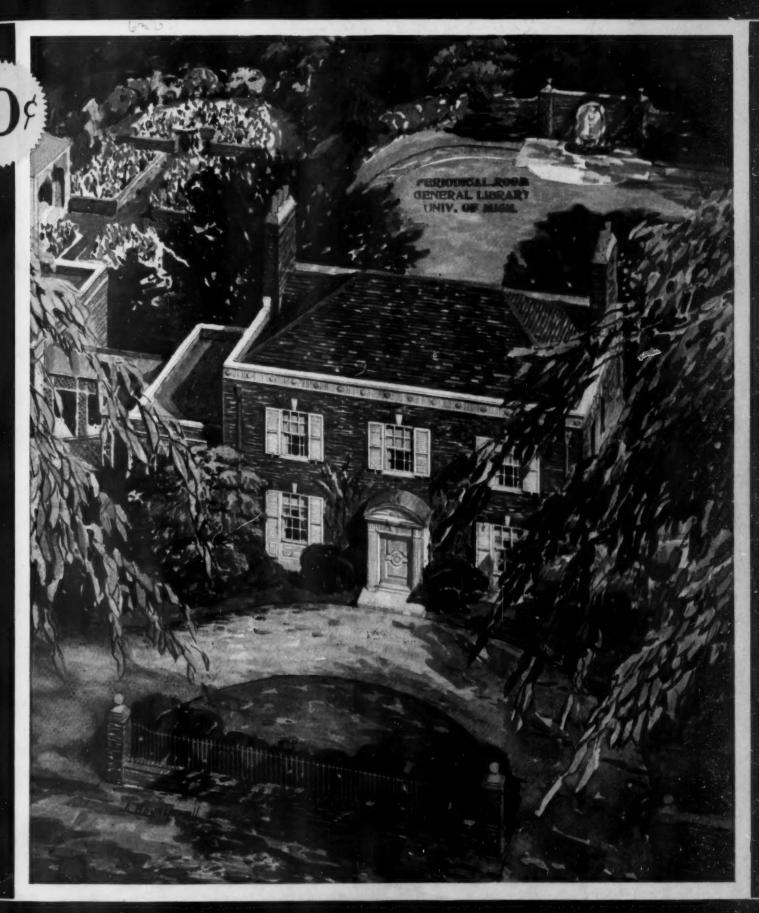
### The American Home

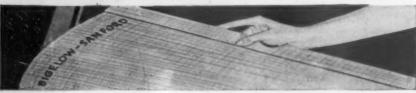


Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

This Georgian House Costing About \$18,000 To Build Is, Fully Described In This Issue

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### BIGELOW-SANFORD

With the coming of fall the busy housewife's thoughts turn to canning and preserving. Novel suggestions for the use of home made preserves as Christmas gifts will be found in the article on page 19

#### The American Home

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#### Sundials

E WAS one of the greatest city editors that ever sat at a desk with all the vari-colored chronicling of the life of a mighty metropolis streaming beneath his hands. He came to work after sundown and quit before the sun was up next morning and yet his dearest delight, his veritable passion was the sundial and its ancient lore. Somewhere among his possessions is a manuscript, never published because for a newspaper man he was singularly retiring, which contains as fine writing on sundials as has ever been put on paper.

He worked at it in those long hours just before dawn after the first editions of the morning papers have gone to press and the story of the death of this king and the staccato headlines of that murder have been put in the hands of the first newsboys.

Odd that a man who so loved the sun should see so little of its golden splendors. And yet he was most human, for he was responding to that deep-seated urge for the tranquillity of life, for gardens and growing things and the sun on them, which is at the heartstrings of all of us.

E HEAR that men and women these days have little time for these things which give life grace and poignancy as well. Marching to the quickstep of the machines, how can collective America "loaf and invite its soul" in the contemplation of such apparent trivia as sundials and the like? Yet, here at the offices of The American Home, we know that there is a great cross section of our people who have not succumbed to the complexities of modern living, whose hearts leap up at the sight of an ivy-twined sundial behind a grayshingled house, and who have learned the sweet uses of simplicity. It is for them that the magazine month by month brings the reporting, interpreting, and illustration of such time-binding yet timeless things as sundials and gardens, homes of quiet beauty and their inspired furnishing. If you are one of this blessed cross section then these pages are for your delectation.

#### THE TEMLOK-INSULATED HOUSE I

# now ready



Model House at Beacon Hill, Ardsley, N. Y., designed and built by Homeland Company.

Armstrong Offers
a New Low-Cost
Building Insulation
That Saves Fuel . . .
Insures Comfort

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HERE is good news for every home builder and owner—a fibreboard building insulation, gratifyingly low in cost, and with improved physical properties which mean greater fuel-saving and permanent home comfort.

This new insulation is offered by Armstrong, famous for fine linoleum and long known as the leading manufacturer of high quality corkboard insulation. Named Armstrong's Temlok, this new product is presented after five years of research and study of the problem of efficient home insulation. It is a golden tan board of pleasing texture, one full inch or full half-inch in thickness, fabricated from the heartwood of southern yellow pine.

Armstrong's Temlok is a definite improvement in fibreboard insulation. Why? First, because Temlok locks temperatures where they belong. Effectively retarding the passage of heat, this new insulation

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### Banish Rust

#### COPPER

This enduring metal is your best protection against the annoyance and expense of roof leaks . . . usually due to rust

Down through the ages, rustless copper has served man in countless ways. Today, in the building of their homes, farsighted people see to it that Copper—not rustable metal—is used for gutters and rain-pipes... for flashing around chimneys, dormers and other projections where roof leaks usually start.

Sheer logic dictates the use of Copper in these vital places. True, it costs a little more than metals that rust. But Copper, by eliminating rust repairs, saves its extra cost many times over. Remember that the repair of a single roof leak, and the damage it may do, is likely to amount to much more than the initial "saving" rustable metal seems to offer.

The same logic has resulted in a tremendous increase in the use of Brass water pipes. For the average 7- or 8-room home Brass pipe costs about \$75 more than the rustable kind...an investment for durability that assures a full flow of clear water, the complete elimination of pipe troubles due to rust, and increased value in case the home is ever sold.

Anaconda Sheet Copper and Anaconda Brass Pipe are products of the world's largest and most experienced

manufacturer of Copper and Copper-alloys. For your protection these products carry the Anaconda trade-mark stamped in the metals.

There are other places in the home where the use of rustless, enduring Anaconda Metals save money by eliminating rust-repairs and replacements. If you are interested, send for the free booklet, "Copper, Brass and Bronze in the Home." Address: The American Brass Company, General Offices, Waterbury, Connecticut.



For Sheet Metal Work

#### ANACONDA COPPER

Can't Rust Anacond Saves Money



Courtery, R. H. Macy & Co.

Goold Studios

#### Charm and Comfort at Low Cost

Even though limited to a very modest budget one can now furnish a room comfortably and attractively as illustrated by this living room and described in the article on the facing page. The conversational group-ing depicted here consists of a Queen Anne wing chair in gold damask, beside it a drum table and an incidental chair in henna velvet, and on the opposite side of the fireplace a Duncan Phyfe end table and Lawson chair with chintz cover

#### Furnishing the Living Room

#### Inexpensively and in good taste

by ELIZABETH H. RUSSELL

THE prices for furniture have tobogganed so rapidly that it has been difficult to keep track of the decline. They are now at their lowest in many years and THE AMERICAN HOME has taken this opportunity to furnish a budget house so that you may know what bargains are available.

The first room of the house, described and illustrated in this article and in the frontispiece, was set up through the

courtesy of R. H. Macy & Company, one of the largest department stores in New York.

We have been guided in our budget plans by a booklet published recently by the Department of Commerce, called "Furniture: Its Selection and Use." The first chapter of the booklet gives sample budgets prepared from surveys conducted in the West, Middle West, and the Southeast. The cost of furnishing should be twenty-five per cent of the cost of building a house, the booklet says, and in the sample budget of \$3,000, which does not include the cost of equipping the kitchen, always a variable amount, the sum of \$1,200 is allotted to the living room.

THE AMERICAN HOME living room cost \$1,241.47 to furnish and in it are included a number of items which could be omitted or for which less expensive substitutes could be made. We offer it as a measuring stick to use for the new house you

want to furnish or for the old one you want to refurnish.

To begin with, the floor is covered with a 15 x 15 broadloom taupe Wilton carpet rug which comes to within two

feet of the walls and provides a pleasing background for the furniture. The walls and woodwork are painted Adam green in a soft tone which gives unity to the room, and is restful and agreeable.

There is a paneled wainscot in this room, and a fine dentil cornice which is finished at its lower edge with a picture molding. The ceiling is cream, and the antique mantel is

also in a mellow tone of creamy marble which is harmonious in the color scheme of the room. Architects are using these antique mantels, which give such a definite atmosphere to a room, in many houses now, and they may be bought from \$79.50 to \$198 for antiques, and from \$45 up for reproductions of period types.

The arrangement around the fireside consists of comfortably grouped chairs, lamps, and tables for informal daily use. One of the best known rules of decoration for a living room is that three types of groups are essential. These are: (1) conversation groups, (2) reading groups, (3) a writing group. To these may be added game groups and music groups as the family require. In the frontispiece of this issue are shown two such groups in the living room, one on either side of the fireplace, which will serve as conversation or reading groups, since easy chairs, a table, and

well-shaded lamps are elements in both arrangements.

Before the fire is spread an Oriental rug whose glowing color and intricate pattern add interest to the grouping, and

Twenty-five per cent of the cost of your home should be spent on furnishing it, according to the Department of Commerce. The American Home will be guided by this estimate in decorating a series of rooms of which this living room is the first. Home owners will be surprised, we believe, to see what beautiful pieces furniture manufacturers are offering at prices which have never before been so low.





The writing group consists of a mahogany secretary, a side chair, and a brushed steel standing lamp. The upper section of the secretary contains a collection of interesting small Staffordshire figures and a few choice books

focus the eye on what is properly its most important feature—the hearth. Directly to the left is a graceful wing chair covered with gold damask in a fine Renaissance design. This chair is a Queen Anne model with cabriole legs, wide curving arms, and a deep, loose cushion. Between it and the occasional chair in the foreground is a drum table which holds a shaded lamp of orange alabaster with a pleated orange shade, books, flowers, and an ash tray. This table is a reproduction of a popular English model with a pedestal base and practical drawers where bridge scores and various small trifles may be kept near at hand.

The occasional chair, one of a pair in the room, is upholstered in henna velvet put on with brassheaded tacks that add to its decorative value. It has a well-designed mahogany frame and grace-

ful upholstered arms.

On the left-hand wall, just out of range of the picture, hangs a tall mirror with a curving top and a simple but distinguished antique gold frame. This mirror is large enough to reflect the room agreeably and add to its apparent size in the mag-

ical way which mirrors have.

The windows are draped with celanese glass curtains in a charming tone between cream and apricot through which the light shines softly. These curtains may be bought complete, with neatly finished tailor-made hems and headings, all ready to be put up at the windows. Over these glass curtains are long, henna-colored draperies made of Spencer cloth which is an all-silk material with a slightly ribbed texture like rep. These draperies, too, may be bought inexpensively, all made, and finished nicely with a woven galloon, as well as having tie-backs to match included. This is a great deliverance to a young housekeeper who is thinking of making her own draperies, for it is a tricky job, trying to patience and nerves, and really calling for more skill than the average amateur possesses.

Over the mantel hangs a color print called "Old Vienna" which shows a black-eyed beauty in a white frock. The frame of antique gold sets off the subdued tones of the print and provides a bit of gleaming color which is carried on by the shining brass andirons and fender of the hearth.

At the right of the fireplace is the second reading group which is made up of a luxuriously deep armchair covered with semi-glazed chintz in the charming old-fashioned pattern known as the "Passion Flower," which, in this case, is developed

This graceful sofa table with drop leaves is a copy of a Duncan Physe and was intended originally to stand in back of a sofa. The lamp, of orange alabaster with orange pleated shade, is a mate to the one on the drum table



All furnishings courtesy of R. H. Macy & Co

Photographs by Goold Studios

Luxuriously comfortable is this Tuxedo couch with its green frieze covering and separate cushions. With the chintz-covered Lawson chair, the Duncan Physe end table, and the little mahogany coffee table the group is very comfortable for reading or conversation. The lamp is white alabaster with a white shade and the picture above the couch is a brilliant color print of a town on the Capri coast whose rich tones add a vivid note of color to the room

in cream, apricot, and cool low tones of green, blue, and mauve. It is very decorative against the dull green of the walls and, if you prefer chintz curtains to those of Spencer cloth shown, you could have them made up in this chintz to match the armchair. This material is thirty-six inches wide and costs only ninety-eight cents a yard.

The incidental table beside the chintz-covered armchair is a Duncan Phyfe model, with small drop leaves, and

two reeded pillars on each side. It holds another shaded table lamp of white alabaster having a white pleated shade, as well as ash trays

and books, and it would also be very convenient to use at tea time.

Concealed in this ma-hogany cabinet having a dull, satin finish and fine, dignified lines is the radio which has become almost indispensable in the modern home

Against the righthand wall as you

enter the room is a wing Tuxedo couch which is six feet long, and made in a luxurious design with deep springs to insure comfort. It has low cabriole legs and three loose, box-cushions to match the three divisions in the back. It, like its companion Tuxedo wing chair, is upholstered in green friezé with a tiny fleck of white in it, and friezé, as you know, gives the best of wear. A comfortable sofa is an essential piece of furniture in any living room, and this fine model at a remarkably low price is (Continued on page 47)



The floor plan shows the careful arrangement of the various groups. A key to this plan with the price of each piece of furniture will be found at the end of the article



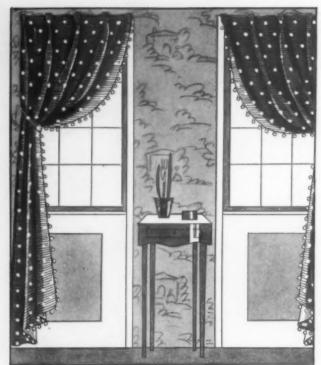


FIGURE 1

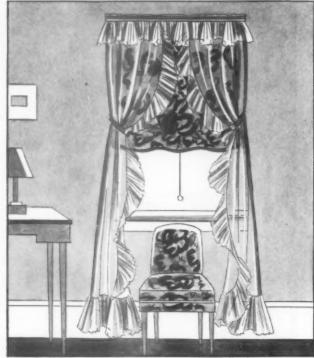


FIGURE :

#### Code of the Curtain

by FRANCES WYMAN MOHR

Figure 1: glazed chintz draperies, polka-dotted in cream on a peach ground lend character to the walls papered in a green toile design. Where there are two windows close together on the same wall a single drapery on each produces an unusual effect

Illustrations by Fae Frances Torrey

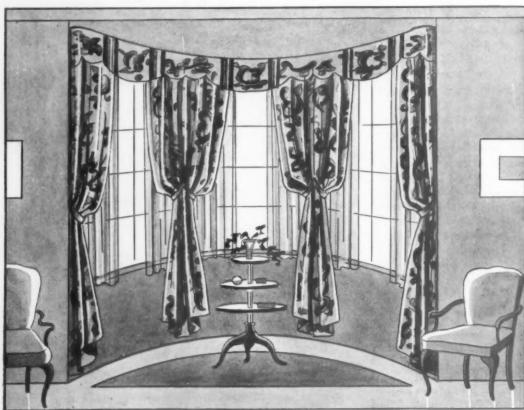


Figure 4

Figure 2: for a young girl's room these curtains are equally captivating in coral-tinted organdy or in white over a glazed chintz shade wherein pink plays a prominent part. Seven-inch frills contribute to their crispness. A sash of wide taffeta ribbon may replace the tie-backs. Figure 3: formal draperies should almost always be long enough to allow for about twelve inches of their length resting on the floor except when more than two hangings are used in a group as in Figure 4. Celanese would be suitable for draperies and glass curtains in Figure 4



FIGURE 3





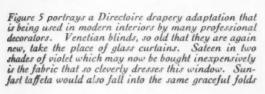




FIGURE 6

Eminently suitable for a French Provincial room or for one of modern tendencies is the window treatment shown in Figure 6. This sparkling pattern is obtainable in rich damask if you would have your room formal in character; and in printed linen if simplicity is the keynote. For the glass curtains on this window celanese would be soft and graceful and very appropriate

Three new drapery fabrics are shown below. Figure 8, a glazed chintz with a damask patterned background, is suggested for the room that needs a sprightly touch of color. Figure 9 is an excellent fabric for the Biedermeier room. Figure 10 is a gorgeous satin damask of particularly fine detail. It would be lovely in a Louis XVI or an Empire interior



FIGURE 9

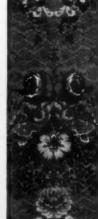
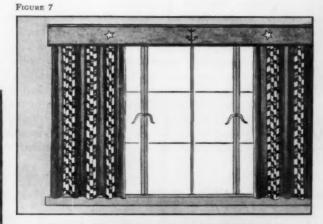


FIGURE 8



To win a boy's hearty approval would be to duplicate the mannish though not too stiff looking window treatment depicted in Figure 7. The draperies of red, white, and blue chintz just clear the sill and may be pushed back when more light is needed. The cornice with star and anchorornament is appropriate

Figure 11 shows how to handle dining room windows when you feel that the exercising of a definite economy would not be amiss. This arrangement requires no over-draperies; the curtains are nothing more than a straight length of marquisette edged with a ball fringe and draped over a brass rod

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 1

#### Beyond the City Limits

#### Yet equipped with city conveniences

by ARTHUR BATES LINCOLN

LIVING in the country need no longer impose a compromise with convenience. Those who live far from urban centers are not compelled to wait a week for the news of the day to appear in some local newspaper; they may hear it over the radio almost as soon as it happens. Equally modern may be the plumbing equipment in their home—in the kitchen to lighten the work of the housewife, and in bathrooms to invite the frequent use of every member of the family.

A private system of water supply, of gas production, and of sewage disposal will make these possible. Should the rural nature of the location find the house far removed from electric service lines, even this may be produced to lighten the dark hours of long winter months.

Water is essential to life, and it must be fresh and pure, with a supply that is unfailing. The tumbling brook, rushing along over its rocky bed, may bring fresh water, but purity is not assured, and permanence of supply is far from certain. Shallow wells, the next recourse, frequently run dry. Pumps offer the modern method for securing water.

There are two types of pumps: shallow well systems, where water is not more than twenty-five feet below the pump at sea level, and deep well pumps, with the lowest water level in excess of this distance.

Pumping water by hand is a temporary expedient; the water- or wind-driven mill wheel is economical only for the large reservoir tank. Gasoline-motored pumps are the friend of the rural dweller who may be far removed from the electric lines. These engines require manual attention; they must be started up by the owner when the water becomes low, and shut off when the tank is full again.

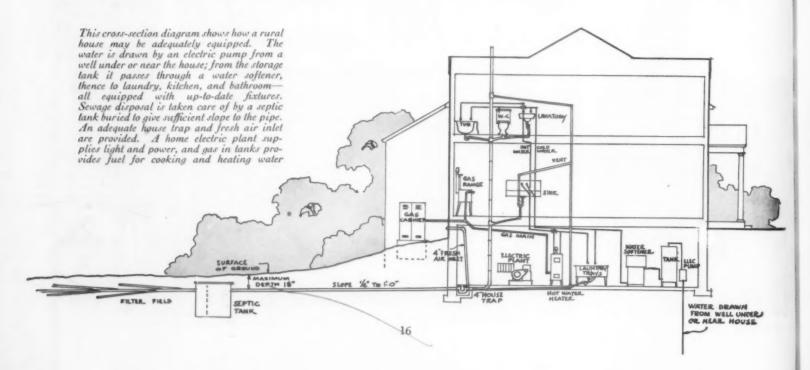
The elevated tank, from which water flowed by gravity, has been displaced in many cases by a pressure tank. Water pumped into this type of tank compresses contained air, which in turn exerts the necessary force to send the water to its several destinations.

Automatic control, the goal of modern convenience, may be utilized in the water supply system if electric current is available. An electric pressure switch will start the pump when the air pressure drops to twenty pounds, and shut it off at forty pounds. Air volume control and pressure gauge maintain the correct proportion of air and water in the tank.

The electric motor pump, self-oiling, self-starting and selfstopping, will serve its owner better, more surely, and with less supervision than any human servant. A smaller pressure tank may be used with this automatic pump, for the water may be drawn up from the depths of the earth at more frequent intervals, therefore in less volume.

DEEP well pumps must be placed directly over the source. Therefore to have the pump in the cellar the well must be under the house. If the water will rise to within twenty feet of the surface, however, a pump in a cellar some distance away will exert enough pull to draw the water up and along a horizontal run into the cellar and thence into the tank.

There is one grievous defect in Artesian well water; it is high in magnesium and lime content. In other words it is very hard. This wastes fuel and soap, and adds to labor and inconvenience in the laundry and bath. The rustic expedient of a rain barrel, into which (Continued on page 65)



#### The

#### FINISHING TOUCHES

Simple devices insure comfortable homes

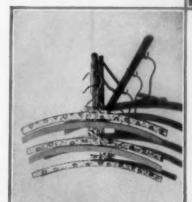
by ELIZABETH MACRAE BOYKIN

When the last picture has been hung and the last cushion plumped, we look about expecting to find a home complete, and then we realize that our house isn't really finished after all. There will probably always be one more thing to add, for the gracious, individual home is the one that grows, not the impersonal ready-to-the-lastdetail place that leaves nothing to plan and improve.

One of the first felt and possibly unforeseen needs will be for doorstops and door closers to regulate the maintraveled passageways. If the cost must be watched, then

portable, decorative doorstops are practical, for one or two of them can be moved about wherever needed. These may be purchased in whimsical or serious designs of painted wood and metal, varying from impish clowns to naïve pots of tulips, from fireside pets to mythical sea beasts; but a type to harmonize with our interior-or our mood-will surely be included among the offerings in the shops. Those of metal are either brightly painted informal subjects or polished brass, pewter, or iron in more formal themes.

A more efficient but less ornamental type of doorstop for those who are really serious about this business of door stopping is a polished brass one that is screwed right on to 'the baseboard and door. Some have rubber tipped knobs which protect the door and baseboard each time the



Just above is an auxiliary

clothes hanger rack attached to the wall. When not in use the arm with the hooks on it folds back against the wall; when in use the angle

of the arm permits the clothes hangers to clear each other freely. (Stern Brothers)

This little umbrella rack will and fits closely to the wall, very much out of the way. (Stern Brothers)



Even if things nautical were not among the favored cur-rent motifs, this telephone screen with its amusing view of a French harbor would be charming in almost any in-lerior. (Stern Brothers)



The arms of this drying rack, designed to hold a small amount of laundry, drop down when not in use and permit it to be stored in a small space. (Stern Bros.)



The electric ventilating fan at the left when placed in the upper sash of a kitchen window changes the air constantly, keeping the room supplied with fresh, cool air. (B. F. Sturtevant Co.)



Left: In the lower row are roller casters of steel, hard felt, wood, soft rubber, and hard rubber. The furniture rests (upper left) come in a choice of rubber, wood, and glass, while the no-mar rests (upper right) are efficient for use on hardwood floors. (R. H. Macy & Co.)

The doorstop at the right is attached to the door and may be operated with the foot to hold the door in any desired position. (P. & F. Corbin)



door swings out and, in addition, have a hook and socket to hold the door open when desired. Another style which is installed on the door too is the sliding bolt doorstop, which is a narrow tube-like rod usually about eight inches high and to be adjusted with the foot. It will hold the door in any position, barely ajar or wide open.

Fulfilling a different purpose, yet somewhat akin to the doorstop in usefulness, is the door closer which keeps the door from slamming. These spring closers are installed at

the top of the door and regulate the speed of closing. They may be had in any finish desired and in weights for light

or heavy doors.

The more modern our home is, the less desire we feel to see the wheels go around, and so our need for screens for which there are many uses. There are small telephone screens with ships, maps, Godey prints, and a host of other motifs adaptable to many backgrounds to say nothing of the daintier, beruffled figures for the very feminine boudoir. Screens for the fireplace include the usual one-section styles that stand on pedestal bases or two- and three-section styles, interestingly decorated and suitable also for screening off the galosh and rubber corner, the dog's sleeping quarters, the children's toy-box or any of the many unpresentable necessities about the place. Among these three- and fourfoot screens are some particularly charming new scenic designs that may be used to decorative advantage.

Full-height screens are offered in wide selections that include period, modern, conventional, and illustrative patterns and may be found in coverings of wallpaper, leather, toile de Jouy, brocades, and chintzes. These screens may be purchased for a specific purpose—to cut off the sewing corner, the kitchenette, the lavatory, the nursery from view, or for general use as protection against draughts

or complete concealment of repairs and changes in process. Although the draping of windows is chiefly a matter of fabric arrangement, the rôle of rods and fitments has been increasingly important during recent years. The visible rod is often used, and it has yielded to ornate decoration. The ensemble includes a rod and a pair of tie-backs for each window, such ensembles being made of metal or metal and glass, and some of the leaf designs and classic motifs are very attractive. But simple unseen curtain rods and plain wooden poles are still popular and practical, and the chief thing to consider in selecting curtain hardware is workability and simplicity in use, which is an important point in favor of choosing rods and tie-backs of high grade manufacture.

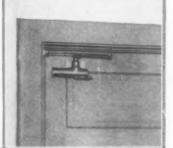
For window shades many find ornamental pulls more useful as well as more decorative than the old familiar ring or tassel because they are easier to see and heavier, hence not so likely to be caught up out of reach. These gay new pulls are to be had in a variety of bright patterns with red birds and blue flower baskets and imaginative motifs interpreted in a durable composition and attached to a cord of proper length. Some are amusing as well as decorative.

Casters are among our small blessings, and certainly they

Mary and her little lamb in a new rôle—guardian of small coats and hats. This charm-ing hand-cut silhouette is of black iron with brass hooks. (Todhunter, Inc.)



Spring door closers that control the speed of the closing door and prevent slamming are made in models for doors of varying weights. (P. & F. Corbin)



A door button becomes quite distinctive when encased in an engraved brass design as shown on the left. (Tod-hunter, Inc.)



