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TUNEIN MANORBOWES'AMATEUR HOUR, COLUM-
BIA NETWORK, THURSDAYS, 9 TO 10 P. M., E.S.T.

## PRICES ON ALL MODELS

Delivered in Detroit, including Federal taxes. Local, State taxes not included. BUSINESS MODELS - Coupe, $\$ 645 ; 2$ Door Sedan, \$685; 4-Door Sedan, \$730. DELUXEMODELS-Coupe, $\$ 730$; Coupe with Rumble Seat, \$770; Convertible Coupe, 5850; 2-Door Sedan, \$773; 2Door Touring Sedan, \$785; 4-Door Sedan, \$803; 4-Door Touring Sedan, \$815. For delivered prices in your locality, see your Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer.

## SEE THE 1938 PLYMOUTH




## Listerine kills germs associated with colds and sore throat

## Tests During 7 Years' Research

Show Cold Prevention Results That

Amaze Even Medical Men

No remedy or treatment that we know of can show the brilliant clinical record in fighting colds that Listerine advances. Listerine offers you the possibility of getting off with light colds this year, or no colds at all. It is the new therapy that succeeds.
Tests made during 7 years of research showed this:
That those who gargled Listerine Antiseptic twice a day had fewer colds, milder colds, and colds of shorter duration than non-users. More important still-colds of Listerine users reached the dreaded danger zone of the chest less frequently than colds of non-users.
Why such results, that impress even medical men? Why is Listerine preferred to drastic purgatives that may weaken the system, vaccines that sometimes upset the patient, and those inhalants which may irritate the nasal passages?
Here is why: Listerine treats colds for what they really are-acute local infections. And the quickest way to combat local infections, as any doctor will tell you, is to kill the germs in-
volved in them. That is exactly what the Listerine gargle does.
The secret of Listerine's success, we believe, must be that it reaches the virus (germ) which many authorities say causes colds. At the same time it kills by millions the threatening "secondary invaders"-germs that usually inhabit even normal mouths, waiting until resistance is low to strike. Among them are the dangerous influenza and streptococcus germs. These "secondary invaders" are the germs that complicate a cold and produce inflammation. They must be held under control.
Five minutes after gargling with Listerine Antiseptic, tests showed a germ reduction averaging $94.6 \%$. Fifteen minutes after, $96.7 \%$. Even one hour after, nearly $80 \%$ on the average. This amazing germ reduction gives Nature a helping hand, and materially reduces the risk of cold. That is a matter of laboratory record.
Use Listerine night and morning, and at the first symptom of a cold, increase the gargle to once every two hours. This pleasant precaution may spare you a long and expensive period of suffering.

Lambert Pharmacal Co. St. Louis, Mo.

## SEND $10^{\circ}$ FOR 20-DAY TRIAL TUBE and BLADE CONTAINER



[^0]
## "LITTLE WOMAN"

