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Make This Same Mistake and your home heat will cost too much

HETHER you know it or not, you can become color blind buying your boiler. You can make the mistake of being over-persuaded by its colorful jacket and general dollingsup; and give altogether too scant attention to its "innards."

It happens there are two ways of making these gaily decked boilers. One of them is healthy for your pocketbook. The other isn't.

The first way, is to cut out a swell looking jacket and then make a boiler to fit it.

The second way, is to first see to it that you have the best possible boiler, and then make a jacket to fit that boiler.

The second way, is the Burnham way.

As a result of this Burnham way, you get a boiler that gives you the height of fuel thrift and heat contentments. Besides which you get a decidedly attractive jacket that serves as a valuable heat insulator.

It's a direct saver of your money, as well as an ornament to your cellar.

Furthermore, the Burnham jacket and the boiler come knocked down. You know exactly what you are getting both inside and out. After the boiler is up, and all the thumping and banging around is done, the jacket is put on. It is free from scratches, mars and dents.

If this sort of every-day common sense way of doing things appeals to you and your pocketbook then see to it that you get a Burnham Boiler.

Send for Hither and Yon booklet. It is an odd name for such a printment. But you'll see why when it comes. We'll also enclose The Witching House Book which has an equally good reason.

Get the facts from us. You can get the Burnham Boiler Jacketed in Color from your regular heating man. Only see to it, that you get it.



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Burnham Boiler for IRVINGTON, N.Y.

Representatives in all Principal Cities of the United States and Canada

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LEONARD BARRON,

FREDERICK KLARMAN Art Editor

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A little residence in Kingsport, Tenn., designed by C. McKenzie (Photograph by Tebbs and Knell, Inc.)

THE AMERICAN HOME

Patriotism

T IS unquestionably a desirable thing to teach patriot-ism in the public schools, and we do it better than we used to. A generation or so ago school children were taught Civil War recitations and songs, and the whole enterprise of inculcating patriotism was more or less a glorification of war.

To-day we are trying to forget sectional differences and to inculcate a pride in our country apart from its achievements in battle. We are telling our children less about military heroes and more about America's great power for peace. Our Independence Day speeches still glorify the flag, but deal less with the bloody scenes over which it has waved.

It is good to propagate this national pride, this patriotism, and yet one sometimes wonders whether we aren't still approaching it from the wrong angle.

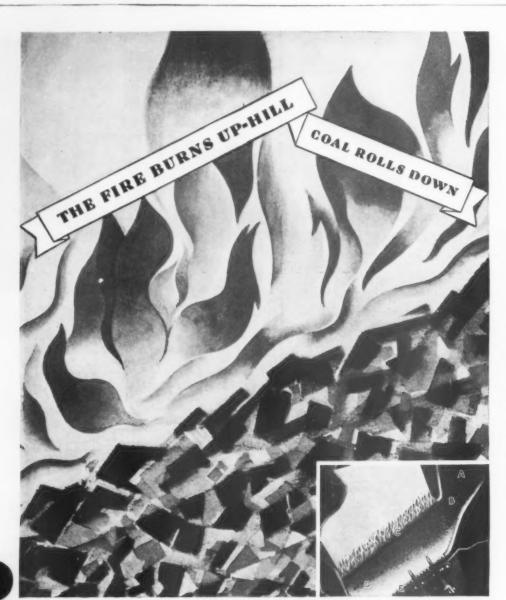
It is difficult for a child to comprehend as a unit a country of thousands of square miles and millions of inhabitants. It is difficult for a child from New England or Virginia to visualize Montana or Arizona as a part of the national inheritance.

It is somewhat easier for him to understand the greatness of the state in which he lives, but even that is rather too extensive an idea for the immature mind to grasp.

Local history and local patriotism are easier of comprehension, and the child that is taught to take pride in his own town or city is beginning at the right end. From there he may in time extend his vision to national proportions.

And at the back and beginning of it all is the home. Pride of home, reverence for home, affection for home, loyalty to home lie at the very foundation of true patriotism. The home-making propaganda is the best training in national pride that the child or the adult can have.

Homeless people make poor citizens. Nomads are seldom patriots. Give us a nation of homes, with each family loving and beautifying and developing its own, and there will be small need for teaching patriotism.



* The Spencer scientific principle

Once a day, fuel is put into the magazine (A). It fills the sloping grate to the level of the mag mouth (B). The fire bed always stays at the level shown at (C), for as fast as fuel burns to ash (D), it shrinks and settles on the Gable-Grate (E). As the surface of the fire bed (C) is lowered by this shrinking process, more fuel feeds down of its own weight over the top of the fire bed. Fuel feed is by gravitation-no mech parts, no smothering and deaden ing 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 ner lected cellar. Write for the Spen cer Book, "The Fire That Burns Up-hill." It explains the Spencer scientific principle in detail.





"Our Spencer Heater is giving perfect satisfaction. It requires very little attention, and saves 50% of our previous coal bill. We have figured that our coal savings in four years will more than cover the original cost of the Spencer."

Very truly yours,

K. A. Epremian, Schenectady, N. Y.



Shown above is the newest style of Spencer cast-iron sectional heater, for any home and for small business buildings, furnished with or without enameled steel jacket.

Before you order fuel for next year, see how much more you can save than the usual summer discounts. A Spencer Heater will save as much as half the annual fuel bill for anthracite users, simply by burning No. 1 Buckwheat anthracite instead of the egg, stove and nut sizes that ordinary heaters require. With any small size solid fuel—coke, bituminous coal or anthracite—a Spencer Heater gives a better and more uniform heat, with attention only once a day, at substantial savings.

There is no magic, no hidden efficiency in the way a Spencer saves. It uses the same good fuel you have always used. You merely buy it in smaller sizes that flat grates won't burn right. Spencer Gable-Grates do burn small size fuels because they are sloped to let fire burn up-hill—the way it burns easiest and best. You burn these small size fuels efficiently, for the Spencer storage magazine

lets fuel flow down to the fire of its own weight, by gravitation. This exclusive Spencer feature maintains the uniformly thin fire bed that is the most efficient way of burning solid fuel.*

It is no wonder that the Spencer was welcomed by anthracite users when it was introduced thirty-two years ago. It made such tremendous savings in the cost of fuel that it soon paid its first cost. Today, with mass production in vast factories, even the Spencer first cost is little more than that of ordinary heaters. Sooner than ever before, it pays its entire cost, and then makes savings of as much as half your annual fuel bill year after year.

Write for the Spencer book, "The Fire That Burns Up-hill." It tells in detail how the Spencer scientific principle for burning fuel can save as much as half the annual fuel bill. There is a Spencer for every kind and size of building, from bungalow to skyscraper, in cast-iron sectional or steel tubular types. Sold by all good heating contractors.

> SPENCER HEATER CO. Division of Lycoming Manufacturing Co. Williamsport, Pa.



YOU ORDER NEXT YEAR'S FUEL

see if you can save half its cost!

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D 1929, Kittinger Company

The Very Chair Every Modern Living Room Needs

This Early English desk and chair feature the Linenfold motif . . . in solid oak or solid walnut. Г

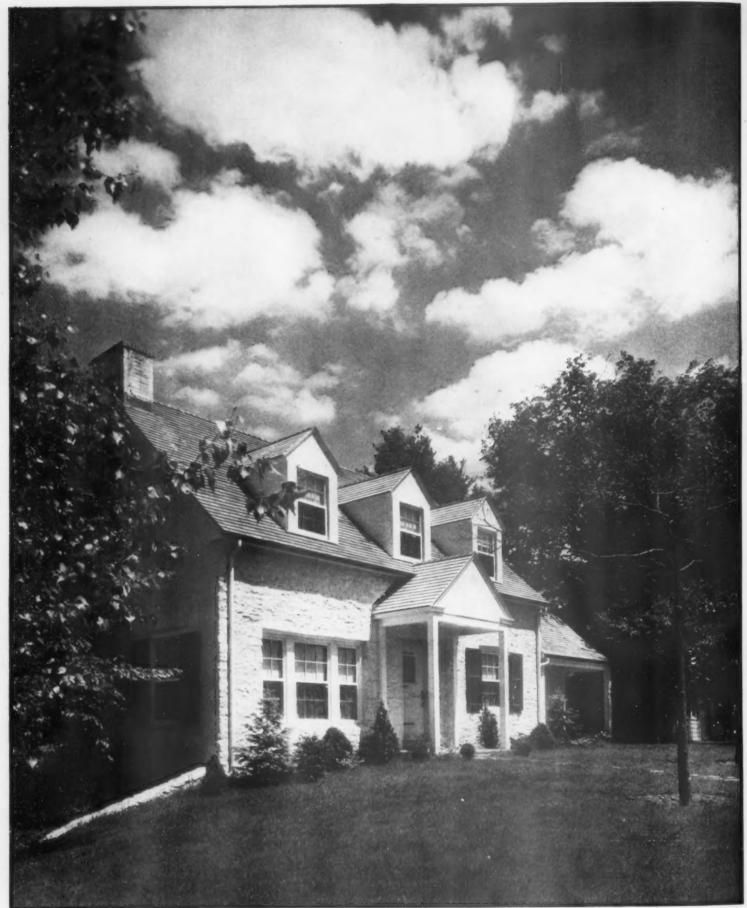
LERE is a fireside chair that seems to reach out to claim you for its own. Its comfortable depth with wing back and arms invite relaxation and leisurely enjoyment . . . the upholstery of new curled hair is resilient . . . the down-filled cushion never packs . . . its unusual beauty and the dignity of its solid walnut frame place it among your heirlooms.

Of a later English period, this Kittinger reproduction should not be confused with similar models of the earlier Queen_Anne_type. There should also be no confusion with commercial chairs of this appearance built for competition. Like the other pieces in this group, all Kittinger furniture is of authentic period design, constructed throughout in solid Cabinetwoods, principally American Walnut, Honduras Mahogany and Oak, with a few in Maple.

Such pieces of furniture may be acquired from time to time to bring new charm to any room... There is assurance of durable service at so reasonable a price that there need be no sacrifice of budget expenditures for present-day luxuries.

Let us send you an attractive booklet on Living Room Furniture . . . profusely illustrated . . . together with names of dealers in your vicinity through whom you may purchase. Kittinger Company, Dept. 26, Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.





Photograph by P. A. Nyholm

THE AMERICAN TRADITION

The Puritan simplicity of Colonial days lives again in this house of whitewashed fieldstone designed by Hunt & Kline, architects, for Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hochstetler, of Bronxville, N. Y. (See also pages 469 and 470)

THE AMERICAN HOME

JULY 1929

Outdoor rooms on roof tops and terraces

In town or country try to plan a little space for the open-air summer living room

THE lure of outdoor living, which has become a dominant influence in American life, affecting the architectural setting and the manner in which city dwellers live, has opened new vistas in the possibilities of city life and has culminated in the development of the roof-top terrace. This does not imply any vast expenditure, for a comparatively small "extension" roof top, opening off a second or third floor room, can be equipped effectively and comfortably at moderate outlay.

We have learned to take advantage of every available space in the open that will remove us from the noise and dust of the streets and give rest to overtaxed nerves and weary eyes. The outlook for the more fortunate may be over a park,

or it may include a river view, but even with those less favored, the opportunity to enjoy the air and a liberal skyline above the roof tops should not be ignored.

Let us consider then what can be done with an extension roof, whether in the city or atop a porch in a small suburban home. First, a supplementary wooden flooring should be laid to protect the roofing, to form an even surface for rugs, and to provide drainage when not in use. Any woven grass rug that would ordinarily be used on a porch may be used here. Block patterns may be bought to fit practically any space, since they are measured by the block, and they have proved to be both appropriate and

ELIZABETH LOUNSBERY

popular. In these, the squares outlined in black lend distinction to the setting. Japanese modernistic patterns of brilliant geometric combinations or of flowers add an even gayer note.

In converting the roof on an extension, at least one window of an adjoining room should be, if possible, made into a doorway, with double glass doors to make it easy of access. Where there is still an irregularity of floor levels, steps may be used in the room and outside.

A NAWNING properly supported is then the next consideration. This, with the ever increasing demand for color, may be as brilliant and varied as a sunset. The weather, however, should by all means be taken into account and strong sunfast material selected to withstand the ravages of sudden thunderstorms and the heat of the sun.

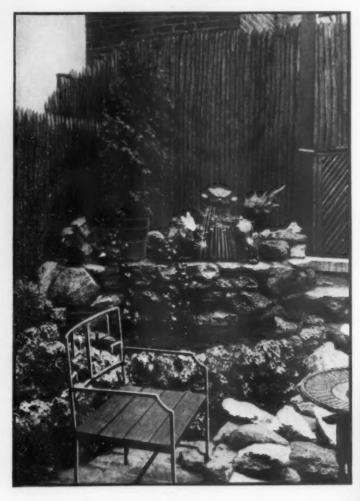
Woven chestnut fencing about five feet high may be used to enclose the roof, for safety and privacy, and to serve as a background for tubs of evergreens and boxes of climbing ivy and flowering plants. With a few comfortable armchairs and one or two occasional tables for magazines and general use, this delightful retreat is transformed into a comfortable porch in the heart of a city.

Another and similar treatment of a small extension roof has been enclosed in lattice overhung with trailing ivy. Two sides of the enclosure are, however,



On this terrace the surroundings are hidden by a Cape Cod fence, painted a neutral color. The parchment colored furniture, banded with green and black, and the pink-orange and black waterproof chintz cushions combine harmoniously with a gray, black, and green awning (All photographs by courtesy of Potash-Mart, Inc.)

fitted with windows that drop down to admit a current of air and provide an outlet. Above, is a soft toned green awning attached so firmly to the stanchion supports as to give the feeling of perma-nency. A striking grass rug of black and natural blocks covers the floor and the furniture includes woven reed chairs, tables, and a chaise longue, done in a gay pattern chintz. On the tables are bowls of flowers and a lamp, for this is used as an outdoor living room that may be converted into a sleeping porch when desired. Such treatment is practical not only in a crowded city in the center of congested buildings, but is also suitable for a suburban home where an upper



porch is within sight of the neighboring houses.

California claims the introduction into America of the gay awning fabrics that have followed in the wake of European impressionism. The large cities in the East, however, have also grown to understand the value of color and to accept it as a fitting accompaniment to somber gray walls, making it a sympathetic feature of external decoration in the treatment of the city terrace.

Bright orange, Burgundy red, blue, and green may be suggested as one example of combined color, and black, green, gray, and red are listed among the many gay striped patterns that add to the charm of skyscraper garden spots. Plain soft greens and turquoise blue are also used extensively. The scalloped valances of these awnings are effective when bound in black or edged with a narrow cotton fringe and, when not securely laced to the stanchions, may be held by ornamental iron rods with spear heads in the manner of a canopy with open sides.

S o ARDENT has become the desire to provide the lure of country life within a city environment that even the set-backs amid the towers of the modern office skyscraper are now designed so that they may take on the aspect of the hanging gardens of Babylon. Surely this is a Japanese furniture with a tufa rock basin in the corner of a city roof terrace which is used as a dining room

An extension-roof of a New York house converted into a practical out-door living room, effectively and inexpensively (below)



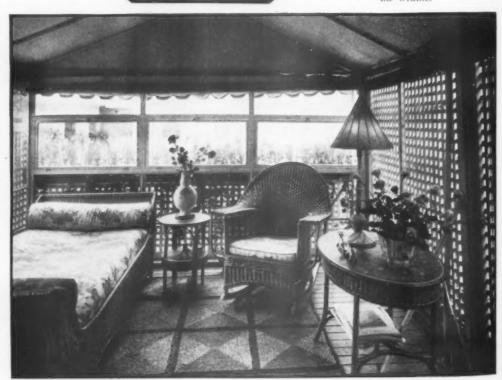
The American Home

commentary on what the city porches offer. Their flaunting strips of canvas and touches of green are not only a bright spot above the roof tops that stimulates the eye and soul of the housewife but a place in which the routine of the summer business day may be broken by occasional moments of rest amid cooling breezes, far removed from rushing traffic and fumes of gasoline.

O^{NE OF} the most impressive residential roof terraces, in New York, has gardens and rose beds banked against woven wood fencing. The stucco roof-top house in this setting, commanding an extended view of Central Park and its lakes, opens out upon a flagged court surrounding the fountain. On the west, overlooking the park, one enters upon the actual terrace, protected by a green and black striped awning and a sturdy balustrade, through wrought-iron gates. Here natural-colored reed tables and chairs with brilliant

> flowered waterproof chintz cushions have been placed along the balustrade and stone urns filled with evergreens, so low as to insure an uninterrupted view that extends to the distant Palisades. A black and natural block rug has been used to cover the entire length of terrace. Another terrace that surrounds but two sides of a small apartment on the roof has also been enclosed in woven fencing with boxes filled with ivy, so supported on the outside coping that the *(continued on page 504)*

Here an extension city roof has been enclosed as an ouldoor living room and sleeping porch, with assured privacy and protection from the weather





Like a seventeenth century New England interior is the living room, with massive oak beams across the ceiling and with the entire fireplace wall sheathed in mellow old pine. Old oil lamps with pewter reflectors, electrically equipped, light the overmantel (Photographs by P. A. Nyholm)

A home of enduring beauty

Of whitewashed stone and timber the house in our frontispiece cost only \$12,000

HARRIET SISSON GILLESPIE

N A group of inviting small houses in Bronxville, N. Y., some already built, others in the course of construction, there is one having both the distinctive quality of the early Pennsylvania farmhouses and the appeal of the provincial New England home. But for the pointed dormers, the gabled porch repeating this silhouette on a larger scale, and the more rugged construction, this house might well have companioned any of those quiet, serene little dwellings "down East." It demonstrates how closely the human quality is linked in all forms of provincial architecture, for the pioneer home was the perfect architectural expression of a home-loving people.

This artless adaptation of two important trends in Early American architecture is the product of the taste and skill of Hunt & Kline, New York architects, and was designed for Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hochstetler, who have a penchant for the Puritan simplicity of the Colonial.

In eastern Pennsylvania, with its abundance of ledge stone lying close at hand, it was quite natural that the artisans of an early period should have chosen this stone as a medium, in lieu of the timber which predominated in the East. And it is the very nature of the more rugged material, with its subtle blend of austerity and charm, that makes an irresistible appeal.

In this home both of these materials have been used. Although it may seem to be these contrasting elements in the building material, rather than a close adherence to type that so snares the fancy in the Hochstetler dwelling, yet were it not for its satisfying proportions and the rhythm of the composition, the house would in all probability fall short of distinction.

It is compact in form and in friendly relation with the soil. The distinctive dormers charmingly designed, the wellplaced openings, the staunch squat chimneys, squarely straddling the peak of the gabled roof, and the characteristic ell, whose roof, sweeping down to enclose a cheerful small porch, savors slightly of the Dutch influence, are all in perfect accord. The small house looks out upon the world with an air of guileless sincerity and forthright honesty that commands the utmost homage and respect.

Set on a knoll in the shade of tall oaks and birches, it is snugly environed, yet free from encroaching habitations. Since the house is practically centered in the 100 by 100 foot lot, the windows, front and rear, command extensive views of the picturesque rolling country, dotted with fine trees, for which Bronxville is famous.

The lot slopes gently up from the street to the building line, then falls sharply in a drop of seven feet to the rear. A low retaining wall to the left masks the sudden descent and adds materially to the dignity of the setting.

A site of this nature is likely to give rise to an awkward architectural problem, possibly an inharmonious rear elevation, but this difficulty was overcome here by the introduction of an arcaded stone porch across the entire width of the house at the grade.

Beneath the graceful arched openings, access to the main hall, to the basement, and to the two-car garage on the extreme right is possible. A stout batten door in the hall, and two steps down lead to the car directly without the necessity of going outdoors.

An informal stepping-stone path leads from the street to the captivating Dutch door, dressed in the hand-forged iron fittings of the period. Just inside the entrance is a graceful structural arch which defines the little vestibule with its coat closet but does not separate it from the hall. In a small house where the entire floor plan is more or less obvious, it is the wiser course to follow, as the architects have here a uniform style of treatment in the setting.

The salient feature of the hall is the naïve pine staircase of rugged craftsmanship with its decorative, neatly turned balusters, one for each tread. With it, the batten doors, set in plain flat fram ing, almost flush with the rough plastered, hand-trowelled walls, are in pictorial accord.

Through the broad opening from the hall, the varied charms of the old-time living room, reminiscent of a provincial Connecticut interior of the seventeenth century, are revealed. Mellow pine, unstained, but waxed to a soft patina to bring out the amber tones of the old wood, form the woodwork and trim, with stout oak for the structural beams of the massive ceiling and the huge lintel spanning the wide, low fireplace.

The sheathing of the entire fireplace wall with pine and the fine, simple overmantel of vertical pine boarding matched with beaded moldings and flanked by flat hand-hewn pilasters savors of the old Massachusetts houses at Ipswich or Topsfield in which a more definite effort toward decorative effect in the homes of the early colonists first appeared.

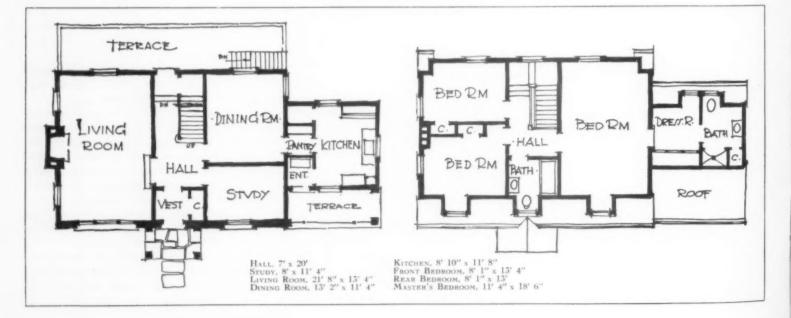
Like an old country dresser are the tiered shelves, built to the ceiling at either side of the fireplace, to hold books, old china, and that vital modern necessity, the radio. An amusing scalloped apron of wood finishes the top, while a smaller edition over the window acts as a wood valance for the curtains.

As every woman knows, with the formidable initial expense of a new home, it is not always possible, nor is it advisable to furnish it completely at the

outset. Mrs. Hochstetler, however, determined at least to indicate her decorative scheme in her window draperies, even though there should be a hiatus before the work could be carried to completion.

She wished to retain every bit of light and sunshine that poured into the living room from three sides, even to accentuate the gayety by colorful hangings that she might offset the rather quiet character of the pine woodwork. So she hung bright chintz in the engaging feather pattern, a copy of an old design, over glass curtains of cream net at the windows.

This at once brought color into the room: the blue-green morning-glories, the dull pinks of (continued on page 498)





One of the dormered bedrooms, with small-sprigged wallpaper, apricot ruffled organdie curtains, a low post maple bed with candlewicking spread, and a rush-bottomed farm chair, indicates the quiet charm of the upper rooms



Charming homes, such as this one, need protection just as any valuable possessions do. Insurance is one way, but first should come legal advice about contracts. Then you are sure the home is yours

The legal side of home buying

The first of a series of articles on every phase of this important question

HY do you lawyers make such a fuss about buying a house?"

I had just closed the contract for a client who was buying a suburban home. For three hours, we had struggled to devise an instrument that would be satisfactory to both buyer and seller. And now that everything was arranged, my client was wondering why all lawyers were so "confoundedly technical."

"Last year," he said, "I bought an automobile. When I decided what car I wanted, I went to the agency, paid my deposit, and signed a printed slip. That was all there was to the making of the contract. Why can't I buy a house as easily?"

That question led to a long discussion of the difference between personalty and realty. Boiled down to the fewest possible words, the difference is just this. If you buy an automobile from a manufacturer there is a strong presumption that the manufacturer owns the automobile, and all of it. You need not delve into his

ALBERT W. FRIBOURG

Member of New York State Bar

domestic affairs to make certain that his divorced wife will never have the right to ride in one-third of the car; you need not examine the judgment docket to find if there are any unsatisfied judgments against him, nor worry about his promptness in paying taxes. But if you buy a parcel of real estate, you will have to be careful about all of these things and many, many more.

I have just closed a book which defines real estate as a "bundle of rights." The author, by this cryptic definition, meant to imply that a man who owns real estate has a large number of rights in respect to his property. He has, for instance, the right to sell the land, the right to build upon it, the right to keep strangers off it, and so on. But frequently the "owner" of the land does not possess all of these rights. The bundle of sticks is divided, and while one person possesses a majority of the sticks, some of them are owned by others. When a person buys real estate, he must be very careful to see that he gets all the sticks.

When a married man buys real estate, his wife immediately gets an inchoate right of dower in the property. This right, which has little practical importance during the husband's life, entitles the wife to a life interest in a third of the property after his death. There is nothing the husband can do, without his wife's consent, to deprive her of this right. It is one of the sticks which is not in the owner's bundle. When buying land from a married man, it is necessary to have his wife join in the conveyance by signing the deed, in order that the purchaser may get her right as well as her husband's whole bundle of rights.