This switch plate includes an outlet, a switch, and a pilot light—the latter indicating when the current is on. (General Electric Co.)

> which holds the rug firmly to the floor and incidentally acts as a moth repellent. It will not harm either rugs or floors and forms on the back of

> the rug a thin colorless coat which is easily removed. Another highly recommended rug auxiliary is a soft under cushion which has been proved to double the life of a rug by saving it from the usual grinding contact with the floor. In addition it creates that luxurious impression of deep resilient pile underfoot and retains its springiness indefinitely. It is available in sizes for all rugs. This has come into such universal use lately as to become almost a necessity. Then, too, there is a new underlay, known as a rug anchor, which has a roughened under surface that prevents the rug from slipping. (Continued on page 44)

contribute more than a satisfactory share to the precision of the household; the lack of good ones makes more trouble than one could believe such little things could cause. But we learn upon investigation that there is class distinction even among casters (there are many castes in casters) for though the good old reliable wheel roller casters maintain their unquestioned popularity and performance, there are newer types on which much up-to-date furniture moves these days, to say nothing of the infinite variations of sizes. metals, workmanship, and styles in each group. ball and socket caster in many versions is a current favorite since it is adaptable and can be installed so that it is not visible from any of the usual angles. Casters should be selected carefully according to the size, shape, and use to be given to the furniture they will serve. A good hardware store will have a complete line and will advise us on the type best suited to our needs. But furniture of to-day is not content with being well castered only, nor are we to have it so, for the heavy glass or wooden rests offered for furniture legs slip under them, casters and all, and are a protection for floors and rugs where the weight remains for long periods at a time.

For slipping rugs there is a boon in a liquid rubber composition now on the market Mixed Pepper Relish, though an old stand-by, is colorful and would make a very acceptable gift. It calls for green and red peppers, pepper pods, onions, vinegar, sugar, salt

# Canning for Christmas

lls

of

by RUETTA DAY BLINKS
and MOLLIE AMOS POLK

As SUMMER draws to a riotous close, heaping our gardens and markets with all sorts of colorful fruits and vegetables, what woman does not feel a thrifty urge to tuck away some of this deliciousness for her winter dinner table?

To be sure, the excellent quality and reasonable price of the commercial product are rapidly weaning us away from extensive home canning of plain fruit and vegetables, but in the specialty field home-made jellies, jams, and mysterious

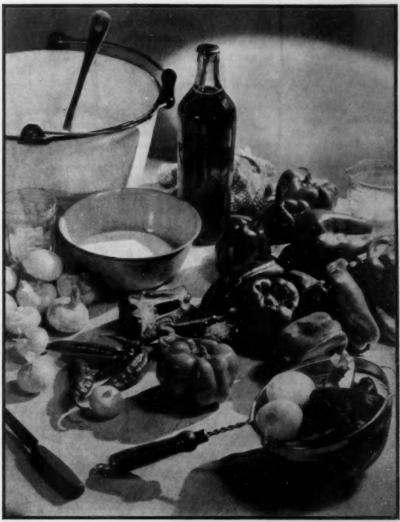
blends still reign supreme. So let's add a few choice jars of this and that to our shelves. Then, while we're about it, let's think of the Christmas possibilities that lurk in the bubbling depths of the preserving kettle. Certainly no Christmas gift is more warmly welcomed than a gay little basket of home-made goodies!

Perhaps we have Concord grapes in our backyard. If so, we are lucky, for these good old suburban stand-bys are the foundation of a delicious confection, known to initiates as grape fudge. The recipe that follows may be said to have a college degree, for this final perfected formula is the result of experimental work on the part of several generations of home economics students in Iowa State College.

#### Grape Fudge

7 pounds ripe Concord grapes 7 pounds granulated sugar 1 pound shelled pecans 1 pound raisins

Wash and stem grapes. Separate skins from pulp. Cook pulp and press through a coarse sieve (a flour sifter will be about right). Chop nuts and grape skins. Combine with sugar, raisins, and seedless pulp, then cook again until the mixture meets the "jelly test" successfully, in other words, until the boiling mixture will cling to a spoon in a flake or thin sheet and slide off, when the spoon is inverted, leaving the edge clean. When this moment arrives the cook may know that her concoction will "jell" and she



Goold Studios

can pour it into the waiting glasses without any fear that the task will have to be done over again. Our recipe will make twenty standard eight-ounce glasses of conserve.

Or perhaps we will use our grapes to make grape juice, for in these days of refrigerator-frozen sherbets a few jars of fruit juice are a handy addition to the larder. The following recipe is simple but it must be followed exactly.

#### Raw Grape Juice

Wash and stem grapes, being careful not to mash fruit. Use one cupful of grapes and one cupful of granulated white sugar for each quart of juice. Place the grapes and the sugar in an ordinary quart fruit jar which has been heated either in the oven, or by means of boiling water. Fill jar with boiling water and seal tightly at once. Allow jar to cool and then wrap with newspapers or set inverted in a dark closet for several days. After this period of settling, the jars may be righted but they should still be kept away from light, for grape juice which is exposed to sunlight soon turns a queer bluish color and develops a flat taste. The grapes in the bottom of the jar will remain whole and of good color and make an attractive and unusual garnish for fruit cup or salad.

Our next recipe hails from the famous Eastern Shore (of Maryland) and rises triumphantly from a disreputable past, for it started life as a recipe for brandied peaches! The

original recipe calls grandly for bushels, gallons, and pounds but the modern version which we offer, as being more suited to the size of present-day families and kitchens, faithfully follows the proper proportions.

#### Pickled Peaches

5 quarts cling peaches (whole)

whole) 2 tablespoonfuls whole cloves

1 quart cider vinegar 2 pounds white sugar 1 pound light brown sugar 1 tablespoonful allspice 3 sticks cinnamon bark Hot water as needed

Wash the peaches, scrubbing them carefully, so as to remove all fuzz, without actually breaking the skin or bruising the fruit. With a very sharp knife, cut a "collar" around the stem end of each peach, but leave the rest of the skin



To give Watermelon Pickle an unusual touch cut the melon rind into fancy shapes. In preparation soak the rind over night in salted water, then rinse off the brine, and cook the rind until it is tender

intact. Make little spice bags of cheesecloth and place the cloves and allspice therein (make about four bags for this quantity). Make a syrup of the vinegar and white sugar, put in the spice bags, and cook for about ten minutes. Add the peaches, a few at a time, so that each lot will be fully covered by the syrup and cook for five minutes. Do not stir peaches or puncture with fork—the object is to keep the fruit firm and in form as well as fine in flavor. As each lot emerges from its five-minute cooking, arrange the fruit in a crock or large enamel vessel until the whole "cooking" is in place. Cover with the boiling syrup, supplemented by hot water, if there is not enough liquid to submerge all the fruit. Lay the spice bags and cinnamon sticks on top and cover with a layer of brown sugar. Stretch a cover of clean cheesecloth across the mouth of the vessel and allow the pickle to stand for three days. At the end of that period the brown sugar will have settled at the bottom of the jar or kettle. Drain off the syrup, leaving this extra sugar undisturbed. Heat the syrup to the boiling point and cook the peaches until they are tender but not mushy. Pack the cooked peaches in sterilized wide-mouthed jars, cover with the boiling syrup, and seal. The residue of sugar and left-over syrup should be carefully saved, for, like the syrup around the peaches, it is perfect for baking ham. Some cooks direct us to peel our peaches before pickling them, but when they are treated as they are in this recipe they hold their shape much better and when stripped of their skin, by each individual diner, show a rosy color, instead of the mousy brown of the ordinary pickled peach.

Watermelon pickle is another relish which everyone loves and would welcome even in the ordinary chunk form, but try cutting the rind into fancy shapes! Here is a very simple recipe, with an unusual touch:

#### Watermelon Pickle

3½ pounds melon rind (cut in fancy shapes)
 4 cupfuls sugar
 1 teaspoonful ground cinnamon teaspoonful ground cloves
 1 teaspoonful ground all-spice

pint vinegar

3 ripe red pepper pods (the long hot kind)

Soak rind overnight in salt water (three tablespoonfuls of salt to each quart of water.) Rinse off brine and cook rind until tender. Make syrup of sugar, vinegar, and spices and boil for about ten minutes, until thoroughly blended, then strain through a fine cloth. Reheat syrup, add rind, pepper pods, and a few slices of lemon if you like. Boil briskly for about five minutes, pour into half pint jars, and seal.

The following recipe for fruit honey may be used with pears, hard peaches, or quinces. The peach honey will be a delicate flesh pink, the quince will be rich red, but the pear concoction will really look like fine amber honey. It is best made in small quantities (our recipe makes only four full-sized glasses) for the grated raw fruit turns dark very quickly and therefore we do not want to make the process of preparation too long drawn out. In choosing the fruit, select firm pieces which may be grated. Elberta peaches



Above are shown the ingredients for preparing Pear Honey. Hard peaches or quinces may just as well be substituted for the pears if the former are in greater abundance. It is better to make only a small quantity at a time to prevent discoloration

are good for the purpose, so are Bartlett pears, when we catch them before they have gotten dead ripe or too soft.

#### Pear Honey

Place grated pear and sugar in pot and boil for about three quarters of an hour, stirring the mixture gently and skimming off the froth which will rise to (Continued on page 46)

#### WIRING the house

#### for Convenience

by MORGAN G. FARRELL

The wiring of a house for electricity is generally taken for granted. Yet there is much more to it than just getting light to the rooms, especially in these days of electric household labor-saving devices.

The day has passed when the wonder of pressing a button and murmuring "Let there be light!" enthralled us. Now we want to have the button where we can find it in the dark. We want to be able to press buttons which will give us light in remote parts of the house; we want to be able to put a bed lamp, a fan, a toaster, a curling iron, a washing machine, a flat iron, a radio, even a telephone, wherever we desire and get results by shoving a plug into some convenient outlet. This is not quite as easy as it sounds. It takes a lot of planning to have a perfectly wired house without a disproportionate outlay.

Everybody knows something about electricity in these days. It is at our command and wires bring it to us. But

how they do it, where to place them, how to put them in—these are not so well known. Then there are other complications as the requirements of the public utilities and the insurance companies.

The first thing to be sure of when planning a house is that the supply of electricity both for light and power is immediately available. The italics mean that power current for wash-

ing machines, electric refrigerators, oil-burners, ranges, and so on, sometimes comes in on different lines from those used for lighting, toasters, and other equipment.

There is need for standardization in

the switch plate models now available

In districts which are still in the process of development, the old lines are often used for lighting, while new, threephase power lines are run as the demand increases. Where the district is fairly well built up, it pays the company to run entirely new lines and scrap the old ones, which are



now too small. In this case the new lines are usually 220volt, three phase.

The supply is led into the house from one phase, but in the form of a three-wire circuit. Without going into the technical details, it may be stated that, with this system, there is available in the house either 110- or 220-volt single-phase power or 110-volt lighting supply.

Before you build, then,

consult the power company to be sure that there are light and power lines near your house. If it is a newly developed section and there are no electric supply lines go to the power company's office and ask to see the construction manager. He will show you plans of the new lines contemplated and will tell you how soon the company expects to extend its lines to reach your house. He can also tell you whether they plan only lighting lines or whether power lines will be included.

Next to the knowledge that electric current is available, the choice of a wiring contractor ranks in importance. The electric work is usually, and, I think, mistakenly, included in the general contract, although the lighting fixtures are not.

The result is that the general contractor, unless his methods differ from those of most of the fraternity, shops around and accepts the bid of the lowest man. Now, of all the fly-by-nights who take sub-contracts on a building job, an irresponsible electrical sub-contractor is the worst. His contract for an average small house amounts to only \$150 to \$250, out of which he gets a profit, if he has guessed right, of \$30 to \$50.

Competition is so keen that the contract is often taken at a price which allows no profit at all, unless it is "skinned" out of the job by substituting materials of poor quality and employing unskilled labor.

The writer had an experience with an electrical subcontractor which may be instructive. This man had an extremely ingratiating personality (Continued on page 51)

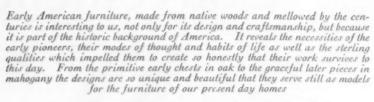
Sketches by Frank Wallis



#### A Course in Furniture

VII. Early American Furniture-1620-1740

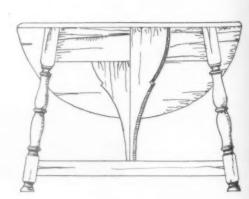
Drawings by LURELLE GUILD













The earliest American furniture was, as a rule, made of oak as the first settlers copied the English pieces with which they were familiar, or which they had brought into the wilderness with them. These primitive models included cupboards, chairs, stools and benches, chests, desk and Bible boxes, and tables of different types. The solid oak chests which held most of the early settlers' simple equipment were almost exact copies of their English prototypes, with decorations of turned spindles cut vertically and applied in various designs, rectangular moldings, or unique carvings in low relief which had much naïve charm. A type of chest developed in the Connecticut Valley called the "Hadley Chest" is easily recognized by its distinctive decoration of carved sunflowers in its paneled surfaces.

There are a few existing examples of early American court cupboards but history is not clear as to whether they were made in America or were brought here with the early settlers. Chairs were of several types, the earliest being the severe, solid-backed wainscot chairs and their contemporaries, the bannister-backs with upright turned and split spindles. The Brewster and the Carver chairs, with their double tiers of gracefully turned spindles were developments of an early English chair, and the Windsor is also a later development of the same design. The homely and comfortable slat-backs came a little later, and their horizontal supports were slightly curved to fit the figure which added much to their comfort. These early chairs had different types of seats, some were of solid wood, others upholstered in heavy leather, and the simpler slat-backs had seats of plaited or woven rushes. Old records show that even our Puritan ancestors tolerated cushions and chair pads which were covered with rich fabrics, or crewelwork, and added a touch of bright color to the dim interiors as well as softening the rigors of the furniture.

The trestle table of oak or pine is a straight descendant of the European refectory table, and was in common use in America from the earliest days. Only the head of a family could have the distinction of having a chair of his own, the other members of the household and the children sat on stools and the long forms or benches which were drawn up

to the table.

From the beautiful gate-legged table, whose adaptability and charm are acknowledged to this day, was derived the smaller but equally pleasing butterfly table which takes its name from the shape of the support of its drop leaves which is something like a butterfly's wing. Both gate-legged and butterfly tables are perfectly reproduced from the old models, and are in great demand for modern homes.

The slanting desk-box by degrees acquired legs, inner compartments, and drawer space and emerged with a drop front and handsome brasses as the desk with which we are familiar to-day, and which we regard as a necessary piece of furniture for our living rooms. Chest was placed on chest for storage purposes and became the tall and graceful highboy, while the desks added glazed cupboards to their structure and reached the peak of their evolution as secretaries. In nearly all the Early American furniture there is a beautiful simplicity and grace of line which gives it a permanent artistic value, and sets a standard for modern craftsmen.

The cabinetwork of our ancestors is full of unique invention, as well as of vigor and charm. No modern designer could better its fitness to purpose and beauty of proportions. Each piece expresses with vigor and interest the idea of its maker, and adds to its naïve beauty a historic value that is, without question, a priceless heritage to all Americans and greatly prized down through the generations.

A hooped-back Windsor chair having turned legs, arms, and spindles, and a saddle seat. (Wallcce Nutting, Inc.) The highboy above, of 18th Century American make, reproduces the cabriote leg, sunburst ornament, and willow brasses of the English makers. (Wallace Nutting 1922) ting, Inc.) The small trestle table of sturdy construction is convenient for games (W. F. Whitney Co.) A staunch stat-back chair which was a favorite with our ancestors. (Kensing-ton Manufacturing Co.)

The wainscot chairs were a mong the earliest types made in America and were as solid and unyielding as were the Puritans themselves. (Kensington Manufacturing Co.)

A Hadley Chest was a piece of furniture which was not only decorative but was very greatly prize from generation to generation. (Wallace Nutting, Inc.)



#### An American Home

#### of Georgian inspiration

#### Another in our series of homes designed by famous architects

CHARLES A. PLATT, of New York, is often called "the dean of American architects." We know of no one in the architectural profession better fitted to wear this title. His practice has been long and successful, his influence on American domestic architecture profound. And as a true dean he wears his robes of honor with a dignity and modesty that endears him to the profession.

We take pleasure, therefore, in presenting in this issue of The American Home, and on the cover, a house designed especially for us by Mr. Platt and his son, William Platt.

The architects have chosen the Late Georgian style and the illustrations on the next two pages, and on the cover, show how beautifully this type of architecture can be suited to a suburban lot, measuring in this case 115' x 150'.

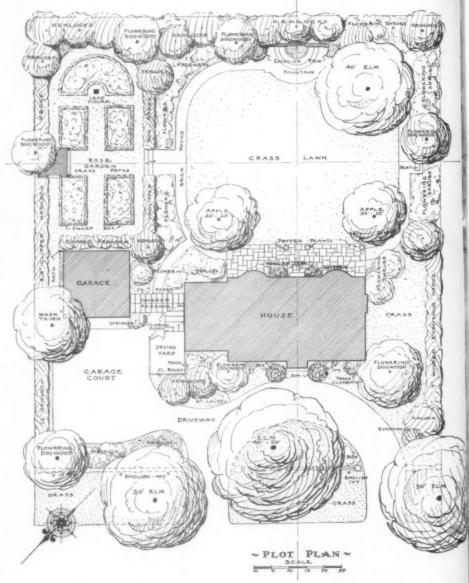
The cubical contents is estimated at 36,000 cubic feet and at present building prices it could probably be built in the New York area for 50 cents a cubic foot, or \$18,000. In other localities it might be built for less, although the addition of various features such as the little tea house in the rose garden and the trellised covered passage between the house and the garage, which are not strictly necessary, might bring the cost up to the \$18,000 figure.

The architects' specifications include the following details: brick veneer for the walls, with molded brick over the windows. This molded brick serves to relieve the severity of

the formal Georgian design. The skilfully designed arched pediment over the entrance door and the graceful bay windows, with metal roofing, also add to the charm of the house.

The cornice band which encircles the house under the eaves should be of wood or, where the expenditure permits, terra cotta or cast stone. It should be set flush with the brick wall, and should not, as in the illustrations of the model on the following pages, project from the face of the wall. The key blocks, those white stones in the arches over the windows, should also be of cast stone.

The architects suggest that the trim, blinds, and exterior woodwork be painted a buff white. The roof should be laid with black slate, with a small exposure to the weather. A tar and gravel roof may cover the service wing and the garage both of which have flat roofs. (Continued on page 42)



The landscape plan for our Georgian house was designed by the architects of the house itself, Charles A. Platt and William Platt. A description of it and a list of the plants suggested for use will be found at the end of the accompanying article. The plan is naturalistic rather than formal and the intention is to seclude the house with evergreens and deciduous trees and at the same lime afford beautiful vistas and lovely spots of color within the estate. As in every landscape scheme the plan can be developed gradually adding certain elements year by year



Model by Edward M. Ellis

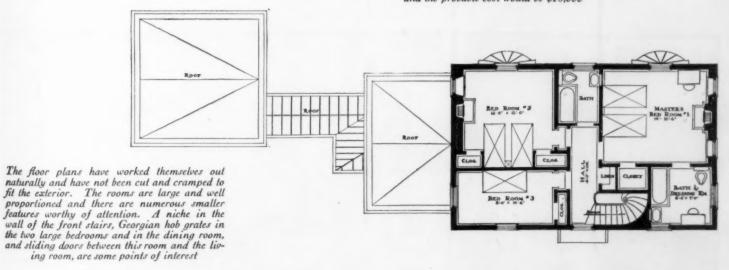
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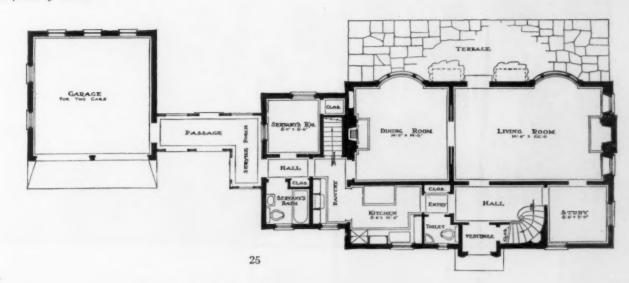
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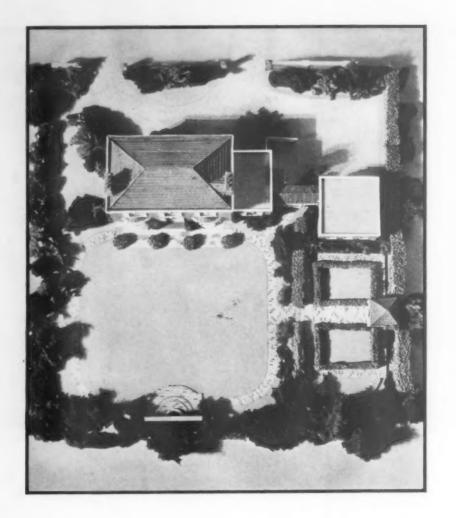
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Photographe by Goold Studios

This picture of the model of the house designed for us by Charles A. Platt shows the front of the house, which faces the northwest, as is shown on the landscape plan on the opposite page. The cubical contents is estimated at 36,000 cubic feet and the probable cost would be \$18,000

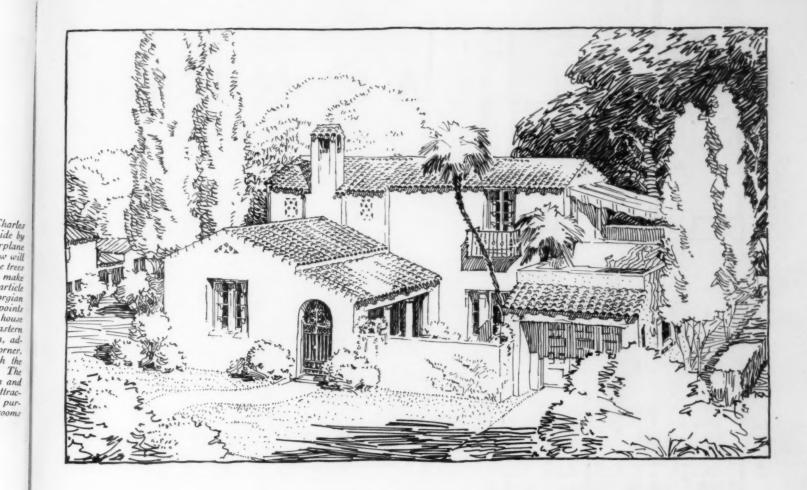






The lot chosen for the house designed by Charles A. Platt and William Platt was 115' wide by 150' deep. At the left is shown an airplane view of the estate and another overhead view will be found, in full color, on the cover. Some trees have been omitted from the illustrations to make the design clearer. As described in the article on page 24, the house is in the Late Georgian manner. The plan on page 24 gives the points of the compass, the southern corner of the house is at the left in the picture below, the eastern corner is at the right. A servant's room, adjoining the dining room, occupies this corner. The living room may be entered through the French door which opens on the terrace. The two bay windows, one in the dining room and one in the living room, are not only very attractive exterior features but they serve a good purpose in admitting more light to these rooms



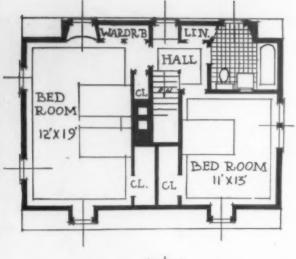


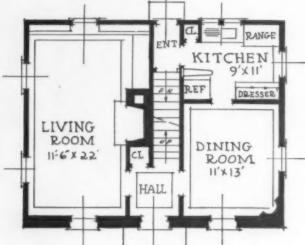


# A GARDEN HOUSE for the South



This attractive Spanish cottage was designed for us by Jefferson M. Hamilton, who has built many houses in Florida. While the design is in the best American-Spanish manner, the floor plan is very ingenious. First of all there are two terraces, one for the dining room and one over the kitchen wing which serves the two bedrooms on the second floor. Mr. Hamilton suggests that the dining room terrace be screened, but not roofed, so that meals served there may be truly al fresco. Besides the two terraces there is the patio which is tied into the house by the garage and living room wings and by a wall at the front. The loggia beside the living room, through which one passes when entering the house, insures a cool, outdoor retreat on hot days. It also makes an unusual and attractive entrance for the visitor. This house is not intended to have a basement, since these are not necessary in a southern climate, but a furnace could be installed in the little room at the rear of the house. The walls are, of course, of stucco, and the roof of tile. Mr. Hamilton estimates the cubical contents at 27,500 cubic feet and it would probably cost less than 40 cents a cubic foot, or \$11,000, to build in the south



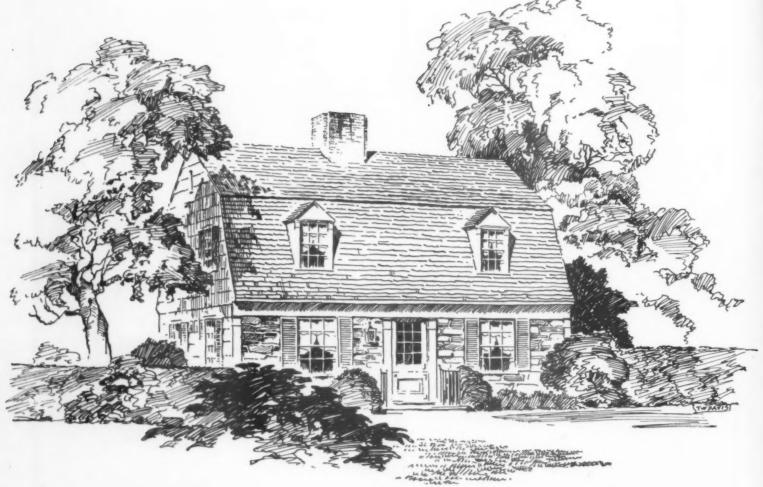


#### A \$7,500 House

Designed for THE AMERICAN HOME

The cost of home building is a more uncertain quantity now than ever before. Labor costs have always varied from city to city and prices of materials have differed according to the locality. To-day, however, labor costs vary greatly even in the same city. A contractor who wants work for his men may build for less than one who is busy—and, of course, materials prices are not yet stabilized. We are certain this house could be built for 40 cents a cubic foot. It is possible that it could be built for less

The cubical contents of this house is estimated at 18,000 cubic feet. It was designed by Theodore Whitehead Davis, who estimates it could be built, near New York, for 40 cents a cubic foot, or \$7,200. Mr. Davis suggests that the front wall be of stone, taken from the excavation, although where stone is not available it might be covered with shingles as are the other three walls. The stone should be whitewashed, the shingles painted white. The chimney is of whitewashed brick, the shutters bottle green, and the iron railing at the front door, black. Interesting Colonial details have been designed for the pilasters, dormers, and doors and windows. A built-in dressing table is an altractive feature of the master's bedroom

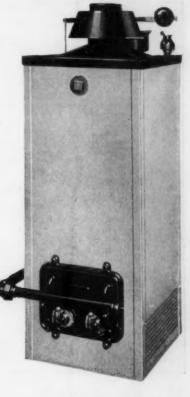


#### HEATING

#### How to make it hot for King Cold

Heating plants
may be in continuous action for six months or
more. Now is the time to
put them in order, and the
accompanying article tells
you how. The author who
is an authority will gladly
answer any questions on
the subject of heating.
Address him in care of
The American Home.





