An Unusual House in the French Manner
Complete with floor plans, and planting plans on page 312

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INTERNATIONAL

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natural cypress
for smart
interiors

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A SYMPHONY IN CHARM

A perfect treasure nook is this corner of a Georgian bedroom in the residence of Dr. J. P. Hoguet, Yest, Inc., decorators. The window treatment is unusual and the entire setting is a harmonious picture of grace and beauty.
The house that grows with your pocketbook

No need to sacrifice permanence in order to secure
the perfect home of your dreams

CRITICISM of our present brand of homelife is chiefly directed at the mutability of our household gods and the ease with which we can escape from the shrines of our hearthside for an hour, a day, or forever. The critics would have us believe that the lares and penates are hardly unwrapped from the swaddling quilts of a moving van before they are packed up again and rushed off to grace some new, more modern hearth. This mutability, they say, is bad for the public morals.

We wonder, though, if this love of change is an entirely modern idea. It seems possible that the Pilgrim Fathers may have been considered a rather flighty lot when they left their ancient homes and set sail across three thousand miles of tempestuous water. And what did the stay-at-homes say about those pioneers who followed Daniel Boone into the wilderness or the first Forty-niners around Cape Horn to California? Whatever contemporaries said, thus was our country settled, and it is because men formerly sought new homes and new surroundings that we, their descendants, may now enjoy the fulness of prosperity.

It is a far cry from the founding or development of a continent to the settling of a new real estate subdivision, but the pioneer spirit manifests itself in many ways. It is better that men should adventure for perfection, even if the quest takes them no farther than from Main Street to Grand Avenue, than that they should rest unsatisfied at home. The fact that our frontiers have been pushed into infinity does not invalidate the existence of the pioneer spirit. If there are no longer any wildernesses to settle, there are plenty of townships to be developed and plenty of homes to be improved.

In other words, it is not the reason for moving that is objectionable to the critics; it is the fact of moving itself. They do not think the moving vans should be so busy. They say it breaks up home life for children and parents alike.

We are offering in this number our own solution of the problem "how to secure perfection without losing permanence." The architect of this unusual house, Mr. Jonas Pendlebury, of New York, planned it so that it could be built in four stages. The idea is that a home-builder who does not want to put too much money into his house at once can buy a lot in a locality he likes or has reason to believe he will like, and can erect there a house suited to his present needs. If it is a young man and his wife, they may build a four-room house. As time passes they may wish to add to their original structure. Mr. Pendlebury has designed his house so that this can be achieved without any loss of architectural character. If they do not wish to add; if, for instance, the land values in this particular section decrease rather than increase, they may sell their house and move to another place. On the other hand, if they continue to like their particular neighborhood and do not wish to leave a house in which they have invested their first savings and which enshrines a host of pleasant memories, they may make some additions to it to take care of their changing needs. It is possible, in fact, for the
young home-owner to work out a financing scheme whereby future additions will be planned for well in advance. Regular savings, deposited in a bank, in insurance, or in building and loan shares, will assure a plump pocketbook when the time comes to enlarge the house.

The only necessity when this type of house is chosen is a lot sufficiently large to take care of the later additions. The dimensions of the first, and main, part of Mr. Pendlebury's house are 40 feet by 20 feet. The dimensions of the house in its final form are 93 feet by 39 feet, overall. The latter figure must be borne in mind when buying the lot if one intends to build the entire house.

Let us consider first the problems we placed before the architect when we asked him to design this type of house for us. The minimum house it is advisable to build we shall assume to have two rooms downstairs and two bedrooms and a bath. One of the two downstairs rooms should be a combined living and dining room, the other a kitchen. Of course, it is possible that this house might be begun as a week-end place in the country. It sometimes happens that young people, living in the city, buy land and erect a house before they are really ready to move out of town. In that case the finishing of the second floor could be deferred until such time as was necessary. However, such a plan would not affect the actual building of the house as described here.

The least expensive material for an “extensible” house is probably wood. Innumerable additions and alterations may be carried out where wood is used. As the work progresses and as each addition is completed a fresh coat of paint is all that is required to weld the original house and its additions into one integral whole. This continuing unity is a little more difficult to achieve with other materials. The colors of brick or stucco are harder to match, especially when time has passed and these materials have become weathered and have lost their original textures. Of course, brick might be used and painted over, but in first cost this amounts to more than a wood finish. Stone, painted or unpainted, would still maintain the note of harmony, but it is a great deal more expensive.

If we decide on wood for the building material we come next to the question of style. The Colonial, particularly in the Eastern and Middle Western sections of the country, is well founded on precedent. It will, if soundly built, outlive the jerry-built contraptions which speculative builders scatter throughout our suburbs and as time passes and styles change it will help to justify the owner's investment.

As mentioned before, the first requirements are two downstairs rooms and two bedrooms with bath, so planned that when the time comes for future additions, they may be built on without having to rearrange the original plan. And to avoid unnecessary cutting and patching, the house must appear—at no matter what stage of the operation it is seen—always presentable. It must never look unfinished.

The house in its first stage has a hall of convenient size from which stairs lead to the second floor. On the right of the hall is a passage connecting with the kitchen. This passage prevents odors from the kitchen entering the hall and it also contains a coat closet of generous size. The passage is lighted by a window which, when the wing is added on the right side of the house will be converted into a door. The kitchen is 10'0" x 12'0" with space for a range, dresser, sink, and broom closet and there is also ample room for a refrigerator. From the kitchen a stair leads into the cellar.

On the left of the entrance hall is the combined living and dining room, 18' x 21', containing a fireplace. Between this room and the kitchen is a passage which serves as a
The completed house as it will look when the three additions have been made according to the plans shown on the opposite page and described in the accompanying article. The architect suggests white walls and chimneys, a brown roof, and blue-green blinds. The garage wing is at the right, cleverly disguised with windows and shades.

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pantry and has a china closet in it quite large enough to hold all the table china. Three windows on the rear wall (the two windows in the living room and the one in the pantry) are to have full length casement doors or sash. These will, when the additions are made, require no alteration.

On the second floor at the head of the stairs is a passage leading, on the left to the master's bedroom, 14' 0" x 16' 6"

in which there is a good sized fireplace, and to the bathroom; on the right is a door into the second bedroom which is 10' 0" x 12' 6". Each bedroom has generous closet space. There is also, in the hall, a linen closet which should be cedar lined.

This, then, is the house with which we begin. It contains a living room-dining room, kitchen, entrance hall with coat closet, two bedrooms and bath with their necessary closets, etc., and it will appear as illustrated on page 303. The cubical contents of this first unit, including the cellar under the entire house and estimated from the bottom of the footings, are 18,981 cubic feet, which at 55 cents a cubic foot would make the house cost $10,439.55 to build. The price per cubic foot varies considerably, of course, in different localities.

The first addition to the original house would, no doubt, be the dining room. The combination living and dining room is a good space-saver but it ceases to be feasible when the family grows and more dining space is required.

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The cubical contents of the dining room are 2,935.5 cubic feet and of the porch, 534 cubic feet, totalling 3,469.5. At 55 cents a cubic foot this entire addition would cost $1,908.22. Therefore, the cost of the house plus the dining room and porch would total $12,347.77.

The next step to be undertaken would be the addition of the garage wing designed to contain also a third bedroom, with bath and closet. The plan for this room makes it equally suitable as either a maid's room or a guest room. The window, which formerly lighted the passage between the kitchen and the coat closet, is now converted into a door, giving direct access to this room from either the entrance hall or the kitchen, and, as part of this wing, there is additional refrigerator space and a closet for food supplies placed in close proximity to the kitchen entrance. A narrow porch connects the main house with the garage.

The cubical contents of the garage wing are 7,262.5 cubic feet representing, at 55 cents a cubic foot, $3,994.37.

If desired, this garage wing could be built in two parts: first the bedroom etc., and then the garage. Or, if one wished, the garage could be omitted entirely and placed somewhere else on the lot.

The fourth addition includes two bedrooms with closets, bath, and broom closet. The larger of the two bedrooms is 12'0" x 15'0", the smaller one 9'0" x 11'6". The cubical contents of this wing are 7,556 cubic feet, which at 55 cents a cubic foot would cost $4,264.80, bringing the total for building the entire house up to approximately $20,706.94.
We have become conscious of a kind of charm in flowers more subtle than color and fragrance, that is the graceful curves of their stems and the design and delicate shading of their leaves. A one, two and three flower arrangement in a simple vase pleases us.

One should be very discriminating in selecting the type of container for the flower. Usually flowers with curved, flabby stems look best in wide receptacles; thin stems look well in narrow openings.

A laboratory retort with its narrow neck and baluster base makes an interesting container for trailing ivy, the lower leaves of which may be seen distinctly through the sparkling, crystal-like glass.

FLOWER HARMONIES

Selected by Irina Khramtsoff
Photographs by Clara E. Sippreel
Yesterday's charm combined
with to-day's convenience
An old house that had its face lifted

MARJORIE LAWRENCE

The Olmstead farmhouse was built originally about 1750. In its latter days, the film of age that crept over it obscured its charm almost completely, until Mrs. Flora Haggard, the present owner, sensed the underlying promise of the old house and undertook its restoration.

This delightful little home, which is still fortunate in having meadow land on one side, was built with the original old house as its nucleus, although there have been many additions and several radical changes. The fresh white paint on the shutters, and the touches of bright blue on the shutters and trim impart a sophisticated quaintness to its exterior that is most pleasing. The graceful arched doorway, lighted by an old lantern which has been electrified, is approached by flagstones laid in the grass.

Within the house, one feels that time has stood still. The illusion of a Colonial home has been re-created with such artistry that the honk of a passing automobile brings one back from the past with a start of surprise. Rough-hewn oak beams support the low ceiling and the planked floor is scattered with hooked rugs. The great fireplace occupies one entire wall, and an iron kettle hangs on the hob ready for immediate use. In one corner, an old little stairway rises to the second floor. White Dutch doors set in frames of dark old wood have tiny glass windows in their upper sections, and bolts and hinges painted black.

Three rooms in the original house have been added to the house. While three sleeping quarters undoubtedly possess their charm, the choicest piece of furniture, however, is a fine old Connecticut dresser with a scalloped apron over the top shelf, with two drawers, and paneled doors on its cupboard section. Quaint English plates and Staffordshire figures are displayed to advantage on its shelves. In the corner on the other side of the dining room is a pine cupboard with closed front, while a low pine dresser stands against another wall.

The lighting fixture which hangs over the dining room table is of especial interest. It is a small ox yoke, suspended from a heavy iron chain, with two old lanterns attached to it, concealing the modernity of the electric light bulbs which they hold.

Behind the dining room, another step down, are the large bedroom and bath which have been added to the house. While these sleeping quarters undoubtedly possess qualities of comfort and spaciousness which were rare in small Connecticut farmhouses, it is to the three little bedrooms upstairs that we must look for the quaint flavor of antiquity that invests this country home.

The kitchen lies at the other side of the dining room, directly across from the bedroom which was built on, and has its own entrance at the side of the house. It occupies the same position as the kitchen in the original farmhouse and is painted pumpkin yellow.

Retracing our steps through the dining room, we come
Photographs by Richard Averill Smith

An alcove in the living room which shows an old cupboard found in the original house. The posts and beams are hand-hewn.

The neat little bed table undoubtedly began life as a washstand before the house boasted such an asset as the delightful green bathroom which now opens into the hall of the second landing. Rush-seated chairs and a simple pine dresser complete the bedroom furnishings. At one end of the room, the wall projects where an old fireplace has been plastered over.

A smaller bedroom across the hall is finished in pink, everything in this room being small and dainty. A maple attic bed—a type much lower than one usually sees in Colonial homes—fits under the eaves and is covered with a patchwork quilt. A tiny draped dressing table stands beneath an oblong mirror in a lacquer frame. There is also a small three-drawer chest in the room.

Next door is the third bedroom with a blue-and-yellow-sprigged paper on its walls and a geometric hooked rug on the floor. The curtains of blue chintz have a small red and yellow floral pattern which harmonizes nicely with the Turkey-red in the patchwork cover on the bed. A Hitchcock straight chair and a rocker of the same type are used in this room.

Upstairs, the three bedrooms are all tucked under eaves in the cozy fashion of Early New England. The room opposite the landing is covered in a sprigged wallpaper, patterned in blue and green. The four-poster bed has on it an authentic patchwork quilt and there are hooked rugs on the floor. The neat little bed table undoubtedly began life as a washstand before the house boasted such an asset as the delightful green bathroom which now opens into the hall of the second landing. Rush-seated chairs and a simple pine dresser complete the bedroom furnishings. At one end of the room, the wall projects where an old fireplace has been plastered over.

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In the hall of the second floor hangs a sampler with the words, "There is no place like home," embroidered in bold
letters. In this fascinating place with its lingering fragrance of bygone days, the overworked motto strikes a chord of sentiment buried deep within us. To the hardly colonizers of the New World, "home" undoubtedly meant something that few of us to-day can really grasp. It was a refuge from the devastating winters of New England—a haven after long, long days of back-breaking labor. These old houses that still are standing—even the old furniture that has weathered the years—are invested with something precious which is being caught and held for us in the fine reproductions that are available to-day. This delightful, quaint New England home holds a picture for all of us who love good furniture, and who appreciate the simplicity and charm of these early homes of America. If we have to look at such homes with the feeling that these lovely old chairs, beds, and tables were only for the favored few who could obtain the old pieces, discouragement would fill our hearts. Fortunately, the spirit of the craftsmen of that other day has been handed down to the craftsmen of our own time, and we can now find reproductions of these pieces.
Furniture for all weathers

FLORENCE BROBECK

Simplified lines of sturdy construction recommend couch above (Courtesy, Bielecky Bros.). Right: a stick reed couch for porch or terrace (Courtesy, Mastercraft Reed Corporation). Both smart and comfortable for use on a terrace is the furniture below of red and black wicker. (Courtesy, Ethel A. Reeve, Inc.)

TIME was, and not so long ago, when "summer furniture" meant either the rustic chairs and table which stood the year round under the trees on the side lawn; or the iron furniture which, freshly painted, was placed on the terrace. Then, too, in many homes summer things meant an assortment of wicker rocking chairs, bulbous and squeaky, both ungainly and uncomfortable. A few enterprising souls ventured to coat some of the old golden oak with green or white paint and to use these pieces on the porch and in the back yard. But summer furniture per se had not arrived.

The good old rustic styles still prevail in many side yards, but their crudities have been modified, the lines changed to provide comfort, and the seats and backs made of pliable woven splint—reasons enough why this furniture should still be in demand.

Iron furniture, which was as much a part of Victorian gardens as the iron deer and dogs, has held its own through changing styles. It has been modernized until it may appear with the furniture made of the modern duraluminum and other lightweight metals on a terrace or in a formal garden. As in the olden days, the iron furniture may be painted green, or, for a newer effect, it may be a gay orange, a soft yellow, a sky blue, or some other tint more suited to the awnings, the lawn umbrella, and the oilcloth cushions which we moderns find so well adapted to garden furniture.

Improvements in construction provide the newest iron chairs with flexible seats and backs, features that add immeasurably to the comfort of garden enthusiasts. With the addition of cushions or pads, such chairs are surprisingly restful. They are undeniably smart and easily handled as well. They will stand on the porch or terrace through rain storms and intense sun and show no signs of injury, if they have been painted originally with proper metallic paints intended for such furniture. These pieces, (Continued on page 340)
The beauty of the Norman type of architecture is shown in this home designed for Mr. M. E. Hatfield of Montclair, New Jersey, by Frank J. Forster. Another example of Mr. Forster's work in this style is shown on page 313 of this issue.

Taking the ire out of fire

Be sure you understand your policy

ALBERT W. FRIBOURG

Mr. Brown was examining his home which had caught fire the night before, and his feelings were tinged with regret and congratulations. It hurt him to look at the havoc caused by the flames and the water, but withal he congratulated himself upon his foresight in having his home insured. The damage, he figured could be repaired for about $4,000 and the house was insured for $6,000. The insurance company adjuster was to meet him that morning and the loss, he felt sure, would be paid quickly.

The fire, too, had justified his theory about insurance. He had often said, "No house in our town ever burns to the ground. We have a fine fire department and the fire is always checked before it has destroyed the entire building. It is foolish to insure your house for its full value."

Mr. Brown's house, exclusive of the land on which it was built, was worth $10,000. He had insured it for $6,000 and he felt that he was adequately protected. The fact that the damage done amounted only to $4,000 indicated, he believed, the soundness of his theory.

The adjuster arrived and after an examination agreed with Mr. Brown that the house could be repaired for $4,000. But, just as he was leaving, he made a remark that perplexed Mr. Brown.

"I shall see that you get your check for $3,000 within a week," the adjuster promised.

"Three thousand," exclaimed Mr. Brown. "Didn't you just say that it would cost $4,000 to rebuild the house?"

"Yes," explained the adjuster, "but your policy contains the 80 per cent average clause which makes you a co-insurer, and you have to stand one fourth of the loss."

Taking from his pocket a copy of Mr. Brown's fire insurance policy, he read: "This company shall not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss or damage to the property described herein than the sum hereby (Continued on page 318)"
Complete from hearthrug to hedgerow

A description of the house illustrated on the cover of this issue and in the following four pages

ANYONE who has had the pleasure of working with an architect in the design of a house must envy us an editorial position which permits us to have one or more houses a month designed for us. It is one of our duties that we enjoy almost above all others. This month we had an especially pleasant experience.

