Small Dwellings for Beach or Backwoods

Plans and sketches on page 259
 SHEVLIN PINE Solves  
The Knotty Problem

"...but the knots in my knotty pine room are not the knots I wanted!"

How distressing! And what a warning to consider carefully the pine you specify to lend atmosphere to your home.

Connoisseurs are as particular in the selection of knots for their pine rooms as in the choice of furniture. They know that a pine room with sound, mellow knots of pleasing size and location is the result of selection and discrimination in the choice of lumber.

For this very reason, the discriminating insist on Shevlin Pine Knotty Finish. They know it is selected at the mills for size, type and location of knots. To secure these choice knots literally millions of feet of pine lumber are sorted over at the Shevlin mills. Only those boards containing knots of the required soundness, location and size are released as Shevlin Pine Knotty Finish.

A select product, Shevlin Pine Knotty Finish is necessarily somewhat higher in price than ordinary pine but it is well worth it. The total difference in price on the amount of lumber used in a pine room is slight but the difference in the appearance of that room when completed is great. A pine room can be no better than the wood that is in it. It pays to use choice pine in order that the larger expense for millwork, carpentry and finishing may be used to advantage on beautiful wood. Shevlin Pine Knotty Finish is offered at the most reasonable price possible for this selected grade.

To avoid the question, "when is a knot not a knot... to be sure of knots of pleasing size, color and location... just INSIST on Shevlin Pine Knotty Finish.

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Dept. 317, 1205 Graubart Building

SAN FRANCISCO
Dept. 317
1030 Monadnock Building

LOS ANGELES
Dept. 317
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Dept. 317, 10th Floor
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INSIST ON SHEVLIN PINE... OUR OFFICES WILL SUPPLY YOUR LUMBER DEALER IF NOT ALREADY STOCKED
Building Backgrounds

"Old houses have old histories," wrote Walter Pater and there has been a world of sentimental literature written in praise of old houses. But what of homes brand new, not yet worn by time nor tempered by years? Is there no romance in them or shall they shelter no sentiment? The answer seems to lie in the attitude of those who step for the first time across the threshold of the new home. If they will it so, it is a high adventure on which they are embarking. Now before them is the chance for the full, fine play of their creative impulses. They can, if they choose, be builders of backgrounds which will give significance and meaning to the years to come.

No sculptor hewing his dreams out of the rough marble, no artist putting on canvas his vision of the world about him, knows any delights greater than those which come to a woman who has before her the precious opportunity to make her home a haven of good taste.

When the new gates swing open, there is a whole new world to be conquered. In the general scheme and within four walls, it is to the interest of the woman engaged on such a breath-taking quest that the pages of this magazine are directed. Whatever concerns the building of backgrounds is the concern of its editors. Here are gathered up the rich experiences of those who are making new homes with new histories. Enter then, oh pioneers and creators of the beautiful, The American Home bids you welcome!
A Building Investment
That Saves Money Now and Later

If you are building this year, be sure that you are getting the best possible house for the money you wish to invest. Ask your architect or builder about insulation. He will tell you that an insulated house will not only give you year-round comfort, but will save money for you every year on fuel bills.

But here are even more specific facts about Cabot's Quilt, the everlasting home insulation. It will save from 1/2 to 3/4 of your fuel bills each year, and it will also save in first cost, because a house insulated with Cabot's Quilt needs smaller furnaces and radiators to heat it, and the reduction of these costs greatly reduces the cost of the Quilt.

Mail the coupon below today for our free Quilt Book. It will give you valuable information about this famous rot-proof, vermin-proof, fire-resistant insulation which never loses its insulating power.

Conant-Ball furniture is designed and produced with that thought uppermost. It lends an air of hospitality to any room. You'll find it moderate in price and correct in every detail of design, finish and covering. See Conant-Ball reproductions at your dealer's.

Write for a booklet showing an interesting selection of Conant-Ball furniture.

CONANT-BALL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.
NOW FOR THE COST OF ORDINARY WOOD

—FINISH YOUR HOME IN

TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS

(FINISH GRADE)

HERE'S good news for the thousands who have long wanted to bring the matchless charm of Tidewater Red Cypress into their homes but in the past have found its price prohibitive.

Finish grade* Tidewater Red Cypress is now on your lumber dealer's bargain counter!

It's the same lovely lumber whose exquisite grain has graced the interiors of America's foremost homes since before the Revolution.

But today, and for the first time in many years, the cost of Finish grade is well within the reach of any man. And now for what you'd pay for ordinary wood, which often warps, you can finish your home with the lumber whose matchless beauty has won for it the name "The Wood Eternal."

Before you build or alter, go to your architect and consult him on Finish grade Tidewater Red Cypress.

He will tell you that it can be employed for paneling, doors, baseboards, beams, windows, shelves, cupboards—for all woodwork where you want the glowing pattern of a grain contrived through untold centuries of growth.

--Every cypress log yields two types of lumber. One is the Heart grade—so uniquely rot-resisting that it is in tremendous demand for exterior structures—the other is the Finish grade, for interior use. Because of the demand for Heart grade lumber, it is possible to produce and sell the Finish grade at remarkably low prices.---

TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS

THE WOOD ETERNAL

(COAST TYPE)
An Ivy-Walled Dining Room

Under the shelter of a gay umbrella on a friendly little terrace a meal becomes a real event in the day's program. Even a city backyard will serve the purpose of an outdoor dining room if we make the most of the charming outdoor furniture and fabrics so readily obtainable to-day.
Taking to the

**Outdoors**

Making the most of the summertime

Eating outdoors used to entail moving furniture in and out of the house. Nowadays outdoor furniture is so weather-proof and practical that we can pass all our waking hours out of doors absorbing the sunshine.

_Everybody_ loves to eat out of doors. It is so refreshing to breakfast in the morning sunshine or to have tea in the cool shadow of the trees, yet oddly enough very few of us are in the habit of getting out of doors regularly for our meals. We seem to feel that it means a lot of extra fuss and bother, and so it does if we only do so occasionally, but if we once make a practice of it, it is surprising how easily it can be accomplished. With a little effort, less expense, and a dash of imagination any little patch of lawn not too far from the house can quite readily be turned into a very delightful outdoor dining room.

Suppose we look over, in a practical way, the things that can be done to get our tea table out of the house. It isn't at all necessary or even advisable to buy a lot of elaborate paraphernalia, for that only means worry and destroys the simplicity that is the charm of the whole idea.

Grass, of course, makes the most attractive foundation, with a flagged space for the table and chairs, but if we happen to have a wood foundation, a porch for instance, and would like the effect of flags without the expense of tearing up the old floor, there comes a most amazing imitation flagstone covering that can be bought by the yard and laid with no trouble at all. It looks and even feels exactly like the real thing and gives a most satisfactory effect. Brick covering comes in the same way and is good for simulating a brick wall or garden path.

Of course, if we have a flourishing garden our problem is simple; everything looks lovely in a lovely garden, but a barren spot can be enormously improved by the discreet use of some of the gay little trifles that are made to brighten an austere garden. There are inexpensive brackets for pots of ivy against the wall, bright painted silhouettes of flowers or birds to be stuck in gloomy corners, as well as amusing porcelain figures of cats that cling to the fence and green frogs for the pool.

Nothing does more to give an air of carnival gaiety to the garden or beach than bright colored awnings or umbrellas. Half the battle is won when that splash of color goes up,
markable, so that we need no longer hesitate to choose the effective blues and hennas that used to fade so disastrously. Some of the umbrellas with the new tilting device made up in modernistic designs in brilliant contrasting colors with, perhaps, a deep knotted fringe around the edge, are enough in themselves to make a success of any garden party.

There are so many excellent new things in outdoor furniture that one hardly knows where to begin. Shall it be iron or rattan? Both types are practical and will last for years if given proper care at the end of each season—a good coat of paint for the iron and a dose of shellac for the rattan. It isn’t necessary to pay a lot for such furniture for the inexpensive pieces stand up to the weather almost as well as the heavier ones and come in equally good designs.

Take the popular “Deauville” type for example, the kind with the round springy seats and backs. A green set upholstered, say, in weatherproof yellow material piped in green would be most attractive and comfortable. If we want to avoid entirely the responsibility of upholstery, however, there is a splendid iron set with wood-slat backs and seats for a sturdy and rather rustic effect in outdoor furniture nothing is more suitable than hickory. (Habitant Furniture, Brook Iron Works)

and there are all sorts of ways of doing it. One of the most practical and really lovely awnings can be made at home by simply sewing rings to the edge of our orange or bold-striped awning cloth and stringing it on wires stretched from one wall to another or to convenient trees. Nothing could be easier to put up and the awning can be pushed along the wires, back and forth, as it is needed. Another simple arrangement is to attach the awning to the wall and let it hang out over a horizontal bar with a piece of curtain rod thrust through the down-hanging hem to keep it taut. That is the way they hang those lovely blue awnings over the balconies in Italy. Of course, there are any number of manufactured awnings and umbrellas made of waterproof material in beautiful colors and designs. The progress in weatherproofing has been re-

The open laced effect is interesting in the red furniture shown above and the peacock chair is de
dely decorative. (Yosianti Reed Furniture Company)
that fold up making it easy to carry about. With it come all sorts of little three-tiered cake stands, smoking tables, low stools, as well as an armchair that tips back into a chaise longue with an umbrella clamped to the back rail. These pieces can be left in the pouring rain and will dry off in no time. A similar set in "spatter" orange paint has a backgammon board painted on the table top. Then there are the bent tubing types with comfortable modernistic "U" bases flat to the ground. One of these in chromium plate tubing with glistening black cane seats and backs is stunning in its black and silver effect. Black and white, by the way, is very smart this year. It is supposed not to detract from the bright colors in the garden. There is no trouble at all about iron furniture except the difficulty of choosing from so many good designs. And it isn't a bit easier to choose rattan. This season the pliable stuff has been bent into many smart new shapes, the modernistic idea prevailing here as it does in tubing furniture, with continuous bases low to the ground. The square squatty effects are very good; so are the pointed "Gothic" arched backs with the new wedge-shaped upholstery, and some of the round designs are excellent. The clever combination of plain strong colors in upholstery helps a lot in making this year's garden furniture good looking. For instance, a set painted ultramarine blue with upholstery in big slices of blue and white, or a black outfit with orange and yellow, or sea green with coral or henna would be new. Simple rattan frames, the "rookie" type, with the fabric simply laced on are smart, too, and they dry out quicker than upholstery. Attractive folding tables of canvas on rattan frames come with zipper pockets for playing cards or sewing, and there is a light convenient tea wagon on wheels. The peacock chairs are decorative; so are the hooded chairs for windy corners. The padded rolls of waterproof chintz add color as well as comfort to the scene and are easy to carry around. They are grand things to spread out around the tennis court for exhausted players or near the pool for sun baths.

For the more rustic sturdy effect nothing is better than unpeeled hickory, especially if upholstered in rug carpet pads that are weighted around the edges, or with cushions that tie on made of that old English printed fabric in orange or red with a tiny black figure. And a most unusual kind of rustic stuff is coming from Mexico made of narrow strips of flexible natural wood with the bark left on and covered with stretched natural pigskin which, they say, actually improves with the weather. Such furniture is perfect for camps, not only in character but in its ability to put up with camp life.

Pottery and glass for out of door use should be gay and informal and above all, practical. Now is the time to use the quaint peasant pottery (Continued on page 295)
Doing Away with Dirt

by ELIZABETH SHAFFER

For the cleaning jobs that our grandmothers used to say took "elbow grease" the modern home maker has learned to use one of the many efficient abrasive cleansers or grease solvents. Some women prefer these cleansers in powdered form, while many other housekeepers still prefer, as they have for years, the older cake form. Most manufacturers have met these modern demands by putting their product out in cans as well as in wrappers. For cleaners to be used for general cleaning, for use on bath tub, wash bowl, and on other fine enamels, it is important that the cleansing agent should be free from harsh grit so that it will not scratch the surface.

The toilet bowl is the one place where stronger cleansing agents may be used, as this piece of bathroom equipment is invariably of solid porcelain whereas bath tub, bowl, and such are usually merely porcelain enamel. Cleaning the toilet bowl used to be a disagreeable task, but for some years there has been on the market a cleanser for this purpose, which, with the aid of an especially designed brush, has simplified the task. If the bowl is badly stained the cleanser can be left in over night. Best results are obtained, however, if the cleanser is used according to the directions which accompany it.