There are other rights which may cause trouble. A short time ago, I attended an auction sale in a well-known New York suburb. The auctioneer was one of the most famous and reliable real estate men in the country. Before accepting bids, he picked (continued on page 502)

The American Home



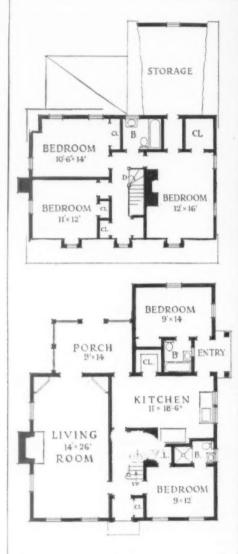
The Cape Cod cottage, above, designed by Alanson H. Sturgis, possesses all the charm inherent in this type of architecture. It costs \$11,234 to build. The plans, right, show some individual arrangements which particularly suit the needs for which this house was designed. There are two bedrooms and baths on the ground floor and three on the floor above. The porch serves as a dining room. The architect estimates the size of the house at approximately 32, 428 cubic feet

> The English cottage style, as exemplified below and on the next page, vice with the Colonial in popularity. The architect who designed this for THE AMERICAN HOME, Theodore W. Davis, suggests that the house be built of buff colored stucco and common brick, the roof he covered with heavy asbestos shingles in slate tones laid in graduated sizes, and the woodwork and trim be stained a weathered gray. Mr. Davis estimates the cubage of this house at 19,000 cubic feet and believes it could be built for about \$10,000. The plans, at left, are simple and eminently livable

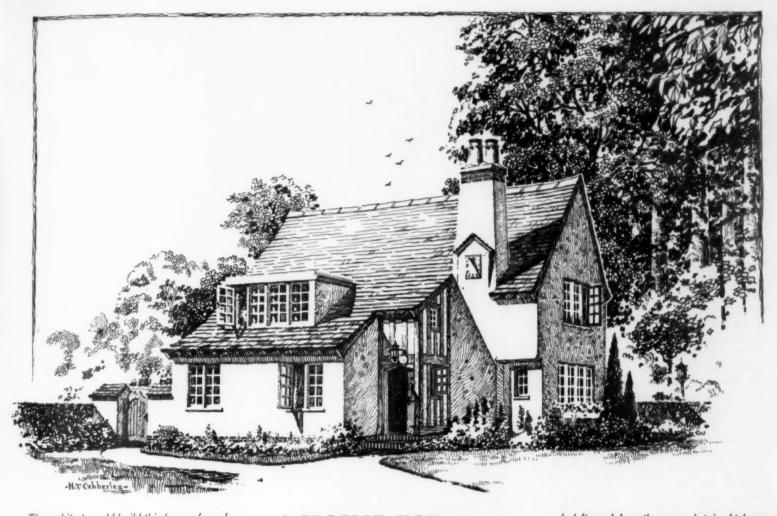


COTTAGE TYPES

An English example and an American one



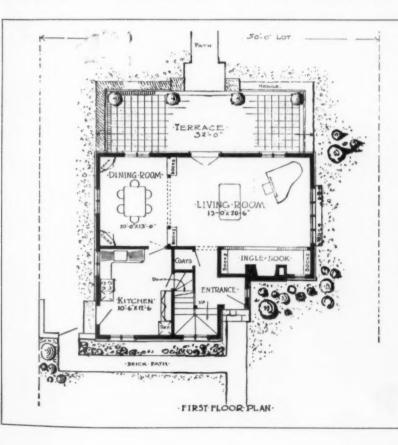
July, 1929

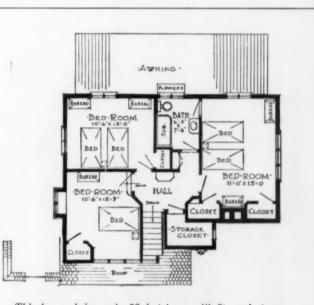


The architect would build this house of rough cast plaster on lath over wood frame; the foundation walls to be einder concrete blocks veneered above grade with common hard brick laid in mortar with wide joints. He suggests a shingle roof, stained red. The barge boards, open roof eaves and half timber work are to

A HOUSE FOR \$7,000

Designed for The American Home by LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD be left rough from the saw and stained tobacco brown. The chimney pots of terra cotta should be either salmon-red or painted a contrasting color. The wood casement sash should be ivory white. The sun dial on the chimney face may be of metal or it may be painted in a contrasting color on the plaster





This house, being only 32 feet long, will fit comfortably on a 50-foot lot. The architect has planned it to include every comfort possible in this size house. He suggests a simple trim for the interior, painted in various flat colors to suit the owner. In the living room and dining room he would have a sand finish plaster and in the other rooms a hard white plaster or some kind of wall board, the walls to be tinted or papered

New telephones and cabinets

Having become decorative and efficient, the home telephone is now movable

VANDY CAPE

HEW persons realize, perhaps, the delightful possibilities of the portable telephone. This new convenience does not, of course, take the place of the permanent and extension outlets already installed. It merely adds that little touch of comfort so pleasing to fastidious housekeepers.

Extra telephone outlets ("plug-in jacks" they are called) can be installed by the telephone company in any room in the house for a nominal sum. The cost of installation depends upon the amount of wiring to be done. If the room, or rooms, in which additional plug-in jacks are wanted, are far removed from the permanent or extension telephones already in use, the cost of wiring will be greater than if the rooms are close by. This additional wiring is usually done by taking out the baseboards in the room to be wired and running the telephone wires behind them to the exact location most convenient for the telephone that can be later plugged in and out at will. The baseboards are replaced after the wiring is completed and when everything is finished nothing is visible except

VANDI CALL

a neat little plug-in jack in the wall or baseboard.

The plug-in jack looks much like an ordinary electric light outlet and is used as we use an electric wall plug for a vacuum cleaner or an electric toaster—by simply plugging into the outlet. It is not



A cabinet in the Queen Anne style (above) that obligingly retires into a corner and at the same time becomes an unobtrusive part of the decorative scheme possible, however, to plug the telephone into the electric light outlet or vice versa.

The convenience of these little jacks is an incessant source of delight. A card party is engrossed in a game of contract out on the sun porch. The telephone rings. Without disrupting the bridge playing, the call may be answered. It is not necessary to leave the table, because a farsighted hostess before the playing started connected a portable telephone for use in just such an emergency.

Perhaps someone expects a call while he is at a meal. How simple and how much less upsetting to the meal, if the maid hands the phone to the person who is called, and he answers without leaving the table.

A devoted young mother, who lives on Long Island, insists upon bathing the baby herself each morning. As she is a popular society member and is much sought after, she conceived the idea of having telephone wires installed in her bathroom so she could plug in her portable phone, if she were called while baby was having his bath. (continued on page 498)



Forthright and honest is this telephone table for the study or den (left). With its air of comfortable stolidity, it will please the man of the house. The side shelf may be used for either a standing or hand telephone

A sunken groove in the shelf on the door of the cabinet topped by a bronze dog (right) keeps the telephone from sliding off when the door is opened





Our conception of Spanish architecture frequently differs from the actuality. This house has a sturdy beauty capable of development, but it is lacking any frills or fussiness (Photographs by Paul Windom)

The lure of the Spanish house

Notes by the architect whom The American Home sent on a 10,000-mile journey

THE minor domestic architecture of any established civilization, particularly that of the rural districts, has inevitably a charm and a distinction; not because it tends to follow any general and well-defined rules of architectural design, but because of its entire harmony with its surroundings or locale, and especially because of the spon-

taneous, unaffected, and perfectly honest manner in which it reflects the character and occupations of its creators. Spain, because of its peculiarly dramatic landscapes as well as the individuality of its peoples, offers in its humbler architecture as in that of its more important buildings unique and varied qualities of picturesque character.

In the United States, southern California and Florida are the regions wherein the Spanish house probably finds itself most at home, because of a similarity of landscape and of climate, the two most powerful influences tending to shape the development of a domestic architectural style. Nevertheless, the Spanish

PAUL WINDOM

EDITOR'S NOTE

Mr. Windom is discovering for us much valuable material in Europe. His notes and photographs give us the fundamental architectural styles; his own designs show how European architecture should be adapted to American needs. For nearly a year he has been traveling in England, France, Spain, Italy, and Sweden. This is the second article in this series.



An important feature of Spanish architecture is the flowerpol. In this patio at Ecija flowers bloom everywhere

design freely handled can be suited to any part of the country.

The province of Andalusia probably comes closest to offering examples of small house architecture suitable for transplantation abroad, although much could be found in Mallorca and in the Northern provinces which lends itself to adaptation. The farmhouses of Galicia

and Catalonia are delightful and individual, but generally speaking their successful adaptation to American needs would involve greater cost and would present a number of more serious obstacles in the preservation of their original aspects.

On the other hand there are houses in the fertile olive country lying between Granada and Seville which in adaptation do not lose so many vital architectural features, because of their original size, simplicity, and economical construction. It was, therefore, along the Guadalhorce and in that rich valley of La Vega, in Andalusia, that the following condensed notes were taken down.



The general aspect of the houses is as follows. The roofs, of brown or gray-brown tiles rounded in the Spanish manner, are of very slight pitch. Their ridges and hips are commonly whitewashed. The chimneys—one or two to a house—are of almost standard design. Gutters for rain water are very few.

There are but few windows in the houses and they are generally small. Most of them are protected by wrought-iron grilles and they are never shuttered on the outside, but they

have hinged panel blinds within, as shown in the detail on page 480. The windows are composed, usually, of double wooden casements, averaging three panes of glass to a sash. The wooden muntins are more often unpainted than not. The windows frequently have little hoods over the grilles and a row of flat, whitewashed tiles imbedded in the wall of the house. The more pretentious houses, and those nearer to the towns, have molded cement canopies or hoods over the windows with a tile sill below the grille. The grilles are, for the most part, unornamented. They are of iron painted black or left to rust. The grilles are usually square and the bars are never interlaced, but are mortised one within the other. The bars are light in weight; a section one-half inch square is common.

The doorways are of oak or chestnut and are often studded with nails. They are always double and are usually unpainted. The door sill is of stone. Door knockers are rarely found on the door of farmhouses, which are generally fastened with heavy iron bolts.



Broad white wall surfaces, and rippling brown roofs are necessary] architectural details

Dormers, like the one at the left, are rarely built in Spain, the roofs being of very slight pitch

The outside stair, with a graceful wrought-iron handrail is a common feature in court-yards



Niches for shrines are common on the outside walls of the houses, either under the eaves, over the main entrance door or gates, or in the gable ends.

There is very often a seat flanking the doorway made of cement and either whitewashed or capped with tiles. The house walls are often painted a darker color for about three feet above the grade. The walls are built of mud and rubble about two feet six inches thick and are heavily whitewashed.

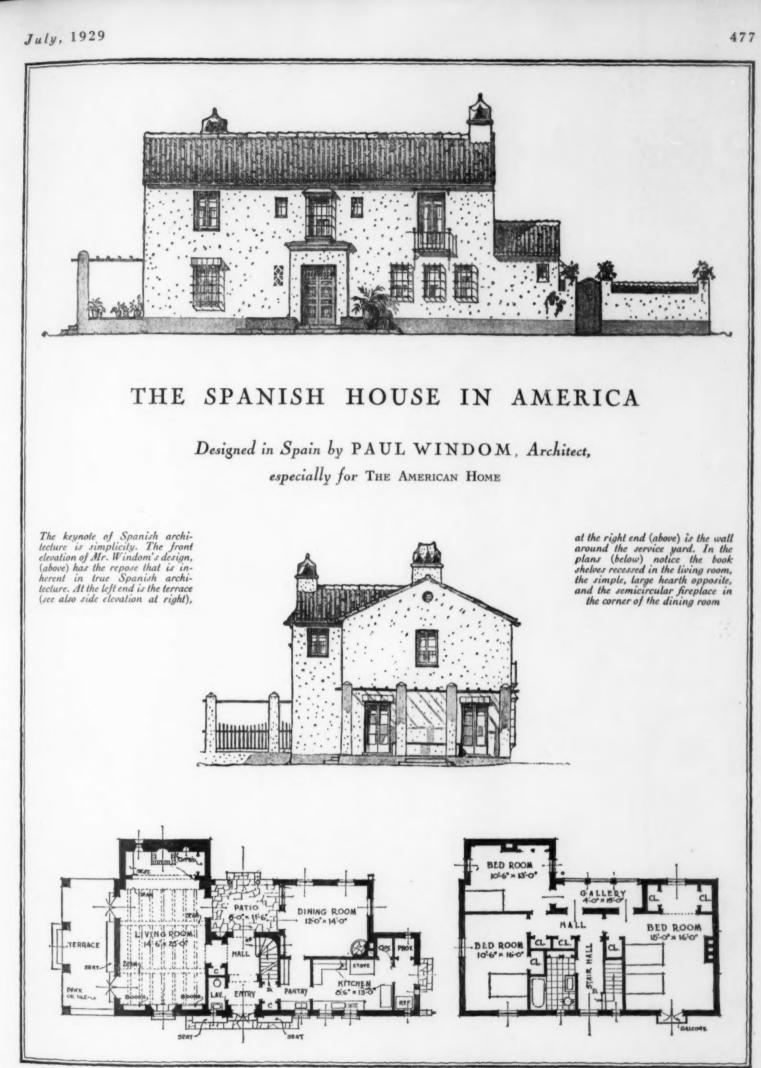
The forecourt, when there is such a thing, is roughly cobbled. Grape arbors, a common feature, are of massive whitewashed posts or pillars supporting light roundels whose ends are often imbedded in the house walls.

I wish I could emphasize the importance of whitewash and flowerpots in the architecture of southern Spain. Flowerpots big and small, in groups, clusters, and individually are everywhere. No grilled window is complete without a collection of pots within and they hang about the house and courtyard walls.

As for the interiors, a typical plan is indicated on page 478. This very accurately delineates the average Andalusian living room. The walls are whitewashed, often with an ocher color added to tone them down. There are a few cupboards in the room as shown on page 480. The ceilings are beamed; the heavier joists are roughly squared, and the lighter ones are round and plastered or whitewashed in between. The shutter hinges (on the inside of the windows) are L-shaped with wrought-iron latches.

The mantel hood has a shelf of wood, whitewashed, and brightened by a row of copper basins, brass lamps, ladles, assorted bottles, and occasional earthenware plates or crockery. I saw no pewter. Iron utensils at the hearth are few—usually a kettle stand or tripod, a toasting fork, and a poker.

A bird-cage is indispensable to the room. The furniture, the few pieces there are, is very simple. There are no large tables. A water-jug rack made of wood or cement is necessary to the housekeeping duties. The hearth, under the large flue, is small. The stairs usually have an oak nosing and tile treads and risers, although they are very often made entirely of cement whitewashed. The rails are of solid cement and are generally about five inches thick. The stairs to the second floor are incidental.



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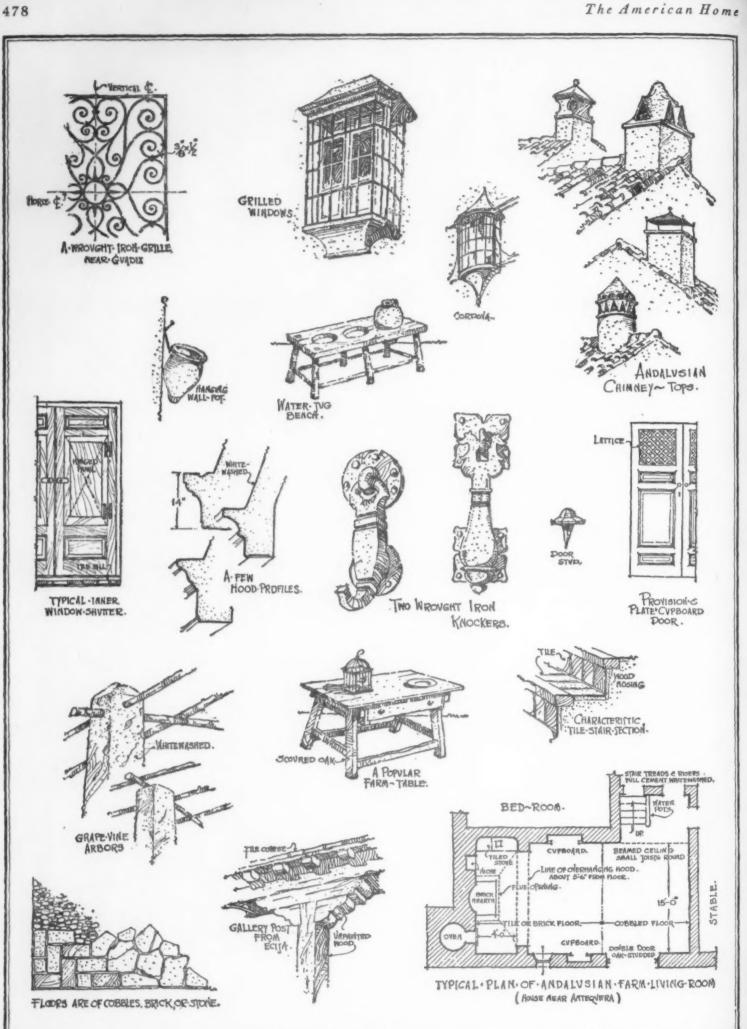
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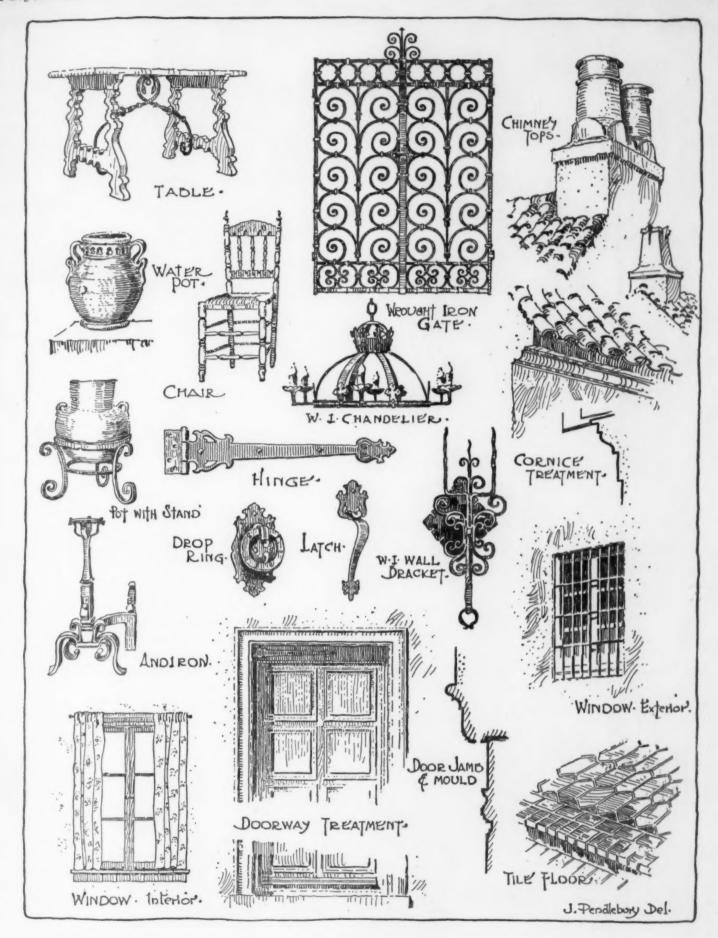
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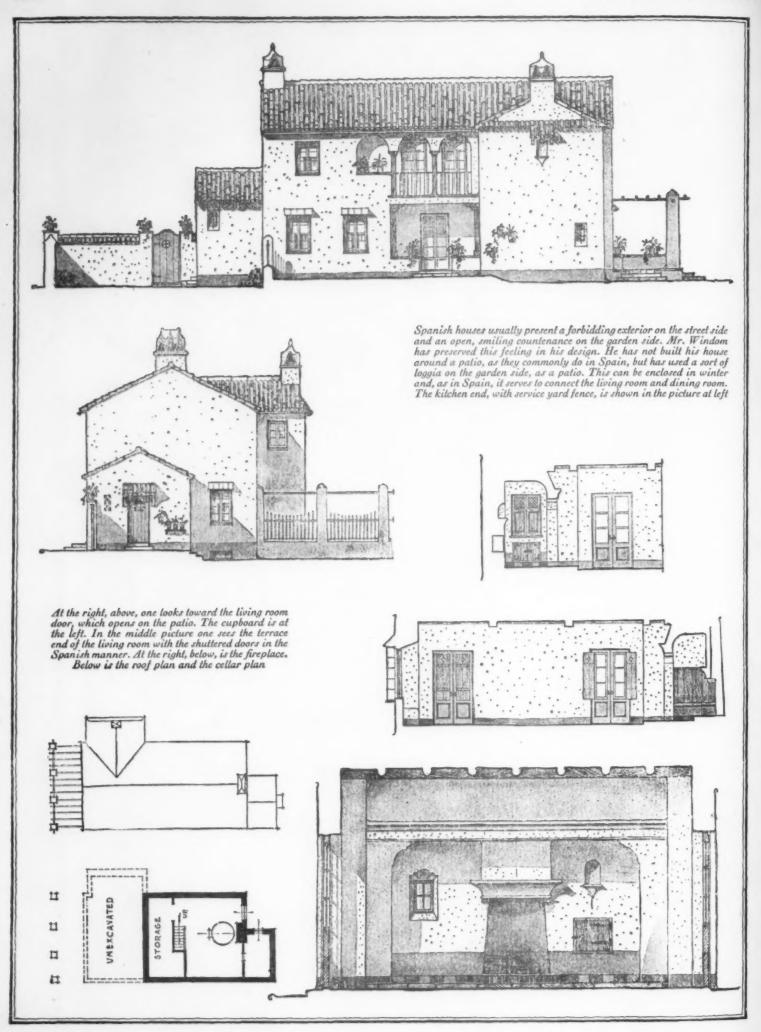


On the opposite page we reproduce various details of Spanish houses which Mr. Windom sketched in Spain. Here are some furnishings and equipment which can be purchased in America. There are several importers in New York who handle nothing

but Spanish furniture. Spanish tiles are beautifully reproduced in this country, as well as Spanish grilles and iron work. The Spanish table, (upper left) is particularly popular in America as are also the water jugs and wrought-iron work

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480



Spanish lanterns, Spanish tables, a Spanish grille, armchair, and stool all find their places in the decoration of this lovely Florida house, which is not, strictly speaking, Spanish (Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt)

Decorating the Spanish house

Simplicity, in this of all famous styles, is the most important element

IKE every other country in the world Spain has repeatedly come under the spell of the foreign. At one time the Oriental influence was almost dominant (it has never been entirely lost) and the Italian of the Renaissance and of eighteenth century Venice can easily be traced. Even the Chippendale and the Louis XVI manner, to say nothing of the Pompeian, found their way into the Spanish furniture and décor. The results of these hybridizations are astonishing for in every instance a certain strength and bigness peculiarly Spanish are to be found. These people are not copyists. If they use foreign motifs they are incorporated into the style with a vigor and freshness that are amazing.

Spanish houses are colorful and most of the color is built right into the house. They use tiled dados and floors, tiled shelves, ornamental plaster friezes below the beamed pine ceilings, panelled doors and shutters, hooded fireplaces with tiled hearths, stairways laid with tiles on ETHEL A. REEVE Member of Decorators' Club of New York



This picture, made in a small Spanish farmhouse, shows the crude, honest furniture—so simple and so dignified

treads and risers, deep plaster reveals to the windows, and smooth-textured whitewashed walls. Certain of these details—not all—are essential in order to give the background the proper character for the furniture, the amount of which is likely to be small, although its quality is high.

In Barcelona I visited a smart club with a suite of delightful and characteristic rooms, worthy of description. One enters the building from a semi-exterior courtyard with overhanging tiled eaves, the walls being done in a fresco of figures in sienna on a lighter ground. There is a fine wrought-iron hanging lantern and a beautiful wrought-iron stair rail. The stair leads into the first room on the second story. This room has whitewashed walls and carved walnut peasant chairs interspersed with simple ones in red velvet studded with large brass nails. A fine old chest and a table complete the assemblage. In the next room the walls are completely (continued on page 514)

The \$400 home of a novelist

The author of "The Happy Mountain" tells how and why this cabin was built

House for that!" But it was all we had when we left the army—our last pay check; and our only other assets were an old Ford and

a change to citizen clothes. We were in dire need of a home, where we might heal ourselves of war and make a new life. Only the consideration that a house is primarily a home emboldened us to make the attempt. We had proved ourselves capable of making a home in a hotel room, in an army tent, in a riverside warehouse, in a twentyfoot, one-cabin houseboat -so four walls and a roof of our own offered great riches.

All the factors in the problem being x, we called our place "X Shack" and expended two hundred dollars in rough lumber and in still rougher local labor.

That was in July. During the summer we camped out all over the South, and in October we wrote to ask our carpenter if the shack was ready. He told us "yes," so we toured happily toward it, planning all the details that fit the hearts of homemakers. Late upon a cold evening, we reached "home"—four large flat rocks marking the foundation corners.

On being reproached, our highland factor said: "I thought

factor said: "I thought you'd as leave have a pleasant word gin you aimed to come anyway. I ain't to blame it's been too dry to get the timber sawed."

So we camped out in an auto tent through November. And the autumn rains came down for two weeks, so that water stood inches high and drowned us out of our sleeping bags. And there was poor chance of cookery with no dry fuel. But soon Indian summer was with us, and December thought May had come again. In these golden days we put up our house, and paid out a third hundred MARISTAN CHAPMAN

dollars for lumber and labor. And in the treacherous nights and chill early mornings we sneezed and coughed, and when the first snow fell, we crept into the

empty shack to sleep; and came out again to warm ourselves and to cook food over twig fires.

The framing for the house was of mountain pine sawed at a local mill. The frame was covered with poplar weather-boarding that we were fortunate enough to find in stock at the local lumber company's plant, and these merchants, after some searching, also discovered sufficient pine ceiling to line the inside walls. We used tongue and groove boards for the inside floors and these were of No. 3 grade pine that looked decidedly unpromising, but the boards were carefully laid and, when painted,

made a tight and serviceable floor. The entire shack measured only 16 x 32 feet, so it took only a few thousand feet of sawed lumber, and that of a quality that could be had for thirty-five dollars per thousand feet.

It may seem surprising that we did not build a log cabin in the midst of our wooded hills, and this was our first intention. We soon discovered, however, that a log cabin would be more expensive, due to the labor cost of cutting, preparing, and placing the logs. Furthermore, when a stand of suitable timber was found, it proved to be sold already, (on the hoof, so to speak) with the rest of a vast tract, to a manufacturing concern.

The secret of the low cost of our little house was the use of local material and unskilled labor. Milled lumber was bought direct from the plant and transportation was practically nothing.

BUT TO go on with the story—the porch floor was made of mountain oak, and against our desires our mountain carpenter insisted upon laying it with half-inch spaces between the boards. "Leave the rain run through," he explained, "and it won't never rot, won't that porch." His wisdom was shown when, after a season of heavy weather, our porch warped itself together very neatly. If it had been close-laid in the first instance it would have warped into humps.

Windows and roll-roofing we bought from a mail order house, but when we spoke of hardware our carpenter was amazed. "What you want with bolts 'n locks in these parts?" said he, "or do you aim to act so mean you got to lock yourself up?" Temporary eaves-trough was made of boards nailed V-shape so the plentiful rain could be conducted into a handy barrel; and such refinements as steps were added last of all, by stones carefully wedged and balanced.

The remnant of our four hundred

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dollars vanished in roofing and screening, and in the subtle "extras" known to every builder. But by Christmas time we were altogether within doors, the central flue of brick, supported on two-by-fours, was completed, and a hideous iron stove was giving warmth and comfort, for we had sold a piece of writing for six dollars and fifty cents, and the stove cost precisely that sum. For the rest of our needs we went into debt, which we paid gradually as other writings learned to stay where they were sent.

(continued on page 536)



The winter setting of " X Shack" in the heart of the Tennessee mountains



writer, who tells of a brave experiment in home-building

Chapman.