First of all, we persuaded the well-known architectural firm of Frank J. Forster and R. A. Gallimore to design us one of their special houses. French provincial architecture in this country has almost come to mean Frank J. Forster, so successful has he been with this particular style. While the converse of this statement is not true, since Mr. Forster is too versatile to confine himself to one style of architecture, it is a fact that the Norman type of house has grown largely in popularity because of Mr. Forster’s excellent designs in this style.

We then asked Mary Rutherfurd Jay to work out for us two planting plans for this house, one planting plan for the house if it is built south of the Mason-Dixon line, and another plan for the house as it would be in the North.

We gave the drawings of the house and Miss Jay’s planting plans to Paul Windom, an architect who is familiar to readers of The American Home for the architectural research work he did for us in Europe last year, and asked Mr. Windom to model the house and grounds for us in clay.

And, lastly, we asked Lurelle Guild to give us some suggestions for the interior decoration of the house and to depict two of the rooms for our readers.

The results of these several enterprises are shown in the following four pages. The garden side of the house, painted in water colors by J. Floyd Yewell, is shown on the cover. On this page we shall merely try to give you a supplementary word picture of the house and grounds.

The architects’ recommendations for the building itself are as follows: The walls to be of brick veneer on frame construction or on 6-inch hollow tile. Two coats of whitewash for walls and chimney. The quoins at the corners of the house and around the main entrance to be of bricks projecting half an inch from the rest of the wall. Common brick of uneven texture, the architects think, will make an interesting surface. The cornice is (Continued on page 356)
The article on the facing page outlines the architects' specifications for this French provincial house designed for us by Frank J. Forster and R. A. Gallimore, architects. Referring to the floor plans, it will be seen that in the drawing of the house, above, the two small windows to the left of the front door are in the kitchen. The large window to the right is in the living-room. The round window to the left of the porch door is a decorative feature of the half-enclosed porch; the other round window is in the garage.

IN THE FRENCH MANNER

The house on the cover

The cubical contents are estimated at 28,518 cubic feet and the probable cost of this house is $15,000 to $20,000, depending on the locality (see page 312.) The second floor plan is shown above, omitting the roof plan over the porch and garage, and the first floor is shown below. The cellar plan is on the opposite page.
It is perhaps easier to grasp the proportions and mass of a house in a model than in a drawing. For that reason we had a model made of the house designed for us by Mr. Forster and Mr. Gallimore. Above is shown the front side of the house with the garage, at right, facing on a side street. We also had two planting plans made, one for the house if built south of the Mason-Dixon line, the other for a northern garden. The planting plan for the southern garden, which is shown below, suggests the use of various trees, shrubs, and plants not commonly selected by southern landscape gardeners. The key to the numbers on the plan is on page 356.
Above is shown the garden side of the model of our house as it would be on a 120 x 75 ft. corner lot. The pool is in the center. This side of the house is also shown in color on the cover of the magazine. The planting plan for a northern garden is shown below. As described in the article on page 312, the garden could be landscaped in easy steps. First the trees, then the tall boundary hedge, next the low privet hedge, then the flower garden (a detailed plan of which is given on page 312) and finally the pool and statue. Chairs and tables are indicated on the plan in the corners of the perennial garden.

The key to the numbers is on page 356.
Eurelle Guild, who designed and drew the accompanying sketches of suggested interior treatments for our French house, describes them as follows: The living room, at left, to have cream white plastered walls, walnut French provincial furniture and a blue and white color scheme, using della Robbia blue for the rug, the curtains in the cupboard, and the plaid covering of the armchair, which is blue and white. The ottom cushions are a darker blue. The door into the hall, at the left, may be painted blue or stained. The fireplace is simply framed with heavy stones. The view of the master's bedroom, shown below, is taken from the corner formed by the junction of the bathroom wall and the fireplace. Mr. Guild suggests the following treatment for this room: The walls to be light green and the curtains to be two tones of green. The toile used on the French provincial bed has a green background printed with a brown-black design. The bedspread is green with a darker green border. Vermilion is used for the bedside lamp and chandelier and for the post of the bridge lamp, which has a parchment shade. The rug is tan with a wide green border. Walnut is again used for the furniture, this being the customary wood used in the French provincial style.
Josiah Wedgwood was born on July 12, 1730, in Burslem, England, and the two hundredth anniversary of his birth will be celebrated this year during the week of May 18th to the 24th, at Stoke-on-Trent. Here will take place daily historical pageants, and visitors will have the opportunity of seeing exhibitions, both of the modern pottery and of a loan collection with beautiful examples of old Wedgwood, including some sent by Queen Mary from Windsor Castle. On the quaint memorial tablet designed by Flaxman, in the parish church, visitors may read: "Josiah Wedgwood converted a rude and inconsiderable Manufactury into an Elegant Art, and an important part of National Commerce."

Josiah was the son of Thomas Wedgwood, and one in a long line of a family who had been potters in the Staffordshire district all during the seventeenth century, so he came naturally by his love for his craft.

In Miss Eliza Meteyard's interesting history of Wedgwood's life, a charming picture of his childhood is drawn. The Wedgwoods were a self-respecting and amiable family, with parents and children all singularly united. The small Josiah trudged daily, with his older brothers and sisters, seven miles to a school in a neighboring village, and in those walks there is no doubt that the beauty of the lovely English countryside was deeply impressed upon his sensitive and observant mind.

There he gathered honeysuckle and wild strawberries, blue convolvulus, ivy, holly berries, trailing vines, and autumn leaves, all of which appeared in his favorite designs later on. It is said that on a rough shelf in one of his father's working sheds Josiah had a childish collection of shells, surely prophetic of the future when so many of his lovely forms were based upon these curious and natural objects.

But when Josiah was only ten his father died, and he was immediately taken from school and apprenticed to his older brother, Thomas, who had taken over the management of the family business. Here he learned to "throw the clay," that is, shape it on the wheel, and from this humble start in early childhood he progressed year after year to the pinnacle of his fame.

In 1752 he became manager of a small pottery at Stoke-on-Trent, at a very moderate salary. Within the year, however, he had advanced to a most important position, for he became the junior partner of Thomas Wheildon, of Fenton Low, then considered the most skillful potter in Staffordshire. Many of Wheildon's apprentices became master potters but Wedgwood heads the list, and there is no doubt that this experience encouraged him to become a manufacturer on his own account.

In 1759 he took the Ivy House and works, at Burslem, and there turned out great quantities of the salt glaze and common green and yellow wares which were staple in the households of England, and found a ready sale. The salt glaze finish was discovered by accident, as a woman who was cooking salt pork in an unglazed vessel noticed that where the brine had boiled over the sides a glaze had been formed on the coarse pottery. From this humble beginning was developed the "salt glaze" which was popular in pottery making for many years.

After Wedgwood had added the Brick House works to his holdings, he labored to develop the cream color ware and, after many failures and great losses, he secured the beautiful lustrous ware which was one of his outstanding successes. In 1761 he gave a service of this to Queen Charlotte, who was so delighted with it that she allowed him to call it "Queensware" in her honor, and in 1763 he was appointed Potter to the Queen. In 1773 Catherine of Russia ordered a "vast creamware service to bear views of British scenery," for use at Grenouillère, which formed a part of the palace at Tzarsko-selo, near St. Petersburgh. The mark of a frog
was to be painted on the under side of each piece as a distinguishing sign. This was one of the most famous dinner sets of the world. An interesting book, "The Imperial Russian Dinner Service," has been written about it by Dr. George C. Williamson.

Another famous table service was made at the Wedgwood works when they carried out an order from President Roosevelt for a 1200-piece set to be used at the White House. The plates of this set are decorated in gold with a conventional border of stars and stripes, upon which, in a panel, is imposed the coat of arms of the United States in colors.

The beautiful Queensware, both plain and embossed, is still made at the Wedgwood potteries, and has always been a favorite on account of its lovely design as well as for its serviceable quality. In the embossed ware the delicately raised decorations, the tiny grape vines, and miniature figures of Greek origin are all put on by hand as they were in Wedgwood's day. The purity of the designs is due to the fact that many of them originated one hundred and sixty years ago at the time of the great classic revival in England.

After Wedgwood had placed his manufacture of domestic products on a money-making basis, he turned his attention to the production of artistic wares. The intellectual world of his day was much excited over the discovery of Pompeii, and in the recovery of the wonderful painted vases from Italy, so it was natural that Wedgwood, always abreast with the times, and keenly interested in anything to do with his art, should have turned at once to these exquisite models for inspiration. Among the able artists who worked for him at this time is the great John Flaxman, R. A., who copied many of his designs from originals in the museums of Italy. These were often used in the cameos which were incorporated in the jewelry of the time, or in larger medallions which Robert Adam, the great architect, used as decorations in chimney pieces, and even occasionally in furniture. Collections of these miniature masterpieces were a popular fad of the day, and many of them are to be found now in great houses in England.

About 1754 a new form of printing on pottery was invented by Sadler and Green of Liverpool, and this roused Josiah Wedgwood's keenest interest. Perhaps it was on a tour to Liverpool to learn more about the new processes that he met the man who was to become his partner and dearest friend, Thomas Bentley. Apart from his extremely happy marriage with his cousin, Sarah Wedgwood, this friendship with Bentley was the richest relationship of Wedgwood's life, and Bentley was the person to whom he ever turned for sympathy and understanding in all his ambitious undertakings. They entered into partnership in 1768, and this connection ended only with Bentley's death in 1780. Bentley was well educated, a handsome, courtly man, skilled in making social connections. When he took charge of the new venture, the salesrooms in Soho, London, their success was guaranteed from the start. The rooms became the rage and the rendezvous of quality and nobility, the sales increasing so rapidly that larger space had to be taken very shortly and the business (Continued on page 362)
Some unusual uses for wallpaper

Which have proved successful

PIERRE DUTEL

Sketches by Jack Manley Read

A FEW unusual decorating ideas that I have seen successfully carried out are outlined in this article. None of them involves much outlay of money and all of them can be achieved by the housewife herself without the assistance of decorator or painter. In my experience as a decorator in New York, I have found that the most attractive effects are often produced by the simplest means. It is not always necessary to invest in period antiques or expensive hangings to redecorate successfully. Furniture reproduction and quantity manufacture of materials have achieved the positions of subsidiary arts. They should be cultivated by the housewife.

To begin with, in decorating or freshening up one's house there is nothing so helpful as wallpaper, whether it be to re-paper a room and thus entirely alter the previous decorative scheme, or merely to do over some nook or corner and thus introduce a new note into the present scheme. With the modern excellent stock of wallpaper designs and the increasing number of ways in which they can be put to good decorating use, it is possible to achieve any number of desired effects in very simple ways.

One suggestion is to make use of the border papers which have recently returned to the favor of decorators. To take a specific example: the walls of a certain room were repainted a soft gray-green and they were then divided, in proper proportions, into panels, by the use of an architectural border paper which comes by the yard already cut out. This particular border paper was in tones of gray and followed a well-known classical design. It was used to divide the walls into upper and lower panels and also to simulate a border paper in blue with narrow gilt band on each side and little rosettes of gold at intervals was used to outline the panels in this room. With the peach color walls and soft blue ceiling the effect is unusually dainty.
chair rail around the room. A strong paste was used to fix it to the wall and then the entire wall was waxed and rubbed so that it became one harmonious surface ready for pictures, draperies, and other decorations.

This treatment is particularly good for halls and entrance foyers that are simple and formal in design. Where it is desirable to introduce more color and design into the wall surfaces, cut-out panels of marbleized paper can be inserted within the applied borders.

Another suggested application for border papers is to use them to outline the baseboard and cornice of a room and then carry the borders up the wall in the corners to form an effective outline for each side of the room. Such a treatment is shown in the illustration on the preceding page. The walls were painted peach color. The ceiling was kalsomined a soft blue. Then a blue border with a narrow gilt band on each side and little rosettes of gold at intervals was applied to the wall as described above. The dressing table in this room was also treated with the same border paper. Strips of it were pasted on the flat wooden mirror frame of the dressing table (which is draped in peach silk) and a band of the same border was pasted underneath the glass top of the table.

Many of the loveliest of modern wallpaper designs are of the toile de Jouy type. These are especially suited to the purposes of the home decorator. Not only are they excellent for all-over room decoration, but they lend themselves to interesting transformations with scissors and paste-pot. One of the accompanying illustrations shows a room in which great success was achieved in this way. The central pattern of a toile de Jouy paper was used on the painted furniture in this room. The design was cut out and pasted on the back of a painted bed, and some chairs, and on the fronts of drawers in a little painted chest. The door panels were decorated, too. The final effect was charming.

I shall never forget the surprise and pleasure I experienced some years ago in visiting a Western home which I had helped to decorate by correspondence. One difficult feature of this house was a hallway that had seven doors in it. Now doors are almost the hardest things to incorporate in any decorative scheme; too often they are merely rectangular blank spaces in an otherwise harmonious whole. What could one do, I wondered, to make anything of a hallway in which there were seven large doors! But how pleasantly was I surprised when I actually entered the house!

This hallway, which should have been a perpetual curse to the erring (Continued on page 366)
A low tea table of Early American origin lends itself well to this pewter service. (Courtesy, R. H. Macy & Co.)

A service for tea after a bridge game. The sterling silver shown is particularly interesting for its smart modern lines. (Courtesy, Sterling Silversmith's Guild)

A service for tea after a bridge game. The sterling silver shown is particularly interesting for its smart modern lines. (Courtesy, Sterling Silversmith's Guild)

MERICANS are gradually losing the feeling that there is something effeminate about tea drinking. Gatherings on Saturday and Sunday afternoons now are apt to contain an increasing masculine quota. The American business man rarely takes time off during the week to indulge in tea sipping and the leisurely conversation which is its natural accompaniment, but business women who have short hours often find that a cup of tea and a chat make for pleasant relaxation after a hard day.

Tea parties are a delightful and facile way of entertaining, within reach of all. Dinner or luncheon parties require infinitely more preparation, and the problem of service must be considered when a large group foregathers. Self-service at afternoon tea is almost a fixed rule, and its preparation is a simple matter if one keeps the necessary supplies and appointments on hand. The informality of the intimate tea party is, of course, its chief attraction.

Tea in the living room requires, first of all, a table for the service. One of the living room pieces may be cleared for action or a card table may be set up and spread with a tea cloth. The shops abound in fascinating small tables that are quite adequate for two or three people. A low table which stands in front of the couch or easy chair where the hostess sits to pour is the vogue of the moment. This piece should, of course, be in keeping with the other furniture. Provincial French combines well in a room with Early American reproductions or antiques. Eighteenth-century English types nearly all look (Continued on page 346)
A waterless cooker in the center surrounded by sturdy aluminum and steel utensils, a Dutch oven, double boiler, mixing bowl, accurate scales, automatic can opener, kitchen clock, knife sharpener, grapefruit sippers, and electric reamer. These all assist in the smooth running of the culinary side of the household. (Courtesy, R. H. Macy & Co.)

FIRST AIDS TO HOUSEHOLD EFFICIENCY
ANYONE about to furnish a kitchen may be envied her task with all the new, useful, yet inexpensive equipment that beckons alluringly to her from every kitchen department. To achieve perfection, she must begin with the essentials, add a carefully chosen number of the ingenious devices that save time, temper, and labor, and finish with a few of the implements needed only occasionally. Then her housekeeping will be raised to a science, if not to an art.

She may start with several of the new pots and pans of indestructible steel which will prove an eventual economy, since these heavy, beautifully made pieces are guaranteed for a lifetime. They will not rust, burn, or be affected by vegetable acids, and they come in all conceivable shapes and sizes, including double boilers, mixing bowls, preserving kettles, frying pans, and even refrigerator dishes in which roasting or baking may be done and the food kept in the same dish and stored in the refrigerator until used.

Aluminum is as popular as ever, and just now more and more pieces are appearing in the extra heavy ware for waterless cooking. Triplicate pans, closely fitted together, make it possible to cook three foods over one burner and permit the housekeeper to keep her fuel bill down. Self-basting skillets and Dutch ovens which roast and braise on top of the stove are very satisfactory, but most wonderful of all is the cooker in which it is possible to prepare a whole meal at once over one burner. It contains pans and racks for meat, vegetables, and dessert. Only a small quantity of water is put in the cooker and as soon as the automatic vapor lid begins to click, the gas underneath may be turned down to a pin point and cooking will continue. An advantage of this cooker is that one may start a meal in it and leave it for hours, returning to find the food cooked perfectly.

Rice is now boiled in a "grown-up" tea ball, with a short chain by which it may be suspended to drain, so that its contents are white, dry, and fluffy when taken out. New can openers tempt the modern housewife to make constant use of the variety of canned foods of excellent quality now on the market, since by clamping one of these ingenious openers onto her table, standing a can on it, and turning a screw, the top comes off neatly with all the sharp edges turned in. Fruit reamers are essential for the preparation of our daily quota of citrous juice, and vary from the inexpensive glass models to the more intricate ones with suction feet which keep them firmly on the table, and ending with the stately, labor-saving electric machine that is a boon in a large household.

For the preparation of our other daily appetizer, the grapefruit, there are various types of stainless steel knife—one with double edges like miniature saws, one with a two-pronged blade with which to remove seeds, and to complete the job, a strong corer that snips out those tough centers with great dispatch. Knife (Continued on page 368)
The costs of building a house

JULIUS GREGORY, A. I. A.

A MODERN system of plumbing is so different from the old style plumbing that there is little comparison between them. The layout of a modern plumbing system arranges the skeleton of pipes and fixtures in such a way that every part of the system can be easily reached for repairs. This necessitates access doors in some cases at the head of the bath tubs, particularly when the bathrooms are tiled. These access doors can be either in a closet or in the wall of the adjoining room. The pipes in the plumbing system are installed after the framework of the building is up and frequently timbers must be cut to allow pipes to pass. It is essential, therefore, to guard against the cutting of any timbers which would weaken the framework. Sometimes skilful planning is required to reduce the cutting of timbers to a minimum.