The simplicity of operation of a gas-fired boiler as well as the efficient heat it affords are two prime reasons for the increasing popularity of gas as a fuel. (American Radiator Co.)

The new boilers with their moderate appetites for coal and their colored jackets are almost a pleasure to tend. (Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.)

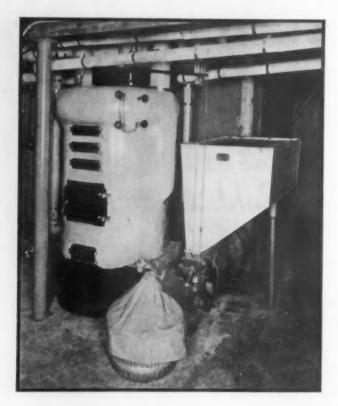
#### by SID HARVEY

The reason October is the busiest month for the fire departments is because so many people are careless and do not look over their furnaces before they start their heating plants. Perhaps your basement is just as neat and orderly as the rest of your house, and this is the way it should be, but there is a high percentage of basements even in the better homes in a deplorable condition. Do not make your basement a dumping ground for old newspapers, pasteboard cartons, and other packing material that is frequently coming into the house. It is perfectly all right to save such material if you store it correctly, but often there are piles of it dangerously near the furnace.

The largest percentage of fires in homes starts from defective smoke pipes. Smoke pipes are usually made of galvanized sheet iron to prevent them from rusting but that does not mean that they will never rust out. Under normal use galvanized smoke pipes will not last more than two or three years. However, if the furnace were used all through the year, they would last five times as long. The reason for this is, when there is a fire in the furnace the smoke pipe is always dry and therefore will not rust, but when the fire is out during the summer the moisture in the air is absorbed

by the soot which forms a weak solution of sulphuric acid (soot always contains some sulphur). This solution rapidly eats through the galvanizing from the inside so that often the smoke pipe will be no stronger than newspaper, although sometimes this is not noticeable from the outside. A simple way to test the strength of your smoke pipe is to poke it rather hard with the business end of a screw driver. Be sure that your smoke pipe is in perfect condition before you start your furnace.

RIGHT here a few words should be said about the attention an oil burner should have before the thermostat is set up the first cool evening. If an oil burner is carefully gone over, cleaned and oiled, before it starts its winter's job, the chances are that the owner will experience better results than if this were not done. The motor should be oiled; if gas pilots are used for ignition, they should be cleaned; if it has electric ignition, the points should be cleaned and set; the oil strainers should be cleaned, and the control system checked to make sure it works as it should. Where gas is the fuel it is well to have a service man inspect the burner and clean the pilots and the burners themselves. Naturally the control system ought to be tested. The same things

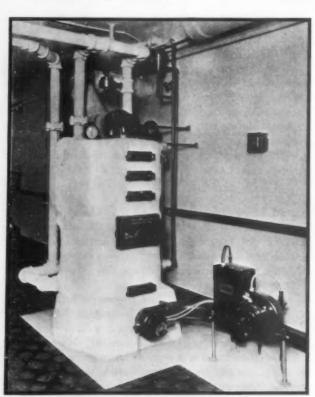


The home owner's heating troubles are dissipated with an attachment that shown above which feeds coal from a hopper into the firebox and removes the ashes into a canvas-hooded barrel as shown above. (Domestic Stoker Co.)

On top of this warm air furnace is a little electric motor which is used to revolve the fan shown in the cut-out section. Thus an even distribution of heat is assured and cool air can be circulated in summer. (Holland Furnace Co.)

Modern oil burners require little attention and do their work safely, quietly, and well. (Electrol Inc.)





that apply to oil burners and gas heaters apply in general to coal stokers. That is, the stoker, like any other burner, is a machine and should be looked over before putting it into operation after a summer's idleness.

Regardless of the kind of fuel used, the owner should at least inspect his plant before it is put into use in the fall. Different things should be considered depending on which of the three general groups the system belongs in-warm air, steam and vapor, and hot water.

I F YOUR heating plant comes under the classification of warm air it would be well for you to have it attended to as follows: First clean out all the ashes from the fire pot and ash pit; clean soot from flue passages, then examine the inside of the fire pot with a flashlight to make sure that the fire pot castings are not cracked. Cracked castings or any leaks from the inside of your furnace will permit the gasses of combustion to be carried up into your house through the registers. This is most undesirable and even dangerous. If you have any reason to think that your furnace is leaky, call in a competent furnace man to take down your furnace and reset it. This is not an expensive operation.

To insure the best results, a steam or vapor boiler should be thoroughly cleaned, including the flue passages as well as

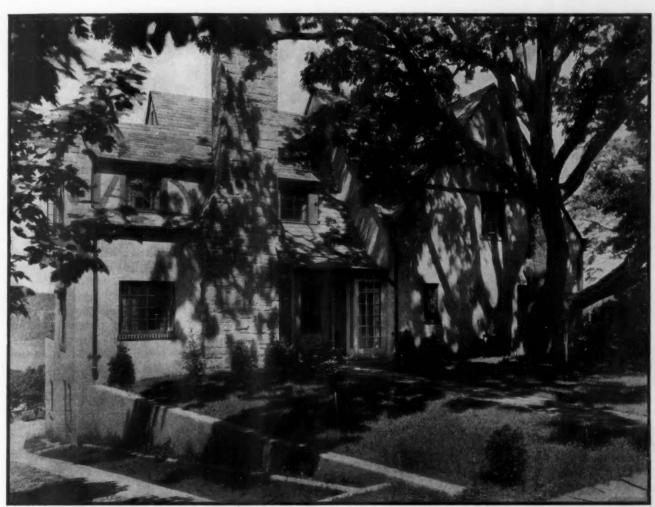
the fire pot and ash pit. However, the most important thing to watch in a steam plant is the amount of water in the boiler. A water gauge glass is always installed on the side of a steam boiler so that one can determine the amount of water in it. The water line in the gauge glass should be about the middle of it, but it is perfectly all right if it should rise to the three-quarter mark. If you keep your boiler too full of water you will have a hard time getting up steam or vapor. If you allow the water to get so low in your boiler that it does not show at all in the gauge glass you are in danger of burning up your boiler just the same as if you allowed a pot to boil dry on the stove. Never put water into a hot boiler unless you can see water in your gauge glass. If you ever find your boiler in this

condition pull your fire and wait until you can hold your hand, without burning it, on the inside castings before you

add any water.

Before you build a fire in your boiler drain all the water off and refill to the top of the gauge glass, then draw it off again. Then refill it with the proper amount. During the heating season it is desirable to draw off about two buckets of water a month, refilling each time with clean water from the valve put there for that purpose. Clean water boils more rapidly than dirty, rusty water and that is why clean boiler water is better to have.

Aside from a thorough cleaning of the boiler the hot water system needs entirely different attention. There are two general types of hot water systems: one is called the open system, and the other the closed system. The open system has an open expansion tank with overflow pipe connected with a drain. This tank is installed higher than the highest radiator in the system and is almost always equipped with a gauge glass. When the water in the furnace is cold, the system should be filled with water to the lower part of the gauge glass on the expansion tank. If the water is hot, the water should show almost to the top of the gauge glass. Water expands when heated and contracts when cooled, and the expansion tank takes care of the increased volume when the water is hot and holds it to provide sufficient water at the lower temperatures. (Continued on page 50)



Richard Averill Smith

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The house was built under a gigantic old oak tree on a site commanding a magnificent view of the lordly Hudson River

#### The House We Built

by OLIVER CLINTON

Our house was planned from experience gained by living in four other houses. Fourteen years ago my wife and I brought our small children to Westchester County, north of New York City, renting a house in a beautiful residential district. There we made the first note for the house we expected to build some day. This was not to have the house too close on any side to another house for good neighbors might change to undesirable ones.

When we bought our first house the entire family was happy over the selection. Before we moved in we had a bathroom installed on the third floor adjacent to the maid's room and we soon found that one bathroom on the second floor was inadequate. As the children grew, we found need of more closets for more clothes and more linen.

The third house had an upstairs porch and we realized that every house should have an upstairs porch. The gar-

age was unheated and we wrote it down that in the house we built the garage would be part of the house, heated by the house furnace, and a place from which one could depart in the rain or snow without getting wet. The fourth house was a large, rebuilt, old house with plenty of bathrooms and a garage beneath the sunroom but it was constructed of the wrong materials to suit us.

When we discussed the advisability of building our house, we considered the trouble of building as against the joy of creating

our own home. We were told that house building was really exciting and we decided to take on that pleasure. What joy it would be to have every room in our house exactly as planned by ourselves!

Location was the first point for decision. It was not hard because for years we had looked with envy upon a lot facing the Hudson River and the beautiful Palisades. Upon this lot was a gigantic old oak tree and my wife had often remarked how she would like a house beneath that oak. It was over one hundred and fifty feet high and set back about eighty feet from the street. The lot sloped to the rear which provided for the basement opening at the rear on the ground level. We had found in our earlier homes that the sloping to the rear was highly desirable from the standpoint of a dry and light basement, not to mention the laundry room opening on a level with the drying ground. Such a



The dining room while comfortable for family use at the same time allowed ample space for guests for, with a daughter and son in the family, there was to be much entertaining

slope also enabled us to put automobiles in the basement. We planned the drive-way down one side of the house with plenty of room back of the house to swing automobiles so as to head in the garage facing the street, making it easy to bring cars out by backing to the wall and then going ahead up the driveway toward the street. The lot was seventy-three feet in width and two hundred and ten feet in depth, making room for a spacious lawn between the house and street and a turning space, rose bed, and laundry drying ground in the rear, with steps

down from the rose bed to the lower garden.

In excavating the basement, the level in front of the house was raised so that the lawn declined towards the street instead of away from the street towards the house. A slight side pitch was also given so as to drain the lawn towards the driveway. The old oak was protected from the fill by a brick wall around it. The walk through the rose bed and the steps to the lower garden were also made of brick. The wall for the automobile turning ground was cement and the driveway was cement strips with crushed stone filling.

The lot had a driveway entrance through some pillars and for the first sixty feet inside the gates the driveway was widened to accommodate two cars abreast so that six cars could park in the driveway in the event of friends coming to a party, for the house was to have many parties, particularly of young folks who would impregnate the walls with music and laughter.

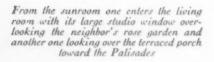
We called in an architect, a good friend who planned the house and watched its construction with as much interest in its creation as if it were to be his own. Many pleasant evenings were spent with him in discussing the plans.

The size of the house was the next important thing to determine. With a daughter eighteen and a son fourteen years of age there must be room for (Continued on page 50)





In working out the floor plans the sunroom and terraced porch were placed on the west side so as to take full advantage of the view of the river. The main entrance was on the opposite side





When midsummer comes there is a rich profusion of colorful bloom to take up the color note of brilliancy that welcomes spring to this wall-bounded border through the Tulips planted in fall. Much reliance is placed on the Flowering Tobacco, self sown, and blue Ageralum for edging

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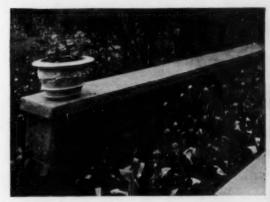
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## Succession of Bloom

Beginning with bulbs



by LAURA M. BRAYTON

Complete succession of flowers throughout the summer is the gardener's steady objective—no bare flowerless spots at any time. But continuous beauty is hard to achieve in a small garden. Indeed Gertrude Jekyll, the delightful English garden writer, says it cannot be done, and advocates small gardens of one season only, such as a spring garden, rose garden, gray garden, fall garden, etc. This is hard to achieve unless one has a large place. Of course, in any small garden one bed or border might be utilized in this way for each season; but most of us want some bloom in all parts at once and for as long a period as possible!

Along my garden wall on the house side and directly facing our living porch is a place which needs constant color and we have a very creditable display throughout the entire season starting in early spring with the red Early Tulip Artus. These Tulips, while perhaps not as large as some newer varieties, bloom early and are unusually persistent with us, remaining from year to year.

Quickly following these Early Tulips come the Late-flowering Farncombe Sanders, to my mind one of the very best reds, of enormous size and substance, on long strong stems. These later Tulips last well up to the first of June and sometimes a day or so longer as this bit of border is inclined to be shady, the other side of the wall being planted with shrubs. If one so desires, Tulips may be grown to blossom in the urns upon the wall simultaneously with the Tulips in the border making a lovely spring display.

Eight tin pans to fit the urns were purchased. These

pans were about four inches deep and holes were punched in the bottom for drainage. Then a coat of paint was given to protect against rust and to preserve the pans for future years. Four lots of Earlies and four lots of Late Tulips were made up, twelve bulbs to a pan, being set in good soil; the pans being then filled to the brims and all were buried in the ground in a convenient place for the winter. Pans were covered with chicken wire as a protection against chickens, moles, and so on. When in bloom in the spring the pans were placed in the urns in succession giving a very gay appearance. The bulbs in the pans seemed to need quite a bit more water than is usually provided by the heavens.

When the Tulips are over we set out the other plants that may be seen in the picture. The urns have salmon Geraniums and Ageratum Blue Perfection. If vines are also desired, variegated Vinca or German Ivy might be used, but I rather like the urns without vines in this special spot.

Along the back of this border and nearest the wall are the lovely sprays of Nicotiana in various colors. Many are deep crimson, lavender, and even the much despised magenta, but the numerous white sprays tone down these stronger colors and we do not find them a bit objectionable. The Nicotiana blooms the entire summer very luxuriantly; and is splendid for picking. It has one characteristic to be considered: that during the hottest part of the day its flowers close and look very wilted and (Continued on page 67)

#### Planting for

#### COLOR

#### in Wintertime

by ARTHUR HAWTHORN CARHART



M. E. Hewitt

When you see this Sewickley, Pa., garden of Mr. C. H. Clapp (above) even in summer you get the "feel" of its winter filness too, with the structural points of the design emphasized by Evergreens. Such a garden gives a welcome at any season. Elliot & Leonard, landscape architects

When winter is with us is a good time to study the pigments which may be utilized in your winter color scheme. Color is accent!

Color in the winter garden? Of course. No other season will yield more pleasure from good strong color than the winter. Few gardens have the winter color they deserve. Further, those that do often have it splashed around without much regard

for the garden design.

Every garden has the blue of the sky, the white and gray of clouds, and some green foliage through all seasons. Gardens facing west have the glory of sunset colors. Our garden, even when there are no Lychnis, Tritomas, Iris, Peonies, Violas, or Liliums to give us color accent has masses of soft neutral blending color. There is the gray of the twigs, often the gray of the sky, sometimes the clean white of new snow, a garden structure painted green or white, and now and then as an after thought we splash in a few Red Osier Dogwood to add winter "warmth" to the garden.

M Ay I suggest that mid-winter is a time to look at your own garden's color scheme for winter and find where it is weak. Probably you will see that it lacks altogether the accent of well-placed color masses. What colors have we to work with then in the winter garden to supply this

power of accent?

We start with evergreens. They fill their place in the summer phase of your garden. But they are absolutely the basis of greenery in the winter garden picture. Usually you will be viewing the garden from a window of the house. Look out your window now and see where there are "holes" in the background of your garden as seen in winter months that should be blocked by the green drapes of evergreens.

Evergreens can give you background for the winter garden exactly as the shrubs

and trees give you the enclosure of the summer garden. Without greenery in the background the whole garden scheme is rather naked and cold.

Sheared Colorado Blue Spruce will make a tight, almost wall-like hedge. The (Continued on page 68)

Almost an all-year picture in different tones of green; but the Ampelopsis vines, bright crimson in fall, have seasonal brilliancy all their own, Wisteria gives blue tones in early summer and indeed there is a seasonal symphony as the tones appear and pass

#### BULBS To greet the spring

by ROMAINE B. WARE

Just see if you can visualize a small garden, only sixteen by thirty-four feet in size, surrounded by a lattice fence with arbored entrance at one end and a trellis-covered seat at the farther end. Climbing Roses festoon fence and arbors while two long borders five feet wide are planted almost completely to spring flowering bulbs. Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Scillas, Snowdrops, and Lilies together with many other species provide gay splashes of color from earliest spring till the last of June. Picture gorgeous groups of Tulips above masses of Forget-me-nots, blue Hyacinths above a carpet of snowy white Arabis, or mass plantings of Crocus drifting into groups of Snowdrops and Grape Hyacinths. Camassia, Eremurus, Fritillaria, and stately Iris flaunt their colors to the breeze, making altogether a picture of rare beauty and interest. Such is the springtime garden, shown here.

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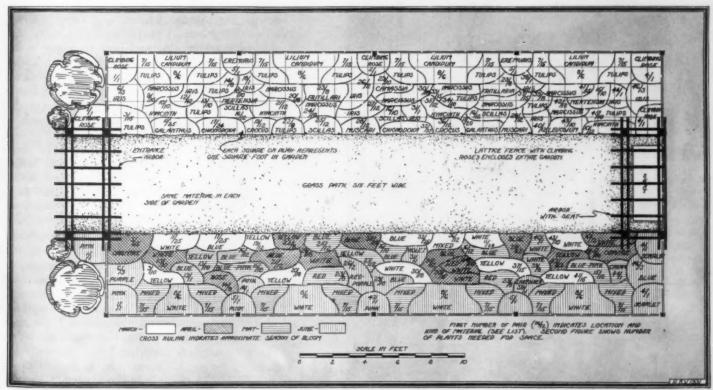
#### Keyed Index to the Planting Plan

- Climbing Rose Mme. Gregoire Staechelin Climbing Rose Mermaid Tulip Proserpine with pink Forget-me-not Climbing Rose Paul's Scarlet Foxtail Lily (Eremurus robustus). Per-ennial Gypsophila in back to fill space
- 6. Iris Prospero followed by Nicotiana
  7. Tulips (mixed Darwin and Breeders) with
- Forget-me-not
  Madonna Lily with Forget-me-nots
  Narcissus King Alfred followed by Salpiglossis
- 10. Hyacinth l'Innocence with Forget-menot

- not
  11. Snowdrops (Galanthus elwesi) followed
  by Sweet Alyssum
  12. Dutch Bulbous iris, blue
  13. Tulip Mrs. Moon with Viola Jersey Gem
  14. Tulip Le Reve with Forget-me-not
  15. Virginia Cowslip
  16. Scilla nutans followed by Petunias
  (Continued at end of text)

In making this garden several things have been kept in mind. First it was planned to secure as much bloom as possible from earliest spring till Climbing Roses have finished their late June show. Second it was desired that as many kinds as possible of hardy bulbs be used. Bulb gardens contain marvelous opportunities because of the certainty of bloom. When bulbs are planted in the fall, the flowers are already formed within them, simply waiting for the sunshine and warmth of spring to make them blossom forth. Bulbs are so carefully classified to-day that succession planting and companion plantings may be made with little danger of a slip up. Thus bulb gardening eliminates many of the elements of chance.

A garden of spring bulbs fits the needs of many home owners who long for color early in the season but spend much of the (Continued on page 70)



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# New Garden Gems Revealed

by E. and M. HUTSON



Flowers of clear cobalt blue suffused with ultramarine, and on four-foot long stalks are seen in the newly recognized Big Blue Flag (Iris giganticaerulea) of Louisiana. It is adapted to gardens of the north too. And it has been growing wild and unrealized all these long years

A HUNDRED years ago there were less than a dozen native American Iris known to botanists, one of which, the Copper Iris (I. fulva), was found in 1811 in the Mississippi River Delta region. Even as recently as ten years ago only three more Iris had been added to the Eastern North American group, and of these only one, the Lemance Iris (I. foliosa), was from the Mississippi River region, but farther north, being found first in Missouri.

In the last seven years, however, through the researches of Dr. John K. Small, of the New York Botanical Garden, thirteen more new Iris from the southern part of the United States have been added, and have been successfully grown in the New York Botanical Garden and elsewhere in the North. Incidentally they have been illustrated in color by Miss Mary E. Eaton in Addisonia.

Of these thirteen, four were found in Florida, while the other nine are from the lower Mississippi Delta and the Gulf Coast plain. Most of these, strange to say, were found in and around the city of New Orleans. And, moreover, the end is not yet, for there is a score or more still unnamed.

This surprising discovery is likely to have important horticultural bearings, for all these species grow and bloom in the gardens of the North quite as well as in their native Southern swamps. They appear, moreover, to be hardier than either the Florida species or the showy Japanese Iris with which they compare well in both beauty and size.

All this material is likely to enrich the gardens of the world with many new Iris varieties of surpassing beauty and strangeness, when the hybridist gets to working with the new material.

THERE is an astonishing variety of forms and colors among the Louisiana Iris—low and tall, leafy and spare; clear violet-blues, pale lavenders and mauves, rich deep purples, tawny reds and browns, flesh-pinks, whites, and even yellows; and combinations of purple and gold, wine and gold, wine and gold, wine and green, and ever so many more.

gold, wine and green, and ever so many more. Thus, "the lower Mississippi River Delta natural Iris field constitutes," Dr. Small declares, "the one most spectacular botanical and horticultural discovery in North America from the standpoint of a single genus within such a limited area."

How such a variety of species-most of them growing in and around a city of close to half a million inhabitants-could have escaped notice so long and been neglected by horticulturists is indeed a mystery. Only the fact that we are all prone to ignore what is familiar can account for it. Acres and acres of wild Iris have flourished in the environs of New Orleans, and along the shores of Lake Pontchartrain and the bayous of southern Louisiana, during the three centuries that the white man has lived here; but the few who took note of the "Flag-lilies" for their beauty, or transplanted them into their gardens, failed to observe that they were not identical with any of the blue Irises known elsewhere—Blueflag (I. versicolor, I. virginica) or Dixie (I. hexagonia). Only the small tawny one, Copper (I. fulva), with its queer iron-rust color and drooping petals, showed conspicuous differences to the eye of the layman. It greatly surprises the dweller in (Continued on page 66)

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WE'RE NOT "WAITING UNTIL NEXT YEAR"

# Thousands are re-roofing this season -paying out of income-like rent

"Next year costs are going down . . ."
"Next year costs are going up . . ."

You hear it on all sides—and one man's guess is as good as the next man's guess.

There is, however, every indication that the present low cost of a Johns-Manville Roof, together with the "year-to-pay" plan, offers home owners an opportunity you can-

not afford to pass by. A definite, tangible, substantial money saving —and easy terms, stretching over twelve months.

All over the country home owners are calling in Johns-Manville dealers, having their roofs inspected free, discussing with architects the color and style of Johns-Manville shingle best suited to their needs, contracting for this major repair job now.

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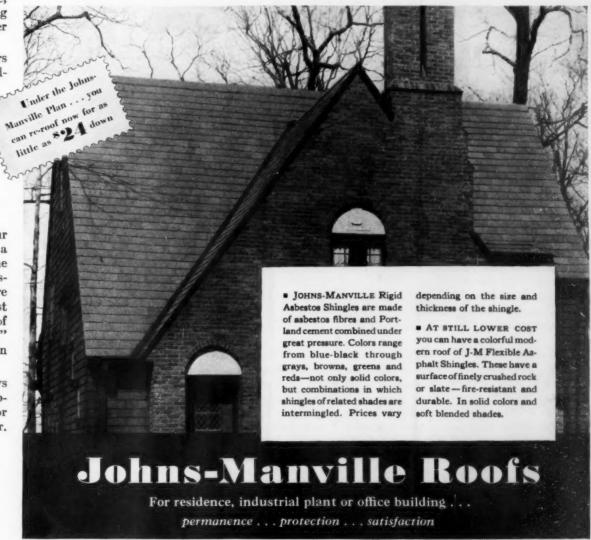
The Johns-Manville dealer in your locality will gladly give your roof a thorough inspection, show you the wide range of Johns-Manville Asbestos or Asphalt Shingles . . . prepare an estimate of costs . . . explain just what it means to you in terms of the Johns-Manville "year-to-pay" plan—all without obligating you in any way.

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Asphalt Shingles, the new roof is laid over the old. The cost and trouble of removing old shingles are eliminated. No part of the interior is exposed to the weather. This method of applying combines the insulating value of the old roof with that of the new.

Re-roof now—with a year to pay! At the same time you will be giving local men work to do—hastening the return of prosperity to your community.







Cool tang of the woodland is brought by Ferns to any winding shrubbery path. Illustrated above is the Narrowleaf Spleenwort in a California garden; but it is also at home in the East

# FERNS in the garden

by ANDERSON McCULLY

The right Fern for the right place! It is the difference between delight and failure. We know Ferns as bringing a cool tang of the woodland through the winding shrubbery path, or a breath of peace and the forest along that difficult strip north of the house or garage. Perhaps they are most beautiful around some rocky pool touched by the interlacing shadows of near-by trees, and foiled by the glowing colors of the brighter Primroses.

But we do not have to possess the rocky pool, or even the shaded way to enjoy the Ferns, for while we may think of them as coming from the dark depths of the forest, there are also handsome ones that clamber over hot hills that will make themselves at home in sunny border or corner. Bare rock cliffs above the blue Mediterranean, talus slopes and high glacial moraines of great mountains also shelter precious little treasures that will be very much at home in a sunny wall or the gritty moraine pocket of the rock garden.