Maristan

July, 1929

Variety spices porch decoration

The outdoor room becomes as modern as the new day

1

MARGARET HARMON

OWHERE in the average home has modernism met with a reception so cordial as in furnishings for porches and sunrooms. A flood of gay, flamboyant color has inundated the dingy browns and tans of the old-time porch set. And this transition of color has been gradual and, consequently, more successful than a sudden revolution.

First, bright cushions of cretonne made their appearance in the embrace of somber brown chairs, while khakicovered swings gave way to awningstripes. The furniture which held this vivid upholstery remained dark in tone. Then whole sets began to take on color, green and gray ranking as favorites. Nevertheless, settee, chairs, and tables were all painted the same shade and there was a certain monotony in the general effect that the more brilliant coloring only served to enhance.

Color reigns supreme on the porch to-day, but variety modifies its intensity. An effect which would be garish in the house tones down remarkably in an outdoor setting where it is in close proximity to the vivid green of trees or to the natural gayety of a flower border.

The department stores have been especially successful in "styling" in the field of porch furniture. They have noted that the woman of distinction rarely buys a large set composed of identical reed or willow pieces. She prefers a variety in her color effects, which formerly she could obtain only by making her own selection. As a result, the best sets now being shown have three or four colors that figure in varying proportions. A couch of one color may have cushions of a contrasting shade. A large chair will be the exact reverse of the couch, and a second chair may be painted a color used only on the trim of the settee. These new suites also take into careful consideration the necessary variety in the matter of large and small chairs, tables, and other details. They furnish an easy solution of the porch furniture problem (continued on page 518)

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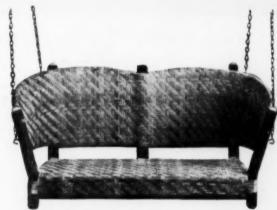
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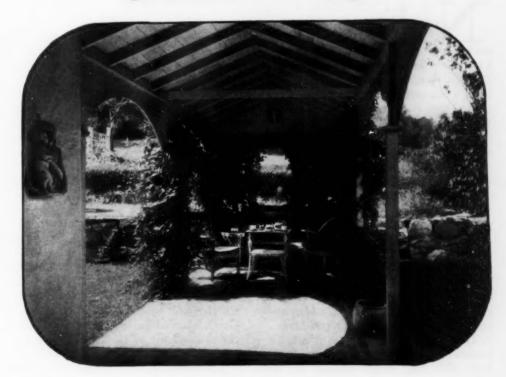
A simple group suggesting long hours in the pergola's shade. Italian pottery plaques are a nice louch in the decoration of this corner of the residence of Mr. George P. Butter, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. (Courtesy of Save the Surface Campaign)

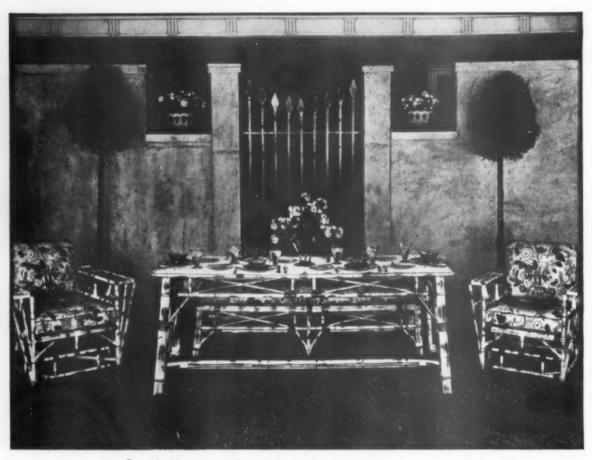


Awnings transform the terrace (above) in the home of Mr. A. M. Briggs, Garden City, N. Y., into a delightful living room. Mrs. Stanley Fleetwood, decorator, provided interesting diversity in the use of woven and stick reed together and introduced a highty



decorative note in the peacock chair. (Courtesy of Save the Surface Campaign). At the left is a porch swing in a picturesque pattern whose comfortable seat tempts you to "loaf and invite your soul." (Courtesy Old Hickory Furniture Co.)





Covered with runners of Spanish linen and decked with clear green glassware, this outdoor dinner table spurs the flagging and indifferent hot weather appetite. (Courtesy B. Altman & Co.)

The July dinner table

China, linens, and glassware that suggest to the diner the fresh crispness of watercress

O MATTER where we live, nor what the size of our house, purse, or family may be, with the coming of hot July days, we turn with delight to thoughts of meals out of doors, to dinner tables so decked with glassware and china as to appear cool. Thus, indeed, may "good digestion wait on appetite."

And is there anything more appetizing at the end of a hot summer's day than a dinner table placed on lawn, terrace, or porch, where vines and shrubbery or trees can screen us from observation and where there is a sense not only of coolness but of relaxation from the ordinary formality of dining. Even the city apartment may have this in a measure, for the table can be moved near windows gay with window boxes to bring a suggestion of the out of doors and its fittings be such as to bring beauty and harmony with the menu planned for coolness.

The table in the picture is set for a summer terrace dinner. The cool stone wall with the hedge behind the iron

LOUISE DUNN AMBROSE

gate, flower pots on the top, and small boxwood trees make a perfect background for the straw rattan furniture and summer table.

A midsummer dinner on the terrace is always enticing. Even on a very warm day—the guests will forget to talk about the weather if they are served with well chilled food at a cool looking table.

THE TABLE in the picture is covered with two runners of Spanish linen and set with cool green glass—even the vase is of the same delightful color, and is filled with small white roses. Soup cups with handles are used in this setting for dinner, as jellied consommé is being served and can only be served in cups. If soup either thick or thin were served hot it would be in the usual soup plates. Green handled knives, forks, and spoons, the same shade as the glass, are used to further decorate this summer table.

The menu for this dinner is as nearly

white and green as possible. It must be of very cold food but substantial enough for the hearty dinner demanded by guests who have spent the day at golf and tennis. After strenuous exercise, no matter how hot the weather, a goodly portion of food is demanded by the players.

The menu is:

Jellied consommé with Parmesan cheese sticks. Chicken loaf garnished with cucumbers and water cress. With that serve potato salad, arranged in a large dish with plenty of lettuce and peas.

Cold asparagus with hollandaise sauce-serve small squares of toast with this.

Pistachio ice cream and small white cakes with green icing.

For a cool drink lemonade with mint emerging from the top of the glass can be served.

The linen used on the table consists of two runners, with doilies and napkins to match. On a wide table doilies are used between the long runners at each end of the table. (continued on page 510)

Building a house for your car

Amateur carpenters, following these specifications, can construct a garage for less than \$200

THREE hundred dollars is a low price for a one-car garage, but any man can save almost half that by building his own. He needs only a tool kit and an occasional "steadier," who may be anyone from his wife to an innocent bystander, just dropping in a minute to give advice. Such a helper will seldom be wanting, for an amateur carpenter is a most popular man.

The garage illustrated on this page is about the cheapest type to build, yet it has charm and originality. A great many garages look as though they were designed as an afterthought, to be hidden behind a corner of the house, but a little care will make this one seem to belong to the house. Although it is particularly good with the Colonial style of architecture, it lends itself readily to adaptation and may be finished to match any frame dwelling.

The garage's foundations are simple.

Eight sections of locust post about three feet long are buried all but three inches in the ground, one at each of the four corners, one at each of the two centers of the long sides, and one at each side of the doorway. To lay out the foundation in the easiest way, use a

VIRGINIA LINDER

line and temporary stakes, two at each corner, driven into the ground a short distance beyond the point where the corners will be. When you stretch the line between the stakes, it looks as though you had drawn a rectangle on paper and continued the lines further than you needed to.

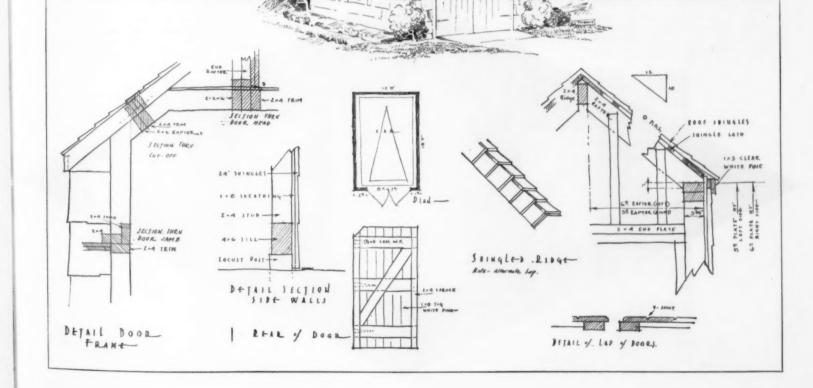
I F THE stakes are about two feet beyond the intersection of the lines, you can set the locust posts correctly without disturbing the lines. To check on the accuracy of the layout make sure that the diagonals are equal. Sight with a hand level to make sure no post is higher than another.

It saves time to cut all studs and rafters before starting any construction work. In the garage illustrated the sides are of different heights. It should be remembered that this gives two lengths for the rafters as well as for the studs (see detail for suggested dimensions). A rafter with a small jog in its "heel," or bottom, cut like the one illustrated, is easy for one person to set, since it supports itself on the "plate" (the top timber of the walls).

Four-by-six timbers are used for the "sill" which is spiked down on the locust posts. This sill supports the stude of the walls. The studs are spiked upright on it, their centers sixteen inches apart. The plate, made of two two-by-four's, is next nailed on top of the studs. The lower two-by-four is first spiked to the studs and then the upper two-by-four is nailed to it, so that the joints in the lower do not correspond to those in the upper. A "steadier" is very helpful in this operation, for it is difficult to straighten the lower timber and nail the upper to it at the same time. The plate across the back of the garage should be carried on

> studs the same height as those of the low side. It will then be one foot lower than the plate on the high side.

> After the plate is up, the walls should be cross-braced with odd bits of lumber. Be sure the bracing holds the walls so (continued on page 536)



The American Home

The revival of an American craft

Quilts and coverlets that recall the skill and art of an early Colonial day

MARJORIE LAWRENCE

The REVIVAL of an old art brings with it glimpses of the scenes where it first came into being. Hand quilting is so closely interwoven with the story of American colonization that a patchwork bedspread in a shop window flicks back the pages of history to the log cabins of the pioneers or the long train of covered wagons moving slowly westward.

Quilting was brought to America in the early Colonial days by the English and the Dutch. The French, although

their settlements were equally exposed to the rigors of the New World climate, preferred the furs that their hunters and trappers obtained. In New England, quilted curtains at the windows of rude cabins kept out the chill of winter. Quilted comforters piled high on beds made the nights endurable. In more luxurious dwellings, damask curtains lined with quilted silk superseded the gay India chintz and French calico that brightened the humbler homes.

Long before the exodus to the New World, quilt-

> A carriage and cavalier escort of eighteenth century France form the design of this toile de Jouy bedspread in diamond quilting

Quill of sunfast gingham with background of solid color and flowers in contrasting shades. The pattern is dogwood, conventionalized

ing appeared in the annals of history. It brought warmth to both kings and peasants in the Middle Ages, and we may read that Katherine Howard, afterwards one of the many wives of Henry VIII, received twenty-three quilts of "sarsanet closely quilted" from the Royal Wardrobe in 1540.

We find that quilting was one of the few forms of self-expression that the wives of the American colonists were allowed. Tears and smiles were stitched into the intricate patterns that the pioneer woman evolved from discarded clothing and worn household linen. Scraps of material were combined with consummate artistry in the old pieced quilts that we treasure to-day. Stitches

of meticulous daintiness weave in and out in designs symbolic of pictures that Prudence might have painted or music that Priscilla longed to write.

As the machine age developed, hand quilting became less necessary, and the craft dwindled in most sections of our country. But some districts, which have preserved a certain primitive (continued on page 508)

A pattern which depends upon the beautiful Trapunto quilting for its effect is elaborated only by a few appliquéd flowers

Small boudoir accessories of silken fabrics are developed in Trapunto quilting in a number of appropriately feminine designs (Photographs by courtesy of Elinor Beard and Nancy Lincoln Guild)





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Have you discovered the possibilities of a ring mold? Salads with fruit or cream, rice with creamed fowl or meat center, and salmon soufflé with peas are a few of the possible combinations



This torte pan and cake decorating set enable you to bake a cake and remove it from the pan easily, and with a little practice decorate it like a professional

SIMPLE ACCESSORIES FOR TEMPTING DISHES



Photographs by courtesy of Waters Genter Co., Armstrong Elec. & Mfg. Co., Corning Glass Co., Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., and Edward Katzinger Co.



These shell pans will appeal to the hostess who likes to offer her family and guests something just a little different. They may be used for salads, entrees, main courses, or desserts. These pans come in large and small sizes

With this toaster (left) you can truly have your toast as you like it. Set the timer to suit your taste in toast, drop in a slice of bread, press down the levers and presently up will pop the toast altractive to look at and delicious to eat



Rarebit, loast, and grilled bacon; waffles, little sausages, and grilled tomaloes; poached eggs, toast, and frizzled ham these are just a few of the trios which can be prepared all at one time on this convenient table store

Oven-cooked meals have much to recommend them, especially if the food can be efficiently cooked and attractively served in the same dish. With oven glass (below) efficiency and attractive table service may be combined

Through France without a puncture

It's easy to take your car abroad and much less expensive than you'd think

HERE were five of us on tip-toe to go to Europe (on a very modest stipend), as are hundreds of others. By the grace and fortitude of our little old sedan, we were able to accomplish it, but only after days of indecision as to ways and means and disheartening hours spent in making inquiries about the cost of travel abroad.

The idea of taking the car with us did not come as a heaven-sent inspiration. It evolved rather as a matter of expediency. You see, we already owned the car and knew its capabilities and its economy and we did not relish the idea of selling it at a sacrifice as we should have to, for we could not afford to pay for its maintenance while away.

We heard all sorts of direful stories about the expense of taking a car with us, and most disheartening tales they were: "You will spend a fortune on tires alone," said one interested friend. "The roads in France are very poor since the war and are in sad need of repair, and the hobnails dropped from the peasants' shoes that strew the way are not healthy for tires, you know." "Do you realize, another added pleasantly, "that you have to pay a *big* customs deposit to the French Government, that you will have the expense and trouble of having to crate your car, that you will have to buy a special kind of horn if you wish to drive in Paris?" These, and many equally unhappy prophecies, which, fortunately for us did not come true, were poured into our ears.

We remained undaunted and still continued making inquiries and calculations. We found that many of the steamship lines *do* require that all cars be crated before they are taken aboard, and crating a car costs about \$40. Then, of course, it would have to be uncrated again on reaching the other side. It was not only this extra expense but the many attendant delays and the inconvenience of tying up the car several days before departure, that we found so upsetting.

But there came a day at last, when we interviewed a certain steamship line, and our difficulties seemed to melt away, for this line required no crating (the car was treated as part of our baggage), was very reasonable in its charges, and undertook to attend to all details. And it made good its promises. Our entire motor traveling expenses, including transportation of the car to France and back,

HANNA and NINA TACHAU

insurance, and its upkeep for ten weeks (covering more than 2,500 miles traveled in France) amounted to \$500. Remember, there were five of us to share these expenses. Of this, we paid the steamship company \$410, which covered not only the transportation of the car there and back, but also marine, accident, collision, liability, and theft insurance. Included also was the French circulation tax (which amounts to eighty centimes per horse power per day) and a membership in the Touring Club de France.

An extra deposit of \$20 which we paid, was demanded by the Touring Club de France as a guarantee to the French Government that the car would not be sold in France. This amount was returned to us when we surrendered our papers at Havre on our homeward way.



Your car is driven to the dock, hoisted on board a liner like a piece of hand luggage, and meets you again at the gangplank in Europe (Courtesy of French Line)

The steamship company obtained and paid for our drivers' licenses which cost \$5 a piece, and furnished us with a "carnet de passage," an international customs passbook that allowed us to cross boundary lines without question. We found too, that buying a round trip ticket when taking a car to Europe saves time, labor, and money, and, needless to say, our steamship line aided and abetted so laudable a proceeding.

The idea of not having to crate the car took us by storm. It was all so easy not so much trouble, in fact, as attending to our luggage, for gayly we drove it, all unsheathed as it was, to the dock the day before we sailed. The batteries were disconnected, gas drained off, and it was hoisted on board, and with the baggage check handed to us our responsibilities ended until we reached Havre.

Three quarters of an hour after we landed in France, our trusty steed stood on the dock, ready to carry us on to joys and adventures unknown. The batteries had been connected for us, the tank filled with 50 litres of *essence* ("gas", we more tersely term it) for which we paid, of course, and the French license plates put into place. Later, we had the foresight to have our carbureter adjusted to French *essence*, a precaution we found to be quite a saving in gasoline consumption.

Before we drove off, a brightly caparisoned official ceremoniously handed us a little folder containing all the above mentioned papers and we were primed for any adventures that might await us. Never had we experienced such a feeling of elation, for here we were carrying our Lares and Penates with us, free to stop or to loiter or to wing our way straight to a coveted goal. No time-tables to consult, no adjusting of one's naturally easy-going inclinations to meet the whims and irregularities of erratic trains. We meant to be vagabonds of the road, to stop and enjoy a view, castle, or château when we chose, and to investigate at close range those enchanting little villages of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries that one meets on the way.

We had invested, before leaving Havre, in a Michelin Guide, the true guide, philosopher, and friend of the motorist in France. It contains all the information that a stranger in a strange land craves, for no little town or tiny hamlet is omitted, even unto the number of its inhabitants, its altitude, and any points of interest it may possess. The Guide also lists the names of hotels and restaurants, arranged according to their importance and class, with prices in plain figures, so that when we entered one of its recommended places to eat or sleep, we carried (continued on page 526) July, 1929

Multiplication tables

Modern manufacturers outdo Aladdin and his wonderful lamp

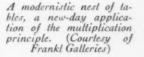
ANNE BOGART

S YOURS the problem of making little spaces do big things? Have you a tiny apartment or a smallish house and yet want plenty of room? You are very likely to find that the solution of your difficulties lies in using multiplication tables. Not out of the arithmetic book, to be sure, but from furniture salesrooms where you will find many

answers to the perplexing question of how to spread out on occasion without cluttering up your living quarters the other four fifths of the time.

The table space that you must have at meal time or when you are entertaining is not required at other times. A table that may be put aside compactly or unfolded to hospitable dimensions at the psychological moment is not new, but it is frequently overlooked when a home is planned.

The drop leaves on this table snap completely out of sight when they are not in use. (Courtesy Jas. McCreery & Co.)



A fan table which is an amusing variation of the expanding idea, modern in form. (Courtesy of Lord & Taylor)







Let me remind you of the various kinds: tip-tables, drop-leaf tables, gateleg tables, butterfly tables, console tables, a l of these have long been available. We did not appreciate them so much, perhaps, a decade or two ago when space was not at such a high premium. Now we look at them as happy discoveries. Modern developments in expanding tables in some cases do the job a little better and a little less obviously than the old-fashioned varieties. The drawer-top table, in its antique versions, had usually no actual drawer space at all. It took its name from the fact that its leaves opened outward in much the same fashion that a drawer would operate. Modern interpretations of the drawer-top idea remedy the omission of a drawer and make this type of table even more useful now than in its earlier forms.

THE MOST obvious type of multiplication table and the one to which designers have given the greatest amount of attention recently is the table that may be used to turn a living room into a dining room at meal hours, without intruding the dining room atmosphere at any other time of day. It is a godsend to the bride and groom who start life in a three-room apartment, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchen. It is a boon to the large family that finds even a seven-room apartment inadequate if one of the rooms must be used as a dining room and (continued on page 520)

The American Home

Return of an aristocrat

Modern taste repeats old-time fancy in the present day call for the Camellia

> FREDERICK W. EVANS Landscape architect

Chandleri elegans, red and white

Lady Hume's Blush, palest pink



The plant is lavish of its bloom, starting into flower when quite young and small during late winter under glass. This is old red japonica grandiflora



Lady Vansitlart, white, striped red

Ellie Drayton, striated red

HECAMELLIA is once again in favor. It has staged such a comeback, indeed, that even in the East where it is not quite hardy, trade growers are raising it (under glass for greenhouse use as well as for garden planting in warmer sections) by the hundreds of thousands. "This is the third time we have gone into Camellias heavily," said one grower recently, "but this time we're in with both feet, for it's the plant of fashion to-day."

A century ago and up to within a generation the Camellia was the aristocrat among hothouse flowers. Not a private estate of importance but had its cherished Camellia collection. The pampered child had elbowed the Orange well nigh out of the orangerie and had taken possession of men's minds and hearts. The flower was the fashion. Homage was paid it at five dollars per blossom in London and Paris

dollars per blossom in London and Paris for a Camellia to wear in the button hole. It is not hard to understand why such

affection for it existed. Its prim and precise form fitted in harmoniously with the mode of the day. That was the period of crinoline and carpet bedding, flowers planted closely to work out patterns in the flower bed. It was the period of the wired bouquet, lace edged, with a Camellia, like as not in the very center. Then fashions changed. There came the Rose and others to bid, each in turn, for favor, and the Camellia quietly left the stage (or the glasshouse), its head still held high, but by most persons forgotten.

F^{ROM} evidence gathered here and the statements of flower fanciers there, it seems that this plant is repopularized, as has been the case with samplers and



precious old furniture. It is being rediscovered.

In 1921 Mr. W. R. Coe of Oyster Bay, Long Island, who had at the time the only Camellia collection of size in the country, decided to do the unusual thing and exhibit it in the New York flower show. Exclamations, gasps, and expressions of delight by the public on beholding the flowers. Something new? No! something so old-fashioned as to seem new. Inherent good taste was still the same, proof of the eternal quality of beauty.

There is hardly any other word than the term "perfection" to use in describing the Camellia's flower. It has a certain stiffness, a "frigid elegance" perhaps, but elegance undeniable. One critic remarks that the flower is so perfect as to be stupid. As compared with the enchanting upward-leaping grace of the Iris one can well understand the observation that the Camellia leaves little to the imagination. Rather it stands like one of those wax flowers which used to be seen under the glass bubble in the parlor. The term "frozen music" might be applied to it as truly as it was to the stone cathedral carvings of Milan.

THE CAMELLIA is a sister to the Tea plant. While the blossom of the latter is odoriferous to some extent, no one has yet discovered any odor about a Camellia.

As for the Camellia in general, though it must be grown under glass in the Eastern states, it flourishes perfectly in favorable parts of the country. It is found planted through various portions of the south into Florida. One hears that at Dayton

Manor, N. C., and at Middleton, S. C., some of the original Camellia introductions are still growing. This testifies to its longevity. You would rather expect this long-lived quality in reading the plant's character from its appearance. It is slow of growth, of smooth bark, and of a shiny evergreen fullness of leaf. It answers to kindness in the form of cultivation, fertilizing, and watering, but few plants could be more particular as to situation and soil.

In parts of California, as in the City of Sacramento the Camellia grows and blossoms entirely at home. Some of the plants there are easily fifty years old. Because it does not grow and bloom with equal perfection in communities even forty miles away, due to certain moisture and soil requirements, the name "Camellia (continued on page 544)



Painted Daisy or Pyrethrum comes in a range of color from red to white and gives flowers in the late summer

A getaway for next year's flowers

Summer sown seed of many perennials and biennials will assure sturdy stock for spring planting

OULD you like to have a fine stand of young perennial outdoor plants all ready next spring to transplant into their permanent positions? Most people, when spring comes, either try to start seed-

lings indoors under adverse conditions—the right conditions are represented by a greenhouse—or else wait and order plants from a reputable seed house, or get them from a wagon going by the door, or trust to luck that their neighbors will, in the shifting of plants, have some for them. These are all uncertain ways of looking out for next year's garden.

A BETTER way is to start right off sowing seeds of biennials and perennials in midsummer. "But," many people will say "is it not better to hold seed over?" No, for in the holding over of seed, considerable moisture evaporates and the seed must reabsorb water from the outside or from thorough soaking to reassert itself and thrust its way out of its prison home. So let us start in late July or early August with our seed bed.

Take a portion of your garden as a trial field. Spade deeply, digging down at least two feet. It is a good idea to take the soil out of this bed, and put in the bottom a layer of drainage material such as

ELLEN EDDY SHAW Brooklyn Botanic Garden

broken brick, crock, crushed stone, or anything of that sort. Then put in a layer of the sod you have taken off



Tall Foxgloves are very welcome along a fence or wall while Blanket-flower (Gaillardia) in orange and crimson is a good long-season dwarf. Sow seeds in summer for next year's bloom

the bed—if you have sod—grass side down, or put in a layer of leaves about three inches thick. Then put in the best of the soil you have, with rotted manure, humus, or rich compost mixed with ordinary garden soil. On the top you

may put any good garden loam. If the trial bed is not too large, I would sift the soil and add to it some bonemeal, working it in thoroughly. This may seem a great deal of trouble but it will pay in the end, for it makes a wonderful bed in which to start the plants.

At this time of the year the soil is inclined to be dry, but the seeds should be planted in moisture; so if you can do the planting after a soaking rain, so much the better. If not, give the soil a thorough saturation. plant the seeds, and put a mulch or cover over them to conserve the moisture. When the seedlings have started up, take off the mulch-it will probably be leaves or sphagnum moss. If it is left on too long, you will lose the seedlings. An old coldframe is a good place to use for a midsummer seed bed.

A NOTHER rule about watering is: soak the bed until it refuses to take up any more water. Do not plant for twelve or twenty-four hours—until the top surface has dried out. Then do your planting, for the under surface (continued on page 546)

Making and setting a sundial

Might just as well have the sundial in your garden accurately marked for the latitude. It's guite easy, too

N ITS simplest form the old time sundial was nothing more than a vertical cylinder, an obelisk, or a pyramid which cast a shadow upon the ground. These simplified forms of sundials, which are still in existence in the warmer regions of Europe and northern Africa, give amazingly correct time. To-day the sundial is not so much used for the telling of time as for a garden ornament. All types are available, from the severest to the most elaborate and all of them give a touch of added charm to the garden. To be of any use a sundial must receive the direct rays of the sun for the greater part of the day; and obviously if placed in the shade of tall trees it is as useless and as out of place as a ship upon the desert.