The first consideration in the plumbing installation is the lead-in from the city water main. A permit has to be obtained to tap the city main and the lead-in pipe should be either brass, lead, or galvanized wrought iron. In some cities where the water pressure is excessive, it must be reduced by placing a pressure regulator on the water supply pipe just inside the cellar wall. This is necessary because it is not wise to have the plumbing system under a constant high pressure. In this manner water enters the pressure regulator under high pressure and flows out the other end under reduced pressure, the reduction being accomplished by a system of springs and levers inside the regulator. These can be regulated by adjustments to deliver water at any number of pounds pressure from forty down to twenty-five pounds.

The size of the water supply pipe from the street into the house is sometimes limited by the local water company. Some water companies limit the size of the lead-in pipe to 1", but once the pipe is inside the building it may be connected to a larger pipe if desired.

When the water supply has been brought into the cellar, it is carried along walls or ceilings to the various basement fixtures, then up through floors and partitions to the floors above. The sizes of pipes vary to meet the requirements of the particular fixtures, for instance: laundry trays need a 1/2" pipe; sinks, a 1/2" pipe; bath tubs, a 3/4" pipe; showers, a 1" pipe; wash basins, a 3/4" pipe; water closets, a 1" pipe; and if flushometers are used, 1 1/4" and 3/4" to hose bibbs on the outside of the house. Various shut-offs should be arranged in the basement in the different lines of water supply pipes so that one branch may be shut down for repairs without disturbing the supply of water to other branches. All pipes must pitch back to these. A main valve should be provided just inside the cellar wall to shut off the entire supply. Each bathroom should have a separate shut-off. These valves should be arranged conveniently in the basement, each one tagged with a metal tag and labeled so that in emergency one can go to the cellar and quickly shut off any line. Also these valves should be provided with a drain so that when the lever handle of the valve is turned it shuts off the supply of water and at the same time allows all the water contained in that pipe line to drain out through a hole in the side. Where the location of pipes would indicate there is danger of freezing, they should always be protected by pipe covering consisting of felt or some other insulating material. Hot water pipes may be regular wrought iron. Water piping installations are made with brass, copper, copper tubing, steel, or wrought iron. Sometimes galvanized iron is used on the cold water lines.

In addition to the cold water supply, it is necessary to run a corresponding system for the hot water. The contractor insists that what is known as the circulating system be employed. This consists of a small pipe returned from the highest section of the hot water riser back to the boiler. Thus a loop (Continued on page 348)
Roses reward the gardener with luxuriant bloom in proportion to the thought and the careful attention that is expended upon them.

Keeping in step with the Roses

LAURA MARK BRAYTON

IT ALWAYS seems a pity to me that the rose season comes so comparatively early in the gardening year. After the great late June and early July display of rose bloom is past, most of our gardens are never so lovely. There seems to be a zest and urge to the gardener in the early summer to bring his Roses to perfection; and even though the Hybrid Teas produce the entire summer, more or less continuously, the magical desire wanes a bit after the first luxuriant bloom.

We grow our Hybrid Perpetuals a little differently from the prescribed rules of most rosarians, but we have been especially successful with them and the bushes are very prolific of bloom. When the plants are uncovered in the early spring we cut off all weak side shoots and dead or broken branches. We then cut back the plants to about three feet and tie them as tightly as possible to stakes of the same height. Experts say the flowers will not be large unless the cut back is severe, but I do not find that to be so. My Roses throw out blooming shoots all up and down the three-foot bushes, completely covering the stakes and I defy anyone to have larger, more perfect or more profuse flowers on good long stiff stems than I have here.

OF COURSE my Roses are carefully tended. We uncover our bushes early—before they have a chance to start growing under their winter covering. They are all gone over and dead wood is removed. Climbers are tied securely to arches, arbors, and stakes. The Hybrid Teas and the Polyanthas are severely pruned to about nine inches. All are well fertilized with bone meal, wood ashes, and old cow manure if available. When the buds form, we dig a trench around each bush about three inches from the main stem and sprinkle in some nitrate of soda—about two tablespoonfuls for a large bush and half as much for a small one. This is covered with earth and if there is no rain within twenty-four hours, the hose must be applied and the tonic washed to the roots.

Be sure in this month of June, and the succeeding ones, to keep your Roses free from green aphis by spraying with Black leaf 40 to which some soap chips have been added to make the fluid spread more freely. Regular applications of Masse dust will eliminate black spot; and be sure to keep watch for green worms and rose bugs. We have been particularly fortunate here in Central New York in never having had a rose bug! I never have even seen one, to my knowledge, and hardly dare say so as I am afraid they may arrive at any time. (Continued on page 368)
Staking tall growing flowers

Skillfully done with inconspicuous supports
it is an art that simulates nature

C. R. OESTERLEIN

The use of plant stakes may be regarded as a necessary evil, but I prefer to classify it among the arts which conceal art and strive to simulate nature.

A flower garden, all neatly staked and carefully tied, with every stake showing and every knot in evidence, may be an indication of conscientious care but it is certainly not "a lovesome thing"—neither is one in which nature has been entirely unaided. Plants, blown and broken by wind, beaten down by rain, bent by blooms too heavy for frail stalks, mutely cry out for help; and when it is really necessary, help should be given.

Often the need for staking can be obviated by correct planting, however. This is notably true of Gladiolus and Lilies, to give two examples that come most readily to mind. If the bulbs of these plants are put deeply enough into the soil, the flower stalks, even when tall, will not require support. In the case of Lilies, it is particularly desirable to eliminate the use of stakes, since a gentle swaying is an essential element of the charm of these garden beauties.

But there are many flowering plants which, however correctly planted, require some support. For this purpose a number of materials may be employed and care should be taken to use the kind most appropriate to each need.

Tulips, especially the tall Darwins and Breeders, often need a little support and this is best supplied by placing bits of twiggy brush among them. The Tulip leaves conceal the twigs, and no string or tying of any sort is necessary.

For taller plants, that are not too heavy, bamboo canes, stained green, have been found quite satisfactory. A stake of this sort should always be placed in back of the plant and close to its main stem which should be tied to the support with green string. The foliage of the plant and the inconspicuous color of the staking material combine to render the support actually invisible. Sometimes, in the case of large clumps (such as Delphinium or Anchusa italica) several bamboo canes may be needed. These should be placed in an arc in back of the clump, the cord knotted firmly around each stake in turn and then brought loosely around the entire clump.

Also excellent for plants of this character are the ready-made wire supports which consist of an upright wire and an attached wire loop. In fact, these stays (which come in various sizes and are adjustable both as to height and size of loop) are the most adaptable of all staking materials and are, of course, by far, the most durable. Given a coat of paint occasionally, they last for years. These wire supports are particularly useful for bushy perennials of a somewhat loose and straggling habit of growth. The vertical wire holds the plant upright, and the loop serves to keep the clump pleached and yet allows it to spread enough to appear desirably unstrained. Covered by foliage and flowers, the wire is extremely inconspicuous.

Heavy tall plants, such as Chrysanthemums and Hollyhocks, often require a stronger support. For them the tapering green-painted wooden stakes should be chosen but never those which, for some unknown reason, are white-tipped. No amount of skill can conceal their offensive conspicuousness and artificial effect.

A problem of a unique sort occurs in the case of Sweetpeas, for here it is impossible to conceal the support since it must be in place and ready to function when the vines are only an inch or two high. But, happily in this instance, the question is not primarily an aesthetic one since Sweetpeas, dainty though they are, lend themselves but little to garden design. Grown in rows in the cutting garden, or even introduced among the humbler denizens of the vegetable patch, they are happily at home, and it matters little whether the support to which they cling is itself decorative or not. The one most commonly used is chicken wire, yet it is, perhaps, the least satisfactory support for Sweet-peas. In days of intense heat, the wire becomes hot, and scorches and shrivels the delicate tendrils by which the vines cling. What does it avail us then that the roots of the Sweet-peas are deeply entrenched in cool moist soil and the ground is protected from the sun's rays by a mulch of grass clippings if the flowering-vines, for whose sake we have seen to all this, are seared by the support we have provided? Better than wire is hempen netting stretched between studly posts. Its disadvantages are that it tends to sag, and hence the uprights must be close together and, after a season's exposure to sun and rain, it is likely to have rotted and must be discarded. Best of all for Sweet-peas is brush arranged in a row to form a close and compact support, for which the vines possess merits both practical and artistic. It is always cool, its irregularities provide encouraging foothold for the clambering vines and its natural effect harmonizes well with the character of Sweet-peas. Indeed, a background of brush actually enhances their simple and homely charm.

Whatever staking material is used, one precept must be borne in mind—the stake must never be as tall as the plant it supports. Sometimes, in fact, even in the case of tall plants, a stake, two or three feet in length, will be sufficient to keep the plant upright even in stormy weather. Perennial Asters and Boltonias are plants of this type. If well supported for about a third of their height, the flowering top will spray out with careless grace giving an effect of luxuriance and airiness which taller staking would prevent. It is in this connection that the wire contrivance—there are several on the market—is so suitable.

The method of tying also may require a word of explanation. The string should always be tightly knotted about the stake, to prevent slipping, then brought loosely around the plant and tied in back close to the support. Both in the interest of efficiency and appearance the tying should be nearer the base than the top of the plant. If more than one tying is needed, the lower one should, of course, be tighter than the upper.

In staking, as in all other branches of the art of gardening, skill develops with practice, but, in conclusion, two guiding principles may be stated: The supporting stake or wire must and should, if possible, be embedded in the ground to fulfill its function of being useful; and it must, as far as possible, be rendered invisible as, in no case, can it be ornamental.
TALL FLOWER STALKS
HARMONIZE WITH THE TREES

Spires of tall growing flowers lend much to the garden picture, but often they need a little encouragement in the way of a support. This support must be rendered invisible, if possible, as it can never be ornamental.
Pruning shrubs for flowers

MAURICE G. KAINS

Forsythia flower buds are not protected by green leaves, nor are they developed on green shoots. Flowers open before the leaves appear.

Weigela blooms on tips of short leafy shoots arising from dormant buds that were formed the previous summer and fall.

Redbud has naked flowers like Forsythia, nesting closely to the trunk and branch of the bush, and almost invisible in winter time.

Quince is like Weigela in making bloom as shown above on the tips of short new green growth of the current season.

When you are told that "the proper time" to prune your shrubs varies with each shrub do not imagine that you will have to become familiar with an endless amount of detail, for the principle is so simple that you can boil it down into a terse rule, easily remembered: Prune after blooming!

The principle has to do with the formation of the flower buds and the time these buds burst into bloom. Without exception, the blossom buds that open in early spring are developed during the previous summer and kept dormant all the winter. Some of them, such as Forsythia and Spice-bush, are so conspicuous that you can recognize every one. You may even pick them out in late summer or before the leaves drop in the fall. Others, for instance, Weigela and Mockorange (Philadelphus), that blossom later in spring, you cannot determine so easily, though observation during the spring will show you that they appear either at the ends or along the sides of short green growing shoots. The buds which develop into these shoots were also formed during the previous summer.

Further observation during the blooming season will show you that the majority of the flowers are borne on the outsides of bushes near the tips of the branches where they get most air and light. From all this you will correctly conclude that not only do all spring blooming shrubs carry their blossom buds over winter but also that every time you cut off a stem, especially one which is well branched and twiggy, you reduce the numbers of buds that would bloom in due season.

You can see also that when the "peripatetic pruner" in spring barbers a bush to any set form, he destroys the very parts that you grow the bush for—the parts that bear flowers! In other words, the more you prune during the dormant season, the fewer flowers you get! As the great majority of flowering shrubs bloom in spring or early summer you see that your disappointment will increase in proportion to the number that you abuse by pruning while they are dormant.

Though at first glance the small minority of shrubs that blossom between June and October may seem to belong with the spring and early summer kinds that produce their flowers on short green shoots, they properly constitute a little class by themselves, for though they do produce their flowers on green shoots, you can and should cut them back more or less while they are dormant or just as their buds begin to swell. This will (Continued on page 39)
ARDENING came later than farming. Farming being a matter of quantity production, tools were developed to cover a maximum of ground in minimum time. When someone created the first garden, he made it with the handiest farm tools, and the same type of tool is still in use!

Some of those farm tools become a real garden menace in the hands of the inexperienced. It is one thing to hoe a potato patch. To manipulate the same hoe in a garden full of diversified crops is a different matter. And small, indeed, is the number of gardeners familiar with the widely varying root systems of different garden crops.

The home gardener must recognize four very distinct types of root. This applies to vegetables and flowers alike. In one group we find distinctly elongated or so-called tap roots; in another, fine, fibrous, compact root systems. The third and by far the largest class presents a combination of the other two, having both tap roots and fibrous lateral roots in a greater or lesser degree. A fourth class brings us distinctly bulbous or fleshy roots such as we find in Gladiolus, Tulips, etc., with any fibrous roots extending down below. These we need not consider here at all, because cultivation of this class is simply a matter of adequate surface tillage.

Using a few of the more popular vegetables and flowers as an illustration and calling the first three groups, Class A, B, and C, respectively, here is an example as to how to classify the various groups in your mind:

- **Class A (Tap roots)**—Beet, Carrot, Radish, Snapdragon, Lupin, Oriental Poppy.
- **Class B (Fibrous)**—Celery, Cucumber, Tomato, Marigold, Cosmos, Delphinium.
- **Class C (Combination)**—Corn, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Iris, Peony, Aster.

Class A appreciates tillage to a depth of three or four inches. Class B needs hilling, partly to provide support for the plants (Marigold and Comos), partly to keep any disturbance away from the roots (Cucumbers, Tomatoes). Class C cannot be dealt with in such general fashion. However one rule is absolutely safe: Do not hoe within the circle created by the foliage spread of the plants. If any closer weeding has to be done, use a short-toothed scratch weeder or small rake. Corn and other tall growing vegetables and flowers in this class should be supported by hilling.

Obviously no single method of eradication can be used and no single tool can successfully assail the varied horde. Fortunately, tool manufacturers are constantly at it, developing special tools that will enable even a novice to weed and cultivate with safety. Besides the three tools needed in garden making, spade, rake, and hoe, we now have a vast number designed especially for keeping garden and grounds in order. It is about these (Continued on page 372)
DIFFICULT to achieve this season? Not a bit! On the contrary, this is the easiest achievement of our whole place—this follow on effect of abundant bloom in the fall where the spring bulbs were. The dominant colors are blue and gold.

This little garden is a small plot about thirty-five feet by fifty feet in size. It is surrounded by a hedge of Honeylocust kept to the height of two feet. And, by the way, the foliage of this hedge rivals the Maidenhair fern for beauty in use for foliage effects with flowers. Sweet-peas are especially attractive surrounded by the tender green of the Locust and all flowers look well in its company.

JUST inside this hedge is a three-foot border. At the back of this border we have a row of Helianthus (Helenium) which to me are most attractive in late summer, are wonderful for picking, very hardy, and altogether useful. There are four good varieties which we grow here: Helianthus annuus aureum, all yellow; Riverton Beauty, yellow with a dark brown center or coneflower; Riverton Gem, both of which have reddish bronze flowers of wonderful texture. They look like rich dark velvet. Each stalk that comes up in the spring is sure to bear a large bunch of flowers and their season of bloom is long. They must be staked and tied loosely as they grow between five and six feet and are easily laid low by wind and rain. The bronze varieties do not seem to increase quite as fast as the others.

Each corner of this border has a good clump of White Mugwort (Artemisia lactiflora), a tall plant the foot long flower heads of which are studded with creamy-white pearls that last a long time in bloom. Every three feet, in front of these plants, I have a clump of Delphinium. While their main bloom is over before this plot is at its height of loveliness, the second blooming gives us many a blue spire in late summer and fall. I have tried several years to have the much lauded Blue Salvia bloom with these late fall things but have finally given up as only in a very late fall will it bloom at all in my northern New York climate, and then it blooms only sparingly.

The remainder of this border is filled with orange and lemon African Marigolds, blue Cornflowers, blue Lupins, and showy Coneflower (Rudbeckia speciosa) with clumps, here and there, of Goldband, Tiger, Orange and Batemann Lilies. The annual blue Lupins are exceptionally good with the African Marigolds, and have a remarkably long season of bloom if the seed pods are persistently removed. The dark blue is better than the lighter shade, but both are pretty. This border has an edging of Dwarf Marigolds planted six inches apart. These as well as all the Annuals are started indoors in March to give a longer period of bloom.

The four tiny beds each have a pyramidal Juniper, the prettiest of the evergreens, I think.

The four beds running east and west are filled with Calendulas, one color to a bed, Orange King, Golden King, Lemon King, and Meteor. Orange King and Golden King are so that as I use more of this shade for picking than any other, I do not mind too much.

Two of the larger beds are filled with the newly developed handsome Zinnias, one bed with Oriole, the other with Canary Bird. The other two large beds are filled with the intermediate Snapdragons Hallmark Salmon and Golden Monarch, one variety to a bed. These do very well for me—each plant a bouquet in itself. We stake them when they need it, give several doses of dry sheep manure during the season, and cultivate continuously.

ALL beds are bordered with Blue Perfection Ageratum of which I can never have enough. It makes a lovely bright border and is indispensable for cutting and combining with other flowers. Its only fault is that it forms seed pods rather quickly and these must be removed to keep it looking tidy and shipshape. I wish someone would evolve a pink edging plant as good and as attractive.

All these Annuals will bloom until exhausted or until frost cuts them down. and make a delightful, bright spot from the end of July on.