KAY HENNING BROWN

Amonths go, February, in our family, is almost as popular as December. With Brownie and me it's a case of relief at being released from the lean days of January with a roof still over our heads. With the boys, however, February is just one long splurge of celebration. Already we wade about in a happy welter of valentine lace. and hearts - ready - to - assemble. The welkin rings with boyish voices arguing over who has the likelier prospect for valentine gathering this year. "I know Mary'll "make me one," says Peter, "and maybe Tookit will, too." "Tookit's too little," counters John. "She is not! Don't be a idyut, Johnny," and the battle is on.
Valentine's Day is quite pushed aside, however, when John remarks to his contemporaries in an offhand manner, "Abraham Lincoln and George Washington and $m y$ brother were all born in February!" Peter, with the dignity of an additional year about to fall upon him, takes the admiring gazes of John's friends with such calm that there seems to hover over him an aura of split rails, chopped-down cherry trees, and cocked hats. Peter feels very friendly with Lincoln, but is a bit in awe of the tales about George Washington. However, I find myself looking out at our two cherry trees with a bit of apprehension.
I am enough rested after Christmas and January cleanings-up to think it would be a good idea to prepare for Peter's birthday by doing sometbing about the boys' manners. What with after-Christmas fatigue and all the Christmas books to be read, manners have been a bit neglected.
Brownie and I swear to each other that we are not going to nag the children. We say we mustn't interrupt them in the midst of one of their exciting stories to tell them they have their elbows on the table or that their milk is quietly pouring itself on the floor. We try to follow out the instructions from Peter's play school about being "positive" in our directions and I rack my brain, come dinner time, to say something positive when the milk is upset. Just try it sometime. "Milk is made for glasses-Milk is meant to be poured from a pitcher into a
glass-Milk is wet." You can how we feel. Then we say firn that the only way a child really learns manners is watching the example of parents at meals, and we adm each other's adroit handling silver and glass. However, only way that seems to work that the little dears seem to tice only the slips we make. T have never let Brownie for how, in an absent-minded ment, he brought in a huge h of butter on the end of a kn or the time I licked the pudd spoon right at the table. T pounce with fiendish glee u us if we so much as rest thirty-second of an offend elbow on the table.
The only night I can be sure holding the stage at dinner is evening of the day I've gone our International Affairs Gro I don't really know why I because I'm so upset when I home that I'm of no particu use to the world or anybody e and with a fanatical gleam my eye at night I talk about wretched state of the wo Brownie gets weighed down, and between us we talk so that our offspring haven't chance. Sometimes they lis but most often after one of th international meals I find Jol carrots neatly tucked under plate and a vacant chair at Pet place and Peter triumphan starting the "Fist Simpony" the Victrola.
Our Victrola has more once saved our sanity. We've it a year and have managed accumulate a few records think wonderful and a few think awful, which the boys th oughly enjoy. We had a gr Christmas check from Mot last year and, oh, I wanted electric mixer. I've been wan one for years and have had friends who are mixer-owner coached as to my longings $t$ whenever they've invited us for dinner and laid offerings delicious cake and marve mashed potatoes before Brow they have remarked in an hand kind of voice that they their electric mixer. "A few ple twists of the wrist." But never been able to get Brow mixer-minded. He likes to m potatoes, he says, and doesn't really agree with anyway, and, moreover, w would we put it? So when I wistful about the check and mixer, be got wistful about much he'd like good music in home and how important it for the children and how par really didn't deserve to be par unless they triec to give t children a chance at bea ful music and books and tures. Well, I just weaken w

[^1]rownie starts that line. I'm so fraid he's going to talk soon bout "moulding" them that I try o say it first and we get so enhusiastic it's really something to ee. So I knew if my baser nature riumphed and we acquired a nixer I would never be able to ive it down. I knew that if John urned out to be a bandit, and eter a train robber, Brownie vouldn't exactly say it was beause of that electric mixer, but would feel it in the air. So we ought the Victrola attachment or our radio.
One of our friends gave us some f his discarded records. There vas a little number about a clock tore that Peter thought was onderful. There was an Indian ance that John interpreted with estures. Another friend lent us eethoven's Fifth Symphony and, $y$ adroit bargainings with the oys for so many clock stores and ndians for so many Fifth Symhonies, Brownie managed to get eter, at least, to sit through the eethoven. After a winter gayly omposed of Beethoven, a little rahms, and a great deal of clock ore and Indians, Brownie was ist getting to the place where, n the slightest provocation, he ould launch forth on the almost-pur-year-old and the influence of ood music. One quiet Sunday ternoon Peter sidled up to rownie and asked for the "Fist ympony." No clock store to beIn with, no Indians; just pure hd unadulterated Beethoven. he expression of complete satisction and quiet triumph on rownie's face would have armed anybody's heart. Peter estled up to Brownie on the sofa nd the picture was really lovely. was practically melted with ingled tenderness and pride hen the sound of childish voices ised in some bitter argument me in on the Beethoven-filled r. Peter wriggled a bit, and oked at his father. Peter slipped vay a fraction of an inch, and oked again. Brownie was quiet. eter got down from the sofa nd tiptoed over to the window.