Another task that used to be an unpleasant one is the removal of the débris which accumulates about the bath tub and wash bowl drains. A powerful chemical cleanser, regularly used in small quantities, now removes this by dissolving grease, hair, etc., and thus prevents stoppage of the drains. Used in somewhat greater quantities and with equal regularity it does away with the stoppage of the kitchen sink drain. Of course, flushing the sink drain with hot water after each dishwashing is an important aid in keeping the drain clear.

In hard water regions much difficult cleaning of bath tubs, wash tubs, etc., will be made unnecessary if a water softener is used in baths as well as for laundry and dishwashing. Special soaps for softening the water may be used for all toilet purposes, and their effect upon the skin is agreeable and beneficial.

Although there has been a revolution in the forms in which it appears, soap remains the stand-by cleanser. For laundry work alone caked, chipped, flaked soap, soap in the form of beads, or shredded soaps are used both in the machine and for preliminary soaking. A rich soap should be chosen for the latter purpose as it will enable the soaking period to be reduced. It is important, too, that the flaked soap chosen for soaking or washing clothes should create a lasting suds. Of the shredded soaps there is one containing a water softening ingredient helpful for whitening clothes.

For fine laundry work or for silks and woolens that are to be washed instead of dry cleaned there are other impor-
The two cabins on this page, designed by Cedric Start, are shown built with log siding instead of logs. This material is put out by the Shevlin, Carpenter & Clarke Company, and consists of half round logs which may be applied over frame walls like clapboards. For the cabin at the top of the page Mr. Start suggests a roof of red and brown shingles with the dark shingles at the eaves and the light ones at the top. The log siding might be stained a gray-brown and the trim dark gray. The lower house might have a roof of warm green, the siding stained a weathered green and the trim painted French gray. The cabin at the top contains 12,800 cubic feet, and might cost 35 cents a cubic foot, or $4,480 to build. Obviously prices will vary greatly, depending on location, finish, etc., according to a representative of the log siding company this cabin could be built—very simply—for $2,500. The other cabin contains 9,500 cubic feet and at 35 cents would cost $3,325 although this figure might be cut in half.
Those who desire further information about Mr. Start's log cabins, which are shown on pages 259 and 262, or the four beach houses designed by Theodore Whitehead Davis, reproduced on these pages, may have a blueprint sheet of any particular design by writing to The American Home. On this blueprint sheet will be the four elevations of each house, a brief description, and the floor plans. There will be a charge of twenty-five cents for each sheet; one dollar for the four houses or the four cabins. The working drawings and specifications can be purchased from Mr. Start and Mr. Davis personally. The charming renderings are the work of Chester B. Price.

On this page are shown two of the beach bungalows designed for us by Mr. Davis. For the one at the left he suggests walls of light gray 18" shingles, a roof of rich brown 18" shingles, blue shutters of the batten type and outside trim of light buff. The elevation of the other side and the single floor plan are shown at the left. The cubic contents is 11,288 cubic feet, and it could be built for 35 cents a cubic foot, or $3,923. The other bungalow, of which the floor plan is shown above, might have white 24" shingle walls, dark gray 18" shingles on the roof, bottle-green shutters, white trim, and a brick chimney. It contains 7,095 cubic feet and might cost $2,483.
Sunporches often become living rooms, but it is rare that a living room becomes a sunporch as in the bungalow shown directly above. Double doors at the front and side may be thrown open to admit the greatest amount of sunshine and fresh air. Mr. Davis figures the cubic contents of this bungalow at 8,544 cubic feet and believes it would cost $2,990 to build, although estimates for play-time cottages must vary, depending on the site and the quality of the finish. The side walls might be cypress boards stained and set vertically, the roof natural 18" shingles and the front door sky blue. As in the other houses on these two pages, no cellar is planned.

The two floor plans and the side elevation of the cottage at the end of the beach are shown just above. This house contains 9,232 cubic feet and, at 45 cents, Mr. Davis estimates it would cost $4,150 to build. The walls might be of gray 24" shingles contrasting with brown 18" shingles on the roof. Brown is used also for the shutters, which are of the fixed slat type. Buff trim and a white chimney with a black top complete the color scheme. The house has three bedrooms and it is probable that the downstairs one would be the master's bedroom since it connects with the sleeping porch and the bathroom. The others would serve for week-end guests or children.

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The two-story log cabin with plans at left and right above is similar to one Mr. Start built in the Adirondacks. He suggests for this and the other cabins: logs chinked with oakum and cement plaster, finish floors and partitions lined with random-width yellow pine boards 1” thick, oiled and waxed or stained silver gray; batten doors of white pine. Mr. Start suggests for this cabin a green roof, logs stained brown, and trim painted a soft salmon red. It contains 13,000 cubic feet, and would cost 35 cents a cubic foot, or $4,550.

The cabin at the top of the page is also shown on the cover of this issue of the magazine. Mr. Start suggests the roof shingles be in gray, buff, and brown, the logs stained a weathered gray and the trim and door painted blue-green. It contains 11,000 cubic feet and would cost 40 cents a cubic foot, or $4,400. to build in the Adirondack Mountains in New York. He has secured spruce logs F.O.B. from Mt. Laurier, Quebec, in lengths from 15 to 20 feet and in thickness from 6” to 10”; for 14 cents a linear foot.
The new waterproof Fabrics

by ANNA COYLE

Oilcloth, the ugly duckling of the kitchen of a decade ago, has become the swan of the modern household. Gone is the drab and unattractive material that once served only as a covering for the kitchen table and in its place has come this new, soft-textured oil-color fabric in a veritable rainbow of hues, which is entirely practical and has a recognized position in the decorative scheme of the home.

In keeping with the present trend in decoration the newer oilcloth patterns are designed to live happily with the furnishings of the past or to reflect the modernistic mood.

One pattern to delight the person who loves quaint, old things is an exact reproduction of the red tablecloth of grandmother's day. Alternating checks of red and white are decorated with the clover leaf motif. This pattern is also available in sunny yellow, cool green, and bright blue.

Other patterns inspired by tradition are those in chintz effects. Still other designs are fashioned after ginghams and are decidedly

Soft pastel shades of yellow, orchid, and rose on a cream background appear in the cover of the pillow at the top of the page.
(Standard Textile Products Co.)

In the group of washable tablecloths above, the topmost is printed in a modernistic pattern of pale orange flowers with green stems and leaves on a background of daffodil yellow. The card table cover features the popular backgammon board in red and black. The bowett, a bridge table cover in Wedgwood green, has a satiny finish. (All from Whitehill Products, Inc.). The two checked patterns near the top reproduce the weave and colors of the old-fashioned red and white checked clothes. (Standard Textile Products Co.).

The second fabric from the bottom has an all-over design of apricot flowers with leaves in soft browns and taupe against a cream background which is checked off in brown and apricot lines. (Perma- tex, Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.)

The large floral pattern of the pillow cover at the left is in shades of blue, green, orchid, and pumpkin color on a white background.
(Standard Textile Products Co.)

Luncheon sets in all-over patterns finished with bias binding are among this year's innovations for summer college or year-round home. (The Home Making Center)
fresh and cool looking. In the designs that express the modern mood, flowers drawn on a large scale and with great freedom of imagination are very much in vogue. Rather restrained geometrical designs in subdued colorings are included in this series to carry out the modern idea yet to avoid that bizarre effect of which one is so likely to tire. For the nursery, juvenile designs are made to appeal to youthful eyes. One pattern tells the stories of the good times of each season.

While there will always be a definite place for the brighter colors, where a more stimulating atmosphere is desired, there is a tendency at the present moment toward the more subtle hues. This has been brought about, in part at least, by the introduction of a new photogravure process in the manufacture of oilcloth which has made it possible to reproduce the delicate tintings from the artist’s palette and at the same time retain the pleasing irregularity of the hand-painted original.

Naturally, you will want to know more about the newest uses for oilcloth in your own home. Among this year’s innovations is a smart ensemble in a variety of all-over patterns for use in the summer cottage or year-round home. This new ensemble includes a luncheon set, consisting of a centerpiece sixteen inches square and four mats eleven by sixteen inches. It offers a choice of either a thirty-six inch or a forty-two inch runner. With it comes a table cover in a desired size—either thirty-six inches square or forty-eight inches square—and shelving five inches wide that is offered by the yard. All have three-inch scallops at the edges and are bound with bias binding to match or in two-tone binding to harmonize. The complete ensemble may be had or each article may be chosen separately to make up the desired number of pieces in the right sizes. Not everyone would want both the luncheon set and tablecloth, nor would everyone want the same sizes. Oilcloth to match the ensemble is offered in the same shops and may be bought by the yard for other uses in the room, such as a covering for the books on the kitchen shelf and for decorating a screen to separate the breakfast nook from the kitchen.

The price of the oilcloth varies from twenty cents a yard for the less expensive patterns to about sixty-five cents for the better grades. And one of the nicest features is its generous width. The standard widths are forty-five, forty-eight, and fifty-four inches, and many of the popular patterns come in two different widths, which is sometimes an advantage. Many of the desirable patterns, too, come in either the glazed or the dull finish, so that we are not limited to the highly polished surface unless it happens to be suited to the purpose intended.

If you wish to make your own ensemble it will be a simple matter to follow the measurements given above and cut paper patterns from which to work. The size of the tablecloth will, of course, depend entirely upon the size of the table. The cloth should be either cut to hang down over the edges of the table a few inches all around or it should extend just to the rim of the table. This latter plan is to be recommended as it saves the cracking of the oilcloth which sometimes occurs along the edge of the table and at the corners.

In working with fifty-four inch material it has been found that, by planning carefully, the complete ensemble can be cut from two yards of oilcloth. Oilcloth for the bridge table is another summer favorite. One hostess described with enthusiasm the bridge luncheon at which she used table covers and card cases of oilcloth of metallic brocade finish in a new sunburst pattern. On each table a different color was used and, (Continued on page 296)
In a Ravine

by G. E. Altree Coley

How would you like to have a ravine romp into the midst of your ordered garden of lawns and flowers like a big dog into a boudoir, friendly but disconcerting? Of course, if one is subdued to the suburban ideal of smooth rectangles, one would never buy such a place to begin with. But if one enjoys problems in laying out gardens there is nothing like a ravine to awaken the thrill of challenge.

This whole garden of Mrs. Massey Golden, in Vancouver, B. C., lies on the edge of a bluff overlooking rich lowlands and a sapphire gleam of sea, whence a ravine swings inward, coming to a pause only at the very steps of the paved terrace of the house. It is, in fact, characteristic of the North Pacific.

The rounded head of the ravine being so near the house, it necessarily was required to yield to the polite influences of the adjacent terrace, lawns, and Rose garden. This was achieved while its individuality was acknowledged by a planting of mingled Berberis wilsoni and B. thunbergi down its slope. Gemmed within the hollow of this frame lies a large bed of Peonies, while early in the spring golden Daffodils crowd among the crimson shoots. After the feast of Peonies the spaces are filled with Cannas already brought into bloom in the greenhouse.

But from this point Nature more and more assumes control. The trim path yields to shallow, broad rock steps, encrusted with Sedum acre and S. dasyphyllum, with Saxifrages and rosy Thyme. Diversity is gained by building at intervals in semi-circular plan. Then they divide and sweep to right and left enclosing a long oval planting of French Lavender whose prim softness is in piquant contrast to the rocky setting. Rising to the top of (Continued on page 297)
IV. Queen Anne Furniture

The forms which we have come to think of as typical of Queen Anne furniture have cyma curves, cabriole legs, club, web, or slippered feet, or the simple, unwebbed, claw and ball feet, and use adaptations of the scallop shell in many forms. This distinctive furniture, made of walnut, flourished for about thirty-five years after the death of Queen Anne, but the use of the wood was somewhat curtailed by the fact that it was needed for gun stocks in the long drawn out wars with France. During the succeeding era of Chippendale walnut still appeared in his distinctive forms, but did not adapt itself so well to his intricate carving and elaborate decorations as the harder mahogany.

The cyma curve appeared in many forms in Queen Anne furniture. The mirror on the left shows it, and it may be found in the cabriole chair legs, and backs, the scroll tops of cabinets, highboys, and secretaries. The chairs often display a cockle shell on knee or above the splat, and the wing chairs are especially well designed with cabriole legs and, as a rule, no stretchers. Clocks had panels of burr walnut, and brass dials were in general use.