When we choose Ferns it is best to decide first just exactly what purpose they must fulfill. After this we may wander among their some six thousand varieties (the market will narrow our search to nearer sixty!), selecting those that both please us and also more nearly seek our own conditions in nature. If it is a north strip we are using, particular care should first be taken to see that the soil is not packed. Break it thoroughly, and mix sufficient absolutely rotted manure, fibrous loam, peat, and sand with it to bring it to an approximate consistency for the plants that are to be used. It is not always necessary to go deep with these additions. Many of our native Ferns reach down into heavier mineral soils beneath the upper layers of forest

muck and leaf mold. Raise the bed several inches, though, or provide a good underlying drainage layer. Be careful that direct drip does not strike them. In making your choice note whether your Ferns are better adapted to dry or wet shade.

Fern beds are usually more attractive with a number of contrasting forms, taller growing ones like the Cinnamon, Royal, Ostrich, and Leather Woodfern (Marginal Shield) toward the rear; the Maidenhair, Oak, and other small Ferns forward. The dainty woodland flowers add much to their beauty—Ladyslippers, Hepaticas, Harebells, Violas, and Scillas to mention only a few. Fortunately there are dealers who specialize in Ferns, so that collecting from the wild is not essential. If you are bringing Ferns in from the woods yourself, note whether you are collecting

crown-forming or creeping-stemmed sorts. The former send up but one set of fronds each year, and these should be moved after growth stops in fall, or before it starts anew in the spring. The creeping stemmed sorts continue to send up new fronds through the summer, and with reasonable care may be moved at almost any time. Let a goodly portion of this reasonable care extend to the surrounding woodland! Don't start to dig until you are sure of your plant, then confine your uprooting to this one alone. Try to choose plants from conditions of light, shade, soil, and moisture as near your own as possible. The same varieties are found in varying woodland conditions.

B CAREFUL not to set the plants too deep—a very common cause of failure. Crown-making Ferns should not have the crown covered, and underground rootstalks need only half an inch of covering soil in most cases.

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The Ostrich Fern (Pteretis nodulosa, usually Onoclea or Matteuccia struthiopteris in catalogues) is one of the most adaptable of the large Ferns, growing at its best in swampy alluvial, but skirting dry woodland or pasture wall. It will grow in either sun or shade in the garden, but likes a heavy feeding of well-rotted manure. The sterile fronds grow from two to five feet in height with a width of six to ten inches, and enclose the shorter fertile ones.

The Royal Fern (Osmunda regalis) is a pale green Fern that is attractive in fruit. This reaches a height of two to four feet, and while it will grow in either sun or shade, it does need moisture. It may be actually placed in water a couple of inches deep if the crown is kept above the surface. The American form (Continued on page 68)

#### CONTEMPORARY

#### a new contribution to the art of gracious living



Gilbert Rohde, distinguished member of the American Union of Decorative Artists and Crafismen, creates another furniture innovation for the house of Heywood-Wakefield.



Contemporary—the new Heywood-Wake-fieldfurniture—isready for any mood. Even occasional tables do extra duty. There is a full convertible eleeping sofa, too, with wedge-back cushions, that's just the best bed-time-boat to dreamland.

Quite proper to dine in the living room! Sensible too, for presto, and the console becomes a banquet board! Note combinations of compact chests which might house desk, books, linen, silver, and radio.

IT is new—quite new—to America. And quite sensible! It combines living, dining, and sleeping room furniture in one compact, well-styled ensemble.

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Please don't worry about wallspace. Desk, bookcase, and radio cabinet (one you can live with) are friendly pieces alone or together. The same with silver and linen chests. And the dining table, the console table—sh-sh! They're really one! Did we mention comfort? Just sit on the sofa. Wedge-back cushions! Ingenious comfort . . . The kapok-filled cushions seem almost to sing lullabies.

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Wood is finished in straight-grained American walnut. Lacquer-sealed, of course. There will be accidents!

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#### **HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD**

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Free-blooming Hybrid Cattleyas are a delight indeed, more than repaying the purchase price yearly. Blanche (labiata x maxima) is shown here

# Greenhouses for Winter Bloom

by EDITH H. MYERS

Soon the "melancholy" days will be upon us, the leaves gently but steadily falling, and one morning we shall awaken to find our flower gardens laid low with a killing frost. To most garden lovers this is an end to the joy and inspiration of growing flowers for months to come; but to the fortunate and wise possessor of a greenhouse, the cold of winter has no unpleasant meaning at all. By this time the greenhouse is completely planted up with Chrysanthemums, Snapdragons, Stocks, etc. And there is an added pleasure in surveying these young plants, so tenderly green in comparison to the sear and

frost-nipped foliage outside. In like manner, a small handful of bright Sweet-peas picked in the greenhouse on a snowy winter's day gives infinitely more pleasure than a huge bunch, easily gathered at the height of the growing season in the garden. Greenhouses may cover acres of glass or may consist of a tiny lean-to the size of three coldframes, but the satisfaction and happiness they give is, in all cases, greatly worthwhile.

With the possession of a greenhouse, almost any kind of flower can be grown successfully. Usually the selection is governed by the taste of the owner, who may "specialize" in scented Stocks or brilliant Calendulas, as he prefers. But





#### Enjoy the luxury of Orchids

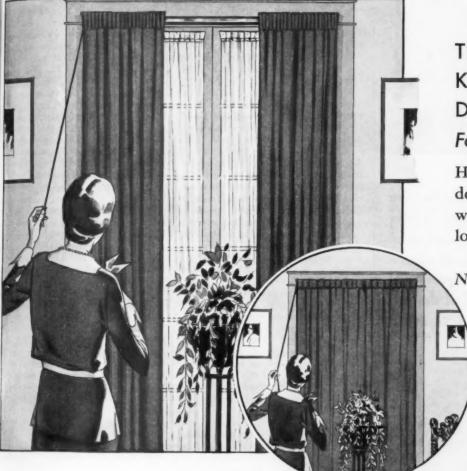
there is one flower that should always be added to a favorite collection—that loveliest flower of all—the Orchid. Many Orchids can be grown with entire success in any average greenhouse—that is, one having a night temperature of 50 to 55 degrees and a day temperature of 65 to 75 degrees. Very many species especially in Cattleya, Dendrobium, and Oncidium delight in being hung near the glass; and in this way they do not take up any extra space.

Although the initial cost of an Orchid plant is high compared to that of other flowers (from \$7.50 up), it should be remembered that they need no renewal, a plant lasting and flowering for an indefinite number of years. Thus the first investment is the last. No matter how tiny the greenhouse, the owner should certainly possess a few Orchid plants. Their care is slight and simple, but the enjoyment derived from them is unlimited. And, although they are absolute monarch of the Floral Kingdom, they in no way resent association with their humbler subjects and thrive in close companionship with the commonest of annuals. One important difference must be noted, namely, that the pots should be hung or placed on slat-benches, never on the soil.

A beginner would be wise in selecting as a first experiment the Cypripedium, commonly known as the Lady-Slipper. It should be placed in the shadiest corner of the greenhouse and watered daily so that its compost is kept moist but not soggy wet. The flowers are most attractive in their gleaming bronzes and greens; and they remain in perfect condition for weeks and (Continued on page 71)

And now you see the author's rewards in winter for the slight attention the Orchids call for the rest of the year. Sufficient, indeed!

# Woman Can Have the Luxury and Convenience of Draw Curtains and Draw Draperies . . . .



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You may send me the 80-page book by Kirsch, "How to Drape Your Windows." 25c is enclosed.

Name......

City..... State.....



# WINTER WINDOWS

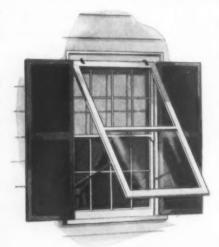
- ... keep cold out
- ... keep heat in
- ... save fuel



WHATEVER type of heating system you may have, or however well your home may be insulated, Winter Windows or Storm Sash will make your home more comfortable and will protect your family's health all winter. And further, the U.S. Bureau of Standards reports that Winter Windows will save from 10% to 15% of the fuel bill in houses with no other insulation. In insulated

houses the savings are reported as being as high as 50% of the fuel bills.

At present low prices you can have Winter Window comfort and protection for very little more than the savings in fuel bills alone. They are quickly and easily installed and most lumber and building material dealers carry in stock the popular or standard sizes.



It's easy to open Winter Windows for ventilation and cleaning

Equip your home with Winter Windows and see that they are glazed with Libbey · Owens · Ford Quality Glass.

LIBBEY · OWENS · FORD GLASS COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO

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

LIBBEY · OWENS · FORD QUALITY GLASS

# An American home of Georgian inspiration

Continued from page 24

The photographs of the model on pages 25 and 26 will show some other attractive details of the exterior and the landscape plan. For instance, the low brick wall supporting the iron railing and flanked by brick posts capped with cast stone gives an effect of privacy to the house but at the same time does not cut it off from the street.

The drive to the front door and from there to the garage is easily made in even the biggest car. At the same time the garage is obscured by thick planting and the brick wall at the property line. The planting also screens the drying yard which is conveniently situated at the kitchen door. Behind the drying yard is the covered passage which has been made a valuable feature of the landscape plan as shown in the photographs of the model.

The planting is designed with a view to having the house ultimately enframed and generously sheltered by both evergreen and deciduous trees. Elms along the front with Hemlocks, while in the rear a pair of Apple trees lend an air of rural friendliness. The garage court is conveniently placed to afford free use of either entrance, yet is sufficiently screened. The Hemlocks, though evergreens, will withstand quite severe pruning or shearing, if such becomes desirable as the plants attain size. This evergreen growth about the front approach insures a "feel" of welcome and warmth in winter.

Flowering Dogwoods are freely interspersed and give a succession of brightening effects according to the season. Let some of them be the pink flowered variety. A charming effect may be had by planting in one corner (of the garage court, for example) one each of the red and the white quite close together and in one hole, as one plant, as it were, so that the branches intermingle.

Hemlocks enframe much of the garden and are formally treated in relation to the formal lines of the rose garden. Elsewhere naturalism prevails. The rose garden is raised slightly above the general lawn which in itself gives a desired of character to both features.

Change in level as emphasized steps adds greatly to the interest any garden area and has the effect giving a sense of greater spacious. A brick walk surrounds the lawn, viceable at all seasons. In the shorting border one's chosen flowers placed in friendly abandonment, naturalistic manner, the taller stucked into the bays made in shrubbery lines by the natural planting there. The whole lawner is informal and intimate.

The main vista from the ten has a terminal semicircle pool back by evergreens and Hemlocks, fronted by Yews (farther north Chinese Yew would be substitute Both Canadian and Carolina Helocks could be used, for the singular specimens, and the Canadian course, for the hedges. Sitting out terrace glimpses of color are caught the boundary planting seen under branches of the taller Apple and E

The Box hedge on the dividing ome, between the lawn and rose or for garden is to remain unclipped to touldn' proper harmony with the view in before it of the rose garden give a sense of such fin prise when the visitor ascends a steps from the lawn area; there exertly the thing is changed, and turning to across the lawn one has a new approvation of naturalistic contrast into Creo distant boundary shrubbery which vary as the season progresses. Cin lending Roses adorn the various found shand trellises about the service yet.

The following is a suggestion of house ers to be used in the beds adjacent the brick walk. The flowers agust the boxwood hedge at the souther boundary of the rose garden should less at low growing varieties providing and in more apparent extent to the proper Tulips and Narcissi for spring.

ANNUALS: Sweet Alyssum, Agestum, Snapdragon, Common Hestorope, Larkspur, Mignonette, Flore than ing Tobacco, Petunia, Scabin type (Verbena, Zinnia.

#### PERENNIALS

COMMON NAME

Aconite Spark's Aconite Hollyhock Columbine Hardy Autumn Asters Mountain Larkspur Belladonna Larkspur Giant Shirley Foxglove Babybreath Big Plantainlily German Iris Japanese Iris Madonna Lily White speciosum Lily Goldband Lily Washington Lupine Garden Phlox English Primrose Common Peony

BOTANICAL NAME

Aconitum napellus Aconitum napellus, Spark's variety Althaea rosea Aquilegia Aster Delphinium hybridum Delphinium belladonna Digitalis Gypsophila paniculata Hosta plantaginea grandiflora Iris germanica Iris kaempferi Lilium candidum Lilium speciosum album Lilium auratum Lupinus polyphyllus Phlox paniculata Primula acaulis Paeonia officinalis

#### BIENNIALS

Canterbury Bell Sweet William Campanula medium
Dianthus barbatus (Continued on pages

ration

l lawn a

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the effect e lawn, n the all flowers onment taller o

alocks

the sin nadian, ting on

Architect Julius Gregory used Creo-Dipt hand-split Pilgrims on the sidewalls of this house at South Norwalk, Conn. Creo-Dipt Stained Shingles in a blend of soft colors. were used on the roof.

## natura YOUR HOME CAN BE the tem AS LOVELY AS THIS bstitute at little cost lina He

e caught F you're planning to build a new viding ome, or to rebuild your old one, you ed to brouldn't have picked a better time. Never view hefore have you had an opportunity to get nse of such fine materials at moderate cost.

eree and nowhere can you find such a happy on the combination of beauty and economy as in asting Creo-Dipt house. Soft, mellow colors, which blending perfectly with the sky and trees ous found shrubbery—no wonder a Creo-Dipt ice yallon of house has an individuality all its own!

FORTUNATELY, Creo-I should be are just as practical FORTUNATELY, Creo-Dipt Stained Shin-

and inexpensive as they are beautiful. Their cost n, Age is comparatively less Flowthan that of any other type of fine house con-



- Above: Williamsburg, a fire-proof reproduction of weathered Colonial handhewn shingles.
- At left: Creo-Dipt handsplit Pilgrims (red cedar). Note the heavy shadow lines and rough effect.



struction. If you are rebuilding an old house, you can have Creo-Dipts laid right over the old clapboards, and if necessary, right over the old roof. They will reduce upkeep and add valuable insulation, because they are made only of selected red cedar, stained under pressure by a patented Creo-Dipt process that forces the greatest possible amount of stain deep into the wood. And

> with the new Creo-Dipt Finance Plan that most lumber dealers are now offering, you can even pay for them on the installment plan. If you prefer a fireproof roof, you will be glad to hear about the Creo-Dipt-Mohawk Shingles. They are made in natural designs that are unlike any fireproof roofing you ever saw before. The Williamsburg type,

illustrated on this page, is an interesting example. This shingle was designed for architects Perry, Shaw and Hepburn for the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia. It is a perfect replica of weathered Colonial hand-hewn shingles.

OTHER new Creo-Dipt designs are equally different and equally interesting. Whether you're building a new home or remodeling the old one, we'd like to send you a portfolio of photographs showing the many types of houses to which a Creo-Dipt Shingle may be adapted. There is a Creo-Dipt Shingle for every purpose.

Ask your lumber dealer, architect, or builder to tell you more about these new shingles. And meanwhile, mail the coupon for free, interesting information and photographs.

Creo-Dipt Company, Inc. 510 Oliver Street, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	In Canada Alexander Murray & Company, Ltd. Toronto, Canada
the new Creo-Dipt Asbestos	ut Creo-Dipt Stained Shingles and also s Shingles. Please send me, free, a port- ng different types of Creo-Dipt houses, olete information.
I am interested in    building new   re	repairing old sidewalls
Name	
Street	
City	

CREO-DIPT

STAINED SHINGLES ... MOHAWK SHINGLES, CREO-DIPT STAINS\* ... CREO-DIPT WHITE, WEATHER PROOFED BUILDING PAPER

\*The only proper material for recoloring and preserving old shingles



# Now

no house too small .. no purse too modest

## FOR AUTOMATIC GAS HEATING

HIS new and efficient Bryant Model 253 Boiler . . smaller in size than a 4-drawer office filing cabinet . . . brings all the joys and comforts of automatic heating to the house of seven rooms or less at a first cost never before achieved.

The price of installation and operation is so low that in several cities entire neighborhoods of 200 to 500 homes are being equipped with this new Bryant.

Scores of old houses are being modernized by using the 253 to replace old fashioned heating plants.

Bryant Model 253 burns gas, the cleanest of all fuels, under automatic control so exact that room temperatures are held constant within a single, thermometer-measured degree and not a foot of gas is ever needlessly consumed. A single match is a winter's kindling and there is no furnace-tending. "You can let your pup be your furnace man."

No house, today, can be considered truly modern without automatic heating. Bryant Model 253 gives automatic heating at its best . . . . automatic gas heating the Bryant way . . . . to the small house, bungalow and cottage. Full details on request. The Bryant Heater & Manufacturing Company, 17850 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

# BRYAN Automatic GAS HEATING

In a Bryant-heated home you can throw away your coal shovel . . . junk your ash can . . . eliminate all fuel storage ... make a single match your winter's kindling . . . tend furnace by the calendar, not by the clock . . . lighten the daily housework ... save rugs, paint and hangings . . . post-



one redecorating and reupholstering . . . do away with dangerous ups-and-downs of inside temperature . . . hold temperatures constant within a single, thermometer-measured degree . . . live in a warm house, sleep in a cool one . . . laugh at blizzards . . . and enjoy the furnace months.

# An American home of Georgian inspiration

Continued from page 42

The following is a list of flowering shrubs that may be used in the environs of Philadelphia for enclosing the lawn area on the garden side of the house.

The shrubs should be arranged to an irregular and interesting con building up to the greatest height the property line:

#### FLOWERING SHRUBS

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE
Glossy Abelia	Abelia grandiflora	3-4'
Slender Deutzia	Deutzia gracilis	2-3'
Lemoine's Deutzia	Deutzia lemoinei	4-5'
Fortune's Forsythia	Forsythia suspensa fortunei	6-8'
Beauty Bush	Kolkwitzia amabilis	3-4'
Winter Honeysuckle	Lonicera fragrantissima	6-8'
Sweet Mockorange	Philadelphus coronarius	6-8' and 10-12'
Father Hugo's Rose	Rosa hugonis	5-6'
Common Lilac	Syringa vulgaris	6-8' and 10-12'
Fragrant Viburnum	Viburnum carlesi	3-4'
Pink Weigela	Weigela rosea	5-6'

# The finishing touches

Continued from page 18

Since we of the twentieth century take our fresh air for granted, it behooves science to make it possible under all circumstances. And so we have the electric ventilating fan at a price which brings it within reach of every home of moderate means. This fan fits inside the upper window sash and yet does not interfere in the least with raising and lowering the window. It is very simple to install, inexpensive to operate, and movable from one room to another. It keeps the air in constant circulation and changes the used air for fresh pure air every few minutes, even in a hot busy kitchen.

Then there is a simple screen ventilator that allows us to have sweet clean air even when a storm is raging outdoors and we would ordinarily not be able to leave the windows up. But this ventilator fits between the lower sash of the window and the sill and lets in fresh air, yet keeps out wind and rain. When not in use, it can be adjusted without removing it and it is out of the way

of the window proper. The ingenuities of closet convenience are legion, and we can mention here only a few useful The cenmechanical contrivances. tral fixture for a clothes closet is the rod for hangers, and a most remarkable one have we seen recently. It is a sliding bar on roller bearings and is installed perpendicular to the back wall in the center of the closet. One easy movement pulls the rod full of clothes hangers out of the closet and a light shove pushes it back again. Other useful patents such as a trouser hanger which can be attached to the back of the closet door and holds several pairs of trousers, an adjustable stationary hanger bracket, a tie rack, and metal shoe racks, all suggest more use per square foot than closets are accustomed to give. Add then adjustable shelf supports which are simple to install and make the shelving adaptable to exact requirements, and the closets become places of exceptional impor-

tance in the geography of the house. For the front hall, an auxiliary coat stand introduced lately holds several times as many coats and hats as the usual rack, and yet it is guaranteed not to get top heavy or over balan with a party load and can be folded a and stored away in a small space when not in use. A coat rack for the children may be selected from the delightful wrought iron silhouette illustrating Mother Goose rhyms These have brass hooks across the bases and are appropriate for the hil

or the nursery.

Umbrella racks and stands sugges interesting ways to keep the family umbrellas out of the way yet with easy reach when needed. These van from the sternly mechanical no that screw to the wall with individu automatic slots for each umbrellate stands made from old wooden ke with wrought metal staves. The kegs are offered in natural weather wood as well as in painted model with old coats of arms for decoration Besides there are numerous handson stands of wrought metal, leather, and porcelain, in selections that include designs for interiors gayly information or properly sedate.

We have become so used to electri cal miracles that we bat not the proverbial eyelash at improveme in details of the service, such as light switches for instance. But they a typical of the perfection of the small est matters pertaining to electric convenience. They may be had i oval, round, or rectangular shape an of a color matching or contrasting with the colors of our decoration plans. Metals, compositions, plans glass, and mirrored glass are used achieve effects which please or fastidious tastes. A variety models are likewise available attachment plugs, pilot lights, as other useful combinations.

That genial old custom of the households, and chimes are by farth most favored "instruments" for the thrice daily rite. They are to be he at a range of prices for models sim or intricate.

Door buttons in wrought me frames of individual patterns m either sound musical chimes with the house or ring the usual bell.

And so grows the house sugge ing an endless number of things we to have-details pleasan troublesome and engrossing.

"Sleep under the North Star"



NORTH STAR BLANKETS Stay beautiful

THE beauty of a North Star Blanket abides. No matter what you pay for it—and the price range is very wide—its original loveliness

will remain for years and years. It will remain so, for it is made of purest wool and purest dyes, and so loomed that warp and woof are integrated for years and years of use.

The world is searched for the wool and the colors that go into North Star Blankets, and the standards set are so high, the

requirements so rigid—that no compromise is ever effected. Either the needs are completely met or the blanket is rejected.

Add to this superlative craftsmanship in carding, spinning and looming, in which expert supervision is ever alert, and the beauty and worth of North Star Blankets are explained.

But, why blankets, so made, may be bought, in many instances, at a moderate price level, is not so apparent. But it is so!



North Star—Wamsutta . . . North Star Blankets and Wamsutta Sheets are styled to meet the most fastidious demands of modern ensemble decoration. In quality and color they are unapproached.

# NORTH STAR PUREST BLANKETS

Send us this Coupon

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North Star Woolen Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Dept. R 1

Please send, post prepaid, copy of your North Star Blanket and Wamsutta Sheet Catalogue in Color.

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-JOHN HANCOCK SERIES-

# That's Where Our Money Goes



The thrill of planning a home lasts but a limited time. What you really want is to be happy in it always. And that's why the John Hancock Budget Sheet is becoming more popular every year with home-makers who know that there is no foe of contentment so deadly as worry over household expenses.

If you know where your money goes, you can direct the out-go intelligently. This simple, convenient sheet eliminates guessing,—eliminates worry. Let us send you a copy for a month's trial.



JOHN HANCOCK INQUIRY BUREAU, 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass. Please send me the John Hancock Home Budget Sheet.

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Address.

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-OVER SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS IN BUSINESS-



This mark of distinction is stamped on each piece.



# That Tousled Neepy-head of Yours!

Start your child on the road to self reliance and personal care by giving him a room of his own, furnished in a manner to make him proud of it. A chest for his clothing or toys, chairs that are right in size, a table to display his treasures and a desk for homework as he grows older. You'll be as proud of these genuine reproductions in miniature as he is. See them at your dealer's,

Write for a booklet showing many other Conant-Ball reproductions.

CONANT-BALL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

# Canning for Christmas

Continued from page 20

the surface. Then add the lemon peel and boil for two more minutes. Pour the mixture into jelly glasses, cool, and cover surface with paraffin.

To vary this recipe we can, if we wish, chop (instead of grate) the pears into cubes and add half a cupful of preserved ginger root, chopped fine, to the mixture when we add the grated lemon rind.

Our next recipe comes from a little community in eastern Virginia and, so far as we know, is unique. In fact, the little old lady who "made up" this recipe used to refer to it mysteriously as her "herb jelly," thus fondly hoping to keep secret the source of the subtle aroma which gave it such an unusual flavor. But it wasn't long before her secret came out, and to those who guessed right "Miss Becky" would cheerfully give the recipe, and a slip from one of her luxuriant rose geranium plants, just by way of completing a magnanimous

#### Herb Jelly

- 1 cupful apple juice
- l cupful peach juice
- 11 cupfuls sugar

gesture.

- Rose geranium leaves
- 3 teaspoonfuls sugar

Mince up enough rose geranium leaves to fill a cup. Add a quarter of a cup of hot water and three teaspoonfuls (heaping) of sugar. Let mixture stand overnight. Cook about three pounds of tart apples, cut up coarsely, including skins and cores, in just enough water to cover them. Cook about the same amount of peaches, in the same way. Strain the fruit through a closely woven jelly bag, allowing the juice to drip naturally; do not squeeze the bag if you want clear sparkling jelly. Measure the juice and cook it rapidly in a preserving kettle for about five minutes, carefully skimming off any scum which may rise. Add the sugar and boil until a successful jelly test is obtained. Then add a few drops of pink coloring matter and one or two tablespoonfuls of the geranium extract, pour the jelly into glasses, and cool.

Mint jelly may be made in the same way using only apple juice, mint extract, and green coloring matter, instead of the geranium flavor and the pink coloring

the pink coloring.

The vegetable crop also holds delightful possibilities. The faithful tomato, the piquant pepper pod, the humble cabbage, and the ubiquitous and all-pervading onion can be pressed into service as carriers of Christmas cheer if one has a trusty recipe or two at this season of the year. One can usually find in August markets (or suburban gardens) little yellow "pear tomatoes," the foundation of an old-fashioned preserve which deserves to be better known among modern diners. This is the way to make it:

#### Golden Conserve

- pound yellow pear tomatoes
- 1 lemo

l orange l<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cupfuls granulated sugar

Plunge the whole tomatoes in boling water for two minutes, rinse is
cool water, and remove the skins
being careful not to crush the fruit.
Place tomatoes and sugar in as
enamel or glass bowl, cover tightly,
and allow to stand overnight. In the
morning drain off the juice, add the
grated rind and juice of the orang,
and boil until the syrup spins a thread.
Add the tomatoes and the lemon,
sliced very thin and cook until the
juice is thick and the tomatoes an
clear. Pour into clean, hot jars an
seal at once.