David and Johnny and addy and Bruce, all fiercely and ppily arguing; much shaking the fist by Johnny. Ah, one ust rush to one's brother's side! eter tiptoed to the door and oked around. Brownie was lookg mildly hurt. "Father," said bter in his most ingratiating ice, "I knowed you liked the st Simpony so I asted you to ay it so's you'd be happy," and was gone. I discreetly refrained om comment. Sometimes I do, have hope for myself. ownie sighed. "Well, just wait 1 I get the Seventh, for my rthday! That'll get him!" And, ue tell, it did!
What, between Brownie's gentle
hints for more and better records and John's not-so-gentle hints for the things in a vividly pink catalogue that came to him through the mail, I find myself hard put. John is at the stage where he believes everything he reads. He maintains a healthful cynicism toward oral speeches and is likely to remark, "Oh, bologny," to some of the more fluent of our radio announcers. But the written word, ah, that's another matter. He has sent more stamps for more junk than 1 can begin to mention. Some day I hope he catches on, but at times I have my doubts. Right now this catalogue provides conversation for every dinner. "Garsh," he remarks, "I wish I had one of those Silent Defenders on page 17. I'd just take it to school and use it on that sixth-grade boy who took the air out of my tires." He goes into gales of merriment over the list of people he'd like to try his Joy Buzzers, Whoopie Cushions, or other practical joker tricks.

## High on a hill <br> [Continued from page 13]

The sod roof is. a typical feature of a Swedish cottage. They make them of overlapping layers of birch bark covered with pine tar. Sod is placed on top of this in two layers, the first placed upside down, the top one, right side up. Eventually the roots grow together and form one sod. Such a roof is cheap, it will last indefinitely and it provides excellent insulation for the house. In building the Gillette cottage the same principles were used with available materials. Wood sheathing was laid on the rafters and roofer's felt, lapped six inches, was placed on top of the sheathing and swabbed with two coats of tar. Copper stripping was applied to the top of the house cornice. Two layers of sod were placed on the roofing, with four inches of mixed peat moss and top soil between, and strips of chicken wire to hold the materials together. In season, phlox, nasturtiums, iris, and various wild flowers bloom abundantly on the sod roof.
The interior of the house consists of one large room approximately twenty-four feet long by sixteen feet wide, including a concealed kitchenette and lavatory. The colored photographs illustrate the imaginative dezoration and the hearty spirit of the room and its furnishings which are authentically in the Swedish style. The corner fireplace of whitewashed brick and stucco is a center of interest. It is open on two sides and a corner bar supports the top which provides a handy plate


## You get more light . . . yet you pay no more for bulbs or current

- It's going to be a lucky New Year for people who use Edison Mazda lamps! They'll get more light, at no extra cost for bulbs or current. As a result of Mazda lamp research, these improved 1938 G-E bulbs are brighter than ever before in history.
Start the new year by replacing burned-out or blackened bulbs with these improved G-E bulbs. Be sure to get plenty of the sightsaving sizes, $75,100,150$ watts. For the sake of your eyes and
 your pocketbook you need a plentiful stock of G-E bulbs on your kitchen shelf. They are brighter ... and they stay brighter longer.