Walnut was a favorite wood with cabinetmakers in America, and some of our most valuable antiques are made of the trees that grew on the banks of the Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania, and produced wood of a wonderfully fine quality. Veneering was popular and much used to embellish flat surfaces, the burl wood being beautiful for this purpose. Lacquer in Oriental patterns was popular during the Queen Anne era.
GOOD Queen Anne reigned from 1702 to 1714, and her name is given to the charming walnut furniture whose development and popularity started while she was on the throne, and continued through the reigns of her two successors, George I and George II. During Anne’s rule a remarkable change took place in the standards of living in England, the spirit of improvement was abroad, and this was particularly noticeable in the betterment of the homes. Comforts were demanded, not only in the large houses of the rich, but in the homes of the middle class, so cabinetmakers flourished, and made the fine pieces that have survived to this day. Queen Anne furniture is unique. The Dutch types which were particularly the product of the time of her predecessors, William and Mary, were dropped completely, and the distinctive Queen Anne type flourished for about thirty-five years after her death. During her reign there was a demand for such innovations as cabinets and secretaries with glazed doors, mirrors in veneered frames, wash-stands (with accommodations for the smallest possible bowls and pitchers) powdered and wig stands, tall clocks, highboys and lowboys, stools, settees, gueridons or pedestals, card tables with “dished” corners for tall silver candlesticks, and an immense number of chairs both side and arm models, as well as love seats and day-beds. The perpendicular legs, and trumpet turnings of William and Mary furniture were superseded by the graceful cabriole shape, and the backs of chairs were lowered and “spooned” to fit their occupants in a comfortable way which was an innovation in cabinetmaking.

Queen Anne revived the production of needlework among the ladies of her court, and the vogue soon spread throughout England. Women stitched industriously at the petit point and needlepoint tapestries with which the chairs and sofas, stools and settees were covered.

CONTEMPORARY with the use of walnut was a vogue for lacquer, the great East India Company having brought the first pieces from China, reproductions of which sprung up on all sides, but the finish never approached the beauty of the original pieces. Gesso was also popular for incidental furniture, gueridons, frames to mirrors, and other small pieces which were suitably finished in gilt.

The chairs of Queen Anne’s time are easily recognized by their individual traits and distinguished proportions which are so strongly characteristic that they cannot be confused with other styles. The typical pieces are made of walnut, with the uprights, splat, and often the frame of the drop-seat in veneer of the same wood. They have hoop-backed legs with a cresting carved in low relief in the middle, the splat is often fiddle shaped, the front legs are cabriole shaped with shells on the knees and claw and ball, pad, or any of several other typical feet, while the back legs will probably be square, slightly raked, and have chamfered edges. The arm chairs have graceful supports which rise from the seat a few inches back from the front legs and are seldom a continuation of them. The stretchers of the earlier chairs were given up and not revived again until Chippendale’s time. The simple cockle shell was the preferred and typical ornament. The Windsor chair and the early Georgian or Hogarth chair both came into favor during the years given over to Queen Anne furniture and were popular for many years.

Rich embroideries, damasks, brocades, wool brocades, and velvets were employed as upholstery for the important pieces, while chintz and plain linens served for more humble requirements. Simple brasswork was used for Queen Anne furniture, handles usually being of the bail type, and having scuttle ends which were slightly chased, or might equally well be plain. The care of walnut furniture was given by rubbing it with wax, developing a luster by hard friction.
Restful Simplicity

Charm in a small space

This charming Colonial residence was designed for Mrs. Roger S. Sperry at Middlebury, Conn., by Cameron Clark, architect. The frame for the house, which can be seen in the photographs of the interior, was taken from an old barn and fitted to the new design. It was pegged in place, in the old-time way, by a ship's carpenter who was familiar with this particular type of construction. The house contains 58,000 cubic feet.

The color scheme of the exterior is a blend of autumn colors. The trim and battens shutters are buff, the shingles are stained to resemble old ones, and the roof shingles are a silver gray. Notice in the floor plans above that the pantry was placed to serve both the porch and the living room. The view from the porch of Mrs. Sperry's house in the summer is magnificent.
No plaster was used in the walls in the construction of this house. Paneling, over an insulating blanket, was used in every room in the house save in the bathrooms, where a tile board was used. The paneling is of oak boards which had lain in the yard of an old sawmill for years and had acquired a beautiful color. The rafters came from the old barn from which were taken the heavy beams used to fashion the frame. The floors are of random width oak boards. The house is furnished with beautiful antiques and reproductions. The chandelier in the living room is a copy of an old one and is hung in an interesting way from an oak strip instead of the conventional chain. The beauty of this house was achieved with simple materials, but the design was so carefully handled and the materials so skilfully blended that the resulting effect is one of rare charm.
It's Saturday afternoon. A bridge table on the country club piazza is completely surrounded by women.

North: Mrs. Augustus Smythe-Jones, a majestic, capacious matron. She has a husband with an assured income and a more-than-assured social position, five grown children, and servants who outnumber the children.

East: Mrs. Ross Pembroke, capable but not so capacious, with social position more assured than income. Three growing children. One servant who "sleeps out" and has "Sundays off."


West: Havril Johnstone (Mrs. Taskom Rankin), successful artist in metropolis twenty miles distant. Her husband, a successful writer. One child in boarding school. No servants. Week-end place near club.

"Your lead, Mrs. Pembroke," says Mrs. Smythe-Jones in slightly acid tone.

"Sorry." Mrs. Pembroke leads. "But you know I haven't been able to keep my mind on the game all afternoon. (Mrs. Smythe-Jones raises eye-brows.) Every time I look out on the greens I just boil. Can you imagine that beginning tomorrow ladies are barred every Sunday? When Ross told me he'd been in that directors' meeting and voted 'aye' with all those other beasts, I felt like pulling out every single hair he has left on his head!"

"It's positively fiendish," chimed the bride. "I thought before I married I'd have a perfectly grand time lolling around in bed on Sunday mornings, and then have a leisurely breakfast. We never were able to do that at home. You know mother? (Mrs. Smythe-Jones sets lips.) Then I thought Jack and I would come out here later and go around together. But every single, solitary morning we've been back I've had to be out of bed on Sunday morning at a perfectly ghastly hour. Why, sometimes it almost seems as though I've stayed up all night to get breakfast for Jack and his foursome just so they could have that old before-cock-crow round of golf. And I'm sick of the whole thing!"

"Sick of the whole thing!" Havril Johnstone speaking. "Darling, what archaic language. I'm simply green at the gills. For five years I've come out to the house over the week-end for a little rest and just a little, very little, golf. Just asking a few friends, you know. Of course Task always asked a few too. But then we could always have breakfast at the club. Now I can't chase them out to the club just for breakfast. They'll want to sleep if they can't play golf. And what am I going to do, with a lot of women on my hands who're perfectly swell Saturday night but on Sunday morning don't know a potato masher from a can opener. It looks as though I'm going to have to spend my Sunday mornings in the kitchen."

You just led from a suit you reneged on last trick, Mrs. Pembroke," said Mrs. Smythe-Jones. "Sorry, again. We don't need a bridge table, to-day. A wailing wall would be better. Let's quit! Do you mind?"

No one seemed to—not even Mrs. Smythe-Jones. "But I think," she said, in her even voice, "that you're all getting unduly exercised over the matter. After all, you can play golf all Saturday afternoon. Then why not make Sunday really your day of rest and stay in bed till you want to get up?"

"With three children to feed?"

"With that stag breakfast to get?"

"With guests to fix food for?"

"It was almost a chorus. "But you can say that—with all those servants and things."

"I didn't always have them," returned Mrs. Smythe-Jones, "and even now they don't get up that early on.

Sunday at the Pembroke house saw Ross presiding at the toaster, Margaret heating the cocoa in a coffee pot and directing things in general, and little Dottie setting the table.
Sunday morning. That's why Augustus sneaksh over to your house with Taskom and Ross, Alicia. But Jack can cook, can't he, just a little bit? I know Augustus can. And Mrs. Pembroke's eldest daughter is eleven, isn't she? And she's able to light the gas without the roof of the kitchen blowing off. And Havril's guests probably would much prefer not to get up in the morning just as their hostess would. I really think there are a lot of things an old-fashioned housewife like me can tell you modern women!"

And then there was a low hum of conversation interjected with, "Why didn't I ever think of that?" and "Well, the very idea!"

THE DAY OF REST AT THE PEMBROKES'

MARGARET Pembroke is "shushing" the family. They can't wake their father—he left long ago for the Cunningham menage. But this morning their mother is sleeping and they're getting their own breakfast. It's a lark.

Ross, jr. is so excited that he's used Dottie's green toothbrush instead of his red one. It's all right. Dottie has forgotten hers. She's just five but she's out in the kitchen helping Margaret.

Before the maid, Sarah, went home last night all the little Pembrokes were scrubbled, even behind their ears. Their Sunday clothes are ready to be jumped into before the Sunday school bell rings. Their collection money is spread out on the dresser top with their hankies.

Slip, slip go their little old bedroom slippers over the floor with an occasional bang, bang when they knock something over. Mrs. Pembroke is nobly gritting her teeth and keeping to her bed. It's an experiment and she hopes it works.

Margaret connects the toaster and Ross presides at it, moving in one piece after another of sliced bread and slathering it with butter when it comes out. Dottie is setting the table with cereal dishes, plates, and spoons. Awfully important about it, too—even though she puts soup spoons on, instead of tea spoons.

The cocoa has been mixed the night before and kept in the refrigerator in a clean coffee pot, minus the percolator—it pours so much more easily than from a pan. Pop goes the gas as Margaret pushes the lighter and the liquid begins to bubble.

Out of the cupboard come three kinds of cold cereal. Each child prefers a different brand and they're very, very particular about it. Margaret pours the cereal into the dishes so there won't be too much spilled on the floor. Dottie peels a banana apiece and is broken hearted when Margaret won't let her slice them even with the dullest knife.

The cocoa's hot and poured into the cups with quite a bit floating around in the saucers. Bananas sliced in wobbly slices top the cereal. Cream from a pitcher (Sarah had remembered what might happen if they try to push the bottle top in) is poured on the cereal. Toast, some a trifle underdone, and others a bit too done, is shuffled out like a game of cards. They eat—and with what appetites! No one there to say, "Eat that, dear, it's good for you!" That's why. And besides it's something they cooked themselves.

They flop their dishes into the sink. Mother said not to wash them. Margaret sweeps the cereal that's spilled into a corner behind the stove. Leaves the cream out on the table and puts the left over toast in the refrigerator. She'll learn. And they're off to dress with their tummies full of food and their souls full of peace.

Dottie gets the left slipper on the right foot. Ross gets his shirt on wrong side out. Margaret straightens that out. They pick up their hankies. Forget their money. And then march in, in a body, to Mrs. Pembroke who rubs her eyes (they've never been closed—but she'll know better after this) and says, "Why darlings, how perfectly marvelous. Have you got your money?" That's remedied along with Ross's hair which he forgot to comb. And they dash out before the first Sunday school bell rings.

Mrs. Pembroke goes out to view the damage in the kitchen, and finds it in much better shape than a cateress leaves it after a party. She goes back to bed, closes her eyes and sleeps for a solid hour!

And from then on the little Pembrokes finished up and polished off simple breakfasts every Sunday mornings. And the kitchen, after that first frantic Sunday morning was left as spick and span as their bright and shining little Sunday faces. This is what they had:

Hot Postum (they felt awfully grown up with this), strawberries (cleaned the night before) and cream, sliced white bread spread at the table with butter.

Hot chocolate drink (prepared the night before from one of the commercial chocolate malt powders), toasted whole wheat muffins (cut through the middle and browned in the
toaster), pineapple tapioca custard with cream (Sarah made the custard on Saturday).

And an even simpler breakfast but meeting all requirements for children's diets was this: Orange juice and hot milk toast. (The toast is made at the table. Milk heated in a clean coffee pot. Toast dropped into cereal dishes with a fat pat of butter. Milk poured over the toast. Butter melts. Toast gets gloriously gooey and it's ready to eat with sugar or with salt as the children prefer.)