One of the simplest of all sundials to make consists of a half a cylinder through the center of which a gnomon is passed. Cut a sheet of heavy metal into a strip two or three inches wide and twelve inches long. Mark this strip into twelve divisions, each one an inch in length. These are the hour lines and further divisions into half and quarter hours may be made. The center line is the noon or midday point. Now bend the sheet

metal into as perfect a half circle as possible, seven inches in diameter. A cylindrical form such as a thick bottle or pot around which the metal may be bent gives excellent results. Nail this curved sheet to a support and place a vertical gnomon 31 inches in height on the southern side of the midday line. The opposite end of the line must point to the north. A small pocket compass will be of sufficient accuracy to determine the

directions of this north pointing line. Such a sundial is crude and as such it will give only approximate results. For greater accuracy the following formulae must be laid out on a large sheet of paper. This method is not difficult to follow and will give an hour or so of interesting study. A ruler, a protractor, and a compass are all the requisites, and the size of the sheet of paper for a one inch gnomon should be at least nine by twelve inches.

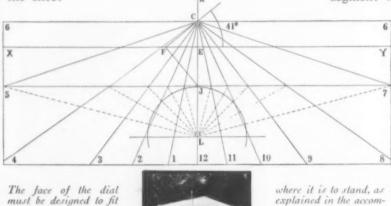
About three inches from the top draw the horizontal line XY and then draw line KL perpendicular to the horizontal line XY. The intersection at point E

E. BADE

shows the position of the gnomon. The length of the gnomon is now measured off from point E on line XY to F. In this instance the distance will be one inch. The gnomon may be made any length desired, but it must be laid out at this point. It can not be made larger or smaller after the drawing is finished.



For accuracy a sundial must be set to fit its actual location at exact noon in late December or June



Now take the protractor and place the

center mark at point F and mark off the

number of degrees latitude in which your

home is situated. For New York City

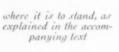
and its vicinity the 41 degree mark will

be sufficiently close for this purpose.

For other cities or towns this factor can

easily be determined from any map.

The face of the dial must be designed to fit the latitude of the place



Draw line from point F to point marked off by the protractor so that it intersects line KL and mark the point of intersection C. A perpendicular is now erected to line FC at point F. This line also intersects line KL and the point of intersection is known as J. A small right triangle CFJ has now been produced.

HROUGH points C and J lines parallel to XY are drawn. The line through C is the six hour line or the morning meridian. Point J is the noon or midday point. To find the position of the other hour lines on the dial a half circle is constructed whose radius is the length of the line FJ. First mark off this distance FJ from J down the line KL. Place the compass at the point of intersection L and draw the half circle. Then divide each half of the half circle into three equal parts by using the radius of the circle and marking it off on the circumference, first from the ends and then from point J. Divide each of the six segments of this half circle into two equal parts by bisecting the angle geometrically or, find the center of each segment with a ruler, which is simpler

but not so nearly accurate. When these twelve points have been found on this semicircle. draw dotted lines from the center of the circle through the points on the circumference to the parallel line J. Then draw heavy lines from point C through the intersection on the parallel line J. These are the hour lines and they may be made any convenient length. The half and quarter hour lines are found by further division of the

half circle and projecting lines from the point C through the points of intersection on the parallel J.

This completes the face of the dial. The gnomon must now be made and this is nothing more than a rod of any material placed perfectly vertical to the horizontal dial and it must be placed at point E and must project a distance equal to the length of FE above the dial. After mounting the sundial it is turned on its axis until it registers the standard time of the locality in which it is set up. Then it will always register correct sun time.



Those who visited New York will recall the cool colored bulb garden, chiefly blue and green, of Mr. Scheepers

> The Park Departments of the leading cities participate in the spring festivals. Here's what Chicago did

Seeing the flower shows!

A composite impression of the six outstanding big exhibition events of this year

LEONARD BARRON

F THE big spring flower shows that are very evidently established festivals in several of the larger centers of population mean anything at all, it is that hundreds of thousands of people are coming more and more each year to realize that flower love, and the making of gardens in which to grow plants have become a very real factor in the development of the average home. It is as these great horticultural festivals tend to the demonstration of the part that flowers and home plantings play in the daily lives of the multitude that they became really successful. The modern big metropolitan flower show to-day places first emphasis on the uses to which the products of the garden and greenhouse may be put; that, rather than pro-

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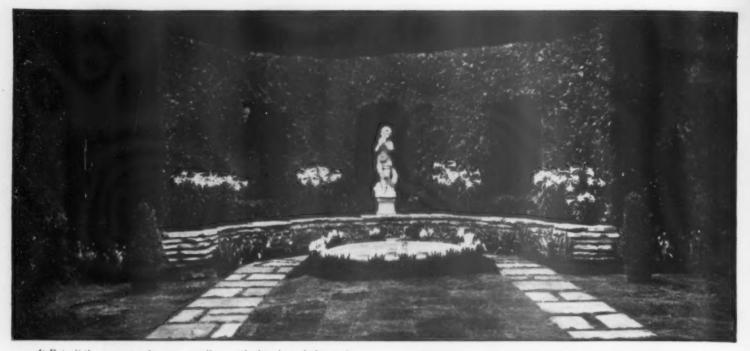
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Naturalistic treatment is as well presented as the formal styles, as was evidenced in Myron Bloy's feature at Detroit





At Detroit the many gardens on a really practical scale and of superb design were outstanding. Above, the prize winning Italian garden of Henry Forster which received the gold medal award. The background of Arborvitae with massed Lilies in front—the whole thing was a cool harmony in green and white





Mrs. Sherman Hoyt brought to Boston a truthful reproduction of a desert garden of Cactus. All correctly named, too

In the Garden Club of America contest at New York the Bedford Garden Club had this charming window decoration and foundation planting for spring



viding opportunity for mere contests in cultural efficiency for this or that grower.

The often very false and thoroughly artificial uses to which sundry plants are put in the making of the gorgeous floriferous and spectacular "gardens" in these spring shows is none the less an educational effort of considerable value to the people in general, who largely through these staged displays, have come to a better and practical understanding of the significance of design as a starting point in garden work, following later on with arrangement of the details in that design. It has been a revelation to very many indeed how a "garden of bulbs," for example, could arouse such diversity of plan and design yet using perhaps materials very much alike. Quite true it is that it might not be possible for these "gardens" to be put into actual being with identical materials—the same kinds of plants but the great fundamental object lesson has been made that the successful garden is dependent not (continued on page 548)

The stupendous Orchid display of Mr. A. C. Burrage, President, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, portraying a tropical cascade and Orchids massed in semblance of their natural habitats July, 1929

When a steep bank is an asset

By using rocks and stones to hold the earth you can

also create a unique rock garden feature

HEN buying the new home, most of us are busy looking at the details of the house itself. What the builder put into the hasement seems a lot more important than what he did with the soil he took out. Later on, when we go out to see what can be done about a garden, we may begin to think the other way. Or it may not have been our own builder at all who presented us with a steep bank on a lot already small for the garden of our dreams. Perhaps it was the street committee that perched us dizzily above the pavement, or again old mother earth may have taken geological notions right across our own precious strip. But, anyway, what are we going to do about it?

Far from being a liability, a steep bank may be made a decided asset in the garden, and the smaller the garden, and the newer the gardener, the more of an asset it becomes.

A garden upon two levels gains not only in apparent size, but also in actual planting space; for it may then be planted in two dimensions instead of one the perpendicular as well as the horizontal. It also gains in privacy. A great boon to the new gardener —and to the old one too—is the question of drainage. *Perfect drainage* are two words you are

ANDERSON MCCULLY

going to see even more in the future than in the past. Worthwhile plants will not tolerate stagnant wet. A steep bank or slope cares for this troublesome problem quite naturally.

In the detail of labor, too, the gardener will find it much easier to work with plants that are raised upon a bank than with those he must stoop to his feet to reach.

THERE are so many different things that may be rightly done with a bank, that just what we actually do will be a little dependent upon circumstances, but far more upon individual inclination.

I will not consider the different walls of masonry the contractor may put in. They are varied and good things in themselves, but come rather within the architects' field than that of the garden maker, as they must harmonize with the house itself. If you do have this wall, however, whether of brick, cement, or concrete, plant some vines to trail from the top or climb from below. The Boston Ivy is good for this. The prostrate Cotoneasters are effective and have bright berries in fall and winter. Sometimes a garden urn or so along the top, filled with bright blooms such as Geraniums, Petunias, and trailing Kenilworth Ivy adds much to the charm of the wall.

A plain dirt bank confronts us. Just

what can we do with it? The old way was to take some ground from top and base so that this might be sloped, and to plant it to lawn. This is the one treatment that really does make our garden smaller, for we cannot use the steep lawn. It is furthermore a real chore to keep this steep terrace cut and tended.

If we feel we must plant this solid, the English Ivy will require the least after care, provided you do not live north of Philadelphia, and particularly if this is a shaded bank. The Sharpleaf Winter-creeper (Euonymus radicans (continued on page 546)

The street left this house perched up above, but the high bank has been made the interesting garden feature

The dry stone wall (left) holding up the lawn is made gay with vigorous rocky plants. Snow-insummer in bloom

Dwarf Rockspray (Cotoneaster) above, with Flax (Linum) at lower right and Sedum in center of the photograph (right)







The American Home

Why do Dahlias get 'Stunt?'

Some of the causes and ways to prevent it.

A first hand investigation

CHARLES H. CONNORS

Ornamental Horticulturist, New Jersey Experiment Station

bringing about a happy mean. The Dahlia requires an ample supply of moisture, but will not stand wet feet.

Injury to the roots or stem under ground is rather

> more frequent than suspected. Certain soilinfesting insects are sometimes responsible, such as cutworms, white grubs, and wireworms.

Cutworms are usually thought of as a pest which cuts off small plants close to the ground. As a

matter of fact, there are many species, some of which have been known to climb a young Peach tree and eat the foliage, while others will feed, part of the time, just under the surface, where most of them pass the daylight hours. If a plant becomes hard looking and stunted, by digging away the soil from about the stem, you may discover a cutworm feeding on the outer surface of the stem below ground. This results in a partial girdling. The form of the leaves and other plant parts is normal, but the size of the leaves may



The same variety, Mrs. Nathaniet Slocombe. Nicoline sprays prevented stunting from thrips attacks, on the right. Varieties having thick, rough, hairy foliage (like Mrs. I. de Ver Warner) are seldom attacked by thrips

be reduced and the color is paler. The remedy is to kill this particular individual, and then destroy all his kindred by means of poison bran bait.

White grubs and wireworms are another group of soil-infesting insects that may cause dwarfing. Either of these will chew the feeding roots, thus preventing absorption of plant nutrients and inhibiting growth. The wireworms will also riddle tubers and may enter the stem from the bottom. Plants injured by these insects become dwarfed through slow growth. The leaf is normal in form, and sometimes in size, but the plant gradually becomes harder and may finally die.

To avoid this injury, never plant Dahlias or other plants with fleshy roots in land which has been out of cultivation for a number of years, such as old, neglected strawberry beds, lawns, and meadows, without determining first whether these insects are present. They usually spend from two to three years in the soil, but rarely is cultivated soil infested. If present, they can be killed with carbon bisulphide emulsion. This will not injure shallow rooted plants like grass, but is fatal to most perennials if applied about the roots. Wireworms have been discouraged from attacking Dahlia tubers where the latter have been surrounded by soil containing a liberal quantity of ground tobacco.

Injury to roots, with consequent dwarfing of the plants, can be caused by the wrong method of applying certain fertilizers. In the first place, it is not good economy, nor is it good agricultural practice, to put all of the fertilizer directly under the plant. This is especially true if the fertilizer contains caustic constituents, such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and other of the readily available sources of nitrogen. These materials can be broadcast or otherwise applied, so that they are thoroughly mixed with the soil. If this is done, there is usually no danger. However, cases have been known where side dressings of certain fertilizers have been applied in large quantities in a time of drought, followed by heavy rains, after which the concentration of the solution of fertilizers was so great as to result in the killing of the roots.

Shallow planting with too deep cultivation may result in root killing, and consequent dwarfing.

Some people claim they get "stunt" from green plants. In the great majority of cases, the fault is not in the plants, but in the way they are handled. Green plants should never be set with a hard ball of soil about the roots. I have seen cases where plants had been shipped for a long distance, or where delays had occurred in delivery, so that the pot balls were dried out when received. They were set just as they (continued on page 552)

HEREVER two Dahlia faddists are gathered together, there is sure to be a discussion of "stunt." In fact, instead of being hypochondriacs concerning their own ills, Dahlia growers are in a similar condition over the ills of their favorite flower.

The discussion on "stunt" becomes almost acrimonious at times, and the writers on the subject of "stunt" throw figurative brickbats at the heads of their opponents, and to no purpose, since rarely are the two persons discussing the same thing. To a grower of upper New York state or upper New England, the dwarfed

or stunted condition of Dahlia means one thing; to the New Jersey grower, another, and so on; while to the plant pathologist and botanist, the word "stunt" may mean a third thing, entirely different from the other two. Therefore, let us try to arrive at a definition of stunt.

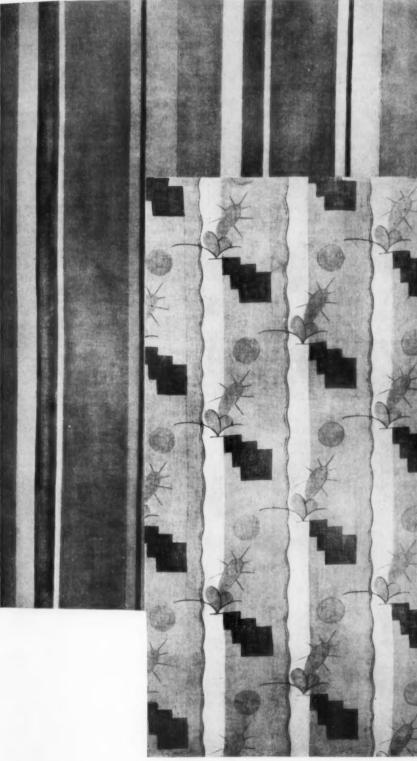
During the past few years, there has been an increasing number of Dahlia plants that have been dwarfed by some means or other. The causes are many. It may be caused by insect attack at root, at stem, at top; by mechanical injury to roots, such as the action of caustic fertilizers, or too deep cultivation; by inhibition of root development because of soil saturation; by physiological degeneration; by hardening of the stem through a pot bound condition, drying out of the soil, reflected heat; by virus or mosaic diseases which vary in their manifestation.

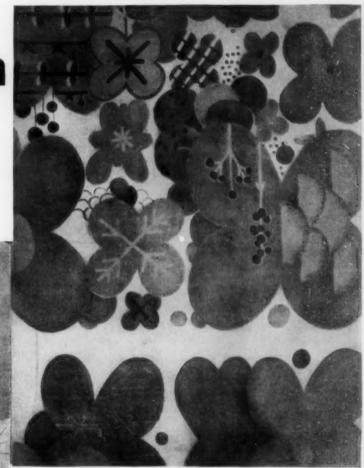
In seasons of prolonged rainy spells, especially within six weeks of planting, a dwarfed condition may occur, particularly if the soil is a little heavy. The soil becomes saturated, and when this condition is present the plant is sure to suffer. The saturation of the soil drives out all the air. When root growth stops. plant growth ceases. This soil condition may result in a pale, sickly looking plant, or one which appears stunted, or it may even result in the death of the plant.

The remedy is thorough preparation of the soil. If it is dense or heavy, lighten it with ashes, sand, or rotted manure. Deep preparation also is advisable to provide for quick drainage of excess water. The manure is especially valuable, because, even though it does aid rapid drainage, it also acts to retain water,



Colorfully expressed in sheer printed voiles and alpacas for summer use





Above—Printed voile in a modernistic four-leaf clover design, Left—Printed voile with cactus motif dominating the detail, Upper left—A striped alpaca in subtly blended shades.

HERE is the modern trend interpreted in terms of lovely printed fabrics—sheer voiles and crisp alpacas. They have all the imaginative beauty and freshness that distinguishes the best contemporary art—with none of the restless eccentricity of early modernism.

Subtle and enchanting—their coloring captures in modern design the gay and sunny quality of a summer day.

Here we show one of the newest printed voiles—a modernistic cactus dominates the detail of skilfully placed geometric motifs on a background of pastel stripes. A striped alpaca in tones of apricot shading to amber, tan, rose, and yellow. A decidedly original printed voile in a modern four-leaf clover design—in graduated pastel shades of peach, yellow, and green, enlivened by minor spots of deep blue and coral.

The wide selection of textiles presented by Schumacher includes authentic copies or adaptations of rare fabrics together with modern designs by the best contemporary artists.

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Fabrics — The Key to Successful Decoration — This helpful booklet will be sent 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., Dept. D-7, 60 West 40th Street, New York. Importers, Manufacturers and Distributors to the trade only of decorative drapery and upholstery fabrics. Offices also in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Grand Rapids, and Detroit.

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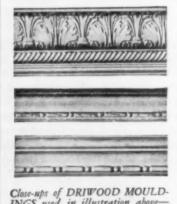
Every home can afford this new way to enrich doorways; adorn cornices; embellish mantels and wall panels, etc.

New wall treatments lovelier .. richer .. more beautiful

E offer you a new medium for decorating your walls. A new style that will elevate any interior above the commonplace. A new style that will distinguish any room and earn the hearty admiration of your friends.

You would long since have adopted this wall treatment, we are sure...had you been willing to pay out-of-the-question prices for the art of a hand-carver. Long since you would have enriched your rooms with decorative wood mouldings for cornices, door heads, panels, chair rails, etc...had you been willing to pay a king's ransom for the job.

But now we offer you decorative wood mouldings rivalling the beauty of hand carving ... at an absurd fraction of the cost. They are



Close-ups of DRIWOOD MOULD-INGS used in illustration above-Ceiling Cornice CC-31, Wall Panel 2053 and Checie Buil CD 2053 and Chair Rail CR-3.

Driwood Period Mouldings in Ornamented Wood. These mouldings are made from solid wood. In depth and beauty as well as dura-bility they challenge comparison even with hand-carved mouldings.

Yet they are so economical that even a small home can afford them.

Visit Driwood Galleries New York's Newest Vogue

The new Driwood Galleries present a series of charming colonial rooms, completely decorated and furnished, in which Driwood Mouldings have been employed. To architect, decorator and public these interiors are a source of information and inspiration for the newest ideas in home decoration. You are invited to browse leisurely ly through the Driwood Galleries, which occupy a huge street-level site just off Fifth Avenue, at 40-46 West 23rd Street, New York.

If a visit to Driwood Galleries, is inconvenient, write for "Fash-ionable Walls", our new free pic-ture book of fashionable interiors.



A home of enduring beauty Continued from page 470

colonial roses, soft apricot, a little cool lettuce green of the motifs, with the quiet grays of the feathery background. The curtains fell from a shaped valance (bound, as was the lower edge of the tie-backs, with soft tomato red) straight to the floor in

the window groups. She also preferred to make her own selection of furniture fabrics. She bought her large, softly upholstered pieces in denim, covering them later to suit her own taste. An Early American wing chair by the fireplace, the type that gives so delightful an air of homely charm to a room, was covered in an authentic reproduction of an eighteenth century Colonial broca-telle, in tones of henna and silvery gray-brown that form a close harmony with the pine chimney piece.

An English easy chair of Chippen-dale inspiration shows a particularly fascinating use of tapestry in dull blue, écru, and tomato red motifs, imposed on an indefinable stripe. Beside it stands a butterfly table for books and magazines. Conveniently near is a floor lamp, pleasantly shaded in chintz of soft parchment tones that cast a glow over the room.

A Queen Anne sofa, one of that pictorially interesting group that is so valuable in giving variety to furniture, stands against the wall opposite the fireplace. The sofa is upholstered in a jade green in key with the rug. No piece of Colonial furniture

consorts so amiably with a provincial setting as does an old secretary-desk. The one in the living room, a New England heirloom, is delightful both in scale and design. It has the original brasses intact and the old wavy glass in the diamond panes.

A practical small room, to the right of the entrance, designed as a study, comes into frequent use for cards. Back of it, is a snug little dining room, lighted by two windows and furnished in Chippendale mahogany, with a Colonial china cupboard as the principal feature. The latter holds some gay table ware, and is made even more attractive by an orange lining, a color picked up by the old hooked rug, in block pattern, that completely covers the floor.

A cheerful small kitchen, reached through a pass pantry with china cupboards, occupies the familiar ell, so vital a feature of the house design.

Nowadays in many of the better

furniture stores one can find several

types of cabinets or stands which will

settle the question with dispatch.

Prices for such cabinets range from

about \$35 for the more simple styles

fully made that they are easily an

asset to any corner of the home. In

many of them, small swinging doors

conceal all evidence of both telephone

Many of these pieces are so beauti-

to \$200 for imported models.

Thus distinguished, it is well worthy of its honored position in the general plan. Sunny and bright as a culinary workshop should be, it is also gay and colorful. Immaculate cream tile faces the walls a third of their height: cool lettuce green washable paint decorates the upper reaches. A smart red and black linoleum in block pattern with the alternate squares carry-ing a ship model, is on the floor. Small patterned print curtains in red, cream, and black, hang at the windows.

Early American furnishings equip the three bedrooms in the upper story. There is a fascinating assemblage of high and low post beds with candlewick spreads, pine dressers, rush-bottomed chairs, old hooked rugs, and all the homely and pleasing accessories of the time. The master's room occupying the larger space, has a convenient dressing room with many clothes closets, and a bathroom opening from it.

The sloping walls of the dormers emphasize the character of the two front rooms. Unlike their cherished prototypes, they have the advantage of comfortable window seats as a built-in convenience and as a utilitarian expedient to mask the radiators. Under the eaves, low presses and cupboards have been installed.

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Ruffled organdie curtains, the tiebacks smartened by huge rosettes, dress all of the windows, apricot in one room, lavender in another, and orange in a third. In each room the curtains supply the dominant color note. Rubberized silk, having the illusion of transparency that gives it a decorative advantage over the heavier fabrics employed for the purpose, is used for the shower and bathroom curtains. The floors are hexagonal tile in gray and white.

It is a beguiling small dwelling, with a sturdy distinct personality of its own. It is homey and livable, arranged to meet the needs of a small family. It has a free circulation of floor space, yet the arrangement affords the necessary privacy.

The kitchen, with access to the pleasant front porch, has the inviting atmosphere of the living quarters. The house is imbued with home spirit, for countless generations of homemakers in pioneer days had a hand in its making. Best of all, it was built for \$12,000.

New telephones and cabinets

Continued from page 474

and directories. This type seems to be The telephone with its business particularly suited to a formal re like tinkle has led to the development ception room, a living room, or a room of new furniture. It has long been the bane of every housekeeper's existence to find a place to conceal the direc-tories where they can be easily reached yet will not be obvious. furnished in period style. Choosing telephone furniture brings

an opportunity to use ingenuity inasmuch as there are innumerable instances in which the shops have nothing to offer adequate to the special style of decoration or fitting to the corner in the home. It is here that the clever woman may devise a substitute, utilizing a desk, a music cabinet, or even a discarded victrola We recently heard of one ingenious bride who took the insides from phonograph cabinet table and placed her telephone in one side and he phone books (continued on page 50)

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Take no chances on fireplace construction



To the right is the Heatilator-built fireplace installed at Bahia Vista, beautiful home of Mrs. T. A. Middleton, Pleasantville, N. J. shown above. Seward G. Dobbins, architect.

A OU will find the principle of the Heatilator fully endorsed by the United States Department of Agriculture in its official bulletin on fireplace construction, No. 1230.

You will find it endorsed and used by progressive architects throughout the country.

You will find it used by real estate developers who are erecting attractive, modern houses to sell.

And in every home where the Heatilator is used you will find unqualified satisfaction with the fireplaces.

No fireplace built with a Heatilator can smoke or fail to draw; and every Heatilator fireplace delivers double or treble the heat that comes from ordinary fireplaces of the same size. In other words, the Heatilator completely eliminates doubt about how the fireplace will burn. Scarcely 15% of all fireplaces built without Heatilators can be considered entirely successful.

We guarantee this: any fireplace built with a Heatilator will completely satisfy—or we will not only refund the purchase price but pay \$20 extra to cover removal and return.

The Heatilator is a scientifically designed, heavy, rustproof metal form around which the masonry is laid. It has double walls with cold air inlets and warm air outlets,



See the Heatilator display at your local dealer's. In the foreground, the Heatilator as delivered, ready to install; in the background a Heatilator built into an actual fireplace, ready to demonstrate.

which throw into the room the heat ordinarily wasted in chimney and brickwork—equal to that of a furnace register. It is a complete unit up to the chimney flue. Savings in damper, smoke box, fire brick, labor and fuel more than cover the purchase price.

The Heatilator comes in a number of sizes—fits into any architectural plan, can be used with any kind of masonry. It is the only known means of assuring proper construction and ample heat. Order one for every fireplace you are going to build or remodel.

If no dealer near you has the Heatilator on display, we will gladly arrange to send one to any dealer you name, for examination purposes—without expense to him or you. Mail coupon for plan sheets and full information.

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Heatilator Fireplace Unit

Simply write the name and address of your local dealer under the coupon, and we will arrange to send him a Heatilator for you to examine without expense.



Before building new fireplaces or remodeling old ones you will want to see our new Plan Sheets of modern fireplaces. Fill in and mail the coupon today. There is no cost or obligation.

HEATILATOR CO., 580 Glen Avenue, Colvin Station, Syracuse, N. Y. Without charge or obligation, please send Plan Sheets of Modern Fireplace

New telephones and cabinets

Continued from page 498

in the other. Then she hung a mirror above the table and, presto, she had created an unusual and delightful hall setting.

In using furniture not originally built for the telephone, remember to bore a small hole in the back of the cabinet—particularly if it is a closed one—so the telephone cord may come through.

She who cannot find exactly what she wants in the ready made telephone furniture should get acquainted with shops selling unfinished (unpainted) furniture. In them she may come across any number of odd pieces of furniture that will more than suit the purpose. The advantage of purchasing something from a store of this kind is double, for the prices hover in the ten and twenty dollar field. No matter what type furniture one has at home, a bit of paint, lacquer, or varnish will quickly bring the new article to a harmonious color.

In one of the accompanying pictures, a reproduction of a narrow Queen Anne open-faced cabinet, the telephone is tucked out of the way on the main surface and the directory is hidden in the drawer. The upper two shelves can be used for books or knickknacks. Although it appears to be tall, this piece is really quite small, reaching only to the shoulder of a person of average height. As can be seen, it was not intended to be a telephone receptacle, yet without doubt it is completely satisfactory and can be squeezed into the tiniest space imaginable.