For early spring effect these beds were bordered with Tulips, both early and late, each two beds alike. The early Tulips are Coleur Cardinal, Hobbema, Boule de Niege, and Murillo; the late ones, Dream, Milicette, Beethoven, and Fiancee. It is a very simple matter to set the Annuals after the Tulips are gone without disturbing the bulbs at all. The Annuals are all set a (Continued on page 360)
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STEICHEN
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Location, pattern, and size are important considerations. As far as the actual construction is concerned, very excellent ones can be made by home talent, but it is usually easier to buy the factory-made kind.

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Some unwelcome garden guests

By E. Bade

Wireworms are the larvae of the click-beetles, those peculiar beetles which, when placed on their back, snap into the air and turn over, right side up as they land. They are about one inch in length and vary from a pale yellow to a dark brown and usually spend a number of years in the larval stage under the ground. They eat the roots of many plants—Pansies, Asters, grains, Potatoes, etc.

Since the potato is eagerly sought by these grubs, the smaller garden plot may be the best from their inestation by placing cut potatoes on the ground and collecting the wireworms that have come to the feast.

The tarnished plant-bug, brassy brown marked with black and yellow, is found everywhere on many kinds of plants—nursery stock as well as ornamental plants and cultivated crops. It is a chief offender in the destruction of the flower garden since it will attack and injure such plants as Marigold, Saffron, Aster, Dahlia, Zinnia, and Chrysanthemum.

This is a sap sucking insect and since it does not remain stationary for very long it is almost useless to spray the beetle. The best thing is to spray for the nymph and the young bug with nicotine sulphate solutions. In addition, all weeds and trash that may serve as hibernating places should be removed. These bugs will not remain over winter in a clean garden.

The cutworm cuts off the young growing plants near or just below the surface of the ground, and if control measures are not taken at once, little hope for the saving of the crop can be expected. Cutworm activity begins with the young seedlings and it continues until early July. The injury is done by the caterpillar of a grayish or brownish moth which can be seen by the hundred around electric lights at night during the summer. Anywhere from two to five hundred eggs are laid and these hatch during the fall. The caterpillars hibernate and emerge again in spring. They feed at night and so are seldom seen for they are from half to one inch below the surface of the soil during the day.

The best control is poison bait. Individual collars of paper placed around the plants will protect them.

Striped cucumber beetle, striped yellow and black, is the greatest enemy not only of the Cucumber, but also of the Melon, Squash, Pumpkin, and related plants, eating the leaves of both young and old plants and even destroying the fruit. The larva tunnels within the underground parts of root and stem. In addition, the cucumber beetle is a carrier of plant diseases.

Several methods of control are available, the simplest one being a poison spray. Tobacco and lime dusts are effective sprinkled on the soil and plant when moist. To a great extent, this prevents egg laying.

Rose slug—The adult form is a sawfly and, as such, it cannot be controlled for it is far too active. The more sluggish larva, or slug as it is commonly called, does the damage by defoliating the bushes. The sawflies deposit the eggs into slits cut in the leaf and when the young hatch, the larvae begin to devour the foliage. The slug is yellowish green and feeds only on the surface layer of the leaf tissue so that the veins remain on the leaf. When fully developed, the slug drops to the ground and enters it to pass its resting stage. This is followed by the appearance of the mature sawfly.

One successful method of control is with poison spray. A very strong stream of water applied to the plant, especially the foliage, throws the slugs some distance from the plants where they perish.

Rose beetle (rose chafers) has a voracious appetite and although it primarily attacks the Rose, is also partial to the Grape, Apple, Plum, Cherry, and Peach. Leaves, flowers and even the young fruit are taken. Then, too, such ornamental plants as Saffron, Datura, and Hydrangea as well as Dahlia, Peony, and Hollyhock fall victim to it. The beetle is yellowish brown and measures only about one third of an inch in length.

The beetle appears in June when the Roses are in bloom and remains for about six weeks. During this time, and even before its appearance, it is well to use a poison spray on all plants that are attacked. The old-fashioned remedy of picking the beetles off by hand in the small home garden is also serviceable.

Strawberry rootworm, or leaf beetle, does its damage in the two active stages of its life, first as the grub or larva, and the second as the adult or beetle. It attacks such diversified plants as Strawberry and Raspberry, Apple and Peach, Black Walnut and Butternut, and various kinds of Roses.

The beetle eats the green parts of the plant, leaves, young flowering buds, and even green bark of twigs which are often girdled. The (Continued on page 394)
IN THE BUILDING of a house you can make sure of complete satisfaction only by sharing with the architect the responsibilities of planning and specification. A home must be much more than a beautiful residence. Its arrangements must suit exactly your individual mode of living. Its equipment must reflect your own good judgment. By giving added charm to a home and by assuring the perfect operation of its parts, Sargent Hardware will help you realize your fondest aims in building.

If you are planning to build, send for our free illustrated booklet, "Hardware for Utility and Ornamentation." You will find it interesting and instructive. Here is shown a Colonial rim lock authentically reproduced. A strap hinge of wrought-iron finish adapted from the Spanish. Knobs, escutcheons, latches, knockers that are entirely appropriate for early American or English or Norman architecture.

Of solid brass or bronze, the lasting, smooth operation of Sargent Hardware can be taken for granted. Its excellent quality removes all danger of rust-streaked woodwork, sagging hinges, worn-off surfaces. With Sargent Hardware, doors continue to latch exactly. Knobs turn easily and quietly. And Sargent locks give maximum security. A complete installation of Sargent Hardware will reflect your own good judgment and prove itself a permanent, worth-while investment.

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Complete from hearthrug to hedgerow
Continued from page 312

of brick, too, formed of two rows, projecting about one inch.

The roof, a very important feature of this house, should be of flat red clay shingle tile or a graduated thatch slate. It is, of course, steeply pitched since this is a characteristic of the French provincial style, and the attic space can be developed if small dormers are cut in above the other dormers, as shown in the model. The roof valleys of the dormer windows should be rounded.

The architects have carefully estimated the cubical contents of this house to be 28,518 cubic feet and they believe that in the New York area it would cost at least 70 cents a cubic foot to build according to their specifications. This would make the cost $19,962. As our readers know, estimating the probable cost of a house is very difficult. It depends on the location, the time, and the quality of materials employed. Such a house as this one might well cost 85 cents a cubic foot in the metropolitan area.

On the other hand, if one skimmed on quality, one might build it for much less. In practically every other part of the country it would cost less to build than in the New York area.

For the interiors of this house it is suggested that two coats of plaster be used for the walls, finished with a slightly uneven trowel surface. The interior woodwork may be stained or painted and the floor of the dining room and living room should be of wide oak boards, stained a dark brown. The other rooms may have narrow oak floors.

The garden for the house if built in the north, and, of course, for the southern house as well, has been designed with the thought of providing an out-of-doors living room for the owners. It is, essentially, a garden to be lived in and enjoyed at leisure and not merely a place to walk through or show. Space has been provided for tables and chairs where the dogwood trees will give a welcome shade to the visitor but not a deep enough shade to hurt the flowers. Hardy and simple plants, that will thrive and will not require frequent replacings, have been used.

If the owner does not wish to do all the planting required at once, which is often the case, the plan can be very successfully carried out in slow stages. The trees should be planted first and then the shrubs, beginning with the high hedge. The design of the garden should then be made by planting the low privet hedge and next the perennial beds and, perhaps a year later, the annual beds. The pool can go in the next year, if necessary, although it would age pipes laid before the garden is made by planting the low privet beds. The pool can go in the next year, if necessary, although it would age pipes laid before the garden is made by planting the low privet beds.

On page 312 is shown one half of the planting plan for the flower garden. The other half, of course, will be exactly the same, merely reversed the plan. The first figure on the plan represents the quantity and the second the key number below:

Perennials
1.—Boltonia latisquama
2.—Digitalis gloxiniaeiflora
3.—Delphinium
4.—Iris pallida dalmanita
5.—Goldbanded Lily
6.—Lilium speciosum rubrum
7.—Madonna Lily
8.—Oriental Poppy Mrs. Percy
9.—Peony Pride of Langport
10.—Phlox Miss Lingard
11.—Phlox divaricata
12.—Phlox Mrs. Milly van Hoboken
13.—Pyrethrum roseum
14.—Sibiscus (Three)
15.—Sweet William Newport pink
16.—Vinca

Annuals
17.—Snapdragon, pale yellow
18.—Annual Larkspur
19.—Candytuft, giant variety
20.—Marigold, dwarf
21.—Marigold, tall
22.—Pansies
23.—Petunias, white, double, fringed

On page 314 is shown the planting plan for the northern garden. The key to the numbers given there is as follows:

1.—Pittosporum (Three)
2.—Bignonia venusta (Two)
3.—Nerium oleander
4.—Duranta plumpieri
5.—Cocos nutifera (20')
6.—Jacaranda ovalifolia
7.—Cocos australis (10'—12')
8.—Mastic (Three)
9.—Hedge of Cocos Australis (4')
10.—Cocos australis (10')
11.—Hedge of Carissa acuminata
12.—Hedge of Carissa acuminata
13.—Crotons (Seven)
14.—Aralia balsamii (Three)
15.—Hibiscus (Two)
16.—Duranta plumieri (Three)
17.—Allamanda nerifolia
18.—Jasminum primulum
19.—Fuchsia
20.—Plumbago capensis
21.—Lantana
22.—Tecoma capensis
23.—Hedge of Carissa acuminata
24.—Plumbago capensis (Three)
25.—Yellow and white Callias all through back of border
26.—Jacaranda ovalifolia (10')
27.—Jasminum gracillimum

On page 315 is shown the planting plan for the northern garden. The key to the numbers given there is as follows:

1.—White Pine
2.—Elm
3.—Elm, 50'
4.—Philadelphus coronarius (Three)
5.—Prunus cerasifera (Five)
6.—Sprea vanhouttei
7.—Berberis thunbergi
8.—Pachysandra
9.—Linden
10.—Retinospora filiferia (Three)
11.—Spruce, 6'
12.—Cornus florida (Dogwood)
13.—Annuals
14.—Perennials
15.—Low Privet hedge
16.—Viburnum dentatum (Ten)
17.—Boxwood in tubes
18.—Maple
19.—Hedge of California Privet
20.—Syringa vulgaris (Lilac) (Nine)

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OUTSIDE

Barreled Sunlight

insured bears to 80 per cent of the actual cash value of said property at the time such loss shall happen."

"In other words," said the adjuster, "unless you insure your building for at least 80 per cent of its value, you become a co-insurer and you are bound to bear a portion of the loss. Take your case, for instance. Your house is worth, you have said, $10,000 and that, I believe, is a fair appraisal of its value. If you had insured the house for $8,000 (that is, for 80 per cent of its value) you could not, in any case, get more than $6,400 from the insurance company. Even if the house had burned to the ground that is all you could get. On the other hand, if the damage caused by the fire amounted to $8,000 or less, you would get the full amount of your loss.

"But if you insure for less than 80 per cent of the value of the house, you become a co-insurer and the company does some mathematics to find out how much you are entitled to. The amount it has to pay you bears the same proportion to the amount of the loss, as the amount your house is insured for bears to 80 per cent of its value."

"In your case, the mathematics is easy. Your house is worth $10,000. Eighty per cent of that amount is $8,000. The damage caused by the fire amounts to $4,000. The sum you are entitled to collect from the company is to $4,000 as $8,000 is to $10,000. Six thousand is three fourths of $8,000. Therefore, you are to get three fourths of $4,000, or $3,000."

Mr. Brown found this explanation very interesting, but he was not convinced until he consulted his lawyer, who told him that the adjuster's explanation of the 89 per cent average clause was correct, and then gave him some useful information about fire insurance policies.

"Back in 1886," said Mr. Brown's lawyer, "a group of insurance men met to draft a Standard Insurance Policy for the State of New York. They did their job so well, that the policy they wrote was adopted not only by the state for which they had prepared it, but twenty-six other states adopted it as written, and many others with minor changes. In most of these states all insurance companies are required by law to use this policy. It is the policy under which your house is insured for $4,000, and it may sue the plumber."

The last clause of the standard policy states: "The company may require from the insured an assignment of all right of recovery against any person liable for loss or damage to the extent that payment thereof is made by the company." But even in the absence of such a clause, an insurance company paying a loss is subrogated to the rights of the insured against any person liable. If, for example, a fire is caused, let us say, by a negligent plumber, who, in repairing the house heating system, permitted a fire he has built in the furnace to spread from it and ignite combustibles in the cellar, the owner of the house can sue the plumber. The amount of the damage caused by the fire, if, instead of suing the plumber the owner of the house sued the company, the company is subrogated to the rights of the owner against the plumber and it may sue the plumber.
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AM-420
Only the trees can whisper the age of these beautiful homes

Scattered throughout the quiet, green towns of New England are homes so old, so much a part of another age, that no definite record of their construction remains. Yet the care, the patience and skill of the men who built them reveal more than any written word...

In the great majority of cases, those early craftsmen worked with White Pine.

In this good wood they found its beauty even after long years of exposure. White Pine was the perfect building lumber.

Main entrance of the Webb House, Wethersfield, Conn. Built of White Pine in 1753, and standing today

However, do not belong to the snug little cottage that lives modestly above the country road, or to a small suburban yard. But the slender iron chairs and tables look trim and at home on a terrace of a country house, in a pent house on the roof of a city apartment, and around the swimming pool and tennis courts of a large country house or a club.

A combination of metal and reed or fibre has made its appearance this season in light weight, very modern and graceful pieces. These are of dur-aluminum and woven fibre or wicker, in colors or natural tone, and somewhere between the moderate price of the rustic furniture and the necessarily high price of the all-metal furni-

But for most of us who have front porches, or side porches, screened living porches, little informal terraces, or side yards and lawns in suburban and country houses, the large group of summer furniture commonly described as wicker, fills our every need. Many pieces in this classification of chairs, tables, seats, swings, bridge sets, and desks are of wicker, but there are others of reed, rattan, willow, and fibre in various combinations, qualities, and styles. This furniture is the surprisingly beautiful development from the old wicker rocker known to the front porches of America ten or fifteen years ago, has much to recommend it for very wide use this summer.

The styles have been developed so that modern simplicity and excellent colors are to be found even in the lower priced groups. Some of this furniture has metal construction underneath the fibre or reed, adding sturdiness and durability as well as comfort.

The upholstery fabrics and the style of the upholstery are worthy of the finest wood furniture, for good linens, cottons, and fabrikords, as well as oilcloth, mohairs, and even woolens and velvets have been used by some of the manufacturers to add to the comfort and desirability of the chairs and sofas. The handsome printed linens of large pattern and bold colors as well as some of the very new hand-printed cottons are, perhaps, the best choices and if the furniture is selected for the quality and character of its upholstery as well as the character of its construction, it will last many summers, lending an outdoor atmosphere and sun and shade to porch or terrace wherever it is used.

As a rule, fibre furniture is less expensive than stick wicker, reed, and rattan but in different designers’ hands, the various types develop into very fine furniture, priced according to the quality of the woven cane is often combined effectively with reed or willow.

The same rules one follows when selecting fine wooden furniture should be observed when choosing summer furniture. Consider the style of the house and such points as: where the chairs and tables are to be used— in the house, on the porch or terrace, or in the yard; whether the house is large or modest in size; whether it is definitely Spanish, Tudor, New England farmhouse, Georgian or some other individual type of architecture; and whether unusual displays of color already appear on the terrace, at the windows of the house, in furniture already in use, and in garden umbrellas and awnings.

If the furniture is to be used in the house, in a sunroom or a living room to replace heavy, upholstered winter furniture, the style should be more conventional and the colors of the upholstery should be chosen to match the room’s scheme, the pattern of the linen or cretonne on the chairs should not be like those designed for the porch.

If the furniture is for porch and terrace use, the selection should be of non-fading colors, waterproof fabrics, and sturdy construction is especially important, as this furniture is subjected to unexpected sunning and storms, and is yanked about with little regard for its necessarily lighter building and delicate coloring. Furniture which is to stand on the terrace or lawn day in and day out should, of course, have removable cushions, more pads of waterproof fabric. These are taken off at night before a storm, although if made of fabrikord, oilcloth, or some other moistureproof material, an (Continued on page 340)
WHEN YOU ENTERTAIN...

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Stickley copies these ancestral things that all lovers of Early Americana may enjoy the intimacy of ownership. No unique vagary of design is omitted; no ingenious device to which the almost too-less craftsmen were forced to resort. Stickley reproductions are faithful to the originals that inspire them. If delicate appropriateness counts today, there will be a riotous blooming of bridal bed chambers, done to facilitate setting up and dismantling, and to insure readiness in use, Stickley beds employ the rail and post assembly shown in the cross-sectional drawing above.

To tempt a tea table...
By far...the most popular book of 1930!

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The war as it impressed our attention to this list...

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Built of Stone for Lasting Beauty
“Quilt” Insulated for Lasting Comfort

This new home in one of Philadelphia’s exclusive new suburbs looks cool and comfortable as well as luxurious and beautiful.

It is. But the massive stone walls that make it beautiful do not make it cool. It is insulated against the sun’s hot rays with Cabot’s Double-Ply Quilt. This famous home insulation is fluffy, light, and only about half an inch thick, but it keeps out more heat than stone a foot thick.

Tests made by the U. S. Bureau of Standards prove the remarkable efficiency of Cabot’s Quilt. For the year-round comfort of your family, specify Cabot’s Quilt for your new home, or install it in the home you have now.

Use the coupon below for complete facts with no obligation whatsoever. Send it in today.

