial start in creating the thing most important in every life, every family—a home of enduring charm. Such a framework on which to build, if purchased at a low figure, is about the safest investment in the world. The bulk of home-building funds are thus left for home-improving, the greatest fun in the world.

A remarkable thing in the rescue of this old home was the comparatively simple requirement in exterior reconstruction. The window shutters were replaced. With houses of this type shutters are as necessary an adornment as are eyebrows on the human face. The odd third window in the lower floor of the southern end was eliminated, the two conventional, properly placed windows being substituted. The little lean-to at the rear, a relic of the days when the house was a salt-box type, was preserved and converted into a sun-alcove in order to retain the best of the old lines. The roof was reshingled. Paint did the rest.

A careful study of the front door shows the fine proportions and worthy designs of the oldtime wood-carvers. The sign which an historical society has hung beside it answers the questions of the passers-by with a summary of the true history of the house. This reads:

“This house, built facing the green in 1770, was drawn here by 70 yoke of oxen in 1829. It was owned by Dr. Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote ‘Uncle Tom’s Cabin.’”

Something more of interest, which the sign does not tell, was this: while the seventy yoke of oxen were drawing this house down Whitfield Street in 1829, the occupants went right on living in it. The chimney was moved without dismantling. The good wife cooked the noon meal for her own family and the laborers with the kettles dancing on the hob while the house crept along on the groaning skids. The great oak skids, placed under the chimney-piece to support it on this journey, are still in place in the cellar, the new foundations having been built around and between them.

The work done inside the house is instructive. All vestige of the old white paint on the exposed oak beams and corner posts in the dining room were scraped, burned and sandpapered down to the wood. Then several coats of orange shellac were applied, the wood assuming a medium brown tone in the process, emphasizing the logic and beauty of the structural parts. The floor of wide oak planks was treated with white shellac and rubbed with wax. Wrought iron hinges and latches on the chimney closets were picked out in black enamel.

On the opposite side of the little entrance hall, which (continued on page 46)
How we built our house

Part II. Concerning estimates and contracts

KILBURN B. BROWN

An interview and comments by Roger B. Whitman

WHEN we decided to build a house instead of buying one, we could look far enough ahead to feel fairly sure that we would not live in it for more than three years or so. That being the case we could not build to suit ourselves only, for the house should be of a kind that would be easy to sell, and that would sell at a profit. This meant a good location, and a house so well built that it would not deteriorate or otherwise lose value in the time that we occupied it.

We wanted to be on a hill, where we would have a view and could not be “built in”; we wanted restrictions for assurance that there would be no drop in value, while for profit the development should be at its beginning stage, when prices would be lowest. We found what we wanted in an old estate that was being subdivided; it ran up the side of a ridge, and when we first saw it nothing more had been done than to cut and clear the streets.

Having been brought up in a lawyer’s family I knew the need for protection, and from the beginning I had legal advice on every move. There were fees to be paid, of course, but it was money well spent, for I was able to go ahead with nothing to be afraid of. The title was searched and guaranteed, the developing company was shown to be reliable and well financed, and I was given good evidence that pavements and sidewalks would be laid and that water, sewer, electricity and gas would come through in the time promised. I then bought the property, and by paying cash got a discount that brought the price down to $1841.99.

The next step was to see about raising the money for building. It could be had from several different sources: building and loan associations, savings banks, mortgage companies, and so on; but I had something else in mind besides making a loan. Being a newcomer in the neighborhood and feeling sure that we would stay, the transaction was an opportunity to identify and establish myself as a permanent (continued on page 52)
THOSE of us who have vision to see in every forsaken farmhouse untold possibilities for reclaiming, and in every unkempt, bare backyard a fascinating garden picture—all of us, in fact, who love houses and gardens—have somewhere in the background of our imaginations a very particular house of dreams.

To me, such a house had gradually taken on certain definite requirements. First of all, it must be an old house and a small one. There must be some trees and space for a garden, but, withal, having that sense of privacy which lends enchantment. And then (and this seemed like asking too much) it really should be at the seashore where the waves could lap at least one boundary line. Could such a place exist? Could it be found within the small purse price? Could it be remodeled, and that at slight cost?

Last year at Marblehead, Massachusetts, the "house of dreams" came true. It stands at Barnegat, Marblehead, just around the bend from the center of that quaint old New England town where the streets, edged with fascinating old houses and shops, run up and down and around, just as they like; where fishermen have plied their trade for a century; and where now millionaires bring their yachts, and artists their easels. Just a few steps from the main road, approached by a tiny lane, stands the little house close to the water’s edge, under the shadow of two enormous old willows.

It seemed almost like tempting fate to enter it. Surely it would be found not habitable or at best impossible to make attractive. But it was in as good condition within as without and needed only repainting and plastering, new paper on some of the walls, a few floors done over, and partitions removed to make it charming beyond description. With the partitions down there was a living room 12 feet by 30 feet long, this length of the room facing a grassy terrace where one might sit and watch the changes of the sea. In this room on one side a queer angle was left where a huge fireplace was placed so that the room lends itself easily to delightful groupings of furniture. At the opposite end of the room opens the kitchen, ten by ten, small and compact, it too overlooking the sea so that one may dream as he works.

At what used to be the front of the house one steps into a small hall with a stairway leading up to the low-roofed second floor above where there are two bedrooms and bath and much closet space, these rooms made light and airy by the introduction of two dormer windows at the rear of the house that over-look the sea. Hall and stairway were reminiscent of the early New England houses with their central chimneys and, as in these old houses of another day, doors opened to right and left into small rooms. One was no doubt the "keeping room" of that other day, but with the walls pushed back for greater space it has become a dining room 14 feet square. On the other side of the hall is a bedroom (always to be found on the first floor in homes of long ago), the modern note struck by the lavatory under the stairs. The "jog" back of the hall holding the chimney made a delightful inglenook in the new living room as a glance at the plans will show, plans that will hold many a suggestion for other farsighted ones who can visualize the possibilities of some little stray house by the side of the road or down a country lane.

I wish that we knew the history of the house itself! Town records date it back almost...
Screening your home is much more than a provision for comfort and pleasant summer living; it is a safeguard against many kinds of disease.

Genevieve Fox

Careful screening of houses is more than a provision for comfort. It is an important safeguard against disease. Many people who are scrupulously careful in avoiding exposure to communicable diseases for themselves and their families in every other way still allow disease to enter their homes on wings. First of all, there is the house fly. In spite of all the articles and tracts that have been written about this archenemy of health and cleanliness, within the last ten or fifteen years, it is still tolerated.

Some authorities suggest changing the name of the house fly to “filth fly,” as more appropriately descriptive of its habits. It picks filth up in garbage cans and manure piles, outhouses and stables. After crawling about and feeding upon this the fly may alight directly on the food on one’s table, and thus has an unequaled opportunity to spread virulent disease germs and disease parasites. Dysentery, cholera, typhoid fever and maladies caused by parasitic worms are diseases which flies are capable of carrying. They are also under grave suspicion of spreading infantile paralysis and summer diarrhea. Some writers are of the opinion that flies have played important parts in certain outbreaks of smallpox and experiments point to them as possible transmitters of the germ of tuberculosis.

How many disease outbreaks the fly is responsible for cannot be determined, but again and again the spread of typhoid has been laid directly at its door. A striking example was the terrific outbreaks of typhoid fever among the American forces during the Spanish-American War. In this case, flies were found to be the chief factor in the spread of disease.

One of the Rollo books read by children of the last generation describes the passengers in an Italian train sleeping with all the windows shut to avoid the “night air,” as they traveled through certain malarial regions. They did not know that the night air could be robbed of all its terrors simply by screens of netting. Nor had they any idea that a mosquito was responsible for night air’s unsavory reputation, and they would have been amazed to learn that the only way they could possibly contract malaria was through the bite of this mosquito.

The malarial mosquito, while less common than it used to be, is still to be found in many sections. It is more numerous in the southern states, especially in the Mississippi River Valley. It is also found frequently along the Atlantic Coast from Connecticut south, and in certain spots along the Pacific Coast. Since the mosquito breeds in stagnant or slow moving water malaria abounds in sections where much rain and poor drainage prevail.

Keeping flies and mosquitoes out of houses means first and foremost careful screening. Screens should be of fine strong wire. A number 18 mesh is necessary to keep out both mosquitoes and flies. Screens should (continued on page 64)
The two-room apartment of a business girl

Details of one complete little home with suggestions
for many other busy women

SOMEHOW, in the course of my pilgrimages around the city, I had acquired the impression that apartments with terraces denoted unlimited income and unlimited space. Miss Dorothy Palmer and her charming roof-top abode combined to correct this erroneous idea. Miss Palmer herself is a living refutation of the argument that business women have neither time nor inclination for home life. Although she lives alone and might well have taken up her quarters in one of the large clubs or hotels for business women which relieve their inmates of every housekeeping responsibility, she prefers her very complete little apartment in which the routine of a house is conducted on a small scale. To make the contrast still more striking she leaves her apartment each morning for interesting and responsible work in a large bank, and returns to it eagerly at night to prepare her own evening meal, and relax in the real home atmosphere which invests her “two rooms and kitchenette.”

The first of the rooms is the living room, widening without intervening doors from a small, twisting hallway. Sunlight pours through the French door and two windows at the far end of the room. The door opens on the terrace, of which more will be said later. The woodwork of the living room is painted a deep, mellow shade of ivory, and the walls are of stippled plaster in the same tone. A carpet of rose-taupe covers the entire floor. The absence of pattern on walls and floor serves a double purpose: it increases the size of the room and it acts as an excellent foil for the colorful draperies which accent the unusual window arrangement.

The French door occupies the center of one wall, with a long, narrow casement window on either side. Below the windows are the radiators, thoroughly disguised as window seats. The adjacent wall is broken by the fireplace of brick, tinted a soft tan that harmonizes with the ivory tones of the room. Over the mantelpiece hang a pair of hexagonal floral paintings done in dusky shades of rose and brown and framed in gold. At each end of the mantelpiece stands a Della Robbia pot of trailing fronds of ivy which hang well below the mantel line. In the center, there is a low blue
bowl of pottery. The coloring of the fireplace grouping provides the keynote for the room, which has been carried out entirely in ivory, rose, and blue.

The mistress of this delightful little home is justly proud of the fact that she has obtained her results with the smallest possible expenditure. This is due, at least in part, to her happy ability to use her own hands as well as her brains. For instance, most of the furniture was either bought in the unfinished state and painted by its owner, or else was rejuvenated by her skill. Even the upholstered pieces were bought in the muslin and covered by her in inexpensive and attractive fabrics.

Next to the fireplace stands a clever little five-shelf bookcase which Miss Palmer designed and painted the same antique ivory as her other pieces. This is within easy reach of a chaise longue which unfortunately refused to fit in the bedroom but provides real comfort for its owner in the living room. It cost about $30 in muslin, and Miss Palmer covered it herself in a blue cotton brocade at 85 cents a yard. Two overstuffed chairs were obtained at the bargain prices of $15 and $20, and upholstered in blue, matching the chaise longue, and in the same lovely cretonne, gay with large roses, which was used for the window draperies. This cretonne is most effective, having a soft beige ground and a pattern combining rose, blue and green, and cost but 65 cents a yard. The window treatment is simple and effective. Dotted Swiss is used for the glass curtains, and the cretonne overdrapes which hang to the floor on the door and to the window seats on the windows are made without valances which have a tendency to lower a room.

The living room also serves as a dining room, and the dropleaf table looks most inviting, standing in front of the fireplace, daintily set with green glass, and having a centerpiece of Italian pottery holding a small cactus plant. The table is flanked by two old rush-bottomed chairs that were picked up in New England and show the dim tracery of a design painted on their backs.

In the corner near the window stands a desk, in a most strategic position for both light and air on summer days when the French door stands open to the terrace. The three tables in this room were unpainted pieces which were purchased for a few dollars and finished at home—a round turntop, and a small square table in addition to the dropleaf which is used for meals. There is also a most decorative little affair of glass and wrought iron that holds a blue china tea set which stands ready for the unexpected guest.

Unfortunately, I did not see the terrace at its best, as the coldest day in February is hardly the most pleasant time for a veranda high above the city streets. Miss Palmer, however, described it to me as it looks in summer. The tubs and boxes of evergreens now braving the chilly air with the little pedestal bird-bath quite empty, are in summer places where the city sparrows hold daily tea parties. The terrace runs all around both living room and bedroom. Outside the latter, is the framework where in summer is an awning striped in two shades of green. There are matching deck chairs which open to a most comfortable length, but the crowning joy is a well upholstered swing which Miss Palmer uses as a bed on warm summer nights. Her awning insures privacy, even from aeroplanes! Evergreens, ivy, portulaca and the bird-bath combine to lend a truly rural atmosphere to this city home.

The little bedroom, opening from the living room has all the dewy freshness that belongs to the country cottage of one’s dreams. Through the windows, the view of neighboring towers against the skyline comes almost as a shock. One quite (continued on page 36)
Imported pottery you can buy at home

Colorful European earthenware for table use—
decorative bits for the living room

TODAY, the international note which is being sounded in literature and art has made itself heard even in the realm of table crockery. One can now "shop abroad at home" and buy in a very few hours things that in the past would have called for months of travel. In our store windows, the gay, crude colors of Italian fruit bowls mingle with the restrained beauty of Wedgwood's ivory fluted ware, and the smoky, pastel tints of German "art moderne" are displayed in friendly proximity to the quaint Breton figures of Quimper pottery.

Not many years ago, the American traveling in foreign lands who found himself confronted with some rare bit of loveliness in the way of pottery or china, would dash into the quaint little shop in the funny little street and commence a heated argument with the shopkeeper. That wily gentleman, allowing a wide margin for linguistic differences, would immediately quadruple the native price of the object in question. After a reasonable amount of time and gesticulation had elapsed, the American would emerge with his purchase clasped firmly in his arms. His next problem was the packing of the precious object which usually proved an obstinate shape to stow in a limited space. For the remainder of his travels, he lived in constant terror of breaking his treasure. Then home, and the American customs officials! By this time, a little of the preliminary enthusiasm for the rare "bargain" might have evaporated.

When the traveller arrived at his destination, it was with the firm resolve that he would shop nearer home in future—at any rate for objects of bulk and fragility.

The fact that smartness and simplicity are considered (continued on page 64)
Correctly laid for a formal dinner for six people, the table above is most attractive with its simple silver and glassware against a cloth of unpatterned damask. (Photographs by courtesy of B. Altman & Co.)

Correct service for the formal dinner

The first of a series of table talks on the well set table for the fastidious hostess

HOW do you set the table for a formal dinner?" a young bride recently asked me. "I have always been used to a perfectly set table at home, but I've taken up spoons, knives and forks as I ate my food, absolutely without noticing the placing."

Her predicament is not at all uncommon. The average person will hesitate for a moment or so when asked a question about precise details of table etiquette, simply because she has always taken correct table setting and service for granted, and has given little thought to the details. The words "formal dinner" in particular often strike terror to the heart of the inexperienced housekeeper, because they carry with them the idea of the utmost complexity of menu and service.

As a matter of fact, there is no difference between a formal and an informal dinner so far as the service and arrangement of table silver go. The formal dinner has more guests, more courses, and, since the table is larger than on ordinary occasions, a more elaborate system of decoration, but whether there are three courses or seven, two guests or twenty, the silver is arranged in the same way, the servants pass food from the left, pour beverages from the right.

The most elaborate dinner of to-day is simple in comparison with the formal dinner of twenty years ago; then the menu included a dozen courses, with six or seven kinds of wine, and the table was so covered with silver, wine glasses, flowers, compotières, candlesticks, and little dishes of olives, radishes, salted nuts, and sugar-plums, that scarcely an inch of tablecloth showed. To-day, the most formal dinner includes no more than seven or eight courses, the silver beside each plate is the amount required for the courses preceding the dessert, the multitude of little dishes has disappeared.

On this page is illustrated a table set for a formal dinner of seven courses. These include: 1, Oysters; 2, Soup; 3, Fish; 4, Roast and vegetables; 5, Salad; 6, Dessert; 7, Fruit.

Coffee would be served in the living room, after dinner.

If desired, it would be quite correct, to add an entrée between the fish and the roast. On the other hand, it would be equally correct to serve only six courses, omitting the fruit. In general, six courses are quite enough for all but the most impressive of formal dinners. Having supposed, however, (continued on page 54)
The imported water-green glass of this fish bowl and the hand-wrought iron of the stand, hand-finished in Pompeian green, strike a note of distinction in design and finish.

Realistic red coral, in effective contrast with the dull black of the wrought iron frame, adds to the beauty of the aquarium. The coral branches stand about four inches high.

The pedestal is of silvered wood, with glass fishbowl. The plant and animal life is of drawn glass in all the vivid realistic colors of sea life.


Bubbly rose colored glass in this 14-inch goblet enables your goldfish always to view life through rose-colored spectacles!

This temple jar aquarium may be had with a black carved teak-wood cover and base or a red lacquered cover and base.

The old "square-end" aquariums become modern! These are raised on the backs of silhouetted elephants (see also right), and finished in antique green.

Classical acanthus leaf foliage is used above in this hand-wrought iron frame of antique green finish holding a very practical aquarium of wavy glass.

The American Home
The low lines with dormer windows give this story-and-a-half cottage a very snug appearance. The roof is of natural shingles left to weather, the side walls of heavy, long, hand-rived shingles with uneven butts exposed ten inches to the weather and given one coat of whitewash. The shutters and front door are a blue-green.

**A CAPE COD HOUSE FOR $10,000**

H. LAWRENCE COGGINS, Architect

The houses on this and the following three pages have been specially designed for the readers of The American Home.

Remarkably spacious is this house of the Cape Cod type, built for $10,000. The kitchen has the added convenience of a dining alcove.

The second floor has three bedrooms, all of which have cross ventilation. The dormers breaking through the walls give the interior a quaint appearance.
Usually built of stone, this “Cotswold” type of dwelling is here shown finished in stucco—a variation made for the sake of economy. The finish is in stone color and the roof is of variegated slate. The picturesque casement windows have leaded glass; the window frames and the main entrance door being of oak. The window and door labels are of cast concrete, and the chimney of stone. The cubage of the dwelling is 24,500 cubic feet, and the cost about $14,700. The plan is suitable for either a narrow or wide plot.

AN ENGLISH DWELLING FOR $14,700

JONAS PENDLEBURY, Architect
A TRULY AMERICAN HOME

JULIUS GREGORY, Architect

"All-American" the architect calls this friendly little house, which costs in the neighborhood of $13,000. It is of pure white stucco, with a black slate roof—a startling contrast, and most effective in a setting of trees and shrubbery.
Distinctly rural in the essentials of design is this charming little Colonial house, with the Pennsylvania farmhouse simplicity. The row of dormer windows on the second floor admits plenty of light, and the recessed sleeping porch is an interesting detail. The floor plans show well proportioned rooms, and space skilfully used. The roof is of hand-split shingles, stained a soft moss-green. The house is designed for either a corner or intermediate lot, and the estimated cost to build is $14,950.
WHEN our new home is built and the carpenters have gone, or we have completed the refinishing of an old house, or if the desire comes over us, as the years pass, to make improvements, the fence comes in for consideration. And because it is the frame within which our home lot is shown to the world, fences are really worthy of study.

Fortunately, in America, there are ample precedents from which we may copy patterns, plain or decorative, inexpensive or elaborate, as fancy dictates. In the accompanying photographs a diary has been collected showing a few of these patterns, many of them running as far back as 1700.

If a house is set too near the road, the fence at the border of the lawn gives an effect of distance. Fences aid perspective and trim up uncertain edges. They are, to the home grounds, what border lines are to illustrations in a magazine, a finishing touch, framing all that is orderly and beautiful within.

The simplest form of wooden fence or gate consists of an upper and lower bar with palings nailed or screwed to each. Such fences may be made in sections, flat on the workshop floor, each section measured to fit between the posts. The upper and lower bars may be two-by-four-inch finished stock and for the palings, one-by-two-inch stock is good.

Palings may be sawed to desired length at the mill, or may be cut wholesale from long pieces bundled together on a saw-horse. Each paling should have two screws or nails as it crosses each bar and these should be countersunk and puttied. They may be spaced so that the top of the fence line will be level, or may alternate, one up and the next down, or one up and two down. To space the exact distance of each from its neighbor insert a straight stick of the width desired between them as the fastening progresses.

HEN our new home is built or we have completed the refinishing of an old house, or if the desire comes over us, as the years pass, to make improvements, the fence comes in for consideration. And because it is the frame within which our home lot is shown to the world, fences are really worthy of study.

Fence making for the amateur carpenter

Privacy and the charm of oldtime homes
given by fences easily built

PAUL GLENN HOLT
This fence, with the cannon ball gate posts, is at Madison, Connecticut. It was built in 1800.

An old fence and gate which were built in 1790 in Branford, Connecticut. The gate posts show the inverted acorn pattern.

A Portsmouth, New Hampshire, fence, the most elaborate of the series, a classic both in design and durability of construction.

Another fence showing almost the same pattern as the Rundlett fence (below), although it is handled on a curve.

Fence of the Rundlett house of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Here the vase tradition is shown in the gate posts.

The central portion of this fence is of an old Colonial pattern without any ornamentation on the posts.

Pine, cedar, cypress or other weather-resisting woods are to be preferred. A priming coat of any paint for exterior use is a good foundation for the later coats of paint. Each knot in the wood must be thoroughly covered with shellac to prevent it from showing through the paint at a later time. Before applying any paint all rough spots, ends and corners should be sandpapered.

The ornate fences are not as difficult to make as they appear. Usually the palings are set between the cross bars on the center line of the fence, spaced with ornate dividing blocks, nailed into place and the whole covered by simple moldings.

Here again the work is best done on a flat work bench or floor, and the fence later erected in finished sections between the posts.

Sections of fence may be attached to posts with hidden angle irons and screws. As to the posts, analysis shows that the design of nearly all ornamental posts is based on a squared timber, with casing boards and moldings applied, to give it pattern. Once one becomes familiar with the moldings available in modern lumber yards, fences, fence posts, gate design and construction lose all their mystery, yet retain their delight.

That wood fences may adorn a landscape, without in any way suggesting a lack of hospitality, is evident from the work of our forefathers. That they last infinitely, if cared for and properly painted as mentioned above, may be seen in those which have (continued on page 144).
Making your own curtains

Pointers on cutting, lining, and hanging the new drapery Fabrics

HELEN DAGGETT

Making curtains demands first of all careful measurements. If proper results are to be obtained, these measurements must be accurate. The use of a yardstick is the best to begin with, as a tape measure is too indefinite. Measure carefully the window, or door, and also the material before it is cut. If there is any special pattern on the material which would be desirable to have in a certain place on the finished curtain, be certain to take that into consideration when measuring off the curtain lengths. The cutting can be done on the floor, if necessary, but a long table is preferable, for one side of it would serve as a guide for the straight line of the curtain.

When taking measurements for the length of curtains which are to be unlined, allow sufficient material at the top for a double hem; that is, instead of turning in the raw edge of the material one half inch, as is customary for hemming, allow twice the depth of the heading, turning in the raw edge the full depth of the hem and then back again, making three thicknesses of material for the heading hem. In this way more strength will be given the heading, making it stand up in place as it should. The depth of this hem may vary from two to six inches. Three to four inches is usually correct for the average window when using lightweight materials such as silk, cretonnes and linens. The bottom of these curtains may be finished with a two and one half inch hem, while for the inside edges a hem of one and one half inches is sufficient. The outside edges are often hemmed with trimming of braid or fringe.

If a large patterned material is being used, measure the size of the design carefully, making certain that the same part of the pattern comes in the same place on each curtain. Doing this may serve as a guide material, but allowance for that must be made when selecting the pattern.

The length of curtains for overdrapes must be determined from the type of room and window. If the curtains are to be short they should be the full length of the window, covering the apron, usually about six inches below the sill. Full length finished curtains should hang up to within two inches of the floor. Never make them so that they bunch up on the floor.

When using a valance at the top of the window finish the overdrapes with a simple hem at the top through which the rod may be slipped. (That is, if the material is of fairly light weight.) For permanent folds, however, it is best to make a French heading at the top, even when curtains are hung with a valance.

Stiff or heavy materials should be made with a French heading or box plaits at the top always. Lighter weight materials may have a heading or casing, shirrings, or simple gathered headings.

A word here as to linings and interlinings. The material generally used for linings is sateen, in a color harmonizing with the most vivid color of the material, or in a neutral, écru tone. For interlinings cotton flannel is the most practical.

When lining curtains, again plan the measurements carefully and arrange to have a large flat place on which to stretch the curtains. Turn the upper edge of the drapery material down the width of the heading, but do not turn under as the lining will do between each side of the curtain. First fold the interlining carefully in the center lengthwise of the curtain, then tack along the outside curtains must all be tacked firmly together, the interlining being cut just a bit smaller than the curtain material. Spread the fifty inch curtain material out on a flat surface, either a table or the floor, and spread the cotton flannel out smoothly upon it. Use linen thread and tack them firmly together in about five rows of stitches running lengthwise of the curtain. First fold the interlining carefully in the center lengthwise of the curtain, then tack along the fold, the stitches running along between the interlining and the curtain material. After the center of the material is tacked, fold back again and tack two more rows, beginning at the center line and the outside edges, making five rows in all. Do not tack across the bottom, and make certain that the threads do not go through to the outside of the curtain material. Three rows of stitches are sufficient when using thirty-six inch material.

When the interlining is in place lay the lining material on it and tack them together in the same way, beginning at the center. The edges are turned in and hemmed down on the folded back edges of the outer curtain, the bottom of the lining hemmed and left loose.

All curtains should be weighted at the bottom to hang properly. Weights should be sewed on at the bottom front edge, and with heavy materials they should be set all across the bottom.

Many different headings may be used for curtains which are to hang beneath a wooden lambrequin or valance. For instance, there may be a simple heading and casing, a (continued on page 44)
The prevalent type of small suburban house has no space set off for the dining room, as in the days when houses rambled over large plots of ground, and building was relatively inexpensive. To-day we watch carefully so as to conserve every available inch of space and then keep down the construction expenditures.

Sometimes this economy results in our using the living room for dining room; and often there is an alcove set off from the living room for this purpose. Both answers to the construction problem present distinct furnishing difficulties, for which we shall now endeavor to give some practical suggestion.

The first plan involves the use of the living room as dining room. It is taken from a typical house showing fireplace opposite the three windows, flanked on each side by a door. The entrance from the hall is at the right of the large group of windows.

Four considerations are uppermost in our minds. First, there must be a table that can be moved easily when dinner time arrives. Second, there must be some place where silver, tablecloths and napkins can be kept conveniently at hand. Third, there must be a sufficient number of straight chairs available for the dining table. Fourth, the room must look, like a living room—cozy, comfortable and attractive—for all except three hours a day.

The living room idea must predominate. In this case the result is obtained by massing the large group of comfortable furniture opposite the fireplace. Framed by the good looking chintz (or linen) curtains in vigorous colors and definite patterns, the big sofa instantly sets the balance for the fireplace and centers the attention. The big wing chair by the fireplace makes an interesting note opposite the curtain-sofa group. The wooden armchair in Early American style is placed back against the wall so...
as to keep the fireplace group simple. The armchair at the left of the sofa and the round table at the right, with the lamp, make a comfortable sitting-group not too far away from the fireplace to be sociable.

This arrangement takes care of the social side of the living room. It also serves to draw attention away from necessary dining room arrangements. These latter consist of a folded gateleg table placed lengthwise in front of the other window, a secretary desk being on the opposite wall. This arrangement also allows opportunity for three straight chairs to be placed in the room, which number, with the straight wood ornaments—the freemany. The placing of the bowl upon a simple well colored runner, with perhaps a few books and magazines, is all-sufficient, and quickly moved three times a day. Moreover, the table color and finish does not look temporary. It "belongs," is in character with the remainder of the furnishings, and at the present time these tables can be bought in great variety of price. Moreover, in rooms where color is needed, they can be painted and may make most welcome additions to some bit of grouping. In this particular case, it might have been a soft old gold instead of the darker walnut or oak. Between the brilliant deep-toned curtains, the lighter mass of the old gold would have been pleasant. A bright color would not do here because the table would attract too much attention as you entered the room from the door opposite. We do not need to regard these extra tables as "undesirables" for often they can be worked into the decorative scheme with marked success. There are also the heavier tables of the refectory type, but seldom practicable for use in the smaller rooms. They have to be large enough to accommodate several people, and are very uncompromising in bulk when set up in a space such as indicated here. Being much too heavy to move about, it is necessary to place them so that they are accessible without change of position. That means standing out from the wall. In some rooms this can be done by placing the table across one end, but the present room is much too small to accommodate this arrangement. The room would be all table—a dining room, not a living room.

For small families there are also the folding tables such as Pembroke, the old-fashioned dropleaf style, and the pedestal card tables with folding square tops. These are all excellent, and will fit into the living room furnishing scheme attractively. There is always the chance to use the quickly removable temporary folding card table, if the group is small enough, but it never gives the opportunity for as satisfactory service and appearance as the more solid gateleg, dropleaf or Pembroke types.

Chairs to go with such an arrangement as shown in the chart do not have to be Windsor, although these are always in good taste with the gateleg table. There are many Early American chairs that have character and are inexpensive. Those with the fiddle back make good living room chairs. Those with the splat backs and knobby ends (finials) are also interesting. These may be used together if desired, or in combination with the Windsors.

The disguised sideboard is almost a necessity, as there is seldom room in the kitchen for the table accessories, and cupboards have many other uses. The secretary desk need not be a large one, although it should be large enough to have ample drawer or shelf room. Sometimes a chest of drawers can be used for this purpose; often a highboy. But it is seldom wise to try the regular buffet or sideboard. The living room character usually departs immediately. It is much better to get some piece of furniture that will give the distinctly living room atmosphere.

There is no serving table. One must manage in some other way to keep the living room atmosphere. A small nest of tables is not expensive and is very useful for this purpose. In our living room, it could be placed easily in back of the wing chair by the fireplace. The lamp could be moved out to the side of the chair.

From the purely decorative standpoint, I (continued on page 36)
GAVE me a real thrill to learn about the origin of the modern dressing table. The poudreuse, which is the most feminine form of the most feminine article of furniture that one can imagine, was originally invented for men! It was known as a "man's table." Let those scoffers who declare that modern men are growing effeminate ponder a while on that fact. The realization that these little toilet accessories have been discarded by men and enthusiastically taken up by women ought to mean something.

For the dressing table has once more come into its own. The last five years have seen a great revival of interest in it in its various forms, the two most popular of which are the poudreuse and the dressing table frame hung in gay fabrics. The modern powder table is a small, high, narrow table which is simply a large vanity box on legs. The middle third of the top is hinged at the back and lined underneath with a mirror, which is thus in the right position for use when the top is raised. The box-like space under this middle section is usually lined with cretonne or chintz and divided into compartments for powder, cold cream, jewelry and other toilet accessories. A shallow drawer on each side has more space for feminine frivolities. In some of the old powder tables for men, this central space was lined with a metal, to hold wet shaving paraphernalia.

The powder table is small, compact, dustproof and practical. It is sometimes placed in an entrance hall for the convenience of guests, and when not in use looks like an ordinary hall table. It is, however, not as popular as the dressed dressing table, partly because it is not as ornamental and partly because it is, comparatively speaking, more expensive. The cheapest poudreuse costs about forty dollars, and the handpainted and antique ones in the style of Louis XIV may cost twice as much.

The dressing table, however, which consists of a wooden frame draped in gay fabrics is a challenge to taste, imagination and ingenuity. It may, all by itself, turn a drab bedroom into a colorful and lively one. It is particularly appropriate for the suburban or the country house. It is exquisitely feminine, and it may be put together for almost any price. When the daughter of the family is old enough to move out of the nursery and have a room of her own, she will thrill over a dressing table made from a sturdy packing box and draped at little expense in dotted Swiss, calico, gingham or cretonne. When she is a bride and furnishing a more sophisticated room, she will buy a ready-made frame and hang it in taffeta or satin, with an unframed mirror above (continued on page 42).
Fascinating shapes and colors in the new dressing table accessories make of this truly feminine bit of furnishing a gay and attractive unit. See article on facing page for details of individual pieces shown. (By courtesy of Mayhew Copeley Shop, Can Dle Luxe Shop, Saks & Co.)