The one-door cabinet with the bronze dog on top is, of course, a definite telephone piece, although when the door is closed it would scarcely be suspected as such. One of its practical features is a sunken groove in the swinging door shelf, cut exactly to fit either a standing instrument or one of the modern type hand sets which appears in the picture. This groove prevents the telephone from slipping off and falling to the floor when the door is opened. The cabinet and a graceful, yet solid little stool, can be bought for less than one hundred dollars.

Since telephones are now located in practically any room in a house or apartment and as each room is individual in its color scheme, a great number of housewives have suggested to the telephone companies that they make hand set telephones in colors to blend with the surroundings. What could be more attractive in a bedroom where all the furniture is a dainty ivory color, than a creamy tinted telephone sitting on its cabinet between the beds. And how much more harmonious than the present black instrument.

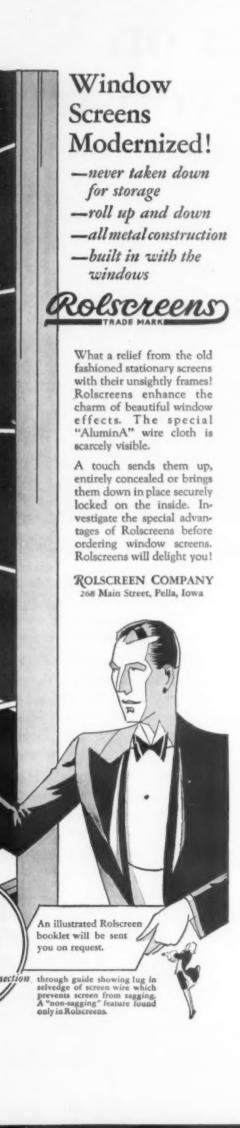
Imagine an instrument in keeping with the appurtenances in a room where brass and silver predominate. And why not a good-looking bronze set on the den or library table with a corresponding pair of bronze book ends near-by?

Some persons have suggested taking the present telephone and painting it. But the telephone is a most delicate and highly sensitized instrument, and any foreign substances are likely to injure the transmission completely. It has taken years and years of constant experimentation to bring it to its present day perfection, and even to-day inventors and engineers are continually seeking to improve it. They advise that no touching up be attempted, and that attachments such as handy pads, pencils, and tiny number books be discarded entirely so as to make reception clearer.

to make reception clearer. It can be definitely stated here on good authority that the telephone companies, although faced with a gigantic manufacturing and distributing problem will, before very long, be in a position to gratify the taste of the most discriminating homemaker by supplying these instruments in a range of tones and colors.



You may plug the portable telephone into a convenient outlet in any room in the house, just as you would a lamp or a vacuum cleaner



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favorite of Washington's

FOR his Mount Vernon home, George Washington ordered "two neat tables 4½ feet when spread and made to join occasionally." The drop leaf table was an Early American favorite.

Of the 300 pieces bearing the Stickley name, there are many reproductions of Early American tables, perfect replicas of the settler-craftsman's art.

Like all Stickley pieces, these

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are produced of the same woods and with the same velvety finish of the originals . . . aged by a special process until they are exact counterparts of early masterpieces.

On display by the better dealers.

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

We also have a display at 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.

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Console Table 4016



Rocker 7007

Beautiful homes are made more beautiful with





DESIGN 'SAINT GERMAIN'

The design shown here—The "Saint Germain"—is typical of the charming and unusual new hand-blocked effects obtainable in Town and Country Cretonnes. It is named for that Paris suburb whose verdant gardens are a continual source of delight. Flaming cockatoos and vivid flowers contrast richly against foliage of a bluish green hue, reminiscent of Saint Germain's trees and shrubs.

The softness of outline of all these handsome new cretonnes, in varied color combinations, and the rich, full color tones are achieved by a special process of cylindrical wood-roller printing. Designs are outstandingly original and are dependably colored for years of service.

For decorative possibilities of these cretonnes, write for booklet below.

Identify Town and Country Cretonnes by their selvage mark. At the smarter stores and shops

OLONIAL Drapery Fabrics Products of MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY, Wholesale A MEADOWS I Field & Company, Wholesale, Post Office Box 1182, Chicago acd find 25c for which send me the 32-page book, "Color and Dominant Notes of the Modern Home."

The legal side of home buying

Continued from page 471

up a sheet of paper, and rather hastily read the terms of sale. For the most part, they were the usual terms of an auction sale: ten per cent cash deposit, forty per cent cash or certified check at delivery of deed, fifty per cent upon a purchase money mortgage.

But, tucked away among these ordinary conditions was the clause: "Subject to easement for drainage as recorded in liber 842, page 321." It was obvious that someone had a stick which the purchaser would not get, and that it would have been somewhat of a gamble to buy without knowing all about that stick. Later, I learned that the city had been granted an *casement* over the land which gave it the right to put a drain pipe through any part of the property, and that no building could be erected within three feet of the pipe.

You can easily imagine how much a fifty by a hundred foot lot would be worth if exactly through its center there was a drain pipe and a six foot strip upon which the owner could not build. It took considerable political manipulation on the part of the people who bought at that auction to induce the city to relinquish its right.

THE TIME to make certain that you are going to get the entire bundle of rights is when you close your con-tract. Few laymen realize that in purchasing a house, the execution of the contract is more important than the delivery of the deed. It is the contract which determines the bargain between purchaser and seller; when the deed is delivered you can get only that which you are entitled to under the contract. Many persons hastily sign a printed contract and then call upon their lawyer to represent them at the title closing, when the deed is delivered. If you are going to be represented by counsel, he should see and approve the contract before you sign it. An apparently harmless clause in the contract may mean that the title you have bought is a poor one and that there is absolutely nothing you can do about it.

You should insist that your contract call for a "full covenant deed," or as it is sometimes known, a "General Warranty Deed." Only such a deed can afford you maximum protection. In it the seller warrants that he actually owns the property he is conveying and that he will defend it against the claims of all other persons. Unsuspecting purchasers frequently sign contracts which provide that the seller is to deliver a "Quit-claim Deed." Such a deed merely transfers the right, title, and interest of the seller to the purchaser, and does not guarantee that the seller has any right, title, or interest. If you agree to accept such a deed, you are agreeing to accept the seller's title, no matter how good or how bad it may be.

You must likewise be certain that the description of the property in the contract corresponds with the true description of the property you intend to buy. Sometimes mistakes can be corrected at a later date, but they always lead to unnecessary trouble and irritation and often to litigation. Occasionally the description in the contract is supplemented by a survey or map which is annexed to the contract. The survey tends to eliminate errors and, if practicable, you should require that it be attached to the contract.

And always beware of "subject" clauses. A "subject" clause in a contract or deed, limits and cuts down the estate you are buying. It indicates the outstanding rights which are not to be transferred to you; the rights to which your title is to be subject. In many instances "subject" clauses are entirely proper and unobjectionable. Thus if there is a \$5,000 mortgage on a house you are buying for \$15,000, and if you intend to pay only \$10,000 cash, a clause which states that you are buying subject to a \$5,000 mortage is properly included in the contract.

Recently an unfortunate friend of one of my legal brethren signed a contract, without legal advice, which contained the clause "subject to the findings of an accurate survey." Shortly before the time set for the delivery of the deed, he discovered that the house encroached four inches upon a neighboring lot. Now no one wants a house that is on somebody else's land. Such a situation will almost inevitably lead to a law suit, and the owner of the house may have to pay substantial damages to his neighbor. But this unfortunate purchaser was stuck with such a house His contract said that he was to accept title subject to the findings of an accurate survey, and the accurate survey showed that the house encroached on his neighbor's property. He took title and then solved the problem by purchasing the adjoining land. An expensive solution, but prob-ably the most satisfactory one.

If the seller insists upon such a clause, you can protect yourself by changing it so that it reads "subject to the findings of an accurate survey, providing such findings do not render tille unmarketable." With this wording, you will not be required to take title if the survey indicates encroachments, unless the encroachments are so slight that for all practical purposes they may be considered unimportant. However, if you are making a contract without the aid of a lawyer, it is better to insist that the entire clause be omitted from the contract.

THERE is another dangerous "subcontained in printed contract forms, and which may lead to trouble. It usually reads something like this: "Subject to all covenants, restrictions, and easements of record." Never, and this is one of the immutable rules of making a contract, accept a contract with such a clause. If you are buying unimproved land and intend to build upon it, insist that the seller list all of the "covenants, restrictions, and easements" subject to which he is asking you to buy. If you accept a contract with this broad, all-inclusive clause in it, you may very well find that you have bought land upon which you cannot build, or can build only a certain type of house.

In buying improved land, you can get practical protection by adding at the end of the clause these words: "-providing (continued on page 504)

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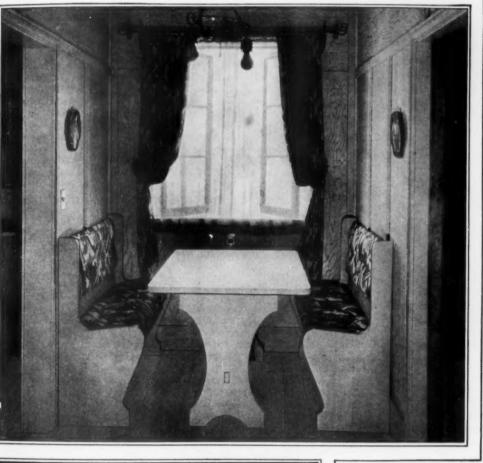
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Lumber, now grade- and trade-marked for your guidance, will provide these things that save time and steps in the home





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A built-in china closet of wood adds a note of charm to the dining room. Home builders should plan for these features in new houses.

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BUILT-IN breakfast nook . . . just the A thing to simplify the serving of breakfast . . . or the children's meals.

An ironing board in the wall of your kitchen . . . conveniently out of the way, yet always ready for use.

A kitchenette . . . for quick meals, with built-in cupboards.

And a beautiful built-in china closet in the dining room. It's amazing how much easier, more convenient your housework can be made with equipment like this.

Be sure to plan for these things when you build your own home. Or they can be put in your present home at a surprisingly small cost. Lumber is very economical . . . the most economical of all building materials.

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If you want ready assurance of standard quality, look for the mark of the expert grader on each board.

When the "Tree-Mark," shown below, is also stamped on the board, it signifies the guarantee of the National Association that the lumber is correctly stamped.

Guaranteed "Tree-Mark" lumber can now be had in every species. Inquire of your local dealer. If he cannot supply you, write us and give his name and address.

Use it-nature renews it

Remember that there is an abundant supply of lumber, relatively low in cost and of better quality than ever.

The Lumber Industry is becoming a great forest-growing industry. Its raw material timber-is perpetually renewable. Liberal use of wood is the stimulus to commercial forestry . . . to wood production.

Call on the free Consulting Service provided by the Lumber Industry to help you with your lumber problems. They will give you valuable advice without charge . . . show you how economical it is to use lumber in your home.

Write for further details on our new lumber services. Interesting booklets will be sent you free entitled, "Modern Home Interiors," "Taking the Mystery Out of Lumber Buying," and "Transformations of Old Houses."

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Offices in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Memphis, New Orleans, San Francisco,

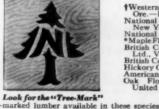
THESE 18 great associations affiliated with the National Association maintain particular infor-mation and services organizations that coordinate with the general services of the National staff. †California Redwood Association, San Francisco, Calif. —Redwood California White & Sugar Pine Manufacturers Associa-tion, San Francisco, Calif.—California Pines, White Fir Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, Memphis, Tenn.— Oak, Gum, Southern and Appalachian Hardwoods North Carolina Pine Association, Norfolk, Va.—North Carolina Pine

Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Asso-ciation, Oshkosh, Wis.—Hemlock, Maple, Birch and Northern Hardwoods

Northern Hardwoods Northern Pine Manufacturers Association, Minne-apolis, Minn.--White Pine, Norway Pine Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, Jack-sonville, Fla.--Cypress and Tupelo Southern Pine Association, New Orleans, La.--Long Leaf and Short Leaf Southern Vellow Pine

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to LOCK press the button to UNLOCK turn the knob

> Wouldn't it be a shame to equip one of these cunning modern bathrooms with old-fashioned locks? The Schlage has arrived in a nick of time! Now, you can have privacy at the quiet touch of a button. No keys to turn. A mere glance at the button — across the room — shows if the door's locked.... And there are perfectly stunning designs and finishes to choose from — in colors, too.

> This is truly the cleverest lock you've ever seen. Yet, it's one of the simplest. There is a minimum of working parts, and they are all held together permanently by a new principle. They stay put! So you're never annoyed by wobbly knobs and loose screws. Surely you'll want Schlage Locks throughout your new home. Millions are already in use all over the world. Even in the palaces of kings. Actually! They cost less than any other high-class lock. Talk to your architect or contractor about them (say Slay-g).



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Name.

Address

The legal side of home buying

Continued from page 502

the improvements now upon the land and the use thereof, do not violate the said covenants, restrictions, and easements."

The sales contract, we have said, expresses the bargain. It alone determines the rights and liabilities of both purchaser and seller. No promise which is not in the contract is enforceable. No oral assurance or "understanding" is binding upon the parties. Nothing should be left out of the contract. In no case should you rely merely on the good faith of the seller. If the seller intends to keep his promise, he should have no objection to putting it in writing.

Frequently, a man will buy unimproved suburban land relying upon the oral promise of the seller that, within a short time, he will have streets cut through and lay sidewalks and curbs. The contract is made and not a word about streets is mentioned in it. Time goes by and none of the improvements are made. Then the purchaser consults his lawyer and is distressed to learn that the oral promise of the seller is unenforceable and nothing can be done.

This situation, in one form or another, is an old and sad story to every lawyer. Only this week, I was consulted by a man who had bought a house. The seller had promised to leave the electric refrigerator in it. Nothing of this was mentioned in the contract, and before the purchaser was given possession, the refrigerator was removed. I advised my client to buy a new refrigerator and to consider the money well spent.

Now, there is a difference between promises and representations. If the seller or his agent tells you that the house you intend to buy is connected with the street sewer, that is not a promise to do something in the future, but a representation of a present, existing fact. If he knew that the sewer was not connected when he told you that it was, theoretically, at least, you have a right to recover from him. But frequently, this theoretical right is not worth very much. To cash in on it, you must prove that he knew the representation was false when he made it.

The only safe way is to have everything in writing, both promises and representations. Look at the house you intend to buy. Everything about it that you cannot see with your naked eye and which has been told to you by the agents, should be included in the written contract. If they have said that there is brass piping throughout the house, let them say so in their contract. Don't depend upon oral statements.

Outdoor rooms on roof tops and terraces

Continued from page 468

vines may trail naturally over the top of the fence.

Terra cotta flower boxes filled with daisies and geraniums and lattices for climbing vines between the pent house windows add further decoration. Above these, wrought-iron lamps supply the lighting. In a sidewall corner a small fountain figure stands amid a base of flowers below another lantern.

The awning is of Burgundy red, the furniture green stick reed with colored bandings and Burgundy red cushions, and the rug is of natural woven rush.

On an adjoining terrace on the same roof, because of the preference of the owner, a high, Cape Cod fencing, in a natural finish, encloses the entire length. A black and natural block rug has been used and a gray, black, and green striped awning. The stick reed furniture has a parchment finish with green and black bandings and sunflower waterproof chintz coverings in orange-pink and black. Tubs of tall arborvitae trees stand about, alternating with boxes of flowering plants and ivy, and here and there against the vine-grown lattice covering the brick side of the house, "terra rosa" water jars have been placed. In the corner of the terrace is a comfortable sofa facing a group of deep seated armchairs, inviting one to rest and relax.

The intriguing charm of a Japanese garden has been carried out on another skyscraper roof, enclosed in woven fencing, that is used as an outdoor dining room. Here a picturesque treatment of plants and shrubs in a corner of the roof becomes a setting for a bronze fountain and a pool formed of tufa rock. This porous rock, suggestively Japanese yet quarried in Indiana, is particularly desirable for a roof garden because of its light weight. Specially designed tables and chairs of iron and wood finished in Chinese red further characterize the appointments. There is a red awning and a long swinging couch filled with cushions with pagoda decorations.

Another terrace flaunts a pale green awning painted with exotic plants. An unusually colorful terrace treatment is combined in a Mediterranean blue, sail-cloth awning, lacquer bandings on natural finish stick reed furniture, a settee done in vivid green with blue and red Poiret linen covered cushions, and bright colored goat hair rugs on the floor. Old iron firebacks break the surface of the house walls.

These represent, perhaps, extreme expressions, yet they contribute a fairylike touch to a setting high up in the air—a playground made possible by color, splashing fountains amid masses of green growing things.

And best of all no matter how small the little terrace may be, nor how limited the budget, the ingenious dweller will find it possible to make of it a lovable, livable spot of green, a place of comfort and relaxation. Nasturtiums will grow almost anywhere; a few pots of earth from the florist are neither costly nor difficult to get. One can paint his own gay chairs and tables and make his own comfortable cushions. And these places of delight can be made on a suburban extension roof as well as on a skyscraper. Mar

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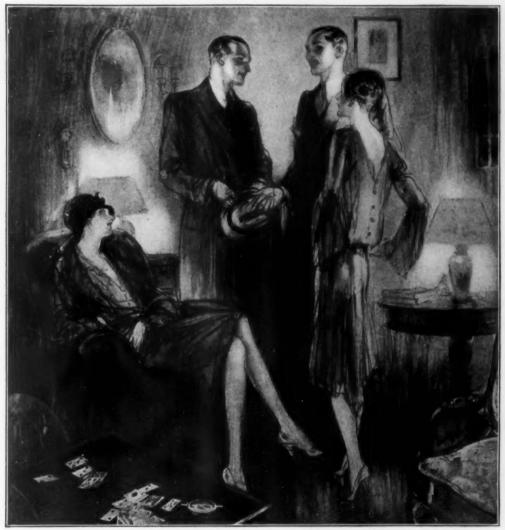
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For better health... ...keep an even temperature



Homes, automatically heated by oil, are prepared for unexpected chilly evenings

-and enjoy the luxury of automatic oil heating.-It soon pays for itself.

Many a doctor bill starts in the furnace room. Medical colleges and health associations warn against the danger of uneven heating. Actual experiments show that an increase of only a few degrees above normal in the temperature of a room will cause an increase of seventy per cent in respiratory illness.

Oil Heat strikes directly at the root of this peril. It is an investment, not only in comfort and convenience, but in health. In a recent national investigation, fifty-four per cent of the owners of homes equipped with oil heat reported fewer colds in their families since its installation. However severe the weather outside, it is never necessary to overheat an oil heated house—the temperature is automatically controlled. There are no drastic ups and downs. The entire house, up-stairs and down is filled with genial, breathable warmth. Furthermore, oil heat soon pays for itself in lessened work, and actual economy of operation.

As the first step toward enjoying the advantages of oil heat, consult the Oil Heating Institute. The coupon will bring you, "Oil-

Heat—And the Business of Living," a non-technical book containing complete and authoritative information regarding tested and proved methods of oil heating.



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Not just because it is new, modern, distinctive, but because of substantial worth, Sani-Onyx is rapidly winning its way.

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And no other material affords the wealth of colors; the variety of surface textures. Write for a free book picturing actual installations in full color.

MARIETTA MANUFACTURING CO.



230 BROOKSIDE AVE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The revival of an American craft

Continued from page 486

character even to this day, have never lost the art. In Kentucky and Tennessee, where the housekeeping crafts of weaving and needlework are still a part of everyday living, quilting patterns are handed down from mother to daughter. Even little girls delight in "piecing" at a very early age.

The recent interest in Americana has fostered hand-quilting and given impetus to a revival of an ancient art. Some women of foresight glimpsed the possibilities latent in quilting. As it had always been kept up in Kentucky, it seems natural that the majority of the exquisite quilting seen to-day is still done in that part of the country, under the direction of persons who have definitely set about developing this fine art.

Trapunto quilting, which comes to us from Italy, is done as exquisitely by these skilled workers as their own native American type. Quilting itself is generally defined as the fastening together of layers of cloth to secure the loose material between. Naturally, the stitching that is used lends itself to infinite variation of pattern. In Trapunto work, there need not be any padding other than that used to bring out the design. American quilting obtains its results by the spacing of the stitching, and implies an even distribution of padding beneath the entire surface.

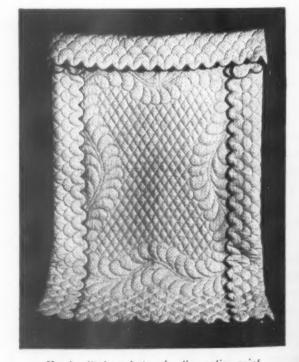
A toile de Jouy bedspread that would lend charm to the most ordinary bedroom is developed in diamond quilting, with a scalloped edge. The design is French, and is a reproduction of a carriage and cavalier escort of the late eighteenth century. This spread is priced at about \$20.

Quilts—not to be confused with eiderdowns—which are exact copies of the famous patchwork designs of past generations are developed in broadcloth, sateen, or chambray, often with the addition of oil prints, which are used for the appliqué.

Some of the most famous old designs are Sweet Home, Ohio Rose, Garden of Eden, Whig Rose, and Cumberland Rose. The first three are quilted in regular small diamonds, and interest centered on the quaint appliquéd floral patterns. The last two may be bought with quilted backgrounds in which the intricacy of the stitched design vies in interest with the patchwork figures which decorate it. Pine Tree, with its stiff geometric trees developed in old oil prints on an unbleached or chambray background, is the perfect quilt for a four-poster bed in a Colonial room. Cumberland Rose a pattern evolved in the South during the Civil War when proceeds from its sale paid for hospital supplies is a gracious design, suited to more

sophisticated types of furniture. Quilting makes delightful things for babies. A cotton broadcloth crib cover with a charming floral design applied to the varied surface of the quilting is priced at a little less than \$20. A cover for a child's bed has broad blue stripes sprinkled with white daisies. The wide white stripes left between the blue bands are ornamented with green leaves, and the stitching of the background repeats the appliqué in outline form. This spread costs \$20. Another cover for the bed of the older child is developed in blue and white, and daintily quilted. A circle of bewitching Kate Greenaway ladies appliquéd in the center will captivate even the least observant young lady.

The smaller boudoir accessories, which are dear to a woman even though they do not meet the eye of the casual acquaintance, are usually developed in Trapunto quilting. This is done by the same expert Kentucky women. Silken fabrics are employed A round, down-filled pillow decorated with a bird of paradise costs \$5.4 heart-shaped pillow with a love bird design, which makes a charming engagement (continued on page 510)



Hand-quilted comforter of yellow calico print, banded in scarlet (Courtesy of Elinor Beard)

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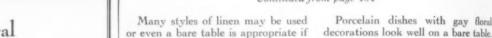
The fascinating Natural Colors and random design of

Mettowee Stone

invoke a soothing spell of unconventional charm within your garden environs.

In this modern age when color flourishes everywhere the subtle hues of Mettowee stone repose themselves as gems in an emerald setting, so natural as to give the impression of actually growing there.

Your local building material dealer will be glad to show you samples. If he does not have any available we will gladly put you in touch with one who does. Our illustrated literature will doubtless interest you-shall we send our pamphlet "S."



or even a bare table is appropriate if the china and glass is in keeping. One delightful outdoor set is Deruta linen, a coarsely woven linen made entirely by hand and designed by women of Deruta, Italy. Crash is charming, and any coarse linen makes an interesting outdoor covering for a table.

colored glass that may be combined with other colors, for glass comes in almost every conceivable shade-amber, dark blue, celeste blue, dark green, light green, rose, flamingo, and even a canary yellow, which has a decided green tinge. One especially lovely combination for an outdoor table is of celeste blue glass placed on a pale pink table cloth with deeper pink flowers. With this is used pale amber handled cutlery. Carry out in deeper shades the pink of the cloth, in the food selected for the dinner. The menu might be:

Lobster cutlet with peas and new buttered potatoes.

Lettuce and tomato salad with sliced ham

on a gold tablecloth. With this Marigolds in all shades from pale gold to deep orange are used, and cutlery of yellowish coral makes an addition to the table which is very lovely. The menu for this especially favorite dinner table of mine consists of:

Clear soup with Parmesan cheese grated and sprinkled over it.

Roast breasts of duck with stuffed oranges, hominy, and small boiled

Artichokes and pineapple salad with cheese sticks

Frozen custard pudding with orange cakes.

quilting them. One handkerchief case which is particularly effective has a design which is hand-painted first, in several colors, and then quilted in Trapunto, It costs \$8. For the woman who finds greatest

enjoyment in the fruits of her own handiwork, but who cannot give the same amount of time that went into the creation of the fascinating old Colonial quilts, an interesting solution is now being offered in the shops. This is an assortment of the "mak of a quilt, which may be put ings together in leisure moments. In the old days, the cutting of the patches to form certain prized patterns was a great part of the labor. To-day one may buy the pieces, cut from quaint oil-prints, all ready to put together. Familiar patterns presented are Block House, Churn Dash, and Log Cabin. The patches in each assortment come in from four to eight different colors.

One especially interesting set has a

brown background and is painted with

bright nasturtiums of all colors. This set is used with reddish amber glass

and of course with the many colored

nasturtiums in the center of the table.

This table arrangement, having warmth in appearance, needs a cold

menu to make the guests feel that

fall is approaching in spite of the

Again let us have jellied soup, this time the essence of tomato, served with Melba toast.

leg of lamb with mint jelly circles, hot potato balls with parsley, butter, and broccoli. The salad course can consist

of Avocado salad with Pistachio cheese balls. Serve salted crackers

with this. For dessert, mint ice cream

back yard with a single tree and are living almost picnic fashion with no

servants. If you have a small tea wagon the first course may be placed

upon the table and the wagon with the other courses placed close to the

table. A small side table might be

used for the dishes that are removed from the table when the next course

Wherever the summer is spent i

the country or at the seashore, the menu and table setting proves a very important item to all concerned.

Before leaving for the country it is

with angel food, and black coffee. Suppose you have only a delightful

The main course must be cold but hearty. I should suggest for this: cold



Continued from page 508 present, may be purchased for about \$8. Elbow pillows, the height of

The revival of an American craft

The July dinner table

Continued from page 484

heat.

luxury for reading in bed cost \$9 in

taffeta. An oval pillow with a ship motif in Trapunto work is priced

Handkerchief and lingerie cases, pincushions and sachets are ex-quisitely feminine in quilted taffeta

or velvet. A tiny pincushion for the dressing-table with the bird of para-

dise design costs \$3.50, and one which hangs by a ribbon and is

quilted in a diamond pattern may

be had at the same price. Matching lingerie cases in square and oblong styles cost \$7.50 and \$10 each, and

A lovely carnation pattern dec-orates handkerchief, stocking, and lingerie cases, which sell at prices ranging from a little less than \$10 to

almost \$20 depending on the size,

and the amount of work required in

at \$6.