Cabot’s
Heat-Insulating, Noise-Deadening
Quilt

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CUT COUPON ON THIS LINE

Samuel Beck
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Continued from page 324

The costs of building a house
Her own small home will have the habit of quality

From the very first day, callers will see the salient points of character about the new home—the things that define a family’s living requirements and decide its standing. For books and bed linen tell far more about a person than motor-cars and millinery. The bathroom is more expressive than the sun-porch.

Kohler fixtures have always had the quality of genuineness. Their clear and shining beauty is not simply on the surface. They are fine through and through. The master artisans who make them are trained in a long tradition of excellence. Every step of their work reflects old-world ideals of craftsmanship. The Kohler mark on each piece is to others a silent signal of your taste and care—and to you assurance of everlasting comfort.

Kohler fixtures are armored with a lustrious shell; as smooth and hard as polished glass. The enamel is made by an exclusive formula—and fused to the metal beneath it in an everlasting bond. Each piece of vitreous china is fired twice in intense heat. It has a permanent surface that is as beautiful and as easy to keep clean as your choice table china.

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1. Kohler designs are decorative, purposeful, correct.
2. Enamel—fused with an everlasting bond . . . smooth, glistening surface.
3. Vitreous china—armored with a smooth, lustrious, lasting glaze.
4. Kohler colors are soft, livable pastels. The white is a perfect white.
5. Metal fittings match the fixtures in style, character and quality.
6. Made of finest materials . . . show craftsmanship and care.
7. This year’s Kohler products are next year’s new ideas in plumbing.
8. Kohler quality extends to kitchen and laundry.
9. Kohler quality costs no more . . . and saves money later.
10. Handled and installed by qualified plumbers.

ALL-KOHLER BATHROOMS COST NO MORE

Even in the most modest homes, the finest is not too fine. Kohler fixtures, in color, with Kohler fittings to complete their beauty and usefulness add little to the price you might have paid for ordinary design and temporary service.

You will find many interesting ideas about bathrooms, kitchens and laundries in a careful inspection of Kohler products. Compare the quality and compare the costs. A talk with your architect will confirm your good opinion. If you have a definite need in mind, ask your plumbing contractor for plans and prices on an all-Kohler installation. A nominal investment now will yield dividends of convenience and security. Meanwhile, write for Booklet C-6, which illustrates attractive groupings and suggests modern ideas about home plumbing. . . . Kohler Co. Founded 1873. Kohler, Wisconsin. Branches in principal cities. Look for the Kohler mark on every fixture and fitting.
There.... that's where to put the radiator!

The vexing question of how to keep the radiators out of sight almost answers itself—when the radiators are Robras 20-20. They fit in the most convenient place of all—in the wall.

Instead of destroying the effect of fine windows, these out-of-sight, out-of-the-way radiators can be easily installed under the sills. In your home or apartment there is four inches of waste space (just the depth between the inner and outer walls) ... all ready to receive the Robras 20-20 radiator.

But why not let us tell you more about this interesting, compact, quick-heating radiator? Just send the coupon below—today. ROBRAS 20-20

An interesting installation in Clinton, Mass., Hutchins & French, Architects

The costs of building a house

Continued from page 349

will supply this service to the home owner without charging for it.

If you will refer to the specifications for this house published in the March issue, you will see that a one-pipe steam system was called for. The reason for specifying this system was to provide a starting point from which comparisons with other systems might be made. I do not believe that a one-pipe steam system can be called up-to-date, for not only is it more expensive to operate, but it is less satisfactory in operation.

The two-pipe steam system in this particular house would cost only $250 additional and the saving in fuel would be noticeable. It is possible also by the use of special valves which would add slightly to the cost to make the two-pipe steam system into a low pressure steam system. If a vapor vacuum system or hot water system were installed, the price would be $400 over a one-pipe steam system. If the old-fashioned hot air system were installed, it would be $400 less than the one-pipe steam. But the old-fashioned hot air system is passé. The makers of the hot air furnaces are producing a re-circulating system which automatically humidifies and purifies the air and forces it through the system under pressure. It offers the advantages of humidified air and a complete absence of radiators. Provision is made not only for introducing the hot air into the rooms but also for taking the cooler air out. This system is gaining popularity. It is essential if such a system is to be used that the house be planned for it from the start so much of the ducts may be large and provision has to be made to accommodate them when the house is framed. The cost of this system is equivalent to hot water or vapor vacuum.

The above figures are based on using coal as fuel. If an oil burner is added, the cost will be approximately $800 more whereas if a gas boiler is used, the boiler cost will be increased approximately $150. It is impossible to give any average figures regarding the cost of gas heating because rates vary so radically all over the country. However, it is safe to say that it will generally cost more to heat by artificial gas than by any other fuel.

I will not endeavor to go into a discussion of the relative advantages of the various heating systems because I feel the subject could become too technical and involved and I have found that most home owners have pre-conceived ideas as to what type of system they want and it is a matter only of getting that particular system laid out properly, the proper radiation computed, and a boiler of the right size specified. I might say, however, that the one-pipe steam system should be avoided except when necessary to keep costs down.

In comparing the radiators required for a residence, various items are considered exclusive of sizes of rooms and windows, for instance, the covering of pipes, whether the radiators are recessed and the walls insulated. In explanation of the above, I would say that all exposed pipes and pipes in partitions should be insulated with an approved asbestos covering.

I find that most prospective home builders express a definite desire for recessed radiators and the only reason that it is not done more often is the expense one may run. Heating engineers increase the radiation of all recessed radiators by 25% in order to overcome heat loss. The ordinary cast iron radiators cannot be recessed unless the house is of stone or brick except perhaps on the second floor where there may sometimes be space under the dormer windows. However, there are several types of radiators now on the market that can be recessed in the ordinary four-inch stud wall. These radiators come as units which include the grille and the lining. In this particular house if the non-type radiator were used throughout the master portion, the increased cost would be $400. However, it is evident that much space would be saved in the rooms and the appearance improved considerably. In the case where cast iron radiators are recessed, it is important that the thimble on the job install back of the walls or the false walls with a curved top and line these with asbestos. It is also necessary to provide fronts and grilles for these radiators. The cost of this type of installation, of course, depends on the type of grille selected and the necessary carpentry work in making the recesses.

It is conceded that insulation cannot be overdone and should be applied not only to the roof but also ceilings but to the walls as well. The owner of an insulated house will save very noticeably in his fuel bills and will find also that the insulation gives him a protection against sound. There are so many different types of insulation that I will endeavor to explain them, but I have found that the effectiveness of the installation, looking at it from various angles, is usually represented by its cost, that is, some materials which give very good insulations are apparently less expensive than other materials giving an equal amount of insulation but the fire hazard is much greater. On the other hand, there are other types that give equal insulation at an apparently lower cost which will not withstand dampness. I have, therefore, found that it is advantageous to have a house to use different types, according to what I believed the particular location and conditions warranted.

When considering insulation one must consider the importance of weather stripping, otherwise the air leakage around doors and windows will undo all the good done by the insulation.

A further convenience and saving with regard to the heating system may be effected through the use of a thermostat. There are many apparent makes of thermostats and thermostatic controls on the market that are adaptable to nearly any kind of heating system. These make the operation of the heating plant automatic; they cut down the heat during the night and keep it uniform throughout the day. Some of these controls are entirely automatic and some are hand operated. Practically all oil burners are automatically controlled and the same applies to gas boilers. The coal boiler also can be controlled.
Pewter

will please the modern bride as it did the brides of '76

Pewter's history is long and proud. The Chinese wrought strange gods of it two thousand years ago. The Romans brought it with them to Britain. But it was in Colonial America that the art of the pewterer reached its height. Brides of that period cherished presents of pewter above all else—kept their candlesticks and goblets and platters polished bright.

Brides of today find gifts of pewter equally acceptable. It is very much in vogue. It has a mellow beauty all its own. Its cool, low luster and simple patterns blend perfectly with present trends in decoration. Best of all for the donor, there is a rich variety of individual pieces and sets, with a correspondingly wide range of prices!

In choosing pewter for a bride, or for yourself, look for the three "touch marks" shown below. You'll find them in the finest shops. On graceful bowls and candelabra, on tea or coffee services, on sturdy pitchers and porringer, on quaint lamps and tobacco jars—on a host of pleasant pieces like those pictured on this page. Each of them assures you of authentic design, honest craftsmanship and moderate price. They mark the products of the International pewterers.

If you'd like to know more about pewter, ancient and modern, write for our free Booklet P-74, "Pewter Through the Centuries." Address Pewter Department, International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn.
TO SATISFY COMPLETELY THE DEMAND FOR MODERN RADIATION

Inconspicuous
Adaptable
Inexpensive

"RICHMOND"
FLOORLINE RADIATOR
U. S. PATENT APPLIED FOR

THE RICHMOND FLOORLINE radiator has none of the objectionable features of the ordinary radiator—and it can be installed at a cost favorably comparable with the old-fashioned type of radiator.

This modern and efficient heating unit may be attached to the baseboard—partially recessed—or completely concealed behind a grille. It does not interfere with furniture placement or decorative schemes. No exposed piping. No strong dust-laden air currents to smudge walls and draperies. And shields are not required. A more even and efficient distribution of heat is obtained with this long, low radiator and as its warmth is projected at a low level, it does away with cold, drafty floors.

The Floorline radiator may be installed quickly and inexpensively in new homes or to replace present radiators. The entire house or a limited number of rooms may be favored with this finer heating unit. Designed for use on steam, hot water and vacuum heating systems. If you are planning to build or remodel learn more about the Floorline Radiator. It gives a lifetime of service and comfort—nothing to break down or wear out.

More than 40 years experience in the manufacturing of fine heating equipment is incorporated in the Floorline Radiator, Richmond Steam, Hot Water and Gas Fired Boilers, Cast Iron Radiators and Enamelled Ware. All are products of the Richmond Radiator Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

RICHMOND RADIATOR COMPANY, INC.
Dept. A-6, 1480 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

You may send me illustrated descriptive booklet of the Richmond Floorline Radiator.

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In order that we may send the most helpful information please check the space that identifies you:

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- Architect
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- Heating Contractor

Send the coupon below for catalog illustrating various methods of installation in new and old homes, apartments, office buildings.

Heated air currents projected from but 3" above the floor. Insures warm floors, even heat.

Gaiety in the fall garden
Continued from page 330

foot apart in the beds which gives them plenty of room to develop and also makes cultivation easier. The plants completely fill the beds when attaining maturity. For the cultivation of the Zinnias which have been troubled with a small bug about one eighth inch long which flies about when the plant is disturbed or sprayed. However, several applications of slug shot have been most effective. The Calendulas may have the yellows but only a small percentage will succumb and may be removed and new plants substituted if a reserve supply be government elsewhere for this purpose. Of course, the Delphiniums might get their dread disease, the black bug, but understand that spraying with nicotine solution is the latest prescribed treatment for that.

If, when transplanting, the gardener will make a hole with his trowel, place the plant in it, fill the cavity with water and then replace the soil he usually will not have to water the plant again. Also, if he will give the extra precaution of winding a paper collar about an inch wide around the stem of the plants at the soil line, he will protect them from the cutworms which like to nip them off and do not even eat them but leave them lying about. It seems like a lot of work, but will be found well worth while.

PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Plan requires the following quantities of plants, approximately:

- 56 Snapdragons for each bed
- 75 African Marigolds
- 50 Lupins
- 50 Cornflowers
- 500 Ageratums
- 100 Honeylocust
- 60 Helianthus
- 32 Delphiniums
- 4 Artemisia lactiflora
- 4 Rudbeckia, and as many Lilies as the gardener wishes

HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

HELLENIUMS

DWARF MARIGOLDS

SNAPDRAGON, GOLDEN HALLMARK

SNAPDRAGON, MONARCH

SNAPDRAGON, METEOR

SNAPDRAGON, HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

SNAPDRAGON, HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

SNA PDRA GON, HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

4—Artemisia lactiflora, D—Delphiniums, M—African Marigolds (planted in groups), L—Blue Lupins (planted in groups), C—Blue Cornflowers (planted in groups), R—Rudbeckia speciosa (neumanna), Ageratum border all beds. Lilies mentioned in text planted in groups here and there. All paths are of grass.
Dependable Sewage Disposal
For Safety—insist on

San-Equip® Certified

Your sewage disposal system is of vital importance to your home. It must guard your family's health year after year. You should have the assurance, so far as it is possible, that your system will not clog up. Inferior systems may endanger your family's health and prove a great expense in ruined walls, ceilings, and furniture and in dug-up yards.

The San-Equip System is scientifically designed to efficiently handle your sewage disposal. The complete system consists of a patented two-chamber septic tank in which the maximum amount of organic solids is liquefied; and a field of patented filter pipes or, if conditions permit, a drain pool, in which the liquid from the septic tank is filtered and purified. Exclusive design of both tank and filter system minimizes any possible danger of clogging and renders the entire system as trouble-free as science can make it. Thousands of American homes have proved San-Equip efficiency.

Correct installation is of utmost importance. Any reliable plumbing dealer will install your system correctly, and he will gladly explain to you the advantages of San-Equip. Be sure that the certificate reproduced below accompanies your system—it is provided by the largest maker of home sewage disposal systems for your protection.

San-Equip Inc.
(formerly Chemical Toilet Corp.)
816 E. Brighton Ave.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Pottery with a past—and a future

Continued from page 318

One of the glories of the new works at Etruria was the development of Jasper ware, which was possibly Wedgwood's crowning achievement as a potter. His invention and perfecting required many years of experimenting and labor. Wedgwood worked over it for many years of his life and the Museum at the works shows many examples of his experimental pieces, but in 1774 he was able to write to Bentley, "We are now absolute with the Jasper." In his catalogue of that year he describes it as "a fine terracotta of great beauty and delicacy, proper for cameos, portraits, and bas-reliefs." The copy which Wedgwood produced of the Portland Vase, of which a picture is shown at the bottom of page 317, is made of Jasper, and is generally thought to be his masterpiece. An outline of this vase is used for the present Wedgwood trade-mark.

WEDGWOOD RETIRES

Bentley died in 1780, and this loss combined with various misfortunes and illnesses, both his own and his beloved family's, made great inroads upon even Wedgwood's vigorous health, but he kept on with the business alone until 1790 when he took into partnership several of his sons, with his nephew, Byerley, and laid down the reins of his own control. Wedgwood died January 3, 1795, possessed of a considerable fortune, and rich in all the honors of his day. But far beyond these material affairs was to him the knowledge that he had created on English soil one of its greatest industries, always to be associated with his name, and always to maintain his steadfast ideal of perfection at any cost.
Make Your Garden a summer living room!

Just imagine a stretch of inviting lawn bordered by bright beds of blossoms and set about with gaily colored tubs, tubs made comfortable with cushions of bright green, white, with table tops attached, for books or tea.

Picture a line of little trees, planted in Rainbow of chintz red, white, blue, or any color. They can be carried on your summer another garden nook, at will. See how much charm you add by including a bird bath, sun dial, with walking wall of colorful stepping stones.

These unusual pieces are just coming on the market. If your dealer does not carry them we present them to you to encourage you to advertise. We believe you can be direct from the factory. Rainbow Furnishings—see page 19 for the new "Rainbow Book of Gardens" to get delightful suggestions for making lawns and garden nooks more livable and interesting.

with Higgin Screens

Higgin Screens let all the sunlight and breezes of outdoor June into your home . . . keep you as cool and fresh on your porches in the evening as though you were out under the trees on the lawn . . . yet protect you completely against bugs and flies and mosquitoes.

Except to keep out insects, the Higgin trim narrow frames and almost invisible bronze mesh don't obstruct the openings at all. The view is practically as clear and just as much light and air come in as though there weren't any screens there. You don't have that "closed-in" feeling that ordinary screens bring. It's really outside brought inside!

Let the Higgin expert in your locality advise you as to the best method of screening your house. He can prescribe exactly the right type of screen for every opening, because Higgin makes them all . . . rolling, swinging, sliding. Higgin Screens in every window door and porch will be a source of endless satisfaction to you. Phone our representative today or write to us.

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Specialists in Screens Since 1893
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TO PRESENT HOME OWNERS
Before you have to repeat the yearly bother and expense of repairing, painting and installing your worn out wood screens, let us estimate on reparing them with Higgin Aluminum Frame or Rolling Screens. It will save you money and you'll never have to worry about screens again. No more painting, repairs or breaking. No more material requires it. A permanent quality screen, which will give you lasting satisfaction. Decide now to give up your spring struggle with inefficient screens.

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T/N BRINGS YOUR BATHROOM up-to-date

Let your wall-tank water closet follow the tin bathtub onto the ash-pile. No wall-tank takes up valuable space with a T/N. For tank and bowl are built in one piece of vitreous china. T/N fits almost anywhere. With it you can turn any spare closet into a convenient washroom.

Bring your bathroom up to date with a T/N. Its streamline design is modern. Its supreme quietness is ahead of the times! And its cost is reasonable, indeed. See your plumber, or mail the coupon below, today.

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THE STILLWELL COLLECTION CONTAINS 366

THE ROY HILTON COMPANY

407 Kress Bidg. Long Beach, Calif.

Some unusual uses for wallpaper
Continued from page 320

architect who designed it, had actually been made a charming inner room. The owner had most diligently cut out an intricate design from a French wallpaper and had pasted the design on each one of her seven doors. The doors had previously been painted and then design, doors, and all were shellacked many times and rubbed down until I thought they were really old lacquered doors.

In the past few years I have found another old idea that I think could be used to-day, namely, copying decalcomania vases. One need only find the right size of transparent glass vase, cut out a wallpaper pattern and paste it on the inside of the vase. The whole piece could then be painted on the inside with a thick paint and finished with a coat or two of varnish to protect the design. The final result should approximate the beauty of those old decalcomania vases.