**SOMETHING NEW FOR YOUR DRESSING TABLE**
The general tendency in American homes to make useful utensils into decorative objects persists nowhere more than in the modern bathroom, where scales are done in color, clothes hamper, boot blacking sets and stools are well designed, where such utilitarian articles as sponges and toothbrush holders are made in enchanting and colorful figures. For details see article on opposite page. (Photographs by courtesy of Bathshop and B. Altman & Co.)
Color in bathroom walls and fixtures

Fittings and fabrics that bring life and color and are appropriate for even the smallest bath

LILIAN BROOKS MORRIS

We are all lovers of luxury, even the most unpretentious and simplest among us. We respond to color, to beauty, to harmony, and we surround ourselves with it as much as our purse will allow. Today we are indulging our fancy and bringing brilliance and color into our homes. No room takes more kindly to such treatment than the bathroom. This is ordinarily not a large room. Its floor and walls are limited in size, its windows in numbers. It will require therefore no vast sums for rugs, wall coverings or curtaining. Here, then, is a splendid opportunity for the housekeeper working on a small or a large budget; for beauty, fortunately, is not measured by the dollar sign and neither is charm, convenience or color.

In the suburban cottage, in the small apartment in town, in the quaint old house that the family have long considered almost hopelessly inconvenient, new and satisfying bathroom effects can be installed, each one suited to its environment. The variety and beauty of the new plumbing fixtures and bathroom equipment, the new tiles, paints, plasters, linoleums, and bathroom linens now bring this modern note within the means of almost everyone.

In placing the actual bathroom equipment first on the list we are but giving due prominence to the remarkable change in these fittings that has occurred within the past year. Where once the white tub and lavatory were the marks of elegance we now have these articles (and every detail of the equipment) in the most pleasing shades—pale green, yellow, blue, orchid, in marble of varied veining, or in a shining black. Made of enamels, vitreous china, or marble, with outsides of self material or gay tiles either of faience, enamel or mosaic, these come in every shade and hue. With them are sponge and soap holders to be installed flush with the wall, towel racks and hand rails, foot tubs, and sets for the tub in colors harmonious with every color scheme. No matter if you can only have a bath tub five feet long to fit into the smallest of rooms, it, too, can be a brilliant color. The metal fittings for these new rooms have swung into line: silver or gold plated faucets, fittings of bronze or glass, fittings of that excellent non-tarnishable metal, chromium, fittings of crystal or of nickel plate, all designed for beauty with utility. Their shapes have changed, too, and we find knobs and faucets of every conceivable design—square, round, rectangular, all making for a new sense of loveliness in the home.

Where once the walls of the bathroom knew only tiles or waterproof paper these modern rooms are walled to suit the taste of their owner. The tiled wall-papers have given way to papers of richest Chinese designs and colorings, floral papers, papers with brilliant red or yellow backgrounds across which flit birds of brilliant plumage, or ships with colored sails. When wallpaper is given a coating of shellac or varnish it becomes waterproof and also assumes a mellow hue most attractive.

Or, the walls may be covered with chintz, it, too, shellacked. Cretonne and waterproof silks and other moisture-proof materials are used to bring color to the walls. And what could be lovelier than a painted wall, showing ships at sea, with soft blue skies, across which float fleecy white clouds!

Plaster and the new plaster-like materials now to be had make lovely walls in color with a wainscoting of tile, inlaid linoleum, or wood panels.

As to the floors, they can be what one wishes. If they are of discolored wood, it can be repainted any color with a stenciled border to bring contrast. Or they can be of linoleum, that flooring that now holds all the beauty that was well as simulating the broad boarded, doweled floors of early American days.

For the curtains, it is a mere matter of choosing the material to bring greatest beauty and this at low cost. One new fabric that is as soft as silk, yet as gay as chintz is waterproof, and sells for not more than 75 cents a yard. Organndies for curtains at windows are now so made that they retain all their original stiffness when laundered. Cretonnes are moisture-proofed and there are chintzes in plain colors or figured for window shades.

Planning an extra bathroom in a home where there are a number of girls and boys of high school or college age is often a puzzle, especially when the house is small and the young people given to much hospitality. But it is amazing to see what can be accomplished with a few feet of unused space and perhaps the sacrifice of a small closet. For bathrooms and fixtures may now be bought that will fit into an incredibly small space and many a young girl in a houseful of boys may easily achieve her ideal of a private bath. Such a bathroom from a closet was built in an old house that I know. By carefully using every foot of space a three foot hall was made to open into a bathroom five feet by three feet, exclusive of a recess to the right, measuring three and a half feet by two feet three inches.

The little tub, so compact, but quite large enough to sit in comfortably, completely fills the recess. (continued on page 62)
The ideal hardy outdoor flowering Chrysanthemums begin to bloom the third week in September and continue to give flowers for five or six weeks thereafter, under favorable conditions.

The term “Hardy Chrysanthemum” is somewhat of a misnomer, since there are so many different things that may determine whether any particular Chrysanthemum is really hardy enough to come safely through the winter unscathed. There is a dirty slaty purple variety seen around neglected houses and old farm yards, that has a cast iron constitution and lives forever, but no one wants this particular variety.

The quantity of Chrysanthemum bloom is in direct proportion to the care given from early spring onwards.

Modernism in the celestial flower combines real hardiness with large flower

Some of the latter day Singles and some of the newer Pompons grown outdoors are excellent, however.

The time of bloom is the most important thing to consider in selecting varieties for outdoor flowers. The older or better known types of Pompons, for instance, do not bloom before the middle of November, too late to be of much service, since in most cases the frost has by that time played havoc with the foliage of this Pompon type, and the plant is far from pleasing to see.

If you are the type of gardener that wants only plants that will come along year after year without any given care, I say do not bother with Chrysanthemums, because while the plants may exist without much attention they really are satisfactory in proportion to the time and trouble involved in taking care of them properly.

We will assume the plants have come through the winter after blooming last fall, and have put forth new growth, a few inches long. Dig them up, and tear them apart, being sure however that a piece of the original root remains on each stalk. Now replant the pieces about eighteen inches apart. As soon as these shoots begin to grow pinch out the tips to induce "breaking."
Let's plant Lilies for loveliness

Aristocrats of Flora's Domain to adorn the humble plot

W. E. MARSHALL

There is much divergence of opinion on the cultural treatment of these floral aristocrats, but the knowledge gained from the practical experiences of the better part of two score years devoted to the care and study of Lilies should have some value to the amateur about to start growing Lilies. So here it is:

To begin with the soil—I suggest no magic soil formula, as a soil composed of equal parts of leaf mold or humus, fibrous loam, and gravel or coarse sand, has achieved success with even the most fastidious types. If the subsoil is porous, so that rain and moisture pass through rapidly, no further preparation will be necessary. If, however, the subsoil is of a heavy consistency and retentive of much moisture, steps must be taken to break it up to make it more suitable to the culture of Lilies.

The ideal location for a lily garden is where some taller growing perennials will afford some shade for the shade-loving types, with a clear open area for those that like sun. (continued on page 132)

The Regal Lily, one of the newest is also one of the very best for popular use. Easily transplanted even in growth
The American Home

Rainbows for your garden

The multitudinous Iris in its gorgeous garment of color is among the most easily grown flowers

ROBERT WAYMAN

WHEN the ordinary person thinks of Irises, he has in mind the Pogoniris, or Bearded Iris group, which includes the Early Dwarf especially adaptable for rock gardens, and blooming (latitude of New York) from the latter part of April to the third week in May; also the Tall Bearded, blooming the latter part of May and continuing until the third week in June; and the Intermediates, so called because they are "intermediate" in both stature and blooming season. The more than a thousand choice varieties found in this immense group are all grown in the same way.

They thrive in ordinary garden soil. Select a sunny location by preference, but if full and continuous exposure to the sun is not possible, a few hours of sunshine each day will usually satisfy. They may be planted at (continued on page 160)
April, 1929

Simplified Rose culture

Proper pruning and feeding in season
the secrets of success

J. H. NICOLAS

IT IS just as simple to grow a Rose as any other flower—a mere matter of routine with a few rules of "do and don't."

Roses can be planted wherever there are a few hours of sunshine a day. An ideal location is where the sun does not strike until eleven or twelve o'clock, thus giving you more time to enjoy Roses in the bud and the delicate coloring which may soon be "eaten up" by the sun rays. Roses shaded in the morning retain their perfume longer. Roses inside of a tall hedge do wonderfully well.

A good garden soil is necessary, of course, but elaborate preparations are not. Spaded to a depth of 15 inches with the subsoil broken up to permit rapid disposal of excess water, a liberal but not excessive admixture of rotted manure—regardless of its origin, either barn or stable—and your... (continued on page 126)
The season's steady routine from the time tubers or plants are set out

Spade under in the spring will add a certain amount of fertilizer. A coating of straw-manure broadcast over the garden before digging under the cover crop will also be advantageous. Have the soil well worked over so that a handful taken from a depth of from twelve to eighteen inches will easily slip through your fingers. Conditions will then be ideal for a dahlia garden.

About a week before planting time (which varies, in different parts of our country, from May 15th to May 30th in most localities for tubers, and as late as June 15th for green plants), broadcast or scatter over your plot a good potato fertilizer, known as 4-8-6, which means it contains 4 per cent. nitrogen, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 6 per cent. potash, mixed with an equal quantity of bone meal, using one pound of this mixture to forty square feet. Fertilizer thus broadcasted and well (continued on page 134)
PINE TREE—delightfully original new pattern in sterling—entails a whole new code of etiquette.

For though one wouldn't—for worlds—be caught peeping at the back of any other pattern, one may—one should look at the reverse side of Pine Tree.

It delights one's hostess. Therein lies part of her joy in her silver. For not only does the pine tree symbol on the reverse side of this pattern say "sterling"—unmistakably—but it permits the hostess to tell such a quaint old story.

"Long, long ago, when America was but a group of colonies, her first silver coin was to be minted. The Mintmaster sought a distinguishing mark for the new money.

"And thinking, sketching, he drew a pine tree—primitive and sturdy. That pine tree image came to be known throughout the colonies as the symbol of sterling on the Pine Tree shilling.

"Today, on this very modern silver, the pine tree image means just what it did, so long ago."

Confess...If you possessed Pine Tree, wouldn't you, too, be eager to have guests look at the back of your silver?

* * *

6 teaspoons in this smart new solid silver are but $1.10—or a 26-piece "beginner's" set but $7.35. Matching hollow-ware is particularly distinctive.

* * *

What pieces will you need first? The progression from a beginner's set all the way to an elaborate service is discussed in the most helpful of silver booklets—"Correct Table Silver—Its Choice and Use." It shows various International patterns, with pieces and prices on each.

With it will come the Pine Tree booklet, giving Pine Tree's charming history. Send 30c—a fraction of their actual cost—for both.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER Co., Meriden, Conn.
Enclosed is 30c, for which please send me "Correct Table Silver" and Pine Tree booklet.

Name

Street

City City State
Continued from page 13

The two-room apartment of a business girl

Miss Palmer expects to see rolling hills and verdant pasture land, framed in the straight hanging curtains of chintz which show a tiny sprigged pattern of pink rosebuds and green leaves. Dotted Swiss and Swedes are used in the two Windsor beds which cost $11 each, and both were bought for a total of $2 on a summer excursion in New England.

The two Windsor beds which cost $11 each have been painted the same antique ivory as the living room furniture. A simple chest of drawers which Miss Palmer purchased for $20 sits in the corner. A tiny night table separates the two beds and holds a little blue pottery lamp with a green glass shade. A twin lamp stands on a small table near the door, and both were bought for a task of $2 on a summer excursion in New England.

The wall treatment over the beds is effective and unusual. In the center there is a double hanging shelf, bought for 89 cents and stained ivory color. On it stands a blue pot of fresh green ivy. On either side of the shelf are two small pictures, hung at different levels, and framed with black mats, relieved by a gold stripe. Two of the pictures are simply attractive postcard etchings of foreign scenes, and the other two are linoleum cuts, framed in identical manner, and costing very little.

The carrying of the same color scheme throughout the apartment adds to the general effect of simplicity and good taste. Blue predominates in the bedroom, and the carpet is an old one which has been successfully dyed this color. A tiny hooked rug, and the flowered hangings introduce the note of rose. The bedspreads add a great deal to the charm of the room and are of blue homespun, tufted in white in the familiar star pattern.

The bedroom contains the rather unusual feature of wardrobes which are built out into the room, covering one wall completely. When I inquired about this, Miss Palmer explained that she had reversed the door of the original closet, sealing it on the bed room side and opening the closet into the hall instead, so that its space might be used for a kitchenette.

When Miss Palmer had the wardrobes built in the bedroom and then converted them into a decorative feature by the use of decalcomania, the joy of our childhood! She purchased these transfer pictures in floral designs and used them to ornament the panels on the wardrobe with excellent effect.

The bathroom has pale blue walls above its white tiling, a blue shower bath curtain, and a bath rug to match. Venetian glass bottles and toothbrush holder carry out the color scheme.

The kitchenette, which is more or less isolated from the other rooms, allows itself a certain latitude and makes use of green and red in its ensemble. It is a very tiny room indeed, but every inch has been utilized. A small white gas stove stands against one wall. The opposite side is given up to a diminutive oven and a small sink, painted green on the under side. Above them is a china closet whose green background is ornamented with bright red poppy stencils. Above the gas stove, runs a shelf with a neat row of green glass cannisters occupies one side and some attractive green glass is placed to advantage on the other.

The oilcloth used on the shelving and on the top of the icebox is a gay and colorful pattern of tiny squares in which green and red predominate. Even the dish towels have green borders which render them beautiful as well as useful.

The whole of this little apartment is an outstanding example of what can be done with a small amount of money and a larger amount of ingenuity. There are very few of us who have no inherent love of home and all that the home means, and love of home engenders the ability to create one; however limited the tools with which we work.

The two-room apartment of a business girl

Continued from page 13

The two-room apartment of a business girl

Continued from page 13

The two-room apartment of a business girl

Continued from page 13

The two-room apartment of a business girl

Continued from page 13

The two-room apartment of a business girl

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The two-room apartment of a business girl

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The two-room apartment of a business girl

Continued from page 13

The two-room apartment of a business girl

Continued from page 13

The two-room apartment of a business girl
SUPPOSE that fire should destroy your home tonight! Doubtless you are insured against financial loss—but money cannot replace cherished possessions, nor compensate for the danger and anxiety that fires always bring.

Basement fires are especially dangerous and costly—at least one-third of all residence losses are due to them.

A concrete walled basement, and first floor of reinforced concrete, will effectually control this fire-hazard. It is the key to firesafe homes—the first line of defense. Even though the rest of the house may be burnable material, the slight extra expense of a concrete floor is more than justified.

The surface of the concrete floor may be of hardwood, tile, or linoleum, or the concrete itself may be finished smoothly, tinted, and waxed—some very beautiful effects are secured in this way.

A concrete first floor increases the strength and durability of the entire house. It prevents sagging and settlement of partition walls, thus eliminating one cause of cracks in plastering.

It is best, of course, to build a house of concrete throughout—cellar, floors, walls, and roof; because you will then have an absolutely firesafe home—and at a cost surprisingly low. But what ever the materials in the rest of the house, insist upon a concrete basement and first floor.
Ritter parquetry flooring in beautiful apartment building designed by Lee Callahan & Son, Architects and Builders, Los Angeles, California.

So Rich
and Exclusive

Ritter Appalachian Oak Floors are rich, beautiful, exclusive. They reflect refined distinction . . . subdued elegance! What a difference they will make in your new home!

This finer flooring, with its beautiful grain and velvet-like texture, is the product of stately, sturdy oaks, slowly and uniformly grown in the Appalachian Highlands.

Consult your architect in regard to Ritter Appalachian Oak Flooring. He will tell you how it will harmonize with the other fine appointments in your home.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY
Largest Producers of Appalachian Hardwoods
GENERAL OFFICES: DEPT. A.H., COLUMBUS, OHIO
from a Manor House Garden came
the motifs to grace this dignified Tapestry

Birds and butterflies, conventionalized flowers and vines, contribute their loveliness of outline, curving tendril and rich color to the charming assembly of ornament for this machine-loomed tapestry.

They are adaptations in simulated petit-point of those delicate forms with which ladies of Olde England adorned their silken caps, bags or gauntlets—fascinating bits of life and color from their matchless gardens.

The background of this tapestry—in yellow or peacock or a soft fawn—gives a particularly interesting play of light and shade by its unusual weave of irregular chevron stitches.

It makes an unusually handsome covering for almost all types of English or American furniture.

From every country and every age where weaving has been a prized art, F. Schumacher & Company has procured a wealth of authentic copies or adaptations of rare fabrics as well as original designs of famous contemporary artists. In velvets, brocades, damasks, tapestries, linens, chintzes—your decorator or decorating department of your department store will be glad to obtain samples for you.

"Fabrics—the Key to Successful Decoration"

This helpful booklet will be sent to you without charge, upon request. It is planned to help the woman who wishes her home to be successfully decorated, but has not the time or the inclination to make a deep study of Interior Decoration.


F. SCHUMACHER & CO
MARIETTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SANIONYX
AVITREOUS MARBLE

THE MODERN MATERIAL

SANIONYX is the material of today—that outlasts tomorrow.

For walls, ceilings, wainscoting, SANIONYX is decidedly the modern mode. Distinctive new surface textures; wonderful, sparkling colors never before possible with any wall material.

And as practical as it is beautiful. For SANIONYX does not crack, chip, check or discolor even after years of service; once installed it will outlast the building. And not a penny to pay for repairs or redecoration.

If you haven't seen the new SANIONYX book, enriched with actual installations in full color, send at once for your free copy.

MARIETTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

230 Brookside . . . Indianapolis

Making your own curtains

Continued from page 25

French heading or a plain box plaiting. The rings are not visible when the curtains are in place, as they are up behind the valance, yet the rings slide easily over the rods and are kept from touching any other part of the draperies.

The most practical heading for curtains generally is the French heading. Simple and easy to make, it holds the folds in place and guarantees the permanence of the attractiveness of the curtains.

Measure the window and decide what the finished width of the curtains should be. If the material is thirty-six inches wide and four inches must be allowed for each plait and an inch and a half at either edge for hems, it will be simple to determine the number of plaits necessary. One plait should be just inside the hem and the others spaced evenly about three or four inches apart. Figure 1 shows how these headings are made and illustrates the simplicity of the method.

These headings are the most popular for curtains of heavy materials and for lined curtains in any material. Curtains which are to be drawn across the entire window with cords should have French headings.

Curtains made to "draw" should be of wide material to allow fullness enough for this treatment. The full width of fifty inches for each curtain is usually sufficient for the ordinary window. French headings and hooks back of each plait are used. The pulleys are fastened securely at each end of the rod, while the rings should be large enough to slide easily. The diagram showing the back of the curtain illustrates the method of arranging the cords. The rings at the inside edge of the curtains known as the "guide" rings are the only rings connected with the cords. These cords are then slipped through the little pulleys at each end, both ends hanging down at one side, one cut a little longer than the other. Pulling one cord will open the curtains, and the other cord will close them by drawing them together.

A very attractive way to make curtains of thin materials is to finish them at the top with a double row of shirring, as shown below. Dotted Swiss, organdie, Kapok silks, prints and such materials make up in this way very nicely. A good strong tape should be slipped in between the rows of shirrings which will give added strength, and it is convenient to have as a backing where rings are sewed on.

A valance or lambrequin can be easily made with a flat board fitted to the window frame. All shaped valances should be mounted on boards. To make a shaped valance or lambrequin it must be carefully planned. Cut a pattern of the shape desired and fit it accurately to the window. Measure the design of the pattern on the material, if there is a design, and make certain it will come in the proper place on the valance. Cut interfacing of the same material and cut the curtain material a bit larger allowing ample room for hems; lining of sateen may be used. When all hemmed and finished apply the fringe or trimming desired and then tack to valance board. The top of the board should be level with the top of the window frame; it can be securely screwed to the top of the frame; for glass curtains, the middle rod for overdrapes and the top rod for valance. For the ordinary window, if using a board for the valance, short rods cut to fit the window and set into small brackets at the ends are best.

The illustration on the first page shows several different kinds of hooks for curtains with French headings. These hooks are designed for use with rings which slide over the rods. Small windows may be attractively treated by using the pattern of the (continued on page 46)
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.

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

Tourists welcome at factory showrooms 3 miles east of Syracuse on main highway—Route 5.

Also displayed by Lake Placid Club, Adirondacks

Write L. & J. G. Stickley, Fayetteville, N. Y., for your copy of the attractive Stickley Booklet F, mentioning the magazine in which you saw this ad.
"Beauty is its own excuse" — WHITTIER

In GRACEFUL candlesticks...in vases daintily modelled...artistic creations of Roseville Pottery express in your home an unerring charm of beauty.

Or perhaps you wish a flower bowl...a jar...a wall pocket...a jardiniere. Many indeed are the pieces, shapes and designs in which Roseville Pottery comes...in pleasing, delicate colors...in the modernistic or in the more conservative patterning.

Truly, you will find fascination in the deft artistry of Roseville craftsmen. How effective are these Roseville pieces! How decorative!...They are meant for gay flowers and gleaming candles...They are meant to be possessed and cherished.

For more than a generation Roseville Pottery has served to bring delight to those who purchase for themselves, or as exquisite gifts...And, so it serves today...Take a few minutes to visit the interesting displays at leading stores...Surely, it will be worth while.

A profusely illustrated booklet, "Pottery" gives the interesting history of pottery. Write for your free copy.

THE ROSEVILLE POTTERY CO., Zanesville, Ohio

ROSEVILLE POTTERY

Making your own curtains

Continued from page 44

material to form the design at the edge of the curtain. The square or diamond shape design of the cretonne or curtain material, is cut out to allow the points of the squares or of some other interesting part of the design to form the edge of the curtain itself. This method of trimming might be very successfully carried out with many different materials. It is especially pleasing for small windows, however. Where it is desirable to admit all the light possible, the new curtain nets may be used as overlapes with no glass curtain. These may either hang straight or caught back with old-fashioned tiebacks. Colors may be introduced in a number of pleasing ways. The shade itself may be of plain or figured chintz, this chintz edging the net in narrow ruffles; or the figure of the net may be cut at the edges of the curtains and this pointed or scalloped edge be covered by a colored braid or bias banding. Another lovely way is to cover the straight lines of the design all over the curtain with colored bands.

The rescue of a Colonial house

Continued from page 8

is typical of all central-chimney Colonial houses, is the new and spacious living room. When enlarging this to meet modern needs, three small rooms where thrown together. At the far end of the long living room, a large glass bay was built and in this a wide cushioned window seat constructed. Here one has a pleasant view of broad salt meadow lands in greens and browns, stretching away to the shimmering waters of Long Island Sound.

In this room the original paneling was retained in white. A new oak floor was laid over a chestnut plank floor and finished in shellac and wax. Here the rugs and furniture are consistently Colonial in age and design, including many rare pieces some of which are shown in the photographs.

Racing around the central chimney-piece was the children's sport in Colonial days. This feature of easy circulation from one room to another is retained in the reconstruction, the old doors still carrying their hand-wrought hardware. Behind the chimney is a smaller living room suggestive of an English gun-room. Here is a third fireplace, its faces and hearth made of cut field stone, with wide bands of mortar, providing design, texture and interest. This is now used as a breakfast room. Behind the dining room and breakfast room is a pantry and a kitchen with an efficient electric range, a sparkling, easy-to-care-for kitchen such as modern housewives love to own.

There is only one staircase in the house but...
There'll be chilly days every spring and fall

So many fireplaces fail to give real heat—what a comfort it will be to have one capable of warming a whole series of rooms!

This is made possible by the Heatilator Method of fireplace construction—a method that adds nothing to the actual cost of the fireplace yet positively assures double or treble heat from the same fuel. Besides, it guarantees smokeless operation and complete satisfaction. Use this method when you build or remodel.

The Heatilator is a heavy, double-wall metal form around which the fireplace masonry is laid. It is a complete unit up to the chimney flue, including firebox, damper and smoke chamber. Its scientific design assures proper fireplace operation no matter how inexperienced the mason may be. The usual uncertainty about results is completely eliminated.

The double walls form a heating chamber in which cold air is heated and returned on the principle of a warm-air furnace. . . . Heat otherwise wasted is thus saved which equals in volume the heat of a spacious furnace register—sufficient to warm an entire small house.

The Heatilator may be used with any kind of masonry or design of fireplace. There are a number of sizes. Savings in labor, material and fuel more than cover the cost.

We guarantee complete satisfaction, no smoke, double or treble heat, or will refund the entire purchase price plus $20 extra to cover removal and return. If your dealer has no Heatilator on display, we will gladly send him one without charge for your inspection. Write for plan sheets free.

HEATILATOR COMPANY
548 Glen Avenue, Colvin Station, Syracuse, N.Y.
Mettowee Stone

in variegated natural colors is now readily procurable from your local building material dealer. If perchance he has none in stock, write us and we will give you the name of the nearest one who does.

Your garden will take on a decidedly “dressed up” appearance this spring with a winding walk of these beautifully colored stones, just as nature made them. Even when laid as a floor in the conservatory or other rooms the warmth and spirit of summer days is brought into your home and dwells with you the year round.

Send for our illustrated literature “S”

VendorStateCorp.
Easton, Pennsylvania

The rescue of a Colonial house

Continued from page 46

this has the interesting feature of dividing at the first landing, one flight going to the front and one to the rear rooms. In the bedrooms are found appropriate four-poster beds, rug rugs, Winthrop desks, bannister-back chairs, and all those things which retain the consistent Colonial atmosphere of the house.

In the attic, a single beam of oak twelve by twelve inches through and over forty feet long, supports the rafters half way down the rear slope of the roof. This, of itself, is a masterpiece in wood, hand-adzed, tongued and pinned upon sprights of the same cross-section, typical of building when lumber and labor were less costly than to-day.

After the house was made handsome and habitable, Mr. Durant decided to make a walled garden of seam-faced granite. As it would not do to have this cross the front of the house, it was connected up with an ornamental wrought-iron fence and gate. The warm bronzes and golden hues, characteristic of this stone, provide a pleasing background to flower borders and lawns.

To complete his establishment, for all authors must have a refuge more secluded even than their own homes, Mr. Durant procured the hulk of an old schooner which was dragged up to the bank of the creek and, upon this as a picturesque foundation, he erected a studio office wherein the muse may play without interruption. He even provided an anchor and an anchor chain to add to the reality. Who would not like to set sail into the land of dreams in such a craft, on such a shore!

Throughout our land to-day our awakened consciousness of the sound home-building, home-making ideas of our early settlers is leading us to recognize the values of these old houses that for so long a time have stood empty and forgotten. To-day these are being re-born.

Spring dresses for dressing tables

Continued from page 42

A highly desirable addition to the dressing table is a glass top to protect the covering from stains and dust. These range in price from about $8 to $22. No dressing table is worth the room it takes unless it is properly lighted. The light should shine on the face of the user, rather than on the mirror, and for this reason tables are not infrequently placed directly under or in front of windows. In addition to daylight, there must be good artificial lighting. If an overhead drop is used, it should be at least seventy-two inches from the floor, but much more desirable are a pair of dressing table lamps. These should be tall enough to put the light slightly above the head of anyone sitting at the table, and should be slender, with small bases, so that they will not take up too much room. A very attractive style consists of eighteen inch tall, pipelike nickel stem fastened to a mirror base. For a Colonial dressing table, one may buy lamps in imitation of the old oil lamps, in glass for about $4, in pewter for about $20. The shades should be thin enough to allow the light to shine through. Pleated silk ones may be purchased for $1 up, others of parchment or cretonne flower print for the same price, and others of pleated book linen in lovely, clear pastel colors for $4 each.

A useful idea for the modern dressing table is a make-up box, to rest on the top, in front of the mirror and contain powder, rouge, cream, lipsticks, hairpins, jewelry and similar implements of the chase. Simple boxes may be bought of cretonne-covered paste board, or more elaborate ones of painted wood with mirror-lined tops, decorated with, perhaps, a Godey print.

Below is a list of prices of the articles shown on page 27, reading from left to right.

Top row
Amethyst glass bottles, small $1.65; medium sized $2.95; large $3.95
Glass perfume bottle, $3.45
Pair of Gray Stain glass bottles, $7.45 each
Three Italian Pottery bottles, $2.45 each

Left top center
Magnifying mirror, tweezers in handle, $10

Left lower center
Clock, $7.45

Right center
Painted make-up box, $4.95

Bottom row
Black glass atomizer, $7.45
Pottery powder box in black and white, $8.50
Modernistic toilet set, silver composition, $45

Dressing table lamp, $45 complete
Mrs. Frederic Cameron Church Jr.

formerly Miss Muriel Vanderbilt

Has these "exceedingly comfortable" beds in her Newport Home.

In Dudley Place, her delightful Newport home dating back to Revolutionary times, Mrs. Frederic Cameron Church Jr., has preserved the historic atmosphere of the old house. And yet, with rare taste, she has mingled brilliant modern colorings with her fine early American pieces. For her guest room she chose these quaint, maple-finished spool beds from Simmons, which "harmonize perfectly" and yet are "exceedingly comfortable."

Of course, Mrs. Church wanted the finest appointments for her beds so she chose Simmons Beautyrest Mattresses and Ace Box Springs as offering the utmost in comfort and resiliency.

Mrs. Church, who is a proud owner, says, "I'm enthusiastic about the Simmons Mattresses and Springs. I was glad to find them covered in damask in such interesting patterns and colors to go with the color scheme of the room."

This marvelous bedroom equipment by the world's largest makers of finest beds, springs and mattresses.

In furniture and department stores, Simmons Beautyrest Mattress, $39.50; Simmons Ace Box Spring $42.50; Simmons Ace Open Coil Spring $19.75. Simmons Beds $10.00 to $60.00, No. 1850, $37.50. Rocky Mountain Region and West, slightly higher. Look for the name "Simmons." The Simmons Company, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco.

Mrs. Frederic Cameron Church Jr., formerly Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, is a spirited leader of the younger set at Newport. She gives many unusual parties during the season, and the charm and originality that make her so popular in her set are delightfully present in her home.
What the Painter Told Mrs. Robinson

House at Montecito, California. Wexler & Wexler, Architects. Roof covered with Cabot's Steeple Spire Shingles, corner windows faced with Cabot's Crownedge Single Stains and trimmed with Cabot's Collopakes (DOUBLE WHITE).

"I'll tell you what Cabot's Collopakes are, Mrs. Robinson," said a foreman painter at her house recently. "They are a paint that ain't."

When she smiled he went on to tell her seriously how the chemists have learned to reduce colors to sub-microscopic fineness, and suspend them in a vehicle of special composition—the final result being to make a finish as much superior to old-fashioned paint as the lacquer of 1929 automobiles is superior to the varnish that was composition—the use of Cabot's Collopakes instead of old-fashioned paint would in a few years become as universal as electric lights and gas ranges.

Ask your painter for Cabot's Collopakes and insist on getting them. The coupon below brings information of great interest—send it today.

Cabot's Collopakes

[Coupon]

SALE OF OFFICE SPACE TO COMPLETE

BOSTON, MASS. Offices also in
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Kansas City, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Portland and Seattle

Please send me full information on

CABOT'S COLLOPAKES

Name ........................................

Address .....................................

A.H. + 99

How we built our house

Continued from page 9

resident, and for this reason I went to the local national bank. I knew that a loan from that quarter could run only a year, but renewal might be possible, and if it were not, the finished and occupied house would be security for a loan from some other source.

With the property mine, free and clear, I found that the bank would lend me up to $5000; while we did not think that this would be enough for the house that we had in mind, I knew that when the time came the difference could be raised on second mortgage.

With the money in sight, we went into details, and the use of Cabot's Collopakes in the important part of the whole thing—the choosing of the contractor. If the house was to be all that we wanted, this was something to think about; I had had no practical experience in building, and an untrustworthy contractor could have plenty of chances to put over shoddy work that would weaken the house and to get away with almost anything in overcharges. Taking sound work as a matter of course, I wanted experience, honesty and good faith, and I talked to two of our leading contractors about the matter and looked over houses that they had built; but made my decision on my lawyer's report on their general standing and financial responsibility. That seemed the safest method to follow.

The man we decided on was a designer as well as a builder, and had put up some of the best looking houses in our neighborhood. Later on, when I sold the house, I found that people took its construction for granted when they were told that he had built it. We showed him the rough floor plan sketches that we had worked out and told him what we wanted. He estimated that the house would cost $14,700; and we signed a contract that was so simple as to be hardly more than a statement of belief in each other's good faith.