There are many beautiful sets of

Cherry and strawberry cocktail

Raspberry ice cream.

Another combination is amber glass

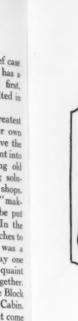
necessary to shop for lovely, though inexpensive, china and glassware, pretty but coarse linen, and all the extra necessary things that cannot be purchased in the country.

is served.

Whether one has a country place or a small house and a tree the table set out-of-doors, with colorful porcelain and glass seems even to the casual onlooker much lovelier and more attractive than the conventional city routine of simply eating because one must.



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Needs little attention. Burns cheaper grades of coal. Jacket of bright red witreous enamel, top and base black japanned. Well made, lasts for

You Can't Surprise A Multi-Flow

No matter what time of day or night you want clean, piping-hot water, you'll find that the National Multi-Flow Tank Heater has a whole tankful ready for vou.

This efficient and economical little heater is on duty 24 hours every day. You just can't surprise it.

And all the attention it needs is a few shovels of coal a day! That's convenience!

All the "water parts" in the National Multi-Flow Tank Heater are copper or bronze, assuring clean hot water at all times.

The initial cost on these heaters is low -the cost of fuel one-third to one-half what you now pay for similar service.

May we send you further particulars?

NATIONAL MULTI-FLOW TANK HEATER

THE NATIONAL PIPE BENDING CO. Established 1883 New Haven, Conn. Philadelphia New York Boston

Reproducing Virginia's Old Homes How Best to Secure Their Choice Time-toned Effect

Jefferson had the brick for Monticello made right on the place by the men who also did their laying.

We now make a true mould-made Jeffer-son brick. Archi-tects especially like its squarish headers.

A^S you know, all those early fine old homes, like Shirley, Westover and Carter's Grove, were all built of brick. So just naturally, you will want to do the same.

Of next importance, is the selec-tion of a brick that because of its size, its soft-toned edges, and time-toned colors, at once gives an effect of Old Virginy age-oldness. The only way to secure this result, is to use a brick made the mould-made way. Brick made way down here in Old Virginy, just as Jefferson made hisbrick for Monticello. It's

how he did it. In fact, we found the remains of the very kiln in which he burned the bricks for Poplar Grove, his retreat home, as he called it.

To tell the truth, to look at these Old Virginia brick of ours, they don't look like so much — that is, one at a time. But when they are in a wall, a fireplace, or a chimney, they do give a truly lovely age-old result. One having those rich, result. One naving those nen, subdued colorings such as you seek. We make them in the special Jefferson size, as well as in the standard size. We suggest your

not so long since we rediscovered sticking to the Jefferson. Send for circular on The True Moulded Old Virginians Old Virginia Brick Co.

Salem, Virginia



ALL winter long, the same exclamations. The same discomfort. The same longing for a house filled with warm, live, fresh air.

But-when the mild summer weather chases away all desire for warm air -then, unfortunately, is the time to have a new heater installed. How much more thought you would give to selecting that heater if it were put in on a cold January morning!

Then you would consider, ever so carefully, how you could get the most healthful, fresh, clean warm air with the windows tightly closed; which heater is most economical and easy to operate; which heater will last the

longest and give the best service. When these things are considered—the Kelsey Warm Air Generator is the answer.

Circulating, ever-changing air-auto-matic humidification-you need this health protection against the dangerous months of colds and sickness. Ask your architect to advise you about modern methods of heating by warm air.

> Before buying, be sure to read our booklet "Kelsey Health Heat." It contains a lot of valuable information. Let us send it to you today.

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THIS pea huller hulls faster than you can feed them 1 - 2 lbs. in 2 to 5 minutes. Any grade peas used: does not crush peas; will never wear out; fits in any utensil drawer. No finger stains. \$1.20 prepaid east of Miss.

NEW triple-service electric oven stove bakes, roasts, makes toast, and boils vegetables with one enclosed burner. 3-heat switch; 10 v. universal current. Runs on stored heat for most things at } electricity cost, with switch turned off. As shown \$12; same without back warming shelf, \$6; all p'paid. Add \$1 west of Denver



Why invite sun-stroke or frost-bite craning out of one's window trying to read antiquated thermome-ters? This one reads front or either side in a second; de-signed by an artist for milady who wants the best-for her who wants the best—for hirady house, closed car, office, air-plane, or yacht. Guaranteed accurate! Polished brass, \$3.60; in stunning nickel with red numerals, \$4.10. P'paid.





NOW I am showing a "death sentence to apron laundering!" This paper composition apron may be wiped off with damp cloth; abso-lutely waterproof, stain-proof; lasts for a long time. May be folded to pack or put out of the way; feather-light. Dark blue design, tan ground. Package of 8 sent Prepaid in U. S. A., \$1. Check os Shidav. Paine will receive out prompt attention to Shirley Paine will receive our prompt attention.

Shirley Paine Readers are cordially invited to order any of

these devices. Just send a check payable to Shirley Paine, % Doubleday, Doran & Com-pany, Inc., 244 Madison Avenue, New York, and they will be ordered from shop or manufacturer. No stock is carried here and, unless specified, transportation charges are collect.

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CHEESE preserver & board of seasoned white plac, silver plated handles, 12 x 15", \$4.50. Glass pre-server has 4 rests; holds cheese off bottom; small trough for vinegar & salt to keep it moist. \$1. Exp. collect. HEESE preserver & board of seasoned white pine,



A HANDSOME green and yellow bird-fount—has fountain and bird-bath combined! 16" basin of non-rust wrought iron; 40" ht., secure from cats. Lower section has point; may be placed anywhereeven or uneven ground. Assembled in 2 minutes without tools. Hose con-nection at base. In car-ton, \$6 p'paid east of Rockies; add \$1, west.



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WHOLE laundry handled in 20 seconds-A draw string, open side, bag falls out! Avoids germ-breeding methods. Grill ventilators front and back; swivel casters. 10 x 21 x 26" ht. Each person notes things on list in top. Choice jade, lavender, azure, white. Hamper with 2 washable bags and lists, \$9.75, express collect.

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wacuum, including waxer and 1 qt. wax, no extra attach-ments, \$84.50; vacuum, \$52.50; polisher, waxer, and lb. wax, \$59.50. Extra vacuum attachments, \$5. Guaranteed.



Our Kitchen Plan-ning Dept. will be glad to prepare lay-outs from blue-prints or rough floor plans without obligation. The old kitchen on the left was modernized around the WALKER Electric Dishwasher-Sink

TO FIND NEW PRIDE IN YOUR KITCHEN

LEADING domestic science in-stitutes have recently conducted surveys to show the usefulness of modern equipment in modern kitchens.

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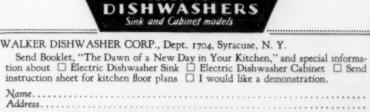
cleaner, faster . . . without breakage. Apartment builders and operators are installing the WALKER, realizing that their properties are easier to rent with such equipment and will soon be obsolete without an Electric Dishwasher.

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Decorating the Spanish house

Continued from page 481

covered with a beautiful green satin damask hung slightly full and loose and surrounded by an exquisitely shaped valance of old green velvet. The chairs are covered in red velvet with gilt nails and arranged formally around the room. A third room has whitewashed plaster walls with brilliant dark blue base tiles, some hanging bookshelves with the same brilliant blue painted on the thickness of the shelves, a brick fireplace with arched top, rather small, with delightful andirons and fireback and a number of small tables. An assortment of carved walnut chairs and some covered in red velvet, such as appeared in the other rooms, supply the necessary seating space. It may be difficult to realize from the written word the charm, dignity, and elegance achieved in these rooms. There was a fine sense of scale and an uncluttered effect gratifying to one seeking relaxation of spirit and of mind.

In decorating the American home of Spanish design there are certain details which should be closely studied. Tiles may be generously Tiles may be generously used, and in practically every room of the house, either as decorations in baked clay floors, as complete dados, or as door trim. The Moorish carved plaster frieze is another feature which would intensify the style. A curious fact about these friezes is that in Moorish houses they were always highly colored while in Christian houses they were white like the walls. There should be more attention paid to the beamed and panelled ceilings. I should recommend fewer damaskhung windows and more panelled shutters opening in sections and placed in deep window reveals.

Matting may be used for the floors but the delightful rugs of Alcaraz and Cuenca, or even the modern Alpujaras, are far lovelier. Occasional small rugs in front of easy chairs are "aracteristic. The Spanish flavor is retained by using only old iron or brass fixtures. Occasionally one can pick up a fine old brass lamp made for oil and this can be mounted as an exceedingly satisfactory electric lamp. Wrought-iron wall sconces, standing candelabra, and hanging lanterns with glass panels can be made to serve for all the necessary lighting fixtures.

Paintings are very necessary to relieve the dead whiteness of the walls. They must be dark in value, almost black, with dulled gilt frames. Their beauty can be enhanced by hanging them with interesting old cords and tassels. Sometimes an old appliquéd coat of arms will serve as a wall decoration or a built-in cupboard with panelled doors, but pictures can be used in quantity without loss of interest.

In the same way that tiles and whitewashed walls are characteristic of the Spanish house so there are certain favorite pieces of furniture. The brazier is one. Of various designs and materials, I have yet to see one that is not beautiful. Sometimes the frames are of wood like a large tabouret with sunken metal tray in the center for the coals. The artistic ancestry of these is obviously Oriental. Americans would doubtless find another use for these charming things since our household heating must depend upon something far less local than a dish of coals.

Another piece which is always present in the Spanish interior is the vargueño, more comparable to an American secretary than any piece we have. It contains numerous drawers for family papers. It is in the form of a box the front panel of which lets down disclosing the small compartments. It may have its own stand or it may rest upon a casual table and its variety is almost infinite. The vargueños have beautiful wrought-iron hinges and locks and any amount of carving with ivory and tortoise shell and precious metal inlays. Heavy iron handles on each end proclaim that they were often carried from house to house. The same type of long carved chest resting on the floor is invariably present and small coffers covered in velvet or leather or made of wood ornament the tables.

And the tables are of many varieties and sizes, all rather architectural with characteristic and pleasing ornament. Wooden settees are of picturesque line. They are undoubtedly visualized as ornamental silhouettes against white walls. In this instance comfort is most whole-heartedly tossed aside. Beds, too, are of characteristic designing. To call them elaborate and grandiose is putting it mildly. Spindles and finials, spindles and finials, all worked toward an arched top some five or six feet from the floor. Others are painted in a lusty manner with free use of gilt and warm glowing color. These were never made to be put in the corner but to dominate the room.

Spanish furniture has a directness, strength, and simplicity that are highly admirable. Spanish rooms are simply furnished, and it may be that the lack of quantity has improved the quality. In furnishing a small house such as Mr. Windom has designed for THE AMERICAN HOME remember these things: Spanish architecture is simple. It derives its interest from the con-trast of broad, smooth, white wall surfaces with rippling red-brown roofs. Do not make the architecture elaborate. Spanish interior decoration is simple. Its chief features are: broad white walls and a few pieces of furniture. Incidental elements of decoration are: color (1) in tiles. or in painted surfaces in place of tiles; (2) in pieces of brass and copper; (3) in pieces of furniture which simulate lacquer; (4) in beamed ceilings painted in Moorish designs; and contrast (1) in dark furniture against white walls; (2) in dark pictures; (3) in wrought-iron work contrasted with walnut furniture, white walls, or bright tiles. Do not make Spanish interiors elaborate. Do not try to use all of these elements at once.

Remember, too, that the house we live in should be more substantial than an airy "castle in Spain." In other words the small American house in the Spanish manner derives from a Spanish farmhouse. It is as much of the earth as a Colonial farmhouse. Furnish it sensibly. Use a few fine Spanish pieces to harmonize with the architecture: a vargueño, a walnut chest, a *frailero* or leather covered chair, some dark paintings, and some Spanish lanterns. ome July, 1929

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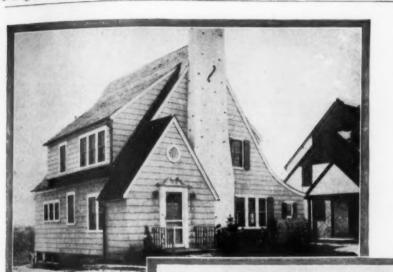
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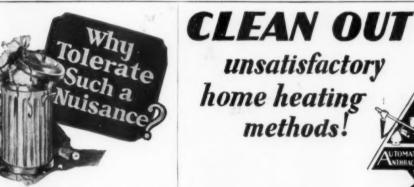
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Variety spices porch decoration

Continued from page 483

for the woman who has little time to spend. However, many shops still believe that more satisfactory results are obtained by selling pieces individually, although the set may be

bought as a whole. The modernism apparent in the contours of porch furniture is pleasant and restrained. The long, low lines of the chairs are suited to the informal atmosphere of a porch or sunroom. Square lines and curved ones are used in equal proportion, but are rarely combined in the same sets. Chairs are built lower to the ground and backs are tilted. Shelves and niches are worked into the furniture in unexpected and miraculous ways.

Burnt rattan is one of the latest developments in porch furniture. It is rather like bamboo in appearance, and the burning is done at uneven intervals with a torch. Some chairs of this material have seats of metal webbing on which the upholstered cushions rest, insuring a greater degree of comfort than an ordinary seat. One such chair is upholstered in a new material resembling coarsely woven crash of natural color, with a pattern in red and black.

Plain rattan is also used to fashion clever little side chairs, with or without arms. For these, split rattan is

used instead of the round sticks and the weave is suggestive of the mats that children make at kindergarten, These chairs have a nice shape, a high luster, and come in many twotone combinations. They are attractive as extra chairs in conjunction with a small set of reed or willow. They are said to be weather-proof.

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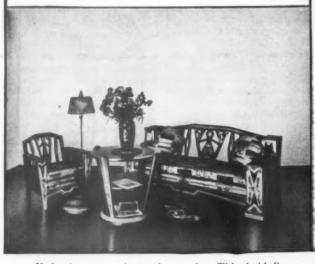
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Stick reed and stick willow appear more popular at present than the woven varieties. However, a woven chair of pleasing lines and attractive color is always good, and does not require the same amount of upholstery for comfort as chairs made of straight sticks, although the latter may be more effective. The newer sets have both back and seat cushions, and some of them have the chairs lined in addition, with large round-headed tacks to hold the material in place.

A development of the season is the use of new varieties of fabrikoid, a water-proofed material with a finely ribbed surface, that seems ideal for outdoor use. It comes in fascinating colors, and in two-tone effects which make a feature of dashing appliques in the form of slanting lines or geometric figures. Orange and black and chartreuse green with royal blue are among the combinations em-ployed in (continued on page 520)



Long low lines and square corners lend an air to this chair and settee of slick reed. (Courtesy R. H. Macy & Co.)



Modernism enters the porch grouping. This decidedly different set was shown in the American Furniture Mart, Chicago

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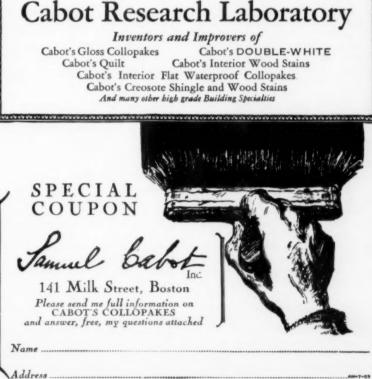
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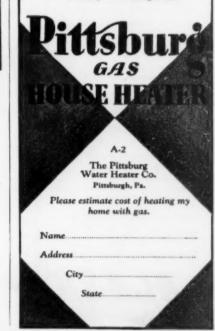


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ALASKA Household Electric

Variety spices porch decoration

Continued from page 518

this manner. The use of solid color for upholstery on porch furniture rather than gay patterns is a new note, but this is practical only in such washable materials as fabrikoid. A popular chair is known as the

A popular chair is known as the "wheelbarrow" because it is built on wheelbarrow principles and may be trundled from place to place. It has the requisite length for comfort and is usually upholstered with a sectional mattress. The well-named "peacock chair" with its circular back is familiar to most of us, and is, of course, excellent for decorative effect. One gorgeous version comes in orange and blue-green stick reed. There are less expensive variations of the same chair in many of the shops.

The new tables and stands differ radically from their predecessors and indicate the modern influence even more clearly than the other furniture. They abound in unexpected cubbyholes and odd little shelves. The newest and most practical note is the substitution of bakelite in place of painted wood for table tops. One attractive small table of this type has a lower circular section while the top is semi-circular. It is carried out in black and red and is priced at \$26.50. important as those in the living room. Plant stands for cactus or ivy are nice adjuncts to the outdoor ensemble. Inexpensive little metal stands in antique green or rusty finish cost about \$4, and the accompanying pots are priced at 75 cents each. Wall pockets of Spanish glass, Della Robbia ware, or even of tin concealed in reed covers are effective on either side of a doorway or in the spaces between windows. Many shops are showing lamps

Many shops are showing lamps which match porch suites, but there seems to be a general feeling that lamps should provide a note of sharp contrast. Enormous bottles of colored glass, simple in shape and topped with pleated shades of modernistic paper or chintz, are good in porch ensembles.

The choice of a rug is important. If the porch is exposed, the floor covering should be light and easily removable in the event of heavy rains. There are imported plaid rugs of coarsely woven texture, which may be had in narrow widths and are delightful for porch use. The conventional floor covering is Japanese rush or a wool and fiber combination. The latter is now being shown in new patterns and weaves.

The accessories on the porch are as

Multiplication tables

Continued from page 489

nothing else. It is practical in the bungalow type of country house.

One of the most popular forms, according to those who sell furniture, is a recent adaptation of the drawertop. In its old form, the drawer-top table expands at either end, making a long table out of a short, mediumwide one. The newer development expands the table sideways, instead of lengthwise, starting with a narrow table that opens up to make one almost square. Such a shape is more usable in most living rooms than a table that is wider at the start. It fits neatly into the living room scheme of things, to back a davenport or to be set against a wall. The side-expanding drawer-top is called the duplex table. It improves upon its ancestor by having a capacious drawer at one side, partitioned and lined with velvet to hold everyday flat silver. This convenient drawer proves to be a practical feature.

Another long narrow table that expands sideways provides no drawer space but has the virtue of being extremely easy to operate. All of them are fairly simple to open and close (if not they could not be nearly so helpful) but this drop-leaf table we are speaking of is just a bit simpler to handle than some of the others. The drop-leaves are so attached to the table that they may be snapped up under it, entirely out of sight and mind, except when wanted.

Still a third modern variation of this theme "turns the table" most effectively. The top is double, with a center hinge. It opens bookwise, the whole thing sliding over so that the enlarged table is securely centered on the base. Under the top is large enough storage place for both silverware and linen, accessible when the table top is shoved over, before it is opened.

Some households do not object to the presence of the obvious drop-leaf. For them, the answer may be the butterfly or gateleg table. The latter raises some objections because the double legs that hold the leaves in place get in the way of human legs under the table. One way to overcome this handicap is by the choice of a gateleg table with the slanting extra legs, such as are found in the Crane gateleg. For a small family that will not have more than four or six at the table, there are slender davenport tables with side leaves that may be opened quite comfortably for dining and, with the leaves dropped, will fit into a fairly small side-wall space.

Nests of tables are by no means new, but they certainly belong in the multiplication table category. One nest consists of a small, square rather high table and two long narrow tables, each successively a little lower than its companion pieces. They slip together and may be arranged in balanced formation or pulled out and adjusted to fit into an odd corner or fill some odd space. Another modern idea is the fan table, that swings together into a small pie-shaped wedge or opens to considerable size by spreading its four parts to their fullest extent. Even the drop-leaf idea has been introduced into the table nest, the leaves being part of the top (the largest) table, which opens up to tea-table size and adds a removable glass tray for good measure.



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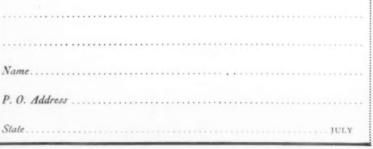
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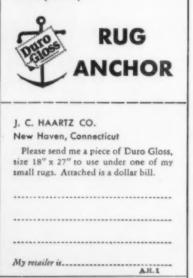
In this day of highly polished hard wood floor and lovely small rugs, it is a common and annoying occurrence.

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There is only one Duro Gloss Rug Anchor. Be sure of the name when you buy.



Through France without a puncture

Continued from page 488

our Guide in plain view to protect us from the inflated prices which are so likely to be charged the proverbial "American millionaire." The Guide contains maps of the larger towns and cities and indicates the best ways through them. It is revised each year so that it is always up-to-date in its information.

Very important are the Michelin Cartes (regional maps) with roads marked clearly, so that if one follows them faithfully it is almost impossible to get lost. Attention is drawn to especially beautiful views and picturesque roads. The condition of *all* roads is specifically indicated. We found the *Routes Nationales* very good on the whole—they are paved roads much like our "black" roads and when we could, we always followed them. The *Grands Chemins* though generally good, are often unpaved and therefore dusty or muddy. Our equipment differed little from

Our equipment differed little from that with which we would have provided ourselves if touring at home. But we had taken the precaution of supplying ourselves with a good jack and a good pump, because if our oldfashioned high pressure tires should need inflation on the road, we must be ready for the emergency and be able to demonstrate our independence. It is not possible to get air, as you can gasoline, in any little French village along the beaten track.

We had with us of course, a spare tire and an extra shoe and several inner tubes, the spare locked carefully into place before we started on our journey. That spare was destined to view the road comfortably from its orginal vantage place at the back of the car, for not until we reached home was it unlocked again. We had not a single puncture or blowout in all those 2500 miles of travel! Luck, you will say. Yes, unprecedented luck, but it also speaks well for the roads of France.

And now about luggage, you'll ant to know about that, of course. We each had to have a suitcase, and these were distributed, half on the luggage carrier fastened to one running board and the rest stowed away inside. Those outside were swathed in water-proof duck. If you are fortunate enough to have them, water proof covers will protect them not only from rain from but dust and tar as well. This precaution is essential for the French love to tar their roads, and let me give you the hint that water-proof material is far cheaper here than it is abroad. Besides the suit cases and the inevitable wraps for varying weather, we never traveled without several thermos bottles filled with spring water, for the ordinary water that you can get along the way should be avoided.

From Havre our real objective was of course, Paris, but there were many joys to be tasted on the way, innumerable small towns and villages that still retain all the flavor of early primitive days. In northern France, especially, where the country is flat, the roads are designed with the true French mastery of perspective. They stretch ahead for miles and miles, often lined with shade trees, the more distant views presenting rows of fantastically topped Lombardy pop-lars standing straight and tall like sentinels guarding sacred passes. And indeed they do the duty of guards, protecting the wide open stretches from direct onslaughts of the wind. Generally these roads are almost deserted. No heavy traffic impedes the going. Occasionally one meets other cars but the French drive so swiftly that their passing is scarcely heeded. Every turn of the road teemed with interest, and our unaccustomed eves were enchanted by the beauty of old thatched-roofed houses, ancient walls, and courtyards where yokes of oxen stood patiently waiting to take part in the day's work.

The car was our greatest joy and economy during our four weeks' stay in Paris, for though we used it sparingly in the city itself, there were dozens of places near by which beckoned alluringly. The expense of traveling by train, char-à-bancs, or hiring a car by the day would have sadly curtailed the number of these little journeys. As it was, we were able to run down to Chartres for the day; we picnicked at Fontaine-bleau, and explored the Barbizon country; we drove to St. Cloud and on to Versailles, that most royal of palaces: we stood within the room where the great Louis XIV was born at St. Germain; we traveled out to Varennes and to Malmaison and rolled along the radiant paths of the Bois

We were gay birds of passage, soon winging our way onwards toward the south to the French Alps, stopping three nights en route—at Auxerres, Dijon, and Bourg from where we soon entered the Alps country. The roads were good all along. Some weeks later we returned to Paris, starting from Evian-les-Bains and going by way of Lake Geneva over the Jura Mountains.

Then came the day when we again drove back to Havre. We were interested in comparing traveling expenses with friends who went by train, and this is just an example of the difference between our costs and theirs. The short run from Paris to Havre by train amounted to \$6.50 per person. It cost us fifteen cents, each, traveling in our own motor car. This time we drove straight to Havre, stopping only at Rouen for lunch. It was the day before we sailed, and. as the insurance for the car expired that afternoon, we did not wish to take any chances. Ordinarily, we could have driven the car straight to the dock a few hours before sailing where again batteries would be disconnected, gas drained off, and the car hoisted on board.

When we reached New York, the car had been taken off the boat and was ready on the dock before we had finished with the customs routine. There was no red tape or complications of any kind to annoy us. The customs inspection of the car was but a mere formality. We stowed away as much of our luggage as we could and drove off, again dispensing with the services and price of a taxi. Can you think of a more satisfying, more delightful way of investing \$500?



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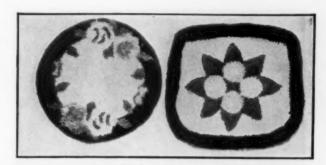


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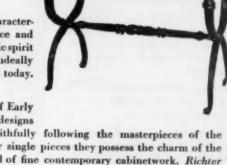
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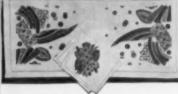




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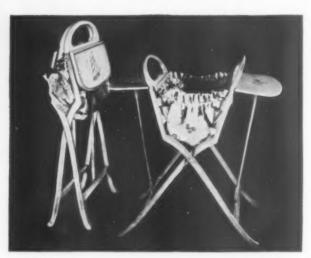
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The bridge hostess will want this dengification of different drinking set, from which to serve iced drinks. A two-quart pitcher and 4 mugs of hand-turned pottery, glazed in a lovely shade of blue. Set complete, S4.00. (Express extra.) Additional mugs, 60c each "Through Your Neighborhood Shop-or Direct"

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WE didn't know that a Cat could look so perfectly slunning! This lamp is made of while metal and comes in these facinating colors: ivory, rose, blue, green, yellow and orchid. Hand-painted parchment paper shade to match. Most appropriate on that little empty table in your living room ... or a pair of them on your dresser ... not to talk about the nursery!-Height 13".

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HENNING ART LAMPS 122 Fifth Avenue New York Have you our catalogue?