THE DAY OF REST AT THE CUNNINGHAMS'

At six o'clock, practically the middle of the night, according to Alicia, the alarm shrieks, bangs, thumps, and shrills. Jack raises a tousled head from the pillow. "Turn it off dear, will you?" Pulls sheet up over head and prepares to sleep again.

"Jack, time to get up!" this from Alicia.

"But darling, breakfast isn't ready yet," he protests.

"I told you last night about this morning. You're getting it, Jack, have you forgotten? You and your three great big strong playmates. I'm sleeping." An involuntary groan from the outside bed and then Jack hops out. Stumbles into bathroom. Turns on shower and "Well, if you don't cook you don't sleep either."

Begins to whistle shrilly and off key as much as to say, "There.

Alicia listens dubiously. Puts one foot out of bed. An involuntary groan from the outside bed and then Jack flops out into kitchen beaming with cleanliness but not with happiness.

The dinette contains all the necessary food for a meat and permits the restless week-end guest to have her breakfast at will and then nuzzle down to a morning of sleep, to say nothing of the same opportunity it affords the housewife.

The table is all set. Cooking implements out on the cabinet and stove. A two page memorandum from Alicia is tacked to the wall. It reads:

"This is what you'll have for breakfast: Grapefruit, fried ham and eggs, toast, and coffee.

"You'll find grapefruit all prepared in refrigerator. Wait till breakfast is all ready before you put them on the table. You'll also find two slices of ham. Put a little fat in the heavy skillet. Let the fat get hot. Pop in the ham. Don't try to do anything fancy like parboiling it first—this ham doesn't need it.

"Now go to the coffee percolator. You all drink about two cups each. That means eight cups of cold water. Put them in the pot. Then for each cup of water take a heaping tablespoon of coffee (that's eight) and add one for the pot. Put them in the top compartment. Connect plug. When water begins to bubble through percolator be patient for seven minutes. Then it will be done.

"Light the oven, turn it low. Get out heavy ham platter put it in oven to keep hot. Get out sliced bread. Get butter out of refrigerator. Connect toaster. Put in two slices of bread. Toast them. Then butter. Put these first pieces on a plate, and into oven to keep them hot. Don't forget to do this till you have enough. In the meantime dash back to stove and look at ham. When brown on both sides remove to platter in the oven to keep hot.

"Then get eggs out of refrigerator. Break one egg at a time into saucer. Slip it easily into pan that ham was cooked in. Sprinkle salt and pepper on each egg. Dip hot fat over eggs so they get white on top and don't look so naked. Remove them to ham platter with pan cake turner and don't dribble grease on the stove.

"This is all, dear. But do it quietly. Mrs. Cunningham is taking a much-needed rest. Have a good game!"

Jack read the note three times and set to work. Half an hour later the foursome gathered around the breakfast table and ate in appreciative silence.

"What's the matter with Alicia?" came the question.

"Nothing, nothing at all," answered Jack. "I just told her to get some sleep this morning!"

"Well she won't ever sleep again if she comes out here and sees this kitchen looking like the west side of a barn going north," said Mr. Smythe-Jones solemnly, out of his wider experience with the ways of wives. "We three had better slick the place up a bit. That will be our job from now on and you can keep on twiddling the frying pans!"

AND for the next three weeks the head of the Cunningham family prepared breakfasts like the three following:

Orange juice, waffles with maple syrup and sausage, and coffee. Alicia made the waffle batter the night before, minus the baking powder, and put it in the refrigerator. The next morning Jack dragged out the crock added the baking powder, already measured out for him in an empty mayonnaise jar, and simply astounded the old-fashioned group of husbands.

Grape juice, scrambled eggs and bacon, toasted English muffins, ham, and coffee. This breakfast was "easy as pie." He simply broke the eggs into a mixing bowl, added less salt than he thought necessary (just to be safe), whirled them around with a fork, and added what he called a "jigger" of cream. And there they were ready to cook. But before he cooked them he put strips of bacon in a heavy iron skillet, fried them slowly and carefully till they were as crisp as cracklings, drained them on two or three thicknesses of paper toweling, poured off almost all the bacon fat, added a large piece of butter, and poured in the eggs. Then swirled them around with a fork till set. The (Continued on page 207)
Combining Old Traditions with Modern Materials

by R. W. Sexton

There is a great interest in Southern California to-day in a modern structural product which the architects there call “stone tile.” It is, as a matter of fact, neither stone nor tile, but is actually a block cast of concrete. These are commonly known in the East as concrete blocks or concrete tiles, according to the size and the weight.

The stone tile houses in California, although constructed of a modern structural product, devised to withstand the elements and to comply with our high standards of modern building, recall immediately the old adobe structures of the early Spanish missions of one and two hundred years ago. As a great deal of interest which the old adobe houses arouse is due to the manner in which they are constructed, so do the modern houses of stone tile make their strongest appeal on account of their visible construction.

A wall of concrete blocks or tiles is constructed very much like a brick wall. The blocks are set one above the other, interposed, and are imbedded in mortar. The wall naturally has somewhat the appearance of a brick wall at first glance, but on closer examination one finds that the blocks are larger than bricks, that the texture is different, and that they are not at all like bricks in color. And it is in the texture, the color, and the size that the stone tile is reminiscent of adobe.

These stone tiles come in various sizes. There are two sizes that are generally used in California. For one-story houses that require a wall only six inches thick, a tile 4 x 16 x 6 inches is used, while for two-story houses where an eight-inch wall is required a tile 4 x 12 x 8 inches is preferred. A
Another bungalow in Los Angeles built of "stone tile," or concrete blocks, is shown below. The architect of this was Carl Jules Weyl. Referring to the floor plan at right, notice that dining room and living room are at the front of the property, the three bedrooms at the rear.

Due to the difference in climatic conditions in New York from those that prevail in California it is necessary to use the concrete block instead of the stone tile. The block is not only larger than the tile, but is made of a mixture of cinders and cement, while the tile is made of gravel and cement. The block thus has a greater insulation value against weather and is more desirable in the East where the changes in temperature from one season to another are more pronounced. The block most commonly used in this section of the country measures 8 x 16 x 8 inches. By applying a veneer of brick, or stucco to the outside and plaster to the inside, as is generally done by Eastern architects, the resulting wall is about ten inches thick and considered satisfactory to climatic conditions in this locality.

But recognizing, as I do, the fact that structure is the basis of architectural design, I am always attracted to a building in which the structure is at once visible and my interest in the many attractive houses in the West that I saw with walls of visible stone tile was aroused primarily by the fact that one could see at a glance the method of construction employed. Considering that the concrete blocks, which in appearance are very similar to the stone tiles, have been developed especially to cope with climatic conditions in the East, it seems strange that they are so frequently coated over both outside and inside, which immediately robs the buildings of their peculiar interest. Perhaps the illustrations of a few houses on the coast built of stone tile, left visible, will inspire some one in the East to experiment with the idea there.
Console construction, two roomy utility drawers, and conveniently placed salt and pepper containers make this range distinctive and efficient. (Courtesy of The Estate Stove Co.)

Thermostat oven control, concealed manifold, insulated oven and broiler, and a readily sliding utility drawer are outstanding features. (Courtesy, The American Stove Co.)

STOVES for Summer Kitchens

by RACHEL DUNAWAY COX

Summer is "come out of the kitchen" season for modern housekeepers. Cookstove martyrdom is no longer necessary; it is positively out of fashion. For one thing, summer meals are simpler, but more important in the routine of two or three meals a day are the new heating devices that manufacturers are offering for new or refurbished kitchens.

Many of these new stoves are as efficient as they are good looking, for they are equipped adequately from the engineering, as well as the home economics standpoint. Their ovens are insulated with rock wool for holding the heat inside—a measure which not only helps to keep the kitchen cool but insures maximum utility from the fuel. They boast safety devices to prevent accident or carelessness. Some of them are equipped with an automatic lighting and extinguishing mechanism to say nothing of the matchless, pilotless lighting top burners.

When we set out on a stove buying excursion, there are certain things of which we feel we must be assured. They are things our eyes cannot gauge with exactitude and upon which we need the help of a disinterested expert. First, is the stove safe? Are the materials of which it is made such as will protect the buyer against explosion, over-heating, and the igniting of walls at the back or side of the range? Second, is the stove efficient? Are its burners of the type that will give the minimum waste of fuel? In the case of tanked gases this is all-important. On the score of efficiency, no item looms larger than oven insulation, for the sizzling, old-fashioned kitchen tells a sad story of the loss of heat as well as good temper, neither of which need be sustained in a modern kitchen. Is a heat control, tested for accuracy, part of the oven equipment?

The third query we would make concerning the stove is upon the score of durability. How will the finish stand up against the heat and the inevitable spillings and scrubblings that make up the life story of a kitchen stove? Does the stove have a full or only a partial suit of enamel? Is the inside enameled or only japanned, and, if the latter, what must be expected in the way of wear?

Fortunately there is a court of appeal on these matters, of engineering competence for stove buyers, and the American Gas Association seal of approval is the mark of that court's opinion. Following the standard tests worked out by several organizations of high repute such as the United States Bureau of Home Economics, the United States Bureau of Standards, the Underwriters' Laboratories, and the United States Bureau of Mines, the American Gas Association, which began its work in 1925, investigates stoves inside and out. To merit the stamp of the American Gas Association, a stove must measure up to a long and complicated list of requirements that relate to just those features, among others, which inexpert eyes cannot analyze.

The top of the stove must resist three hundred pounds of weight without suffering therefrom. The metal used in the construction of the body and in the linings must be of a minimum standard gauge. The stove must stand sturdily upon its legs without jarring or swaying. Relining of the oven must be possible without dismantling the entire stove. At those points where the stove is apt to become highly heated, there must be double construction to insure protection against fire damage, and fire boxes shall be protected against the rusting of surfaces. Equally telling tests are...
applied to the burners for ascertaining their efficiency and safety. Burners whose flames deposit soot on the pans, or which go out with a bang, or that leak around the air mixer will not pass the examination. These are the points at which we most need outside help.

When the salesroom door swings open, no shopper will fail to be delighted by the variety and attractiveness of the stoves assembled. Style has invaded the stove business—electric, gas, and oil—as surely as it is a determining factor in the automobile industry. The console is the newest thing in stoves—a console being a stove which is built on square, compact lines, with the oven top much lower than in the usual range. The extreme top of the oven is somewhere between waist and shoulder height for an average woman, though some stoves run several inches lower. This makes the top of the oven a convenient place on which to set pans or dishes without either reaching up or stooping over. In some cases, though by no means all, the broiler is thrown rather low by this innovation in range design.

Headline news on kitchen ranges must feature the new automatic lighting and extinguishing device side by side with the console stove. The principle is essentially that of an alarm clock, but in this case, the clock not only tells that the crucial moment for cooking dinner has arrived, it turns on the heat. And at the given time it turns off the gas. The mistress of kitchen ceremonies may be twenty miles away but things go on just the same. Even though dinner is delayed ten or fifteen minutes after the scheduled time, the insulated oven which is featured with the automatic lighter will retain enough heat to keep the entire meal hot or to prevent the roast from becoming sad and gray.

Color is an old story for us now, but some of the new ways of using it bring a shock of pleasure. One company presents ranges in two sizes, in ivory and the palest green imaginable, paler than turquoise but of that general persuasion. Another uses buff with black porcelain handles in smart modernistic design. There are half a dozen more bizarre shades, such as lavender and old rose too, if inspiration carries the shopper so far. A marbleized finish in green and cream, and in gray and black is proving most popular and, incidentally, the stove in this finish has a top that closes down over the burners, leaving a good sized compartment under the lid and a flat storage surface at the same level as the oven. Soiled dishes, plates to be used in the next course, or the dessert may be placed here to wait the next move in the kitchen program. Several models have an enameled top that folds down flat against the grids, leaving a worktable of ideal height, and providing a neat appearance as well as dust protection for the inside of the stove during periods of disuse. Designers must have worked overtime on the problem of making stoves savers of steps and time. Nothing appeals to a neat housekeeper more than the new concealed manifold. The manifold is the row of air mixers and gas cocks. Everything but the little porcelain handle for turning on the gas is hidden behind an apron or is pushed back behind the straight stove front, so that the bothersome little series of dust and grease catchers is eliminated. A utility drawer is another prominent feature of several makes. Some of the drawers are divided into compartments for spoons and pans, though most of them are one big space. What only a few manufacturers have learned is the great value to the housekeeper of putting the drawer on ball-bearing slides. Where ball bearings are used the drawer rolls out as easily as a fine filing-cabinet section. When the drawer is not so equipped, the utility compartment sometimes twists and balks like a cranky bureau drawer in damp weather. This does not ruin the usefulness of the compartment, but it lessens the pleasure of using it. Another way of taking care of the pans is to put them behind swinging or sliding doors in the lower part of the stove. Several companies offer the base cabinet as an alternative to stove legs.