Not knowing how much money I would need I went back to the bank and signed a mortgage for $5580, which netted $9120 when the expenses were deducted—fees, discounts, stamps, and so on. This left $5580 still to be raised, against which I had what was left of our $5000 after buying the lot and paying the expenses. I sold short something over $4400, and shopped around to see what could be done on a second mortgage. The prices were high, of course; I expected that, but was not prepared for what I found.

To get what I needed I was asked to give a mortgage for $5400, on which interest would be charged at 6 per cent, and which would have to be repaid in monthly installments over five years. Of the $5400 I would get only 90 per cent, or $4860, the difference being in the nature of a bonus for the privilege of borrowing the rest. On top of that I would be charged with the expenses of the transaction, amounting to $480, so that the net cash coming in from the loan of $5400 would be $4380. Luckily for me I did not have to go through with that plan, for I was able to borrow $4900 from a relative at 6 per cent, and monthly repayments that would wipe out the debt in five years.

With the money in hand we were now in shape to go ahead, and we started on the making of definite plans.

(To be continued)

COMMENT

That a house may have the best chance for ready sale, there should be nothing about it that is different from what an average buyer expects to find. However much the former owner may have liked some unusual thing in his house, he should remember that it is the new owner who will have to pay for it. For instance, the choosing of the contractor. If the house is to be a thing that the new owner will like, he should make his choice with care. Where an experienced buyer might take the word of the company that they will build the house according to specifications and promise to improve it. Where an inexperienced buyer might take the word of his architect or the estimate of his builder, he would be wise to make the purchase without good evidence that the company is solvent and has the means to carry out the agreement.

The risk of buying without legal advice was illustrated recently by the case of several buyers of a house in a new development. The development company accepted mortgages that were to be paid off in monthly installments over four years, with the understanding that the properties were thus liable for the full amounts of the mortgage, with nothing to repay the mortgage holder for the house. Two years later the company failed, and it was found that the understanding did not exist in writing. Nothing had been done to release the properties, and the owners were thus liable for the full amounts of their mortgages. With nothing to show for what they had paid. This calamity would have been prevented by legal advice.

Again, two owners bought lots and started to build on the assurance of the seller that water would be piped in. About the time that the houses were finished, however, the seller went into bankruptcy without having kept his word, and the houses stood idle and useless for six months until a neighboring village carried out the improvements. Here also a lawyer would have insisted on proof that the seller was financially responsible.

There is no step in the transfer of real estate where good legal advice is not essential for protection. It is especially necessary in buying from a company that is subdividing and developing a large property and promising to improve it. Where an inexperienced buyer might take the word of the company that they will build the house according to specifications and promise to improve it. Where an experienced buyer might take the word of his architect or the estimate of his builder, he would be wise to make the purchase without good evidence that the company is solvent and has the means to carry out the agreement.

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For generations wood has been our standard home building material. Homes of wood are an American tradition

**1776 Early American**

**1929 Modern American... Both Wood**

Call on the new free Consulting Service provided by the Lumber Industry. A hundred expert consultants are maintained to help you with your lumber problems... give you valuable advice without charge.

And remember that the Lumber Industry is becoming a great forest growing as well as lumber making industry.

The Association mills are backed by great reserves on one-fourth of the nation's area. A hundred and fifty million acres... provide a continuing supply.

If you want ready assurance of standard quality—lumber plainly marked with the mark of the expert grader—look for the grade mark.

The new consulting service is available to consumers everywhere. Ask for it.

Know the lumber you use. "American Standard Lumber from America's Best Mills" is now obtainable in every species. A larger supply will be available as consumers get accustomed to looking for it and asking for it.

Write for further details on these new lumber services. Booklets will be sent you entitled: "Taking the Mystery out of Lumber Buying," "Industrial Re-forestation," and "Houses of American Home Lovers."

**National Lumber Manufacturers Association**

Dept. 500 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Offers in New York, Atlanta, Pinsburg, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Dallas, Memphis, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Kansas City, Minneapolis, Los Angeles

Endorsement and approval of the following lumber organizations and associations is given herein:

1. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill
2. The West Coast Lumberman's Association, Seattle, Wash
3. The Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La
4. The Northern Pine Manufacturers Association, Minneapolyis, Minn
5. The California Redwood Association, San Francisco, Calif
7. The Western Pine Manufacturers Association, Portland, Ore
8. The American Wood Preservers' Association, Chicago, Ill
10. The American Oak Council, Chicago, Ill

The millions of trees in our forests are being harvested at a rate of some one hundred million a year. This is only a fraction of the number of trees that can be cut... if supporting markets are found for lumber products.

Call on the new free Consulting Service provided by the Lumber Industry. A hundred expert consultants are maintained to help you with your lumber problems... give you valuable advice without charge.

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The millions of trees in our forests are being harvested at a rate of some one hundred million a year. This is only a fraction of the number of trees that can be cut... if supporting markets are found for lumber products.
How we built our house

Continued from page 32

inducement to the accumulation of a sufficient cash fund to make a second mortgage unnecessary.

The owner who looks forward to freeing his property of debt finds safety and convenience in the plan usually offered by building and loan associations. The loan, which may be 70 per cent. or even more, is paid back in monthly installments at the rate of 12 per cent. or so a year, part being for interest and the rest applied to the repayment of the principal.

The entire loan will be thus cleared off in from 12 to 15 years.

Mr. Brown is right in considering the choice of the contractor to be one of the most important steps in building. It is not possible for the owner to inspect and judge every detail of construction, nor should that be his affair; he should have such confidence in his contractor that oversight should be unnecessary, and it follows that the work should not be given to a contractor in whom the owner has not full trust.

This is not the only point to consider, however, for the contractor's financial responsibility is important in proving that he can go through to completion. Many contractors operate on small capital, and if they get into difficulties the work that they have on hand is delayed and its cost is greatly increased.

An owner's first thought should be for the stability of his house; he will be safer in awarding the contract on a comparison of the personal qualifications of the bidders than on the bids themselves.

Correct service for the formal dinner

Continued from page 15

that we are giving the dinner suggested here, at the moment when we entered the dining room, we should see on the table:

1. A service plate at each place with a folded napkin placed upon it.
2. A bread and butter plate with a small butter knife on it placed to the upper left of each service plate.
3. Glasses at the upper right of each service plate.
4. Either individual salt cellars and pepper shakers at each place, or larger ones between every two plates.
5. Dishes of nuts may be on the table.
6. Silver at each place for all courses preceding the dessert. In detail, the placing of this silver runs as follows:

The oyster fork is placed at the extreme right of the place. To the left of the oyster fork is the table spoon (always preferred to the round-bowed soup spoon), to the left of this, the fish knife, and to the left of this, the dinner knife, which is immediately to the right of the dinner plate. On the extreme left of the dinner plate is placed the fish fork, to the right of the fish fork comes the fork for the main course, and beside the service plate is the salad fork. The edges of the knives are always turned toward the plate.

On the sideboard would be dessert plates with a fork and dessert spoon laid side by side on each, and smaller fruit plates, each holding a finger bowl, half full of water, on a doily, with a fruit knife and fork on each side.

When the guests are seated, and the napkins unfolded, plates of oysters are brought in, and placed upon the service plate. Immediately after this, small crackers or thin toast are passed around.

The maids remove the oyster plates with the right hand, and with the left hand place the plates of soup on the service plates, which remain on the table during the first two courses. Rolls or thin toast are passed immediately, and as needed throughout the dinner. Olives, celery and radishes are passed.

The soup and service plates are removed together, with the left hand, and replaced by a hot plate for fish, placed with the right hand. Platters of fish, with serving spoon and fork, are then passed to the left of the guests, who take their own portions.

The fish plate is removed with the left hand, and a hot dinner plate is placed with the right hand. Roast and vegetables are then passed.

The dinner plate is removed with the left hand, and the salad plate placed with the right hand. The salad is passed.

Salad plates are removed with the left hand. Bread and butter plates are then placed with the right hand. The servants pass the dessert.

The dessert plate is removed with the right hand, and is replaced by a small fruit plate, with finger bowl, doily, fruit knife and fork, and that is placed with the left hand. The guests remove the bowl and doily and use the plate for the fruit. If the fruit course is omitted, the finger bowl and doily are placed on the dessert plate.

When presenting a dish containing food, the servant holds a folded dinner napkin as a pad on the palm of the left hand under the dish. A serving spoon is placed on all dishes and a fork of large size is added for fish, meat, salad and any vegetables that are hard to serve.

After-dinner coffee is served in the living room. Sometimes a tray of filled coffee cups is passed, with the sugar bowl on the tray, occasionally the coffee pot is brought in, the hostess pours, and the servant passes the coffee.

A number of questions are constantly asked about formal dinner etiquette. One of the most usual is "are bread and butter plates used for a formal dinner?" To-day, they are very often used, but not long ago they were not. They have been thought too informal for a dinner. However, since the comfort of the guest is the first consideration... (continued on page 56)
Number Three of a Series of Room Interiors by America's Foremost Decorators

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
selects the VERNEY SUITE in arranging this Fashionable Modern Bed Room.

Leading Furniture Stores Throughout America Are Now Displaying The Verney Suite by Berkey & Gay & Gay craftsmen. See the Verney—and many other bedroom and dining room creations by Berkey & Gay—at your Berkey & Gay dealer's store. Watch your local newspapers for announcements of the special Verney display.

The striking appropriateness of the Verney Suite for a bedroom combining style, luxury and good taste at moderate cost, accounts for its selection by the decorative staff of John Wanamaker, New York and Philadelphia, for the original and charming room arrangement illustrated above.

The Verney richly exemplifies Berkey & Gay craftsmanship. The luxurious charm characteristic of the best modern Jacobean furniture—a design which Berkey & Gay style-creators have done much to popularize—is accentuated by the adroit handling of selected woods, and the lavish use of intricate, hand-carved decorative details.

The shaped mouldings bordering all drawer fronts, and the hand-matching of richly grained woods to obtain a distinctive fan-like figure in the headboard of the bed, are new notes which prove again the versatility and skill of Berkey & Gay craftsmen. See the Verney—and many other bedroom and dining room creations by Berkey & Gay—at your Berkey & Gay dealer's store. Watch your local newspapers for announcements of the special Verney display.

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THE DETAILS OF THE WANAMAKER ROOM

In arranging this room the decorative staff of John Wanamaker specified the following Woodwork, including cornice mouldings, is cream colored in restful contrast to the old white of the painted and stepped walls and ceiling. Floor of natural finish white oak boards, the edges keyed together with black walnut. Floor coverings are small domestic rugs in Oriental hues and patterns. Hand-blocked linen window curtains in Jacobean floral design (flowers in old red and violet on old ivory background)—with French headings and linings, hang from a pole beneath a light wood cornice, painted to match the window frames. A bedspread of antique violet satin with applique of cut velvet in darker shade provides a harmonious and animating touch, which is repeated in the stuffs of the dressing table. The frieze-carving of the limestone mantel duplicates the design in the strapwork of the Verney Suite. Lighting fixtures and all metal and toilet articles are of silver mat finish. Accessories include a fire dog of hammered iron and silver on the slate hearth, and a white porcelain lamp on the night table. For the relative position of the various pieces, consult the floor diagram above.

These suggestions apply the contents of the 1929 edition of the Berkey & Gay "Furniture Style Book," which includes a new chapter on Art Moderne applied to furniture and is endorsed by leading national authorities on home decoration. Send fifty cents in stamps or five for your copy.

BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN: FOUNDED 1853.
NEW YORK WHOLESALE SHOWROOM, 115 WEST 40TH ST.
Correct service for the formal dinner

Continued from page 54

of the hostess she usually feels that
the small plate is a rather pleasant
addition to the table.

Another is, "How much space is it
necessary to have between plates
when serving a large dinner?" The
answer is "room enough for comfort."

Another question is, "Exactly
which dishes do the maids remove
with the left hand and which with the
right?" The oyster and soup
plates are placed with the left hand,
because they contain food, and the
maid's left arm is less likely to be
jostled than the right. For the same
reason, the plate containing the finger
bowl full of water, whether it is the
dessert or the fruit plate, is placed
with the left hand. On the other hand,
the empty plates for fish, entree,
dinner and salad are placed
with the right hand, and the plate for the
preceding course, removed with the left.

Rome Brass Radiator

CORPORATION

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New York

Send me full
details about the
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RADIATORS
Give Space in
Small Bathrooms

O

course they wanted spacious
bathrooms. Bathrooms in
which a person could turn around
without bumping into a hot cast
iron radiator. Their heating contractor, when
consulted, said, "ROBRAS 20-20
Radiators, of course. They'll be in
the-wall, out-of-sight, and out-of-the-way.
And not only that but they don't soil the walls and be-
cause they're brass they heat more
quickly on a cold morning."

To have the radiator recessed in
the wall wasn't practical in one of
the bathrooms. Here they used a
ROBRAS 20-20 Bathroom Unit.
These units come in several sizes
complete with lacquered metal
cabinets.

Send the coupon below and see how
much more livable ROBRAS 20-20's
make all of your rooms.

ROBRAS 20-20
RADIATORS

Give Space in
Small Bathrooms

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course they wanted spacious
bathrooms. Bathrooms in
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complete with lacquered metal
cabinets.

Send the coupon below and see how
much more livable ROBRAS 20-20's
make all of your rooms.

Furnishing the room that does double duty

Continued from page 25

There is a second very important
point about this particular type of
combination where the smaller room
is a part of the main room. It is usu-
ally wise to arrange the furniture so
as to concentrate attention definitely
within the living section. The diagram
shows two rooms arranged to express
their particular purposes more attractively
can be handled by the introduction of deco-
rative wallpaper in the alcove. The outer
portion of the room may be painted; it may be a plain paper. Pro-
vided that the contrast is sufficient
to be interesting, and perfectly har-
monious in color as well as design,
the result can be stimulating and
delightful. With the gay modern
papers now available this makes a
fascinating opportunity for a colorful
nook. The furniture in this case would
probably be painted.

One other point should be clearly
borne in mind in these alcove eating-
places in case the sharp but harmoni-
os contrast is not desired. The furni-
ture must then follow the character
of the other furniture in the room,
or it will look very spotty and out of
place. If the walls are painted or
papered alike, and there is no screen
definitely marking a separation, then
the alcove is so clearly a part of the
main room as to make the question of the furniture choice quite a different
story than before.
How Spencer owners actually save fuel costs

"I have not hesitated to recommend the Spencer Heater to friends who have made inquiry. We have used No. 1 Buckwheat coal from the beginning and it has cut the coal bill in half. While we burn the same amount of fuel, the cost per ton is only half of what we would have to pay for the large size coal."
—William Emerson Jones, Dana Street Congregational Parsonage, Beverly, Mass.

There's no mystery about how the Spencer saves fuel costs. You can stand in front of a Spencer Heater in some neighbor's house and see it work. It allows fire to burn up-hill—the natural way—simply because the exclusive Gable-Grate is sloped. It allows more fuel to roll down of its own weight, as fast or as slow as it is needed, because fuel is stored in a magazine above the grate.

Because the Spencer takes advantage of these two natural laws, it can maintain the thinner, more efficient fire bed required to burn the small size, low cost fuels formerly thought unsuitable for domestic heating. If you now use egg, stove or nut anthracite, for instance, you can save half your annual fuel bill by using No. 1 Buckwheat anthracite in a Spencer, simply because this small size fuel sells for only half as much as the same fuel in larger sizes.

Because of this great difference in price between No. 1 Buckwheat anthracite and the domestic sizes, it is only natural that the Spencer first found its way into the homes of anthracite burning communities. Yet it soon demonstrated its efficiency with any fuel. The Spencer is today accepted as the scientifically correct heater for burning all solid fuels—No. 1 Buckwheat anthracite, coke or graded bituminous coal.

In early days the Spencer cost more to make than it does now. Then it was found largely in more pretentious homes. Yet every one wanted fuel savings as great as the Spencer proved it could make. Demand for this new heater grew. Manufacturing facilities were increased and costs lowered.

Today, with a great factory producing the improved Spencers, even lower prices are possible. At present prices, even the first cost of Spencer Heaters is so little more than ordinary heaters that they are welcomed for their convenience alone, for they need attention only once or twice a day.

Yet it is in fuel cost saving that the Spencer still makes its greatest claim for your attention. Any good heating contractor can install a cast-iron sectional or steel tubular Spencer in any size, in any type of home or building, that will prove to you that as much as half your annual fuel bill is unnecessary. Spencer fuel savings are so great that the Spencer will quickly pay its entire cost.

SPENCER HEATER COMPANY
Division of Lycoming Manufacturing Company
Williamsport, Pa.

The Spencer scientific principle

Once a day fuel is put into the magazine, through the upper right hand door. Fuel rolls down of its own weight to the magazine below, filling the grate up to the level of the magazine mouth. The fire bed stays at this level, for as fast as the brown fuel is ash, the ashes and soot settle on the Gable-Grate, gradually lowering the entire top of the fire bed. As fast or as slow as the fire bed top is lowered, more fuel rolls down on it bit by bit from the magazine. Fuel feeds by gravity—no mechanical parts, no exhausting and deadening of the fire. Uniform depth of fire bed gives maximum efficiency with minimum fuel cost. Spencer Heaters, sold and installed by all good heating contractors, bring modern convenience to the no-lower or no-lower screen, and are the ideal heater for any home from bungalow to skyscraper or small business buildings.
If you are tired of seeing the same wall treatments everywhere you go... if you would like to create in your own home an air of distinction quite out of the ordinary... you are going to be delighted with the new decorative possibilities offered by Driwood Period Mouldings in Ornamented Wood.

Until the introduction of Driwood, the use of decorative wood mouldings for cornices, wall panels, door heads, etc. was prohibitive—unless you were willing to pay the price for hand carving.

But, so inexpensive are Driwood Mouldings that they are available even to small homes... for use in a single room, a hall, or foyer, or throughout an entire house or apartment. They are equally inexpensive to install, for any carpenter can do it. They are equally inexpensive to maintain, for they will never chip or crack.

Ask your architect, decorator or building material dealer to help you make a selection from the 119 Driwood Mouldings shown in our Catalog, according to the furnishings and period of your own interiors. Or mail the coupon below for copy of our new picture book, "Fashionable Walls." It contains actual photographs of many interiors in which Driwood Mouldings have been used, photographs that will give you suggestions for enriching your own home this inexpensive way.

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Address...........................................................................

Driwood
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PERIOD MOULDINGS
in ornamented wood

DECORATE
YOUR WALLS
this fashionable new way

a hundred years, but its early story we must merely imagine and can but add our own chapter to the tale. In its present state the story bids fair to end happily for it holds in one small place amazing combinations of attractions which have worked together to produce an effect altogether charming. There is the fascinating old story—of a half-century under the pine, the wild foliage, the constant traffic. At one side of this terrace and along the fence thrives a garden which, though actually only one year old, has been so carefully planted in sympathy with its surroundings that one feels it must have been there always. There is a mass of color and profusion of bloom in this garden plot which "just grew," a charm that a formal garden of necessity lost. Calendulas, Zinnias, Poppies in clump and scatter here and there a stately Foxglove or Delphinium, Marigolds in great abundance, Bachelor Buttons and Snapdragons, all joyously gathered together to produce a glorious effect. About the house itself grow acres of Lilacs, Phlox, and many perennials in an old-fashioned box bordered bed, each blossoming in turn and producing an ever-changing frame for the little white house. Along the edge of the rocks grows a patch of Scotch heather, and from the rock crevices spring up bright colored patches of rock plants with here and there a haughty Iris. The fortunate owners have already made this place a garden picture and they have only just begun.
NO LONGER do all white paints look alike. A new product has brought a new distinction to exterior painting.

Enthusiastic letters are coming in every day from owners of homes painted with Outside Barreled Sunlight. They say their friends and neighbors are frankly curious and admiring... Painters are proud of the effects they get... All agree that this is the whitest, most strikingly attractive white paint they have ever seen.

This instant, wide acclaim would be impossible if Outside Barreled Sunlight were just another paint. It is actually the crowning achievement of twenty years' specialization on white paint exclusively. The gratifying result of our fixed determination to produce the very finest exterior white paint that we could make.

Outside Barreled Sunlight costs a few cents more per gallon, but in addition to greater beauty it has extreme durability.

So even-wearing, it is in good condition when repainting becomes desirable.

Mail the coupon for a free copy of the booklet "The Whitest White House in Town."

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 7-D Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

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The distinctive, fresh beauty that Outside Barreled Sunlight can give to fine homes is strikingly exemplified by "Mount Vernon," home of George Washington, recently painted with this new product. Visitors say that the stately buildings now fairly sing out with sparkling, lustrous whiteness.

The twin products for cleaner, more beautiful homes—inside and out.

Outside Barreled Sunlight is made by an adaptation of the exclusive Rice Process which perfected Interior Barreled Sunlight, the satin-smooth, dirt-resisting paint enamel used on walls and woodwork in thousands of fine homes. The new product is in every way a worthy companion of the old.

Both forms of Barreled Sunlight are sold in cans of all sizes, 5-gallon buckets, and large drums. Extremely easy to tint with oil colors. Quantities of 5 gallons or over tinted to order at the factory without extra charge.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., 7-D Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.
Gentlemen: Please send me free copy of your booklet "The Whitest White House in Town."

Name: ____________________________
Street: __________________________ 
City: ____________________________ State: ____________________________
Send free can of Outside Barreled Sunlight to my painter. His name and address are given in margin below.
The upper walls are of plaster painted a pale salmon rose. The lower walls are of facade tiles in salmon rose, the floor of facade tiles in a deeper rose and the shower curtain in the deep rose to match the floor. The fixtures are white (they could be a pastel blue, cream or mauve, if desired) and the small hand basin measures only fourteen by twenty-six inches! The accessories (meaning all the fixtures) are attached to the wall or concealed in the wall, thus conserving every inch of space. If tiles are too expensive for such a bath, a brilliant flowered paper heavily varnished, for the sidewalls, with a rose colored shower curtain, a floor of wadded and pillow lined linoleum in two tones of rose, would prove as effective and just as delightful to the more expensive treatment...

Color in bathroom walls and fixtures

The following is a list of the individual objects shown on page 28, reading from left to right.

Top row:
- Bench, pearl top in color, $24.50
- Shoe polishing box—pearl in color, $5.50
- Hammer—brushed in colored pearl, $4.50
- Wash cloth and towel—plaid in color, $3.50

Second row:
- Bath salts in modernistic container, $1.95
- Cups, tumbler and soap dish—in cloudy glass, $6
- Black and white striped bottles, $2.50
- Tumbler and bottle set—striped in color, $5

Bottom row:
- Sponge with flower ornament, $1.50
- Sponge figure for child, $1.75
- Bathroom scale, $12
- Fancy soap figures, 50 cents to $1
- Shaving brush holder, $1.75

The following was to be discarded. When they were built, they were the last word in sanitary perfection and the new Bassick Caster and NoMar furniture rests.

Together Bassick Casters and NoMar furniture rest...

They know Bassick Casters save linoleum from scratches and tears... know that NoMar Rests prevent ugly dents and breaks in linoleum where heavy furniture stands.

The cost is small. They will add years to the life of your linoleum—and light them housework, too. Ask your hardware or house furnishing dealer—he knows.

NoMar Rests - the last word in floor protection

NoMars were invented to spread furnishing weight. That's why they save the pile of carpets from matting in unsightly spots—why they protect linoleum from being pitted and peck-marked. The smooth surface of NoMars is carefully beveled. The edges are rounded. There's not a single sharp angle to scratch, tear or cut. In kitchens, living rooms, in business offices... wherever floors deserve care, NoMars have proved their worth. Use the coupon below to get the whole story... or go to your hardware or house furnishing dealer for your first test.

Bassick Casters

Bassick casters are packed 4 to a set, with sockets. Four sizes for light, medium, heavy and extra heavy furniture. Size: Width No. 1: 1 1/8" 2 No. 3: 1 1/2" 4 No. 4: 2" 2 1/2" (set of 4) $7.90 $10.55 $11.50

Bassick Casters, No Mar Rests and Bassick Period Hardware are the finishing touches of excellence for fine furniture.

THE BASSICK COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.

The American Home
Sargent Hardware designs
in harmony with the rambling English dwelling

THE BEST HARDWARE IS MORE BEAUTIFUL AND MORE PERMANENT

MORE THAN WORTH ITS SLIGHTLY GREATER COST

Qurie likely, at least in your own mind, you are building a new house—a home to be personal and distinctive. English, French, Spanish, or Colonial—the style will be adapted skilfully to your particular wants and needs. In decoration and trim it will blend those many ideas stored up during years of observing, comparing and selecting. Each room is planned carefully, even to the small but all-important details of finish.

Here is where Sargent Hardware will help you. For your new home you want the best hardware—dependable, smooth-operating, and non-rusting. Hardware that needs no replacing while the building stands. Then, you must have a design to do its part in expressing your entire scheme of decoration. Whatever this may be, Sargent offers many designs to choose from—each one authentic, exact reproductions or artistic adaptations of the master designers. Sargent prescribes the hardware illustrated on this page for the English type residence pictured above.

Each piece is beautifully finished, perfectly machined, smooth in operation, and of solid brass or bronze.

Sargent Hardware is a worth-while investment costing little more than ordinary hardware, and repaying you many times over in its greater beauty and in its permanence. The cost of the complete finish hardware for this English dwelling is only about 2% of the total building cost. Hardware, however, necessarily varies in cost in different sections.

Our illustrated booklet, "Hardware for Utility and Ornamentation," will be sent you on request. You will find it interesting and instructive. Sargent & Company, 48 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

The two pieces shown above are suggested for exterior use with the alternative designs shown at left and right: Escutcheon No. 796ER with Knob No. 121ER; Door Handle No. HF2861.

Escutcheon No. 796ER with Lever Handle No. 1143ER; Door Knob No. 181ER with Rose No. 285ER; Key Plate No. 875ER.

Door Knocker No. 45; Rim Lock No. HFEM348; Knob and Ring Handle No. HFEM1063; Escutcheon No. HFEM300.
Screening your home for health

Continued from page 11

An important corollary of Keep your house screened is Keep food covered. So long as there is one fly in the house, food should never be left uncovered. Speaking of covering up food, we come to garbage. Garbage is a great fly lure and also may offer the fly a few germs to carry on its way. A tight-fitting garbage can cover, always kept in place, should be one of the first considerations of housewives.

The house that is thoroughly screened against enemies of health has its cellar windows covered with tight screens of netting reinforced with hardware cloth. In this way, flies and mosquitoes will be kept from entering by way of the cellar, and also rats and mice, both of which may bring disease into your home. Make sure that there are no mosquito breeding places outside the cellar windows. Little pools of stagnant water often collect in the ground where it has been dug out for the window. A drain pipe inserted here covered with a wire sieve to prevent leaves and earth from stopping it up will keep the ground dry.

Screened from chimney to cellar, a house is comfortable in two ways. Its occupants are saved the discomfort and annoyance and also they can have the satisfaction of knowing that they have taken a very important precaution against attacks of communicable disease. Furthermore, they are contributing to the well-being of the whole community by preventing the spread of disease from one home to another.

Imported pottery you can buy at home

Continued from page 14

SYNONYMOUS pottery has done much to popularize the heavier types of pottery, such as earthenware and stoneware. Porcelain is also pottery, since the term refers to any article which is made of clay and fired, but we will not touch upon this translucent type of tableware in this article. One strong point in favor of earthenware for foreign pottery is its comparative inexpensiveness. In the days when elaborate and fragile porcelain was the rule, it was difficult for the housekeeper of modest income to vie with her richer sisters in the tastefulness of her table. To-day everyone with good taste has an equal chance to have a charming table service. Economy of design and clever use of color is the guiding principle.

English earthenware firmly entrenched itself in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and such names as Wedgwood and Spode have echoed down the years. We have come a long way since two apprentice potters simulated idears in order to acquire the deepest secrets of their master's trade, but the same potteries are still providing our household ware and are turning it out at prices which make it possible to buy the best. Wedgwood, for instance, in the famous Ferrara pattern which centers an old print in a garland of flowers, is priced at $45 for a complete service for six people; this includes some fifty-five pieces. While this design is more elaborate in character than many which are now popular, it is delightfully quaint in reds and greens.

Many people prefer to make up their own services, using different patterns for each course. I have even seen the wares of various nations blended successfully at the same dinner table. This is particularly true of peasant pottery, as there is a certain similarity of texture in the work of the different countries. A luncheon table spread with a cloth of Deruta lace and set with earthenware from Spain, Italy and France makes a feast for the eye.

Italy has been more than abundant in her output of late. The patterns and effects vary tremendously. There are copies of Della Robbia ware, which implies raised decoration in the form of flower garlands. Others have the surface almost entirely covered with a wash of various colors spread over the clay with a brush. The Italian potteries are contributing to the well-being of the whole community by preventing the spread of disease from one home to another.

YOURS—

protect them—

Children, Pets,

Gardens and

Property

53 Service Plants erect fence everywhere—Chain Link and

Wrought Iron fence, gates and

arches—write today for name

and address. Page Fence

Association, Dept. 14, 215 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, III.

"Boundary Lines" is

packed full of infor-

mation on the orna-

mentation and pro-

tection of property

lines. Your name and

address bring it.

Investigate! Page

Fabric available in

Copperweld—non-

rusting wire—no

painting—reduced

upkeep—lifetime

service.
"It’s warm hospitality to entertain in the kitchen . . ."

began Mrs. (Cold Family) Robinson

"Out here in the suburbs we always say it’s a sign of friendship to even let anybody see the kitchen. So we thought when you Greens came, we’d entertain you here. Isn’t it nice here?" She cooed and smiled and busied herself with the deal. Mr. Green sneezed and Father turned on the other jet of the gas oven.

But Mrs. Green hadn’t been born green. And having entered the kitchen via the living room, she knew the whole house was cold as a barn. "We’ve just remodeled our home," she said, apparently apropos of nothing, "and we used the International Plan of Heating. We got a guarantee of up to 72° for every room in any weather."

"Stop chasing that dog around," snapped Father as Junior and Rex burst into the kitchen, upsetting the bridge lamp. "But exercise helps you get warm," replied Junior. "It’s so cold upstairs we can’t study. And Sis has gone to bed," he added. . . .

Don’t be a "Cold Family Robinson," . . . Have plenty of heat for every room when you want it. The International Heater Company and selected representatives throughout the country have perfected a plan which absolutely guarantees adequate heat (up to 72°) for every room in any kind of weather.

This applies both to residential and non-residential buildings of every kind. It covers both the boiler and furnace and the all-important work of installation.

This plan is attractively economical; but above all, it completely eliminates the problem of comfort in every room throughout the year. And its use adds immeasurably to the value of properties. Write for booklet fully describing this Plan.
Solid Comfort for Next Winter

Now, while last winter’s performance of your heating equipment is fresh in your mind, is a good time to plan for next winter. Has your house been warm and comfortable, even in the coldest weather? Was there one particular room that would not keep warm? And how about your fuel bills? Weren’t they rather discouraging?

With a Kelsey Warm Air Generator your troubles will be at an end, so far as heat is concerned. The “hard-to-heat” room will be taken care of by a special device which sends a larger amount of heat directly to that room.

Your fuel bills will be the least of your worries. The unique, scientific construction of the Kelsey makes it a marvel of economy whether you use coal, oil or gas.

Cool Air in Summer

During the hot days and nights of summer the electric fan in the cold air duct will keep a current of fresh cool air circulating through every room at negligible expense.

Our booklet “Kelsey Health Heat” will tell you about the construction and operation of the Kelsey, and we shall be glad to give you any further information you may desire.

Even the conservative Limoges potters are creating modern designs

Imported pottery you can buy at home

Continued from page 64

Swedish earthenware shows modernistic to be somewhat lavish a certain resemblance to the German contemporary pottery in the soft, subdued tones which it uses. Fruit bowls, vases, and other occasional pieces of Swedish ware make interesting and effective breaks in a more usual service. Of the Quimper modern type is little black and yellow tea set shown at a recent exhibition. The shape was unusual and charming, and the sixteen pieces could be had for only $4.89.