As I used in an over-mantel mirror proved to be effective. The illustration at the beginning of the article shows the way it worked out. I took the remnant of a wallpaper that had a design of a large urn, two cupids, flowers, and birds scattered over it and cut out the central design. I admit it was an intricate and tedious job to cut it out carefully with a pair of manicuring scissors and then paste it smoothly under a large specially shaped piece of glass, but when it was done and an extra piece of mirror glass made to back this one, and the whole thing put into a gilt picture frame, I felt that the beautiful result was well worth my pains. It was by no means a luxury and yet it gave a final touch to a smart-looking French room.

To hide an unattractive view of a back yard or court or to lend interest to one of those dark, old-fashioned halls, it is possible to treat a window with wallpaper so that the vista will be improved and the interior itself made more attractive. A suggestion for this treatment is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations (see page 320). In this case a wallpaper design with a château seen through a vista of trees was pasted over the upper sash of the window. The paper has lovely coloring and a good depth of perspective. It was treated with a waterproof varnish and a little oil was rubbed over the paper to make it semi-transparent. To decorate the lower sash, the central pattern was cut out of the design and the remainder was pasted on to make an attractive frame for the window. The final step was beautifying the interior. The window frame itself was marbleized (this can be done with paint or with a marble wallpaper) and it was then covered with a simple wooden trellis.

INTERNATIONAL Metal Casements—both Custom-built and Cotswold—now are available equipped with Screens. Note the Solid Bronze Hardware which permits the casement to be opened and closed without removing the screen. Note also there are no holes or slots in the screen, an important feature ensuring easier handling and longer screen life. No other screened casement possesses such advantages.

INTERNATIONAL CASEMENT CO. INC.
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Agents in all principal cities.
Ever try to relight a cigar through the Ash?

or to heat a house with a boiler

muffled in Soot » » » » » » » ?

Clean Out says the legend on the boiler door.

Good advice—if you want economical heating. Now that your fire is out, give your boiler a spring cleaning.

Flaky soot in the boiler passages forms an insulating blanket. Often responsible for more than a 25 percent loss in efficiency of the Fire Surface. Clean the soot out for the same reason you knock the ash off a cigar before relighting. Give the Fire Surface a chance to serve you efficiently.

But more important still, be sure your boiler has enough Fire Surface. If the cigar is cracked above the ash, you will not be very successful in relighting it even with the ash knocked off.

Even with the soot cleaned out, a boiler with too little Fire Surface is the most wasteful thing you own. It loses up the chimney a large percent of the heat generated. It often lets your house go cold and uncomfortable. It lets your fuel bills climb sky-high.

The New Smith "16" boiler has more Fire Surface than any other boiler made of the same grate area, and twice as much as some of them. It provides for small-to-medium homes the same luxurious heating and the same welcome economy that the larger H. B. Smith boilers (Mills "24", "34" and "44") have provided for large homes and mansions for the past fifty years.

The amount you can save on the first cost of a boiler is nothing compared to the amount an efficient boiler will save in fuel. You pay for your boiler only once, but you pay for your fuel every year. A 15 to 30 percent saving in fuel every year (which is perfectly possible) pays the entire cost of a New Smith "16" in from 3 to 5 years.

If you are interested in an actual saving in money, if you take pride in getting your money's worth or if you have an inborn hatred of waste in any form, send for our two booklets, "The New Smith 16", and "Does It Pay to Install an Oil Burner". Use coupon below. The H. B. Smith Company, Westfield, Massachusetts.

The New Smith "16" is finished like a fine automobile to suit the modern cellar room. It burns coal, coke, oil or gas with equal and high efficiency.

The H. B. Smith Boilers for steam, hot water and vapor heating; radiators; water supply boilers; are made for every type and size of private home, office building, factory and public building.
Newcomers in the kitchen
Continued from page 323

sharpeners there are, too, perhaps the most reliable being a device which clamps onto table or shelf, and has parallel discs through which the blades are drawn, coming out, after a few passes, with razor edges. Among the smaller inventions for our modern kitchen are fish lifters, perforated ladles, ladles with pouring lips, mixing spoons, soup ladles in gaily colored enamels, and a whole tribe of implements with wooden handles which may be bought to harmonize with any kitchen ensemble. There are long cylindrical devices through which the juicy cooky dough may be forced into professional shapes, others with plungers where icing is forced to take delightful forms of rosette and curlicue, and wire pastry mixers to fit the mixing bowl. There are scales, reliable to the fraction of an ounce, and weighing up to twenty-five pounds. They too, come in delightful colors to match the bride's kitchen and to conceal their stern utility.

And, finally, the happy hours of her day may be marked by the addition of a guaranteed kitchen clock, in colorful porcelain, which will conscientiously remind her when meals must be started, the baking looked at, the laundering paid, and all the other small domestic duties the prompt accomplishment of which leads to a smooth running household.

Keeping in step with the Roses
Continued from page 325

While visiting a garden last summer quite near here I told the gardener that I had no rose bugs. He said, "Well, you have never grown a Rose, then," meaning, of course, that I did not know the trouble it entailed. I suppose the reason why I have never entertained this unpleasant horde is that my garden's soil is quite heavy and the rose bug prefers a sandy one.

A circle, intersected by two paths, forms the four beds that contain the Hybrid Perpetuals of which I have already spoken. As this is the center and focal point of my sundial garden, we try to keep these beds gay at all times. Very early in spring the edges boast Empress Narcissus and Royal Blue Forget-me-not.

The center of this plot, where the paths meet, has a sundial. The Climbing Rose in the photograph on page 325 is Crimson Rambler and is so luxuriant that I cannot bear to have it removed.

The most effective Rose of all, Paul's Scarlet Climber, is also in bloom now. To me, and to the many visitors to my garden, this is the outstanding Rose.

A modern exterior, or the latest mode of furnishing and decoration, are not the full measure of a modern home. The modern home is convenient, and no home is truly convenient—or entirely modern—without a satisfactory means of disposing of rubbish and garbage. The Kernerator—pioneer of domestic incineration—completely modernizes the home by furnishing a convenient, trouble-free and sanitary means for the destruction of rubbish, household waste and garbage. Your architect will tell you about the Kernerator and the years of success behind it. Or a line to us will bring an attractive and instructive booklet.

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A modest new book of home plans, this edition, aims to aid all householders in the building of small houses—house, two-story dwellings, one-family homes, and small houses with porch and two or more stories. Designed in a clear, two-dimensional format, this book contains the latest in modern design and construction with plain and appropriate cost to build, a book to be made available to all who want to build a house of their own. It is available for $1.00, and contains plans for all types of houses, from small to large. Published by the American Institute of Architects, this book is a valuable resource for anyone looking to build a new home.

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Architect
11 Tremont Street
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FREDERICK H. GOWCEN
Architect
11 Tremont Street
Boston, Mass.

Blameless Heat
Is There Such A Thing?

Yes, there is. Eight home owners can prove it to you. All eight wrote letters about it. Not letters to us. But to each other. Each contains convincing experiences and trouble saving suggestions.

Four of the eight, had old homes in which they put new heating systems. The other four had new homes recently built by them. All of them put plenty of blame on heats that never were, or ever can be, blameless. And in turn, gave merited praise backed by ample reasons, for the Burnham Blameless Heat.

Looks like you will find in those letters, some trouble saving and money saving help hints. Not to mention at all the added heat contentments you can make sure of. The eight letters are all in the booklet called, "Letters To and Fro". If you would have the contentments of a blameless heat, send for it.

Blameless Heat
Irvington, N.Y.

JUNE, 1930
... asked a lot of good questions, watched the Walker answer them ... and then decided to buy

Most women are born skeptics. Say what we will about Walker Dishwashers, sales aren’t made until the woman actually sees the machine do its job. Then eight out of every ten buy.

And what keen questions they ask! Here are the more important ones ...

"Will it really wash, rinse and dry my dishes?" Yes, more perfectly than the most careful pair of hands ... and in far less time.

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A few territories still open for responsible distributors

... and then decided to buy

Arches and arbors

Continued from page 332

desired that the architectural note blend gently into the natural colors of the garden.

Then again there are rustic constructions of cedar with the bark left intact, the typical rustic grape arbor type designed without curves. These find their place in utterly informal gardens which are inclined to wild nature effects in the use of rocks and the choice of plantings.

As to the floor, we have a choice of clipped turf, flagstones laid in turf, flagstones laid with mortar joints, brick laid in sand or mortar, according to the immediate environment. Bare earth is not good because of the inclination of rains to splash it upon the posts of the structure.

Gravel is hard on shoes. For strictly rustic work, dull red brick or tile, or slate gives a pleasing result and finished effect of flooring. Frost upheavals may be avoided by a substantial foundation of cinders.

Upon delivery it is well to paint or stain the lumber on all sides and ends for best preservation until it is used.

In assembling, paint again all raw ends which have been cut to fit. The finish painting requires either two coats of shingle stain, or three coats of house paint, including the thin priming coat. Rustic cedar pieces should have spar varnish dabbed on every open cut and joint for the same protection.

All nails and spikes should be galvanized and, for very fine work is attaching lattice panels, brass screws are best. If cross beams and frames are of quite heavy lumber, they should be bolted to the columns with galvanized bolts.

Wood that comes in direct contact with moist soils rots very rapidly. Hence preventive measures are needed. Posts may be creosoted upon the ends which are to go below the surface, or they may be heavily painted with several coats of house paint. The best method requires that holes be dug four inches deeper and eight inches greater in diameter than the column when set. Cement mortar, or an ordinary concrete mixture, is tamped into the bottom of the hole. Thereafter the post is set and the mortar shovelled around it to a level one inch above the ground. While this is hardening, the post must be braced in perfect vertical position.

Once the chosen pattern is drawn on paper and the framework set, as above described, the carpentry problems are simple indeed.
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Don't be satisfied with screens that just perform the function of keeping out flies. The new metal frame screens add beauty as well. Styled to harmonize with your home's architecture, or decorative plan, they are smarter, neater, more durable. They let in more light—may be installed outside or inside. Frames in metal tones or decorative colors.

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And at every other time of the year Ideal Gas Boilers free you from the cares of furnace tending.

You simply turn all your heating cares over to a mechanical device which never suffers from lapse of memory or neglects its duty. It regulates your fire with much more accuracy and patience than the most experienced furnace man.

AEROLUX VENTILATING PORCH SHADES

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When spring has spread its freshness over the countryside, that is when owners appreciate Ideal Gas Boilers. They find that the expense and inconvenience of re-decorating is greatly reduced, for this heating plant never spreads dust and dirt over walls, ceiling, hangings and furniture.

And at every other time of the year Ideal Gas Boilers free you from the cares of furnace tending.

You simply turn all your heating cares over to a mechanical device which never suffers from lapse of memory or neglects its duty. It regulates your fire with much more accuracy and patience than the most experienced furnace man.
Modern aids in garden tools

Continued from page 329

that I would tell you, in order that your garden may become more productive and your grounds more beautiful, with less effort.

Which desirable tools other than the three mentioned deserve your consideration? Which logically ranks next in importance to spades, rakes and hoe? I should say a fork, because it will prove useful not only for digging in soil of a heavy or clayey nature, but also for removing piles of weeds, rubbish or other material.

I have spoken of the hoe as an important dangerous in the hands of the novice. Yet it is probably still the most important implement in general use for keeping the garden in order. And yet, what a makeshift it is for certain purposes, alongside of other, more efficient tools available. For instance, a short six-toothed rake will do more thorough work and do less harm to the root systems of the cultivated crops than any hoe. It will pulverize the soil better, bring small weeds to the surface, and will not chop up those that multiply by division such as Purslane previously. Incidentally this particular rake constitutes one of four tools commonly called hoes because of its small proportions.

The other three members of the set are a hoe, a spade, and a fork. The spade is particularly commendable because it does certain work more easily than a trowel, and, where deep digging is not essential, it will turn the soil with less effort than is required to handle a regular spade. The blade, size 4! x 7! inches, is almost akin to the so-called trench spade.

Get a good trowel, one with a long, strong steel shank supporting a short wooden handle, rather than one with a long handle with a hole in it, accommodating a long-angled metal shovel. There is more money wasted annually on cheap trowels than on any other garden tool.

One tool for which there is abundant use in every suburban garden is a dandelion digger. Here again I voice a warning: get a good one that will last, not the flimsy kind with a short V-shaped blade that will cut the root in halves, bends easily, and finally breaks.

In going after weeds growing close to cultivated plants, I have found two small hand tools to be of special merit. One is a four-pronged scratch weeder to uproot deeply rooting weeds among tap-rooted cultivated crops. The other one is a three-pronged hand fork, for loosening shallow rooted weeds about fibrous rooted flowers or vegetables. And both these tools have larger brothers in the form of a scratch weeder with a three-foot handle, and a small spade because of its small proportions.

The subject of trees and shrubs brings us face to face with the vital need of two tools—pruning shears and pruning saws. If your place is larger than a quarter of an acre you could almost use two of each. Every gardener surely needs at least two pruning shears (Continued on page 380)

Long preferred because of its rare beauty of design and excellence of workmanship, "SNO-WHITE" kitchen and breakfast nook furniture now adds to its charm and durability by the use of Stainless Porcelain Enameded tops on tables, bases and breakfast tables. This refinement insures a smooth, brilliant surface which cannot be spoiled by coffee, milk, foods, vegetable or fruit acids. It is the last word in the enameler's art offered all "SNO-WHITE" ad

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**A Breath of old France is in these imported hand-colored flower prints made directly from designs of Jean Baptiste, a famous old-time engraver. Mat size 12 x 17½", picture size 9 x 12½". Ideal for framing or appliqué work on scrap baskets, etc. There are 4 designs in the vertical shape using bouquets of flowers, and also 4 vertical designs having basket and flowers. The paper is good, the colorings rich and very delicately done. $1.50 each; set of 4, $4—all postpaid USA.**

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This horizontal print is one of a set of 8 with a history just the same as the vertical one shown above. These at same prices listed above are exceptional finds; hand-colored in exquisite hues directly from the old originals. Horizontal designs are the same size as vertical, and also you have a choice of 4 with flowers alone, or 4 with flowers in baskets.

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**WEATHERVANES**

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New illustrated catalog upon request
Modern aids in garden tools

Continued from page 372

—a light, small one for gathering flowers, and a heavier one for pruning shrubs and small branches. A splendid double-duty saw with fine teeth on one side and coarser ones on the other, may be bought for as little as $1.50.

Every home owner with a lawn has, of course, a lawn mower. But few lawn mowers receive the care they should, with the result that they work poorly. Most lawn mowers "chew" instead of cutting the grass. All need oil and few are properly "set" or sharpened. Be kind to your lawn mower! For large lawns there are power mowers that are great labor savers.

After the grass is cut it should be raked. The ordinary garden rake is utterly unfit for that job. The latest and best device for lawn raking is the lawn broom which is operated in a sweeping motion.

A lawn edge is as essential to a well kept lawn as is a good pair of lawn shears—and a line should be used to cut the edge straight.

Lawns are thirly. Few parts of the garden show the effects of drought more quickly, and few will react to systematic watering more favorably than will the lawn. A good water distributor is an essential accessory to a well kept lawn, and makers of irrigation apparatus have given us a wide choice of types. The rotary or revolving style of sprinkler is perhaps the most popular for small plots, where oscillating fans are designed especially to sprinkle square or oblong spaces. Regardless of style or size, you will find such a device a tremendous time and labor saver.

And there is still another very important accessory needed by every home gardener and that is a spray pump. In the majority of cases a small hand-compressed air-sprayer will serve sufficiently. A host of kinds available, one type stands head and shoulders above the rest, as far as effective work with least effort is concerned. It is a double-acting, continuous automatic sprayer with which, with little effort, one generates a pressure sufficient to throw a stream fifteen to twenty feet high.

However where the garden or grounds hold quantities of fruit trees and tall shrubbery, it will pay the gardener to invest in a larger spray pump of greater capacity, such as knapsack or even barrel type. Either comes with extension rods, enabling the operator to reach ten feet high or even higher. All spray pumps come in two metals—galvanized iron and brass. It is well to remember, when buying, that brass is the brass style, but more expensive, are by all odds the more lasting.

As a final hint don’t forget the greatest step- and time-saving factor in the garden—the wheelbarrow. Incidentally, where a strictly utility garden, size 50 x 100 ft., is maintained and laid out in straight rows a wheelhoe, with its interchangeable cutting blades, is indispensable.

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Suresults is your guarantee for fine velvety, drought resisting lawns—gorgeous flowering plants and luscious fully developed vegetables.

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Your porch, when equipped with COOLMOR Porch Shades, becomes a comfortable outdoor room with indoor privacy. The alternate wide and narrow slats, in their beautiful permanent colors, shut out the hot glare of the sun and yet do not prevent the air from circulating on the porch. COOLMOR Porch Shades last for ten years or more. Write for name of store in your city.

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Privacy, the kind you enjoy within your home walls need not start and end at your door step. If a Wickwire Spencer Chain Link Fence surrounds your premises. These fences are not only strong and durable but are attractive as well.

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WHILE I hope that I am still receptive to novelty and anything that makes for progress in the garden, I must still register an emphatic dislike to the attempted innovation of "modernism" into the garden plan. But I have been asked the question several times, indeed, as to how I look upon this effort to introduce moderne (with the e) fashion outside the home. I am not quite sure that I like it too much inside the home. But, that is something else again, and we all let it go at that. A little of it, to me, goes a long way, although I appreciate the emphasis of straight lines and simplicity of detail. Nay, more than that, I like it; but when freakish, over-elaborated decoration is superimposed upon simplicity of basic design my spirit rebels. I feel just the same way about it when we go into the garden.