Important for safety and convenience is the protection provided against tipping of partly...
Seed sowing for

Next Year's Flowers

by ROMAINE B. WARE

At this season our seed planting has to do with imaginary gardens that reach away beyond the present season, garden effects for next year and the years to come. This is the time to plant seeds of perennials which, though they cannot be counted upon for immediate bloom, possess the happy faculty of reappearing year after year, lending gay color to our gardens. Perennials are the backbone of the hardy border and by producing our own plants we can have quantities at almost unbelievably small cost.

Raising perennials from seed is comparatively simple. The methods are very similar to raising annuals in the spring. A coldframe will be found useful because within it moisture conditions may be the more easily controlled. Seeds may be sown in frames or in the open ground or they may be sown in pots or seed pans. In whichever way you plant them be sure the soil is well prepared. A mixture of equal parts of good loam, sharp sand, and leaf mold, thoroughly mixed and sifted fine, makes the ideal seed bed. Many seeds are quite small and if the soil around them is not made very fine they will germinate poorly. The soil must be firmed well to insure good contact and make possible the absorption of moisture.

Seed beds, seed pans, or flats must have drainage. In small containers a layer of broken crocks, coarse gravel, or ashes should be placed in the bottom while beds in the open may be made six inches above the surrounding level. A piece of glass or sheet of paper placed over a pot or seed flat will aid germination and maintain a constant degree of moisture. Seeds do not need light to germinate, only moisture and warmth. In the open a strip of burlap can be laid over the soil but the moment the little seedlings begin to show, all covering must be removed as light is imperative for leaf growth.

Seed beds must be watered carefully with a fine spray or seeds will be washed from the soil. Subirrigation may be given with pots and boxes by placing them in a pan of water till thoroughly saturated. Seedlings once stunted or wilted by lack of water seldom fully recover, if ever. About the only annoying disease that is apt to bother seedlings...
is "damping off," a sort of fungus that attacks tiny plants at the soil line, causing them to wilt and die. This may be controlled by the use of some of the new mercuric compounds upon the market today.

The next important operation after seeds germinate and about the time they get their first true leaves is transplanting. With many kinds it is best to transplant twice—the first when they are very tiny, placing them two or three inches apart in soil as suggested for seed beds; and the second transplanting before they begin to crowd each other when the plants can be set a foot or more apart in rows.

The transplanting of seedlings causes them to produce masses of feeding rootlets rather than long single roots usually produced by nature. Any extra long roots found when they are being transplanted should be pinched off. Pinching out the tops makes the plants branch and send out growth from the crown.

July and August are excellent months to plant perennial seeds. In cold sections even June is not too early. Where the frosts do not come till late, July sown seeds will produce plants that may be transplanted twice before frost.

There is a group of plants known as biennials, which, started from seed one year, flower the next, and then, as a rule, die. They are treated practically the same as perennials except that a new crop should be started each year to replace those which have flowered. Canterbury Bells, Peach Bells, and English Daisy are biennials that should be found in every garden. Hollyhocks, Foxgloves, and Pansies are true biennials though the first two may be kept for several years if not allowed to produce seed. With the latter, quality flowers are rarely produced after the first season's bloom and while the plants may be kept over by not permitting them to form seed it is best to start a new lot each summer. You should not attempt to economize in buying Pansy seed as the better strains produce flowers far superior to ordinary kinds.

Among the most important perennials that come satisfactorily from seed the following twenty-five should be tried: Aconitum, Alyssum, Anchusa, Aquilegia, Campanula, Centaurea, Coreopsis, Delphinium, Dianthus, Digitalis, Heuchera, Hollyhocks, Linum, Pansies, Penstemon, Platycodon, Primula, Pyrethrum, Rudbeckia, Salvia, Scabiosa, Sweet William, Viola, Violet, Wallflower.

These perennials are much better bought as plants and propagated by division or cutting: Achillea, Anemone, Aster, Boltonia, Chrysanthemum, Dictamnus, Gaillardia, Helianthus, Helenium, Physalis, Poppies, Valerian.

Three of the most important perennials, Peonies, Iris, and Phlox, it is hardly wise for the amateur to attempt growing from seed. With Peonies, for example, there is by actual experience not one chance in ten thousand of getting anything worthwhile from seed. Iris have been hybridized till to-day an attempt to improve them requires the skill of an expert and knowledge of varieties far beyond that of most amateurs. Only by using especially grown seed, the result of carefully planned crosses does one have much chance of securing any improvements over the present kinds. Phlox has not been developed as much as the other two. It is advisable to buy these perennials as plants.

Rock gardens can be developed admirably with plants raised from seed. Many alpines can be grown in a small space and your rock garden will be a selection of true rock plants rather than an overflow from the perennial garden. A dozen that should be raised easily from seed are: Arabis alpina, Armeria, Aubrietia in variety, Auricula, Campanula carpatica, Cerastium tomentosum, Dianthus plumarius, Edelweiss, Erinus alpinus, Myosotis in variety, Primula japonica, Thalictrum adiantifolium.

A bit from Mrs. Hayes' home in Richmond, Va., where the balmy days of early spring bedeck the garden with a wealth of color. Cosmos, Pansy, Delphinium, Phlox, Daisy, Anzusa all jostle each other in lavish display.
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OLSON RUG CO.
Dept. A-1, 18 Laflin St., CHICAGO, I.L.

The day of rest

Continued from page 272

muffins came from the corner bakery and were toasted at the table by one of his up-to-now-helpless helpers.

French Provincial Woven Wood Fence

OLSON RUG CO.

Food and paint with all dimensions of 1 cent size, a real help to the home holder; used as a book of reference everywhere, it may save you hundreds of dollars in extras, postpaid, only $5.

FREDERICK H. GOWING
Architect, 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

French Provincial Woven Wood Fence

Something different

Different From Your Neighbors

ENJOY at the new low prices this wonderful Old World charm for your garden, play yard, boundary lines, or terrace. Given friendly privacy from next door neighbors and too-near highways, screening auto headlight glare. Imported from France, this rustic "different" fence is easy to erect and never requires painting.

Send for Booklet "Fence & Defence" and folder of views showing how you can increase the value and charm of your place with genuine French Provincial Woven Wood Fence, our inexpensive REEVESHIRE® Cliff Chestnut, or our new REEVESHIRE® Rustic Red Cedar fences.

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ROBERT C. REEVES CO.
Established 1860
101 J Park Ave. New York, N. Y.

Back forming the slickest kind of breakfast table and disclosing a porcelain-lined compartment with two electric outlets, containing an electric grill that toasts, broils, fries—does everything, in fact, but call up the grocer; and a miniature electric percolator holding about two cups.

A drawer pulled open and there were a breakfast cloth and napkin, silver, and china as well as food. Four pieces of sliced bread wrapped in waxed paper for the toast; coffee in an airtight jar; two eggs; a shaker of cinnamon and powdered sugar for cinnamon toast, if she wished it; a couple of rashers of bacon in oiled paper; a small box of leaf sugar; and three small vacuum bottles. Opening the vacuum bottles she discovered in one chilled grape juice, in another a firm cold pat of butter, and in the third cream for her coffee.

And in thirty minutes she'd had her breakfast, closed the dinette (dishes to be washed later), and had snapped the covers over the greens under a sun so broiling that it would take all but a derrick to drag her out of bed by nine o'clock Sunday morning! Any other morning.

Here it was Sunday, the guest's desire to sleep and were singing softly, and the birdies outside the window had respected the guest's desire to sleep and were singing softly too, and she was painfully wide awake. Wished she could get to the kitchen without rousing the household. Wished she'd stayed in town. Wished she had anything to eat—even cold spinach.

And then she remembered what Havril had said the last thing before they all turned in—that she could have breakfast in her room by mixing it herself, that the mahogany table at the side of the bed wasn't really a writing desk but something called a dinette, and that it had food in it. She could have her breakfast now without waking anyone.

The table top lifted up and turned...
Stoves for summer kitchens

| Continued from page 276 |

withdrawn oven racks. How many housekeepers have suffered or have narrowly averted the disaster of a spilled roast or caserole when the oven rack, drawn part way out, pitched forward? The safety device is simple and effective. A double groove on each side of the oven holds the frame steady under all ordinary circumstances.

To those who have been struggling along with the old-fashioned oven that flakes rust into the cake, these new-fangled ovens, enamelled on top, bottom, and sides so that the inside as well as the outside of the stove is as clean and washable as a china dish, seem a fanciful and undreamed of luxury. Of course the broiler pan slides out smoothly, but more exciting still, the bottom of the oven compartment itself will lift out. It is made concave so that grease and water will run to the center and not seep into inaccessible crevices.

Several innovations mark the burner surface of the new kitchen range. The smooth-top gas stove is known from several years of experience. Under a sturdy metal top the four or six gas burners heat up not only the available space above each burner, but all the surrounding stove surface, as in the case of the coal range, preventing the loss of heat that is bound to occur when the flame disperses its heat directly into the surrounding air.

A clever cook may start a pan over one burner, but when it comes to the boiling point, she will push it back far enough to make room for a second pan. The smooth-top holds heat all around the one lighted burner to keep the first pan at a high temperature. Of course, in burning up cookery the lids may be removed and the direct flame utilized as in any type of range.

The range that is a hybrid creature will burn gas in the summer and coal in the winter strikes a note of novelty. Another grid looks like a group of four stars, for the metal is almost solid, eight, or is it nine, points opening only sufficiently to let the heat pass. When something spills, it drops on the easily washed grid and not on the burner surface. That new burner which turns into a simmer when the flame is low is quite unusual. The flame plays close into the center of the pan, concentrating the heat on a small surface, and being quite out of reach of liquids that boil over and often extinguish the ordinary burner. Such a burner is a safety as well as convenience measure.

There are only a few of a whole company of variations from the more familiar grid and burner, but common to all the better stoves is a heavy enamel finish. Over the varnished or painted and varnished frames, this has the advantage of not washing or marking off.

To solve the problem of burned matches, comes an automatic lighter that doesn't require even a touch upon a pilot button. Simply turn on the gas and the flame is there.

The tanked gases that have only recently come into the price range of the average family bring as much freedom to country and village houses as can be enjoyed in areas reached by city gas mains. Tanks containing compressed gas are installed by competent workmen outside the house, the connection made and the gas turned on. Experience indicates that this new type of fuel is safe and efficient enough to find a place in every country kitchen.

Electric cooking media also solve the country place problem with little fuss and feathers, and its absolutely spotless operation is increasingly resulting in its extending to American household keepers. In the old days, which are really quite old now, electric ranges had only one heat. Now there are three, and fascinating cookbooks gotten up especially, give precise directions as to where the switch should be turned to bake, broil, or boil various dishes. Clocks of various kinds turn the current off and on and are included with practically all electric ranges since this device has been an established part of electric cookery for a good many years.

One of the newest electric ranges boasts such original features as an automatic egg boiler, a light under the overhanging shelf, a handsome black and chromium clock and heat control, and, most surprising of all, an embedded-in-waterless cooker. The ovens are heavily insulated and lined with easily cleaned enamel. When it is unnecessary to clean the movable parts inside the oven, they lift out easily and may be safely scoured with soap and water. Even the side racks, which are, of course, double grooved to insure against tipping shelves, may be taken out and cleansed.

Especially appropriate for kitchenette cookery is a compact little oven-grill combination which has recently been put upon the market. Two heating elements on top and a drawer that is really an oven, make up this cooking arrangement. The whole piece is hardly larger than a week-end bag, so that it can be set on a kitchenette table and still leave room for pans and bowls. Chromium guarantees a bright stainless finish, and the fact that it requires no special wiring assures convenient operation.

Perhaps the most widely favored solution of the summer stove problem in country houses is found in knob-down stoves; and with their latest features they offer this year a more attractive solution than ever before.
Thousands welcome the

a new Johns-Manville Roof now

—with a Year to Pay!