Dutch pots seem to be concentrating on the decorative piece rather than on tableware. Vases, bowls, large plates, ash-trays and lamp bases evince a real grasp of color harmony and dignity of form. The mottled effect is used a great deal and the glaze shows an interesting and varied range. One small dish, probably designed as an ash tray, employs a conventional motif for its sole decoration but the blending of orange and mauve reveals a consummate artistry. These little plates would be delightful for salted nuts or tiny applications. Whole breakfast or luncheon sets may also be had in gay yellows, blues and black, these sets consisting of six of everything. Best of all they cost but a song! The divided plates in a soft old ivory with blue and orange motifs sell for about 50 cents.

There is a close affinity between Spanish and Italian pottery, although the former country seems to be more interested in the production of glass just now. The texture is about the same in both cases, and the coloring is fairly similar. Bright yells, reds and blues prevail and the designs are apt to be somewhat narrative.

The simple apartment and the country house are the proper settings for this delightful pottery of all nations which brings into our homes a piquant whiff of foreign atmosphere. With a little imagination, and a certain amount of Quimper on the table, an American seaside bungalow becomes a quaint little cottage on the coast of Brittany. A dark afternoon is brightened by a sunshiny yellow tea set from Italy. The charm of foreign earthenware is undeniable. It is simple, natural and unaffected. It does not try to be anything but itself and apes no grander models.
"You can't save money by skimping on pipe!"

It will cost you about 5% more, Mr. Curtis, if you authorize the use of wrought iron. And it will give you double service, no doubt.

How does this 5% idea come in? The cost would be double, wouldn’t it?

No, Mr. Curtis. When you order a pipe installation, what you buy is not merely pipe—that’s the smallest part of it—but labor, fittings, hangers and a lot of other things which amount to ten or twenty times more than the bare pipe cost. Anything that doubles the life of the pipe, doubles the life of this investment. Anything that destroys the pipe, wipes out this investment. So it must be considered all together. Here are the figures. I’m thinking for you as I should for myself, if I were to build.

I confess that’s a new view to me. Do technical men on big industrial or commercial buildings argue as you do? They do, as a rule, with clients who are building for their own use or occupancy. There are some projects, of course, in which immediate costs alone are counted and the future is left to take care of itself. But more and more genuine wrought iron pipe is going into first-rate buildings on the advice of first-rate men.

Well, this is to be our home. I don’t want to be penny wise about it. Did you say the extra cost was less than a hundred dollars for the pluming and heating?

Yes, about that.

Very well, Mr. Heath. Let the specification stand. Genuine wrought iron, of Byers make.

A. M. BYERS COMPANY

Established 1864 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Distributors in all Jobbing Centers

BYERS PIPE
GENUINE WROUGHT IRON
"I CAN'T FIND THE RADIATOR, MA'AM"

"O

F course not, my good man. This charming little window seat is never suspected of being anything but a piece of new furniture. Yet it actually is a cabinet that fits right over the radiator—no trouble at all, really."

"H'm, it does look good—"

"But that's not all, by any means! Before I covered that radiator these walls and drapes were continually being soiled by the dust that rises from all bare radiators."

* * *

Tuttle & Bailey all-metal Radiator Cabinets offer other benefits, such as air humidification and more effective heat distribution. Made in various artistic models for every size radiator—every finish. Mail coupon for illustrated booklet and details.

TUTTLE & BAILEY MFG. CO.
Established 1846
441 Lexington Ave. New York City

TUTTLE & BAILEY RADIATOR CABINETS

The home of E. E. Dickinson at Bedford, Indiana.
The house, faced with stone, cost $15,000, including lot

The low cost of a stone house
Facing with stone—a new-old method of house construction

ALEXANDER WALLACE

There is a mistaken idea that only a man of wealth can build a home out of natural stone. This seems to be prevalent in the minds of many. It really was true under old methods of building, but, comparatively speaking, the cost to-day is only slightly greater than in other materials. Homes built of stone can be of moderate cost, especially now under the new and practical method of construction, the details of which I shall endeavor to explain.

Recently I had the pleasure of visiting a home of moderate size built entirely of stone. The home I am speaking of is of Spanish architecture, entirely faced with limestone and crowned with a charming variegated mission tile roof. The house is of two stories with kitchen, dining room and living rooms downstairs and with four bedrooms and bath upstairs. It is the type of home of the average American citizen who, with a fair income, has sufficient pride to delight in the better grade of a small home, well designed, well built and of a distinctive style. It is a home that impresses one with the thought, "Here lives a lover of art and beauty," for the walls have taken on a note of mellowness just like the old stone home that has seasoned for years in the varying moods of the elements.

I was astounded to learn the low cost of this construction. The house including the lot cost only $15,000.00. This is an accurate figure taken from the itemized building records of the owner. On a lot costing $3,000.00 to $4,000.00 this same house can be built in any city of the country at from $12,000.00 to $16,000.00. One never knows when it may become necessary to sell or rent his home. Therefore, the resale or rental value of the home may, and often does, become a very important factor. Think of the advantage to the owner of the stone home when it becomes necessary to sell or rent if on a $15,000.00 investment the public will rent or buy on a supposed valuation of $30,000.00.

The stone home which I am illustrating in this article is owned by Mr. E. E. Dickinson and is located in Bedford, Indiana.

Under the old method of construction it really was impossible to build a home of stone at popular prices. Let us consider for a moment the type of stone work in this house. This method of building with this material is really an innovation in this country but is centuries old in Scotland and England. Small homes of stone are very common in these countries probably for this very reason. The units of stone are rectangular. You can see this in the picture. There are no interstices between the units as in rubble construction. The small mortar joints are like those in the framing and the rough sheathing, exactly the same operation, material and labor as in building a frame house.

The only difference was that stone was used for finishing the exterior of the house instead of weatherboarding. When the carpenter was through with the studding and sheathing he was replaced by the stone mason. The studding was set on the usual frame structure was first built, the studding, the framing and the rough sheathing, exactly the same operation, material and labor as in building a frame house. The only difference was that stone was used for finishing the exterior of the house instead of weatherboarding.

To use a stone term, "resawed strips" were shipped to the building site. A resawed strip is simply a rectangular piece of stone ranging three feet to six feet in length. A rectangular
BUILD A CHARMING SUMMER HOME
WITHOUT THE FUSS AND ADO OF BUILDING!

Sounds funny . . . but consider this—

You will be proud of the beauty of your Hodgson House, and certainly quite comfortable in its generous rooms. But above all you will be happy in the ease with which it has sprung up full-grown. Hodgson Houses are built in sections, and shipped to you ready to erect. Without the aid of costly skilled labor, your Hodgson House is ready to live in almost before you realize it—and you've missed all the fuss and ado, the nagging worries, extra expense and delays of building.

Whether your favorite summer spot be seaside or mountains, lakeside or forest — the simplicity of plan, line and contour in a Hodgson House blends gracefully with the surroundings . . . a quality that assures you of a charming summer home architecturally "at rest."

We make Hodgson Houses of the finest materials — weather-proof cedar, selected Douglas fir. The well-known insulating material—Celotex —lines the walls, roof and floors. The sections fit tightly together, held rigid by heavy key-bolts. Violent weather will not shake or disturb a Hodgson House. It will last for years without repairs, and you can enlarge it at any time without spoiling the plan.

You may have in mind a large house with spacious living-room, extra baths, servants' quarters. Or possibly a small hunting or fishing lodge for yourself and your friends. In our free illustrated booklet K you're sure to find a Hodgson House plan that fits your dream of a summer home. And you'll quickly see how reasonable is your project —how quickly it can be accomplished. Send for booklet K today. E. F. Hodgson Co., 1108 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; 6 East 39th Street, New York City. Also a branch office at Bradenton, Florida.
The low cost of a stone house

Continued from page 70

piece of stone has six sides, namely, the face, the back, the bottom bed, the top bed, and two ends. These rectangular stones before delivery had been sawed on four of their six sides, namely the top bed, the bottom bed, the face and the back. All of these stones were four inches thick. The strips of stone as received at the building site were finished ready to set in the wall except for one minor operation. Strips of stone, three, four, five or six feet long were too heavy for ease of handling and their lengths were not a proportion for the desired stone units. Therefore, they had to be broken to the lengths required.

Do not let the fact that this stone must be broken and joined to the length at the building site inspire any fear. I marveled at its simplicity. When we think of stone, probably because of its durability, we think of a material hard and costly to work. While genuine stone is durable and has lasting qualities it is not difficult to work. On this house a laborer with a carpenter’s saw took these rectangular strips of stone and after determining the length required sawed a groove about an inch deep in the strip of stone. I was given to understand this was just an simple and easy as sawing a strip of wood. After the groove had been cut, the laborer with a mallet tapped the stone adjacent to the groove and it broke to a clean joint. It was so simple and easy that one laborer engaged in breaking this stone after a few attempts became so proficient that he was able to keep three masons working steadily on the wall.

The stone was now ready to be set in the wall. No drafting had been required, no planning, no diamond sawing nor hand cutting. No wonder the cost had been lessened so considerably under the cost of cut stone. There is no set rule or scheme of setting the random ashlar facing in the wall. It is all a matter of individual taste. Innumerable combinations producing various effects in the finished structure have been devised. A more pleasing effect would be had if the mason in setting the stone would see to it that no more than three stones were placed on any one vertical joint, or the stones be broken in various lengths not to exceed three and one-half times their height and not less than one and one-half times their height.

The first course of stone was set on the 0-4° projection of the concrete foundation. The stone was anchored by driving a ten-penny nail into the sheathing at the top bed of each stone, then tapping the head of the nail to lay on the bed of the stone. The nail then, of course, was covered up with mortar when the next stone was laid over it. This makes a good sound construction and is recommended by building engineers in this type of building.

An ingenious mason can also utilize these strips of stone in building the stone trim, such as sills, lintels, jamb, steps, etc. If this is not done the trim must be purchased as cut stone which as explained above is much more expensive than sawed strips of stone. In the house shown some of the trim had to be purchased as cut stone. We are speaking now of the arch stones. However, these are minor factors compared to the total cost, and Mr. Dickinson or any other builder could for the sake of economy have designed the house without the features calling for stone cutting.

It was mentioned in the early part of this article that the walls had taken on a charming mellowness of age. We should have said the stone walls always had this mellowness. The natural color of the stone is buff and gray but to this color is added a tinge of yellowish brown and there is no color more suggestive of aging. Mr. Dickinson explained that the color was not artificially applied. It appears that in sawing stone a slush of silica sand is used as an abrasive. When the stone comes from the saws this slush and particles of steel from the sawing blades are usually washed off the stone. However, Mr. Dickinson had asked that this slush be left on the strips. He did not permit his masons to scrub or otherwise clean the stone facing when the walls were finished, but allowed the weather gradually to wear off the slush coating of the stone. The result was a gradual chemical reaction between the sand slush, the steel scrapings and stone which gradually colored this color was not artificially applied. It appears that in sawing stone a slush of silica sand is used as an abrasive. When the stone comes from the saws this slush and particles of steel from the sawing blades are usually washed off the stone. However, Mr. Dickinson had asked that this slush be left on the strips. He did not permit his masons to scrub or otherwise clean the stone facing when the walls were finished, but allowed the weather gradually to wear off the slush coating of the stone. The result was a gradual chemical reaction between the sand slush, the steel scrapings and stone which gradually colored the stone. We should have mentioned that the wood was colored with a shade of yellowish brown.

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The sun shines no more on unknown wilderness of ours. Our morning and our evening horizons are rimmed with sea. Our empire lies domestic at our feet; its last frontier has vanished.

The time for permanence has come. The time for building lasting is here. Your children’s children will walk the streets you tread, follow the way you lead.

You are rearing their cities today, building the family homes. And, for that, a superficial grace of structure is not enough. You must work with material that will endure. Even for your own years, which stretch so far ahead, you need brick. You need it for its permanency; for its beauty; for its economy.

Brick, and brick alone, we think, will build a rooftree safe against the endless reiteration of the seasons. And, let us disabuse your mind of the illusion of expense. Initially, brick costs but little more; in the course of years, much less.
The trim, sturdy window screens of today can scarcely be recognized as originating from the makeshifts of yesterday.

Rolcreens are all metal construction. The special electro-plated 'AluminA' wire is scarcely visible. Handsome in its silvery sheen, it lends a touch of beauty to window screens that are so inconspicuous that they are immediately stamped as being in good taste with all architecture.

Rolcreens roll up and down. Up they are in storage. At touch and they are down in service. Think of the labor and expense saved each season over the old style of window screen. You will want Rolscreens in your home.

**Rolscreen Company**

243 Main Street, Pella, Iowa

![You will want Rolscreens TRADE MARK for your home](image)

![The National Garden Association](image)

**The National Garden Association**

*To promote the Annual Observance of National Garden Week*

**EACH year with the coming of spring the dwellers in the countryside gird up their loins for the annual battle with excursionists and city dwellers who flock by thousands to the country, there to graze and rest and set up, and destroy the wild flowers because of their so-called "love of nature." A leaflet sent out by the Wild Flower Preservation Society (it in turn a reprint from the Saturday Evening Post), is so pertinent and timely that we reprint it in its entirety in an effort to do our slight bit toward preventing this nationwide destruction of natural beauty.

"Secondly in the country, if one lives within walking or easy motorizing distance of the city is not a day of peace and rest. On the contrary, it is a day of brawl and battle."

"On Sunday one dare not leave one's farm or country place unwatched and unprotected for a moment. The whole countryside is awash with nature lovers from the near-by city. First come the makers of forbidden beverages, trooping across fields and lawns, picking the once despised dandelion and anything else that happens to be loose; then the happy motorists in long procession, embowering their cars in the spoil of orchards, woodlands and wayside shruberies. If there are no flowers near the road these free and easy visitors will penetrate one's garden and break off the blossoming branches of the rhodendrons or lilacs or whatever other bush happens to engage their fancy."

"The bolder spirits are usually those who come in motors. They can destroy more, steal more and get away faster than the man on foot. They meet remonstrance with effrontery and resent the notion that they have any rights of property."

"It takes a brave man to live in a county side that is accessible to the city, and a hopeful one to beauty to destroy it."

"For programs and free constitutions and by-laws for garden clubs, address The National Garden Association, Garden City, L. I.

$27,500 in Prizes Offered for Small House Designs

Within a few weeks there will be officially announced the most extensive architectural competition for small house design ever undertaken in the history of the building industry. Not only is the amount of prize money, $27,500, at least three times that of any other competition but there are two special features of interest which are unique. The first is that this competition will be held in twelve regional districts of the United States and the national entries will be the winning designs of these districts. The second is that the second designs in each of the regional districts will actually be constructed.

Raymond Hood, of New York and Chicago, internationally known as one of the leading architects of this country and a prominent member of the American Institute of Architects, has agreed to act as chairman of the National Committee of Arrangements for this competition and also as Chairman of the Jury of Award of the National Competition.

G. Stanley Taylor has been retained as consultant in the development of the competition program and in the operation of the national and local competition involved. Mr. Taylor is a member of the firm of Lyon & Taylor, Architects and Building Constructors of New York, and Vice President and Director of Research of National Building Publications, publishers of the ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, BUILDING AGE, and many other publications which are closely affiliated with the building field.

Under the direction of these two men, of outstanding reputation in the architectural profession and building industry, who are working with The Home Owners Institute, it is anticipated that the program for the National Better Homes Architectural Competition will represent the most comprehensive and practical project of its kind ever undertaken."

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Raymond Hood, of New York and Chicago, internationally known as one of the leading architects of this country and a prominent member of the American Institute of Architects, has agreed to act as chairm...
This Heat Saver is an essential part of the modern Heating Equipment

Put into your new home as fine a boiler as you please—and the newest and best radiators. If you stop there the heating equipment is not complete.

The boiler makes heat—lots of it, perhaps, and economically. The radiators put it into the rooms. But a third or more of it leaks out through the walls and roof. Costs you money. Does you no good.

The modern complete heating system does not waste heat in this way. To the boiler and radiators it adds the final essential—the Balsam-Wool Blanket which saves the heat—keeps it indoors.

And such a modern complete heating system costs little or nothing extra. A smaller boiler is required. Fewer or smaller radiators. The saving pays all or at least a large part of the cost of the Balsam-Wool Blanket.

Balsam-Wool is thick—you can get it in the recommended full inch thickness as well as the half inch. It is flexible. It tucks in—between the rafters, around doors and windows. It does the job thoroughly—stops heat as no thin, rigid “insulating board” can do it.

Balsam-Wool is sold through retail lumber dealers. You should know more about it. Send the coupon today for free sample and instructive free booklet.

WOOD CONVERSION COMPANY
CLOQUET, MINNESOTA
Makers of Balsam-Wool, the Flexible Insulating Blanket. Also Makers of Nu-Wood—The All Wood Insulating Wall Board and Lath
Sales Offices in Principal Cities

Balsam-Wool is guaranteed a Weyerhaeuser product—a blanket of fluffy wood fibre that looks and acts like sheep’s wool. It is true insulation—keeping the house warm in winter and cool in summer—because it is—
FLEXIBLE
THICK
EFFICIENT
WINDPROOF
WATERPROOF
FIRE RESISTANT
VERMIN PROOF
LIGHT WEIGHT
PERMANENT
Garden Reminders

The Season’s Start

April might well be called the critical month in the life of the home gardener in the northern latitudes. At the end of this month we should have all our hardy vegetables planted. Hotbeds and coldframes will require air and water. A little neglect of the hotbed may scorch the tender plants, and a sharp frost of night may spell disaster if the frame is not covered. There is work aplenty, but upon our efforts this month depends to a large degree the success of the summer garden.

We must have a supply of lead arsenate to rout those pesky chewing insects. flowers of sulphur to rid Roses and Sweet-peas of mildew, and helibroce as a dust poison.

In the South April should find our gardens well advanced, and those who have neglected to plant annuals should do so at once, sowing the seeds in the location where the plants are to blossom—weather conditions making it inadvisable to transplant seedlings any later than the first of the month.

Next month we shall be bothered almost to distraction by weeds unless we watch the garden carefully now. A little extra time spent in pulling up any stray weeds this month will save numberless hours of toil in May. Even if we get every weed we see this month, we’ll have plenty of them later so preparedness is an excellent watchword.

To the gardener on the Pacific coast April is the deadline on fall gardens. He who would have summer and fall perennials had better start them now or go without.

Next Month we shall be bothered almost to distraction by weeds unless we watch the garden carefully now. A little extra time spent in pulling up any stray weeds this month will save numberless hours of toil in May. Even if we get every weed we see this month, we’ll have plenty of them later so preparedness is an excellent watchword.

The Flower Garden Plant Calendulas. They pay big dividends in color. There is still a little time to plant hardy perennials. Last call to taking covering from garden beds. It’s easy to root Coleus cuttings. Just stick them in. If you’ve a dry patch, plant Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Zinnias in yet? Plant Moutbrosia bulbs. What’s a garden without Sunflowers? Plant now.

The Vegetable Garden Make a second sowing of Beets. Did you get any cabbage plants from early sowings? Set them out when ready in rich soil. Plant Beans. Get your cucumbers in. Last sowing of early Peas. Set Tomatoes four to five feet apart in place where they are to fruit. Plant Pumpkin and Squash. Set out all other tender vegetables. Miscellaneous: Rake away all litter and remove glass jars used to protect rose cuttings. Not too late to start the fall garden. Plant Cenemtis vines for fall bloom. Spray for mildew, etc.

The West Coast There is still time for late sowings of annuals. Set out Campanula, Columbine. Phlox and Pentstemon seedlings. Start summer and fall perennials before it is too late. Time to get out young Passy plants. If you had Chrysanthemums last year, start your cuttings now. Divide Caladium, Phlox and Callas. Plant Dahlia. Water plants should be replanted. Get after the lawn. Weed it, cut it often and keep it well watered. Take cuttings of Cactus, Aloes, Crassulas, Echeverias, Sedum and Mesembryanthemum. Keep those new shrubs well watered.
PYROFAX GAS MAKES A GENUINE GAS RANGE POSSIBLE ANYWHERE

“I am in love with my range, and Pyrofax Gas Service is most satisfactory”

—Mrs. B., Maryland

SUPPOSING you had been trying to get along with a slow, troublesome, inconvenient stove in the kitchen and then got real gas and a real gas range, even though you lived miles from any city gas supply—wouldn’t your enthusiasm inspire you to write us exactly as Mrs. B. did when she started to use Pyrofax? Every woman knows that there never has been a fuel so completely satisfactory, so thoroughly suited to every cooking occasion as real gas. Heretofore, homes in the country have had to get along with some sort of compromise in the kitchen—slow, inefficient fuels, apt to be dirty; clumsy cooking methods; the next best things to gas.

But now, with Pyrofax, every home in the suburbs or country can have real gas and a genuine gas range for cooking. Pyrofax is actual gas, made from natural gas, stored in steel cylinders and delivered to thousands of country and suburban homes and institutions. The organization behind Pyrofax is national, and the delivery service is maintained with the highest standards of dependability and efficiency. There are two to three months’ supply of genuine gas, cooking for the average family, in every cylinder of Pyrofax. Two cylinders are kept outside in a neat steel cabinet, one in use, the other a reserve.

And what gas ranges there are to choose from, when you use this perfect country fuel! The very modern ranges enameled in color—you can find one to match the decorative scheme in your kitchen and make it the most cheerful room in the house! Pure white enamel and nickel if you like them better. With or without oven-heat regulators. Right-hand or left-hand ovens—any sort of gas range that you set your heart on.

Let us send you complete information about Pyrofax Gas Service. Return the coupon.

CONVENIENT TERMS
A small down payment as little as $37.50 down
Spread the balance over a full year, if you like. Pyrofax equipment, including the gas range of your choice and complete installation, is surprisingly low priced.
You can’t take the roof out of the rain and snow

A great deal of the winter your roof lies under a blanket of snow. In spring the snow melts. Then comes driving rain—intense heat. You can’t bring the roof inside to protect it from this weather. It must withstand the cold of winter—the heat of summer. Ordinary roofing cannot do this long—that’s why so many people use Leadlad. Leadlad gives you the protection of PURE LEAD, long known to be the best roofing material available. Leadlad is copper bearing steel on which is fused a heavy coating of PURE LEAD.

Leadlad is light in weight and may be applied over any construction that will support tin or composition roofing. If you are tired of paying yearly repair bills for your roof, gutters, flashings, conductors, use Leadlad. You’ll be money ahead.

Leadlad is furnished in beautiful Spanish Tile, dignified shingles, and a complete line of drainage products as well as in roll, V-crimp, corrugated roofing and flat sheets. “Defying Age and Time” is a booklet which gives you the details of Leadlad economy. Write to-day for your copy. It’s free.

Leadlad Copper has a pure copper core with a heavy jacket of PURE LEAD.

The Building Book

Color is in coro.

Leadlad is light in weight and may be applied over any construction that will support tin or composition roofing. If you are tired of paying yearly repair bills for your roof, gutters, flashings, conductors, use Leadlad. You’ll be money ahead.

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Leadlad Copper has a pure copper core with a heavy jacket of PURE LEAD.

The Building Book

Color is in coro.
Your Home
Perfectly Screened

Enjoy longer service --- greater economy

A NEW and better way of screening your home --- the Higgin Way! Every screen individually designed to blend artistically with your windows, doors and porches --- built to fit as only custom-made screens can fit!

Year after year Higgin All-Metal Screens hold their trim shape and style. No warping. No twisting. No rusting. The frames are unusually narrow . . . and amazingly strong! The mesh, too, is practically invisible --- sunlight and fresh air flood your rooms!

Hinged screens, ready to swing gracefully at your touch; Rolling screens, that roll up and out of sight as conveniently as your window shades; Sliding screens, outwardly so smart-looking, inwardly so strong --- Higgin makes them all, and recommends to you the type best suited to your needs. Good screens are always a real economy --- and in Higgin you have the best!

Right now, before the spring rush begins, is the time to order your screens. The Higgin representative in your locality will give your problem more personal care . . . additional attention! Our booklet illustrates everything. Mail coupon now.

THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Nation-wide Screen Specialists Since 1893
Newport, Kentucky
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HIGGIN
ALL METAL SCREENS

Send the coupon for Booklet: “Your Home Screened the Higgin Way.” If your home is not weather-stripped ask for our interesting book on fuel saving and comfort.

THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING CO.
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Send books checked:
☐ Screen Book
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State........................................
Smart Hostesses Begged Us To Make This Clever New Sandwich Toaster

New device toasts a sandwich a minute . . . . browns both sides of two slices of bread at once

The most current "thing to do" at afternoon teas and informal entertainments seems to be the serving of crisp, delicious toasted sandwiches . . . Yet, nice as the idea is, it presents certain bothersome difficulties. Bread must be toasted, and by the time toast for the second sandwich is ready, the toast for the first is cold . . . No longer though! Torrid household experts—at the insistence of hundreds of hostesses—have invented an ingenious new device which toasts sandwiches quicker than the average toaster makes toasts . . . Simply slip two sandwiches into the Torrid Sandwich Toaster and in two quick minutes your sandwiches are ready—crisp, hot, golden-brown . . And if you want toast alone, you'll be delighted at the neatness and dispatch with which this almost magical toaster toasts both sides of two slices of bread—all at the same time! . . . Crumbs, messy things usually!—are deftly caught in the lower tray which is surprisingly easy to remove and clean. And the graceful lines and colorful fittings of the Torrid Sandwich Toaster earn it a well-deserved place on the most fastidious tea table . . . The price? Extremely modest — only $9.95 . . . Torrid Sandwich Toasters are available at most dealers. Any dealer can get you one. Or send $9.95 direct. Beardsley & Wolcott Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Connecticut.

HELPFUL BOOKLETS FOR THE ASKING

Continued from page 80

Order by number only, using coupon below

Interior Decoration

DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE
Kitteredge Company

FABRICS, THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL DECORATION
F. Schmalauer & Company

RUG HARMONY SERVICE
Mohawk Carpet Mills

THE ADVENTURE OF HOUSE FURNISHING
S. Parsons & Bros.

EASY AMERICAN FURNITURE
L. & J. G. Stickley

A NEW STYLE IN INTERIOR DECORATING—SHEDROX PERIOD, MOISSONIERS
The Driwood Corp.

BROCHURE OF ALABAMA LIGHTING FIXTURES
Pace & Seymour

WALL COVERING (VELVETS)
Standard Textile Products Co.

COLOR, THE SECRET OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES
Galbraith & Paul

FABRICS OF LASTING BEAUTY
Woolen & Manufactures of America, Inc.

COLONIAL FURNITURE
Richer Furniture Company

YOUR HOUSE OF CHAIR
Berlin Chair Company

FINISHED TO ORDER FURNITURE
Wm. Leesons Company

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Peck of Hills Farm Co.

LINOLEUM FLOORS
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PROPER TREATMENT OF FLOORS
S. C. Johnson & Sons

WHAT MAKES A HOUSE A HOME
Wallpaper Guild of America

MAKING THE WINDOWS BEAUTIFUL YOUR HOME
The House, W. B. Cram Co.

FIRE SCREENS & SCREEN GUARDS
Buffalo Wire Works

WROUGHT IRON
E. F. Ryan Iron Works

SILHOUETTES AND THEIR FRAMES
Gale, H. & Sons

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Ye Iron Shopper

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Nichol & Sons

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J. R. Beardsley & Co.

SCRANTON DRAWERY STYLE BOOK
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A NEW BOOK OF PERIOD STYLES
Century Furniture Company

NEW BOOK OF INTERIOR DECORATION
Mohawk Carpet Mills

DISTINCTIVE HAND-MADE LIGHTING FIXTURES
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Kitchens

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
Farberware Co.

GARBAGE INCINERATORS
Kenmore-Incinerator Co.

THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY
The Walker Dishwasher Co.

HOT COAL GAS WATER HEATERS
American Radiator Co.

PI TTOBA IN THE HOUSE AROUND THE CORNER
Cordic & Carbon Chem. Corp.

LADY LEISURE
Fretzinger, E. & Co.

GARAGE INCINERATORS
Kenmore-Incinerator Co.

THE WALKER DISHWASHER CO.
The Walker Dishwasher Co.

HOT WATER HEATER
American Radiator Co.

INCINERATORS
Tooker Co.

Gardens & Grounds

WOVEN WOOD FENCING
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FENCES FOR PROTECTION & BEAUTY
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HOME FENCES
American Fence Construction Co.

ANCHOR FENCES
Anchor Post Iron Works

MOIST MATERIAL FOR FENCING
The Stewart Iron Works Co.

WICKER SPACER CHAIR LATTICE FENCES
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The Gordon & Sons Co.

Make sure that the list of booklets from which you choose is that of the latest issue of the magazine. The American Home cannot guarantee the delivery of booklets and listed in its current issue.

HEARTHSTONE EDITOR, THE AMERICAN HOME, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Please send (at no expense to me) the following booklets. (Insert numbers from list)

Name. . . 
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A. H. 4/29

$9.95

TORRID Electric HOME HELPERS

BEARDSLEY & WOLCOTT MFG. COMPANY
Waterbury, Conn.

If there’s no obligation, I’d like to have a free copy of "The Remarkable Mrs. Jones."

Name. . . 
Address. . .
Houses, like people, reveal character by significant details of cleanliness

VERY quickly a woman sizes up the people she meets. Their shoes, their gloves, or their finger-nails, tell her much more than their jewels or Paris hats. For these little details are the sure clues to authentic cleanliness. And this is equally true of your house. For it is not by its facade alone that people will know it, but by vital little details like its bathroom equipment. How many seemingly comfortable and immaculate houses are betrayed by a shabby toilet seat?

Yet this is a detriment that can be obviated in a few minutes by installing a handsome, inexpensive Church Toilet Seat. This toilet seat is strong, uncrackable, and smooth as glass. It fits any make of bowl, and may be installed in a few minutes with the use of only a pair of pliers.

And now in smart, modern colors too

Responding to the nation-wide demand for color in every room of the home, the Church Manufacturing Company is now offering a variety of fine toilet seats in modern colors. They are available in nine sea-pearl tints and nine richly lustrous pastel shades. They bring quiet beauty and decorative charm to a room that has suffered too long from monotonous lack of color. There are bathroom chairs and bathroom stools in the same smart range of colors.

The accepted standard of excellence

Church products are to be found in the finest homes, hotels and apartment houses the country over. They are the usual specification of architects.


Church Sani- Seats

"Toilet Seats for Better Bathrooms"

Sold by all plumbing stores since 1898

This bathroom stool comes in nine sea-pearl tints and nine plain colors. Like the toilet seats, it is covered with the ever-durable material that will never chip, crack or lose its original color.
Happiness and Contentment
Certain with this Fireplace Control

The fireplace has been enshrined as the "heart" of the American home... the center of family life... a source of inspiration, comfort, cheer and hope.

Like all "hearts" that are true a fireplace must be dependable and steadfast, hence the necessity for the regulation and restraint provided by the Colonial Damper—the "brains" of the fireplace.

Perfect Draft Control
Smoking ruins a fireplace... one that doesn't draw properly won't burn cheerfully and is worse than none at all. Avoid smoking and other faults that ruin a fireplace by insisting on the Colonial Damper which controls the draft perfectly by enabling you to check it as low as you please facing.

Takes Up Heat Expansion
The Colonial Damper meets all conditions of construction and is approved by leading Architects, Dealers and Contractors. It is the only damper made that takes up heat expansion within itself and thus prevents the possibility of a cracked fireplace facing.

New style "G" with "Armco" Iron damper door is the only damper with independent operating device that can be set high up in the throat where only best results are to be obtained.

Write for fireplace blue print or any fireplace information desired. Consult our experts freely without obligation. Folded descriptive of the Victor Electric Fireplace or "Glo-Hot" Electric Grate as illustrated sent on request.

COLONIAL FIREPLACE CO.
4641 Roosevelt Road, Chicago

Colonial Damper

In and About the Garden

THERE is at least one safe thing about spring transplanting that cannot be gainsaid. At that time you have all nature's laws in your favor. When a plant is awakening from its lethargic winter existence and taking on a burst of growing vigor it is in the best possible condition to overcome injuries or shocks of any kind. Fall transplanting is a convenience, but spring transplanting is the gift of nature itself. Even the things that are hard to transplant can be pretty safely handled if caught just as growth for the season starts.

The amateur gardener must do well to absorb the fundamental principle of transplanting that any plant whether outdoors or indoors (as with potted plants in dwelling or greenhouse) can always be shifted or transplanted just as growth begins, and you can often take advantage of this fact in unsuspected ways.