Among the relishes none is better than the old stand-by, mixed peppe relish. It makes a very pretty mixture too, bright green, gally flecked with red. The following recipe makes three pints or, even better, six half pints which is a gool size for relish.

#### Mixed Pepper Relish

- 1 dozen green peppers
- 1 dozen sweet red peppers
- 2 hot pepper pods
- dozen white onions (medium size)
- l quart cider vinegar
- 3 cupfuls sugar
- 3 tablespoonfuls salt

Remove seeds from peppers, being careful not to get the hot pepper seeds near the eyes; skin the onions and boil all together for about five minutes. Wash in cold water and dry in clean cloths. Grind in the meat chopper, using the medium knife. Add sugar, salt, and vinegar and boil hard for fifteen minutes, stirring constantly. Pour into jars and seal at once. (If a milder relish is desired the hot pepper pods may be omitted.)

Most of us now buy our ketchup and chili sauce, for it hardly pays to make them, but sometimes we wish for a little milder mixture which we could use as the basis for Spanish sauces and the like. Here is such a mixture, in proportions which will give us about four pint jars.

#### Ripe Tomato Relish

- ½ peck ripe red tomatoes
- 3 green peppers
- 3 red peppers (sweet)
- 4 onions (Bermuda preferred)
- cupful chopped cabbage
- l pint cider vinegar l cupful sugar
- 1 cupful salt
- 2 teaspoonfuls celery seed
- 4 teaspoonfuls yellow mustard seed
- 1 teaspoonful ground cloves
- 1 teaspoonful cayenne pepper

Run seeded peppers, onions, and cabbage through the fine knife of the meat chopper. Scald and skin to matoes, then mash them and add them to the other mixture. Add seasonings and vinegar, stirring untithoroughly blended. Allow the blend to stand overnight, cook for ten minutes, and seal in hot jars.

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# Furnishing the living room

Continued from page 13

sure to fill a need in many homes, either those of young housekeepers just starting, or in the cases where the family davenport should be honorably retired for long service.

Beside the armchair which matches the couch in design and covering stands a reproduction of an English Canterbury, that convenient holder for magazines and telephone books which fills a long felt want.

The third requirement—a writing group-is fulfilled by the installment of a small secretary against the lefthand wall as you face the fireplace. This secretary, although a medium size, provides space for letter writing as well as for storing papers in its convenient pigeonholes and inner drawers. It has shelves in which a collection of small Staffordshire figures and a few choice books are safely housed. Catalogs and prints may be kept in the three bow-front drawers underneath.

Against the rear wall to the right of the doorway is a copy of a graceful sofa table in Duncan Phyfe design with the typical reeded pillars and splayed supports, drop leaves, and brass paw feet. This is the long, narrow model which was originally intended to stand back of a sofa and hold a lamp, books, and magazines at a convenient height for use, but it may also be placed very nicely against a wall.

The attractive coffee table before he couch is also a Duncan Phyfe todel and shows all the marked charteristics of this designer's pieces.

To the left of the entrance door tands the radio which has come to be a indispensable part of our modern nomes. This one is housed in a nahogany case with a dull finish nd fine, dignified lines which make ta pleasing addition to the furniture, and since it is a Macy model its satisactory performance is guaranteed. thas plain columns with rectangular ases and capitals, and the two upper rawers conceal the radio itself while

he lower one is a dummy. There are four straight chairs in he room like the one which is shown refore the secretary in the photograph. These simple chairs in mahogmy finish are made in a modified price design with carved horizontal splats and dark green rep uplstery. They are a convenient size o place before the bridge table.

Beside the portrait over the mantel he pictures include a brilliant color orint of a town on the Capri coast whose rich colors add a vivid note of prilliancy to the room. This hangs williancy to the room. This hangs wer the couch. Above the sofa table and the radio hang French prints, opies of ancient costume plates in oft pastel colors which are repeated a the delicate mats and emphasized y the narrow frames of antique gold.

There are three lamps included in he budget, two being table lamps with harmonizing shades, and the hird an adjustable bridge lamp in orushed steel which has an amusing design of a miniature coach and prancing horses on the arm that supports the parchment shade.

The fourth lamp shown on the plan may be a duplicate of one of the table lamps. It will help to balance the room although it is not absolutely essential. The sum of fifty dollars has been allowed for the small accessories (other than the pictures) which include the quaint gay Staffordshire figures, the ash trays, desk pad, inkwell, glass vases, and the pair of Empire jardinières with gold bands and lions' heads for handles on the mantel.

In working out the budget for this room the wall covering and the light-ing fixtures have not been included. The letters given are keyed to the plan on page 13. The prices quoted were correct at the time the room was arranged, but as editorial matter goes to press some time before publication, they cannot be guaranteed. They do not include shipping charges.

do not include shipping cha	arge	es.
A-Wilton carpet rug, 15		
x 15	\$	142.90
B-Oriental rug		59.50
C-Wing chair, gold dam-		
ask covering		82.50
D-Lawson chair, cov-		
ered in chintz		49.23
Passion Flower semi-		
glazed chintz, 36"		
wide, 98¢ per yard		
E-Drum table		22.89
F1-Incidental chair		55.00
F2-Incidental Chair		55.00
G-Tuxedo wing chair,		00100
		82.50
H—Macy radio, in ma-		02.00
hogany Empire case.		89.75
I Secretary		32.75
I—Secretary		32.13
)1, 2, 3, 4—side chairs in		
mahogany finish,		47 70
\$11.94 each K—Sofa table, Duncan		47.76
K—Sota table, Duncan		
Phyfe model		54.72
L—Canterbury magazine		
rack		16.89
rack		
six feet long, to match		
"G"		137.50
N—Mahogany coffee table		14.89
O-Duncan Phyfe table .		22.89
P1, 2, 3—Lamps		
White alabaster lamp .		10.89
White shade for same .		13.89
Orange alabaster lamp.		11.89
Orange pleated shade		
for same		13.24
Brushed steel bridge		
lamp		13.89
Lamps and shades, com-		
plete \$63.80		
Q—Card table, folding,		
padded top		2.97
padded top R—Fireset, brass, with		4.71
urn tops		15.48
l set brass andirons		23.24
1 Set brass andirons		
1 fender, brass		18.24
1 color print portrait,		
"Old Vienna" (over		01.14
mantel)		21.14
1 color print, "Capri Vil-		
lage" (over couch) .		27.75
2 French color prints,		
\$7.24 each		14.48
2 pairs celanese glass cur-		
tains, \$3.96 per pair.		7.92
2 pairs Spencer cloth		
draperies, 24 yards		
long, \$14.89 per pair		29.78
Accessories, Staffordshire		
figures, pair of Em-		
pire jardinières in		
phe jardimeres in		

white and gold china

(on mantel) desk pad,

ink well, vase, ash

tray in pewter, etc. .

50.00



AVEN'T you long wished for the kind of rugs into which your feet sink with cushioned softness? Now you can make even your old rugs feel this way—by simply laying them over Ozite Rug Cushion! Give them a feathery softness that is equalled only by the finest orientals!

This marvelous cushion serves you in another way—pays for itself in dollars-and-cents economy. Ozite absorbs the pound-pound-pound of heels which hammer the rug against the floor—eliminates the friction that wears rugs out. Thus Ozite doubles the life of your rugs, makes them last twice as long while feeling twice as soft.

Order one Ozite Cushion by telephone today-unroll your rug above it-listen to the comments from friends and family on the wonderful new luxury it brings. Then you'll want tee of satisfaction.

processes. Look for the name on Ozite under the cushion-accept no imitation. every rug and

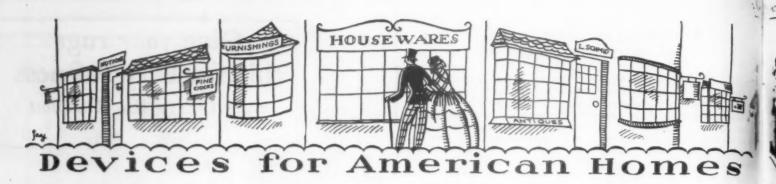
carpet - to

preserve them from wear. Be sure, though, that you get original Ozite. Most good stores carry the original -but you can protect yourself by looking for the name impressed on the product!

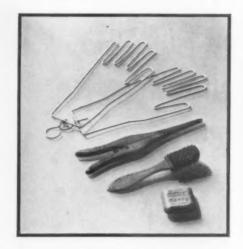
Ozite is a scientific cushion made of pure Ozonized Hair (not jute or vegetable fibres!) You need never replace Ozite no matter how often you change floor coverings—it never wears out-always remains soft and resilient. Each cushion is taped and overcast on all edges—provided in any size desired; also for carpets, runners and stair treads. Ozite is permanently mothproofed. Sold everywhere under our guaran-

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RUG CUSHION TOTAL . . . \$1,241.47 There is only one "Ozite"-Look for this trade-mark!

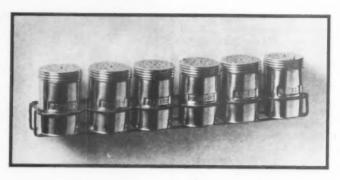


We are showing for October several brand new items which we consider worthy of notice as labor saving devices. These objects can be purchased by writing to the firms listed below and enclosing a money order or check. For any other information write Diana North.





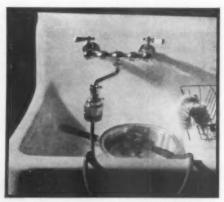
A GLOVE cleaning outfit that contains everything necessary for washing your gloves properly. The two adjustable metal holders, a wooden glove stretcher, a rubber brush, and a cake of imported French soap make up this little set. Complete in box for \$1.50 prepaid anywhere in U. S. A. from Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue & 38th St., N. Y. C.



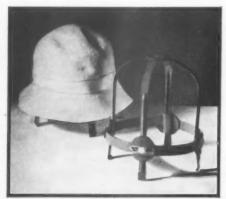
THE lightning ice cube breaker is a useful accessory for any mechanical refrigerator. For cracked ice, so necessary for serving oysters, clams, etc., insert cubes in top, turn handle and the cracked ice will fall into the square glass bowl underneath. \$3.50 prepaid within 100 miles of N. Y. C. To points beyond add 50¢ for packing and postage. Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., 145 East 57th Street, N. Y. C.

THE "Duplex" dishwasher consists of a chromium attachment that fits any faucet, one brush for china and glass, one brush for aluminum ware etc, and a rack. The soap is placed inside the attachment; a handle on the outside turns it on or off at will. Wood handles of the brushes in pastel blue or green. Price complete \$4.64, R. H. Macy, Broadway & 34th Street, N. Y. C.









FOR autumn days we suggest the Easiway lawn sweeper, which will keep your lawn in perfect condition and does its work quickly and efficiently. The steel bristles are banded with copper and when in use do not rotate. When one side becomes worn simply release screw and turn the top side around. The pole is five feet long. Price \$6.00 express collect. Max Schling, Seedsmen, 618 Madison Avenue N. Y. C.

A LITTLE aluminum spice set that can be fastened on your kitchen wall. The six containers are marked pepper, cinnamon, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, ginger. The shaker top can be closed when not in use. Price complete with rack \$1.25, prepaid from Lewis & Conger, 78 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

THE new Tuf glass has been especially designed for keeping foods in mechanical refrigerators. The quart water bottles can be had three for 47¢. The one-pound butter dish costs 28¢. Square stack dishes, not shown, that fit on top of one another thus saving space, cost 28¢ each. R. H. Macy & Co., Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. C.

THESE celluloid hat forms will fit any head size, as they can be adjusted to any width or height. Also holds brim of your hat off the closet shelf, thereby keeping it unbent. In red, green, or blue celluloid. Price \$1.00 each prepaid within 100 miles of N. Y. For points beyond add 20% to the price quoted. Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., 145 East 57th Street, N. Y. C.



# COMFORT for our guests . .

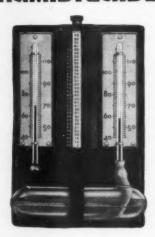
let the cards fall where they may

HAT'S the slogan in more and more homes, as the truth about humidity sinks in. When guests are comfortable in body, just warm enough, alert and enjoying themselves, it's often enough because the host knows his humidity. Rooms need moisture; ye gods, how much they need! But nobody knows how much without a Humidiguide to tell them.

# Tycos HUMIDIGUIDE

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Put this scientifically precise little instrument on guard in your home. Have the whole truth about temperature and moisture content—for the sake of comfort and health of both friends and formily were green. friends and family, yea, even, a better game of bridge. Delivered, safe conduct guaranteed, for \$6, if your dealer hasn't it

(Slightly higher beyond the Mississippi)

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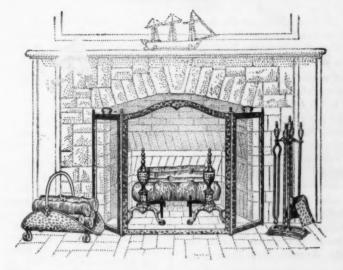
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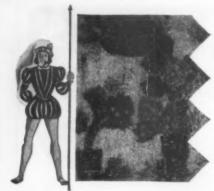
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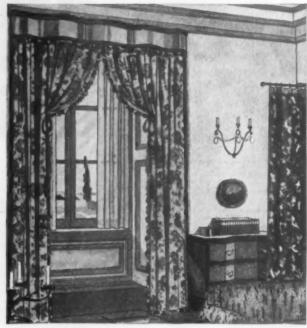


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#### The house we built

Continued from page 32

entertainment, yet the house must not be too large for us when the children drifted away.

There must be a bathroom for the children and one for the parents, besides one on the third floor for the help. On the third floor there must be plenty of attic room and, besides the maid's quarters, a den for the boy's war relics, guns, and other collections of all kinds which too often turn a bedroom into an armory or a circus. In the den could also be a sleeping cot.

As to the main floor, we started with a sunroom with eight windows towards the majestic Hudson and a door leading to a terraced porch among the trees with a view of the gardens and an unobstructed view of the Palisades. Back of the sunroom towards the street should be the living room with a large studio window towards the south overlooking the neighbor's rose garden, and one window towards the west looking over the terraced porch to the Palisades.

In the basement we decided upon a billiard room beneath the dining room, laundry beneath the kitchen, and garage and heating provision beneath sunroom and living room.

The type of house and the nature of its construction, was given much consideration. Stucco over hollow tile with slate roof, and a large stone chimney built on the front of the house was the final decision. We drove around Westchester County examining colors of stucco houses and decided on a tan, not too gray, not too dull, but almost golden in the sun's rays. The color was obtained not by use of artificial coloring which might change, but by the use of yellow sand in the cement and the surface was roughened with whisk brooms. The slates were of variegated colors including a touch of red and green. The flagstone walk from the front door to the gate was made of red and cream flagstones with room for Irish moss to be placed between the stones.

With a heavy slate roof, the house was to be solidly built and the specifications called for steel beams for support of walls and floors. There was much discussion as to the nature of the windows, and metal casements were approved except for the windows in the sunroom and bathrooms, kitchen, etc.

All outside walls were to be furred with wood strips. Insulating lath was provided for covering of all walls and ceiling surfaces. By the use of this material the house was to be insulated not only from heat and cold but from noise, too. The plaster was washable painted shades of green and tan. The tilework in the second floor bathrooms was to be mosaic tile. The third floor bathroom and kitchen walls to a height of four and a half feet were white tiles. The parents' bathroom was to be done green tiles with all fixtures and accessories to match, except for chromi plated fittings, while the children's bathroom was in pale lavender.

The floors were to be oak and the doors a beautifully grained birch. Two cedar closets were provided and shoe shelves and drawers were to be put in several of the closets. One door in each bedroom was to be fitted with a full length mirror. Hardware was to be old fashioned. An antique copper lantern was planned for the outer vestibule and a brass knocker for the front door. All water piping was to be brass with malleable pattern brass fittings. An automatic gas hot water heater was to be installed.

We installed a hot water furnace in which the coal is placed once a day in the upper part and, as the burning coal crumbles into ashes, the weight of the coal above causes fresh coal to slide down on the fire.

The heating surface was to be made large enough to make no question of sufficient heat in extremely cold weather. The radiators, except in the sunroom, bathrooms, kitchen, etc., were to be invisible radiators set in the wall with a backing of asbestos cell covering. All exposed piping was to be covered with standard thickness magnesia held in place with brass bands.

# Heating

Continued from page 30

In the closed system the expansion tank is located in the basement. It is completely closed with the exception of a safety valve, for prevention of abnormal pressures, which is piped to a drain. A pressure gauge will be found on the top of the furnace that registers the amount of pressure in the system. The correct pressure for any plant will vary depending on the temperature of the water in the boiler. The heating man usually leaves an instruction card on the job which states the desired pressures for the different temperatures. To increase the pressure add more water to the system from the city water line which is connected with the boiler. If you want to reduce the pressure, draw water off the boiler from the drain cock at its base.

In both types of hot water systems all the radiators must be completely filled with water. Hot water radi-

ators are equipped with a small manual air valve that must be operated by a key. To test a radiator hold a cup under the air valve and open it with the key. If water comes out shut it off because it is full of water. If water does not come out but air does, hold it open until the water comes and then close it. If neither water nor air comes out shut the valve and see if your system has the proper amount of water in it because, if the system has plenty of water in it, either air or water will come out of an open air valve. It is important to have all the air out of the radiator because otherwise they will not heat even if the water in the boiler is quite hot. If you will check over your system, making sure every-thing is in proper condition, you will get the greatest efficiency from it and eliminate many troubles that you might otherwise have.

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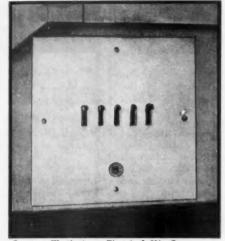
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Courtery, Westinghouse Blectric & Mfg. Co A circuit breaker panel to be used instead of the old-fashioned fuse box distributing panel

# Wiring the house for convenience

Continued from page 21

and had executed several jobs for my firm in a highly creditable manner and at an extraordinarily low price. Then he was given the contract to wire a very large and expensive house and his contract was proportionately

Just before the pulling in of the wires was completed, he asked for his second payment. It may be explained here that the first payment on a wiring contract, about 50 per cent, is due when the roughing is finished (on a conduit job): the second or 40 per cent is due when the wires are pulled in, and the final payment when the completed job has been accepted by the Insurance Underwriters' inspector. Incidentally, this same inspector must issue a certificate of acceptance of the roughing.

At any rate, the contractor wanted the cash to meet a Saturday payroll and was told that he could have the money if he had all the wires pulled by five o'clock Friday afternoon. The job was inspected at that time and appeared to be complete. Wires were sticking out at every outlet, and the check was handed over.

At nine-fifteen o'clock Saturday morning a call came to the firm's office from the superintendent in charge of the job. "Did you pay P. for his wire-pulling?"

"Well, he pulled your leg, too. Half the outlets have two feet of wire stuffed into them from the outside."

Without taking too pessimistic a view, it is advisable either to keep the wiring out of the building contract or to specify that the electrical contract be let subject to the owner's

At the time the wiring specifica-tions are made up it is advisable to look into the future a few years and make provisions for taking care of future as well as present needs.

To pass on to the details of wiringthere are three ways of wiring a house. They differ somewhat in cost and very much in protection against fire; otherwise they are equally efficient.

The cheapest form and nowadays the least common is what is known as open wiring or knob and tube wiring. In this system two ordinary insulated wires are run from the panelbox or distributing center to the

various outlets. They are further insulated from the wood frame of the house by being fastened at the necessary points to porcelain cleats or knobs.

The next cheapest and probably the most common form of wiring for a dwelling, is the BX or armored cable. Here the two wires are in a single insulated covering known as duplex.

The third and most expensive form of wiring is the so-called conduit system. Here small pipes are laid in the roughing stage of the house, through which the wires are afterwards drawn or "fished." The conduit is ordinarily

2" galvanized or enamelled pipe. The conduit system has most to recommend it where power wiring is involved, as in factories, or where the wiring is to be buried in concrete, for then it is easy to withdraw the wires, if it becomes necessary to substitute a larger size.

Most people think that one insulated wire is as good as another. But there is a wide difference between them. For example, there are single and double-braid insulations; there is also rubber-covered wire and galvanized wire. There is even leadsheathed wire or cable used, principally, for underground work.

The difference between them is the amount of protection against short circuits due to their rubbing against beams, being attacked by rodents, heat, and especially, moisture. For all ordinary purposes, a good double-braided insulated wire will serve.

Ordinarily the lighting company will provide a cut-off switch inside the house by which the current can be shut off in an emergency and a lightning arrester which will protect the residents in an electrical storm. The company also furnishes and sets the meter. But the owner is expected to carry the house wiring up the outside wall in conduit, terminating in a goose-neck condulet, at which point the company will splice the branch from their mains to it.

From the meter and house cut-off, the house supply line is carried to the distributing panel, where it is divided up into a number of branch circuits, each supplying a certain number of lights and each protected by a fuse, usually of the 15-ampere screw-plug



House in Norfolk, Virginia. Architect and owner, E. Bradford Tazewell. Exterior walls finished with Cabot's DOUBLE-WHITE Collopakes.

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# Wiring the house for convenience

type, or a circuit breaker. This permits of about twenty-five sixty-watt lights on each circuit, without any electric appliance outlets.

Toasters, irons, hot plates, percolators, and so on require, usually, as much current as nine lights (550 watts) or more, so that where outlets for them are provided on a circuit, the number of lights on the same circuit must be reduced accordingly.

The light distribution panels may be very simple and inexpensive, consisting only of a small steel box, in which is a porcelain base-block with receptacles, or it may be larger with snap or knife edge switches controlling each branch circuit. The fuses or some other form of circuit protection such as circuit breakers must be provided in any case to meet the Underwriters' requirements or those of the local fire department.

The simple type meets all requirements for a home of moderate size. so the desirability of the more complete panel is entirely up to the owner. The location of the panel, except in a large or rambling house, is mostly a matter of convenience and accessibility in case a fuse blows out.

In seven- or eight-room houses a good place for it is at the head of the cellar stairs. If the panel cabinet for fuses is large enough, several spare fuse plugs should be kept in it, for emergency use. There should also be a list of the light and base outlets on each circuit, typed on a small sheet of paper and pasted on the door of the panel box. The circuits should, of course, be numbered to correspond.

Then, if the lights go out in the master's bedroom and upper hall, it is not necessary to grope one's way upstairs to a second floor panel box, or downstairs to one located in the cellar. It is much easier to find a panel in the kitchen and replace the fuse in the circuit affected.

Distributing panels using circuit-breakers instead of fuses represent a new development in lighting. The circuit breakers protect the in the same manner as a fuse but have the added advantage of being resettable. In other words, when a fuse blows, it is necessary to replace it with another fuse of the same capacity, while with circuit breaker control all that is necessary is to move a little handle in the same manner as a wall switch. Since there is nothing to

annoyances that would be caused by not having a new fuse handy.

Another advantage is that this control can be mounted in the kitchen, as it is designed to be flush with the wall. The cover can be painted to harmonize with its surroundings and is, therefore, little more conspicuous than the ordinary wall switch. This panel can contain all the control and protection needed for both the light and power circuits and the main distribution circuit.

Large houses may require several panels for economy in the first cost of the wiring system, but even here the circuits can be so arranged that there will be a pilot light over each panel to illuminate it, connected up independently of the panel circuits, so it will burn when they are dead.

As long as there is a written key to the outlets on each panel circuit it does not matter greatly which outlets are on each but, generally speaking, it is better to group them by rooms in case some major electric repair or house alteration becomes necessary.

All the outlets of a seven-room house can be grouped so that only

four circuits are necessary as thus: Circuit No 1: Living room, dining

room, and porch. Circuit No. 2: Kitchen, pantry, maid's room, and basement, including cellar, laundry, and garage.

Circuit No. 3: Master's bedroom, bath, and hall.

Circuit No. 4: Bedrooms Nos. 3 and 4, bath, and attic or storage space.

This is for a seven-room house having an ample number of outlets for lights and electrical appliances. Here is a list of outlets in one such house, situated in a suburb of one of the large cities.

Living room: Three two-light wall brackets. No ceiling lights. Three base outlets for floor lamps. One radio outlet. One two-switch outlet. One of the switches is three-way for the light at the head of the stairs in the second floor hall and one of the wall brackets.

Dining room: One four-light ceiling outlet, two base outlets, either for lamps or toaster, hot-plate or percolator. (The last-named are used mostly in the day time when there is no lighting load.) One switch.

Kitchen and pantry: Two one-light ceiling outlets. One ironing and one cooking outlet. The last two

replace, this type of control may save

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# Wiring the house for convenience

are used mostly in the daytime when there is no demand for artificial lighting. One light in rear entry.

Porch: One or two ceiling outlets. Maid's room: One two-light ceiling outlet, one base plug.

Maid's bath: One wall bracket. Stairs: One ceiling outlet. One threeay switch for this light and one of the living room side brackets.

Master bedroom: Three two-light wall brackets. Three base plugs for bed lamps. One of these should be directly under the bed so that a small bulb may be placed in it for use late at night when one wishes to see to move about the room without throwing a light on the face of another occupant who might be asleep. For children and in times of illness it is invaluable.

Bedroom No. 2: Two two-light wall brackets. Two base plugs.

Bedroom No. 3. Same as No. 2. Attic (unfinished): One ceiling outlet. One switch at the foot of the attic

Basement furnace room: Two ceiling outlets. One three-way switch at the head of the cellar stairs. One panel light at the same point. One light and one switch at the coal bin.

Laundry: One ceiling outlet. One electric iron outlet.

Garage: One ceiling outlet. One outlet outside over garage door. One two-switch outlet, one for the garage and the other a three-way, wired with the one at the head of the cellar stairs to control the furnace room lights.

Total: 27 light outlets, 17 base or wall plug outlets, 7 switch outlets

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Select your home changes the mouth yeart and an investment.

Select your home from famous prize designs. If you wish, we will draw a guaranteed plan to suit your special needs.

We will sid you in securing lowest construction cost with local labor. Or you can easily build your own home, following our simple instructions and save building costs.