ONLY a few weeks ago Johns-Manville announced a deferred payment plan. Free roof inspection . . . a Johns-Manville Roof for as little as $24 down . . . a whole year to pay.

Immediately house owners in all parts of the country took advantage of this remarkable opportunity . . .

They called in local J-M dealers to inspect the condition of their roofs. Thousands decided then and there to protect and beautify their houses without delay. Next spring a dollar might not buy so much!

What about YOUR ROOF? Important reductions in the price of J-M Asbestos Shingles . . . new low-cost methods of applying these materials . . . make the cost of a Johns-Manville Roof less today than ever before. And you can have the job done now—with a year to pay.

As you benefit by this low cost and deferred payment plan you will be putting more men to work . . . helping to restore their buying power . . . hastening the return of prosperity in your own community!

Protection and permanence are two qualities which have always been associated with Johns-Manville Roofs. Johns-Manville has added the architectural skill and artistic feeling which give you a roof with the beauty you have always desired.

Moreover, in color, style, texture and price J-M Shingles are so varied that you can choose a roof to suit your needs exactly . . . Your banker or any architect will tell you that whatever you buy from Johns-Manville represents the highest development of its type.

There is a Johns-Manville dealer in your city chosen for his integrity and fair dealing. He will gladly inspect your roof—at no cost to you—and report on its condition. He will show you the various types of Johns-Manville Shingles, and estimate the cost of re-roofing your house—without obligating you in any way.

If you have any difficulty in getting in touch with the Johns-Manville dealer, address Johns-Manville, Madison Avenue and 41st Street, New York City, and we will send him to you. Re-roof now—with a whole year to pay!

Other ways to increase the comfort and value of your home under the Johns-Manville “year to pay” plan

Think how much a new roof would add to the appearance of your Home . . .

MODERNIZE those dingy bathroom or kitchen walls. Johns-Manville Asbestos Wainscoting has the beauty, color and charm of colored ceramic tile of high quality—without the cost. Any carpenter can install it.

ADD A ROOM—on the third floor—or a playroom in the basement. Johns-Manville Insulating Board assures sound construction and the heat-and-cold protection of an efficient insulating material. Your local carpenter can do the job quickly and economically.

CUT FUEL BILLS 20% J-M Shingles, Johns-Manville has perfected method of home insulation material is blown into the space between the walls making the whole house more frugal and sunny. Fireproof—waterproof. Write for booklet.

RE-SIDE and YOU’LL NEVER HAVE TO REPAINT AGAIN. Re-siding with Johns-Manville Asbestos Or Asphalt Shingles modernizes your home in appearance and comfort. And you will never have to repaint again.

RE-SIDE AND YOU’LL NEVER HAVE TO REPAINT AGAIN. Re-siding with Johns-Manville Asbestos or Asphalt Shingles modernizes your home in appearance and comfort. And you will never have to repaint again.

Other ways to increase the comfort and value of your home under the Johns-Manville “year to pay” plan

Think how much a new roof would add to the appearance of your Home . . .
opportunity to have

Under the Johns-Manville Plan... you can re-roof now for as little as $24 down.

When you re-roof with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles, the new roof is laid over the old. The cost of removing old shingles is eliminated. The littering of lawns and breaking of shrubbery are avoided. No part of the home interior is exposed to the weather... This simply combines the strength and insulating value of the old roof with that of the new.

- Johns-Manville Rigid Asbestos Shingles are made of asbestos fibers and Portland cement, combined under great pressure. Fireproof and everlasting! With such a roof you are forever free from upkeep expense and your house is protected from the most common cause of loss. (15% of all residential fires start on inflammable roofs.)

- Colors range from blue-black through grays, browns, greens and reds—not only solid colors, but combinations in which shingles of related shades are intermingled producing roofs with the richness and interest of moss-covered wood.

- The prices vary, depending on the size and thickness of the shingle you select for your house. The present low cost of a Johns-Manville Roof of this type—more satisfactory and more beautiful than any other—will surprise you.

- At still lower cost you can have a colorful, modern roof of Johns-Manville Asphalt Shingles. These have a surface of finely crushed rock or slate—fire-resistant and long-lasting. They are available in solid colors and soft, blended shades.

Johns-Manville Roofs

For residence, industrial plant or office building... permanence... protection... satisfaction...
Devices for American Homes

During the summer months we ought to be especially grateful for all labor-saving devices. Each one has proved practical and efficient in its own field. Please send check or money order direct to the firms mentioned below. For any other information write Diana North.

**SQUARE** eggs for breakfast can be made with this new and highly original frying pan. Also useful for egg sandwiches, pancakes, etc. Made of cast iron. $1.25 prepaid. Lewis & Conger, 78 West 45th St., N. Y.

**THE Press-or (above) works on an entirely new system.** Place half an orange in cup and a glass underneath on wooden base. Press down and juice is extracted without pulp or seeds. Easily cleaned as it contains only three parts. Price $6.85 prepaid east of the Rockies. Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., 145 E. 57th St., N. Y.

**THE new oval shaped Ever-ready Wallite is very practical for any cupboard or closet that has no electric light or wiring. Entirely self-contained, it can be placed on wall by means of two screws. Comes apart easily for replacing battery. In either black or ivory rippled finish. The price is $1.50 prepaid from Lewis & Conger, 78 West 45th Street, New York.**

**SQUARE eggs for breakfast can be made with this new and highly original frying pan. Also useful for egg sandwiches, pancakes, etc. Made of cast iron.**

**THE Little Giant Automatic Hose Reel (left) can be installed in the basement connecting with water supply system. When needed only a gentle pull is required to extend hose, ratchet device keeping it locked at any point. After use turn key; spring is released and hose automatically returns to reel, locked in position. $2.50 F.O.B. Little Giant Manufacturing Co., 145 East Third Avenue South, Minneapolis.**

**THE Sesame Ice Tray Remover (right) will quickly loosen your sticky ice-tray making it easy to remove. Indispensable for any electric refrigerator. Black enamel and chromium with rubber edge. $1.20 prepaid, Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., 145 East 57th Street, New York City.**

**THE Doo-Klip long handled shears on wheels (left) are simply operated by pushing down a lever on the handle. Practical for clipping grass under shrubs and around trees, in fact anywhere where lawn mower does not reach. $1.00 prepaid, Max Schling, Seedsmen, 618 Madison Ave., N. Y.**

**A NOVEL carrier (right) which clamps on the running board of your car and facilitates your carrying ice or packages. Useful for traveling, camping, picnicking, etc. Price 50 cents prepaid from The Kitchen Appliance Works, Muncie, Indiana.**
THE CHARM
OF SPARKLING GLASS

This label appears on each light of L-O-F "A" Quality Glass. Printed blue for double strength and red for single strength.


Residence of Clyde E. Webb, River Oaks, Houston, Texas.

Charles W. Oliver, A.I.A. Architect.

S
PARKLING Glass lends an envied air to its surroundings. It has a graciousness that blends the exterior and the interior into complete and cheerful harmony. Sparkling glass will emphasize the charm of any home, whereas imperfect glass dulls the tone of an otherwise beautiful house. Unless the windows have a sparkle and brilliance of finish that is lasting, unless the beauty and clarity of vision is permanent and unimpaired — a home becomes as dull and gray as a bleak March day.

The true beauty and sparkle of Libbey-Owens-Ford Window Glass are more than achievements in the art of making glass. Libbey-Owens-Ford—manufacturing under an absolutely exclusive process—produces Flat Drawn Window Glass of a quality unequalled by ordinary processes. It is a contribution to your house that adds the charm, the cheer and the graciousness that make your house a home. Consult your architect — and glaze with glass that bears the Label — L.O.F.

LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD GLASS COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO

Manufacturers of Highest Quality Flat Drawn Window Glass, Polished Plate Glass and Shatterproof Safety Glass; also distributors of Figured and Wire Glass manufactured by the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation of Kingsport, Tennessee

LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD QUALITY GLASS
HELPFUL BOOKLETS

ARE YOU faced with some problem in constructing, remodeling, furnishing, or equipping your home? There are many helpful ideas and suggestions contained in the literature of reputable manufacturers.

Read the advertisements in this issue carefully and request literature direct from the advertiser wherever possible. Then, if you do not find what you are looking for, scan this list.

The American Home acts as a clearing house between reader and manufacturer. You can order the booklets you wish on the coupon at the bottom of page 289. We will forward your name and address to the manufacturers involved, and they will send their literature direct to you.

---HEARTHSTONE EDITOR---

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UPPER TUNE UP, YOUR BOARD

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Simplest, most economical, most attractive way!

Have comfortable, healthfully warm sleeping and living rooms. Chase chill and dampness from co.ers far and near, night and day.

BENNETT FIREPLACE HEATER-VENTILATOR

in your fireplace, enables it to give 4 times the heat from the same fuel. Heat air fresh from outdoors, and circulates it, like a furnace, indispensable to real comfort. Write for full description and prices.

BENNETT FIREPLACE CORP.

Dept. B10, Norwich, N. Y.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT ------- By Ripley

EXPLANATION OF RIPLEY'S CARTOON BELOW

ICE CUBES FROM FLEXIBLE TRAYS ARE COLDER AND LARGER THAN CUBES FROM THE SAME SIZE METAL TRAYS

... ICE CUBES THE MODERN WAY

Ice cubes frozen in flexible rubber freezing trays need not be partially melted to release them—a slight finger tip pressure "pops" them out—from "tray to glass instantly. Therefore the cubes are larger, colder, clean, sharp-edged—you get all the ice you freeze—no cubes are wasted. Make sure the refrigerator you buy has this modern convenience.

Modernize Your Refrigerator

An inexpensive flexible rubber ice tray is made to fit every automatic refrigerator—the Flexotray for Kelvinator—the Deflex tray for General Electric—the Quickotray for Frigidaire—and Flexotray for Westinghouse, Capelton, Leonard, Electroless, Servel, Universal, and others.

See the local dealer for your make of refrigerator or write us direct, giving the make of refrigerator and number of ice cube spaces in your present trays.

THE INLAND MANUFACTURING CO. Department O, Dayton, Ohio
HELPFUL BOOKLETS

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For my information only, will you please state briefly the plans you have in mind which lead to your request for booklets. I want to be sure that you have first looked through the advertising pages and requested booklets direct from the advertiser wherever possible.

HEARTSTONE EDITOR

The American Home, Garden City, N. Y.

1. I am planning to

2. Please send (at no expense to me) the following booklets.

   (Insert numbers from list)

   Name
   P. O. Address
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   July 1

at moderate cost

THERE is a distinctive yet unobtrusive beauty in floors of wood parquet—alternates of softly contrasting colors laid in symmetrical design—that no other material can equal. Parquet floors with this distinctive charm can now be had at moderate cost in Uplyco Hardwood Parquet flooring. This material is scientifically fabricated in continuous plywood boards six feet long with alternate woods in either four or six inch squares. The result is a 66% decrease in installation cost; a wood flooring material that is, pound for pound, stronger than steel—that will not shrink, swell, warp or crack.

Ask the lumber dealer or contractor about Uplyco Parquet Flooring. If he is not yet familiar with it, write us for information about this new flooring of distinctive charm and durability.
Shop Windows of To-day
by DIANA NORTH

The Shop where these dainty finger tip towels come from specializes in initialing which is excellently done. The towels, as well as the two different styles of cocktail napkins (on the left), come in charming pastel shades of green, lavender, rose, gold, blue, or peach, and can be had assorted or all one color. Towels $4.50 a half dozen; the cocktail napkins $5.50 a half dozen. The napkins with hem-stitched border, $4.00 a half dozen. The above prices include three initials. All prepaid. The Linen Shop, 428 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

This Pilgrim candlelight takes the place of the old-fashioned bedside candle and is quite as quaint. The leaflike base with its curved handle can be had in either brushed nickel, polished brass, or natural copper. Height 7" over all. Price $1.25 prepaid anywhere in the U. S. from The Boulevard Shop, 220 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y.

The Italian pyramid breakfast set (pictured below) makes a unique decoration as well as lightens the task of getting an early morning meal. On the left it is shown assembled, one piece fitting on top of another, while on the right it is shown spread out ready for use. The set of six pieces includes a coffee cup and saucer, large plate, porridge bowl, egg cup, and tiny salt cellar. Made of Deruta maiolica in blue-green with lighter pattern or pale yellow with floral design. Price $10.00 prepaid. Carbone, 342 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The table below can be adjusted to two different heights—the ordinary height and a lower one, which is shown here. This permits one to play cards comfortably while seated on the beach. The top comes in either terra cotta red or green waterproof fabricoid, which somewhat resembles rubber. The table folds up into one fourth its own size, and fits into a small black carrying case. Price complete $8.50, express collect. Alice H. Marks, 19 East 52nd St., New York.