TRANSPLANTING GROWING BULBS

For instance, to the amazement of some of my bulb growing specialists, I do not hesitate to transplant in the early spring just as the growth appears above the ground any of the Dutch bulbs, Tulips, Daffodils, etc., that I fancy would suit me better in some other place. Not that I would advise such radical transplanting as a regular practice; but that it can be done with perfect safety. I have plenty of evidence to produce; and it may often be convenient to move those bulbs that have been overlooked in some odd corner may be lifted and replanted.

This shifting of bulbs in active growth applies to a good many Lilies, too, in my experience; particularly the Regal which I shift about with impunity from the time the first rosette of leaves appears above the ground until a day or so before the buds expand into bloom. And I have never lost under this treatment—not one out of thousands.

A good many of our garden practices are followed under inhibitions that perhaps are not always well founded. For instance, the old, old "almanacs" made much of planting "by the moon" but we have become superior to all such "old woman" customs. We know, we say, thanks to scientific research, what combination of light, heat, moisture, or whatnot makes the seed germinate. And yet, listen to this from an outstanding Australian florist whose testimony is at least curious and may be worth pondering over. The Pockett Chrysanthemums, by the way, set a new standard in the greenhouse. Thus Mr. Thomas W. Pockett in a recent issue of The Gardeners' Chronicle (London):

"Many scientific authorities have definitely stated in the past the folly of adhering to the moon theory as a guide to sowing seeds. Yet I can prove conclusively that all unbelievers of the theory are wrong. It not only applies to the germination of certain seeds, but has a marked influence on seed production, when pollinating is done within a few days of the full moon. The theory as adopted by me for the last forty years, applies only to the raising of certain seeds under natural conditions. The Practice of "Transplanting Seeds in August or September each year. The seeds are sown about ten days before full moon; should the weather be favorable, nearly all the seeds have germinated by the full moon. If the weather is not favorable (cold changes, etc.) they remain in the boxes until the next full moon. A few may

(continued on page 114)
A frame of harmonizing color for every brick or stone

The stately grandeur of the Nebraska State Capitol rises stone on stone, each one in a mortar of harmonizing color.

The mortar that achieved the architect's color theme will also perpetuate its beauty, for it is made of Atlas White Portland Cement. Non-staining, it will never stain the Indiana limestone which it encases.

To the mantelpiece in your home or to the stone or brick exterior, Atlas White brings the same advantages. Mixed with white sand or marble chips, it provides a pure white joint that is non-staining, a prime essential in laying all fine masonry.

More, the strength of Atlas White is as permanent as its beauty. It fully meets all the requirements of standard specifications for Portland cement.

You can purchase Atlas White or Atlas Gray Portland Cement in any quantity from your own building material dealer. He is the only distributing agency between the Atlas plants and your concrete job. The flexible service which he offers on Atlas and the direct delivery of cement to the user bring Atlas to you at less expense than by any other method. And because he performs this essential, economic service, the dealer makes a vital contribution to the upbuilding of the community.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, MAIN OFFICES: NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK • ST. LOUIS • BOSTON • ALBANY • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • DES MOINES • OMAHA • KANSAS CITY • OKLAHOMA CITY • WACO • BIRMINGHAM

The standard by which other makes are measured
Lawn making in the modern way

Time-honored conventions discarded; upkeep simplified

ALBERT A. HANSEN
Purdue University Experiment Station

STRANGE to say, until recent years we have depended mainly on theory and guesses for the best methods of growing and maintaining turf although many millions of dollars go into making our American lawns. Due to the rise in popularity of the ancient and honorable game of golf, a strong demand has arisen for more specific information on the production of good turf, a demand that has been met by a large amount of experimental work.

No longer must we depend on the pet notions of an imported greens-keeper. A number of the old practices have been completely discarded, as useless, or, in some instances, as actually harmful to the grass.

LIME in the discard?

For example, the thoroughly estabilished custom of liming lawns on the approach of spring owes its origin to the fact that a number of farm crops, notably clovers and alfalfa, centuries ago were known to respond favorably to lime and so it was argued that if lime is good for farm crops it must also be good for a green lawn. The theory was accepted and the custom established. At the Arlington Turf Garden in Virginia, conducted under the auspices of the Federal Department of Agriculture liming of turf grasses was given a thorough trial. On a series of over four hundred plots that have been subjected to various fertilizer and other treatments for a number of years, it is noteworthy that the limed plots are by far the weakest of all!

FEED or SEED?

Another common practice that has been completely upset is the annual reseeding of lawns. The custom is probably the outgrowth of the lowering quality of grass seed that has been available and local general utility stores during recent years. A large proportion of lawn seed mixtures offered on the miscellaneous market, particularly those put up in fancy, highly colored boxes, have been found to contain largely chaff weed seed, and Timothy. Timothy makes a coarse temporary sod and it may not be available to a number of the more popular turf weeds. When properly applied sulphate of ammonia not only helps to increase turf growth in the spring, but in addition has a remarkably discouraging effect on dandelions, which are its principal enemy. A number of the old practices have been completely discarded, as useless or, in some instances, as actually harmful to the grass. No longer must we depend on the pet notions of an imported greens-keeper. A number of the old practices have been completely discarded, as useless, or, in some instances, as actually harmful to the grass.

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How can fertilization best be done? The answer, of course, must be guided by conditions. There are thousands of lawns built on the clay soil that accumulated when the house foundations were dug, and here the fertilization problem is entirely different from lawns built on good top-soil. Where little or no top soil is present, an excellent plan is to spread in a good complete fertilizer, one containing about 10-12-6, to a depth of about six inches at the rate of 1000 pounds per acre. The formula 8-12-6 (which means that it contains eight per cent. of nitrogen, twelve per cent. of phosphorus, and six per cent. of potash) is rather highly concentrated and may not be available at the dealer, but its equivalent or a fertilizer of a formula as closely approximating this as possible, should be purchased from a dealer in fertilizers. It is unnecessary to spread in a greater depth than six inches since under turf conditions the roots are shallow and do not ordinarily penetrate very deeply when proper conditions are provided for their development. After the fertilizer has been spread, prepare the seed bed and for each 1000 square feet work in about 20 pounds of either bone-meal or cottonseed meal into the surface and sow the seed.

Good results have been obtained by heavy fertilization without the use of manure, although where manure is available it is excellent when well rotted and spread into the upper six inches of soil at the rate of one pound per square foot. Green manuring crops such as cowpeas or clover may be used in place of manure but few people are willing to grow these crops on lawn sites and plow them under.

EASY UPKEEP

After at least a fair sod has developed either on top soil or on poor clay heavily fertilized, the problem of maintaining and even on dandelions the grass by proper fertilization is not a particularly difficult one, as many people imagine. One of the startling results of the experimental turf work has been the discovery that the fertilizer sulphate of ammonia not only helps to increase turf growth in the spring, but in addition has a markedly discouraging effect on dandelions and other turf weeds. When properly applied sulphate of ammonia is the best of all lawn fertilizers, but when improperly used it is apt to seriously burn the sod. Apply the sulphate twice during the spring, the first time as soon as the grass have gotten a good start, and again a month later; and once during the cool days of October each time at the rate of three or four pounds per thousand square feet. Make certain that it is evenly distributed, never put on during a hot day, always water it in thoroughly, and, above all, do not exceed the amount recommended.

Main dependence should be placed on the sulphate treatment but it is well to supplement this with three annual applications of cottonseed meal or poultry manure scattered evenly at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds per thousand square feet, as the general climate being fairly arid, a good start in the spring and every other month thereafter.

Another custom that has been cast into (continued on page 120)
You doubtless recall that all the fine old Virginia homes, built in the early Cavalier Days, were all of brick. There were men who made a business of going about Virginia making the brick and then laying them up. Generally these were made right on the grounds. Two, and at the very best, three, jobs a year were all they could do. Jefferson's home, Monticello, near Charlottesville, was built that way.

All those old time brick were made in cherry and maple wood moulds. We are doing it exactly the same mould-made-way with our Old Virginia Brick. Yes, and furthermore, making them exactly the same size as Jefferson did his. Which is half an inch higher than present day standard ones. They make a far more interesting wall. Besides, if you are going to use Old Virginia Brick, then by all means, have them true in size, as well as in color and shapings.

These bricks of ours, are made with material mined from the Blue Ridge Mountains. Mined and then ground up, made into a paste and moulded in the true Jefferson mould-made way. When they come from the Kilns, three to four weeks later, each brick looks as old as if Jefferson's own men had made it.

The colors are rich and soft, having a rare time-toned look.

When these very unusual brick are put into a wall, fireplace, or chimney, you would declare it had been built at least a century ago. No other brick gives this highly desirable yester-year result. Yours would be shipped direct from our Kilns way down here in Old Virginia.

Send for circular telling about
The True Mould-Made Old Virginians

OLD VIRGINIA BRICK

Old Virginia Brick Company
Salem, Virginia
Wickwire Spencer Fence is Dog Proof

WITHIN its protection you may exchange a friendly greeting with a neighboring dog-owner without fear of a treasured bone being disinterred from under some choice planting, or your flowers broken by canine enthusiasm.

The demand has grown rapidly for a good looking, strong, lasting fence, easy to erect. So rapidly in fact that we, as a leading manufacturer, are able through quantity production to offer a quality fence at a price unheard of a few years ago.

There is a Wickwire Spencer Representative near you. Write the home office for complete details and prices.

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL COMPANY
37 East 42nd Street, New York City

Devices for American Homes

Readers are cordially invited to order any of these devices. Just send a check payable to Shirley Paine, 65 Doubleday, Doran & Company, 244 Madison Avenue, New York, and they will be ordered from shop or manufacturer. No stock is carried here and unless otherwise specified transportation charges are collect.

Is the furnace man on the job? Are you wasting coal, or is the house too hot for health? During variable days a good indoor thermometer is essential. You can read this one without putting down your paper. Gold, green, blue, yellow. $4 postpaid.

Here is the last word in space-saving and current-saving efficiency on the breakfast table—a 6 cup percolator with a toast making drawer underneath. Either percolator or toaster can be used independently to save on electricity. Strongly constructed for real service in heavy nickel plate. Height 14", price $12.25, postpaid in U. S. A. Operates equally well on either A.C. or D.C. current.

Style the kitchen! We've found a group of most unusual utensils made of HYBLUM—strong as steel, silver bright, aluminum light; won't dent, wears for ever, never tarnishes. Gauge thick enough to cook vegetables without water to hold all vitamins. Red or green bakelite handles; stunning designs. For 6 qt. $7.50, 8 qt. $10—postpaid. Write for a folder of other unusual new and artistic items.

This new small washing machine fills a real need. Enclosed universal motor. Takes 2 large sheets, 6 shirts, finest lingerie. Works fast, never damages delicate things. Nickel top; choice of ivory, blue, green and red enamel. Costs 1¢ per hour. Stores out of way; wt. only 20 lbs. $47.50. A nice catalogue.

The very newest sash equipment for our readers! Economical. Weatherproof, never rattles, touches a spring and sash releases for easy cleaning; makes ideal ventilator; avoids drafts. Any carpenter can install on old or new buildings. A fine catalogue.
This is a real housewarming Ed because you told us to install a Newport!

"It's perfectly marvelous—our house at 70° all the time and even in the coldest weather—we only put coal in our Newport once a day. In milder weather, just two or three times a week."

This feature of heating convenience appeals strongly to the lady of the house where a Newport does its work. She is sure of constant warmth, without downstairs drudgery. Once-a-day fueling or less always provides enough fuel in the magazine of a Newport to maintain uniform heat for long periods without attention.

The head of the house too, appreciates freedom from coal-shovel slavery, but in his role of Chief Bill-Payer, he is keenly alive to the value of a heater which burns the smaller and so much more economical, sizes of fuel. $5 to $7—that's what he saves per ton on fuel, with a Newport because its modest appetite is satisfied with No. 1 Buckwheat coal that means a smaller fuel bill. As much in some cases as 50% less—which strikes him as extremely worth while.

Naturally, you're interested in providing the most heat at the lowest cost for your house, so we urge you to send for this booklet, "How My Family Fuel Budget Can Be Reduced." We'll send it free at your request, use the coupon below.

NEWPORT BOILER COMPANY
Division, Hart-Parr Company
529 S. Franklin St., Chicago
but there are no sewers!

Don't let that deprive you of the pleasures of suburban residence. The new improved San-Equip Siphon System provides satisfactory sewage disposal. Your country home can have all the appointments of a modern toilet and bath. Health protecting sanitation—greater living comforts—yours with a

Siphon System

The siphon drain is combined with the septic process in one complete unit—entirely automatic in its action. Built for lasting, dependable service. Plans, details, and prices sent you without obligation. Write now.

CHEMICAL TOILET CORPORATION
800 E. Brighton Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Keep your rugs LOVELY through the years

The fresh, smooth beauty of your rugs contributes largely to their charm. Continual slipping or rumpling mars the finest scatter rug. Causes needless destrutive wear.

Keep your rugs lovely through the years with Duro Gloss Rug Anchor. It is expressly designed to insure longer wear, more lasting beauty because it holds your rugs flat to the floor, keeps them from curling, slipping and rolling.

Pin a dollar bill to this coupon and we will send you a 18" x 27" piece of non-slip Duro Gloss to try under your rug. A piece this size will be ample for small scatter rugs. For lasting beauty, new wear and greater comfort for your rugs, send the coupon now.

J. C. HAARTZ COMPANY
New Haven, Conn.

Slicing onions for salad used to be a tearful process, but our ever-vigilant scouts have located this entirely new slicer which avoids all this trouble. The glass container rests on a wood base and a special slicing knife operates through the cover merely push the handle down. Complete $1.35 postpaid.

Footprints on a white shirt front are scarcely good form, but they’ll get there when shoes are packed loose in bags. Dust can’t sift through the elastic stitch of TECS. Take all sizes. Protects good slippers also. Choice lapis, sapphire, opal, onyx, etc., 2 prs. in a clever nice-looking gift box, $1.50 postpaid.

Devices for American Homes

When French fries pall and hashed brown grows monotonous, just try this brand new gadget, the "Curl Curter." It transforms a whole potato into a single thin spiral as shown. Fried in deep fat the result is a delicious mound of crisp delight. Fine for garnishes of beets, etc. 35 cts. postpaid in U.S.A.

For the child grown up enough to wash its face or brush its teeth at an adult's washbowl we've found STEP-PUP. Amusing, but most practical. Strongly made; figured oilcloth blanket, painted blue or pink. 6' long, 16' wide. No more dangerous climbing on chairs. $3, delivered 1 mile, N. Y.

What a convenience! A three shelf dust-proof hat bag to hang in your closet, yet which collapses in a second to take traveling for use in hotels to protect your hats. Only 11" thick folded, 25" high extended. Hangs from rod, light fixture or any handy projection. The covering is an attractive flowered chintz; opening flap has snap fasteners. A useful and novel outfit. $3.50 postpaid.

This electric outfit plugs into your light circuit generating ozone; freshens the air just like after a thunder shower outdoors. Avoids incense and other heavy odors to kill staleness. Removes all tobacco smell from rooms, drapes, etc. Runs steadily, costs $1 per year for electricity. Most efficient $35.
And Really Begin to Enjoy Your Home

Right now you and your furnace man, if you have one (or your wife, if you haven't), are struggling to keep your heating system in step with the widely fluctuating temperatures of Spring. Count how many times you run to the cellar to open drafts to drive up heat, or to close them to keep it down. And also count how many times your home is actually comfortable—not too cool—not too hot. Then take a look at the emptying coal bin. Are you going to fill it up again?

After five short months cold weather will return. Are you going to resume your job as coal heaver? Are you going to continue your job of dirty manual labor, or will you let a simple mechanical device do the work for you?

The menial furnace chores that have to be attended to by someone in your family can be once and for all eliminated if you have a Quiet May Automatic Oil Burner installed. When you have a Quiet May no one has to watch it or regulate it or do anything at all to it. It is automatic. It takes care of itself.

Have you ever taken the time to familiarize yourself with the Quiet May Automatic Oil Burner? Do you know how it works... what it looks like... and how it is installed? The answer to all of these questions are contained in the booklet shown in this advertisement. Send for a copy of this booklet. It is a picture book. It tells the complete story of the Quiet May Automatic Oil Burner.

The booklet is free and you incur absolutely no obligation in asking for it. Send for it now and determine that next winter you will "let the furnace man go forever."
Springtime garden beginnings

First steps in digging, sowing and planting

ELLEN EDDY SHAW
Brooklyn Botanic Garden

**WHEN** the first warm days come, or even when the first breath of warmth is felt in the air, it seems as if one must dash outdoors and start planting seed. But it is a long cry from the first days of warmth to the right temperature in the ground for planting. Here is a little trick to try. Go out into the yard, pick up a handful of soil, squeeze it—too tightly—so that it becomes a ball, then open your hand, and if the soil ball breaks lightly apart, dash into the house and get your spading fork. But if the handful of soil remains a tight ball, wait a little while longer. That primeval vernal impulse which pushes us along so often in the springtime if the handful of soil remains a tight ball, wait a little while longer. That primeval vernal impulse which pushes us along so often in the springtime must be curbed.

Most people waste more time in getting started too soon than in starting too late. So, when the little soil testing experiment tells us it is really time to start the garden operations, begin to spade up the garden. Do not be afraid to dig too deep. Drive the spading fork down to its head in the ground, turn over the soil, and break up any lumps with the tines of the fork. But if the handful of soil remains a tight ball, wait a little while longer. That primeval vernal impulse which pushes us along so often in the springtime must be curbed.

Most people waste more time in getting started too soon than in starting too late. So, when the little soil testing experiment tells us it is really time to start the garden operations, begin to spade up the garden. Do not be afraid to dig too deep. Drive the spading fork down to its head in the ground, turn over the soil, and break up any lumps with the tines of the fork. But if the handful of soil remains a tight ball, wait a little while longer. That primeval vernal impulse which pushes us along so often in the springtime must be curbed.

**Suppose** you stand now facing the garden border or bed. Mark it off in strips running width-wise of the garden, strips measuring about two feet across. Now start spading up the first strip, throwing the soil over beyond the garden or onto a path. Start the second strip. The soil thrown out of the second strip is turned over and into the space left in the first area. Continue on down the garden bed in this way until the soil of the last strip has been turned bottomside up and placed in the preceding strip. Now we have a yawning cavern, which, of course, is to be filled with the soil from the first strip.

This is a wonderful method because it shakes up the whole garden and brings into play those lower depths of soil, bringing them to the surface. But, as we said, and to sunlight, turning down into what one might term the root area of the soil, the topsoil, which, of course, is that portion where plant food is most accessible, and it is then placed just where the young roots can get at it.

The beginner is saying, "Well, aren't you going to fertilize the garden this spring?" Yes, let us do so! If January's little talk was well digested, then you know exactly what food elements you would like to add to the garden. Of course, if well-rotted stable manure is accessible, that is going to be spread on the ground. When old gardeners are asked how much stable manure to use, they usually reply "all you can get." knowing perfectly well in this day and generation you are not likely to get an overplus. If you could spread it an inch thick over the entire garden before the spading starts, it would be a great help. If you must depend on chemical fertilizers add the fertilizer the day you are going to plant, spading the garden first, raking the soil thoroughly, then sprinkling on the proper amount of fertilizer, let us say twenty-five pounds to every eight hundred square feet (this is about the size of an average city yard). Rake into the ground very thoroughly the bonemeal, the chemical fertilizer, (continued on page 110)
Let's Have Less Intimacy

Why display the "Ugly Duckling" of the bathroom—the unsightly toilet bowl—when it can be completely veiled in a few minutes' time with a ZUNDIEL Sanitary Toilet Chair?

Easy to clean, sanitary and as beautiful as any chair in your home. Colors, designs and trims to match any decoration scheme.

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Ask your plumber for particulars and prices or write direct for beautifully illustrated portfolio.

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Silverware wrapped in Decstar Staybrite Tissues will not show the tarnish of the silver. Staybrite is a new, patented discovery that protects highly polished metal or glass against smoke, sulphur or gas-charged atmospheres.

Staybrite Tissues are extra strong, yet velvety surfaced to guard against scratching. Ask your stationer or department store to order Staybrite Silver Wrapping Tissues.

Sample of Staybrite (46 sheets, size 20 x 30 in.) mailed to you for $1.00

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Mrs. Estelle Brown

I had just about resigned myself to a life of dull, low-pay, routine work when I made a really astonishing discovery. I found an entirely new field for women—a field where salaries are high, where the work is fascinating, where each day offers a wonderful new adventure. This is the field of Interior Decoration. Through a friend of mine I learned of a practical Course, prepared by the National School of Interior Decoration, whereby I could train for this interesting work right in my own home and in my spare time.

Before I had completed my Course, I had earned enough money to more than pay for the cost of my training. When I had finished, I opened up—at no additional expense—a cozy studio in my own home. Now I can scarcely find time to accept all the interesting work that is constantly being offered me!

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Send ten cents in stamps for catalogue of 300 numbers

Bird Baths, Vases, Gazing Globes, Sun Dials, Benches and Flower Pots

High fired Terra Cotta has stood the test of time assuring you of enduring beauty whether used in the garden or indoors.

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Gives the Essential Touch
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Quite often an extra mirror of good size is needed to complete a scheme. These are usually quite expensive in good designs but this one is a delightful exception. It is Colonial Chippendale made of finest mahogany in faithful reproduction. Price $8.50. Send for a lovely catalogue of other things.

This wrought iron floor candlestand fits beautifully into Colonial, Spanish or Italian rooms; hand-forged in the North Carolina mountains, very effective at either side of a fireplace, in a hallway, on a stair landing. Price $8.50. Send for a lovely catalogue of other things.

April is repair time for fireplace equipment. This new invention not only protects valuable andirons from damage from heavy logs, but makes it possible to use slightly damaged ones without fear of breakage. Three legs each, won't rock, wt. 35 lbs packed, $4.50 per pair.

For those who forgot to get one of these in Paris I offer salvation: an electric cane with light on handle. Three legs each, won't rock; wt. 35 lbs packed, $4.50 per pair. This is a delightful experience to find a whole shop devoted exclusively to the origination and sale of children's furniture and decorations. Nowadays far-sighted parents realize keenly that the little folk deserve just as attractive surroundings as grownups, and nursery styling is coming more to the front. Besides junior sized chairs, bookcases, tables, and other accessories, there are interesting things like this practical electric unit, although shown elsewhere in this issue, is so unusual that I am giving it space here too. It is the last word in space-saving efficiency—a 6 cup percolator on top and an efficient toaster below, yet uses no more current than a single unit. Either part operates independently; universal current, heavy nickel for real service. Price $12.25 p'paid U. S. A.

This is a delightful experience to find a whole shop devoted exclusively to the origination and sale of children's furniture and decorations. Nowadays far-sighted parents realize keenly that the little folk deserve just as attractive surroundings as grownups, and nursery styling is coming more to the front. Besides junior sized chairs, bookcases, tables, and other accessories, there are interesting things like

Not a short-lived present but a soundly sensible, month-after-month gift that appeals to a man's practical nature—go of the famous new Gillette double edged blades in a smart gift chest with regimental stripes which makes a useful cigarette, stamp, or sewing box. $5 complete, postpaid. A cool keen shave every day in the year means a smiling breakfast disposition—wise wives please realize!
Club life on your own porch

THE "atmosphere's" the thing... after all... and OLD HICKORY furniture on your porch will bring you the refreshment and comfort... if not the quiet and remoteness... of the country club or summer camp.

Our Hickory on the porch will serve you every day, and every evening. You'll find the "Old Hickory" trade mark on all the best-looking porch and garden furniture. Every piece of Old Hickory furniture you may buy will be comfortable—thermally comfortable—and you will find it artistic, too, truly beautiful because of the intrinsic design and skilled workmanship.

There is no other furniture which will stand outdoors Usage like Old Hickory, and no other fine furniture so low priced in first cost, nor so durable under any service.

Have your porch this summer reflect the refreshment, comfort and beauty of the great outdoors by furnishing it with Old Hickory made in Martinsville, Morgan County, Indiana.

Write for complete information and we will send you the name of the Old Hickory dealer nearest you. Our complete catalog of all the beautiful Old Hickory pieces for $1 each... "We furnish the Great Outdoors."—Old Hickory.

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Boston, Mass.

WROUGHT IRON THINGS LEND DISTINCTIVENESS TO THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE TOWN HOUSE OR COUNTRY ESTATE

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ANTIQUE HOOKED RUGS
Rarest specimens, most reasonable prices.

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Utterly unlike others—exquisitely fine hand hooking—soft glowing colors—absolute durability.

RECONDITIONING HOOKED RUGS
We restore the oldest pieces so that they will give a lifetime of service—Send rugs for reasonable estimate.

Send for booklet and avail yourself of the services of one of the smartest shops in the East.

Primo Art Garden Furniture brings to you the charm of old-world gardens. It is really cast in stone; quickly weather to the color of natural stone; endures for generations because not affected by heat, cold, frost or dampness.

Write for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG A

Primo Art
Cart Stone Garden Furniture
PRIVIDENCE R. I. U.S.A.
**SHOP WINDOWS OF MAYFAIR**

**Shopping Service**

April brings thoughts of the garden and I have found a Boston studio making reproductions of fine English lead ornaments at sane prices—something entirely new in this country. This lovely bird bath is quite large—10" long, 11" wide, 4" deep. Price $50 FOB Boston. Send for folder. Also a wonderful catalogue available on Colonial light fixtures of all kinds, just write Shirley Paine.

These two ivy pockets were chosen from many others. Brackets hand-forged in the North Carolina mountains. Hand made earthenware pots. Bracket $5; pot, pot holder $2.50; complete $7—either design. Choice deep blue, soft green or black. Holds regular 5" flower pot.

Footprints on a white evening frock are certainly not in style! These soft knitted bags called Texts solve the problem. Elastic diamond stitch prevents dust settling through, and protects delicate linens from other packed objects. Slip over all sizes and come in 6 color schemes: Lapis, Peridot, Sapphire, Opal, Oyster, Frase. Fast colors; washable. Gift box with 2 pairs, $1.50 postpaid east Miss.

One of New York’s smartest shops has given me this exclusive and original three piece chaise lounge, shown here for the first time. It is most practical—making three separate pieces, a long chaise, or a short 2 piece chaise. Complete covered in your own choice of stunning glazed chintzes, cretonnes or quiltings. $95. Armchair and slipper chair complete, $65. Separateley: Armchair, $35.50, bench, $28.50 slipper chair $12.50. Maple, walnut or mahogany, any leg. No crating charge. Just tell me your color scheme and cupings will be mailed gladly. Many glorious patterns to choose from insure harmony.
You'll Find a Hundred Uses

For this Solitaire Table. Set it up in a jiffy at your favorite arm chair and write in comfort. It's charmingly finished in a variety of colored Duco lacquers to match your decorative motif, too! An adjustable leg provides just the right height to suit your convenience.

On sale at smart shops and department stores. Write for descriptive folder.

Distributed by
CHARLES HALL, Inc.
3 East 40th Street, New York

Built by
The Solitaire Table Company
At Old Saybrook, Connecticut

Fruit Juice Quick

NOW you can get a glass of a gallon of orange, lemon, grapefruit or two jars—juicy, quickly without muss or bother. Simply turn the handle and strained juice pours into the glass. You get all the juice from the fruit. No jams or messes at higher price. Churn, easily removed for washing. Always more and clearer. And when you get a drink, you get nature's first natural 'long-life' juice, free from any that turn to sugar.

"Holmes" Juice Extractor

In stock and ready for immediate delivery.

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WOOD-TOTE

makes the fireplace a real joy!

WOOD-TOTE takes the fun and mess out of carrying firewood. Carries more wood without struggle. Protects the clothing. Sturdily made in cherry colors. Money back if not satisfied.

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Collectors' Pieces
Fine, Serviceable and of Front Rank

Such are shown in rug books and in museums. Production of these rugs, through years has been extremely limited, yet are unsurpassable stock given your widest selection. Will improve any collection and I invite comparison. All are glinting jewels that satisfy the further ambition of any EXPERIENCED EXPERT.

Descriptive list sent upon request.

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Specialists

Send one dollar for our catalog which aids in choosing rooms of interest and beauty.

In this one important book you will find twenty-six beautiful interiors, over 200 individual pieces of Campbell shop furniture and many ideas on economical and tasteful ways to furnish your home. It will be promptly sent you upon receipt of ONE DOLLAR (which will be retained upon any purchase of furniture.)

All our furniture is sold unfinished. You may paint it yourself or if you prefer we will paint or stain it "as you like it" in our own workrooms.

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OF NEW YORK, INC.
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THREE OF OUR SMART NEW IRON "SPECIALS" FOR APRIL

This clever little smoking stand is hand-forged, has low tray, is 29" high. It may be had in crackle green or silver antique. Has convenient carrying handle. Price $9.00, F.O.B. N.Y.

Most practical iron top iron table at a sane price. Finished in Pompeian green, ht. 23", diameter 24". Charming for terraces, sun rooms, verandas. Price $30.00, F.O.B. N.Y.

The first glass top iron table at a sane price. Finished in Pompeian green, ht. 23", diameter 24". Charming for terraces, sun rooms, verandas. Price $30.00, F.O.B. N.Y.

Any Special Colors 30 cents each extra.

three new yorkers

A west 47th st.
E new-york
BRYANT 0285

Colonial Fireplaces

were almost always finished with a wood mantel. The one shown here is a copy of one of the simple ones, charming because of its good proportions and delicate moldings.

Catalogues:
A-6 Andirons & Fixtures S6 Screens M-6 Mantles P-6 Franklin Stoves

Edwin Jackson, Incorporated
Downtown: 50 Beekman Street, N. Y.
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SHOPPING WITH JANET GRAY
AT LEWIS & CONGER

THE Luggage Stand is certainly a trouble-saver when packing for a trip. You see, it holds luggage at a comfortable, easy height for packing and往外. When you're through, you can fold up the stand and tuck it away in the closet. Finished in walnut, mahogany or ivory. $7.50.

ALONG with seeds and a few new garden tools, I bought a Kneeling Mat. It's padded thick and soft and has a waterproof bottom. Will save me from the damp chilliness of old Mother Earth and besides, kind to my knees. Made of Chinese rush. $1.50.

A short handled Trowel and Fork are a great convenience, too, for close work. My new ones have durable blades of fine English steel, and sturdy ash handles. $1.50 per pair.

NOW that I've tried them, I just wouldn't be without Hat Holders. They fasten to the wall of the closet and are especially popular with men because they hold hats so securely they never can be dropped off the floor. Each set has a hook below for a coat hanger. Bronze finish, set of six, $2.50.

LEWIS & CONGER
4th St. and 6th Ave., New York City

Please send me the items checked below. Enclosed is □ check □ money order □ send C.O.D.

☐ Luggage Stand (state finish) $7.50
☒ Kneeling Mat $1.50
☐ Trowel and Fork $1.50 pr.
☐ Hat Holders, set of six $2.50

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Address

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Free delivery within 100 miles of New York City

SHOP WINDOWS OF MAYFAIR
Shopping Service

A brand new toilet which is too stunning for words— "Pioneer Days". Gold Rush, Stage Coach, First Locomotive, Mississippi Steamboat. Sun-fast and rub-fast. 50" wide in blue, green, orange, and rose on deep cream ground. $8.50 postpaid per 1 yd. length for design.

What next! Press the handle and presto—not only a cigarette for you but a lighted one all ready to smoke. What could be more startling or unique for one's guest? All metal in red, green or mahogany; y-long, 5½ high, 1½ wide, capacity 30 cigarettes; price $10 postpaid 100 mi. N. Y. A novelty like this is ideal for the hard-to-find-a-gift-for man. Just write to Shirley Paine.

The famous marine artist Colton Waugh has done this striking scale view of a well-known old New Bedford whaler. On gray paper 15" x 17" and hand-colored by Provincetown artists in weird sea greens, red on hull, etc. Postpaid $1.50 each. A fine catalogue.

Betsy and Nancy are the names of these electrified Colonial lamp models. Nancy is shown without shade. Betty 12½" ht., Nancy 10½. Both have 8½ pleated dustproof chintz shades in nice colors. Either $4.50 postpaid east Miss.

Fine hand-hooked rugs come from Old Virginia, and this three piece vanity set, or tea set is typical. Colors are delightful and mats are all-silk. Oval 9½ x 15½, two round mats 8½. The price is $3.90. Write for catalogue of hand-hooked rugs, coverlets, etc.