We furnish highest quality material. Mills-to-you. Build with wood, brick, stucco or combinations. Finest features: Hardwood floors, Built-in conveniences (more comfort—less housework), Guaranteed heating, Modern plumbing, Thermosealed insulation, etc. Get staunchest construction. Saves you one-third building cost.

Consult with us before you build!

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World's Largest Specialists in Home Building Since 1863 1583 Case St., Davenport, Iowa Check free books wanted: ☐ Homes, ☐ Garages, ☐ Summer Cottages, ☐ Book of 5000 Bargains in Building Material.

Send for

FREE BOOK

(two of them are two-gang, making nine switches in all.)

Grand total: 51 electric outlets.

If the house is wired for power, there will be one power outlet in the rear entry for the refrigerator, one in the laundry for the washing machine and one in the furnace room for the oil burner.

The front and rear doorbells, the kitchen call, and any other signals should be included in the wiring contract, together with a small transformer which is connected to the house lighting system, near the kitchen, furnishing low voltage current for the bells.

The monthly charge for extension telephones is now so moderate that convenience suggests their use in many parts of the house. There should, of course, be at least one instrument on the first floor, usually in the hall or in some passageway where it can be answered by the maid without disturbing others. There should be another instrument on the second floor, usually in the master's bedroom. To avoid unsightly exposure of the braided telephone wire along the baseboard, the telephone wire should enter the house by way of a conduit and the same conduit should lead to the various telephone outlets.

Since telephones may now be plugged into receptacles like electric light outlets, it is well to have the wires laid in conduits just like the light and power lines. Then a movable telephone instrument will serve many rooms.

# BAD NEWS

OLD TOILETS

S YOUR water closet stained, noisy, leaky? You can replace it with a T/N at very moderate cost. So modern-quiet-attractive! Makes the whole bathroom a place to be proud of!



One piece, streamline design. Fits in corners, under windows, under stairs. Twice-fired vitreous china...in white or in colors. Flushing action is unusually quiet. Non-overflowing.

See your plumber or mail us the coupon today. A





WATER CLOSET

W. A. CASE & SON MFG. COMPANY Dept. 2110, 220 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. Founded 1853

Please send me free descriptive literature on the T/N One-Piece Water Closet. I am interested in

		REMODELING	□ NEW HOM
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Name	
Address	
Plumber's Name	

# LINCRAFT



#### ENGLISH HURDLE FENCES

BIRD HOUSES



or a large summer house our LINCRAFT products are always of the same unvarying quality, the finest woods obtainable, and the best workmanship which training and pride can produce. And our repeat orders always come for additions, not replacements.

NEW JERSEY FENCE CO. BURLINGTON, N.J.

AND RUSTIC FURNITURE

Whether it's an order for a wood basker

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Oct



# "I have PICTURE BOOK walls

You just can't be bored in my nursery. I can't for the life of me tell you why I have a better time there, but I do...It always seems sunny, even on rainy days. It's got little furniture

that doesn't tower over my head-and Mother put wallpaper pictures all over

the walls. She said it was because she wanted me to have the nicest nursery ever, and I think it is, for frankly-I

House Building Materials

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BEAUTY IN BRICK

The Finzer Bros., Clay Co.

LOG CABINS UP TO DATE

Shevlin, Carpenler & Clark

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Southern Cypress Mirs. Asi'n.

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General Electric Co.

Insulating Materials THE BUILDING BOOK Celotex Co.

THE QUILT BOOK Samuel Cabot, Inc.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF CONCRETE MASONRY Portland Cement Ass'n.

like wallpaper pictures.

Our new Booklet "Improve it with Wallpaper" will be sent for 10c. The Wallpaper Association, 10 East 40th Street, New York.



#### TULIP SALT DISHES Set of Six \$3.00

Just like open tulips—in lovely frosted glass. Pink or green. With sterling silver saltspoons. A won-

Gift Book FREE

It shows many lovely gifts, some priced as low as 50c. It seasy to shop with Pohlson. Everything postpaid.

**POHLSON'S** 

Pawtucket, R. I. Established 1895



#### KNITTING WOOL RUG YARNS

300 samples free—prompt mail service BOUCLE YARN—For Knitted Suits 40 Colors—Free Samples

40 SMALL SKEINS GERMANTOWN \$1.00 Colonial Yarn House, 1231-K Cherry St., Phila., Pa.

#### Women Extra Now Make

Sitting at Home---in Spare Time



#### 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 57. 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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HOT WATER SERVICE FOR THE HOME Riverside Boiler Works, Inc. EAPITOL CAST IRON CONCEALED RADIATO	641	International Casement Co.	23
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Cincinnati Victor Co. MR. EDISON BUYS AN OIL BURNER	704	Tr tated C E tools	
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612 551

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Upson Board Co. 603	
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The Cromar Co.	
BEAUTIFUL FLOORS AND SAVING OF HUNDREDS	
Ponsell Floor Machine Co. 425	

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# forward HOUSEWIVES!

Here's an end to the most unpleasant of all household tasks! Here's perfect bathroom sanitation! Here are precious minutes saved!

Scrubbing toilet bowls is old-fashioned. Sani-Flush, an antiseptic, cleansing powder, does a far quicker, easier, safer job. Just sprinkle a little into the toilet bowl, follow the directions on the can, flush, and watch the bowl grow spaties before your eyes. All germs flush, and watch the bowl grow spotless before your eyes. All germs are killed, all odors eliminated. Even the hidden trap, which no brush can reach, is cleansed and purified. And Sani-Flush contains nothing that can injure plumbing.

Sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores, 25c; in Canada, 35c. The Hygienic Products Co., Canton, Ohio. (Another use for Sani-Flush—cleaning automobile radiators. See directions on can.)

# Sani-Flush

CLEANS CLOSET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

Ask for a description of THE NEW NATURE LIBRARY Doubleday, Doran & Co.

# Echo Bridge Curtains

NU-TONE Marquisette Ask and you will receive . . .

sample of this Nu-Tone French marench mar-isette. No. M176. It is cobweb sheer, lustrous as sunshine on dancing wa-ters . . . hangs in even, grace-ful folds . . . and launders like a linen

handkerchief.



You'll like it for your own rooms, for it is a lovely neutral tone that will harmonize with any furnishings. You can take the sample and then match it in your local stores in the curtain styles and lengths you want. Just send your name and address, and we'll send you the sample by return mail with folder illustrating eight of the newest styles of Echo Bridge Curtains.

MARTIN MANUFACTURING CO.

Established 1897
Boston, Mass. West Newton P. O.

Makers of the famous Echo Bridge Curtains

#### HELPFUL BOOKLETS

Continued from page 54

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Raymond Porch Shade Co.

RANE QUALITY VENETIAN BLINDS

Kane Mfg. Co.

TODAY'S STYLES IN AWNINGS

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Kirsch Co.

COLOR HARMONY IN THE HOME (DECORATIVE FABRICS)

Celanese Corporation of America

COLOR, THE SECRET OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES

Orinoka Mills

75 COLONIAL DRAPERY FABRICS

Marshall Field & Co. Floor Coverings and care of

Floor Coverings and care of
BEAUTIFUL FLOORS (WAX)
A. S. Boyle Co.

MARING A FLOOR LIVE LONGER (WAXING
MACHINE)
Donald Durham Mfg. Co.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTIFUL FLOORS
Floorola Corporation
657
REDUCING THE CARE OF FLOORS & FURNITURE
S. C. Johnson & Son (wax & machine) 54
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Armstrong Cork Co.

SEGULIA COLOR SCHEMES FOR YOUR ROOMS
Bigelow-Harfford Carpet Co.
COLOR AND CHAMN IN HOME INTERIORS
COLOR AND CHAMPET
COLOR SECULT OF THE CARE OF
RUGS & CARPETS
CLINICAL SECULT OF THE CARE OF
RUGS & CARPETS
A. J. Whittall Associates

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Furniture

Furniture AUTHENTIC PERIOD FURNITURE OF CABINET SOLID WOODS
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THROUGH COLONIAL DOORWAYS
Conant-Ball Company
EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE REPRODUCTIONS
Lincoln Shops
610

CANDLEBACK CHAIRS
Sprague & Carleton, Inc.
STEPPING STONES . . . TO A PERFECT NURSERY
Gem Crib & Cradle Co. 648
MAPLE FURNITURE OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY
Northern Hard Maple Mfrs. Asi'n. 598
THE TABLE IN THE HOUSE
Imperial Furniture Co. 320

Garden Furniture, Fences & Decora-

WOVEN WOOD FENCING
Dubois Fence & Garden Co., Inc. 102
CONCRETE IMPROVEMENTS AROUND THE HOUSE
Portland Cement Asi'n. 497
CEDAR FENCES, ARBORS, TRELLISES & SMALL
HOUSES
E. F. Hodgson Co. 499
HABITANT FENCING
HABITANT FENCING
HABITANT FENCING
Stewart Iron Works Co. 371
THE NEW LINCRAFT BOOK OF FENCES & FURNITURE
New Jersey Fence Co. 700
A MASTER CRAFTSMAN SUGGESTS WAYS TO ENRICH HOME LIFE
Cyclone Fence Co. 418
Garden Equipment

AQUAPROOF PLANT LABELS
Aquaproof Products Co. 578
STANLEY GARDEN TOOLS—MAKE GARDENING

Garden Equipment

The Stanley Works

Modern Machine Works

NOW TO FURNISH YOUR HOME IN TRUE COLONIAL STYLE
W. F. Whitney Co.

THE BEAUTY SECRET OF A COLONIAL HOME
Salisbury Bros. Furniture Co.

628

NEW ARTISTRY IN RADIATOR CONCEALMENTS
Tuttle & Bailey

227 House Furnishings, Miscellaneous

THE CLOTHES CLOSET AND THE HOUSEWIFE
Knape & Vogt Mfg. Co.
CLOCKS IN THE MODERN HOME
The Clock Mfrs. Ass'n of America
TELLING TIME
Hamilton-Sangamo Corp.
BEAUTY IN THE BEDROOM
North Star Woolen Mills Co.
ENDURING BEAUTY—DU PONT TOILET SETS FOR
THE BOUDDIR THE BOUDOIR

Du Pont Viscoloid Co.

Kitchen and Laundry Equipment THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY
The Walker Dishwasher Co. THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY
The Walker Dishwacher Co.

PYROFAX IN THE HOUSE AROUND THE CORNER
Carbide & Carbon Chem. Corp.

ARMSTRONG TABLE APPLIANCES
Armstrong Elec. & Mfg. Corp.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
Frigidaire Corp.

ICE-O-MATIC RECIPE BOOK
Williams Oil-O-Matic Corp.

EBCO RITCHEN SINK
Ebinger Sanilary Mfg. Co.
ARMSTRONG ELECTRIC BANGES
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GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
SERVICE FOR THOSE BEYOND THE CITY GAS
MAINS
Delco CAS—MODERN COOKING & HEATING
SERVICE FOR THOSE BEYOND THE CITY GAS
MAINS
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DRUDGERY OUT OF HANGING CLOTHES
The Stanley Worke

Lighting Fixtures

Lighting Fixtures DISTINCTIVE HAND-MADE LIGHTING FIXTURES

Industrial Arts Shops 427

Wall Paper and Wall Coverings THE MODERN TREND IN WALL COVERINGS Columbus Coated Fabrics Corp. WALL COVERINGS (SANITAS)

Standard Textile Products Co.

HOW TO MODERNIZE YOUR HOUSE WITH WALL-

FAPER
Wallpaper Guild of America
THE IMPORTANT POINTS OF INTERIOR DECORA-Columbus Coated Fabrics Corp

Gardens and Grounds

GOLF GREEN BEAUTY FOR YOUR LAWN
Cooper Mfg. Co.
LAWNS BEAUTIFUL
Jacobsen Mfg. Co. Gardens

WHEN YOUR TREES NEED THE TREE SURGEON
Dawy Tree Expert Co., Inc.

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HOW TO GROW ROSES
Bobbink & Atkins
INSECT PESTS, INDOORS & OUT
Antrol Laboratories, Inc.
GARDENING SUCCESS
Swift & Company
THE SEEDING AND CARE OF LAWNS
O. M. Scott & Sons Co.

HOW TO PLANT THE HOME GROUNDS
National Home Planting Bureau
SUCCESS IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING
American Landacape School
PEAT MOSS—OUTLINE OF ITS USES
Atkins & Durbrow, Inc.

698

Miscellaneous

TWO GOOD CLEANERS
Hygienic Products Co.
SIMPLE RULES FOR MOUTH HYGIENE
Johnson & Johnson

For my information only, will you please state briefly, the plans you have in mind which lead to your request for booklets.

Be sure that you have first looked through the advertising pages and requested booklets direct from the advertiser wherever possible.

—HEARTHSTONE EDITOR

611

614

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

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

P. O. Address City ...... State ..... Oct. 1

Let NoMar Furniture Rests preserve the beauty of your floors and carpets



NoMar Furniture Rests spread out the weight of the furniture on a broad, flat surface. They prevent the legs of furniture from punching ugly

holes and spots in floors and floor coverings.



They are easy to put on, will not break, are neatinappearance and cannot rust or become discolored. You should try them.

For your beds, or other pieces of furni-ture which must be moved almost every day, there is a Bassick

Caster which will make them move easily without scratching

or marking floors. Buy Bassick Casters and NoMar Rests at your nearest Hardware or House Furnishing store. THE BASSICK CO. Bridgeport, Conn.

For 35 years the buy-word for fine casters and furniture rests

THE BASSICK COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn.

Send me descriptive literature showing where and how to use Bassick Casters and NoMar Rests. Name. Address

REAL discovery are these new "Klingcoasters, as they will not stick to your glass when you raise it to drink, and the felt underneath will protect the table top. They are made of sterling silver and can be had in either a gamecock or cobweb design. The round box is made of brown leather with a silver ship plaque inserted in the lid.

The square box is made of silver paper and blue suede leatherette and has a silver fish plaque. Either box with six coasters, in either design or assorted, can be had for \$6.00 prepaid from



VIKING MANUFACTURING Co., Dept. B., 31 St. James Avenue, Boston,

For fall decorating nothing would bring as much cheer and freshness to your rooms as these Scotch imported sandcolored net curtains. The gayly woven border can be had in three exquisite color combinations-rose

and yellow flowers on green foliage, orange and gold flowers on black foliage, orange and gold flowers on blue foliage. Each curtain measures 81" x 36" and they are both sunfast and tubfast. Price \$3.95 a pair. A valance 72" x 15" costs \$1.25 extra. All prepaid from House of Charm, 79 Madison Avenue, N.Y.

Of real historical significance is the crystal lamp illustrated on this page. It is an exact reproduction of the lamp which was used when Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as President of The United States by his father. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge gave permission to reproduce this lamp,



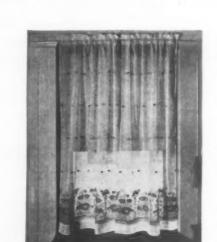
as well as helping Helen Woods, the creator, to design it. Actually the lamp measures 18" over all and has a special burner attachment by which you turn on the light by simply turning up the

wick. On the glass chim ney is an etching of the Coolidge homestead. Price \$10.00. You can obtain the same lamp with a round parchment shade for \$18.00 or with a round hexagon linen shade for \$25.00. both have a hand-painted decoration of the Coolidge homestead. All prepaid from HELEN WOODS, 12 Bedford Terrace, Northampton, Mass.



ENJOY THIS EXQUISITE LAMP! It shines a friendly greeting, wherever placed! Base of Mezarin blue Kenova glass. Translucent, scored shade, tinted in soft blue. 17 in. high, 12 in. wide. Single light. 8 ft. cord. Sent express collect, \$15. The colorful Deruta compotier, for fruit or bonbons, \$2.25, postpaid. If interested in the decorative arts, write fer a copy of "THE SHARD."

Carbone 342 Boylston Street, Boston



# The rare treat of perfect coffee



Silex is made in Chromium or Silver; 4, 6 and Amber clear, tich, fragram coffee made in all Pyrex glass Silex brings an entirely new taste experience. For the Silex principle of coffee making is far remov-ed from less correct and less fascinating methods. Water rises through the pulverized coffee at the exact temperature to extract rich, full flavor with no bitter or metallic taste. It immediately streams back to the lower bowl-ready to serve. Coffee lovers are rapidly turning to Silex.

Write for brochure and name of nearest dealer to Silex Co. 78 Pliny Street, Hartford, Conn. Check type desired.

Electric Gas Alcohol



Address -



# So new!

Copper and pewter in combination is the very newest idea. It is charming in this compote. The rosy glow of the copper with the silver sheen of the pewter. Dish and base copper-cherub pewter. No. 9504 is 6 inches high. This beautiful compote is only \$4.00.

Ask for this Carr Craft piece in your favorite shop or gift department, or send directly to us enclosing check or money order. M. W. Carr & Co., Inc., Dept. A-10., West Somerville, Mass.

\* CarrCraft \*

# Speaking of the Unusual . .



#### We Think

. . that The Duplex and King Cole Ash Receivers herein pictured are designed right up to the minute in both style and price.



Made of handsome, durable "Samsonchins." The Duplex stands 3 \( \) "high, 5" wide and is all the name implies. The two tiers are designed so that lighted cigarettes may rest on the upper level and ashes and used cigarettes may be discarded through convenient apertures onto the lower tier. There is a touch of conservative modernism about The Duplex we feel sure you will like. Comes in black, orchid, jade green, peach, yellow, lavender, raspberry red and sapphire blue.

\$1.50 POSTPAID EAST OF THE MISS., ADD 25C POSTAGE WEST OF MISS. The King Cole is 21" high, 41" wide-made of the same well-known "Samsonchins

The removable top has center hole and cigarette grooves. The covered receptacle, therefore, keeps unsightly used cigarettes, ashes, matches from view and still permits easy cleaning. AVAILABLE IN THE SAME COLORS AS THE DUPLEX. \$1.00 POSTPAID EAST OF THE MISS.

ADD 25C POSTAGE WEST OF MISS.

Both of the Above Products Would Make Ideal Christmas Thoughts or Bridge Prizes.

S. D. BAKER CORP., 234 West 14th Street, New York City We will be glad to send you our free circular upon request.

STUDY

# INTERIOR DECORATION AT HOME

FOUR MONTHS PRACTICAL TRAINING COURSE

Authoritative training in selecting and assembling period and modern furniture, color schemes, draperies, lamp shades, wall treatments, etc.
Faculty of leading decorators. Personal assistance throughout. Cultural or Professional Courses.

**Home Study Course** starts at once Send for Catalog 12C

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NEW YORK SCHOOL OF INTERIOR DECORATION

578 Madison Avenue, New York City

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of the d. Price tain the a round r\$18.00 hexagon

\$25.00

painted Coolidge

prepaid DS, 12

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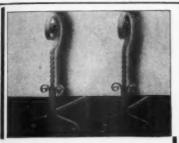
# Shop Windows of To-day



No. MC773--Just as a fireplace is meaningless without a log-fire, so are logs colorless without this brass basket in which to hold them. This will fully blend with your fireplace sur-roundings. Length 21", width 12". Express collect. \$8.50

# B. PALESCHUCK

The House of Metal Ware' 37 Allen Street New York City Send for our New 48-Page Catalog M22



#### HAND-WROUGHT ANDIRONS

for the COZY HEARTH

Charming andirons, 21 inches high, sturdily fashioned of a superior quality hand-wrought iron (not cast iron). Timely for fall— unusual value.

BLACK IRON \$7.00 pair

HALF POLISH \$8.25 pair F.O.B. NEW YORK

The

HEATHER-MATHEWS CO.

Inc. New York City 411 Fifth Ave.





Indispensable for convenient eating, reading in bed; ex-cellent for sick-room use. Raises and lowers easily, folds compactly into small space. Comes in orchid, blue. Size 13" x 23", ht. overall 8".

\$4.50 with reading convenience \$3.00 without, postage prepaid

CORBETT CABINET MFG. COMPANY St. Marys Pennsylvania Brochure A. H. sent free upon request

HANG YOUR EXTRA SHOES

# INSIDE YOUR CLOSET DOOR

of the way, off the r. fully visible . . . ag by the heeis on Pal-r Shoe Bars. Better nb bags or boxes. Shoes a't touch door . . no





We have not shown any bridge accessories for a long time, so that this month I have selected a few new articles to show. The set on the left consists of a bridge table cover with a gay blocked design in black on beige, and two packs of cards, one to match and the other in blue and beige. Price \$1.95 complete. You will always have enough matches if you use a rotary match holder; when you have used up all the matches in the opening, simply give it a half turn and a new batch will appear. In brown bakelite it costs \$4.75; in chromium \$5.95. The animal ashtrays are of pottery in soft colorings, price 35¢ each, The moiré bridge table cover has an envelope case to match, in any color with contrasted piping. Price \$4.50 all prepaid in the U.S.A. LORD & TAYLOR, 38th St. and Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Rocking chairs are becoming popular again.

The one illustrated here is made of solid maple and birch, while it can be had with either a quilted calico or chintz cushion and ruffle. There is no doubt that it possesses an important air, while the quaint ruffle and cushion add a cosy, hospitable look. Samples upon request. Price \$39.50—express collect. THREE NEW YORKERS DIVISION of HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & Co.,

145 East 57th Street, N. Y.

It's the early bird that catches the worm and, after all, Christmas isn't as far off as we think. Then, too, presents for a man are difficult to find so I know that you will be interested in my early showing of this solid mahogany smoking stand. It combines several features including

a drawer for smoking utensils, and cannot fail to please majesty-Man. well-balanced handle makes it very easy to transport the stand to the place where it is most needed. In addition to its usefulness, it makes a decorative addition to a man's room. The smoking stand is 30" high and the shelf 12" in diameter. The ash tray is removable for emptying purposes. \$8.50 express collect from HEATHER MATHEWS Co., 411 Fifth Ave., N. Y.





#### Two-Candle Lamp

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#### A REPLICA FROM A TEMPLE OF OLD

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#### Cold Nights Are Coming ...



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A pair of solid brass Andirons, 174" high, curved shanks, as pictured on the left, would add greatly to the attractiveness of your fireplace. our fireplace.

No. T205, \$7.50 per pair, express collect.

Straight Shanks \$6.00

And the old Colonial Fire Set on the right matches the And-irons. Standing a8" high and made of solid brass, it consists of shovel, poker, tongs



May we send you with our compliments our very latest cata-logue, showing the newest things in brass, copper, pewler, wrought, iron, etc.?

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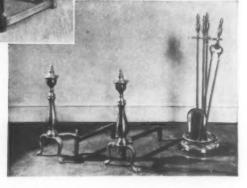
I found these little white pottery figures which have just been imported from abroad, quite irresistible. They measure 4½" in height and would make a delightful gift for child or adult. Price \$1.15 each prepaid from RENA ROSENTHAL, 520 Madison Avenue, N.Y.



A glance at this little Colonial maple table should be enough to assure you that you still have need of another table. It is hand pegged and has a little drop leaf making it both quaint and useful as an end table. It measures 18" high and the top is 19½" x 19½". It can be had for \$12.00 express collect from MADOLIN MAPLESDEN, 825 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.

The pair of andirons shown here are made of solid

brass. They measure 191" in height and have sturdy shanks. Price \$10.00 per pair. The fire set consists of a stand measuring 30" in height and a 28" poker, shovel, and tongs. Price \$9.00 per set, express collect from ADOLPH SIL-VERSTONE, 21 Allen Street, N.Y.



Charming for the dressing table in the boudoir is this three-fold bevel-edged mirror which retails at only \$12.50—a very low price for such a piece, as mirrors are expensive. The mirror has adjustable panels, which make it easy for one to study one's coiffure, and a jewel box with a drawer. It stands  $20\frac{1}{4}$ " high over all, is 23" wide, while the box is 10" x 3" high. The mirror is backed in wood which is supplied in three painted finishes as desired: green, orchid, or yellow. THREE NEW YORKERS, DIVISION OF HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER, 145 E. 57th St., N. Y.



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100 OTHER TOKENS



Original Watson-mark creations in Sterling silver—Bowl-shaped, \$3—Min-iature tea pot, \$5—Hexagon, \$3.50— Ball-shaped, \$3.75—Silver-trimmed glam holder, \$2.50.

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#### Protect and Keep Your Wild Birds

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BEET FOOT STOOL

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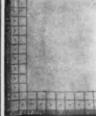


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#### Linen Tea Set



54" cloth with six napkins to match block hemstitched with embroidered dots; lovely i" fringe. Pure Irish linen. Choice of green, blue, yellow, peach or

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making a garden with practically no space at all?

borders for little plots, the small garden well done, a garden on \$25--no end of help and suggestions for you in every issue of The American Home. \$1 a year. Address, Garden City, N. Y.

This little sugar bowl and cream pitcher are made of the finest black glass, which I think would make a gleaming contrast against the whiteness of their contents. It is unusually smart and jaunty looking with its sterling silver trimmings, while the monograms add that much

wanted touch of individuality. I hope you will notice, as well, that the little tray is indented, holding both articles firmly so that they are not likely to upset before you have your morning cup of coffee. You will be glad to hear that there is no extra charge for the monograms, the whole set costing but \$6.00 prepaid from DANIEL LOW, Salem,

Another attraction for the breakfast table

would be this new toast or muffin cover, which has just been brought out by the Chase Brass and Copper Company, so that you may be assured of its good quality and workmanship. It is made of polished chromium with a bakelite handle and can be had in the small size for \$2.00 while a large size costs \$2.50 from STERN BROTHERS, 41 West 42nd St., N. Y.

The brass coal scuttle illustrated here would make a handsome addition to your fireplace. Entirely hand made, it stands 9" in height, while the opening measures 11", giving plenty of space for coal. Though it is strong and solid it has a graceful air. Price \$6.50 express collect from B. PALESCHUCK, 37 Allen Street, N.Y.



There is something about a penguin that appeals to our sense of humor, possibly it is the bird's ridiculous air of dignified solemnity, but the little penguin on the lamp stand as well as on the shade is anything but solemn. This jolly fellow would grace any nursery or older boy's or girl's room for that matter, and the rhyme on the shade adds to the fun. It goes:

"The penguin's looking down his beak.

What he wants is fish to eat."