One rarely finds as unusual a design as this triple dish (or candy dish) made of solid pewter. It would make a charming summer decoration for your table. Price $1.00 prepaid, from M. W. Carr & Co., West Somerville, Mass.

The Smart Way to Make Coffee

FOR PERFECT COFFEE
You will want a Silex coffee maker—All Pyrex glass—electric, gas and alcohol models—silver, chrome or nickel finish—all sizes. Write name on this advertisement for booklet—end of name of nearest dealer...-

The Boulevard Shop, 220 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y.

Silex Coffee Maker
At Dept. Stores—Electric Shops
The Silex Company, Hartford, Conn.

"Please may I come in?"
Rudyard Kipling
tells three stories about a lovable Scottie puppy in this new book—illustrated with 14 full-page pictures by Margarette O. "THY SERVANT A DOG"
$2 at all good bookstores
Doubleday, Doran
Shop Windows of To-day

This beach roll folds up by means of snappers and is both light and easy to carry. Its smart appearance is due to the black patent leather outside covering, while it can be had lined in either almond green or coral red waterproofed fabric with pillow attached, for $9.14 prepaid within 100 miles. From R. H. Macy & Co., Broadway & 34th St., New York.

This midget umbrella measures only 11 3/8 inches from tip to tip when folded in its case, yet opens out into a full sized article. For men, it can be had in black taffeta cotton $5.00, or black glory silk $7.00. The women's size measures one inch shorter and comes in navy, green, brown, and red; in glory silk, price $6.50, in fancy silk $7.50, or in taffeta silk $8.50. All prepaid from A. G. Spalding, 518 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The beach chair below, made of wicker and rattan, with the back tilted at just the right angle, provides a comfortable seat. Unlike many so-called portable chairs, it folds up easily and can be carried without any effort, wherever you will, due to the convenient handle. This is an entirely new model brought out this year. The price is $16, express collect, from Bapue, 15 East 48th Street, New York.

Women!

Easy, pleasant and profitable work acting as special representatives for The American Home in own communities.

For full details, entailing no obligation, write Mr. Chester Banton, % The American Home, Garden City, N. Y.

write today!
ARE we heading for something entirely new and revolutionary in gardens? Are modern discoveries of science and modern machines of convenience destined to upset and change the conventional aspect of our gardens? The thought itself is intriguing. So much veneration is given to the antiquities of the garden in both design and material that it is quite refreshing to have the question of the future possibilities dramatically presented to us. Mr. Edward White, well-known English landscape architect, was recently bold enough to make such suggestions. Although he concludes that his vision of the garden of the future will probably not mature during his allotted span of years.

He foresees most of the hard work performed by electrified machine tools, perhaps even operated by radio energy!

"The temperature of all parts of the garden will be regulated winter and summer by heat which will be similarly supplied. Moisture will be supplied to all parts by a sprinkling apparatus which will have the effect of the finest rain. Light will be a matter of using certain switches. Lighting effects will make all gardens enjoyable at night. Nitrogen supplies, of course, will be obtained from the air. Television should give opportunities for strange illusions, and when we give a garden party we shall get a good natured neighbor to lend us his Rose garden, or some other appropriate feature to make good a weak corner of our own garden!"

Some of these projections are by no means fantastic. The matter of watering by an installed irrigation system, whether underground or overhead, is not new; and comprehensive installations will be found in a great many public institutions and large private estates in this country. To a lesser degree water distributing machines that are stationary while operating but easily transported and which throw jets into the air whence water falls as in the manner of rain. The actual materials may change in different parts of the world but the contours and masses and principles of environments that are altogether too modern and different. There is plenty of opportunity for individual fancy to develop along these lines. Modern economic conditions of the present era call for gardens of a different type from that of a previous generation. The present cost of maintenance and upkeep is something to be considered.

The border of hardy herbaeous plants is not the labor saving device that its early champions claimed. It requires annual attention and periodically needs remaking. The fact is, of course, that there is no static type of garden. The smaller the garden, the greater the necessity for constantly changing.

**AN AFRICAN GARDEN**

AFTER all, gardens tend to a sameness wherever they may be. The actual materials may change in different parts of the world but the contours and masses and principles of composition remain much the same. Go to South Africa with me, or rather take a look at the accompanying photograph of a garden in Johannesburg sent by a reader in that far away land, not unlike what we might find in some parts of our own South. Mr. R. O. Marditt Wilson, whose garden it is, communicates the following details:

"The Pine is halepensis. In the immediate foreground is the Trumpet Vine (Tecoma capensis). "No, these plants are not entirely unfamiliar in our own gardens. We all realize that his vision of the garden of the future will probably not mature during his allotted span of years.

He foresees most of the hard work performed by electrified machine tools, perhaps even operated by radio energy!

"The temperature of all parts of the garden will be regulated winter and summer by heat which will be similarly supplied. Moisture will be supplied to all parts by a sprinkling apparatus which will have the effect of the finest rain. Light will be a matter of using certain switches. Lighting effects will make all gardens enjoyable at night. Nitrogen supplies, of course, will be obtained from the air. Television should give opportunities for strange illusions, and when we give a garden party we shall get a good natured neighbor to lend us his Rose garden, or some other appropriate feature to make good a weak corner of our own garden!"

Some of these projections are by no means fantastic. The matter of watering by an installed irrigation system, whether underground or overhead, is not new; and comprehensive installations will be found in a great many public institutions and large private estates in this country. To a lesser degree water distributing machines that are stationary while operating but easily transported and which throw jets into the air whence water falls as in the manner of rain. The actual materials may change in different parts of the world but the contours and masses and principles of environments that are altogether too modern and different. There is plenty of opportunity for individual fancy to develop along these lines. Modern economic conditions of the present era call for gardens of a different type from that of a previous generation. The present cost of maintenance and upkeep is something to be considered.

The border of hardy herbaeous plants is not the labor saving device that its early champions claimed. It requires annual attention and periodically needs remaking. The fact is, of course, that there is no static type of garden. The smaller the garden, the greater the necessity for constantly changing.

**AN AFRICAN GARDEN**

AFTER all, gardens tend to a sameness wherever they may be. The actual materials may change in different parts of the world but the contours and masses and principles of composition remain much the same. Go to South Africa with me, or rather take a look at the accompanying photograph of a garden in Johannesburg sent by a reader in that far away land, not unlike what we might find in some parts of our own South. Mr. R. O. Marditt Wilson, whose garden it is, communicates the following details:

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Add Another Month
To Your Garden Blooms

WONDER how well acquainted you are with those almost mystic, very early spring flowering bulbs, which when planted in the fall can hardly wait for winter to go, before they come peaking through? There are the earliest snowdrops whose dainty bell ring in the new garden year. The brilliantly blue scillas, colorful crocus, winter aconite and grape hyacinth, that laugh at the cold. Besides which, there are the dainty pale blue chionodoxa, the quaint fritillarias, the vivid scarlet wild tulip eichleri, and the dainty clusiana.

Those early bulbs, come and go before your other garden things are more than just starting. Let us suggest that you place your order now for October planting. Because the quantities of many of these rarer bulbs are limited. Send for our new bulb book. It is fully illustrated and one of the finest reference books available.

You certainly must have some of these appealing dainty Chionodoxa that bloom among spring’s first. For best results plant 25 in one clump closely together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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Wayside Gardens
MENTOR, OHIO

DOUBLE ROY
JUNIOR SPRINKLER

YOUR lawns and shrubs need the gentle shower of the Double Rotary Junior Sprinkler to protect them against the hot dry months of July and August. Keeps all growing things fresh, green and growing. Rain-like drops or mist spray sprinkled evenly and thoroughly. Its scientific rotating principle prevents waste, saves water.

Covers any circular area up to 80 feet (more than 5,000 sq. ft.) or down to 15 feet in diameter, according to pressure. Adjustable nozzle. Self-operating. Finest materials.

TRY 10 DAYS—Order from this ad. If not satisfactory, return sprinkler and money is refunded.

DOUBLE ROTARY SPRINKLER CO.
101 Coca Cola Bldg.
Kansas City
Missouri

Charm of July Gardens need no longer be marred or lost by bare, open spaces

POTTED PLANTS, available for immediate use, will keep July gardens fresh and bright. We grow potted plants in many varieties for old-fashioned gardens, rock-gardens, banks and ground covers, dry soils and moist places, woodlands and borders. Send for special list of potted perennials ready for immediate use.

We also furnish Everblooming and Climbing Roses in pots. Ask for list of varieties available.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants
our general catalogue, describes, pictures and prices old-fashioned plants in old and new varieties. A table shows flowering season, color and height, thus making selection easy. A copy will be mailed to those who expect to plant Perennials.

Evergreens for Summer Planting
Evergreens for rock gardens, for sunken gardens, for foundation plantings, for small gardens, private estates, or public parks. Our catalogue "Evergreens, Azaleas and Rhododendrons" will be sent on request to those who intend to plant Evergreens.

In your request for catalogues it is important to state definitely what you intend to plant. We issue several catalogues. You will confer a favor by mentioning American Home when writing.

BOBBINK & ATKINS
Rutherford, New Jersey
Garden reminders

In July the amateur gardener often neglects his garden for golf, while the seasoned veteran rolls up his sleeves, mops his brow, and keeps working to bring his plants through. The garden's three essentials are watering, hoeing, and mulching.

North

The Flower Garden—Keep spray gun handy. You'll need it this month. The gardener cannot afford to lay aside his spraying chart. Get after those insects. Much has been said about insecticides, but the average gardener does not realize that the pyrethrum compounds are exceptionally effective and have in some cases filled the place of older preparations now no longer on the market. Made from the P. cinerariaefolium, the pyrethrum powders are absolutely non-poisonous, and for mealy bug or insects affecting roots they are remarkably efficacious. An excellent compound is Agri Pax, one of the better known remedies. It comes specially prepared, and put up in containers of various sizes. Stake Gladioli, Chrysanthemums, and Dahlias. Plant perennials. There is still time to plant some quick-growing annuals, though this should be done immediately. Sweet Alyssum, Nasturtiums, and Baby's breath will bloom in the fall if seed is sown at once.

Don't let early-flowering annuals go by seed. Pick flowers. Pinch back Cosmos to prevent their becoming straggly. Water Sweet-pea often. Give them a slight mulch if it is unusually dry. Prune Climbing Roses as soon as they finish blooming. Cut down Delphinium when flowering. Divide Iris. Get rid of suckers as soon as they appear in Dahlias. Plant China Asters in a seed bed with some shade. Transplant later to the flower garden. For large Dahlias and Chrysanthemums pinch back the plants, and keep only the terminal bud on each branch. Get the maximum pleasure from your flower garden. Pick frequently. Plenty of other flowers will come.

The Vegetable Garden—Seeds to be sown this month include Beans, Corn Salads, Radishes, Beets, Cress, Kale, Spinach, Carrots, Cucumbers, Peas, Squash, Corn, Endive, Lettuce, Pumpkin, White Turnip, and Okra.

Having harvested early crops, rework the garden and sow again. This is the month to sow the fall vegetable dinner. Set out Cabbage for late crop. Thin Beets well. Main Celery crop should be set out. It is too late to stake Tomatoes, though it may be difficult. If they are not staked put some straw under the vines to protect the ripening fruit. Thin out foliage. Keep soil well pulverized, by raking. Keep bugs away from Melons by using tobacco dust or bone meal. Blight may be prevented from ruining Tomatoes, Potatoes, or Cucumbers by use of Bordeaux mixture.

Get last sowing of early Sweet Corn in by the tenth. Cultivate Asparagus and Rhubarb. Miscanthus—Don't waste time or plant roots produced by seed or scale or borers. Destroy the plants. Cover some Curraunt bushes with burlap to get fruit in August. Pinch back Raspberry canes to thirty inches.

Plant Strawberries for next year's fruit. Use Hellebore for currant worms. Use fertilizer on plants that need it. Keep suckers from trees. Tie up tall plants as they grow. Transplant evergreens and give them a good deal of water.