Modernism in garden design intruded into the garden suggestions staged in the several flower shows this past spring, and even last year as well. One display in particular that I have in mind was in a big western flower show this year suggesting to me nothing better than blatant publicity for a gasoline filling station or a hot dog garden. There were upstanding racks something like the old-time dust catching, revolving bookcases in which shelves were set at an angle in which you were supposed to place potted plants. All very well for the sale display but hardly expressive or appropriate to the spirit of repose and rest that one looks for in a garden. Then there were square tanks with running water with obviously obtrusive pipes protruding so that the higher tank emp蒂ed itself in a commonplacely utilitarian manner into its companion tank on a slightly lower level—a sort of glorified horse trough arrangement or shall we say a dog trough.

Elsewhere this modernism found expression in sharply pointed narrow beds projected into the greensward from the general border planting. Not perhaps entirely unpleasing in effect, but how suggestive of labor and upkeep! The lawn mower couldn't clip the grass around these lightning flash or starfish protrusions; and plantings in such narrow elongations and spurs, if they are to emphasize the angularity of the design, must be clipped and sheared with geometric precision.

After all, is this not largely a reverie to the old fashioned (and I had almost hoped obsolete) type of carpet bedding that was found so unsatisfying half a century ago, when William Robinson inspired and led the revolution towards naturalistic beauty? Let us not fall from the grace that was won in such strenuous battle fifty years or so ago. Very few of the present day garden amateurs recall that time when flowers proved themselves so utterly inadequate to the "gardener's" desire for color and precision that he resorted to dead plastic material, broken bricks, chips of stone, etc., to create the static color pictures which he failed to find possible with the living plant. Naturally, using dead, never changing material, the garden itself was degraded into nothing other than a crazy patchwork of inert materials from which it was easiest to abolish the living plant altogether. That is what I fear modernism, as it is finding expression to-day, judged by these flower show gardens, will lead us into. Then all over again shall we revive the argument: Is the plant made for the garden or the garden for the plant?

Perhaps the error lies in part in trying to produce the desired precision and angularity entirely on the horizontal plane. That means merely pattern bedding. The very essence of modernism in interior decoration and design is in the perpendicular line. Perhaps there is a place for the development of the perpendicular line with rigid precision in the garden.

Hedge material will certainly lend itself easily to modernistic treatment for the more a hedge is clipped and sheared with precision, the more satisfying it is, for a hedge in the very nature of things, if it be part of a cultured garden, is artificial. Fundamentally, of course, nearly all gardening is artificial unless we call the wild woods gardens, and I for one do not. I differentiate sharply between a garden and wild nature itself. A garden must be gardenesque. It must be gardened by a gardener.

It is not suggested that we cannot change nor improve the style of garden design that we have grown into at the present day. The thought is that the development of modernism in the garden should look to the perpendicular line which offers a rich field of exploitation. The flat horizontal plane exemplified in the ribbon border and in geometric and carpet bedding of years ago has been tried and was found wanting.

A SCORE CARD FOR GARDENS

Whether a perfect method of scoring gardens in competitions has been devised, or can be devised for that matter, may be questioned, but the desire to have some basis of measurement is a real one. Local garden contests are growing up in many communities. My own experience in helping to judge such contests has hardly ever been entirely satisfactory to me because of a lack of a basis of fundamental principles of the contest. Therefore, I am glad to reproduce here a score card which I find in More Beautiful Ohio, a publication of the Extension Service of the Ohio State University. Professor Ries elaborates in this publication the various points in the score card for which there is no room here, however, but this score card is offered at all events as a practical working basis:

I—Good Taste in Design. 35 points
- Screening and background
- Unity of yard
- Harmony between house and yard
- Color harmony in plantings and house
- Use of simple accessories—pools, seats, trellis, etc.
- Individuality and use of possibilities

II—Plant Materials. 35 points
- Proper selection and arrangement of varieties
- Continuity of bloom and effect
- Permanence
- Proper spacing of plants
- Flower borders in garden

III—Maintenance (Neatness essential). 30 points
- Lawn open center, weedless, mowed, edged
- Plants healthy, vigorous, and free from disease and insects
- Proper cultivation and weedless condition of entire yard
- Proper pruning

These three sections together give a total of 100 points.
PRIZE WINNERS

This "PRIZEWINNER COLLECTION" of HARDY GARDEN IRISES would have cost more than two hundred dollars just a few years ago. It is a real collection of PRIZE WINNING BEAUTIES that have been carrying off the prizes in flower shows everywhere. Each is the finest of its type, the pinnacle of achievement of the world's famous hybridizers. I have selected the varieties for this "Prizewinner" Collection after twenty-five years' study of the Iris as "a hobby," during which time I have tested nearly three thousand varieties. It is a collection you will be proud to show your friends; they will tell you they never knew there were so many different kinds of Irises in such a wide range of colors, tints and blends, and with such exquisite fragrance, some with petals like a piece of fine plush, others of a most delightful silky texture and still others with the finished appearance of a piece of fine porcelain. It is the ultimate in value for the money expended. All are hardy, free flowering and of the easiest culture anywhere.

The figures given after the name of each variety are the year of introduction, and the official ratings of the American Iris Society:

The first figure is the "Exhibition" rating and the second figure the garden or landscape rating. 90 is officially classed as "very fine"; 85 very good; 70 good; 60 but not outstanding. The height is the height of the flowering stalk.

BRUNO 1922 89-90 36 inches. This variety sold in 1924 at $50.00 a root. It is one of the ten finest Irises in the world. Flash texture with brown purplish standards or upper petals and rich violet-purple falls, or lower petals.
50c each; 3 for $1.50; 6 for $2.50

$1.25 each; 3 for $4.00; 6 for $7.00

PRINCESS BEATRICE 1909-10 40 inches. An entrancing shade of soft lavender. A very large, perfectly formed flower with a smooth satiny texture.
$1.00 each; 3 for $3.00; 6 for $6.00

AMBASSADEUR 1920 90-91 46 inches. This exceedingly rich, dark ruby toned blend, in a recent vote of the American Iris Society, proved to be key for THE MOST POPULAR IRIS IN THE WORLD. This, and the foregoing three varieties are the top three in the American Iris Society's list of the World's Finest Irises. An I. Iris made famous by composure of its type, the pinnacle of achievement of the world's famous hybridizers.
50c each; 3 for $1.50; 6 for $2.00; 100 for $35.00

LENT A. WILLIAMSON 1918 88-89 42 inches. In 1922 the American Iris Society voted this THE WORLD'S FINEST IRIS. It is a grandiose flower with campanula violet standards and rich purple violet falls.
50c each; 3 for $1.50; 6 for $2.00; 100 for $30.00

SUSAN BLISS 1922 85-86 40 inches. Six years ago you could not have bought a single petal of this exceedingly choice variety for less than double the price of this entire collection. Its introduction created quite a sensation. The color is an exquisite orchid-pink.
$1.50 each; 3 for $4.50; 6 for $8.00; 50c each; 3 for $1.25; 6 for $2.50

LORD OF JUNE 1911 88-88 40 inches. A gigantic blue-toned variety with a delightful campanula fragrance.
50c each; 3 for $1.50; 6 for $2.50; 100 for $35.00

GOLD IMPERIAL 1924 86-87 33 inches. The richest and finest deep yellow, being a deep, rich, smooth, camasse-yellow of the finest form and texture. A very large, perfectly formed flower with a smooth satiny texture.
$1.25 each; 3 for $3.75; 6 for $6.00

QUEEN CATHERINE 1908 88-88 36 inches. A fascinating flower of large size and perfect form with soft hestianc lavender-violet-colored and exquisite fragrance.
50c each; 3 for $1.50; 6 for $3.00; 100 for $60.00

I WILL FURNISH ONE OF EACH OF THESE 20 "PRIZEWINNERS" FOR $13.50

THREE OF EACH, A TOTAL OF 60 PLANTS, FOR $32.00
SIX EACH, 120 PLANTS, ENOUGH FOR A NICE CLUMP OF EACH, $50.00

RAINBOW COLLECTION

My space is limited and I must, therefore, move certain stocks to make room for the propagation of new varieties. My nursery is your equal partner and I guarantee that every one of these miniatures will bloom within one year from the purchase price. I also guarantee that every collection will contain such "Prizewinners" as Ambassadeur, Lent A. Williamson and others of equal value, but I cannot label any of the varieties in the RAINBOW COLLECTION. For those who wish a garden full of fine Irises in all the colors of the Rainbow, this is a real opportunity.

50 Choice Bearded Iris, my selection, without labels for $6.75
100 Plants, Choice Assortment, without labels for $12.00

EARLY IRIS GARDEN COLLECTION

The varieties I will furnish in this collection will bloom from two to three weeks ahead of the regular Iris season. I will furnish at $1.00 each a great variety of OLD EARY IRIS GARDEN. This is a collection of 30 Choice varieties that are free flowering, hardy and easy to grow, and in a good range of colors.
30 Plants in 5 Choice Varieties, all labeled, my selection, $7.50
100 Plants in 10 Varieties, mixed, unlabeled, $35.00

My 1930 catalogue of 120 pages is free for the asking. It contains a vast amount of Iris Information and lists of the World's Choice Varieties. Send for your copy.

ROBERT WAYMAN
Box A Bayside, Long Island, N. Y.
Vision and Vistas

It requires vision to create vistas of lovely Tulips, such as are gracing the gardens of Zandbergen customers throughout the country. Right now thousands are making notes as to what they want for 1931. Hundreds are doing it in our show grounds, where as this message reaches you, thousands of beauties in hundreds of varieties parade gaily before admiring throngs. Anyone living within 50 miles of Tulipdom will find a visit to bring delightful surprises.

Come to see the Tulips—
or—let the Catalog come to you!

Let it introduce to you the shiny, brown beauties which will come to you, safely imbedded in buckwheat hulls, in specially ventilated bags, tenderly handled and carefully labeled. Place your Order Early, so as to assure yourself the finest bulbs which our own nurseries in Holland afford—"Bulbs in a Class All Their Own."

"Greetings from Tulipdom"

is a catalog useful to professional and amateur alike. It offers the choicest in Tulips, Hyacinths and other Dutch bulbs, besides American grown Daffodils, the product of our nursery on Long Island. It presents the various varieties in the different classes in order of their relative merit, regardless of cost. It thus makes choice easy, even for the beginner. Catalog gladly mailed free and please mention The American Home.

ZANDBERGEN BROS., "Tulipdom"
3 MILL RIVER RD.
Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York

Garden Reminders

The approach of summer

JUNE, the month of romance and Roses, is with us again! Our gardens are hardly complete without some varieties of the latter but, of course, careful attention must be given the bushes to keep them free from insects and fungous maladies.

NORTH


Miscellaneous. Look out for borers. Trim evergreen hedges. Give lawn top dressing of bone meal. Prune shrubs after blossoming. Train evergreens to grow bushy by pinching off side shoots. Protect newly planted trees with mulch. Roses and Magnolias may be layered. Shrub cuttings should be put in a frame. Red spider doesn’t like water. Vincas and Tradescantia do well in window boxes. Thin out constantly. Rake the ground often. Weed carefully. Spray persistently. These are the four most important rules of the month.

Give plenty of water to newly planted trees. Perennials, and of course, don’t let newly planted trees develop shoots yet. Prune hedges.

SOUTH

The Flower Garden. As spring flowers fade, replace with plants which will blossom in summer or fall, or with foliage plants like Caladiums, Ajuga, Coleus. Set out Buddleia, Lantana, Althia, Clerodendron, Hibiscus, Jasminum, Plumbago, Centrum, Duranta, and Casinia corymbosa. Put Pansies, Begonias, Geraniums, and other greenhouse plants into the ground. Not too late to sow seeds of annual vines. Take cuttings of rock plants. In the upper tier of states, German Iris may be planted: in the far South, wild Swamp Iris do best. Torenia, Browallia, Balsam, Vinca, Zinnia, Petunia, and Portulacas may still be planted. Cosmos, Sunflowers, Cannas, Caesalpinia, Euphorbia, Salvia, Gaillardia, and Argemone are showy summer bloomers. Dust Roses with flowers of sulphur to prevent mildew. Keep caterpillars away with arsenic of lead. Pinch out tops of Cosmos, Heliotrope, Dahlia, and Chrysanthemums for first half of month. For bloom this year Hardy Plums must be planted the first week of the month, or it will be too late.

The Vegetable Garden. Plant some more Beans. Safe to get all kinds in. Make one or two plantings of Corn. Plant more Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, Pumpkins, and Okra. Set out Tomato plants, and plant cuttings of Sweet Potatoes.

Miscellaneous. Hoe regularly to get rid of weeds. Prune all spring-flowering shrubs. Mulch with grass clippings around roots of plants. Keep ant poison around the fruit trees.

THE WEST COAST

Set out the young Chrysanthemums when rooted, cutting them back for vigor. Make cuttings of Carnations, Pink, Nepeta mussm, and root Watercress by layering. Cut down the Delphiniums after blooming, fertilize with bone meal and watered for second blooming. Prune deciduous spring blooming shrubs; remove spent Lilac blossoms, prune and train the vines and climbers. Irrigate rather than sprinkle; cultivate the beds, and mulch two and shrubs. Plant Blue Salvia for autumn blooming.

Continue planting Dahlias for late blooming; plant stakes with the tubers. Keep Rose bushes free from faded blossoms, fertilize with bone meal, irrigate and mulch beds. Keep the summer garden neat, weeded and pruned. Remove leaves and blooms removed. Keep the best blossoms for seed.
THE WATERFAN

An Automatic Oscillating Rainmaking Machine

PROVES what it IS
by what it DOES

It covers a wide rectangular area 40 x 45 ft.
Distributes the water evenly
and gently. Is mounted on
sleek-like runners.
Its performance is pleasing,
tangible, definite, something
you can easily check yourself.
A demonstration shows its
merit.

Price $16.50 F. O. B. Woodbury

Inquiries solicited

Campbell Irrigation Company
Woodbury
New Jersey

Malcolm C. Ludlam, Proprietor

SAFEGUARD

Your Lovely
Flowers

No garden is immune to attacks by Aphids. These tiny green, red or black
insects feed upon the tender foliage
or buds in your garden, and rob
your flowers of their beauty and
attractiveness. Be prepared to kill
these in-ects when they appear.

Have on hand a package of "Black
Leaf 40," the spray depended upon
by gardeners to kill Aphids, Thrip,
Leaf-hopper and similar insects.

The garden package of "Black Leaf 40," costing
35c, makes 6 gallons of
effective spray. Buy it from
your neighborhood store
handling garden supplies.

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3249 E. Woodbridge St.

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3249 E. Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

THE MOTO-MOWER COMPANY
3249 E. Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

The Moto-Mower Company

A Lovely Lawn
Completes the Picture

A close-cropped, velvety lawn is the finishing touch
that reveals the full beauty of the landscape.

Moto-Mower brings to its owners these advantages,
plus a long list of other merits—the experience of
users far and wide and through many years proves it.

This year the Detroit Model Moto-Mower incorporates
new mechanical advantages, a throw-out clutch
that permits operation of cutting and traction units
through separate clutches. There is also a new
"drop-out" reel—it permits complete removal of the reel
in almost a matter of seconds. It turns on its own power,
with the power always applied to the outside wheel.

There is nothing like the Moto-Mower in simplicity
of operation and ease of handling. With the two
handle grips it can be turned to right and left or started
and stopped by a "twist of the wrist." It

The Detroit Model Moto-Mower can be
equipped with a sickle-bar for weed clip-
ing at small extra cost. It can be at-
tached by removing one nut from the tie rod.

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The MOTO-MOWER COMPANY
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**The WATERFAN**

An Automatic Oscillating Rainmaking Machine

PROVES what it IS
by what it DOES

It covers a wide rectangular area 40 x 45 ft.
Distributes the water evenly
and gently. Is mounted on
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Its performance is pleasing,
tangible, definite, something
you can easily check yourself.
A demonstration shows its
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Price $16.50 F. O. B. Woodbury

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The garden package of "Black Leaf 40," costing
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A close-cropped, velvety lawn is the finishing touch
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Moto-Mower brings to its owners these advantages,
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users far and wide and through many years proves it.

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that permits operation of cutting and traction units
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The Detroit Model Moto-Mower can be
equipped with a sickle-bar for weed clip-
ing at small extra cost. It can be at-
tached by removing one nut from the tie rod.
What you ought to know about Dahlias

I. GEORGE QUINT

Fugi Sun, Eckford Century, Carnation Gem.

II. ANEMONE—Open-centered flowers, with only one row of ray florets, regardless of form or number of florets, with the tubular disc florets elongated, forming a pin-cushion effect. Example: Ada Finch.

III. COLLABETTE—Open-centered flowers, with only one row of ray florets, with the addition of one or more rows of petaloids, usually of a different color, forming a collar around the disc. Example: Diaden, San Mateo Star, Anni Nonin, Guat de Lyon.

IV. DUXPLEX—Open-centered flowers, with only two rows of ray florets, regardless of form or number of florets. Example: Golden Sunshine, Mme. J. Cossard.

V. RECURVE—Open-centered flowers, with not more than three rows of ray florets, regardless of form or number of florets, with the addition of smaller curled or twisted floral rays around the disc. Example: Geisha, Gorgeous, City of Paris.

VI. INCURVED CACTUS—Fully double flowers, with the margins of the majority of the floral rays revolute for one half or more of their length, the floral rays tending to curve toward the center of the flower. Example: F. W. Fellows, Barnclaws, Farnicot.

VII. RECURVED AND STRAIGHT CACTUS—Fully double flowers, with the margins of the majority of the floral rays revolute for one half or more of their length, the floral rays tending to curve toward the center of the flower. Example: Ambassador.