The floor lamp is  $45\frac{1}{2}$ " high, made of white enamel. The parchment shade is cream color,  $7\frac{1}{4}$ " deep with 12" base, decorated with a pen-guin in black with touches of green and orange. The price complete is \$8.44; from R. H. Macy & Co., 34th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

#### Our October "Special"



A sturdy end table becomes a fireside bench or coffee table when necessary. Nicely turned legs and stretchers of birch with solid maple top. 21"x13"x18"high .

New Colonial Catalog. Prepaid 100 miles of N. Y.

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#### THE NEW "SMOKE-BELL" LAMP



Made of opaque glass in either a lovely jade or ivory shade, it has an attractive hand-painted rose decoration and stands 11" over all.

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May we mail you our free catalogue of the very latest things?



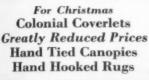


For The Formal Dinner

ALMA NEEDLECRAFT









Authentic reproductions of old designs woven in the mountains of Virginia. COLONIAL WING CHAIRS, FOOTSTOOLS AND TABLE MATS.

Marion, Virginia





# In and About the Garden

Stonar Parron =

The granting of the first plant patent to the Rose New Dawn is indeed a momentous happening. This Rose is an everblooming Dr. Van Fleet. The owner of the patent has the sole right of propagation for seventeen years. This is indeed history in the making. Whatever the future developments of a patenting in plants may be, it marks a decidedly progressive step in horticulture, and America is the first country to recognize the possibility of such proprietary interest in new plant developments. Canada has a copyright on new plant names but that is not quite the same as

a patent on the plant itself.

sibly hamper immediate dis-

Heretofore new plant making, or "discovering," as the law interprets it, has never been very remunerative, and the horticulturists who have given the world the progressive results of deliberate plant breeding have in fact received practically nothing in material return from their efforts, and often enough very little in the way of glory. Now perhaps this will all change. We hope so. The plant inventor who gives new glories of distinctive merit to the garden surely deserves an adequate means of protection for his efforts. That America has recognized the propriety and the possibility of granting patent rights to new plants is a fact of world-wide significance. The Rose New Dawn has already been introduced into commerce. It yet remains to be seen how the plant growing trade will respond to the patent idea -there is more than a little dubiousness expressed in some quarters through fear that it may pos-

tribution. Well, we shall see! The very acme of plant interest and garden enthusiasm with many people rests entirely on keeping an up-todate acquaintance with the progress in certain types of plants. It is perhaps something more than the collector's instinct which very often leads its devotee to go to great lengths to resuscitate from near oblivion the older and perhaps less spectacular varieties and species. Keeping up to date with modern progress in the largely populated groups of popular plants is a field of intense activity. Many of our best-known garden flowers are positively dependent for their actual popularity on the rapid arrival and constant succession of novelties. And, in the long run, novelty in such cases means progress. Just turn backwards a few years and think what was in the old Dahlia, the Roses of yesteryear, the Lilacs, the Mockoranges, the Cannas, the Phlox, the Daffodils, and the Gladiolus of earlier days.

Quite apart from the introduction of entirely new natural species from remote regions of the world (which are not patentable under the new law) the use of those materials for progressive betterment of popular garden material now has a great incentive. Even in the past, business enterprises of considerable dimensions have been based on the constant introduction of novelty.

In the Gladiolus, for instance, we can, many of us, look back to the very beginnings of the modern type of flower. The Lemoine and Childs strains, for example. And then I recall (and it does not seem so very long ago either) when Kunderd called my attention to his first break into the ruffled flowers. It was regarded dubiously by many. It was too radical—too entirely different from the standard-ized pattern of the Gladiolus. I suppose I have always been a little bit of a progressive radical in the field of garden matters. This ruffled Gladiolus appealed to me because it was absolutely different. And perhaps I may take a little share of credit in advising Mr. Kunderd to hang on to and develop the break. Since that time Kunderd has introduced a multitude of novelties in this vastly prolific family. He has just been one of many in recent years. Perhaps it was some recollection of the early days of the ruffled type that led Mr. Kunderd to dedicate one of his recent novelties to me. I procured some bulbs secretly and have grown it now for a couple of years. Frankly, I like it. Its color is

deep pure rose (Tyrian rose of Ridgway), startlingly powerful, it is true. The photograph shows sufficiently its vigorous growth and a large expanse of the individual bloom but of course conveys no impression of its glowing color. One spike with nine expanded blooms at one time was indescribably brilliant in a mixed border. To some fancies it might be too insistent a note indeed. Rich, full, glorious color, and plenty of it however has its place.

Jap

it, however, has its place. T WAS inevitable that someone should give us a Garden Club Manual. Something of that sort was indeed called for to meet the appeals for help from the constantly increasing crop of local and independent garden clubs. Mrs. Frederick Fisher, well known in federated club groups in Illinois, has done the deed in a little 124 page volume (Macmillan Co., \$2.00). It will be of particular help to those inexperienced in organization, program making, holding a flower show,

and the like.



The Gladiolus Leonard Barron, deep Tyrian rose, with white central vein, a strong growing recent introduction. Photographed in the Country Life Press gardens



# Combined Fertilizer and Humus

Heretofore it has been necessary to secure these two important garden elements as separate productsing double cost and trouble in appli-cation. In Driconure you secure both a wonderfully effective natural organic fertilizer—and humus. This one product does the work heretofore done by both humus and the finest fertilizer. Yet you can secure both services with Driconure for the price Let us tell you why Driconure will produce better results next spring if applied now.

#### Winter Mulch

The winter mulch of GPM Peat Moss is now a standard winter protection for gardens. It saves many times its cost in plants protected from

winter kill. It builds up soil quality. It greatly improves growing conditions.
We will gladle write you further information.

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PETERSON

ROSES
Fall planting of our Roses is a decided success ... no doubt about it. Three-year plants, soon ready for the fall harvest, are the acme of perfection in field-grown Roses.

"A LITTLE BOOK ABOUT ROSES"
(New issue, 1931-1932)

a Rose catalog—plus—on the care and election of the "cream" of outdoor varieties, is sent upon request.

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George H. Peterson, Inc.
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Specialists for 28 years
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## Japanese Flowering Cherries, Flowering Crabs and Magnolias

For Fall planting we offer Japanese Cherries in forty superior varieties ranging in size from two to twelve feet and in price from two to fifty dollars.

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# A gem among climbing plants

is the new Anemone-flowered Clematis. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, proof against disease and insects, with large flowers of white flushed with mauvepink. Strong plants, 50c each.

#### Dreer's Autumn Catalog

offers Bulbs, Roses, Plants for rock gardens and hardy borders, Hardy Shrubs and Vines and decorative and flowering Plants for the house and conservatory.

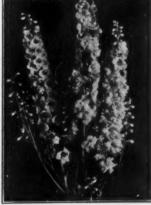
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HENRY A. DREER 1306 Spring Garden St. Philadelphia, Pa.





# Now Is an Ideal Time to Plant Rock and Other Hardy Plants



Here are blooms from a clump of the new Wayside Hybrid Delphiniums that grow 7 feet high.

6 gorgeous shades for \$3.00 or 12 for \$5.50.

ONE advantage is that you can now best tell just what you need for each needy spot. You can also the better plan for shiftings to accommodate new ones.

But of particular importance is that early autumn plantings have ample time to get roots established and do some growing in their new home. That means, next spring they will start early, grow vigorously and give you increased bloom. If then you plant sturdy, full rooted, field grown plants you will have a still greater assurance of satisfying results. Just such quality stock is Wayside's. The few cents more they may cost per plant, is of passing moment, results considered. Send for catalog. Plant Wayside stock this fall.



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# Make **Springtime** Glorious!

By Planting Now These "Schling Quality"

TULIPS—of regal splendor.

NARCISSI and DAFFODILS—with their winsome graces.

HYACINTHS—sweet-scented and colorful.

CROCUS—lovely harbingers of Spring. Each bulb a treasure box full of jeweled beauty and all of them an undeniable opportunity from the standpoint of com-bined quality and price.

100 DARWIN TULIPS \$3.50

Choicest, first-class bulbs, sure to bloom. Special Mixture made up especially for us from ten of the finest named varieties

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A \$6.00 value for only \$3.50, or if you prefer, 50 bulbs for \$2.00

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Our Old Dominion collection in choicest mixture of airy and medium trumpets, short cupped, and lovely poet's varieties. All first quality native bulbs, fully acclimatized—a collection that makes friends wherever it is planted.

100 BEDDING HYACINTHS \$6.50

Splendid bulbs in 4 lovely and harmonious colors—truly a wonderful value.

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These adorable flowers, blooming very early, are becoming more popular every year. Equally effective naturalized on the lawn or scattered through the shrubbery or rock garden.

SPECIAL—THIS ENTIRE COL-LECTION—400 BULBS \$18.00

Our New Bulb Book—choicest bulbs for outdoor or indoor planting—free on request.

Madonna Lilies-At Attractive Prices

The mammoth bulbs are extra large and will produce from 8 to 12 flowers per stalk. First size bulbs have 6 to 8 flowers.

Mammoth Bulbs—Doz. \$4.50; 100 \$35.00 First Size Bulbs—Doz. \$3.50; 100 \$25.00



on Ave. at 58th St.

Top-size Bulbs
stand for
Top-notch Flowers

Just as the pigmy tribes have smaller children than the white races, so do smaller flowers come from small bulbs. There are plenty of Tulip and other bulbs of some grades available this year. They will bloom, to be sure, but they will not produce the flowers of magnificent size which you have a right to expect when planting



Tulip bulb of the type we use to fill your order

## "Bulbs in a Class All Their Own"

Our rule has always been to sell only bulbs that we would be proud to grow in our own exhibition gardens. We could compete with anybody—by sacrificing quality. But our business is founded on a quality basis and we would be foolish to gamble with a reputation earned through more than a decade of conscientious service.

Here is a proposition:—Invest \$5.00 in a hundred bulbs of any variety of our Tulips. Then buy a hundred bulbs of the same variety at a cheaper or even a higher priced source. A fair comparison will provide overwhelming proof of the superiority of our bulbs.

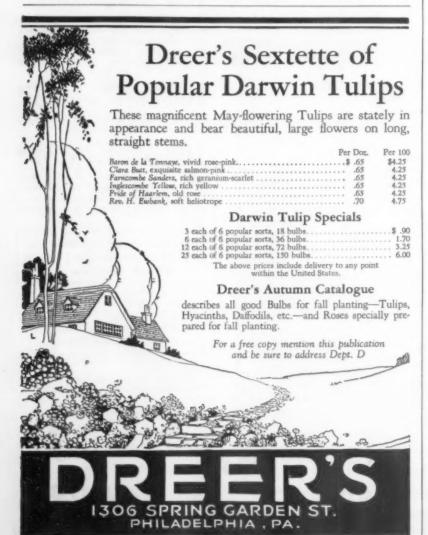
Our catalog marked for varieties of bulbs on hand now is yours free for the asking and please mention American Home.



# ZANDBERGEN BROS., "Tulipdom"

3 Mill River Road, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

Nurseries at Valkenberg, near Leiden, Holland and at Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.



# Garden Reminders

#### North

The Flower Garden-Whether you live in Maine or Texas, whether your garden is a tiny plot or an immense field, you should set out some bulbs this month for spring bloom. Seeds of hardy annuals may well be planted of hardy annuals may with bulbs, and covered deeply. . . . Cut Clean up the garden. . down tops of perennials that have died. . . . Transplant to the cold-frame plants that are to be wintered there. . . . Continue to pile up leaves and branches for compost. Dig up Dahlia tubers, also Gladiolus bulbs. Store Dahlias with tops down. . . . Cover up Roses and hill up the soil around the bushes. Roses set out in October in wellprepared beds will produce a profusion of blossoms next spring. If you neglected to plant Peonies last month, you may do so early this month. . . . Most shrubs and perennials should be in the ground by now. . . . Remove annuals not wanted for seed. . . . Dig Canna and Caladium bulbs before frost. Dig Tuberose bulbs before October 15. . Plants wanted for indoor growth over the winter should be taken in now. . . . Spread manure on flower beds. . . . Protect Chrysanthemums. . . . Cut Everlastings.

The Vegetable Garden—This month is harvest time. Gather Pepper, Cucumber and other hardy vegetables before frost. Beets, Carrots, Turnips, etc., may remain in the ground until October 20. . . Transplant Lettuce to coldframes, also Cauliflower and Cabbage started last month. . . Continue to blanch Endive. . . All that can be planted now are Rhubarb, Onion sets, and Asparagus. . . Dig Sweet Potatoes. . . Protect vegetables from threat of frost.

Miscellaneous—Cut grass as regularly as you did in midsummer. Continue this practice until the last moment. . . Rake up bare spots in the lawn, give a mild organic fertilizer dressing and plenty of seed.

#### South

The Flower Garden-In October, all early-blooming flowers may be planted—bulbs, perennials, and annuals. . . . Sow out of doors, where they are to remain, Poppies, Larkspur, Sweet-peas, Lupines and other deep-rooted annuals or perennials. . . . Sow in beds, cold-frames, or boxes the majority of spring-flowering annuals and perennials, to give protection to the tiny seedlings. . . English Daisies, Carnations, Pinks, Phlox, Columbine, Calendula, Campanula, Hollyhock, Marigold, Forget-me-nots, Pansies, Petunia, Mignonette, Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum, Gypsophila, Coreoptical Linux Scabines, Salvia, Snapsis, Linum, Scabiosa, Salvia, Snapdragon, Anchusa, Stock, Pentstemon, Lobelia, Wallflower, and Zinnia are among the many which may be sown this month; some will bloom before Christmas, others in the spring. . . Bulbs for indoor and outdoor blossom may be planted now. . . . Best varieties for the Far South are Paperwhite Narcissus, Poet's Narcissus, Tazetta, Campernelle, and

some of the Trumpet Daffor Plant deep and put a layer of a beneath. . . . Tulips and Du Hyacinths do well in the upper of the South, but in the Far South Roman Hyacinth is more satisfactor and where it is too warm for Cron Grape Hyacinth, and Snowdom the Snowflake, (Leucojum verm . . Divide Ferns and pot up i the house. . . Other house plan recommended are Begonia, Gerann Bromelia, Pandanus, Strobilanthe Vinca, Thunbergia, Impatiens at tana. . . Ever-blooming Ros will be in blossom now, and should be be moved at this season. Spring blooming stock may be set out, if do . Dahlias, Chrysanth mant. . . mums, and Poinsettia need continu attention, tying up securely. . For perfect blossoms, protect Chry anthemums with cheesecloth.

The Vegetable Garden—Set on Burr Artichokes. . . All early vegetables may be planted non-Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards, Kie Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout Carrots, Swiss Chard, Mustard, Speach, Turnips, Beets, Salsify, Leth Onions, Parsley, Roquette, Cheril Lettuce, Endive, Radishes, Parsing . . . Those planted in seed-best month may be set out seen

last month may be set out now.

Miscellaneous—If the lawn was no planted with Winter Grass in Septem ber, do it now. Sow English a Italian Rye, or a mixture of both spreading a thin layer of manure and river sand over the Bermuda Grass immediately after mowing it. Water thoroughly for a new crop. . . Spade or plow vacant spaces, as fertilize or lime the beds according your plans for future use; or sow Ry Vetch, Clover, or Cow Peas for cover crop. . . . Spray with a emulsion for scale insects if this we not done last month. . . . h out ant poison in tin or glass con-Transplant Straw tainers. . . . berries, into beds prepared before hand. . . . Bud Citrus fruit tree if the weather is favorable.

#### The West Coast

Sow annual and perennial flowers, and transplant the last, a cept California Poppy. Study # . . Plant Lily tive locations. . . . Plant Lily of-the-Valley in the open and in post for indoor blooming. Look well after the autumn plants. Tie up Can panula pyramidalis and Cosmos, and cuttings of Hollyhocks (for certain) of color), Pentstemons, Honeysuch (Oriental varieties), Portugues Laurel, and succulents. . . . Pros deciduous shrubs and make cutting Plant all bulbs now, in pockets a sand, and transplant where crowder Soak Anemones and Ranuncular overnight. . . . Sow Sweet-pea Nemesia (Coast region), Primula m lacoides, Stocks, Pansies, and Viola Set out seedlings already started in early spring blooming. stroy and remove weeds before form ing seeds.

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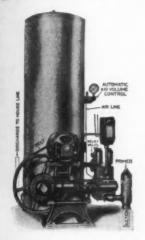
Make

# Beyond the city limits

Continued from page 16

downspouts may empty the soft rain water flowing from the roof, is inadequate to meet present demands upon water service. Even the large cistern buried under the cellar floor as a reserroir to catch this water will have its Snowdro periods of dryness.

A constant supply of soft water



An adequate supply of water provided by an electric pump and tank is a boon to the rural dweller. (The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.)

may only be assured by the installation of a water softener. This is a tank machine which may be set up in the cellar as readily as any hotwater tank. Hard water flowing through this equipment will come out soft, with no impairment of its value for personal use.

Gas has become the efficient servant of the kitchen in and about every large city. Beyond the far flung pipe lines of the public service companies housewives now demand the convenience of gas; and they provide it for themselves.

City gas is derived from coal, except in those sections of the country fortunate enough to possess a supply of natural gas. As commercially available for private home use in the country beyond the city gas mains, the supply is obtained from natural gas fields, and shipped as a highly compressed gas, or in liquid form.

nall tanks of compressed gas derived from natural gas have solved the problem of this modern fuel for cooking in many small country homes. The gas, un-

der moderate pressure, is delivered in steel containers, which are placed in an enameled steel cabinet, located against a rear wall outside the house. This cabinet may hold two containers; there will then be one always in reserve while the other is in use.

The septic tank is

Compressed gas for cooking and heating water comes in tanks, one full tank being kept in reserve while the other is in use Care other is in use. (Car-bide and Carbon Chemical Corp.)

the accepted agency for the disposal of sewage in homes that cannot be connected with city sewage mains.

A septic system is composed of several parts, each one of which is an essential unit in the operation of the whole. There is first the sewer line, usually of tile pipe buried under-ground and leading away from the house at a pitch of one quarter inch to the foot. This conducts sewage into a settling tank or sludge chamber.

The latter may be located any convenient distance from the house although, where practical, a distance of six to ten feet is recommended.

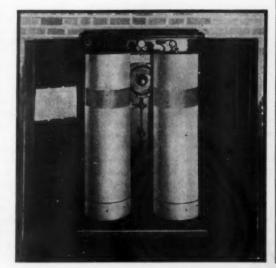
Solids received from the house are settled out in this tank and septic action, resulting in their decomposi-tion, begun. Then the effluent, which is the name given to the fluid resulting from septic action, passes into a second and smaller chamber, and is evacuated into the filter field.

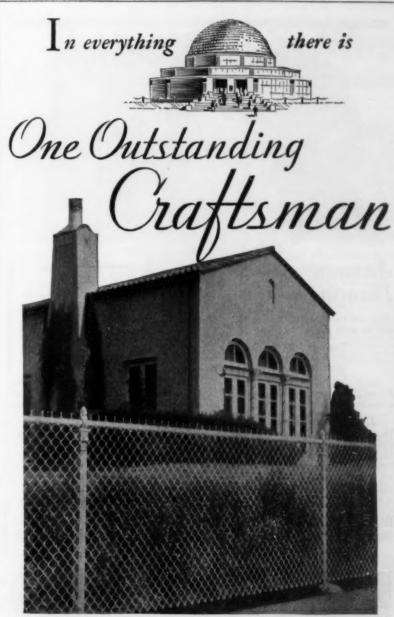
Where there is plenty of space, the disposal field should be built of pipe, either especially designed or of agricultural tile, allowing fifteen to twenty feet of length for each person in the household. Pipe lines of this nature function most efficiently when placed at a depth not greater than eighteen inches below the surface of the ground. The sections of pipe should be fitted together, but left with open joints protected by waterproof paper.

Through these joints much of the liquid finds its way into the ground and seeps away. If these pipe lines are placed too deep, however, the system will not function properly, hence the advisability of utilizing a side hill below the house.

Electric lighting companies have oushed their lines into the country districts so vigorously, that many other places which enjoy no other modern convenience make full use of this one. There still remain isolated sections, however, which do not offer to these companies sufficient promise of current consumption to repay the cost of service extension. Houses so located may be equipped to provide their own electricity.

The usual electric plant consists of an engine, operated either by gasoline, kerosene, natural or artificial gas, a dynamo for the production of the current, and a series of storage batteries in which the current may be stored until required.





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# New garden gems revealed

Continued from page 36

Louisiana to find that strangers admire these "ugly brown Flags," rather than the tall handsome blue ones, which anyone can see are beautiful, even though they are common wild flowers of the swamps and marshes.

Variations of color and size in the blue and purple and white Flags were supposed to be due to soil and climate. It is by no means uncommon for supposedly "dwarf" plants to grow into giants and vary from type in other ways, when set in the soil of this alluvial region and stimulated by nine months of summer and almost

daily rains

These denizens of the swamp and the edges of marshes and canals had been admired by travelers; painted by artists, as they filled old rice fields with their cerulean blue; and used for forty years as subjects for design on pottery and needlework by instructors and students of the School of Art of Newcomb College, Tulane University of Louisiana. In the Delgado Museum of Art hangs a painting by Ellsworth Woodward, director of the Newcomb Pottery and School of Art, showing the vast sea of Iris blossom that formerly stretched from Gentilly Road for miles back to the cypress swamp. For many years pilgrimages on Good Friday to see the Iris on Frenchmen Street and Gentilly Road were customary among the Newcomb To-day these fields have been drained, filled, cultivated, and built up; or so filled with débris that only a few meager patches are left where once there spread a sea of cobalt and ultramarine blue.

Many have been transplanted into gardens by local lovers of wild flowers; and are to be found in the backyards and doorstep gardens of Negroes, or of factory workers, as well as in the pools and borders of handsome homes. Often they are found growing along the sidewalks or "banquettes," as New Orleans calls them. Many line the banks of drainage or irrigation canals "back of town" where nobody disturbs them.

But the drainage of the city in the last thirty years has so lowered the water level—from three feet to eighteen feet-that the natural fields of Iris have greatly diminished, and even those planted in gardens have

not always survived.

These remnants of their former glory, however, filled with delight and enthusiasm Dr. Small and his companions, Mrs. Wheeler H. Peck-ham of the Iris Society, and E. J. Alexander, editor of Addisonia, who came with him on his trip last spring to see the Louisiana Iris in bloom. Mrs. Peckham, speaking before the Orleans Garden Society in April, told them of the horticultural importance of the recent discoveries, assuring her hearers that the experiments already conducted show these Southern Iris to be "reasonably hardy in the North, and a valuable addition to the Beardless group, more easily grown than the Japanese, and not less showy." Already two of the Southern Iris—fulva and foliosa have been crossed to produce quite

different Iris by two experimenters. It was the Wine-colored Flag (vinicolor)—which started Dr. Small on his researches into Louisiana Iris, as he realized when he saw it in page ing that it was not one of the fam Blue Flags, nor yet the little o tawny red one. The unusual day red color, and the fact that this Southern Iris would grow in the North in ordinary garden condition with the soil kept reasonably mois with peat moss, brought him back to study the Louisiana Iris field again, and to make the sensational additions to our knowledge of the Iris family just mentioned.

Iris vinicolor was found and named in the spring of 1925, near Lake Pontchartrain. The year previous, Dr. Small had found in Florida two violet-blue species not known before In 1927 he found another Florida species, I. rivularis, and two more from the Mississippi River Delta region: I. shrevei, related to the Eastern I. versicolor and I. virginica; and I. flexicaulis, related to I. foliosa He then realized that, in his own words, he had found in the region of the lower Mississippi River Delta the most unusual development Iris in the world, as far as number species and variety of color is concerned, in a very restricted area.'

In 1929, he was able to describe and figure seven additional Iris from the Coastal plain of the Gulf of

Mexico!

One of these, Iris albispiritus, came from Florida—a large pure whit: flower with gold lines. The other six, "all exceptionally showy plants," came from the Louisiana fields again They are: violipurpurea, with a violet-purple ground color in the perianth; giganticaerulea, the Blue Flag; chrysophoenicia, the Gold and-purple Flag; chrysaeola, de scribed as "gold-embroidered"; atrocyanea, the "Dark-blue Flag"; and miraculosa the "Giant Flag."
In 1930, Dr. Small described all the

Iris known to be natives of Eastern North America in the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, No. 31 p. 44, under the title Chronicle Eastern American Iris; and was a to write: "A total of 24 species are a growing in the study plantations of the New York Botanical Garden." And "In addition, there are growing at least a dozen species not yet published," he went on to say. "Thes more than three dozen species are known to be native in Eastern North America. These plants are all desirable garden subjects. All the species belonging to the first period" (those discovered and named before 1900) "have been in cultivation for many years. Those of the second period (1900-1927) have recently brought into cultivation in both Europe and America. Those intended to form the third period are being distributed to Iris specialists for study and development. They will form a more interesting series, he predicts, "than the members of the second period."

They must be interesting indeed to excel the varieties already depicted by Miss Eaton, particularly those of the Louisiana group. These may be arranged in a series according to color, shading from terra cotta-red through purples and blues to white

There is first the small Iris fulva, or the Copper-colored or Red Flag

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# New garden gems revealed

with its oddly drooping sepals and petals, the color of oxide of iron or brick dust. Then I. vinicolor, of urple-red, velvety texture, and a encil line of gold down the middle of each sepal. Next, I. chrysophoenicia, true Phoenician purple, with the claw of both sepal and petal pure yellow-gold, which spreads out like a fan on the broad sepal. All these show a notch at the tip of both sepal and petal.

The next species, Iris chrysaeola, has no notch on the parts of the perianth. A network of golden lines runs the entire length of its violet paddle-shaped sepal from the greenish tinted claw, while the purple petal is suffused with gold at its base. Its ix-ridged capsule is quite different from the pod of any of the others.

Then come two deep purple kinds—Iris violipurpurea, which has only a pencil line of gold down the middle of the longer and more pointed sepal; and I. atrocyanea, a very deep bluepurple, almost black in the middle where a narrow line of yellow runs from the golden claw through a rounder blade. The style and its appendages are a magenta red in this species. Both these kinds have notches in sepals and petals.