DISPLAY ROOMS 65 Bea



H ANGING ivy pockets are justly coming more and more into use to lend a finishing touch to a sun-porch, or inner room needing the charm of growing things. There are many cheaply made units and one must choose with care. This is hand-wrought iron throughout; ht. 19", 9" wide. Bracket \$8. pot and saucer \$1. Del. greater Boston.



THIS quaint, useful and wholly delight-ful bit of furniture is called a Curate Stand. Folds up when not in use, and opens into the most charming cross form with five trays for holding tea, sandwiches, or for smoking things. Copied from an old Copied from an old European model. Ht. 31". Solid mahogany. \$28 delivered 100 miles of New York.





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JHOP WINDOWS OF MAYFAIR



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It tells you how to have the greatest convenience and comfort with your casement windows. Profusely illustrated. Also gives a complete description of Win-Dor Casement Operators, which enable you to swing your casements without opening your screens—the most important feature for your casements to possess. Write for this book to-day, enclosing 10c in stamps.

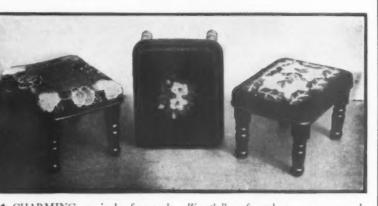
The Casement Hardware Co. 402-E North Wood Street, Chicago



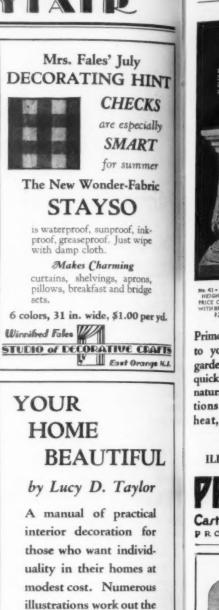
A UNIQUE French pearl inlaid table lighter; gold plated trim. Makes stunning appearance, 3²" ht. x 1⁴" diam. Holds big fluid supply. Formerly \$18 at our best jewelers; specially offered to our readers by a fine shop for \$5.25 postpaid. Also in smart lizard leather cover.

CLOSET styling is in order for the whole family nowadays. This drawer unit has a dozen uses, drawers can be cut away at top face for men's shirts and gear, or made tight with pulls. This is one design of several. In white wood, \$46; stained any finish also \$46. 18 x 22 x 54" height.





A CHARMING revival; footstools to add a nice spot of color to any Colonial scheme. Frames solid walnut; 8x10x7" ht., and look larger than these sizes indicate. Covered in miniature hooked rugs. Left: "Rose Wreath," soft colors, gray ground. Cent: "Bouquet," nosegay pink flowers in needlepoint effect on black. Right: "Oakland," adapted from antique rug, old red and henna on soft tan. \$8 exp. prepaid. east of Miss.; elsewhere collect.



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form.





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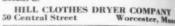
N.J.



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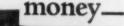
The slightest breeze and all the sun are utilized in the Hill Clothes Dryer. Its folding arms expose a clothes to all breeze and sunlight. Saves hundred steps every wash day. Gives you 150 feet of line wis easy reach. Made of the best materials. Folds and easily stored away when not in use. Write is Booklet E.





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"Extra vacation



536

saved from fuel budget by Newport"

"EXTRA INCOME, that's what I call last winter's \$72 fuel saving that our new Newport heater made for us. And think how heater made for us. And think how these made for us. And think how this will lessen the expense of our vacation trip this summer. Our judg-ment in choosing the Newport surely was good. Not only because it permits us to burn No. 1 Buckwheat coal and therefore save money, but because of the kind and amount of heat we get-topped off by the tact that coal shovel-ing in no longer one of your duties dear -thank Newport for that." Husband to wile remarks like those above are common in thousands of homes where the Newport supplies the heat-modernly. These people positively save a sizeable sum every heating season. You see, the Newport in feeding tuel, little by little, from its large upper chamber (same principle as the fountain pen) maintains an even fire bed that produces uniform heat from the small, cheap sizes of coal. Newport savings is but one of its



Building a house for your car

Continued from page 485

they are square at both the top and at the bottom.

Nail one end of the roof ridge to a long timber so that a helper can hold it in position while the carpenter sets the rafters at the other end. After the front and back rafters are up, a diagonal brace will support the roof until the other rafters are set. The rafters are placed on the plate directly above the studs and opposite each other. Cross beams of sheathing board placed halfway up the roof add to the rigidity of the structure by counteracting the outward thrust of the rafters on the walls.

In framing the doorway two studs are set at each side of the opening. The door head is set seven and a half feet high. It is made of two two-by-sixes. The trim, of two-by-fours, is put on when the framing is finished. Gable ends of the garage should be studded above plate and door head.

In putting the sheathing on the walls cut it so that all joinings come in the middle of studs. Start at the bottom, completing the first row of boards before starting the one above it. In laying one board above another match the ship-lap joints that come already cut in the sheathing. It is also well not to have the joinings in one row correspond to those in the next. Boards should be nailed twice to each stud.

In shingling, the joints in one row never correspond with those in the next. The first course of shingles is laid double, so that it will be as high as the rest of the roof-surface. The amount the shingles are lapped varies with their size, but it is best to lap them so that the top of the first course extends slightly higher up the roof than the bottom of the third course. This leaves five and one-half inches of the ordinary eighteen-inch shingle exposed. Measure the five and onehalf inches on the end shingles of each course, then stretch a chalked string between the two points, lift it and snap it to leave a white line a guide for the next course. Run the shingles up until there is room left only for the ridge course, cutting off the tops of shingles that would otherwise jut above the ridge. The ridge course is laid at right

angles to the other courses. It is started at one end and worked to the center. It is finished with one shingle, placed over the two center ones. In this course each shingle must be cut to fit. Shingles must be lapped first on one side of the ridge and then the other.

The roof is trimmed by running a one-by-three up the gable ends and under the eaves. The side shingles are laid to come up and abut this. Shingle the walls over the sheath-

ing, laying the bottom course double.

The usual ugly garage doors are replaced in this design by doors of solid wood. The frames are of one-andone-half-by-six-inch pine. One-inch tongue-and-groove common pine is run vertically and screwed to the frame with brass screws. By laying the bead side of the tongue-and-groove next the frame, and planing the edges of the flush side to form V joints, the covering of the door becomes part of the design. The doors are made to lap by extending the tongue-and-groove three-quarters of an inch beyond the frame on one door, and withdraw-ing it an equal distance on the other. The cement floor of the garage need

not be more than three inches thick.

MATERIALS

- 8-4" locust posts 3 ft. long 2-4 x 6-18' fir (sills) 3-2 x 6-16' spruce (head of door, frame, and scaffold)
- 40-2 x 4-16' fir (rafters, studs, plate ridge, door casing)
- 500 sq. ft. 1 x 8 NCP shiplap
- sheathing
- 750 lin. ft. 1 x 2 shingle lath
- 80 lin. ft. 1 x 3 com. WP (trim) 12 bu. 18" Perfection shingles
- 8 bu. 24" stained shingles $2-l_4^1 \ge 8-l_4 \mod WP$ (frame of
- door) 8-1 x 8-16 T & G com. WP (door) 25 lb. 8D com. nails
- 5 lb. 10D
- 10 lb. spikes 20 lb. 4D galv. shingle nails 3 pr. 12" T hinges
- 2 doz. stove bolts and washers.
- l gr. 12" brass screws
- 1 gal. outside white paint

The \$400 home of a novelist

Continued from page 482

With a view to furnishing the house, we pounced upon all the left over boards that our carpenter was too prone to use for kindling, and out of these constructed our first "bed, which was nothing more than a simple 6 x 4 foot bunk, nailed to the wall on the inner side and supported by two sturdy legs on the outer.

In this we placed our Ford seat cushions by way of spring mattress and filled the interstices with bedding. Some more left-over boards from the oak porch made a substantial table, and other scraps were converted into benches and shelves. Chairs were mostly made of fresh saplings bent, nailed, or tied into rare shapes and seated with anything sittable on-mostly lids from mail order packing cases.

In the winter we made our furni-

ture. Tables were easy, but chairs perplexing, as you will learn when you try to twist saplings and make them stay twisted, and beds were a defeat. By springtime real cots took the place of the wooden frame that held the two Ford cushions.

By the endless small fussments known only to those with a craze for homemaking, X Shack had taken on the appearance of a place loved and lived in-pictures on walls, books on tables, flowers in the front yard.

X Shack knew all the little joys of daily life, and the terrors of illness and the shadow of death; strong winds battled around it and shrieked impotently at the staunch little house, builded with faith through hardship. In the midst of physical and spiritual turmoil it became an American home.



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Don'T let your garden be damaged by destructive insects. Spray with EVER GREEN, the modern insecticide.

Absolutely non-poisonous to everything but insects-harmless to tenderest plants and blossoms -safe and pleasant to useeconomical-(1 oz. makes 6 gal. of spray against plant lice) easily applied-simply mix with water according to directions and spray. Start today-buy EVER

GREEN at seed, drug or hardware stores or send 35c for 1 oz. bottle.

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Your Flowers Protect their life and beauty with DERRISO

new, safe insecticide NON-POISONOUS-ODORLESS Here's news for garden lovers! Science has perfected an amazing new, non-poisonous insecticide called Derrisol, that safeguards the beauty of your flowers and forever ends all need for using dangerous, vile-smelling spray fluids!

KILLS THE INSECT PESTS Non-poisonous and odorless. Derrisol really kills plant lice, leaf hoppers, red spiders, small caterpillars, strawberry saw flieg and other sucking insects. They infallibly succumb to its deadly power. Ideal for roses for aphis. will not injure the tenderest foliage

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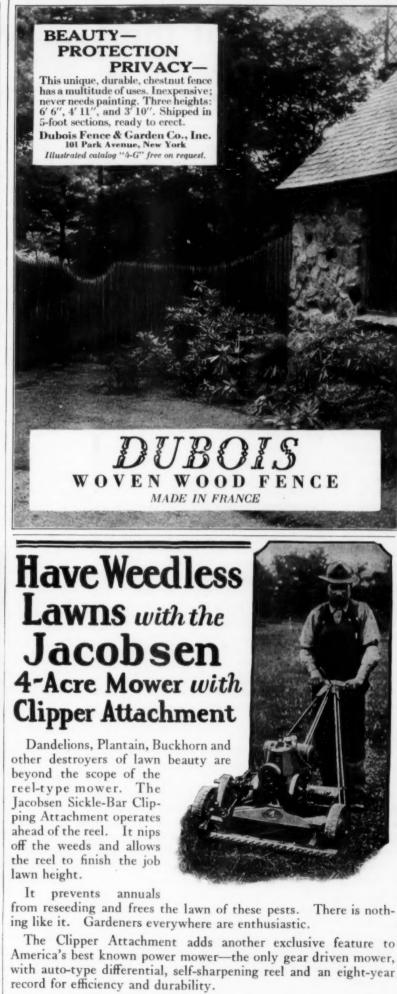
Derrisol is guaranteed harmless to animals or Vegetables and fruits can be sprayed up to day of picking with perfect safety. Contains its own spreader—requires no soap. Strongly endorsed by leading growers.



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Order NOW-Satisfaction Guaranteed!

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ERE'S a sure way to save your garden

HERE'S a sure way to save your garden from the ravages of cutworms, snails, slugs, grasshoppers, sowbugs, etc. Ask your dealer for a package of Snarol. Then simply broadcast this ready prepared meal on the ground—under the plants and shrubs. The pests eat the meal and are quickly destroyed. Snarol is non -injurious to plants — safest to use and is not barmed by Sprinkling. Also, it lasts longer and is more econom-ival. Order a supply today or write Antrol

Also, it lists longer and is more econom-ical. Order a supply today or write Antrol Laboratories, Inc., 651 Imperial St., Los Angeles, Calif., Dept. E-1, for free book on "Pest Control." Do it Now!





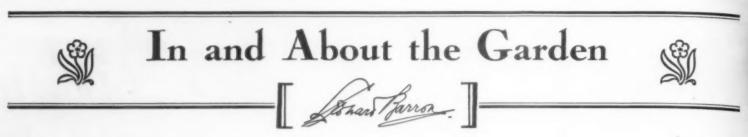
- if you are interested in planting your home grounds

A NEW BOOKLET, "How to Plant the Home Grounds," is now ready for distri-bution. It will be sent to you with the compliments of The National Home Planting Bureau. This valuable bookker was edited by "Chinese" (E. H.) Wilson, world famous plant explorer and horticulturist of the Arnold Arbor-etum. It has been written especially to help the home owner achieve beautiful home grounds. It pictures and describes the modern trend in beau-tifying home grounds, makes clear the concents tifying home grounds, makes clear the concepts of good taste, and describes what constitutes well planted grounds.

Send This Coupon for Free Copy







T WASN'T so very long ago that anyone who wanted garden instruction in book form or wanted to make a working library of books devoted to the finer art of gardening and an intimate knowledge of particular favorite flowers, etc., was somewhat put to it. True, good reference books existedsome of them very good, and also, incidentally, quite high priced, like the incomparable Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture in six volumes, almost a complete library in itself, but the smaller fry who wanted special treatises in compact form and at a popular price had to look pretty far. But there has recently been a great change.

The era of small popular garden books was started perhaps with the Little Garden series under the editorship of Mrs. Francis King which apparently revealed an entirely new group of possible book buyers. There had been other series of little handbooks introduced to the American market before, but these were importations like the very practical Handbooks of Practical Gardening series and Garden Flowers in Color series, which were monographs dealing with the most popular of the garden flowers. Both these series, however, failed in direct application to the American gardener in that they were written entirely from and to the English point of view.

Recently several American publishers have stepped into the breach. The compact, handy little six volume series of The Garden Library (\$2.00 each): Flower Growing, by Leonard Barron; House Plants, by Parker T. Barnes; Lawn Making, by Leonard Barron; Planning your Garden, by W. S. Rogers; Roses and How to Grow Them, by J. Horace Mc-Farland; and The Vegetable Garden, by Adolph Kruhm (all Doubleday, Doran Co.) was perhaps the pioneer in this popular moderately priced field. Also there is Mrs. Charles H. Stout's splendid manual The Amateur's Book of the Dahlia (\$3.00). But since then there have been other publications such as the Macmillan series of the Home Garden Handbooks (\$1.00 each) all by one author, and already we have had Rock Gardens, Evergreens for the Small Place, Irises, Shrubs, Gladiolus, Dahlias, and the very newest is Lawns, with the promise that there are yet more to come from the pen of the very versatile F. F. Rockwell. These little volumes of perhaps less than a hundred pages are simply made to appeal to the garden beginner. They present in proper sequence the cultural facts and practical routine work

concerning their special subjects. They do not delve deeply into the subjects nor can they be looked upon as authoritative books in discussing plant materials but as practical guides for the average man in the garden, or woman for that matter, they present the essential facts in a plain straight-forward and understandable manner.

A parallel series, or almost parallel, in which each subject is treated by a separate author, a specialist in each case, has been and is being developed by the Orange Judd Company under the editorship of F. A. Waugh who himself is well known as a horticultural leader and teacher. In this series we have the following: Roses and Their Culture, by S. C. Hubbard; The Iris, by J. C. Wister; The Gladiolus, by A. C. Beal; Spring Flower-ing Bulbs, by C. L. Thayer; Dahlia Production, by R. H. Patch; The Strawberry, by Samuel Fraser; Bush Fruit Production, by R. A. Van Meter; Hardy Shrubs, by F. A. Waugh. These are more comprehensive in their treatment of the individual flowers and plants while at the same time being also practical. The subject is taken more seriously and with a strong leaning towards an encyclopedic handling in each case so that the books form a small reference library. The reader really gets a good deal for \$1.25.

Another entrant into the field of practical garden handbooks is the A. T. DeLaMare Co., Inc., with a diversified lot of volumes chock full of statistical information for ready reference. One group in this series is by Professor Alfred C. Hottes including The Book of Shrubs (\$3.00), The Book of Annuals (\$1.50), A Little Book of Perennials. (\$1.50), A Little Book of Climbing Plants (\$1.50); and Bulbs that Bloom in the Spring (\$1.50), by T. A. Weston. Quite different in style but full of inspiration and help to the beginning gardener is Chelsa C. Sherlock's City and Suburban Gardening (\$2.00). This is written with more spirit, and one might also say emotion, than most books that are ostensibly offered as practical handbooks. It is a little volume published at \$2.00 and treats in a helpful manner the general topics of the average suburban home garden from design up to the cultivation of popular groups of plants. The latest thing issued from this same publisher is Roof Gardening (\$1.25) which does for the city and apartment house dweller pretty much what the previously mentioned book does for the suburbanite who has some space around the house.

So the amateur gardener to-day is not

wanting in sources of information and reference books either general or special. It is a good sign of the times indeed that this field is being filled so ably. Elementary books dealing with the very first steps that might almost be called kinder garten volumes have been aplenty in the past but they are largely scattered here and there as odd volumes issued by a diversity of publishing houses, but that's another story. What I wish to emphasize is that there is no excuse for the amateur gardener in even the most unpretentious little garden plot saying that he can't get the information needed to help him along the way. Altogether this all spells a good outlook for the garden development and larger activity in garden making and planting and altogether stimulating the whole horticultural industry.

The American Home

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This is a somewhat sketchy outline of books and I would be glad to go more deeply into the discussion of any of these. or any other garden book, with any reader who is sufficiently interested.

A MANUAL OF PEONIES

A NYONE keenly interested in the Peony, and that means a good many hundreds anyway, will welcome the manual of the American Peony Society which is, of course, a somewhat technical book. Its value lies largely in the official descriptive list of varieties. The American Peony Society has done great work in straightening out what was at one time a tangled nomenclature of this splendid garden flower. The present volume is the tangible result. There are other chapters describing types, color standards, the diseases and pests, breeding-in fact, everything that you could want about the Peony in all its types including the Tree Peony. But it is chiefly as a check list that it makes its greatest contribution to garden literature.

THE VISIBLE TULIP SUPPLY

S EVERYONE should know the Tulip A bulbs that we shall plant for bloom next year must come from Holland. At the time these lines are being written the advance reports are at hand from abroad which tell of losses in the bulb fields on account of the severe cold winter of 1928-1929. There will be Tulips available but the supply will be short and prices consequently higher, and the bulbs themselves may not be the same uniformly high grade that we have been led to expect. This is merely a hint to the reader who wants Tulips to get orders in early.

July, 1929



Published now * and again * by Star Rose Growers * Conard-Pyle Company * Robert Pyle, President * West Grove, Pa.

Christening a Rose



In our human relations we wonder after whom a person is named. Mary Anne we say was named after her aunt on her mother's side. John Joseph was named after

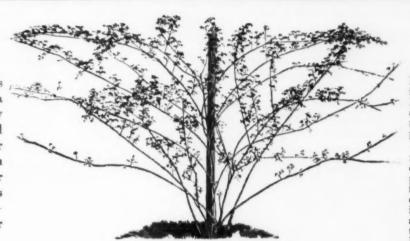
his rich uncle. And so on. It is the same way in naming roses there is always some reason for the name of each variety.

☆ ☆ ☆
In Europe the dedication of a rose to a person is considered one of the greatest honors. It is also used as a memorial to a departed relative or friend. This explains the many "Souvenir de" which is the French for "In memory of", such as Souvenir de Claudius and Souvenir de Georges Pernet, dedicated by Pernet to his two sons killed on the battlefield. Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel, dedicated by Chambard to his favorite nephew and assistant, also killed in the war. Souvenir de Gorges Beckwith, named by Pernet for his intimate friend and agent in England. Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren, dedicated to their father by the Verschuren boys, when they took charge of the vast Verschuren rose nursery in Holland, producing over a million budded roses a year. The word "Feu" is also used to mean "The late" or "Deceased", as in Feu Joseph Looymans, the last rose hybridized by Joseph Looymans and thus named for him by his children.

* * *

Women are very keen for having "their" roses, hence the Madame, Mrs., or Miss. It is a frequent occurrence that a husband will surprise his wife by presenting her on some birthday or anniversary with a new rose bearing her name. Children will bonor their mother with a rose of her 'avorite color.

Sentiment is not always the motive oack of the name of a rose, personal pride or an exaggerated ego sometimes plays an important part in adding to rose dissemination and nomenclature; someone will visit a prominent hybridizer's testing garden, admire a particular seedling and demand—with cash in hand—that it be named for her or him. Mme. Caroline Testout thus forced a seedling to come on the market which the producer, Pernet, did not believe good enough, but she paid the price, and incidentally the rose made good.



Summer treatment of climbing and pillar roses

each of the long shoots assigned to a definite position so that the entire bush assumes a shape which at blooming time will be an object of great and resplendent

beauty. Obviously, many, many more blooms can be expected from a plant trained as a fan than from any other

Climbers can be used to form a screen.

All that is necessary is to set in as many posts as is desirable, about 3 feet apart.

As the long shoots grow, zigzag them from one post to another. When the plant blooms the effect is wonderful—and even when there are no blooms the "screen" is

as beautiful a mass of verdure as any other plant material could possibly furnish.

Remember, that small blooms or clus-

ter-flowered climbers, of the type of Dorothy Perkins, must be pruned as soon as they have bloomed. On the other hand, the large flowered climbers need to be

pruned only to keep them within bounds.

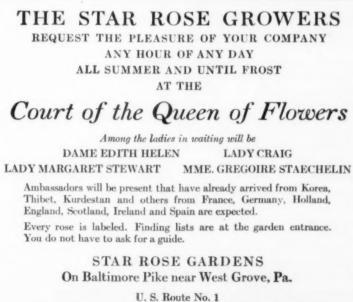
Summer is the time to begin to prepare for a repetition, next year, of the gorgeous rose display of this year. It is as the plants grow that we should give them the proper treatment—for then the wood is pliable and easily trained. If we wait until later, when the growth is done, the wood will be unwieldy and many eyes will be injured. As each eye means a cluster of blooms the following season, it is extremely necessary to take good care of them.

"Fanning"—this is the ideal method of training tall growing Hybrid Perpetuals, Rugosa, and all similar varieties of that same intermediate growth, not dwarf nor yet climbers.

Shown above is Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. This is a first-class demonstration of how a rose should look at the end of July, after it has been pruned, thinned out, tied up, and is being trained to grow in the way it should. As you can see, it is "fanned"—

* * * * * * * *

method.



U. S. Koute No. 1 40 miles south of Philadelphia 60 miles north of Baltimore

500,000 Roses Are Growing

Fully one-half million roses are growing in the fields near the Star Rose Gardens. In various locations between West Grove and Jennersville in nursery rows, facing rugged outdoor conditions, roses are being produced that will make the Star famous.

For the convenience of visitors who may wish to come and stay a while the old Colonial Rose Inn at Jennersville provides creature comforts for the most fastidious. There are pleasant accommodations for overnight guests. There are interesting gardens. There are flowers all about. The guest book shows the signatures of: Angela Margan, author of "The Hour has Struck": Blanche Mazurka, who recently starred in the "Wild Duck," was there not long ago—and many other equally interesting and interested visitors. You, too, are invited to visit the country where the American rosegrowing industry had its beginning.

★ ★ ★ On June 21 the Chester County Historical Society will assist in the ceremony wherein the present owners of Rose Inn will pay to the heirs of the former owners of the property the annual rental of one red rose. Formal exercise will be held at the Rose Inn as usual, and the public is, of course, invited to participate.

* * *

Did you ever enjoy a rose garden in the rain? If you didn't, you have missed something very real—for a gentle rain makes the roses five-fold sweeter—it puts dew drops on the rose petals and freshens everything round about. So, if you come to West Grove on a damp day, don't despair, you'll enjoy the roses perhaps even more than if it were sparkling sunshine.

* * *

If you are confronted with any problem in rose growing, now is the time to send for that interesting little booklet—"Success with Roses". It's only 25c for a 32page book, complete with illustrations and explicit directions. It tells what to do, when to do it, and how to do it. It leaves nothing to chance. It will help you grow more roses, more beautiful roses, and to have plants blooming for longer periods. Send now. $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow$

Keep posted on roses—watch this page of Rose News in every issue of The American Home—and keep the "Star Guide to Good Roses" handy. It's the most interesting rose catalog in the world.





Cut back Poinsettias. Use

Slip large plants and get

Last call for planting vines.

Plant German Iris seed if

Take cuttings of Coleus.

cuttings into the ground.

you haven't done it yet.

Cut off branches from the

parent stem and put in-

to soil of window or

ting scrawny? Cut it back

to encourage new growth,

Sweet Alyssum border get-

or plant new seed.

Layer Clematis, like Roses.

As soon as seeds are ripe

sow for next year's crop of

Delphinium, Iris, Hardy

Phlox, Hollyhock, Pinks,

and Sweet William.

The Vegetable Garden. One

Sow radish, lettuce, endive,

Plant okra, squash, and

Make one more planting

lected last month.

Train tomatoes.

more planting of corn.

cauliflower, and cabbage.

pumpkin at once, if neg-

porch boxes.

pieces.

as cuttings the trimmed



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

NORTH

- The Flower Garden. Most annuals are planted, and some are coming up. There is still time to plant Nasturtiums, Sweet Alyssum, Babysbreath, for fall bloom.
- Start perennials for next season's blossoming. Get some Campanula and Digitalis, even if you have nothing else.

Don't let early-flowering annuals go to seed. Keep picking them as soon as they show traces of withering.

- Keep after those eternal weeds.
- China Asters for late window boxes may be planted now in a Dig up and divide Iris clumps. Reset them. seed bed with some shade.
- Cosmos will grow straggly unless you pinch them back. Dahlias and Chrysanthemums will be the better, too, for the same treatment.
- Don't let suckers grow on Dahlia plants.
- Water Sweet-peas often. If it is particularly dry this month, mulching will not hurt.
- Don't put your spraying chart away yet. Keep the insecticides handy.

Divide Iris plants.

Delphiniums, when through blooming, should be cut.

- Climbing Roses are through flowering. Prune them.
- The Vegetable Garden. You certainly will want some vegetables in October. Plant them now. Beans, beets, carrots, corn, cucumber, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, okra, peas, pumpkin, radish, spinach, squash, and white turnip.

Keep beets well thinned. Set out main crop of celery.

If tomatoes are growing without support, put straw under the vines to protect the ripening fruit. Remember, you want fruit, not foliage. Thin out the foliage to give the plants strength to ripen.

Set cabbage out for late crops.

Use the rake often, to keep soil well pulverized.

Want currants in August? Cover some of the bushes with burlap before the fruit ripens.

Use hellebore to get rid of currant worms.