EASTER GIFTS

Unequaled anywhere in America

Gift packages, full of Easter Cheer, are here now in profuse variety. Many of the holiday gift packages are in the shape of big Easter Eggs and other unusual gift shapes and contain many charming Playthings and Toys.

A list of the new things for Easter, including the holiday gift packages and their contents will be mailed promptly upon request. We shall be glad to send you our latest complete catalog at the same time.

Be sure to send for our new Spring catalog of outdoor Playthings—Games and Home Entertainment devices ready late in April.

The latest and best novelties from the master-craft shops of Europe and America may always be found in our stores.

Mail Order Filled Promptly

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CLOCK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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More Light at moderate cost so that even the small home can afford new interior beauty with the newest style in fixtures. There is a wide variety of brass, pewter, and silver to select from in all periods, and our “Direct-to-You Plan” will help solve your problem at a substantial saving.

Write for Form Number 7.

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A hand-made Ringer clock with all parts carefully fitted, results in a fine and lasting clock. Shape varies with the design. Size, 5-inches long. Price 2.50 each.

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The Winthrop Wood Carrier is made in finishes suitable for all凤凰网. The one illustrated is the B. T. model with black body and polished brass bail, and lists for $7.50. It is sold by leading Department, Furniture, House Furnishing and Hardware Stores. If your own dealer does not have it, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

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The Priscilla Indoor Clothes-tree saves steps, saves space. With all 3½ arms open, fits any space 33 inches wide. Yet arms are 3½ feet long. Lasts lifetime. All white enamel finish or trimmed in green, blue, red or yellow, except arms of selected hardwood. Won’t tip, stain or rust clothes. Scores of uses. 24 in. tall. Write for folder giving full details.

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A hand-forged Ivy Pot 6½” high, fits into a corner or the 17½” hand-wrought iron holder. Pot, in terra cotta shape, may be had unglazed for Ivy planting or glazed inside, to hold water for cut flowers. Holder colour, half-polished or rusty iron finish. No. 8½ complete, 2.50. Add 10c for postage.

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Dept. H

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The Priscilla Indoor Clothes-tree saves steps, saves space. With all 3½ arms open, fits any space 33 inches wide. Yet arms are 3½ feet long. Lasts lifetime. All white enamel finish or trimmed in green, blue, red or yellow, except arms of selected hardwood. Won’t tip, stain or rust clothes. Scores of uses. 24 in. tall. Write for folder giving full details.

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It adorns the door like Jewelry

Every line, every graceful curve of this lovely Forged Iron Hardware by McKinney holds in it a sense of Artistry. The craftsmanship of the Ancient Armorers, the best of hammer on wayside forge, alike find expression in its shapely form and rugged texture. And, like jewelry, it holds the power to adorn its setting. With all its charm and unusualness, McKinney Forged Iron Hardware is surprisingly reasonable in price. It is available in so many designs and in such a variety of pieces, practically any home, however modest or pretentious, can be completely outfitted. Builders Hardware Merchants have it on display. Remember, it is rust-proofed and will last indefinitely.

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GIFTS FOR SIXTY-TWO YEARS

Daniel Low's 50 ESSEX ST. S. SALAM, MASS.

Gunting: I enclose my check (money order) for $3.60 for which please send me One Plate Clock.

Name, City

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Twice the wear and twice the luxury...when rugs are laid over Ozite Rug Cushion

Ozite is a scientifically-designed cushion of steelized hair. It is rust-proofed. Guaranteed in every way. At all retail stores. Look for the orange colored tags. Sample on request.

HILL CLOTHES DRYERS Eliminate the Unhealthy Cloth LAST

Use this new, easier way to keep floors and linoleum in perfect condition. No more waxing on hands and knees. The Durham Waxer, with pound of wax, is a tool for any home. Send for leaflet. Makes every wax job half the size. No more trips to the hardware store. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied. Simply clip and use coupon.

Name, Address

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WHY use wooden clothes posts? They are unsightly and last only a few years. These posts are made of high carbon steel tubing. They are strong, attractive and will last indefinitely. Stand 6' feet above ground. Easily removed from the socket.

STEEL TENNIS POSTS, FLAG POLES AND SWINGS

NEWARK STEEL POST CO. WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

Manufactured by W. E. PUTNAM CO., Inc.

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Only the Literary Guild sends its members twelve new, outstanding books a year at a great reduction in price. Every discriminating book buyer will want to investigate the advantages offered by all of the "clubs" before he subscribes to any of them. It is only by such comparison that all of the advantages of the Literary Guild are revealed.

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One obvious testimony to the superiority of the Guild is its amazing growth. From an idea, two years ago, it has grown to be the largest organization of its kind in America. Through the year, 616,176 books were sent to Guild members, a greater distribution of its monthly selections than that of any other book club. In 1928 the members saved $1,150,000 on their books—and they secured such outstanding successes as:

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ANTHOLOGY OF WORLD POETRY
Magic Island, the book pictured on this page, was the Guild selection for January. Already it is a nation-wide favorite. Every literary review of importance in America has printed feature articles about this most extraordinary book of the decade. Guild members received it at a great saving—without having to search for it—on the very day it was published.

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Investigate Every Book Club Before You JOIN the Guild

The Literary Guild, Dept. 75-A.H.
55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

You may send me a copy of the booklet WINGS free and without obligation to me.
Springtime garden beginnings

Continued from page 94

or whatever you are sprinkling on the top—and then rake it in.

Now we have our garden soil turned bottoms up, fertilized, and raked until the surface is as fine as the soil the florist uses in his greenhouses and for potting, etc.

If the seeds are to go in straight rows or drills, let us use the garden line. This you attach to two firm stakes, well-pointed at the end. One stake is driven firmly into the ground where the first drill is to start. By the way, a drill is a furrow, no more direction with each stake; if we go deeper, we use the term furrow; and if we go still deeper, we speak of a trench. Garden Peas, for example, are planted often in trenches. Seed like Lettuce is planted in a drill.

We are now ready to plant some flower seeds like Sweet Alyssum and Lettuce, in a straight row or drill. Measuring in from the edge of our garden for this first row of seed about six inches, drive in one of the stakes attached to the garden line. Run this line as far along as the length you have decided upon. Again measure in six inches and drive in the other stake to make the line taut. If there is any slack in it, wind it around the stake to be sure you have a perfectly straight cord or line, knee on the ground so your eye is on the level with the cord and look down its length. This is a simple method of sighting. If the slack has to be tightened, both ends of the line, that is, the cord wound around both stakes, be sure to wind in the same direction. In this way you will have considerable variation. This is also true when laying out a garden. It is amazing what a difference attention to detail of this sort makes.

Now we are going to open the drill. For this you may use the edge of your hoe, a pointed stake, or, if the ground is fine and workable, a label. Grasping the tool firmly in your hand, hold the edge against the line and draw it slowly along the cord, always hugging the line. In this way one gets a perfectly straight unwavering line. After the drill is open, take up the line so that it does not interfere with planting. Now take a plant label and write upon it the name of the seed to be planted and the date of planting. Put this at one end of the drill.

If the seed is fine, take a pinch of it between your thumb and finger and roll it out all along down the drill. Seed drops very naturally in place and for the most part right about the distances apart if one does this carefully.

Having planted, the next operation is to cover the seed. Take the flat of the hoe and push the soil over the seed, filling in the little drill by simply pushing the soil in. Or, one might take a plant label or the hand, and, getting close to the ground, do exactly the same thing. It is a good idea to alternate from side to side of the drill in covering seed. Having placed on the cover, let us take the flat of the hoe, the hand, or the foot—in this case using not too much pressure—and beat the soil down firmly. Thus the drill is just a straight drill which you have just planted. If planting not in straight lines, but in the garden area in patches, the same general rules hold.

Water the drill before the seed is put in, using just a little water. To too much accumulation. In any given place, take a plant label and puddle the place until the bottom of the drill is just covered with mud. Then the seeds can be dropped in. Having covered the seeds with the dry top layer of soil, be sure that no water stands on the surface of the ground. As you look over your garden you should see no moisture standing on top of it. See what you have done. You have sealed moisture inside the garden soil, leaving it at the place where the seed is to germinate. Suppose you have plants to set out like young Asparagus, Geraniums, or Coleus. Follow this plan? Take the slim trowel, take the garden line and stretch it down the length of the bed which is to receive the plants. After the drill is a measuring tape is now needed. That should also be stretched along the distance so that you will know where each plant is to come. Measure along the line and stick plant labels into each place where you are going to put your baby Asparagus. Remember as much soil around the roots of plants as is possible, for this is the soil the plant is used to; carry as much of it as it will into its new resting place. Pull out the plant label, and taking your slim jim trowel, take a hole in which you are going to insert the plant. Into this hole pour a little water and puddle the earth. Place the plant in the hole, sinking it a little lower in its new position than it was in its last home. Then fill in with soil, pressing it firmly around the plant. After it has been planted, take your fingers or the blade of your trowel and press on it carefully. The distance you will know where each plant is to come. Measure along the line and stick plant labels into each place where you are going to put your baby Asparagus. Remember as much soil around the roots of plants as is possible, for this is the soil the plant is used to; carry as much of it as it will into its new resting place. Pull out the plant label, and taking your slim jim trowel, take a hole in which you are going to insert the plant. Into this hole pour a little water and puddle the earth. Place the plant in the hole, sinking it a little lower in its new position than it was in its last home. Then fill in with soil, pressing it firmly around the plant. After it has been planted, take your fingers or the blade of your trowel and press on it carefully. It is a good idea to alternate from side to side of the drill in covering seed. Having placed on the cover, let us take the flat of the hoe, the hand, or the foot—in this case using not too much pressure—and beat the soil down firmly. Thus the drill is just a straight drill which you have just planted. If planting not in straight lines, but in the garden area in patches, the same general rules hold.

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Somewhere in its journey, the happy garden-path leads to a pedestal'd sundial or a birdbath, a cool gray table out under a drift of apple blossoms, or an urn spilling over with ivy vines. . . . Select such shapes in Weller Graystone—and you have a mellow-toned pottery, more softly glistening than marble, with the glamour that marble has when seen under moonlight. Graystone Pottery is like the ancient art of Rome or Greece. It puts vitality into a garden—is strong through rain or sleet—is more reasonably priced than you expect. . . . Besides Graystone for gardens, Weller makes bowls, candlesticks—a vast variety of decorative pottery—in intensely shining colors. Write for free illustrated folders. Address The Department of Decorative Arts, The Weller Potteries, Zanesville, Ohio—Potters since 1872.

WELLER POTTERY
Father has another screen job on his hands

WHAT could be expect... when last Spring he put up those cheap, unprotected screens? Good business man that he is, this head of the house should know that there is a way out of this annual dilemma... the New York Wire Cloth way.

These famous screen cloths are doing service on fine homes throughout the country, year after year.

The exclusive reinforced selvage with its double nailing grip puts years of added life in New York Wire Cloth.

OPAL is a heavily zinc coated wire screen cloth made from the best hard-drawn steel wire, full gauge and perfectly woven. Its protected White Satin finish blends well with any color or type of home.

LIBERTY Golden Bronze is made of hard-drawn bronze wire, non-corrosive, strong, resilient, perfectly woven with uniform mesh and straight lines. It has a beautiful rich gold color.

LIBERTY Antique Bronze is made of the same high quality non-corroding, hard-drawn bronze wire, full gauge and perfectly woven. It has a beautiful dark rich antique color, making it practically invisible.

WATER-TIGHT CELLARS

CELLAR CONSTRUCTION - ORDINARY SOIL OR FOAM

The drawing above is ready to be cut out and filed in your notebook. The circles at left are to be punctured and the notebook clipped inserted.

WATER-TIGHT CELLARS

CELLAR CONSTRUCTION - WET SOILS OR GROUND WATER

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Water-tight cellars

WILLIAM F. LOCKHART

ONE question almost invariably asked by the home builder about-to-be is "How can I be sure of a dry cellar?" There seems to be an almost universal distaste for having to coal the furnace from a row-boat or for having to keep a pair of fishing boots parked on the cellar stairs so that the cook can get to the vegetable bin.

Where a house is built in relatively loose or porous soil such as sand or sandy loam, rain will drain right through it and disappear. In such a case all that is required is a good tight job of cellar wall construction. Cast concrete foundation walls should be smooth and dense without joints or porous places. For walls built of brick, stone or tile it is well to have the mason plaster the outside of the wall with 1/2" or 1" of a 1-2 portland cement mortar, as shown in the upper drawing on our sheet of construction details. If the surface of the wall is smooth, as in the case of a cast concrete, brick or similar wall construction, a heavy mop coat of tar or pitch may be used instead of the mortar coat. A joint 1/2" or 1" wide should be left between the cellar floor and the wall and afterward filled with hot pitch, as shown.

Where the soil is heavy and more or less impervious to moisture so that rain water will stand against the foundation walls, or where the level of the ground water is above the cellar floor, the method used in the lower drawing should always be employed.

After the footing is placed and the concrete has set the top should be given a heavy coating of tar before the wall is built. The outside face of the wall is given a waterproofing coat of tar and roofing felt, the felt being (continued on page 114)
Keeping hair free from Dandruff

This matter of keeping hair free from dandruff is neither the complicated nor expensive one that most women consider it. Usually the trick can be done by regular shampooing and the systematic use of Listerine, the safe and soothing antiseptic.

At the first sign of dandruff, you simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength, and with the fingers, massage the scalp vigorously forward and backward, then up and down. Keep it up systematically.

In a surprisingly short time you will be delighted with results. We have hundreds of unsolicited letters testifying to the success of Listerine in checking dandruff.

You can understand Listerine's success when you realize that dandruff is a germ disease, and that full strength Listerine, while safe in action and healing in effect, possesses at the same time, great germicidal power.

Even such stubborn germs as the B. Typhosus (typhoid) and M. Aureus (pus) are destroyed by it in 15 seconds—200,000,000 of them in each test. A strong statement this—and we could not make it unless we were prepared to prove it to the satisfaction of both the U. S. Government and the medical profession.

Remember that dandruff yields to antiseptic treatment and massage, and use Listerine regularly. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.
Water-tight cellars

Continued from page 112

embedded in the hot tar and covered with the same. The felt should be extended out onto the footing as shown to seal the joint between wall and footing.

On the footing the drain tile (in some places called farm tile) are laid around the house and carried off to a sewer or other means of disposing of the water collected. The tile are laid with open joints and are covered with about 1' of coarse gravel or crushed stone.

On top of the stone a layer of finer stone or sand is placed before the backfilling is done. This permits the water which drains down through the soil to percolate into the drain through the open joints. Needless to say the drain should have a distinct slope or pitch away from the house so that the water will be carried away as fast as it collects.

Inside the cellar a sub-floor of concrete is placed as shown, to receive the waterproofing. A tar and felt membrane (as waterproofing experts call it), is laid down by mopping the concrete with hot tar or pitch and embedding the felt in it while the tar is still hot. Each sheet of felt laps over the preceding one and the whole is given a finishing mop coat of hot pitch to further seal it. On this the cellar floor is placed as shown. A study of the sketch will then show that there is no way for the water to get into the cellar unless...

In and About the Garden

Continued from page 84

remain until the third, or even fourth, before germinating. By adopting this method I seldom have any damping-off; this would probably be otherwise if the seeds were sown under artificial conditions. This rule applies to many kinds of seeds. I have had Roses germinate intermittently for five or six months, and invariably all came through within a few days of each successive full moon. I have reason to believe that many gardeners may enlighten scientists on the fact that the moon plays an important part in the periodical germination of many kinds of seeds, including seasonal weeds, etc., which always come up and flower, as near as possible, the same time each year.

That sounds like good evidence. What say ye all?

WILT-FREE ASTERS MAY COME

Old beliefs go into the discard with the advance of knowledge, and sometimes our new understanding does not accomplish much beyond teaching us to become resigned to circumstances. For instance, Dr. L. O. Kunkel at the Boyce Thompson Institute of Plant Research has given us very clear proof that blame for the yellows disease of Asters is positively to be laid on a certain small insect—a leafhopper.

The strange thing about this Aster-yellows is that it seems to be confined to America, although the Aster is an equally popular flower in other parts of the world. Just in the same way as malaria in man is transferred through the agency of a mosquito so it has been shown that the yellows of the Aster is transferred through the bite of one special leafhopper. The comparison is correct, in that it is a bight of 8" long of a native weeds and cultivated plants that form a fertile field for the virus. In fact so many of our cultivated garden-plants—to say nothing of our roadside weeds—are capable of carrying it that the only way out would seem to be breeding a new yellows-resistant type. The list includes such things as: Shasta Daisy, Marguerite, Sweet Sultan, Gaillardia, Swan River Daisy, African Daisy, Calendula, Marigold, Strawflower and various other composites, also Lettuce, Dandelion, Hogweed, Horseweed, various Herbs, Nigematis, Sweet Alyssum, California Poppy, Forget-me-not, Spinach and Buckwheat.

The guilt of the leafhopper is well established; but Dr. Kunkel has also shown that if Asters plants are grown within screen fences of five or six feet, the yellows are kept from their prey as they do not fly more than two or three feet high. So even though diseased Asters may heretofore have been your lot the case is not entirely hopeless if you really want Asters. I hope that some reader will really make trial of this method I seldom have any

Water System

THIS 48-PAGE PORTFOLIO, FEATURING HANDBOOKS, HINTS, AND PHOTOGRAPHS ON HOW TO PLANT, HOW TO PREPARE, HOW TO WATER, HOW TO PROTECT, HOW TO HARVEST YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN, IS FREE TO YOU.

The only step in clos ing your garden the perfect one of your choice is to order this portfolio, which is mailed to you by the ROY HILTON COMPANY.

407 Kearny St.
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Ca. You will receive by return mail the name of the one that is right for you, and the store nearest you in your locality. Be sure to mention the name of the store in your request. This 48-page portfolio is free to you, and a gift to you as a member of the thousands of people who are using and enjoying their gardens. You will be glad you did.

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Latest California Homes

FOR YOUR COUNTRY HOME—a MYERS Water System

RUNNING water in your home—comfort, convenience, protection! Of course you want it. And the place to get your information is MYERS—World Headquarters for plumbing equipment for more than fifty years.

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In 10 minutes to 48 hours you can have in your hands a complete set of tested charts and instructions showing how to install my home water systems. Any one who has a home water system can use these charts and instructions. They will save you time and money and can be used to make the system self-stopping. Without cost, without obligation.

Send a postcard or letter and I will have the charts and instructions sent to you.

The only step in closing your garden the perfect one of your choice is to order this portfolio, which is mailed to you by the ROY HILTON COMPANY.

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Ca. You will receive by return mail the name of the one that is right for you, and the store nearest you in your locality. Be sure to mention the name of the store in your request. This 48-page portfolio is free to you, and a gift to you as a member of the thousands of people who are using and enjoying their gardens. You will be glad you did.

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A Plumber In Your Home

With a Good Section and Fitter Plumber

This Wait is Not longer from one to two months. Anytime can use one of these operations are best

A written or verbal order should be given to the man who is to work for you. You should be able to get your job done from 8 to 10 days in either case.

A written or verbal order should be given to the man who is to work for you. You should be able to get your job done from 8 to 10 days in either case.
YOUR HANDS NEED NEVER TOUCH WATER AGAIN ON WASH DAY

From the time you load your Savage Wringerless Washer with water, soap and soiled clothes until you hang them up, you need not once put your hands in water or lift heavy wet pieces. Your Savage—no you, does the work.

Your Savage Wringerless
—washes
—blues
—spin-rinses
—spin-dries

In 10 minutes the Savage Wringerless will wash, spin-rinse, and spin-dry a large tubful of clothes. In an hour it will do an entire week's wash and not once in that hour need you put your hands in water.

150,000 FAMILIES HAVE DISCARDED OLD-FASHIONED METHODS AND WASHERS

They have adopted the Savage Wringerless. Its unique spin-rinse, spin-dry relieves them of wearisome feeding of individual pieces through a wringer and the distress of dried, soiled clothes. Your Savage—blues—spin-dries—washes—spin-rinses—discharges old clothes and soiled clothes until you hang them up, you need not once put your hands in water or lift heavy wet pieces. Your Savage—no you, does the work.

Your Savage Wringerless
—washes
—blues
—spin-rinses
—spin-dries

In 10 minutes the Savage Wringerless will wash, spin-rinse, and spin-dry a large tubful of clothes. In an hour it will do an entire week's wash and not once in that hour need you put your hands in water.

523 Stewart Block, Cincinnati, Ohio

Picture Your Home with A Smart Stewart Fence

Think of the dignity and distinction—the art of restful privacy—that such a fence would give your home. And remember also that Stewart Wrought Iron Fence is practical as well as beautiful—a permanent protection against intrusion, and a safeguard for children and pets. Let us send the Stewart Style Book.

The Stewart Iron Works Co.

Incorporated

“Porch Shades by Warren”

A Mark of Distinction

Just as automobile buyers know that the “last word” in correct design is the statement—“Bodies by Fisher”—so may the discriminating Housewife be equally sure, not only of style distinction, but of supreme Comfort, absolute Protection, and wise Economy be insisting upon “Porch Shades by Warren.”

Warren’s “Ideal” or Warren’s “Raynrite” Shades:—any width, 3 to 12 ft., either 6-ft. or 7-ft. drop; velvety smooth slats, oil stained in soft restful colors; easiest hanging device made; excellent lifting cords, non-whip wires; durable, sightly.

No matter where you place them,—Open or Glazed-in Porch, Sun Room, Sleeping Porch, Breakfast Nook, Summer Cottage,—you’ll be proud of them. And so LOW in cost compared to their service! They come completely equipped ready for hanging, which requires almost no time at all. When planning your porch equipment this spring, tell your dealer you want WARREN’S PORCH SHADES. If he hasn’t them, write us, and complete details including very reasonable prices, will reach you by return mail.

WARREN SHADE COMPANY
403-413 Summit Hill
Sauk Rapids, Minn.
Lawn making in the modern way

Continued from page 86

match, cut and lay his linoleum, allowing an inch at the outer edges of the floor for expansion. He should then obtain light canvas or ticking strips, two inches wide, and lay these over the seams. By raising the edges of the linoleum a good, prepared glue may be applied to these strips and the linoleum laid back into place. Care should be used to make sure that the edges meet perfectly. Then, by walking along the seams, or placing weighted boards upon them until the glue has set, a good, flat result is obtained. This trick prevents the curling up of the edges which is so annoying in later cleaning and waxing. It makes the entire flooring, in one and the same manner, both new and old, without the necessity of machine sanding, or new floors of machine sawed wood over them.

Linoleum technique

Do not fail to roll after sowing since this simple act may mean the difference between good and bad or indifferent results. Only by rolling do the seeds establish the firm contact with the soil necessary to secure good germination. Thorough watering after seeding is another factor that must not be neglected.

The experimental turf work has also demonstrated the uselessness of many other practices such as spiking the turf, constructing clinker layers, and spreading charcoal. Most remarkable of the new facts brought to light has been the development of the Creeping Bent lawn planted from stolons or root pieces instead of seeds and maintained practically weed-free by the use of acid-reacting fertilizers, but that is another story. This article deals with Bluegrass lawns in the northern United States and has nothing to do with Bent lawns or with Bermuda grass and Carpet grass, the standard turf plants in the South.
**These Chilly Spring Mornings Are Summer's Press-Agents!**

When you're shivering in an early morning bathroom on these cool spring days—summer seems pretty far away. But these chilly days are summer's press-agents and before you know it the furnace will be out for the summer and with it no doubt goes your supply of hot water for everyday needs.

But if you are wise, you will have provided a constant and uninterrupted source of hot water, in the form of the National Multi-Flow Tank Heater.

This efficient little hot water producer will stay on duty twenty-four hours every day, summer and winter, with only a few shovels of any grade coal. Not only is it easy and convenient to take care of but will actually reduce your hot water fuel bill by a third or even half.

It's sturdily built for years of constant use, and every part that comes in contact with water is copper or bronze.

Yet you'll be surprised at the low installation cost. May we send you further details?

---

**RADIANS**

**STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY**

Williamsport, Penna.

Send for Literature

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**RADKOVER...**

**A Fine Radiator Cabinet at a Really Moderate Cost**

Radkover is one of the finest radiator cabinets built. It is attractively designed, sturdily constructed of furniture steel, equipped with a humidifier and built to diffuse heat. Yet the cost of this cabinet is really moderate. And the reason— all Radkovers are built of standard sections produced on a volume scale, thus reducing production cost and the cost to you to a minimum.

**RADIANT STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY**

Williamsport, Penna.

Send for Literature

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**Radwell No. 10 Air Valve**

Put a Cadwell No. 10 Air Valve on that stubborn radiator now. Feel the cold sections warm up. Then equip the rest of the radiators and you are ready for real warmth next winter. The Cadwell No. 10 automatically expels the air, allowing steam to heat the whole radiator instead of only a few sections.

Let the cold air out

---

**Rutland Patching Plaster**

The Clever Way to make holes and cracks in plastered walls vanish is to fill them with Rutland Patching Plaster. Makes a patch that's perfect and permanent. Speedy and easy—just mix with water and use. Anyone can do it. At all paint, wall-paper and hardware stores. Rutland Fire Clay Co., Rutland, Vermont.

---

**Be Warmer next Winter**

Put a Cadwell No. 10 Air Valve on that stubborn radiator now. Feel the cold sections warm up. Then equip the rest of the radiators and you are ready for real warmth next winter. The Cadwell No. 10 automatically expels the air, allowing steam to heat the whole radiator instead of only a few sections.

Let the cold air out

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**RADKOVER...**

**A Fine Radiator Cabinet at a Really Moderate Cost**

Radkover is one of the finest radiator cabinets built. It is attractively designed, sturdily constructed of furniture steel, equipped with a humidifier and built to diffuse heat. Yet the cost of this cabinet is really moderate. And the reason—all Radkovers are built of standard sections produced on a volume scale, thus reducing production cost and the cost to you to a minimum.

**RADIANT STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY**

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**RADKOVER...**

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**RADIANT STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY**

Williamsport, Penna.

Send for Literature
Peonies are anybody’s flower

No trick to cutting superb blooms if the planting is done rightly

DAVID C. STRANGER

ANYONE can grow good Peonies. In the first place any good well-drained garden soil with a sunny exposure, for a part of the day at least, will yield some wonderful flowers. Heavy garden soil may be made much lighter and better by a judicious mixture of ground peat-moss and sand, while a light sandy loam is benefited by having a mixture of ground peat-moss and well-rotted stable manure added to it and well worked in.

Cultural directions for all Peonies are few and simple. Planting may be done at any time of the year when the frost is out of the ground, though between first of September and the last of October is the best period. It is a good practice to dig the holes about fifteen inches deep and two feet apart. In the bottom of the hole put four or five inches of compost and tread it well, over it put enough fine earth so that when the Peony roots rest on it the eyes will be about two inches below the surrounding surface; then work more fine earth around the roots until the eyes are buried about one and a half inches. Now over the crown or eyes of the plant scatter a handful of hard wood ashes, after which fill the hole level full, tread in firmly, put a handful of bonemeal on top, add more earth until the surface is well crowned. Do not forget to place a marker showing the variety planted in each hole.

In the early spring after the danger of frost is over, rake the branches and mulch away from any Peony roots that have already been established and when the stalks are four or five inches high keep the earth around them well stirred, taking care, however, not to rake too near as some smaller eyes may appear later. When the buds appear give liquid manure around the roots about once a week if you want to get some extra nice blossoms.

Disbud all except the main bud when it is about the size of a large marble, and if the season should be dry see that the roots are kept well watered. Sometimes, however, when the season is exceptionally wet, one will find here and there a stalk that has started to wilt near the ground. Cut this off in the same way you would cut asparagus and burn it.

Tie your Peony blooming stalks to short stakes driven firmly in the ground so that your blossoms, now large and heavy, will not fall over, nor rain or wind blow them about.

At times when the Peony blossoms are the only flowers around, rose bugs and ants may prove a little troublesome in their efforts to collect honey. These insects can (continued on page 156)
“Atmosphere”
That’s a popular word nowadays. To us, "atmosphere" means roses and lots of them—great, glorious “Star” Roses, with fragrance and scintillating beauty. They’ll make your days happier; they’ll make your house more beautiful; they’ll even make life seem more sunny!

A few new roses in your garden will bring a whole new "atmosphere" into it—will give it a "dressed up" look—will give your neighbors something to look at and admire. But temps fugit. Cross your fingers neighbors something new to look at and admire. But temps fugit.

We want you to call your roses by name—it brings them more intimately into your lives. So we have named our "Star" Rose with exclusive cellloid "Star" tag. The tags are on the plants when they are sent to you. The Star tag is not an ordinary label. It is durable celluloid and it is wired to the stem of the rose plant. It shows the name of the rose and attests our "Star" guarantee that the rose will bloom.

"Sub Rosa"
In Egypt the rose is the emblem of the god of silence. From this we get the expression "Sub Rosa", meaning "under the rose", which signifies strictest confidence, or "keeping it under your hat" as they say in these United States.

Pruning
Pruning is one of the most important things you can do to your roses, if you are to get the largest and most numerous blossoms your plants can produce. It prevents an unnecessary waste of sap, lightens the load, and concentrates the plant energy to fewer eyes, which will grow into more vigorous branches, capable of bearing larger blooms.

All newly planted hybrid-tea should be pruned back 3 to 4 inches from the union. Hybrid-perpetuals and climbers may be left a trifle longer. With your older hybrid-tea plants the weak growth is first removed at the base, then the old flower is removed, and finally the remaining canes are cut back, two-thirds of the previous year's growth being removed.

Hybrid-tall and all ever-blooming varieties should be pruned in the spring, and regardless of the age of the plant should never have but one-year-old wood above the ground. If they are properly pruned in early spring and the first crop of blooms removed, with part of the stem, they will bloom again quicker and with blooms and stems of better quality.

When cutting roses for home use (summer pruning) leave two sets of leaves on the stem—three if the plants are very vigorous. The two eyes left will soon start growing and bear flowers. Don't hesitate to cut your roses—it's good for them, and they'll bloom again soon after cutting.

The tea rose
We read in a French rose book (Les Roses, by Genest and Bourg)—"The odor of the Tea rose is very difficult to describe, and Crepin said 'One must have the rose singularly acute to find in the perfume of these roses, however fine and delicate, the odor of tea.' There is one American variety, American Banner, which actually has the odor of tea.

American Banner was introduced in 1875 by Cartwright. If any of our readers knows where this rose can be found, we would be very thankful to have your help, as we wish to get it for hybridizing purposes into new roses.

Know your roses
This is the age of names—everything is given a handle by which it may be known. Even the old car in the garage is called "Lizzie" or "Chevvy" or maybe "The Blimp." And the four-legged destroyer of your household goods wouldn't bother coming home at all, if you didn't call him, "Hi, Towser!"

We want you to call your roses by name—it brings them more intimately into your lives. So we have named our "Star" Rose with exclusive cellloid "Star" tag. The tags are on the plants when they are sent to you. The Star tag is not an ordinary label. It is durable celluloid and it is wired to the stem of the rose plant. It shows the name of the rose and attests our "Star" guarantee that the rose will bloom.

"White mold"
Last fall we were called in consultation by a prominent landscape architect to ascertain whether some roses planted in the ground had disease poorly.

The location of the garden was ideal, and the rosebeds were watered every day from the north by a large mansion. The whole estate was splendidly kept, and the gardener was a highly trained expert, in most things.

However, the roses had made but little growth, and the general condition seemed to indicate something wrong at the roots. Several plants were dug and the roots showed the ominous white mold (agaricus melleus) indicative of inadequate drainage and over-manuring. This trouble is not infrequent and often brought about by the misconception that soil for roses can never be "too rich". A good garden soil with a moderate amount of well decomposed manure, as prepared for any other garden crop is sufficient, and for the first year should never receive any other fertilizer.

In the above case the following remedy was prescribed: Remove the plants, wash the roots in a solution of 1½% Sermesan (tablespoonful in a two-gallon bucket of water); dig the beds about 24 inches, break the bottom with a fork, put in the bottom a six-inch layer of coarse cinders. Over this place long grass sod upside down, then fill the bed with the same soil, but adding to it a combination of hydrated lime and crushed limestone (sold in building material yards under the name of 2-4-11) at the rate of one-half pound per square foot of surface, well mixed with the soil as the trench is being filled.

Over-manuring and frequent feedings have a tendency to render a soil acid and unwholesome and where this condition exists, roses remain still and eventually lie as the young, tender roots are burnt in their attempt to grow. In such a case, time is the best corrective, because roses are great consumers of lime.