Iris giganticaerulea, a clear cobalt blue, suffused with ultramarine, is often so pale as to be almost white; but it always shows a golden flush down the claw of the sepal, with many white markings and flecks around the gold. It grows very tall, often four feet, and is perhaps the most abundant and showy of the Iris in the wild state.

But there is a larger Iris still, Iris miraculosa, the Giant Flag which grows to six feet or more! The flowers may be white, or the most unusual shade of lavender with a line of gold down the broad sepal from a greenish claw. Both sepals and petals are very long but round, and slightly notched at the tip.

Space forbids description of the smaller Iris shrevei and of Iris flexicalis, which hides its blue flowers we among the leaves instead of blding them aloft as the others do. Nor is this all, for returning this year when the Iris were at their height of bloom in April, Dr. Small

discovered many more rare and lovely

He and other observers had been very incredulous when told by natives of the Delta region that occasional bright yellow Iris "as yellow as a sunflower" had been seen. "Some other yellow weed," they were sure, "or perhaps an escaped Iris pseudacorus from some old garden!" But one of the Iris he took back with him last year was a yellow one, and others have been found since. In certain spots, flowers of all shades of mauve, pink, tan, and flesh were found. The greatest variety in any one spot was on the banks of a canal, "in the very heart of the city," as Dr. Small expressed it—within a few blocks of car-lines and buildings!

Some New Orleans gardens have yielded pink or smoky gray ones. In two ordinary backyards, whose owners, living side by side, have for many years brought in Iris from the swamps on both sides of Lake Pontchartrain, the Doctor found this year no less than four kinds which he declared to be quite different from any hitherto listed. One is a large white one, another pale lavender, while a third is a dingy liver color, and appears to be a close relative of Iris vinicolor but far less handsome, lacking the velvety surface and the golden lines that make the Wine Flag so striking. Though no beauty like her lovely sisters, this Cinderella may prove valuable for crossing, as it appears to resist drought and to be more tolerant of lime than any of the blue or white sorts, remaining and multiplying in gardens where the handsomer kinds die out.

Of the soil Dr. Small says: "The soil in which the Irises grow consists of the alluvium brought from all the different kinds of soils through which flows the longest river in the world and its great and small tributaries, plus the decayed vegetable and animal remains of their waters, the refuse of the many settlements along their courses and the fertilizers from myriad farms, draining into countless streams. This deposit, rich in plant food, increasing periodically, forms a gumbo in which thrive both native and exotic vegetation."

# Succession of bloom

Continued from page 33

woebegone. These plants seed themselves very freely so if once planted a supply is always on hand. However, earlier bloom is secured if plants are started in a greenhouse about the first of March.

In front of these is a row of Giant Zinnias, started at the same time in the greenhouse, but these may be sown directly where they are to flower. Zinnias are profuse bloomers and give color all the rest of the summer.

Before these is a row of salmon Geraniums like those in the urns and everyone knows with what profusion the old stand-by Geranium blooms and the salmon-colored Beauté Poitevene is one of the handsomest.

The whole plot is bordered with Blue Perfection Ageratum, one of the very good, if not the very best of, edging plants. This plant for early bloom should be started in a greenhouse in February but, like most of the others mentioned, will seed itself profusely. The color is a lovely shade of lavender-blue and it blooms constantly all summer. The seed pods, which form rapidly, must be removed to keep it looking neat, but if this is done regularly the plant will not be much bother, yet as a border plant it is worth almost any amount of trouble.

Several of the shrubs on the other side of the wall are lavender-colored Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus). They can be seen faintly in the picture and add ever so much to the whole planting, for the really lavender flowers have deep wine-colored centers which pull together all the odd shades of Nicotiana and the color is reflected again in the Ageratum border.



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# Planting for color in wintertime

Continued from page 34

Virginia Cedar sometimes gets the cedar-apple fungus and becomes unsightly but it makes a tight hedge where it is trimmed. By sheared hedge I do not refer only to the boxformed hedge with square top. Rather a planting close together that is trimmed to get compact growth. We have not yet recognized the possibilities of our Colorado Blue Spruce in a hedge. They will make as picturesque hedges in our temperate zones as the Box makes in old English gardens. Careful trimming will hold them to a medium height.

One tree not yet fully utilized in our garden work is the Colorado Juniper, or Western Red-cedar (Juniperus scopulorum). It can be trimmed to the most exacting spire and I rather suppose that it could be trimmed to a thin hedge with rounding top if handled properly. So far it has not been plentiful enough in our nurseries to be used for anything except specimen plantings. It is very good as an accent form in a formal scheme.

Informal background in the smaller place can be effected by combining Colorado Juniper, Pfitzer Juniper, and Pinus montana which will give the general green mass effect in the winter arden picture that a big Bush Honeysuckle will in the summer. The two Junipers add variety. And to blend the planting to a lower fore-ground as you use Cinquefoil, smaller Spireas, low Roses, and bushy perennials. In front of high shrubs you can use such materials as Savin and Common Juniper with the many other horticultural varieties of low growing Junipers. Nor should you overlook the dwarf Mugho Pine and the smaller Arborvitaes where they will thrive.

In the moister climates and in soils adapted to them there is a wealth of broad-leaf evergreen materials that can be used: Rhododendrons, Laurels, and such very beautiful winter greenery as the Holly.

The white of snow is a fine foil for evergreens. The white of garden structure against the green is another good contrast. The stark accent of a white bit of statuary with a dark evergreen background is a most powerful winter feature.

Another type of winter color can be found in tile, in wall fountains, as bright bits in steps, or even paved areas. It is possible to introduce powerful color for year around effect by the use of brilliant tiles. Pottery can give you winter color too. Color in ceramics is a neglected opportunity for placing brilliant tints in our year around garden schemes.

Now we turn from the green background and the accents that may be in the form of structures, pottery, tile, sundials, bits of statuary and the like, and we look at the other pigments we may find in our bright barked and berried shrubs.

A number of the shrubs carrying berries do not hold their fruit continuously through the entire winter Usually the bright barked shrubs do have constant color. In some species it becomes intensified in the late winter.

In the lower growing shrubs with berried colorings we have red of the Japanese Barberry and berried colorings we have the bright is also the bright coral of the Indian Currant and the contrasting white of the Snowberry. Of the two Snow-berries I prefer Symphoricarpos mollis rather than S. racemosus. The berries are larger, it seems to set fruit more profusely and there is a graceful drooping habit that is desirable. The Wahoo or Burning-bush will add a little color in the fall, the dark blue of the Common Privet fruit is more interesting in form than in color and there are some of the higher Roses which carry their little red apples through the autumn months.

In the smaller trees with colored berries there are some of the Crataegus which will hold their fruits through the fall months while others drop them at first frost. C. punctata tends to hold its fruits well where I have seen it growing. C. mollis ripens and the fruit falls at frost. C. crus-galli holds it longer.

The Dogwoods are of primary importance in securing winter color. There are the red-barked Dogwoods the yellow, the green, and some shades in between. Of the red you will find that Cornus coloradensis will not grow so high as C. siberica alba and will be a little more powerful in its glowing cherry red. C. viridissima gives a fresh apple green and is a good contrast to the other two with colored barks. It sometimes is not quite so hardy as the red Dogwoods. C. flaviramea gives the bright golden yellow which looks like captured winter sunshine; or at other seasons may look like dull, tarnished

# Ferns in the garden

Continued from page 38

differs slightly from the European, and occasionally takes the separate name of O. spectabilis or Flowering Fern.

The Cinnamon and the Interrupted Ferns are other Osmundas. The former is the larger, sometimes reaching five feet, and will grow in similar conditions to the Royal Fern, except for being planted in water. The lower-growing Interrupted (O. claytonia), upon the other hand, likes rather dry shade. These have interesting, wool-covered, unfolding fronds in early spring. The three

Osmundas can be planted two or three feet apart where several are used.

The Woodferns are often called Shield Ferns. Dryopteris marginalis, that passes as Leather Woodfern, Marginal Shield Fern, and Evergreen Woodfern, is particularly useful. It is blue-green in color, and is not subject to any shabby period during the year. It makes a good ground cover under trees or shrubbery, as it does not resent deep dark shade, or dry conditions. Set them about one foot apart for this. The Goldie Fern

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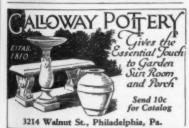
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## Ferns in the garden

(Dryopteris goldiana) is a close dark green relative for use in the same deep shade. It attains about three feet.

Upon the other hand, the Crested Woodferns, while taking this deep shade, need it very moist. Dryop-teris cristata reaches about twelve inches, and D. clintoniana three feet;

Among the good lower Ferns are the Narrowleaf Spleenwort, one to three feet in height for very moist shade; the Maidenhair Spleenwort; the Christmas Fern for shade; the spreading, glossy green Braun Hollyfern (Polystichum brauni) for very rich soil in damp shade; and the Narrow Beechfern for moist, rich, shady places with leafmold. The Maidenhair Spleenwort is particularly lovely, and is also found upon cliffs, so that it may be used in the rock garden. It is better in colonies, set about eight inches apart, with the crowns just level with the soil. Give it considerable leaf mold. This will

grow in dry shade. The pale green New York Fern (Dryopteris noveboracensis, in catalogues often Aspidium) will also accept moist sun, though preferring moist shade, and should have the buds set just below the surface. Another to tolerate both shade and full sun is the Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis), though this must have a

very wet home.

The smaller Ferns among the foregoing can also be used in the rock garden in pockets suitable to their demands. The Common Polypody (Polypodium vulgare) is one of the best evergreens for either shade or sun among the rocks. Several of the finely cut small Woodsias are splendid in peaty, half shady places in the small rock garden. The Ebony Spleenwort asks for leafmold and coolness.

The majority of the hardy large Ferns need no winter covering aside from the mulch provided by their own drying fronds which leave the crown bare in their outward falling. Some of the small Ferns, however, need a light mulch of leaves, or other plants, to keep from being heaved out of the ground by winter frost. Be very careful in removing this that new buds are not damaged, also do not leave it on too long.

Nomenclature is tremendously confused, particularly among the technical names. For once, I believe, you will find the English or common names a surer guide in catalogues, though some do not use these at all. The house types are carried by most large florists; the general run of available natives are carried by some of the hardy plant specialists; and the sunny rock crevice ones may be easily obtained from some of the Pacific

Coast nurseries.

# What you ought to know about fall planting

O THE uninitiated gardener Octo-The is a month of comparative quiet, but to the successful gar-dener it is a month of much activity, for now comes the dawn of a new season.

1-What plants may be set out in the fall?

Generally, it is advisable to plant early flowering perennials and Roses, as well as spring bulbs. Sour Cherries do well if set out in late October or November. Coniferous evergreens may be put out in early October. Late blooming hardy herbaceous perennials should not be planted in the fall, nor should thin-barked deciduous trees and non-coniferous evergreens, as a rule.

2-Is it as safe to plant Roses in the fall as it is in the spring?

In most parts of the United States

Roses may be set out in October in perfect safety. It must be borne in mind, however, that proper protection must be given over the

winter.

3-What are the requirements for fall-planted Roses?

Prepare beds about the middle of October. Destroy any leaves that show the slightest trace of black spot, and dust the rest of the foliage. Begin to protect plants after the first freezing of the soil.

4 What is the advantage of planting Roses in the fall?

Fall-planted bushes will begin growth at the first sign of spring, and will make valuable growth before spring-planted bushes even are set out. This early growth is an advantage.

5—What are the advantages for fall transplanting of shrubs and trees? In the fall the soil, heated by the summer's sunshine, is warm and can be worked easily. Then, too, there is a liberal amount of moisture in the earth without its being over-wet or soggy. By planting now we shall have a proper root growth formed, so that when spring arrives the plant will be able to start its development. There is a longer season for planting now, without the hustle and bustle of the spring. There also is the added advantage of being able to get your choice from the nurseryman, who is not so busy as he is in the spring. Especially if you want rare plants, now is the time to do the planting. 6-What caution must be used?

The utmost care must be exercised in moving trees or shrubs to see that plants are not heaved from the soil. If earth is well drained, however, there need be no difficulty. Be careful, too, that transplanting is not done too late, so that small piles of soil will not remain unpacked around the roots. If soil is packed firmly around the roots there will be no opportunity for water to freeze and permit ice to form.

7—How should the shrub or tree be lifted?

Use a strong spade, capable of prying the heavy roots. Prepare the soil and replace poor soil with good garden earth. Be certain that proper drainage is provided. Have the hole large enough to permit planting without crowding roots. Lift plant with a ball of earth.—I. GEORGE QUINT.



TESS fruitless talk about "feathered that is what is needed if we are to preserve and increase our treasures of bird life. A group of shrubs bearing attractive fruits and berries is the surest way to bring the birds to your home grounds. We have to your home grounds. We have selected five kinds of shrubs and trees that seem to be best adapted. Plant some this autumn.

Japanese Barberry— (100)	(1000)
12 to 15 inches \$6.00	\$30.00
Flowering Dogwood	-
18 to 20 inches 10.00	50.00
American High-bush Cran-	
berry-12 to 18 inches 10.00	90.00
Spice-bush (Benzoin)—	
12 to 18 inches 5.00	40.00
Russian Mulberry—	
2 to 3 feet 3.00	16.00

#### Bird-food Offer Number 1

Ten each of the above five kinds-50 nursery-grown seedlings, 12 to 18 inches high, packed and shipped, postpaid, for .... \$8.00

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Three each of the above five kinds— 15 transplanted shrubs and trees, 2 to 3 feet high, packed and shipped, postpaid, for .... \$8.00

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When occasions require the fastest growth pos-sible . . . a quick screen to shut out undesirable

view...shade at once for a tree-less lawn...whatever the reasen, page the Chinese (or Siberian) Elm (Ulmus pumila)! It makes wood (Ulmus pumila)! It makes wood and foliage faster than any other of the desirable species . . . especially in hard, sandy, or dry situations which it prefers to damp, heavy soils in which it does not develop so rapidly. It has proved hardy from Texas to Cape Cod. Phenomenal tales are told of it . . . and most of them, strangely enough, are true! It is important that the hardy, North China strain be used, such as we are offering here. such as we are offering here.

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We offer twice transplanted New England grown trees, from selected seed 6 to 8 feet high, as follows:

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# AND OTHERS—

Our price list contains hundreds of different trees and shrubs in various sizes and at dif-ferent prices. Rare grafted evergreens and flowering trees as well. Write for a copy and please mention American Home.

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# **AMERICAN GROWN LILIES**

We have under cultivation a large quantity of Lilies that will be available for fall planting. All of these are in sound condition with full root growth retained.

Ask for prices on larger quantities. List of 46 varieties, each dozen mailed FREE to any part of the United States and Canada.

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Batemanniae	6-8	\$.40	\$4.00	\$30.00	Regale		6-7	.50	5.00	40.00
Bulbiferum	4-6	1.00	10.00	75.00	Regale		7-9	.80	8.50	65.00
Canadense	Good	.20	2.00	15.00	Regale		9-10	1.25	12.50	95.00
Chalcedonicum	7-9	2.00	20.00	160.00	Sargentiae		4-6	1.00	10.00	75.00
Croceum	6-8	.50	5.00	38,00	Speciosum Al	bum	8-9	.60	6.00	45.00
Davidi	6-8	.50	5.00	38.00	** Al	bum	9-11	.90	9.00	70.00
Davurieum	5-7	.40	4.00	30.00	ee Ri	ubrum				
Elegans Alice Wilson	3-5	.50	5.00	40.00		fagnif.	9-11	.60	6.00	45.00
Atrosanguineus	n 3-5	.40	4.00	30.00	" Ri	ubrum				
" Bicolor	3-5	.35	3.50	25.00	N	fagnif.	11-13	.90	9.00	70.00
" Leonard Joerg	3-5	.40	4.00	30.00	" Ri	abrum				
" Mahony	3-5	.75	7.50	58.00	N.	felpomene	9-11	.65	6.50	50.00
" Peter Barr	3-5	.60	6.00	45.00	* Ri	abrum				
Hansoni	8-9	.75	7.50	58.00	N	felpomene	11-13	1.00	10.00	75.00
Hansoni	9-11	1.00	10.00	75.00	Superbum		5-7	.25	2.50	18.00
Henry I	8-9	.75	7.50	58.00	Tenuifolium		2-4	.30	3.00	22.50
Krameri	5-6	.60	6.00	45.00	Tenuifolium@	GoldenGlea	m 2-4	.75	7.50	55.00
Longiflorum Multiflorum	8-10	.60	6.00	45.00	Tigrinum Sp	lendens	7-9	.30	3.00	20.00
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Three good flowering bulbs of each of the following varieties in a wide range of color. (30 bulbs in all).

3 Speciosum Rubrum Melpomene. White spotted

Three good flowering the first shaded and all of the first shaded and the first shaded are considered as the first shaded as t

carmine
3 Superbum. Yellow, shading carmine
3 Tenuifolium. Glowing scarlet
3 Umbellatum. Scarlet-orange

The above collection of 39 Flowering Sized Bulbs, including a copy of the handsome book "Consider the Lilies," amounting to a total value of \$13.60, will be sent postpaid to any part of the United States for \$10.60.

#### MADONNA LILIES (L. Candidum)

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#### Northern Grown Bulbs

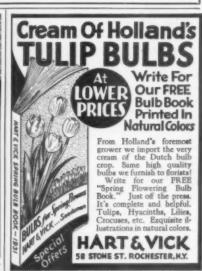
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#### ROSEDALE NURSERIES

Box A

Tarrytown, N. Y.

# Bulbs to greet the spring

Continued from page 35

summer away from home. Where color is wanted throughout the summer and fall as well as spring, annual plants may be set above and among the bulbs without harm to them. In the accompanying planting list, many such are suggested and numerous others would be desirable. Seeds of the delightful Shirley Poppies might be scattered here and there, for though their blooms are short lived they are gorgeous while they last.

Practically all bulbs demand good drainage to establish themselves right and the time to make sure of drainage is before the bulbs are planted. By digging down two or three feet you can determine the make-up of the soil and subsoil. If the spot has a clay subsoil or an impervious hardpan layer, you must take steps to remedy such conditions. When natural drainage is not present the entire bed should be dug out to a depth of two feet and a layer of stone, gravel or some such coarse material placed in the bottom. Bulbs are not particularly finicky as to soil but do best in a loam with some humus.

Madonna Lilies (L. candidum) need a soil that is cool and deep with plenty of leaf mold in it. They of leaf mold in it. should be planted but an inch or two below the surface, somewhat upon their sides and surrounded by a oneinch layer of coarse sand or fine gravel. Properly planted they will stay with you for years. Do not cultivate around them as their roots are right at the surface; a light mulch more to their liking. The plant list suggests a companion planting of Forget-me-nots which will not only provide color before and during the Lily blooming season but as a ground cover will produce a natural mulch and screen the soil and base of the Lily stalks.

You will note the planting list suggests many such companion plantings throughout the various sections of the border. There are still others that may be used as you will learn from study of the garden. These combinations are but suggestions and in your own garden a wide variety should be tried out. English Daisies, Violas, Pansies, Aubretia, Phlox subulata, and a score of other things offer possibilities for untold combinations. Many of the choice varieties

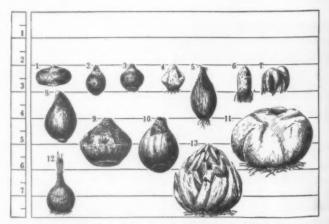
of Tulips are particularly delightful when so combined. The chrome-yellow Tulip Avis Kennicott is effective near Iris kochi or among Forget-me-nots or with Mertensa virginica; the cherry-rose colored King George V is beautiful with a ground cover of Cheiranthus allioni. The Darwin Tulip Flamingo is delightful among Bleedingheart. The Lily. flowered Sirene is charming with Phlox divaricata. One might go on and on as there is almost no end to possible combinations.

Narcissus plays no small part in this spring garden. Eight different kinds are suggested and not only are these of different types but they vary sufficiently in their season of bloom to extend their yellow color display over two months or more. Three varieties of Hyacinth are suggested, each with suitable ground cover. In heavy soils, plant slightly shallower than in light ones.

Out of the hundreds of available kinds of Tall Bearded Iris seven varieties have been selected. Among them are found some very choice types and colorings. They are quite inexpensive, however, and have been chosen for a long season of bloom. In some cases companion plantings have been suggested and for others a succession of annuals. Do not crowd Iris too much as they need a certain amount of air and sunlight. They will succeed in most any kind of sol but thrive best in a sunny, well-drained location.

Several groupings of Bulbous Iris are suggested. These Iris are not particularly new but they have not been used to any great extent for garden planting. Florists have grown thousands for cut flowers. Bulbous Iris like a porous, well-drained soil, should be planted in the fall about five inches deep and well mulched when freezing weather arrives. They will not stand alternate freezing and thawing so prevalent throughout many sections in the spring.

Eremurus, suggested for several places along the fence, is a plant unfamiliar, though not new, from India sometimes called the Foxtail-lily or Desert Candle. White, yellow, pink, and orange are among the colors available and though they are still rather expensive, their unusual char-



You will surely recognize your bulbs in this diagram which indicates the approved depth in inches for planting: 1. Crocus, 2. Galanthus nivalis, 3. Scilla sibirica, 4. Muscari, 5. Iris hispanica, 6. Convallaria majalis, 7. Ranunculus, 8. Tulipa, 9. Hyacinthus, 10. Narcissus, 11. Fritillaria imperialis, 12. Colchicum, 13. Lilium

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# Bulbs to greet the spring

acter makes them very worth while. They like rich soil with plenty of harp sand in it, insisting upon good drainage and a sunny position.
Once they are established, leave them alone as their roots are very brittle.

The general arrangement of this

garden places most of the early blooming varieties to the front and practically all of them are rather dwarf. The middle and rear portions of the garden include the taller and more robust kinds with the fence and its planting of Roses acting as an effective background. Not only has the color scheme been carefully worked out for the different spring months but the distribution and succession of blooming has been planned to keep practically the entire area of the garden colorful all the time.

Arrangement in this case calls for a balanced planting with both sides of the border practically the same. A study of the sketch plan shows one as side giving the variety, number of space according to planting list, and approximate quantity of plants needed, while the other side of the sketch roughly indicates season of bloom and general color. These borders might be used independently These or as shown and, in any case, would make an excellent picture for about four months. This narrow, enclosed garden as planned would be delightful and if used as a spring garden only, without succession planting, would have the added advantage of being shut away from the rest of the yard.

Gardening has been said to be one of the greatest of outdoor sports but it is more than that. Gardening is an important creative art with equal opportunity for all.

KEYED INDEX TO PLANTING PLAN Continued from page 35

17. Chionodoxa sardensis followed by Portulaca

18. Iris Dream with Forget-me-nots 19. Crocus Mammoth Yellow fol-lowed by Sweet Alyssum

20. Narcissus Lucifer followed by Salpiglossis

21. Hyacinths King of the Blues with Arabis

22. Tulips Rising Sun with Arabis 23. Fritillaria imperialis followed by African Marigolds

24. Narcissus Mrs. Langtry followed by Calendula

25. Scilla campanulata followed by Sweet Alyssum

26. Iris Ambassadeur with Pansies 27. Dutch Bulbous Iris, yellow

28. Muscari Heavenly Blue followed by Portulaca

Camassia leichtlini followed by Salpiglossis

30. Narcissus recurvus followed by Zinnias

31. Iris Opera with Armeria marit ma 32. Chionodoxa luciliae followed by Portulaca

33. Narcissus Elvira followed by Salpiglossis

34. Candlestick Tulip with Forgetme-nots

35. Hyacinths Miniature Blue with Arabis

36. Crocus mixed followed by Sweet Alyssum

37. Narcissus Sir Watkin followed by Zinnias

38. Iris Princess Beatrice with pink Armeria maritima

39. Tulip Picotee with Forget-me-nots 40. Dutch Bulbous Iris, white

41. Narcissus Golden Spur followed

by Salpiglossis
42. Narcissus Conspicuus followed by Salpiglossis

43. Spring Snowflake followed by Sweet Alyssum

44. Iris Zwanenburg with Alyssum montanum

45. Tulip Fred Moore with Pansies

46. Iris Ballerine with Pansies

47. Climbing Rose New Dawn

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# Greenhouses for winter bloom Continued from page 40

weeks. The plants may be purchased as low as \$3 each; they multiply rapidly and are therefore the best selection for a beginner.

By placing a bar along the glass roof of the greenhouse, an ideal location is discovered for growing the Cattleyas, the choicest and favorite of all Orchids. The flower is so well known that its color of soft pinkish mauve has created the color "orchid." As a flower for corsage wear it is un-The Cattleya family has many species, some one of which blooms each month in the year. So that even if one possesses only a few plants, some Cattleya will be in bloom at any time in the season, whether it be in September, when the annuals in the greenhouse are just branching out, or in May, when Calendulas, Carnations, etc., are long past their height. Cattleya flowers, too have excellent keeping qualities; and in contrast to the short lifetime of a rose or sweet-pea, the effort of growing the latter seems hardly worthwhile.

If one corner of the greenhouse is especially warm and sunny, space should be given over to Laelia anceps, even though it be for only one pot.

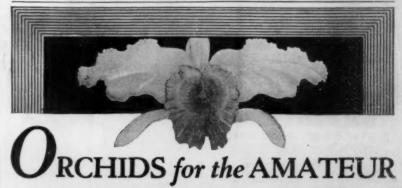
This Orchid is a spray form, the appealing flowers of snowy white or lavender resemble small Cattleyas, but they are arranged most gracefully on a long slender stem. Place the plant on an inverted flower pot so that it is nearer the glass and also away from the damp soil of the benches.

The care of Orchids need in no way interfere or conflict with the general routine of greenhouse work. The benches of Stocks, Snapdragons, etc. are always allowed to dry out thoroughly and then watered heavily; and the same method is applied to most Orchids. The peat in the pots or baskets of Orchids should become entirely dry and then the plant soaked in a bucket or otherwise well watered. On bright hot days the foliage is lightly sprayed—this being exactly what is done to annuals as well. It will be no gamble at all to purchase a Cypripedium plant or two right now; the buds will just be forming, as the flowers bloom around Thanksgiving. And do secure some Cattleyas, especially C. trianae; the thrill these lovely flowers will give you this win-ter will actually exceed that of the entire other contents of your greenhouse.



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