VIII. SEMI-CACTUS—Fully double flowers, with the margins of the majority of the floral rays revolute for less than one-half of their length. Example: Edna Ferber, Frances Lobdell, Sunkiss, Alice Whittier.

IX. FORMAL DECORATIVE—Fully double flowers, with the margins of the floral rays slightly to not at all revolute, floral rays generally beset either pointed or rounded at tips, outer floral rays tending to revolute and central floral rays tending to be cupped; all floral rays in a somewhat regular arrangement. Examples: Sagamore, Jersey Beauty, Regal, Glory of Monmouth, Trenelian, Mrs. I. de Ver Warner and Judge Marean.

X. INFORMAL DECORATIVE—Fully double flowers, with margins of the floral rays slightly or not at all revolute, floral rays generally long twisted or pointed, and usually irregular in arrangement. Example: Fort Monmouth, Jane Cow, Barbara Redfern, Mrs. Alfred B. Seal, Insalindie, Kathleen Norns.

XI. MINIATURE DECORATIVE—Fully double flowers, with margins of the floral rays slightly or not at all revolute, floral rays generally long twisted or pointed, and usually irregular in arrangement. Examples: A. S. Lobdell, Giana, Judge Marean, Mr. J. Coissard.

XII. BALI—Fully double flowers, with margins of the floral rays slightly or not at all revolute, floral rays generally long twisted or pointed, and usually irregular in arrangement. Examples: Ada Finch, A. S. Lobdell, Giana, Judge Marean, Mr. J. Coissard.
June, 1930

**A POND FULL $4 of Lilies for**

Send today for this unusual collection consisting of two water lilies—MANIACELLO, deep pink, and MARILYAC YELLOW, and 3 plants to complete the pool including Fish plants. Splendid, vigorous plants—shipped postpaid anywhere in the U.S. or Canada. Our beautifully illustrated 35 page catalog describes many other postpaid collections, 100 varieties described. Full cultural instructions on plans for building pools. Free to you.

Johnston Water Gardens
AH-40 HYNES, CALIFORNIA

**WRITE TODAY For Your COMPLIMENTARY 1930 IRIS CATALOG**

Carl Salbach’s California Gardens

Listing over 100 new varieties cultivated by us in California for 20 years, and best in the land of irises!

CARL SALBACH
Originator and Grower of New Varieties

Oriental Flowering Trees
Japanese Rose Flowering and Shrubs, Blossom Trees, Flowering Crabs, in all varieties and sizes. Write for illustrated color illustrations.

A. E. WOHLERT
924 Montgomery Avenue

**SAVO All-Year Around Steel Flower Box**

Grow Larger, Stronger Healthier Plants Self-watering and sub-irrigating steel boxes. Other shrubs and plants native to this mountain region. An excellent offer to club or civic workers.

J. L. ROBBINS
Box 7, Eaton, Montgomery Co., Pa.

**THESE lovely plants can be supplied from my nurseries in almost any quantity.**

To nature lovers who delight in rare plants from the mountains (nursery-grown, not collected) I shall be glad to send a copy of my latest catalogue of Rhododendrons, Laurel, evergreens in variety, shrubs, vines, bog and aquatic plants, and Lilies.

E. C. ROBBINS
Gardens of the Blue Ridge
P. O. Box 7
Ashford, North Carolina
Look at these features—found only in the new DOO-KLIP LONG HANDLE GRASS SHEAR

User stands erect—no backaches—no cramped legs—no levers to move with hands or arms—no adjustments to be made in changing from fine to coarse grass—self-tensioning—self-sharpening—operates with a slight forward pressure of the body—can be used by women or children—rust resisting.

Here's the Tool
You've been wanting. Reasonably priced at

$2.50

The Standard DOO-KLIP GRASS SHEAR has already made friends of over a half-million users.

Price $1.50

NO MORE BLISTERS—non-pinching handles—no skinned knuckles—no grass stains.

Blades of high carbon steel, case-hardened. Cuts fine or tough grass without adjustments. Has the usual DOO-KLIP features of self-sharpening and self-tensioning.

All DOO-KLIPS are absolutely guaranteed.

Proper Pruning

Healthier shrubbery is a natural consequence of using a DOO-KLIP PRUNER for it gives a healthy diagonal cut. Branching is minimized. Amateur efforts give professional results. Price $1.50.

Identify all Doo-Klips by their green handles. For sale by better hardware and seed stores. If your dealer can't supply you, use the coupon.

Pruning shrubs for flowers

Continued from page 328

or slightly flattened, floral rays in spiral arrangement, blunt or rounded at tips and quilted or with loosely involute margins, the flowers two inches or more in diameter. Example: Dreer's White, Frank Smith, King of Shows.

XIII. Rosaceae—Having same characteristics as Ball Dahlias, but less than two inches in diameter. Example: Belle of Springfield, Norma.

XIV. UNCLASSIFIED—Not otherwise provided for in classes I to XIII.

7. How are tubers cared for over the winter?

After the first fatal frosts, cut off easily destroy form, flower, or even the shrub itself by disregarding them. Cut out dead stems and parts whenever you see them—summer or winter. These stems can never again produce leaves or flowers, so they can never again be of use. On the contrary, they are a pest menace even to the ground and yet be full of bloom in their regular season. You may take advantage of this characteristic by cutting back to the ground the Snowhill Hydrangeas and the Shrub-althea in early spring. The result for instance is, that the former, in early summer, will make enormous heads of flowers which may bend over and touch the ground and the latter will become erect leafy hedge which from July until September will bear abundance of large, showy, pink, white, red, or purple single or double flowers, according to the variety you plant. You may do this pruning year after year with these plants. You can not do it, however, with the kinds that bloom on short, leafy shoots in spring without reducing the number of flowers.

To sum up this whole matter and state it in a rule that you can easily remember: Do no shrub pruning except the removal of dead, diseased, puny or old and worthless stems during the dormant season. Wait until a week after the flowers have faded and fallen. Then cut out such parts as you think superfluous, that is, failing, or whose removal may tend to give the bush a better shape or the remaining and new stems a better chance. In short: Prune after flowering!

Whenever you cut off a twig, a branch or a stem go back to the point where it starts, whether this be a crotchet or the ground, and cut it off clean with a keen-edged knife, shears, or saw. Always cut off what ever is to be removed so close that no stub will remain to accuse you of poor pruning. Nothing so lamely advertises the poor pruner as a stem cut back so little that a long prong thrusts itself inside them and cutting off their supply of sap. These will probably die so soon that you may as well cut them out whenever you feel sure that their usefulness is ended.

Burn immediately all parts cut off. You will thus destroy insects and their eggs as well as diseases and their germs. To burn green or damp stems you need only place them on dry wood which will destroy them as it burns. Such parts as fail to burn in this case will become so hot that any bugs, eggs, or germs will be destroyed. All this may be called the coarse work of shrub pruning. It applies all the time to every shrub.

When a shrub grows without human intervention and without competition from other shrubs close by, it will naturally become beautiful because it will fulfill the law of its being. Also it will bear flowers in proportion to the adequacy of the plant food, light, and air it can get. But sooner or later it will fail, become a prey to insects or diseases, and die. However, we can indefinitely postpone such a calamity by pruning out the dead and weak stems and by reducing the number of those that are evidently failing. Moreover, we can increase the abundance, size, and quality of the flowers by doing such pruning at the proper time.

What you ought to know about Dahlias

Continued from page 388

tops of plants, to about six inches from the ground. Dig bulbs. Leave them in the sun about six hours, then pack in boxes of dry sand or sawdust, stems down. Store in temperature which will remain at 40 or 45 degrees throughout the winter. You will find when digging up that each tuber has produced about a dozen others.

(Note: Where the word bulb is used, it is in a general way. Dahlia "bulbs" really are not bulbs, but tubers. Dahlias are tuberous-rooted tender Perennials, which originated from the Swedish botanist Dahl.)

Next month—What You Ought to Know About Perennials.
Are You "Driving Tacks with a Sledge" in . . . Your Garden?

Thousands of gardeners know that half the fun and profit in gardening depends on having keen, well balanced tools of the right size and shape for every job. They profit accordingly. Yet many are still literally . . . "driving tacks with a sledge hammer" . . . using old, or worn tools of the wrong size, shape and "hang" for the work they are trying to do.

There are over four hundred different sizes, shapes and kinds of True Temper Farm and Garden Tools. Each tool provides a better means of doing some garden job.

Every genuine True Temper Tool is guaranteed by us to be the best of its kind that can be made, so you can buy them with full confidence.

THE AMERICAN FORK & HOE CO.
1925 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Makers of Farm and Garden Tools for Over 100 Years

No lawn complete without Kipling complete...
Perennial Plants

that are little known, but of great merit can be found in *New and Rare Plants* (a supplement to our various catalogues). Here is pictured

Cimicifuga racemosa simplex

without doubt one of the most beautiful attractions of the perennial border. Dense spikes of feathery white flowers, borne on tall stems, make this plant an excellent companion for Delphiniums, either in the border or for cutting.

75 cents each—$7 for 10

$65 per 100

Other attractions are Phlox Arendsi alcea (New Hybrids), Heliopsis scabra. In your request for Catalogues it is important to state definitely what you intend to plant. You will confer a favor on us by mentioning American Home when writing.

A copy of New and Rare Plants, or any of our catalogues will be mailed upon request, without doubt one of the most beautiful attractions of the perennial border. Dense spikes of feathery white flowers, borne on tall stems, make this plant an excellent companion for Delphiniums, either in the border or for cutting.

Finding the fitting remedy

I. GEORGE QUINT

EXPERIENCE has shown that the average gardener does not want to be bothered making his own spraying preparations. He prefers to have the work done for him by commercial manufacturers. The following preparations have been tested and have proved their value over a period of years.

As a general rule insects that suck juice from foliage plants, etc., must be treated with a contact spray. Among such are Derrisol, Wilson's O.K. Plant Spray, Acme All Round Spray, M. G. K. Evergreen, and Aphine.

Insects that eat foliage, fruits, flowers, etc., should be treated with poisonous insecticides. In this class are Lead arsenate, Hellebore, Slug Shot, Bug Death, and many others. Fungicides are used to combat plant diseases. Bordeaux mixture, Lime-sulphur and Fungtrogen (ammoniated copper solution) are the most common.

Insecticides should never be applied when fruits are in blossom but before or after.

Bordeaux-arsenate is regarded by many as the best all around combined insect and fungus remedy.

Ants are not generally destructive but may be a real nuisance. They are best attacked by a direct poison like Cyanogan or by a poison system like Astrol.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

ASPARAGUS

**Beetle**—Lead arsenate, Slug Shot, Calcium caseinate

**Rust**—Fungine, Flowers of sulphur, Bordeaux mixture

BEANS

**Anthracnose**—Fungine, Flowers of sulphur, Bordeaux mixture

**Aphis**, **green fly**—Kerosene miscible oil, Wilson's O.K. Plant Spray, Derrisol

**Beetles, caterpillar**—Lead arsenate, Slug Shot, Kerosene miscible oil

**BEETS**

**Beetles, bugs**—Lead arsenate, Bordeaux mixture

**Root aphis**—Tobacco dust, Vermine, Scotch sot

**Worms, caterpillar**—Nicoteen, Bordeaux mixture, Lead arsenate

**CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER**, **BROCCOLI, KALE, KOHLRABI, TURNIPS**

**Aphis**, **green fly**—Kerosene miscible oil, Aphine, Nicoteen, Aphistrogen

**Beetles, caterpillar, worms**—Lead arsenate, Kerosene miscible oil, Calcium caseinate

**Cucurbit**—Snaerl, Cutworm Killer

**Club root**—Vermine, Lime sulphur

**Maggot**—Corrosive sublimate, Magn-o-Tite

**Plastic leaf**—Soap and Black Leaf 40

**CARROTS**

**Beetles, bugs**—Lead arsenate, Nicoteen, Slug Shot

**Green lice**—Kerosene miscible oil, Lime-sulphur, Nicoteen

**Web worm**—Lead arsenate, Slug Shot

Leaf blight, spot—Ammoniated copper solution

CELERY

**Blight**—Ammoniated copper solution

**Beetles, bugs**—Kerosene miscible oil, Nicoteen

**Cabbage worm**—Lead arsenate, Slug Shot

**Caterpillar**, **worms**—Lead arsenate, Slug Shot

**CORN**

**Earwart**—Para green

**Caterpillar, worms**—Lead arsenate, Slug Shot

**Root aphis**, **grubs, wireworms**—Scotch sot, Tobacco dust, Vermine

**Cutworm**—Snaerl, Cutworm Killer

**Cinch bug**—Kerosene miscible oil, Nicoteen

**Smut**—Cut out diseased portions

CUCUMBER

**Aphis**—Aphistrogen, Derrisol, Kerosene miscible oil, Wilson's O.K. Plant Spray

**Beetles, worms**—Bordeaux mixture

**Lead arsenate, Slug Shot**

**Red spider**—Nicoteen, Flowers of sulphur, Derrisol

**Blight, mildew**—Bordeaux mixture, Ammoniated copper solution, Fungine

**EGG PLANT**

**Potato bug**—Lead arsenate, Nicoteen, Slug Shot

**Cutworms**—Snaerl, Evergreen, Cutworm Killer

**Aphis**—Fish oil, soap, Nicoteen, Derrisol

**Blight**—Ammoniated copper solution

**Fungus**—Flowers of sulphur

**ENDIVE**

**Greenworm**—Buhack insect powder, Sunoco

**LETTUCE**

**Aphis**—green fly—Derrisol, Melrosine, Tobacco dust, Wilson's O.K. Plant Spray

**Green worm**—Hellebore, Calcium caseinate

**Root lice**—Scotch sot, Tobacco dust, Vermine

**MELONS**

**Aphis**, **green lice**—Derrisol, Kerosene miscible oil, Melrosine, Aphisstrogon

**Caterpillar, worms**—Lead arsenate, Kerosene miscible oil, Slug Shot

**Blight, mildew**—Bordeaux mixture, Ammoniated copper solution, Fungine

**ONION**

**Maggot**—Mag-o-Tite, Bordeaux mixture, Volck, Scotch sot, Tobacco dust

**Thrips**—Soap and Black Leaf 40

**Nicoteen, Wilson's O.K. Plant Spray**

**SNAERL—Formaldehyde**

**Cutworm—Snaerl, Cutworm Killer**

**Maggot or blight**—Bordeaux mixture, Calcium caseinate

**PARSLEY**

**Green worm**—Bug Death, Slug Shot

**Lettuce, biug Shoot**—Scotch sot, Bordeaux mixture, Ammoniated copper solution

**PEAS**

**Cutworm—Cutworm Killer, Snaerl**

**Aphis, green lice**—Kerosene miscible oil, Lime-sulphur, Nicoteen

(Continued on page 390)
EASY MOWING ON STEEPEST TERRACES

The Cooper Power Mower rolls the turf and trims the grass in one operation. The sectional traction roller is corrugated and equipped with disappearing traction lugs which provide additional traction when needed, as in mowing up steep terraces. Individual clutches with convenient finger tip controls, operate drive roller and blade reel independently of each other. Five bolt reel is reversible for self-sharpening. The mower frame and body are of fabricated steel construction insuring the greatest strength with least weight. Cooper pioneered the quick detachable “drop-out” reel for power mowers. Gears are grease packed and ball and roller bearings are used throughout. Made in 30 and 27 inch widths with grass catcher and riding sulky as additional equipment if desired. Write for copy of “Golf Green Beauty for Your Lawn”.

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Finding the fitting remedy

Continued from page 392

**Mildew**—Fungine, Flowers of sulphur, Bordeaux mixture

**Weevil**—Fumigate with carbon bisulphide

**POTATOES**

Colorado beetle—Lead arsenate, Bordeaux mixture, Paris green

Flax beetle—Bordeaux mixture

Blight—Bordeaux mixture

Soot—Corrosive sublimate, Formaldehyde

**WIREworm**—Scotch soil, Target Scale Destroyer

**Blackleg**—Semesan Bel

**PUMPKIN, SQUASH**

**Bug, beetles**—Black Leaf 40, Nicoteen, Slug Shot

* Aphids, green lice*—Kerosene miscible oil, Nicoteen, Slug Shot

**RADIsh**—Maggot—Scotch soil, Tobacco dust, Vermiculite, Lime

**CLub root**—Vermiculite, Lime

**SPINACH**

Aphis, green fly—Derrisal, Nicoteen, Tobacco dust, Aphisthrogen

**SWEET POTATOES**

Black rot—Sulphur

**Beetles**—Lead arsenate

**TOMATOES**

**Worms**—Hellebore, Slug Shot

Flax beetle—Bordeaux mixture

Blight, leaf spot—Bordeaux mixture, Ammoniated copper solution

**NOTE:** Next month will be given a list of preparations for attacking insects in the flower garden.

Some unwelcome garden guests

Continued from page 354

grub or larva, which lives below the surface, works in a more insidious manner not only eating the young roots, but also gnawing into the main or tap root.

A good deal of the damage by this pest is done in greenhouses and special control is here demanded. Handpicking is of some use, but fumigating with hydrocyanic gas is better. A poison spray is of great value. Dusting with arsenicals in early spring outdoors is also effective.

The cabbage worm although usually found in the vegetable garden, is also met in the flower garden, where the caterpillar feeds on Nasturtium, Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, and several other ornamentals.

It has a velvety green color while the adults or butterflies is the familiar white one found everywhere. The principal damage is to young plants but older ones are also infested. Whole plants may often be destroyed while the great majority of them are deformed. As many as three broods of this pest occur annually. The best remedy is a poison spray or a poison dust. *(Turn to page 392.)*

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