If you want 29 Dozen beautiful Rose "Star" Roses, you can't fail
With Star Roses, You Can't Fail
"Star" Roses are guaranteed to bloom this summer. They are three-year-old plants that have had a healthy start in life and are sturdy. You take no chances with "Stars;" you can't fail.

We still have on hand a few plants of that gorgeous rose: Mme. Gregoire Staechelin—a magnificent, hardy climber of a new type—deep carmine outside and pearl pink inside. No other rose like it. Price $5, delivered in U. S. A.—but you must order now.

When you send your order, tell us to send you free, the "Star Guide to Good Roses"—200 varieties described and pictured, many in color. Full descriptions and suggestions for the right roses to suit your climate. Gives a complete description of the "Star Dozen"—our famous twelve-sturdy, sure-to-grow roses, which sell for $10.50—or $12.50 if purchased individually.

If you enclose 25c, extra, we'll send "Success with Roses", a 32-page book telling you how to care for your roses in order to get the most out of them. Send today.

For the guest room
You want everything in your guest room to be pretty and inviting. So, after you've seen that the linens are fresh and smooth, everything dusted and in its place, dash down to the garden and cut a rose or two for that little bud vase on the dressing table. There's something very friendly about a rose that makes a guest feel at home immediately.

Over the winter glaciers
I see the summer glow, and thru the wild-piled snowdrifts
The warm rosebuds below. (Emerson)
If planted in solid masses, but where they have perfect freedom of sunlight and air, Gladiolus make fine border effects

Growing the grateful Gladiolus

More perhaps than most flowers it gives out in exact ratio to what is put in

THE Gladiolus is not, generally speaking, a landscape flower. It is when grown in the garden for cut flowers, or when grown in an exhibition plot of fine specimens, that the Gladiolus stands out preeminently.

It likes to stand alone and in full sunshine, and if so placed will grow in practically any average garden soil. But it is one of the most grateful plants that we have and will give a liberal reward for a little extra care.

WHEN TO PLANT

If you want to have Gladiolus flowers early in the season, it is not only necessary to plant early, but you should plant the early varieties. It is customary to advise putting in some bulbs as early as in the spring as it is safe to plant and then to make supplementary plantings at intervals of 10 days to two weeks in order to extend the blooming season. That is all right if your planting is confined to a few varieties, but we now have varieties that will bloom in 57 days after planting and other varieties which require 120 days before blooming. The blooming dates of a variety will vary according to the size of the bulb, the larger sized often blooming three to four weeks before the smallest ones. Even bulbets often bloom late in the season, if planted early. It is always wise to plant any kinds as early as the weather will allow. When the Oak trees begin sending out their leaves it will be safe to begin planting Gladiolus with subsequent plantings at intervals of two weeks until July.

HOW TO PLANT

There is no fixed method of planting the bulbs. If you wish to plant them in rows in the vegetable garden you could make a furrow about six inches deep; and if you wish to conserve space, the furrow should be six inches wide in the bottom so that you can plant in a double row, alternating them so that the double row will be about four inches wide and will contain about four bulbs to the foot, or planting may be in beds using the same treatment for the preparation of the soil.

To get extra fine flowers distribute to each 100 feet of row, in the bottom of the furrow, about three pounds of a complete fertilizer such as is recommended for growing potatoes. This quantity is about one ounce to each 8 or 9 bulbs. Thoroughly mix fertilizer with the soil in the bottom of the furrow to a depth of at least four inches, then fill in about two inches of fresh untreated soil, thus leaving the furrow about four inches deep. You are now ready to plant the bulbs.

Do not remove the husk or tunic from the bulb. If the tops (continued on page 14)
Dreer's Timely Garden Topics

For Greater Rose Joys Get

The Dreer "Gold Medal Dozen"
The Newer Hardy Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

For years "The Dreer Dozen" has enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest Rose value in high class, moderately priced varieties. But because we desire to continue "The Dreer Dozen" at the popular price of $11.00, we could not include high-priced novelties. With the "Gold Medal Dozen" we inaugurate a new service for connoisseurs who want the choicest novelties at once—not later! Here they are, 12 outstanding varieties, every one tested and found worthy.

Twelve Outstanding Novelties for $15

Dame Edith Helen. A brilliant yet soft Rose. $1.50 each. Frank Reader. Lemon yellow with golden-apricot heart. $1.50 each.
Lady Florence Stronge. Violet-old rose, yellow at base and pink toward the edge. $1.50 each.
Rev. F. Page Roberts. Coppery red, stained red on the outside, opening golden yellow. $1.50 each.
Sir David Davis. Glowing crimson. Base of petals light yellow. $1.50 each.
Mrs. Henry Bowles. Brilliant pink shaded light salmon-pink. $1.50 each.

Wilhelm Kordes. Rich capucine red with coppery shades on golden-salmon ground $1.50 ea.
John Russell. Rich, deep velvety crimson. $1.50 each.
Lady Margaret Stewart. Deep sunflower-yellow, veined, splashed with orange-scarlet, reverse suffused carmine. $2.00 each.
Margaret McGredy. Rich oriental red, passing to carmine-rose. $2.00 each.
Mrs. A. R. Barracough. Soft carmine-pink; base of petals passing to yellow. $2.00 each.
Ville de Paris. (City of Paris). Rich buttercup yellow, fairly double. A profuse bloomer. $1.50 each.

Special Offer:— We will supply one strong two-year-old plant of above "Gold Medal Collection" (A $19.50 value) the set of 12 for $15.00.

The majority of the Roses offered in above superb Dreer "Gold Medal Dozen" are illustrated in full color in the Dreer Garden Book offered below and for which you are invited to write.

The Dreer Dozen of Super-Superb GLADIOLUS

Continues to offer the leaders in their respective color classes. This collection represents the combined judgment of some of the foremost Gladiolus experts of the country. Each year we improve it by dropping such varieties as are superseded by newer, improved sorts. The assortment offered below we consider the highest standard yet attained.

Baron Hulot or Blue King. Royal violet-blue. 15 cts. each; $1.00 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.
Carmen Sylva. Large, snow white, of perfect form. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per doz.; $15.00 per 100.
Crimson Glow. Glowing crimson-scarlet, 15 cts. each; $1.50 per doz.; $15.00 per 100.
Evelyn Kirtland. Rosy pink, with fiery scarlet blotches. 10 cts. each; $1.00 per doz.; $10.00 per 100.

Flora. A golden yellow. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per doz.; $15.00 per 100.
Mary Pickford. Delicate creamy white with soft canary yellow throat. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per doz.; $15.00 per 100.
Mrs. F. C. Peters. Orchid-pink with purplish blotched throat. 20 cts. each; $2.00 per doz.; $20.00 per 100.
Miss Madison. Large, clear deep pink. 15 cts. each; $1.50 per doz.; $15.00 per 100.

Gold Medal Gladiolus in Mixture

Grown for those of our customers who want something better than the usual run of mixtures. It holds a number of high-priced varieties, in many exquisite shades of great diversity. We consider it by far the finest Gladiolus Mixture ever offered. Price 65 cts. per doz.; $5.00 per 100; $50.00 per 1000.

This 224-page Garden Book FREE

During almost a century of serving American gardeners it has become recognized as an utterly dependable counsellor on all phases of gardening. It holds a vast fund of reliable information gathered from experts on the various subjects. It abounds with illustrations from photographs (many in colors) which will help you form correct ideas of what you may accomplish in your own garden. Yours free for the asking and please mention The American Home.

HENRY A. DREER

1306 SPRING GARDEN STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Beautiful Home Grounds really cost you Nothing

Each Tree, Shrub, Plant and Vine adds far more to the value of your home than its small initial cost.

"It's Not a Home until it's Planted"

Beautiful your home grounds is an investment which pays immediate cash dividends.

The moment you set an ornamental or fruit tree, a shrub, plant or vine, your property becomes more valuable and desirable. Its cash value rises at once —and far in excess of the small amount you have invested in the planting.

Theory? No Indeed!

You have but to ask any real estate authority to confirm this statement. And now, when a great vogue for beautiful home surroundings is sweeping the country, it is particularly true.

The eyes of the nation are on the home grounds as never before. Beautiful home grounds are considered just as necessary as modern improvements and furnishings within.

The time is not far distant when the unplanted or poorly planted place will be as undesirable and unsalable as the house without modern conveniences.

But There Are Even More Important Rewards

Even more important than the added monetary value is the joy and satisfaction of living amid beautiful surroundings—of providing a setting for your home of which you can be proud. An environment which says to friends, neighbors and passers-by —"Here lives a family of good taste, refinement and culture."

Your Nurseryman Can Help You

Write or consult your Nurseryman or his representative. With the help of his expert advice, you can plant now and enjoy beautiful and fruitful grounds this summer. Whether your planting problem is large or small, he can help you and his advice assures quick and satisfactory results.

This FREE Booklet Will Help You Achieve Beautiful Grounds

A new and valuable booklet, edited by Ernest H. Wilson, one of America's foremost horticulturists, will be sent to you free, if you will return the coupon below.

It is written especially to help the home owner. It pictures and describes the modern trend in beautifying home grounds; makes clear the concepts of good taste and describes what constitutes a well planted grounds.

Simplified Rose culture

Continued from page 35

Rose bed is prepared. If these preparations were made in fall, the addition of bonemeal (2 pounds to the square yard thoroughly mixed with the soil) will be useful and of lasting effect (bonemeal is better used in the fall). Old rosebushes are benefited by an application of composted chemical fertilizer, such as nitrophoska or others having a good proportion of phosphoric acid and potash besides nitrogen. Neither one of these elements should be used without the other two or the ration would be unbalanced (this does not apply to the Rose alone, but to all flowers).

To have worthwhile Roses, not mere mediocre flowers, proper pruning is essential. The effect of pruning is to give "pep" to the plant, to concentrate the power and pressure into a few eyes which will then produce long stems and "blue ribbon" blooms. Can one expect full output out of a hose full of leaks? Eyes on an unpruned Rose bush are leaks from which the sap expends, without ambition, into twigs and foliage but poor blooms. Proper pruning of Rose bushes begins at the base, working up. First, remove all light twiggling growth and misplaced branches, then old wood that shows signs of degeneracy; the bark is dark and rough after having done service two or more years. The aim is always to keep the plants young. The final operation is to shorten the remaining canes, and this should be done according to habit and vigor of the varieties, the strongest ones like Radiance being left longer than low ones like Mrs. Aaron Ward. A good general rule to go by for garden Roses is to remove two thirds of the previous year's growth. If one looks for exhibition blooms, pruning might be still more severe, as it is an axiom: the lower the cut, the stronger the growth and the more beautiful (though the fewer) will be the blooms.

Roses planted in the spring should always be pruned very low, down to 3 or 4 inches from the union. A bed of newly planted Roses should look, as an English rosarian has said, "as if uninhabited." Some nurseries send out Rose plants partly pruned; but they need pruning again.

The best time to prune Climbing Roses is in midsummer, after their blooming season; but if this was not done, do it in the early spring. The cases of ramblers of Dorothy Perkins type are at their best but one year. It is, therefore, best to remove them and train on the support the new shoots that are growing from the base of the plant. The climbers of the large bloom type, like Dr. Van Fleet, need not be pruned beyond removing the faded dead blooms, dry wood, and excess growth.

During summer, we have to fight some insects, and prevent leaf diseases that may attack the Roses, especially in very wet seasons. The most bothersome insects are the aphids (green fly), small but voracious. Nothing will stunt a plant more quickly. An application of aphitrogen will dispatch them; or black leaf 40 may be used, but with caution. The leaf diseases—mildew and black spot must be prevented by early treatment. The spores may have been carried over from the previous year, either on the branches or on the ground (continued on page 152).
Here's Real Help on Your Rock Garden

It matters not whether you want just a small Rock Garden; or one-so-big-by-so-big. In either case, we can give you the kind of assistance, that goes a long way towards insuring your Rock Garden's success.

When you have the know-how, then Rock Gardens are no more of a problem than any other garden. It's with just those essential little know-hows that we can be of such help to you.

It happens that one of us makes a hobby of Rock Gardens. He just can't seem to help taking a very personal interest in them.

Write us freely what your problems are and your letter will have this hobbyist's personal attention.

Of course, you'll want our Catalog on Hardy Plants and Rock Plants. Send for it. Mailed free.

Wayside Gardens
Largest Growers of Hardy Plants and Rock Plants in America

E. H. Schultz, Pres. J. J. Grullemans, Sec'y Treas.

Mentor, Ohio

Planting Layout
For 25 Cents

For you who may want to closely follow the planting in this garden, we have a limited number of blue prints of the layout. It gives in detail the location, names and quantities of plants used. If you care to send us 55 cents in postage, we will be very glad to send you one. Along with it will come our Catalog.

About
This Garden

This is a true photographic color reproduction of a glimpse in one of our customer's own gardens. All the plants were furnished by us. If you have a desire for a Rock Garden large or small, we will be happy to furnish you with a list of plant materials. Ones which will give you the best of results in your locality.
of side shoots. This “stopping” or “pinching” should be continued until the middle of June.

By that time the plants should be beautiful little bushes, dwarf, robust, and carrying quantities of shoots. This surely is a simple enough method of cultivation yet it is not often followed by the average amateur grower.

The more common practice is to let the plants make one or two straggly shoots, which are by no means pleasing or useful. If they are pinched out several times, and induced to grow in bush form, they are not only ornamental in the garden, but will also give quantities of cut flowers. And without this they will not need any stakes or support.

The questions of soil and situation are not so important. That is to say, hardy Chrysanthemums seem to do equally well in a light soil or a heavy soil, provided the necessary plant food is available. If the beds are facing south, with protection for the north and west winds, the plants will be very much better than if fully exposed to the north winds. Remember that most of the heavy frosts come from the north and west. If when the first few early frosts of fall come the plants are lightly protected, a sheet or other light covering thrown over them, they will flower excellently for weeks afterward. If the early flowers are not protected from the early frost, they will start to die after the hot sun shines on them during the day.

Drainage is most important in the matter of hardiness. If your ground slopes toward the south, the site is ideal. If the plants are set out on low ground, where the water lies in the winter months, and after several such changes, the plants not cut entirely and you do not have “hardy” Chrysanthemums. If you, have such a condition, take up a few plants in the faith fail, and set them in a colhframe, or some protected situation, so that you will have replanting stock in the following spring.

After the plants are growing, the next thing to do is to give them a mulch of well rotted cow manure (or sheep manure if cow manure is not available). Benemid is too slow in action to be of much value for plants of the Chrysanthemum family. Nitrate of soda (in the proportion of one pound to a fifty-gallon barrel) can be used once a week, if neither cow nor sheep manure is available. During the growing period see that your plants do not lack water but, on the other hand, do not kill them by applying too much. A good spraying at night will help out considerably in the hot summer months.

Chrysanthemums grown outdoors and allowed to grow in natural sprays furnish wonderful material for cut flowers. If, however, the cultivator wishes to get larger flowers, he can remove some of the side tips or shoots, and leave just the center buds to develop. This disbudding is carried on about five days after the first of September, as the buds appear. Flowers almost as large as those on the greenhouse varieties can be grown outdoors, if the one main bud only is allowed to remain on the plant, all the side shoots being removed as they appear. This is a waste of good material, although many growers do it year after year.

The worst pests bother Chrysanthemums, are the black fly and the green fly, and in some locations they cause considerable annoyance. Tobacco dust thrown on the foliage in the early morning, while the dew is still on the plants, will go a long way toward eradicating these flies. Another very good remedy is black leaf 40 (a nicotine solution) sprayed on the plants; caterpillars, but grasshoppers also bother. In a very dry season grasshoppers are extremely destructive. An effective remedy for both is paris green applied as a liquid, using just enough to slightly tinge the water. If it is not used stronger than this, it will not affect the foliage. It will also save the handicapping that is necessary to get rid of any caterpillar.

During the months of July and August, when the temperature is very high and thunderstorms prevail, black spot, a fungous disease, will sometimes attack the foliage, causing it to turn yellow and drop off. A sulfurous or bordeaux solution applied on the underside of the leaves will check this trouble.

If the plants are growing too closely together, there will be considerable loss of foliage, and this is not ordinarily harmful. As the stem wood ripens, the lower leaves naturally drop off. It is only when the leaves up near the flowers begin to fall off, that there is anything to worry about.

To sum up: plant in a well drained location; feed and water in the growing season; protect them from the frost. You will then have Chrysanthemums when there is nothing else left for cutting in your garden.

For the gardener starting with Chrysanthemums, the following list of a dozen varieties will be found to embrace all the different types of hardy sorts:

**Type** | **White** | **Bronze** | **Red** | **Pink** | **Yellow**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
**Early** | Firelight | Henri | Cranfordia | **Flowering** | **Normandie** | A. Barham | Normandie | A. Barham | **Leslie** | Virginia | **Sage** | Jeanne | **La Roche** | Adams | **Ilullian** | Doty Nuggets
**Single** | Lily | Ruth | Bessie | **Neville** | Adelaide | **Pompon** | White Doty | Adelaide | **Robinson** | Adelaide | **Lillian Doty Nuggets**
Good Gardening

calls for

GOOD HOSE!

Spare the hose and you spoil your chances of giving your grounds that serene beauty you so admire in old-time gardens. Bull Dog Cord is a garden hose that never needs to be spared. It's built to give astonishingly long, hard service. It's a moulded hose with reinforced walls. Built like a cord tie with alternate layers of live rubber and tightly twisted, braided cotton cords, vulcanized into one inseparable wall. This construction gives not only strength but amazing flexibility. You can tie Bull Dog Cord into knots without kinking or cracking it.

The better garden implement dealers carry Bull Dog Cord. If your dealer is not yet stocked, send us his name and address—and yours—on a postcard. We will send you a Free Illustrated Booklet describing Bull Dog Cord, and tell you where you may secure this good hose quickly.

BULL DOG CORD

Garden Hose

A PRODUCT OF THE

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Built Like a Cord Tire
MICHELL'S EVERBLOOMING BUSH
(BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS MAGNIFICA)

MICHELL'S everblooming Butterfly Bush (Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica) has won its way to the hearts of flower lovers, until today it stands as one of the most popular of the novelties of the hardy shrub family.

To those who have grown it before, it needs no formal introduction due to its many fine qualities.

Attaining a height of about four feet the first season, this glorious child of nature may be relied upon to produce an abundance of flower spikes measuring in most cases eight inches long, each spike comprised of countless miniature flowers that are a gorgeous blending of lilac and heliotrope.

Illustrated in natural color in
MICHELL'S 1929 CATALOGUE

The depth to plant varies according to the type or kind of the particular species, and the beginner should familiarize himself on these details by reading the special literature of the subject, but generally speaking the depth should be not less than eight inches, but often more is better.

Place the bulbs in a shallow bed of sand and then surround it with more sand. Some types (such as the loose species, and the beginner should not cut too far down, as this weakens the plant. Do the picking early in the season before the blossoms are well opened, and do not blow off as might be supposed by the freshening dews.

Fertilizers for Lilies? Yes. But avoid the use— even in the smallest quantities —of fresh manure. If manure is used, it must be decayed and placed well below the bulbs. Lilies are gross feeders, indulging them in a rich diet—2 or 3 tablets of stimulant such as bone meal to each plant worked in deeply—will rebuild the soil for the following year.

Winter protection is very simple; many devices have been invented, but none replaces good mother earth. Replace the plants as high as practicable with either soil of the bed or some brought in from the vegetable garden.

Brances that are too long may be shortened. In Northern states where winters are long and severe, the plants may be loosened at the base and gathered together, held down with wooden pins and covered with soil.

Yes! Rose culture is simple!

Growing Lilies for loneliness

Note: It is my experience that in the case of the Regal Lily, transplanting in early spring after growth has started, even by far the best results—and I have thus handled them.

Lilies should be cut fairly early in their development or when the bottom blooms are well open, and do not cut too far down, as this weakens the new growth. Do the picking early in the morning before the sun has dried the freshness down.

Fertilizers for Lilies? Yes. But avoid the use—even in the smallest quantities—of fresh manure. If manure is used, it must be decayed and placed well below the bulbs. Lilies are gross feeders, indulging them in a rich diet—2 or 3 tablets of stimulant such as bone meal to each plant worked in deeply—will rebuild the soil for the following year.

Winter protection is very simple; many devices have been invented, but none replaces good mother earth. Replace the plants as high as practicable with either soil of the bed or some brought in from the vegetable garden.

Brances that are too long may be shortened. In Northern states where winters are long and severe, the plants may be loosened at the base and gathered together, held down with wooden pins and covered with soil.

Yes! Rose culture is simple!

Growing Lilies for loneliness

The depth to plant varies according to the type or kind of the particular species, and the beginner should familiarize himself on these details by reading the special literature of the subject, but generally speaking the depth should be not less than eight inches, but often more is better.

Place the bulbs in a shallow bed of sand and then surround it with more sand. Some types (such as the loose

Fertilizers for Lilies? Yes. But avoid the use— even in the smallest quantities —of fresh manure. If manure is used, it must be decayed and placed well below the bulbs. Lilies are gross feeders, indulging them in a rich diet—2 or 3 tablets of stimulant such as bone meal to each plant worked in deeply—will rebuild the soil for the following year.

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Yes! Rose culture is simple!
Heavily Budded AZALEAS

If we may call Kalmia "bright-eyed Maiden" we can call Azalea calendulacea the "flaming Thor." Like flashes of lightning, these shrubs stand out in the border, easily dominating their surroundings. In color, this gayest of all our native Azaleas varies from luminous ochre yellow, to brilliant orange pink and salmon. That is one of its chief characteristics:—You might buy a carload and hardly two will be exactly alike. It's worth being planted in carload lots.

I—1 ft. $20.00 per 10 $175.00 per 100
Heavily budded, balled and burlapped, securely packed.

Banks of Loveliness

My staff of experienced collectors is now surveying wild parts of Virginia for surplus Azaleas, Rhododendrons and Laurel. Great care is exercised to select symmetrical specimens with ample foliage. Just the type of material that you may want to mass on a hillside, or with which to fill voids elsewhere on the estate.

We offer:—Car to contain 500 high-grade select clumps of Rhododendron maximum, for $500 f. o. b. Virginia. All high grade, select clumps, properly balled and burlapped.

Or—

Perhaps You'll Consider
This a Tempting Offer:

A car to contain the following f. o. b. Virginia:

100 Rhododendron maximum 3-4 ft.
100 — catawbiense 2-3 ft.
100 Azaleas 2-3 ft.
100 Kalmia latifolia 18-24 in.

All selected clumps, balled and burlapped for safe arrival anywhere. My special price for the above is $500.00; or $475.00 if cash accompanies order.

Gillet's

Fern and Flower Farm

Southwick, Mass.
Greetings from Tulipdom

During the last fourteen years we have made many friends, have shared their joys and disappointments. Their joys in the flowers borne by the bulbs we supply; their disappointments at our inability to supply, late in the season, such special varieties as they might desire, because we were "sold out."

Order Early—and Why

1. The so-called Dutch Bulbs, namely Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissi, etc., are available in the fall only.
2. They must be planted in the fall if you want their flowers the following spring.
3. The choicest bulbs, especially of the better varieties, are generally "sold out" around the middle of August, when the last import orders are cabled to our nurseries in Holland for "Bulbs In a Class All Their Own". Through our catalog "Greetings from Tulipdom" we offer some suggestions how we hope to serve you best. But we might serve you still better were you to give us an idea as to which flowers you prefer. Below you will find a coupon. A few crosses (x) will help us to furnish you special recommendations later in the season. Please feel that this does not obligate you in any way, but will enable us to give you the most intelligent service.

Yours for Greater Bulb Gardens

ZANDBERGEN BROS., "Tulipdom"
Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York
Nurseries at Valkenberg, near Leiden, Holland
and at Babylon, Long Island, New York

Growing plants for good Dahlia bloom

Continued from page 74

spaded in, feeds the roots of the Dahlia wherever they may roam, while fertilizer placed in the hole just under the tuber is available in a very limited space.

If it is impossible to have the entire plot dug over and fertilized, then mark out the plot, spacing your plants three feet apart each way, if possible. This will allow a free circulation of air between the plants when in full growth, also permit of easy cultivation. Now set out the stakes. These should be 1½ square, four or five feet high (and if painted a dark green are not unattractive). Drive a stake in the top of stake to accommodate the copper wired label designating the variety to be planted. Next dig the hole to a depth of eighteen inches and eighteen inches square. Place six inches of slag, stones or cinders in the bottom (for drainage); next place six inches of good soil in which one fourth pound of the fertilizer is mixed thoroughly; next two inches more of soil and you are ready to plant the tuber.

Place the tuber on its side with the eye or sprout toward top of the hole; cover the tuber with a handful of pure sand, and fill hole up to within two inches of top with soil. Sand placed over the tuber permits the sprout to push through more easily. It may take two or even three weeks for the plant to make its appearance above the ground, but do not become too anxious and dig down and perhaps break off the sprout. Cultivate very carefully to keep the soil from becoming baked; but do not water, as this is apt to cause decay in the tuber. A well cultivated soil retains moisture, which will be sufficient with the ordinary rainfall until the plant is in bud. Never allow more than one shoot to develop; if more than one appear cut off the weaker.

The same method of planting may be employed if green plants are used instead of tubers, except that green plants should be well watered. Before planting place the plant, pot and all, in a bucket of water until well soaked; remove the plant with the ball of soil, set in place and gently firm the garden soil about the pot ball and again thoroughly water. When this soaks in draw over the dry earth. This will prevent the top soil from becoming baked. Shade your plants with a peach basket, or some such thing that will permit of a free circulation of air, for a day or two. Setting plants just before or during a light shower will save much of the labor outlined.

One of the secrets of successful Dahlia growing is cultivation. Cultivate as deeply as possible without disturbing the roots of at least twice each week; and, if rain has fallen, just as soon thereafter as it is possible to work the ground. This not only aerates, but will also kill weeds. Keep up this cultivation until about the first week in August when you will notice that the feeding roots are near the surface of the ground. These should not be disturbed. It is now time to place a mulch over the ground which will keep the heat out and conserve the moisture, also keep down the weeds and save labor. Straw or grass clippings may be used. Before placing the mulch it may be well to give the plant a good feeding, especially if exhibition bloom be wanted. Do this by broadcasting a good Dahlia bloom fertilizer, near the stake. It may be placed over the area and the mulch, using two ounces to each square foot. Next set out the annuals and perennials that are not unattractive. Drive a staple into the ground a foot high (and if painted a dark green always bear in mind that forced plants will not give a good account of themselves later in the season. Dahlias are fall flowers and should not begin to bloom until the latter part of August, and then continue until frost. About the third week in July, during the hottest part of the summer, it is well to pinch back the plants—that is, nip out the entire center of

Continued on page 140
HENDERSON'S SPECIAL OFFER

1929 Seed Catalogue and 25-Cent Rebate Slip
—Only 10c

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25-cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your order.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Giant Waved Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

For 82 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

Everything for the Garden

This is a book of 210 pages, with 16 beautiful color plates, 194 pages of rotogravure in various colors, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the Summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—Clip the coupon now!

Every Rebate Slip
Counts as Cash

With every catalogue will be sent our Henderson Rebate Slip which, returned to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.

In addition we will include with your order, without charge, the Henderson specialty collection of three packets of Vegetable and three packets of Flower seeds as described above.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35-37 Cortlandt Street, New York City

Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1929 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

Name ________________________________
Address ________________________________
City ________________________________
Sweet-peas for fragrance and color

The wise gardener starts as early as the ground can be worked

GEORGE W. KERR

Gracefully fluttering to the merest zephyr that may be in the air, and in tints that vie with the rainbow in elusive colors, is it any wonder that the Queen of Annuals is so universally loved? There may be flowers as beautiful, and even as fragrant, as the Sweet-pea, but surely no other flower is so appealing.

The Sweet-pea has the advantage over many other garden plants of being among the easiest of all flowers to grow when planted under favorable conditions. Inexpensive; in fact, absurdly cheap considering the display we may have from a few packets of seed. There is no long waiting for results; a few short months and the insignificant seed becomes a sturdy plant, varying in height according to the treatment given, and soon clothed in the full beauty of its lovely blossoms.

But to grow Sweet-peas successfully the soil should be deeply dug and well manured, and the seed sown at the earliest possible moment after the ground can be worked in spring. There are other improved methods of culture, but in this article we are trying to show the way to the great mass of flower lovers who make all their garden in spring.

The Sweet-pea abhors extreme heat, and is seen at its best in localities where the night temperature, at least, falls to around 60 degrees. However, we cannot all have the ideal climate for our favorite flower and must therefore make the best of actual conditions. One method of counteracting the disadvantages of extreme sun heat is to grow the plants in partial shade, avoiding the overhanging branches of trees and too close proximity to buildings. If possible choose a position some distance from either, but where the plants may be shaded from the early afternoon sun. Under such conditions bloom can be had for from four to eight weeks longer than if grown with full exposure to the sun's rays during the entire day.

The Sweet-pea is a deep rooting plant, therefore provide for the free growth of the roots by deep digging or trenching. Ground which has been deeply dug, and broken up quite fine retains moisture much longer than lumpy soil that has been surface dug only. During hot, dry weather plants growing in the deeply dug soil have a great advantage, for the hard soil is more or less impervious to moisture in the form of rain or applications of water. Soil (continued on page 152)
**Jotty's DELPHINIUMS**

**DELPHINIUMS** are our Hobby! We search the world for the choicest and then improve! As the result we now are able to offer firmly fixed types and specific varieties as described herewith. With these in your garden you can truly claim to own the aristocracy of the tribe.

Here they are:

- **Clarice.** Large double soft pink flowers forming a compact spike.
- **Countess Cowley.** One of the finest. Outer petals sky blue with inner petals of mauve. The eye is black.
- **Dusky Monarch.** Deep purple with dark bee center. 4 to 5 feet high.
- **King of Delphiniums.** Under favorable conditions 5 to 6 ft. high. Rich gentian blue with white centers.
- **Le Danube.** Lovely pale blue with delicate pink-lilac centers.
- **Lovely.** Outer petals porcelain blue; mauve-pink inner petals and clear white eye. Truly “Lovely.”
- **Mrs. A. J. Watson.** Double, soft blue inside petals with rosy mauve tips and striped black center.
- **Queen Mary.** Lovely Belladonna blue, single, with pure white center.
- **R. E. Pilkington.** Semi-double, deep violet edged with deep blue; brown eye. Striking appearance.
- **Rev. E. Lascelles.** Dark blue spikes of immense size. Double flowers with blue and white centers. 4 to 6 feet high.
- **Smoke of War.** Semi-double flower of unique reddish purple with black eye.
- **Wedgewood.** Crested white center against lavender-blue petals.

**Uniform price for strong clumps of above named sorts $3.00 each, $30.00 per dozen**

For those who are not so particular as to require named varieties, but who nevertheless want something extra choice, we have set aside plants of the same general type as our named varieties in the following colors:

- **Light Blue**
- **Dark Blue**
- **Mauve Shadings**

Many doubles, with contracting “Bees” are included. These we offer as follows:

**Strong clumps, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.**

Delphinium enthusiasts satisfied with the “run of the field” plants can secure good clumps at 50c each; $5.00 per dozen.

These include all colors, various forms and shades and may be used to good advantage for massive color effects.

**Send for our Special Circular No. 3, containing a list of Rock Plants, Hardy Chrysanthemums, and Roses**

**CHAS. H. TOTTY COMPANY**

*Headquarters for Flowers, for Garden and Home*

*Madison, New Jersey*

*Better Flowers for Discriminating Buyers at 4 East 53rd Street, New York City*
“Prized and Praised Everywhere”

This wonderful strain, known as the “Duckham Strain,” is acknowledged by the greatest judges to be the finest in the country.

The proof of this belief has been “brought home” to me in the large orders placed by many leading Estate Owners and Nurserymen from coast to coast. These critical judges openly expressed their admiration and amazement at the wonderful size and exceptional beauty in color and formation of my blooms—buying them unstintedly by the hundred and thousand plants.

Although the demand for these Hybrids has been exceptionally heavy in recent years, I have always managed to keep my stock of field-grown clumps equal to the season’s sales, and have now a splendid lot to send out this Spring.

Duckham’s Delphiniums

have blazed the trail in creating a well deserved popularity for these gorgeous flowers, and I have them again in improved forms and colors, for those who want the finest for their gardens this year.