Layer Roses and Magnolias.

South

Miscanthus—If July is dry, water abundantly, and conserve moisture by hoeing and mulching. Irrigate by shallow ditches where feasible, to supply roots with moisture without harming flowers. Make a dust mulch by breaking the crust of soil with hoe or rake. Peat moss, dry leaves, and lawn clippings make a good mulch, but should not be put on too thick, or insect pests will multiply. Lime-loving plants, such as Cabbages and all the other Crucifers (Alysum, Stocks, Wallflowers) will prefer much of the cleanings of the garden walk.

If there are daily rains, weed casually by hand, as the soil will be too wet for hoeing.

Toward the end of the month, give evergreens a mild plant food. Keep fruit trees picked clean. Discarded fruit means insect pests. Watch for caterpillars, scale, aphids, white fly, and light them promptly with remedies suited to each. Use all sprays in "summer strength." Replanting has and willow boughs, with fertilizing liquid with manure. Prepare a seed bed for perennials, and plant as soon as possible after seeds ripen. Protect from scorching sun and beating rains.

Don't let annuals or perennials go to seed; keep them cut back. Many perennials after blossoming in April or May will bloom again if cut to the roots. Divide Iris that have been set more than three years, and re-set. Replant bear's-breeches or Bearded with remedies suited to each. Remember that Bearded Iris love lime, while Beardless hate it. The Flower Garden—Stake and tie Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, and Cosmos. Remove surplus growth, disbudding for larger bloom. Cut back Prunias and plant the cuttings, which should blossom by Christmas. Support by tying to stakes with discarded electric cord, which will hold firmly without cutting. Prune spring-blooming shrubs if they need it, in case this was not done last month. Everblooming Roses, if dormant, may be pruned this month, or fertilized with bone meal for October bloom.

Cuttings of Coleus, Alyssum, Statice Miller, Artemisia, Torenia, Impatiens, and many other plants may be made now.

Fill gaps in (Continued on page 87)
that we all like so well, the amusing French bowls with the funny little ears, or the charming Italian pottery in yellow or lavender with the bunches of posies or peasant figures painted on it. The slightly crooked plates and cups and the ador- able squat pots are most delightful, set out for breakfast on a colored cloth. For lunch there is nothing so pretty as the new colored glass that is made nowadays for both hot and cold service. Many people are combining glasses of two colors on the table, green saucers with yellow cups, for instance, or black and white, or red and black. Very interesting effects can be made in this way but for the really dis- tinguished table one color is best. There is a new square service that comes in a lovely wattery color that is partic- ularly good with flowers, and a fine lustrious topaz with square cut crystal stems that is wonderful on a yellow

A small wicker table of very convenient size for the porch. (Carbone)

Taking to the outdoors

Continued from page 257

tive, so popular, or so cheap as it is to-day.

But, after all, the whole object of this preparation is food. If we cannot get food back to our tea table without too much racing back and forth, and have it piping hot or icy cold when it does get there, our whole attempt is a failure. What we are after is comfort and there is no comfort in a cup of cold coffee or in a curled up sandwich no matter how good looking the up- holstery may be. The easiest way to have things right is to put an electric outlet somewhere near, on the outside of the house, and prepare our party on the spot. It is so much more fun for everybody, and there is no end to the electrical contrivances that will help us turn the trick. There is the orange squeezer, the coffee percolator, the egg boiler, and the toast maker for breakfast. One of those grand four-tiered grills will take care of a really substantial lunch, while tea comes along with the waffle iron and the boiling kettle. These modern devices make possible real cooking in the open air, not little dabs of things, but adequate food for the family, and it seems a pity, nowadays, not to take advantage of them. As for the fancy, frivolous things that we do just for fun—the delicious cold drinks and dainty sandwiches that we serve to our friends—they will depend on how much of the holiday spirit we put into getting our little tea table out of doors.

A chair for outdoors with metal frame and red back and seat. (Mammacher, Schlemmer & Co.)

An extremely comfortable teak chair with waterproof covered cushion. (Grand Central Wicker Shop)

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NOT longer need you deny yourself the joys of an OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM . . . that colorful beauty spot which distinguishes the modern home.

For today, everything necessary to create an OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM is available under more favorable conditions than for years past.

Trees, shrubs and flowers, of the most desirable varieties, can be secured in good sizes, at decidedly moderate cost. Skilled workmen are plentiful, and at fair wages.

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Of all kinds and for all purposes.

Write for special lists of established orchids.

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Orchid Growers
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NEW PEONY and IRIS BOOK FREE

A "NEW" kind of "flower book" is now offered by one of America's foremost propagators of prize-winning Peonies, Iris, Tulips, etc. Shows how and when to plant. Gives ac- curate Peony and Iris listings. Also enables flower lovers to select pure- bred, hardy . . . gardens at liberal introductory discounts. In- cludes many amazing bargain collections due to resetting beds.

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THE PEIFFER NURSERY
Winona, Minn.
Insect Pests multiply rapidly at this time unless checked by the use of a good, effective insecticide. Protect your flowers, plants, shrubs and evergreens by the frequent use of Wilson's O. K. Plant Spray, the nationally recognized standard insecticide.

Wilson's O. K. Plant Spray is sold by leading nurseries and gardeners throughout the nation. It may be identified by its blue, Trademark Label. When you see this label, buy Wilson's O. K. Plant Spray, your assurance of a guaranteed effective insecticide.

Wilson's Awine (Pyrethrum Spray). Non-poisonous, highly concentrated PYRETHRUM spray. Easily confounded with more resistant type of insect such as Japanese Beetle, Red Spider, Rose Chafers, Cabbage Worm, White Fly, etc. Can be applied, requiring only a dilution with water.

This is Wilson's FUNK-O, a efficient fungicide and remedy for Mildew, Black Spot and many other fungous diseases of ornamental and greenhouse plants. Generously recommended for the Nectria Cankers on Boxwood. 1 gallon $4.00; 5 gallons $15.00.

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GILLET'S

A Month of PEONIES
We have revised and improved our Peony Catalog, retaining only the choicest varieties. Write for Peony and Iris Bulletin. Visit Our Japanese Iris gardens in July.

ROSEDALE NURSERY
Box A
Tarrytown, N. Y.

When nature planted
Rhododendrons
mountains were covered with brilliant colors
Carying in root and branch the hardness of the Southern Rhododendrons, mountain types as well as dwarf varieties. Carying in root and branch the hardness of the Southern Rhododendrons, mountain types as well as dwarf varieties. Carying in root and branch the hardness of the Southern Rhododendrons, mountain types as well as dwarf varieties.

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Keep your garden gey with Hardy Perennials

These lovely old fashioned flowers have a charm all their own. They are easy to grow and bloom over a long period.

Special $1 Collection of 12 Perennials

Seeds of a dozen of the most popular varieties, including Lavatera, Foxgloves, Sweet William, Sweet Rocket and others. 12 packets for $1.

Midsummer Catalog contains everything you need for the garden at this season.

For a free copy mention this publication and be sure to address Dept. D

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Burpee's™ publication and be sure to read out chemically destroys Buckhorn, Plantain, Dandelion. Does not soak up soil fertility. Easily applied. Write today for descriptive literature and prices.

WEED OUT Our packets for $1 Sweet Rocket and others. 12 popular varieties, including Larkspur, Foxgloves, Sweet William, flowers have a charm all their own.

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1905 SPRING GARDEN ST.

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WEED OUT

and destroy weeds from your garden! Protect your flowers with a喷雾剂 perfect one.

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HARDEY ORIENTAL POPPIES

these Oriental flowers are inches across, beautiful colors, of rich brilliancy. 10 seeds $1.50. Three roots must be planted this Fall to bloom next Spring and each year.

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WANTED: Representative in each town for any small wedding proposition to housewives. Generous commissions, houses and travel below cost. Especially advantageous to offer to club or civic workers.

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having the soap mild for the sake of her hands, but for clothes soaking or laundering where a machine is used this point is relatively unimportant.

Bar soap also has many friends. Many women who have a favorite lavender soap, which does not have its flaked counterpart consider the time necessary for shredding it well spent, and at least one time-tried laundry soap offers its customers a soap shredder to facilitate the process.

There are many substitutes for gasoline, benzine, and linseed oil which may be used in home dry cleaning. Some are more or less inflammable, and others which are derived from carbon tetrachloride are non-inflammable. A variety of cleaning fluids (some of which are inflammable and should be used with caution) are splendid for other uses than inciden- tal spots. One such cleaner is excellent for removing chewing gum or adhesive tape. One of the trade-marked dry cleaners of the non-inflammable type is particularly useful in families where cod liver oil is administered to children, for this fluid, in conjunction with blotting paper, is most satisfactory for removing a stain which is firmly set by contact with soap.

Silver polish and household oil are products which have several uses beside the more conventional ones. The former is useful for the nickel fixtures in the bathroom and it is splendid for the cleaning of marble, cut glass, or celluloid. Oil has many domestic uses, including light applications to iron lamps, grill work, cutlery, and adornments to prevent rust.

There are many household poisons which are useful for various cleaning purposes: salt, ammonia, borax, all are good for certain purposes that are too well known to merit special attention. Steel wool, too (whether it shall be classed as a cleaner or a tool I am not quite sure), has been taken into the fold by housekeepers the country over. Some prefer the little wool pads which come with or without a cake of soap specially prepared for use with the steel wool, while others like to take their steel wool in just the quantity needed and use it with the soap of their preference. Still others choose the pot cleaners of fabric and copper tinsel which are used in the steel wool manner and with much the same effect on greasy pots and pans.

Thus inventiveness has eased the lot of the modern housekeeper, and softened the daily drudgery of keeping the household equipment bright and clean. With plenty of hot water and a discriminating choice of cleaners no so-top-date housekeeper need have either spoiled hands or a discouraged outlook upon her daily tasks.

In a ravine

Continued from page 263

the high bank on either side is a close plantation of Rhododendrons. On one side there is a tangle of Rambler and American Pillar Roses. The opposite wall has by this time become almost perpendicular and is particularly useful in families where and there is a back fence spanned chasm. There are many substitutes for

Burpee's

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Get your free copy of this great publication that tells about all the latest developments in the bulb line. It is complete in its new Blossoms, Shrubs and Ferns. It can be had also for free Hardy Perennials, Weeds and Their Control, and How to Grow Flowers.

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Keep Tomatoes staked and tied, and pick them daily, destroying im- perfect ones.

The West Coast

Let the Roses rest during July and August, giving but little water, and cultivating to conserve the moisture. Also prune them lightly to reduce the autumn blooming. Remove weeds before seeding, and either burn or add to the compost heap. Along the Coast sow Pansies, Hollyhocks, Primula malacoides, Stocks, Anemones, Calceolarias, Cinemarias, and the biennials. Sow Schwazinths in pots for winter blooming and begin planting Fuch- sias. Begin watering Amaryllis in groups for succession of bloom. Water paths with the beds in hot weather; water the lawn regularly and keep well weeded. Look after autumn blooming plants and newly planted shrubs.

New spray

kills both CHEWING and SUCKING INSECTS

SOME of the 31 common insects that ruin vegetables, flowers, and shrubs, chew the foliage. Others suck vital juices from it.

Few people can tell the two kinds apart. Till now there was never one complete spray that would kill both.

But now, Pyrox—for years the de- fense of gardeners against the chew- ing variety—has been treated with nicotine, which makes it sure death to all sucking insects.

Mix nicotine with water, then spray. That's all you have to do to protect your garden from insect pests and plant diseases!

Garden reminders

Continued from page 254

beds and borders by setting out plants from pots. A full bed needs less weeding.

Dig spring-blooming bulbs if they have been in the ground some years, and store in a dry and well ventilated place to be set out in the fall.

Only the best-loving annuals, such as Balsam, Torenia, Portulaca, Vinca, Zinnia, etc., may be sown outdoors now.

This is the last call for planting vines. Convolvulus, Ipomea, Dolichos, Marnaudrya, Thumbergia, Cleritas will do well on the back fence galore.

The Vegetable Garden—Hoe, weed, and water if necessary. Plant Okra, Pumpkin, Squash, Cuc- cumber for pickling. Make one more planting of Corn, Beans, Cucumber, Sweet Corn, Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter.

In the upper section of the South, Radishes, Lettuce, and Endive may still be planted.

Just mix it with water—and spray!
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