- Dust tobacco over the earth near melons, to keep bugs away. Use bonemeal, too.
- Pinch back raspberry canes to 30 inches.

Use tobacco dust around squash plants.

Potato bugs will get you if you don't use arsenate of lead.

Bordeaux mixture in time will save tomatoes, potatoes, and cucumber from blight.

Cultivate asparagus and rhubarb.

Last sowing of early sweet corn.

Plant strawberries for next year's crop.

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

SOUTH

The Flower Garden. Tie up Chrysanthemums. For big blossoms and firm stems remove some of the growth. Do the same with Dahlias and Cosmos

No need to keep pinching out tops of Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Cosmos, and Heliotrope.

Start perennial seed bed.

Portulaca should be strong enough to stand heavy wetting. Plant Lilium candidum late this month or early in August.

KEEP THINGS GROWING!

N JULY the amateur gardener in the northern states often neglects his garden for golf, while the seasoned veteran rolls up his sleeves, mops his brow, says, "Phew, it's hot," and keeps working to bring his plants through.

If the weather is exceptionally hot, and there's been little rain, get out the hose or the water cart, and give the garden a thorough soaking.

When transplanting from starting beds or putting in new bedding plants it is advisable to prepare a puddle of clay and loam, and dip the roots into the puddle.

Gardeners in the South will find this a month of extreme heat. The ground is dry and moisture must be conserved. The garden's three essentials are watering, hoeing, and mulching.

Plants must be given a great deal of water. Excessive sprinkling is likely to damage the leaves and flowers, so irrigation is widely practiced. Where practical, dig a shallow ditch along the sides of flower and vegetable beds, and fill it with water, which will seep through the ground to the roots.

This is the month to start perennial beds. Plant the seeds, cover the bed with fine soil, and then cover with muslin, or other thin material.

In the West July is as busy a month as it is in the South. Start your porch or window boxes, protected from the extreme heat. In them sow Pansies, Violas, Candytuft, Anemone, Hollyhock, Wallflower, Delphinium, Carnation, Forget-me-not, Primrose, Mignonette, Phlox, Stock, Canterbury-bell, and Foxglove.

> of beans. Miscellaneous. Feed evergreens with bonemeal.

Pretty hot for real work, but keep after those weeds. Use rock salt or coal oil to kill grass and weeds in gravel walks. Keep decayed fruit off trees.

THE WEST COAST

Water house plants and window boxes to keep them from drying out. Apply bonemeal and liquid manure.

Water and mulch new shrubs and vines.

Use hoe regularly.

Watch for weeds.

Give Dahlias application of liquid manure. Water them well. Tie up Campanula and Cosmos.

Stake Chrysanthemums. Fertilize and water them.

- Let soil around Roses dry out a bit. Mulch with grass clippings. Prune the bushes back
- Remove faded blooms and leaves. Don't let too many plants go to seed.

Plant Asters, also Zinnias, in place left vacant by bulbs.

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John Loui Drea d Eclip F Pride C Mrs.

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For Gorgeous Effects, Plant Tulips in Masses !!

Webster defined "gorgeous" as "beautiful, luxurious, glorious," with the synonym "grand" added for good measure! The late flower-ing Tulips are all that and more! In our humble opinion, a Tulip bed or border, while at its best, surpasses any sight on earth, a sight to return year after year, if proper care is exercised.

We offer below a critical selection of varieties that are bound to enlist you forever into the ranks of Tulip enthusiasts. At prices quoted you can well afford to plant them in quantities. All bulbs offered are of the Zandbergen Standard:-"Bulbs in a Class All Their Own."

For Those Who Find it Difficult to Choose

To many home gardeners the large choice of Tulip varieties in the various classes is rather bewildering. For this reason we offer herewith a collection of Breeder, Cottage and Darwin Tulips the quality of which will, we are sure, delight the most particular.

12 Bulbs each of 12 Choice Sorts, 144 Bulbs in all for only \$10.00 John Ruskin-Salmon-rose, edged yellow. 75 ets. per dos., \$5.00 per 100. Louis XIV-Purplish bronze. \$1.15 per dos., Dream-Pale belotrone Derwin 70 ets. per dos., \$4.00 per 100.

 Lotin AIV - Furphan bronze, attra per doz., \$4.50 per 100.
 doz., \$4.00 per 100.

 Bream-Pale helotrope Darwin. 70 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.
 doz., \$4.00 per 100.

 Eclipse-Deep. rich, glowing blood red. \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.
 Faust-Dark satiny purple Darwin. \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Pride of Haarlem-Rose-carmine Darwin. 60 cts. per doz.: \$4.00 per 100.

Mrs. Moon-Golden yellow Cottage. 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Cottage Tulips to Grace Your Garden and Home

Zandbergen Bros.,

 Garden and norme

 Miss Blanche-Large well-formed pure white, \$1.00 per doz., \$1.00 per 100.

 Picotee --White, margined deep rose, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

 Picotee --White, margined deep rose, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

 Inglescombe Pink -- Soft rosy pink, flushed salmon. 70 cts. per doz., \$1.15 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

 Special Offer-1 Dozen each of the ab ve 6 varieties, 72 Bulbs

Free, of course, and please mention Special Offer-1 Dozen each of the ab ye 6 varieties, 72 Bulbs in all for \$5.00. The American Home.

Bronze Queen-Soft buff Breeder. 70 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Prince Albert - Glowing mahogany brown. \$1.15 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Our catalog is ready to acquaint you with all we offer in the way of "Bulbs in a Class All Their Own." A pleasant book produced by the rotogravure

"Greetings from Tulipdom"

 $\Delta\Lambda$

Louis XIV-Dark purple flushed bronze with margin golden brown. \$1.15 per doz., \$6.00 per 100. process, it should prove a welcome Bronze Queen - Soft buff. 75 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100. visitor to flower-lovers everywhere.

Special Offer-1 Dozen each of above six remarkable Breeder Tulips, 72 Bulbs in all, for \$5.00.

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Six Choice Darwin Tulips

You'll be proud to have these growing in your garden.

Professor Rauwenhoff - Bright Cherry-red, Afterglow-Deep roay orange, salmon high lights brilliant blue center. 75 cts. per dos., at edge. \$1.15 per dos., \$8.09 per 100. brilliant blue center. 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Baronne de la Tonnaye-Bright rose, mar-gined bluish rose. 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 Zulu-Rich, velvety purple-black. 70 ets. per doz., \$4.50 per 100. per 100.

Suzon-Soft buff rose, shading to blush at margin. Anton Mauve-Rich violet-purple shade i with 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00, per 100. dull garnet. \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100. 60 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

> Special Offer-1 dozen each of the above varieties, 72 Bulbs in all for \$4.50.

> > **Six Glorious Breeder Tulips**

Jaune d'Oeuf -- Lively apricot with broad lilac stripe. 90 ets. per doz., \$6.00 per 100. Godet Parfait--Dark blue-purple. white base. \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Butterfly - Lilac, lighter edges. 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Panorama-Deep orange shaded mahogany. 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

544



Those who take special pride in preserving the beauty of lawns, flowers, and shrubs during hot, dry July and August, will find the Double Rotary Junior a wonderful protecting aid. It prolongs the life of all growing things. Sprinkles nature's way, like a gentle shower, soft and caressing. Gives you a mist-like spray for seeded flower beds; rain-like drops for blooming plants; or a drenching shower for shrubs and lawns.

The Double Rotary Junior is easily regulated to sprinkle in a circle or on a straight line . . . to operate as a stationary sprinkler or to rotate. Covers any circular area from 15 to 80 feet in diameter, according to pressure. Reaches every nook and corner . . . puts water just where you want it, efficiently and economically.

This Junior model has all the proved features that have made the famous heavy duty Double Rotary a leader for ten years, plus a stationary feature. Scientifically constructed of finest materials. Bronze and steel gears operate in oil bath. Standardized parts. Easily moved on skid base.



The American Home

Return of an aristocrat

Continued from page 490

City" attaches to the Capitol City near the Golden Gate. In the half shade of high overarching Elms, where there is deep moist soil, bushes ten to twelve feet high are seen by the score bearing flawless flowers, a thousand to a bush, from December on to March and into April. The colors run from purest white through delicate pink (this to me is the acme of Camellia perfection) to rose, lavender, red, and scarlet, with many forms that are mottled and striped, pink, white, and red. suggested. There is almost no flower stalk. In the old-fashioned boutet when the flowers were wired this lack of a stem was no drawback.

In addition to its single form the Camellia may be found in a shape resembling a Peony, with shredded edges to the petals. There is the rosette form, petals set with precision like a water-lily, and edges of the petals perfectly smooth. Another form resembles a short petaled rose when open, and when not fully opened is almost exactly like a gardenia.



The Camellia house in the gardens of Mr. W. R. Coe at Oyster Bay, N. Y., holds a fine selection of distinctive varieties

The single red form was the first to be introduced from Asia. It is recorded that a Moravian Jesuit named George Joseph Kamel or Camellus, for whom the shrub was named, came upon the plant in Asia in the Seventeenth Century. Hence the name, which is properly pronounced with a short "e"; but most of us call it "cameelya" and it is likely to be so called for a long time to come.

The single form, usually, and as far as I know, always red, was first introduced into America in 1739. though the double forms which we most admire were not brought in until half a century later. The Camellia has the spectacular habit of coming into flower all at once over the whole bush. The single flowered form somewhat resembling the mallow, does not fully expand by the time the blossoms, without falling apart, drop to the ground. This characteristic of the bloom to hold compactly together up to the time of falling is more or less true of all varieties

Camellia flowers are subject to discoloration by heavy rains and from careless touching, although if carefully handled they retain their freshness in water indoors for a week or more. The leaves are thick, glossy and of a very rich green as before The Camellia and Gardenia for all that they look so much alike, are members of entirely different plant families.

The fullest treatise on the Camellia is to be found in a French work in two large tomes by L'Abbe Berlise published in 1841, suberbly illustrated with life size reproductions of drawings in color. Here one finds shades and markings which it is hard to imagine existing unless one happens to have seen them in life. The Camellia likes coolness in situ-

The Camellia likes coolness in situation, not too dry an atmosphere, and a soil which never reaches the point of actually drying out, with moisture down within reach of its roots. The plant is usually propagated by cuttings, though it is also grafted. It is not especially difficult to raise although it develops slowly. To become acquainted with the

To become acquainted with the Camellia is to admire it. There is about it an elegance that falls in with the Chippendale and chints of a few generations ago. Its value lies in its fine hue and quality of leaf, its well rounded bush form, and beauty of flower form and color. Bushes of a few feet in size bring ten dollars, and more in proportion to size, and yet, in spite of this, it is again beginning to be sought after eagerly by those who have faith in their ability to grow it. Ju

July, 1929

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Bulbiferum, yellow-orange, tipped red. Canadense, yellow, spotted black. Davuricum, scarlet flowers, dotted black. Elegans atrosanguineum, rich crimson. Hansoni, rich golden yellow. Martagon, purple blossoms in clusters.

Regale, (Regal Lily,) white with yellow throat, striped pink on exterior of petals. Speciosum rubrum Melpomene, deep carmine on white ground;

crimson spots.

Tenuifolium, clusters of deep scarlet flowers.

Umbellatum, deep reddish orange.

REAT care and much thought have been given to the selection of the bulbs offered in our 1929 Fall Bulb Collection. G All are of the simplest culture, responding readily and generously to the minimum of care.

They will produce an abundance of bloom in a pageantry of color over a long period. Left undisturbed, they will increase from year to year.

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July is the month to make your selections for August and September planting. At any time, a visit to our Nurseries is well worth while. In July the new dress on the Evergreens, the many choice Jap anese Iris in full bloom, and the Rock Garden abounding in planting suggestions will add special interest.

Come to our Nurseries, on the Saw Mill River Road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Elmsford.

Catalog on request.

Tarrytown, N. Y.

S. G. HARRIS Box A

A getaway for next year's flowers

Continued from page 491

is still moist. Cultivate the top with a hand cultivator. If little labels are put in, cultivation may be done between the rows, but do not cultivate again until the seedlings are up. Small seed like Pansy seed may be

Small seed like Pansy seed may be sown on the surface and pressed in with a float or board. Put a slight sprinkling of soil over them. Larger seeds should be planted about a quarter of an inch deep.

Someone asks if you may save seed from your own garden for this? Of course you can! Seed sown as soon as it is mature on the plant will make a much better stand than seed that is carried over until spring. In case you see a beautiful bloom which you would like to have repeated, tie a string around the head of that flower. Let it fade, and after it has completely faded, let it fade some more, and finally pick off the ripened fruit vessel. Spread the seed on a paper in the sun and let the sun do a little more work of drying out for a few days. Then start your seed in the seed bed. Hollyhock, Pansy, and Sweet-William may all be started this way. Other plants in your garden, like Larkspur and Scabiosa, early-blooming varieties perennials may also be started. If late bloomers are desired, then I

would buy my seed of the best seedsman I knew.

Do not shift these young plants to their permanent quarters, but leave them in the seed bed till spring.

During the winter put a cover of leaves over this bed to protect the babies. The cover should not go on until after the first light frost comes

In thinking over the plants which you wish to start in this perennial bed, of course, you must have Delphinium or Larkspur. Everybody wants it. It makes a splendid border, or is lovely in clumps planted here and there throughout the border. Pyrethrum or Painted Daisy is a perennial which has been greatly improved in the last few years. There are beautiful varieties now on the market in lovely whites and lavenders, pinks and crimsons.

In choosing for color, Perenniai Candytuft is a fine white; for blue, there are Delphinium formosum, and Salvia azurea; yellow, Ranunculus acris and Oenothera Youngi; pinks, Asters. Chrysanthemums, Sedum spectabile, Anemone japonica, and Rudbeckia purpurea; reds, Sweet-William and Pyrethrum. These are just some isolated interesting perennials.

When a steep bank is an asset

Continued from page 495

acutus) is much hardier, but you must not let it get too dry. Pachysandra terminalis will be better if you cannot give water. These all rather prefer shade. Cotoneaster horizontalis is a prostrate shrub, nearly evergreen, and with fine fall berries and tinted foliage that will do well either in sun or partial shade.

The Wichuriana Roses can be made to clothe a bank, though it is best to break steps as you set the plants so that food and moisture will not cascade down this surface. This is true of all bank planting. Roses, too, will need better fare. The soil must be carefully broken, enriched with well rotted manure, and if heavy subsoil, it must have additional humus leafmold, rotted turves.

Cutting these steps or shelf pockets in the bank also makes it possible to use shrubbery here.

All these things are plants that take time to start. Until they give some effect, seeds of more rapidly growing annuals may be scattered, though in a steep bank ridges will be needed to keep them from slipping to the base.

In many hill gardens of Europe, the German Iris is used to hold the soil. It holds American soil just as well, and profits by the drainage.

All these things are good things to do with a bank. But a bank, whether on the boundary or within the garden, whether high or low, is just the place for a rock garden. Now there are nearly as many kinds of rock gardens as there are gardens, and you must not be appalled with the thought of all those great slabs of rock to be brought in. Lacking them, we might see what others have done with the rock at hand.

Probably the stones most at hand

are the cobblestones from the lot itself. These have been built up into good dry walls for boundary, inner terrace, and sunken garden. If very small, they may need some holding mortar at corners and points of presure. It helps much to fill in with finely pulverized soil as you build, and plant the seeds or spread the roots of small plants as you go. See that there are no air pockets. Roots must have soil all the way. Also see that your stones tip in enough so that rain is carried back into the soil.

Nearly all edging plants do equally well in such situations as I have described here, though the amount of sunshine and moisture to be had make some difference. In shade you will have to rely largely upon Ferns, Polyanthuses, and Forget-me-nots.

PLANTS FOR SUN

You cannot go very far wrong in making your own choice for this planting if it has partial or full sun, and you will remember to water it during dry seasons. As suggestions you might try white Arabis, lavender and purple Aubretia, the lilac Creep-ing Phlox G. F. Wilson, Creeping Thyme, and one or two of the Sedums for closely growing mat-like plants. For taller pocket plants, Viola Jersey Gem, Veronica incana, Queen Vic-toria Forget-me-not, Linum nar-Snowflake Evergreen bonnense. Candytuft (Iberis), Mrs. Sinkins Pink, Erigeron alpinus, and the Carpathian Bellflower. The Sunroses (Helianthemum) are commonly reported as not hardy in severe sections. but a Michigan grower claims them hardy in that state. They are splendid for a sunny sandy bank, and will cascade over rocks or ground.

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Send at once for our Bulb Catalog. Get your

548

The American Home





The new Azaleas of Bobbink & Atkins which combine the best qualities of the Kurume and old Belgian races were particularly noticeable at Philadelphia. This promising novelty race is something to be watched for developments

Seeing the flower shows

Continued from page 494

merely upon skill in growing plants but rather in finding out how to employ most effectively any given kind of plant, flower, tree, or shrub.

The flower show of each city had its individuality. In Boston, for ex-ample the visitors rubbed up an acquaintance with a greater number of different plants, both new and old, than elsewhere; and it was quite a surprise, for example, to find a collection of perhaps a hundred different varieties of Geranium in one display. This is an illustration of the educational opportunity of these shows, but is by no means an isolated instance. Boston revealed many an old favorite, indeed. It also had at the other extreme a huge collection of Orchids arrayed as a typical hillside with a mountain cascade of falling water tumbling down for a distance of nearly forty feet!

New York's outstanding feature was the polished finish of its "gardens." In design too, these flower shows show the trend of the times in garden fashion. Rock gardens are to-day firmly established in popular favor, and not one of these great metropolitan shows was lacking in artistic and practical construction of this very modern garden fancy and at Philadelphia in particular was this noted. The rock garden is definitely looked for to-day; yet I recall it was only a few years ago that the first attempts at rock garden exhibitions were made at New York.

It is not without significance surely that the efforts in garden design seem to be good almost in direct ratio to the length of time that the show has been established. This is a broad general statement that must not be measured too exactly, but it is true that Buffalo, which had its first effort this year fell far behind all those elsewhere and notably New York, Boston, Detroit, and Chicago. Time and experience do tell.

Time and experience do tell. Again, the "art" side of the exhibit is in direct relation to the activity and participation of the organized amateur interests as represented by the several garden clubs. At Buffalo there was one notable feature—the demonstrations of the use of flowers and plants for home decorations of tables, rooms, etc. We have a long, long road yet to travel to a better understanding (continued on page 550)

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At the National Flower Show (Buffalo) the uses of flowers for home adornment reached a new peak of exhibition display. Here is one example of room and table decorations

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Seeing the flower shows Continued from page 548



The Acacia "forest" which Mr. Thomas Roland had at Boston. This grower has left a trail of Acacia in-terest behind him whenever he has exhibited at other big shows in previous years

Talisman, not so violently colored.

The new hybrid Iceland Poppy sent from the Pacific Coast which has

been making a name for itself in cut

flowers with eastern growers was seen

The still new and as yet very slightly distributed Kurume and Belgian Azalea hybrids were domi-nant at Philadelphia. At the National

Flower Show at Buffalo the one new

thing was the race of Triumph Tulips

of which a fuller account may be

read in the pages of the July issue of

Country Life. This race is a blend of

the Early Flowering and the Darwins

Its outstanding merit is that it is very little behind the early flowering

race in time of bloom and has the

long stem of the Darwin. It is essenti-

ally, however, for growing under glass and early forcing that this race

makes its strongest appeal. Yet I cannot repress the feeling that it

has a place in the garden where early bloom is wanted; sometimes even a

Are flower shows worth while? Yes,

indeed, for they focus the thought of

a million people on the desire for better gardens, at the psychological

season when spring is about to

week's gain is worth having.

in fine character.

of the underlying principles of flower arrangement for decorations of one sort or another. Modernism, or the modernistic style of decoration as applied to garden planting was seen at New York-angularity in massing into sharply pointed beds, etc., was the motif-and the result was rather curious than pleasing, certainly not rest-ful, which as I take it, a garden should be. Even the greenhouse glass was painted into large frosted triangles!

But, you may ask, were there no new plants to claim attention? Oh, yes, indeed, a few quite new and some older ones that were almost as little known. In particular among the latter was the plant that cropped up at New York, Boston, Chicago, and Buffalo, at all events, and maybe elsewhere, too, which was aptly described by one observer as though it started out to be a Salvia and then changed its mind. The scaly-like inflorescence was of green bracts tipped with reddish brown. For those who are interested, the name is here recorded: Beloperone guttata, coming from tropical America and belonging to the Acanthus group.

A new Rose to make its bow was President Hoover which may be aptly described as a greatly improved

awaken.

Mrs. Homer Gage's colorful bulb garden at the centennial exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, an outstanding feature for color brilliancy, and leaving nothing to be desired from the cultural standpoint IR fron ti T^{HI}_{pu}

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July, 1929

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THE dainty little Iris pumila illustrated above bursts into bloom with Rock Cress and the Daffodils. Some of the tall, bearded Iris continue the carnival into July. Below I offer a few of the choice t. For other meritorious

kinds please consult pages 44-47 of my free catalog.

- I. CRISTATA. Only 3 in. high, amethyst-blue flowers during late April.
- bue flowers during late April.
 PUMILA. Rich royal purple, Earliest.
 VERNA. A symphony in blue and gold. Any of the above 25c. each; 3 for 65c.; \$2.50 dozen.

A few of the Choicer, Medium Priced Sorts of Special Merit CAPRICE, Rosy claret of 2 shades. 2 ft. FLAVESCENS, Soft yellow. 30 in. HER MAJESTY. Rose colored, deeper veins. 30 in.

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Versicolor. The Native Blueflag for wet places. 25c. each; \$2.00 per dozen. SPECIAL: One each of above \$1.00

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Catalog Massachusetts



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The American Home

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Why do Dahlias get "stunt"?

Continued from page 496

were received. Six weeks afterward, the plants were stunted, and, on digging down, the pot balls were found intact and still dry on the inside. A green plant should never be set without thoroughly soaking the pot ball, and, better still, gently loosening up the soil in the ball so that the roots will spread out.

Hardening of the stem may result in dwarfing. If a plant is badly pot bound when set out, it may not recover. Sometimes, on light colored soils, the reflected light will cause hardening of the stem. In all such cases, the remedy is to cut back the plants and give water, but no additional fertilizer. Eyes on tiny tubers already formed will probably start.

There is another type of stunting which is the result of physiological degeneration. Just as in animal families, a "black sheep" may appear, a moral or physical degenerate, so in plants. Among a fine growing lot of a particular variety may appear an individual which may grow half as high as the rest. If there is pigmentation in the stems, they appear darker. The leaves are normal in form, only slightly smaller than usual, but are pale yellowish green. The plant appears hard." Flowers open, but they are much smaller than the normal and paler in color. Generally, such a case can be ascribed to degeneration, and the plant might as well be pulled up at once, and burned. Here is where the green plant enters

Here is where the green plant enters the picture. In a clump of roots, it is possible that one tuber might be degenerated. If only tubers were planted, just one plant would be abnormal. If, however, this particular clump was put into the propagating bench, it is altogether possible that several abnormal plants might be propagated from cuttings.

The very best clumps from the healthiest plants should be selected for propagation. A plant which has been forced for exhibition should never be used for this purpose. Usually such tubers are poorly developed, immature and shrivel easily. If put into the bench, such clumps will start slowly, the shoots will be thin and wiry, will probably root poorly and never develop as they should. After being set in the garden, they may stand still, become stunts, and "green plants" will be blamed, whereas the fault was in the propagator and his methods.

By far the greatest number of stunted plants that come to our attention have been stunted because of insect injury. Three insects or classes of insects may cause this trouble.

In more northern latitudes, where spring comes late but suddenly, as in upper New York state, upper New England, probably in Michigan, Wisconsin, and states of similar climatic conditions, the tarnished plant bug causes a dwarfing of plants. This insect is of the sucking type, about one-eighth inch long, metallic in color, and flies off quickly when alarmed. It attacks the tender growing point, usually inserting its beak in the stem, just back of the growing point. This frequently results in a killing of the tip, and the production of side shoots, which are likewise attacked with like results. The plant becomes very bushy. There is little reduction in the length of the internodes, so that the dwarfing is more a bushiness. The leaves are normal in size, shape, and color, and, if the insects are controlled so that flowers develop these will be normal.

Dwarfing may be caused by attacks of leaf-hoppers, especially where the plants are growing slowly. The leafhoppers are sucking insects and usually work on the lower surface of the leaf. A leaf attacked by this insect first turns pale green, then yellow, at the margin. If the attack is severe and continuous, the leaves eventually become very pale and yellowish, and the plant almost ceases to grow, due to the loss of the green coloring matter which is so vital in the manufacture of plant foods.

Thrips apparently cause the greatest amount of stunting in the Middle Atlantic states and southern New England. These thrips are tiny insects about one twenty-fifth of an inch long, in color pale yellow tinged with black. They enter the terminal bud and chafe the surface of the leaves and stems still folded in the bud. When the bud unfolds, the leaves are curled and crinkled, the stems are shortened, and many slender stems result, giving a very bushy appearance to the plants. Flowers either fail to develop, or are very small, off color, or one-sided. Often these plants remain in this condition all summer, probably due to continuous or recurrent attacks of the insects. Sometimes, however, in the latter part of the season, a strong, normal shoot may appear that will bear normal flowers. That this very common type of stunting is caused by insects is proved by the fact that plants which have been thoroughly sprayed with nicotine solution, dusted with nicotine dust if the temperature is high enough, making sure that the spray or dust enters the terminal bud, have been free from the trouble, while unsprayed adjoin-ing plants of the same variety have been stunted.

An interesting point about this situation is that there is a difference in varietal susceptibility, which is as yet not fully explained. Varieties with thick, rough, hairy foliage, like Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, Jersey's Beacon, Margaret Woodrow Wilson, and The Red Planet are seldom attacked seriously by either leaf-hoppers or thrips; while varieties with thin, smooth foliage lacking in pubescence such as Insulinde, Mrs. Nathaniel Slocombe, Jersey's Radiant, Mrs. Ethel F. T. Smith, La Favorite, and Eagle Rock Beauty are very susceptible to attacks of thrips and leafhoppers.

There are two diseases of the virus or mosaic type which may be serious. The first is the "rugose" type, so named because of its resemblance to the rugose disease of the potato. The leaves are dark green or slightly mottled in color, and are roughened or blistered. The second disease is known as the "ring spot" disease. The disease appears in a target formation of concentric rings, alternating green rings about one-fourth inch in width, and yellow rings, one thirtysecond inch in width. These diseases are probably transmitted by insects.