They have replaced thousands of plants in great American gardens, types that automatically became obsolete when compared with mine.

MIXED HYBRIDS

Price, each $1.00; dozen $11.00; 100 $85.00

SPECIALY PICKED TYPES and COLORS

Each $2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, and $7.50

My new catalogue of Hardy Plants and Roses is ready for those who request a copy.

WILLIAM C. DUCKHAM

Rose and Hardy Plant Specialist

MADISON (Box G) NEW JERSEY

If You Would Have ROSES You Need

**Melrosine**

YES, you need Melrosine if you want any kind of flowers in their unblemished beauty. Those rapacious Rose Bugs will attack Peonies, Pinks and Poppies, in short, any of the delicate, tender-petaled flowers that grace the early Summer’s garden. Even fruits are not immune. Melrosine absolutely kills these vicious Rose Bugs and other harmful hardshell insects. But it does more! It is recognized as the

Greatest Garden Cleansing Agent Extant

It checks blights and other fungous diseases that spread by spores. By keeping plants healthy it maintains the garden at a high degree of productiveness. It kills Aphids, that most noxious enemy of all plant life—in a word, it does all that a really complete, all-round insecticide and fungicide should do. And it does it so thoroughly that it is the acknowledged choice of the country’s most exacting garden enthusiasts.

For sale at the foremost horticultural supply stores. If yours does not offer it, we’ll supply direct. Descriptive leaflet on request.

GARDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Park Avenue & 146th Street New York, N. Y.

**Asparagus**

BIG BUSTER SIZE ROOTS

OF PEDIGREED

Mary Washington Asparagus

Of the many varieties of Asparagus, the Washington is considered the finest, and no strain of the Washington near as good as the “Mary”—the best high producing tender, green asparagus for market or home use.

Plant an asparagus bed this Spring

Three years ago we planted this pedigreed seed, on some of the richest land in Glenwood Nursery—and now after careful propagation and care we offer you these plants, for a quick cutting bed.

You can do it at little cost.

Order now, read this guarantee

If upon receipt of shipment you find that these plants are not the largest and finest 3-year-old asparagus roots you have ever seen, send them back and we will return your money without question or controversy.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

describing in detail many varieties of fruit trees, berries, shrubs, evergreens, perennials and everything for the small garden or estate. Address Department “AH”.

GLEN BROTHERS

Glenwood Nurseries

1762-72 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.
Sure death to pests!

Our free book tells how to defeat
garden pests and disease

Good news to your seedlings and sprouting plants! Now you can easily keep them healthy... can grow better flowers and vegetables, shrubs, fruit and shade trees.

This new, free book, “How to Spray the Home Garden and Orchard,” teaches you how. It contains enlarged photographs of the common insects and diseased growth with thirty pages of instructions... makes it easy to recognize these pests... and easy to stamp them out.


Send for our free book today. Use the coupon below.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

"Hurrah! The first seed is up!"
The Ferns of New England

So common to those of us who live with them and so wonderful to those who behold them for the first time: Giant Ostrich Plumes by the river; Osmundas with their artistic fiddleheads; Maidenhair, seemingly fragile, but extremely hardy; Royal, lord of the swamps and meadows; Hayscented Fern wafting its fragrance through the autumn air; tiny Spleenworts and Polypodys clinging to rocks where such a feat seems impossible. These are a few of New England's ferns.

Ostrich Fern: Pteris nodulosa. In full sun or partial shade, this native of the northern river banks and hollows may reach a height of six feet. Its size does not make it less graceful.

Maidenhair: Adiantum pedatum. In pockets of leafmold among the rocks, the Maidenhair Fern is most at home. It prefers shade.

Royal Fern: Osmunda regalis. Tall branching fronds of vigorous habit. Best in moist ground with partial shade, but grows almost anywhere.

Cinnamon Fern: Osmunda cinnamomea. Rich open land or the woodland border is agreeable to this fern which grows four feet tall with wide spread fronds.

Royal Fern: Dennstedtia punctiobula. Fragrant, graceful fronds a foot tall grow in mats in sun or partial shade.

Cinnamon Fern: Osmunda cinnamomea. Rich open land or the woodland border is agreeable to this fern which grows four feet tall with wide spreading fronds.


Hayscented Fern: Dennstedtia punctiobula. Fragrant, graceful fronds a foot tall grow in mats in sun or partial shade.

Special Offer:

In spite of their loveliness and seeming fragility, most ferns are easily grown and we will send you a dozen each of the above six varieties, (72 ferns in all) for only $10.00, or six of each variety for $5.50.

Should you wish any of the above varieties separately the price is 25c each; three for 60c; $2.00 per 12; $15.00 per 100.

Please send for our 1929 catalog. It lists a fine assortment of native trees, shrubs, ferns and plants and also plants with foreign accents such as Jap Anemones, Dahphnes, French Lilies, Hawthornes and Lilies, and evergreens, fruit trees, berry plants and asparagus, too.

George D. Aiken, Box V, Putney, Vermont

"Grown In Vermont, It's Hardy"
THE obligation of leadership is to lead. And the new Coldwell Motor Lawn Mowers and Rollers are the outstanding triumph of Coldwell's long sustained leadership. Built to meet the present day demand for economical operation, repair-free service, and superlative mechanical performance. So ruggedly constructed that their stamina and long life are assured. Advanced engineering features establish new and higher standards of work and service. And absolutely dependable!

A wide selection of styles and sizes in Coldwell Lawn Mowers are now on display at your dealers. There's a model to suit every taste, every lawn, every purse. Prices assure the highest possible value. Demonstration on your own grounds will prove their superiority. Compare the work! Literature descriptive of the full Coldwell Line will be sent on request.
To Close Out Surplus Stock of Choice Hardy IRIS—

My necessity is your good fortune.

My space is limited and I must therefore move certain stocks in order to make room for the propagation of new varieties. This is an unusual opportunity to secure choice hardy garden irises at a fraction of their real value. Every variety offered is a prolific bloomer, as hardy as grass and exceedingly handsome. Some of them are also quite fragrant.

ROSE UNIQUE: A handsome, early, fragrant, bright rose colored iris.

WALLHALLA: Another very early variety, Five Flowers of light lavender-blue and rich yellow violet-purple. A magnificent early landscape variety.

GERTRUDE: An early purple that makes a great mass planting.

CAPRICE: An early bright orange with a rich grape juice fragrance.


MRS. H. DARWIN: Waxy white with a violet satiny at the throat.

BLUE JAY: If you know the color of the feathered beauty of the same name you know the color of "Blue Jay." An unusual rich deep blue.

DR. BERNICE: An exquisitely handsome coppery rose bloom. A very fine iris.

MAUDING: A tall uniform rich mossy green color. Very interesting.

MITHRAL: Canary yellow standards with violet carmine falls, edged yellow.

E. L. CRANDALL: A "pliacata" or "plained" type. A pure white Iris with a heavy border of dark purple. Handsome and free flowering.

CELESTE: Soft, clear, uniform Azure blue. Very handsome in mass.

MONA LISA: Another very early, rich purple. A most beautiful color.

MARY GARDEN: A general coloring. Pale yellow, apricot dotted and veined maroon.

LEWIS TROWBRIDGE: A very handsome variety.

MRS. COWLEY: Rusty, or coppery-buff standards and Carmine falls. Handsome.

AMAL: A very large flowered light blue standard, very uniform, with a deep brown veining of standards. Standards purple with an orange scarlet fall. Beautifully marked throat.

INOCCENTEA: White, with a deep golden hue. Cornell Test Gardens class this as one of the ten best.


QUEEN OF MAY: A popular soft pink toned variety.

100 Fine Strong Plants, 5 Each of the Above 20 Choice Varieties $12. This collection would cost $50. at my regular catalogue prices. October. Later plantings should all be dug before freezing weather.

Bulbs that are properly cared for will grow and reproduce themselves for a number of years, but if they are forced each year and then placed in storage without proper curing, they soon lose their vitality.

Possibly it is fortunate for the professional growers that all who grow a few Gladiolus in their home plots do not have the facilities for taking care of their bulbs properly, or the market might soon become overstocked.

But the best possible way to grow Gladiolus is to start with the preparation of the soil in the fall previous to the spring planting. Starting with a reasonably good piece of soil, that is, well drained, give it a top dressing of manure, late in the fall, from the cow stables, if possible; add to this superphosphate at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. of surface to be covered. If it is impossible to get the stable manure you may use 4 lbs. of superphosphate per 100 sq. ft. Spade this into the soil and then sow the bed to rye about the middle of September to early October; this will grow and give the soil protection during the winter months and give you a fairly good growth to turn under the following spring. If your soil is inclined to be too acid, broadcast about 4 lbs. of ground limestone to 100 sq. ft. to be covered and turn this under with the rye early in the spring. Plow or spade to a depth of 8 to 10 inches and pulverize well.

Fence making for the amateur carpenter

Continued from page 22

stood for over two hundred and fifty years.

Because this woodwork is so exposed to all kinds of weather, the fence will last twice as long if all the pickets, palings, crossbars, etc., are painted before being nailed together. Two coats of any paint with a white-lead and linseed oil base should be used. The reason for this is that two pieces of wood nailed together without paint, tar or some moisture-re- sisting coating between them will rot very rapidly. The posts set in the ground should also be carefully treated with creosote or tar to the ground level.

In addition to the ordinary type of fencing it is sometimes desirable to use a fence as a screen to hide a garage, or some unsightly spot. In order to do this, the fence posts used in this screen should be approximately 8 feet high and could be set to give a pergola effect. To achieve this set the posts in pairs with two feet between them and at a distance of six feet from the next pair. Cross rails are then nailed to these posts, the rails projecting beyond the posts in lattice effect. These rails may be made of shingle laths one by two inches. In the spaces thus made, any form of lattice work may be used to fill in. The artistic ability of the amateur fence builder will find ample scope in designing this screen to harmonize with the other fencing.

Growing the grateful Gladiolus

Continued from page 140

Rainbow Collection

This collection will contain some of the finest Bearded Iris in my entire garden. For those who want a garden full of fine flowers in all the colors of the rainbow, but do not care to go to the extra care of keeping them separate, this is a real opportunity and a great bargain. The labor saved in putting up this Rainbow Collection without labels, enables me to furnish the utmost in value at the same low cost.

100 Choice Bearded Iris, Without Labels, for $7.50

The American Home "PRIZE WINNER LIST"

Ambassador, Afterglow, Crusader, Lord of June, Damozel, Dora Lindsay, Afternoon, St. Cloud, Afternoon. One each of twenty other choice varieties. These are seedlings of varieties that stand 5 feet high, and could be set to give a pergola effect. To achieve this set the posts in pairs with two feet between them and at a distance of six feet from the next pair. Cross rails are then nailed to these posts, the rails projecting beyond the posts in lattice effect. These rails may be made of shingle laths one by two inches. In the spaces thus made, any form of lattice work may be used to fill in. The artistic ability of the amateur fence builder will find ample scope in designing this screen to harmonize with the other fencing.
WILSON'S O. K. PLANT SPRAY

WHEN your plants, flowers or shrubs become troubled by bugs... spray them frequently with Wilson's O.K. Plant Spray, the recognized standard insecticide that kills all the common flower and garden insects. Wilson's O.K. Plant Spray is highly effective yet clean, non-poisonous and easy to apply. Order a supply to-day!

Recommended by the Officers of The Garden Club of America.

1 quart $1.00 1 gallon $3.00 5 gallons $12.00 10 gallons $20.00

Wilson's WIRE KILLER is the answer to those obnoxious weeds, poison ivy, etc. Simply dilute with water and sprinkle on the plants of the garden. Will also kill weeds in roads, walks, fences, lawns, small shrubs, and other loving plants. Wilson's RHODY-LIFE may be applied at any time of the year. 100 pounds $5.00, 1000 pounds $45.00, 2000 pounds $85.00.

"Insects and Their Control" is the title of a new book by Andrew Wilson illustrating the various insects and scale that attack plants and trees, with directions for their control. Price $2.50 postpaid.

New Pleasures

FOR YOUR GARDEN THIS YEAR

Many New and Rare Flowers and Many Improved Forms of Old Time Favorites

LARKSPUR Improved Exquisite (see illustration) A new erect and open-petalled flowering type of a delightful rose-pink. Phl. 30c; 5 Phl. 80c.

La France. A lovely new salmon-pink. Phl. 50c; 5 Phl. 3.00.

HOLLYHOCK DELPHINIUM, Countess Crowley—Magnificent clusters of semi-double flowers in light rose and purple. Phl. 75c.

The Shah—A charming dark rose lavender or orchid shade, massive and very double. Phl. $1.00.

R. A. Pilkington. An immense, distinct, rich violet, shaded dark blue. Phl. 75c.

LAVIA, Magnifico—A beautiful little annual from California with masses of delicate daisy-like flowers; pure yellow, with a small band of cream-white around the center edge. Phl. 15c; 5 Phl. 3.00.

Many other charming novelties will be found in Rock's 1929 Garden Book, sent free upon request.

Maytime Freshness for Growing Things All Summer Long!

COLORFUL gardens with their growing things of beauty are kept fresh and healthy all summer with the improved Double Rotary Sprinkler. Life-giving moisture is spread over lawns, shrubs, and flowers in Nature's way—"like a gentle shower."

A Gentle Shower Any Time. The revolving wheel of the Double Rotary breaks up the rushing water into rain drops—that fall like a gentle shower. Any day—any time—you can treat your growing things to a refreshing spring shower with the Double Rotary Sprinkler.

Sprinkles 5000 Sq. Feet. The double rotary action of this sturdy sprinkler allows it to sprinkle in a circular area up to 80 feet in diameter. With thumb and finger, it's easy to move this adjustable nozzle and sprinkle any size circle down to 15 feet in diameter. Sprinkles small patches as well as large lawns. Easily moved on its sturdy skid base.

Home owners, landscape and golf engineers, and gardeners recommend the Double Rotary for its convenience and efficiency. It has been proved a labor-saver because it operates automatically and requires little attention. It is long-lasting—durably built of standardized, interchangeable parts, all working in a bath of oil.

Try 10 Days. If not thoroughly satisfactory, send it back at our expense. Your money will be cheerfully refunded. Price $12.50, postpaid anywhere in United States. Order from this advertisement or write for descriptive literature.

[Dealers: Write for Special Proposition]

THE DOUBLE ROTARY SPRINKLER COMPANY
201 Coca Cola Building Kansas City, Mo.
Do You know this Secret?

Green Peas From June to August!

Instead of planting at 2 or 3 week intervals—plant these six varieties ALL AT ONCE just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and give big, mouth-watering crops of juicy, succulent peas in a steady succession from June to late August!

Late planted peas are almost always a failure because mid-summer heat and lack of moisture invite rapid leaf growth without providing an adequate root system to maintain it. Avoid this difficulty by planting ALL YOUR PEAS EARLY.

Schling's “Long Season” Pea Collection

Sure To Give You Peas All Season If Planted Early

Schling's Pedigree Extra-Early—Height, 2½ feet. Dwarf Champion—Height, 2½ feet. An enormous cropper.

Improved Telephone—Height, 6 feet. Numerous pods, well filled with Peas of finest quality.

Heraclius—Height, 6 feet. Follows Telephone, and in the latter to maturity of all garden Peas.

ALL FOR $2.00

The digging or trenching being done for trees can be utilized for this purpose. The young plants be given some of the supports seed and continuously until frost. Pkt. 25¢

To ensure quick germination and weather becomes hot and dry a mulch of about a dozen-inch long prunings from hedges are used. The mulch should be given, extending 12 inches or more on any variety separately at the packet prices listed above to avoid any danger of the seed rot of manure, peat moss, etc. If wood ashes is available that the young plants be given some addition of ashes. Such a mulch at the rate of 5 pounds of wood ashes is equal to 5 pounds of ash.

Bulbs

Candelabra Salpiglossis—A sensational new annual of ivory place of manure, leaf mould (well depend upon), sandy soil or peat moss. Thesupports seed and continuously until frost. Pkt. 75¢

Gypsophila Elegans, Crimson Gem—Bright red flowers. Pkt. 25¢

Late Aug

Sure To Give You Peas All Season If Planted Early

Schling's "Exclusive"â€”Schling's "Get Acquainted" that is not well prepared and made fine, parts very readily with its moisture. The result is that the finest, small, fibrous roots of the plant, which are its chief "feeders," die, and the life of the plant is shortened. In the first case it has been broken up to the depth of at least two feet, rain or applied water finds an easy passage, thus reaching and benefiting those fibrous roots which, though so small, are of the greatest importance in keeping the plant growing steadily.

The work of digging or trenching, also manuring is best done in the fall, when by leaving the surface rough and loose it dries off quickly in the spring and so facilitates early planting. Seed must be started early so that the plants can make an extended and deep root growth while the plants are better able to withstand the heat of summer.

Therefore if your ground was not prepared last fall, no time should now be lost in spring in digging it deeply, breaking up the subsoil, and working best method of staking the plants when they are grown naturally. Poultry netting attached to stakes is also often used; or you may have to depend upon twine run horizontally in lines six inches apart and fastened to stakes inserted five feet apart on either side of the row. Whatever method is used it is most important that the young plants be given some attention to which the tendrils can attach themselves quite early in their growth as they are liable to receive a check if not kept in an upright position. Twelve-inch long prunings from hedge or trees can be utilized for this purpose and this will keep the young plants going until they are tall and strong enough to hold the permanent supports.

Toothsome Delights for the Epicure!

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The Delicate Italian Sprouting Broccoli—A new vegetable for Summer gardens. Excellent for salads and as young sprouts. Pkt. 5¢

French Horseradish—Without horseradish bush. So tender and delicious! So rich green in color! A Piatian favorite. Pkt. 15¢

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ALL THREE FOR $2.00

N. B.—Order any variety separately at the packet prices listed above.

“Book of Garden Growers”—$1.50, the copy, free with first order.

Sweet-peas for fragrance and color

Continued from page 156
ROSE TREE

ONE TREE $100
3 for $250 PREPAID

The ROSE TREE OF CHINA (Prunus Triloba) is the most beautiful and showy of all small trees. It is loaded with showy, deeply fringed, spire-like pink flowers. As an ornament from early spring until late fall it has few equals. This attractive tree is a member of the cherry family and will grow in almost any soil. The leaves are a bright green, and are attractive as a group or in pairs. The flowers are pink and by far the most beautiful tree they have ever seen. It has been called "The Most Beautiful Tree in the World"

Choice trees for $1.00 each; 3 for $2.50, by palett, postpaid.

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TULIP TREES

for ornamental shade or screening.

Our stock of trees will not last long at these low prices. Order now, and garden plants are shipped. CATALOG FREE. HERBIDGE SEED & PLANT CO., 418 E. GALLERIE, NYC.

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The Ideal Dahlia—Originated by Downs

In nearly every royal Show Jane Cowl was the outstanding Dahlia—at New York, Red Bank, Baltimore, Newark and scores of others. Received a Special Award at the Netherland National Dahlia Show at London. Jane Cowl Dahlia—possibly excelling Jersey’s Beauty—ever won so many prizes in a single season. And best of all it is the ideal Garden Dahlia—elegant, beautiful flowers with big blooms. It is the Old Maid Dahlia, white, yellow and red, blooming in profusion in shady borders and flower beds. For the Home Gardener, send for our Free List. We Will Send You One Each of These Winners, and postpaid. $1.00 in One-Year Pot Plants for Only 50c, Postpaid.

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SPECIAL

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END the DUST NUISANCE... Before It Begins!

Keep this outdoor season dustless. Right now order Solvay Calcium Chloride to apply on gravel walks, driveways, bridge paths, clay tennis courts and any surface from which dust is likely to arise. Solvay Calcium Chloride prevents formation of dust and keeps surfaces in excellent condition. It is clean, white and odorless. Will not harm clothing, tires, car finishes, or horses’ hoofs. Does not track or stain. Write for booklet No. 12657

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High Grade Stock of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

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ANDORRA NURSERIES, Inc.

CHESTNUT HILL

PHILADELPHIA
even of water at intervals of four or five days; but unless you are prepared to apply water in sufficient quantity to reach the lower roots it will be better to rely upon frequent stirring of the surface, or the mulch.

After the vines come into flower give weak liquid manure. Dissolve superphosphate of lime, or acid phosphate, at the rate of one ounce to two gallons of water and use once a week; and always follow with an application of clear water. Sulphate of ammonia, half ounce to the gallon may be used in alternate applications.

In the cool of the evening during very warm weather an overhead spray of clear water helps a lot. Pick every flower before it fades. This is most important. If the plants are allowed to form seed pods the further production of flowers stops.

The pea louse, or green aphid, is the great enemy of the Sweet-pae, and very difficult to eradicate once it becomes numerous. As soon as any are seen spray thoroughly with kerosene emulsion or any of the advertised dusts, using it at intervals of three days until the vines are quite clean. Preventive measures might be taken, dusting the vines occasionally with tobacco powder, preferably in the morning when the leaves are wet with dew.

To get very early flowers sow part of the row with the Early-flowering type which begins to bloom in two to three weeks ahead of the Summer-flowering type. But, except in very short summer localities the principal sowing should be devoted to the summer type. In some parts of our extreme northern states and certain sections in Canada where the summer is very short, gardeners have told me that the most satisfactory type to grow is the Early-flowering.

Good dependable varieties of the Summer-flowering type include: King White, Youth, Elegance, Fluffy Ruffles, Magnet, Miss California, Gold Crest, Hawlmark Salmon Pink, Pinkie, Brilliant Rose, Glory, Grenadier, Charming, Crusader, Huntsman, Powerscourt, Blue Bird, and Flordale Purple.

On the Early-flowering varieties, the following are first-class: Snowstorm, Sunlight, Spring Song, Pink Profusion, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Cheyenne, Glitters, Lavender King, Yarrawa, Canary Bird, Enchantress and Aurora. But there are many others for you to choose from. These are only suggestions.

Peonies are anybody's flowers

Peonies are very easily controlled, however, by a judicious spraying now and then of melrostone or some such other preparation made specially for the control of such insects.

Buy your Peonies from a specialist grower. If your pocketbook will stand the strain get one-year plants, but at any time fight shy of anything smaller than "large divisions." If you want to enter a field of real enthusiasm and excitement, sow a few seeds, and you may awake some morning and find in your own garden some of those lovely visions you have dreamed about. Others have done it!

Around the first of November scatter a light strawy mulch over the Peony planting, and over that straw some light boughs to keep the mulch from blowing away. This will keep the ground from alternately freezing and thawing, otherwise your Peonies may be heaved out and need replanting. Peonies do not need protection from cold. When one has time it is better to prepare a compost heap over the Peony planting. This may be made of equal layers of heavy soil, sand, ground peat-moss, well rotted stable manure, together with a generous mixture of lawn clippings and leaves. On each layer about a quarter of an inch of agricultural lime should be sprinkled, and the entire mixture well turned three or four times during the season so it will get thoroughly mixed and free from lumps.

In choosing what varieties to plant, the price may be the governing factor. So in the following lists are some of the choicest and some of the most popular in their respective classes, either for cut flower or landscape effect.


Single Peonies are much in demand at the present time and the following are worth considering: Whites: Clarette, Le Jour, Perle Blanche, The Bride, White Sea Major. Pinks: Doro-thy, Emily, Hesperus, Helen, Princess of Wales, and Venus. Reds: L'Etoile, Departing Sun, Mrs. Key and Stanley. Then there are among the "Japs" outstanding: Ama-No-Sode, bright rose-pink; Fuyasjo, a deep Carmine, King of England, carmine-red; White Lady, glistening white.
My customers who “know their Iris”

write me that my roots are THE FINEST BEARDED IRIS ROOTS IN AMERICA AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES. My “eye-opener” circular tells the story. If you are interested in planting this noble flower, it’s yours for the asking.

HARCOURT M. TAYLOR
Riverside Gardens Yakima, Washington

“GREATER GLADS”
by Joerg

Out of ten new and distinct Gladioli, which are offered for the first time in our new catalog (just published), we find one which we feel sure will interest “American Home” readers. We offer them with the same confidence with which we placed the renowned “Joerg’s White” on the market 2 years ago.

“DELETED”
One of our most promising introductions for 1929. Flowers are creamy white later turning to pure white, with a most fascinating tinge of lavey yellow in the throat, hence the name. The flowers have a tough leathery texture. Flowers all facing one way in a huge sturdy spike. A splendid exhibition variety (illustrated at left). Each $1.00; doz. $10.00.

“HYDE PARK SUNSET”
One of the most brilliant Gladioli we have ever seen. It is a clear dazzling orange-scarlet, mottled with deep scarlet and orange in the throat. Where bright color is wanted, nothing can equal this for a border or cut flower. Flowers are well placed in a long open spike which makes it a most desirable one for indoor decoration. Each 50¢; doz. $5.00.

“DEAREST” (Ruffled)
A glorious flower of the most delicate tints. The ground color is a flesh pink blending through salmon to a rich pink at the tip. Modestly striped with crimson. The ground color is yellowish and striped violet. Petals broad and overlapping, beautifully crimped and crinkled. Flowers large and open, evenly spaced, all facing one way, vigorous growth. A vase of these flowers makes a picture of superb beauty. Each $1.00; doz. $10.00.

“DELIGHTED”
Catalog of Gladioli, Hardy Bulbs and Plants, mailed free upon request (BULB GROWERS SINCE 1880)

GEORGE J. JOERG, Inc.
NEW HYDE PARK (Box G) LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

THERE IS JOY

in the air now that SPRINGTIME is here once more. There will be JOY in YOUR SOUL also as you help to make this grand old world more beautiful. May we aid you in your effort by furnishing some of our CHOICE PLANTS and TREES.

Our new catalog will tell you all about them.

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES
(T. C. Thurlow’s Sons, Inc.)
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A Water Lily Pool for Every Garden

Colorful—Fragrant—Beautiful

Many have the mistaken idea that the beauty and joy of a Water Lily Pool are only for those who have large estates. Some of the prettiest Water Lily Pools are located in small gardens. Beautiful effects are obtained with a simple sunken-tub pool, surrounded by rocks and aquatic plants. Water Lilies are the most beautiful and fascinating of all flowers, and also the easiest to care for. No hoeing, weeding or watering required.

Our “POPULAR TRIO” Collection for only $3

A splendid collection with which to start a Water Lily Pool or augment the established pool. Three exquisite hardy Water Lilies, one pink, one yellow, one white. All for $3

Catalog, illustrated in colors, sent FREE

It shows how you may enjoy a Water Lily Pool in your own garden this spring; tells how to build a pool, inexpensively; how to plant a tub pool; describes the fascinating yet simple culture of Water Lilies, Aquatic Plants and Ornamental Fishes. Write TODAY for your free copy.

7 Plants for Your Aquarium, $1.10

Seven interesting varieties, postpaid. Other water-plants, ornamental fishes and supplies described in catalog.

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33 Brookside Ave., SAADDLE RIVER, N. J.

Put “Life” into Dead Soil

Hyper-Humus contains billions of living bacteria, beneficial to your soil. Raw filled-in soil—sand, clay or ashes—can be made fertile by working Hyper-Humus well into the surface soil. For the new lawn, apply one-inch deep. To improve an old lawn, apply Hyper-Humus 4 inch deep and rake well into the soil. Send for instructive literature. It’s free. Sold by your dealer. If he doesn’t have it, write us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

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Put the Top in Top Soil holds Soil Moisture
The Garden Beautiful

depends upon the condition of the garden soil.

SOMMER or rain; good plants, good seeds, fertilizers, and all your work, will not produce satisfactory results if your soil is not chemically and physically right.

What is the right soil condition?

SOIL condition is its physical texture—the size and arrangement of its particles. The right soil condition is a "fine" soil with large internal surface area, highly absorbent in character—as we have so often said, somewhat like billons and billons of tiny sponges; for moisture is of the utmost importance in soil fertility and the ability of a soil to hold moisture, without puddling is one indication of good soil condition. Sandy soil is "fine" but needs body. Clay soil needs breaking up. Even the best garden loam does not remain in good condition permanently, last years growing efforts having depleted it so that it needs re-conditioning this spring before you plant.

PEAT MOSS

the soil conditioner

GPM peat moss not only corrects soil conditions where there is too much sand or clay, but it maintains physical fitness in every kind of garden soil. You see GPM peat moss is a virgin, human-forming soil—partially decomposed vegetation—Sphagnum moss peat in composition—and brings to your soil those billions of tiny sponges so necessary to bring it up to a state of physical fitness that will enable you to grow flowers or vegetables—in the profusion of big blooms you desire.

Send for booklet B

treating the subject of growing from the viewpoint of soil conditioning, as well as outlining the uses of GPM as a substitute for evergreens, shrubs, lawns, etc.

Use it in needing soil, transplanting, planting, and propagating. Free sample sent with booklet, but better still get the small trial bale containing liberal quantity for testing at $1.00 post paid.

Rainbows for your garden

Continued from page 52

any time from spring until fall, and right on through the summer months, when other perennials cannot be safely dit: reddish, and yellow varieties that are nevertheless entirely different in shade and form; Lent L. William- son, which was in 1922 awarded the fi- nest Iris in the world, lavender-violet and purple; Mme. Chobaut, a pale yellow undertone, flushed with rosy bronze and veined and edged primrose; Mother of Pearl, an iridescent mother-of-pearl coloring; Souv De Mme. Guadichau in pastel dark purple; Susan Bliss, the finest of the orchid-pink toned varieties; Shekinah, a fine yellow; Zonare, a white peppered all over with bright lilac; White Knight, waxy snow white.

The Beardless Iris form a quite distinct group. In this section are the Siberian blooming about the same time as the Tall Bearded, but entirely different in form. The smaller flowers burst forth in great profusion on tall slender stems and are quite charming as cut flowers; also the gorgeous Japanese Iris, some of which are as big as a dinner plate; and some smaller types. They are all distin- guishable by a grassy foliage, and they lack a beard (that hairy beardlike substance that is found in the centre of the Bearded Iris). The treatment for Beardless Iris is largely the direct opposite to that required for Bearded Iris. Lime and bone meal are injurious. These Beardless Iris thrive best in a moist, but well drained, location, where the water table is not more than a foot below the surface, instead of on the surface, as with the Bearded Iris.

The only Iris types that will thrive in every location are the tuberous and versicolor. They can be natural- ized in wild places and will also do well under ordinary garden culture. They are hardy Outside as the ordinary garden Iris. The Beardless Iris thrive best in a moist, but well drained, location, where the water table is not more than a foot below the surface, instead of on the surface, as with the Bearded Iris.

A dozen and a half extra choice varieties, producing handsome forms, colorings and markings not to be found elsewhere in the Iris kingdom. A few of them are just a hardy outside as the ordinary garden Bearded Iris and respond to the same treatment. Full sun and a fairly dry, sandy location are their best. Reliable sorts include Dorak, a gigantic flower of fine form, unusual coloring and strikingly veined; Giran, another fine dark veined sort; Hamadan, a small flowered low growing beauty that is especially adapted to rock gardens; Zwanenburg, a rich golden-yellow, with the same mixture and turned just under the soil, allowing it to leach down to the roots. Pulverized limestone is safer to use than slacked lime, as any reasonable quantity can be back-without danger of injury to the plants. It comes in convenient hundred pound bags and is inexpensive.

Small plants take fifteen to eighteen inches apart and allow them to grow into clumps; be dividing these clumps and disposing every three or four years. For immediate effect set three of a variety about eight inches apart in the form of a triangle, or six in the form of a double triangle. Space varieties fifteen to eighteen inches apart. Water thoroughly at planting. A day or two later cultivate the ground and keep the surface always finely pulverized by occasional cultivation, especially after every rain.

After the first watering it will probably not be necessary to water again if regularly cultivated, unless there is an excessive drouth. All Bearded Irises are beneficial and the crown of the plant should be two or three inches below the surface, instead of on the surface. The foliage will begin to die a few days after the plants have been set out, and should be removed as fast as it withers sufficiently to "peel" away by a slight sidewise pull. Use both hands for this operation, holding the rhizome firmly in place with one hand to avoid disturbing the newly forming root system.

A dozen and a half extra choice varieties, all different (and which can be had almost anywhere at quite moderate price) are Ambassador, a rich dark blend; Afterglow, a fine light blend; Crusader, an excellent deep blue; Lord of June, a gigantic light blue; Dandol, a large white flower with a rich reddish lavender edging; Dora Longdon, an old-gold, lavender and plum combination;