## EDISON MAZDA LAMPS GENERAL ELECTRIC

the house
practical home guide represents the 30 years' experience of Vick Chemists and Medical Consultants in dealing with colds. It includes a few sensible health rules and just two forms of specialized medication: Vicks VA-TRO-NOL, the scientific aid in preventing many colds; and Vicks VAPOR UB, the family standby for relieving colds.
IN YOUR OWN HOME-What Vicks Plan can do for you and your family may be less-or even morethan what it did for thousands of people in these scientific tests. But its splendid record in this huge coldsclinic certainly makes it well worth trying in your own home.
Full details of Vicks Plan and its remarkable results come with each bottle of Va-tro-nol and each jar of VapoRub.
 course of the tests, a total of 37 physicians and 512 nurses and supervisors took part. The official summary of results shows not only fewer colds and shorter colds, but actually-

## Sickness from Colds Cut More than Half ( $50.88 \%$ )! <br> School Absences Due to Colds Cut Even More (57.86\%) !

These results were gained by following a simple plan that any mother can easily follow right in her home-Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. This everyday living conditions, and ineveryday living conditions, are than
cluded 17,353 subjects, more laded 17,000 of them school children. In the
shelf. The hearth is generously deep and is equipped with a swinging crane designed to hold several pots, and with a draw curtain for concealing the hearth when it is not in use. The hearth is raised to allow easy access for cooking. The skillets, saucepans, and other cooking utensils are of copper or brass and were brought from Sweden; the pot on the hob is for coffee, the inevitable adjunct of the Swedish household.

The wood closet is to the left of the fireplace. It extends three feet outside of the house wall and has an outside door as well as a small interior door. In this way it is possible to put wood in the closet from outside and have it readily accessible from the inside. The four-foot projection of the fireplace into the room provides space for a kitchenette in the cornet to the right of the fireplace. It contains an electric stove, sink and drainboard, and china and glass cupboards.

Spanning the room are iron tie rods which aid in carrying the heavy roof load. The sod of the roof forms an excellent insulating material and keeps the room pleasantly cool in summer. The flooring is laid in random-width boards of natural color rubbed to a smooth finish. The walls and ceiling are of rough wood sheathing gaily painted, the wainscoting in cerulean blue, the upper walls and ceiling in white with vermillion accents. Around the window frames are elaborate architectural decorations in vermilion and blue and white, and the rafters are accented by blue decorations on the sheathing. The door frames are mostly vermilion and their panels are elaborately and intricately painted. The Swedish national coat of arms, a circular blue field with three

The modern electric clock is disguised as an old cuckoo type in true Swedish fashion. A few carved designs are supplemented by Lotto discs

golden crowns, held by two lions, appears over the kitchenette door. The furnishings continue the vivid colors of the house. There are simple cupboards, chairs, and tables brightly painted. Peasant embroidery is used for cushions


The hanging closet, above, consists of a medicine cabinet with door reversed. A wooden bowl cut in half decorates the top and bottom, and clothespins and Lotto discs ingeniously placed suggest intricate carving
 seems to be clearly indicated by the results of an extensive clinical study -in fact, one of the largest ever made on colds. This study included four series of tests. They were made under

2 BIG RADIO SHOWS: Sunday 7 P. M. (EST) - famous guest stars featuring JEANETTE 53 MacDONALD...Mon., Wed., Fri., 10:30 A. M. (EST) TONY WONS. Both Columbia Network. $|$| 26 |
| :---: |
| 26 |
| 17 | OVER 17 MILLION VICE AIDS USED YEARLY FOR BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

and Swedish bags and tablecloths. Striped chair seats, made of materials used in native aprons, and rag rugs are cheerful notes. Perhaps the most engaging objects in the room are the clock and hanging closet designed and painted by the owner. The clock runs electrically but it is disguised as a cuckoo clock; it has a painted plywood frame with an authentic cuckoo, cornucopias, flowers, and a bird's nest with eggs painted in it. It is done in vermilion, white, and blue and touched in gold. The cabinet is constructed of nondescript materials cleverly put together. A wooden salad bowl was cut in half and one part forms a Eoncave niche while the other half s used as the convex base of the fabinet. Seventeen clothespins form the decorations at top and pottom, and counters from a Lotto game are used as flower orms. The cabinet door has been eversed, to afford space for a painted panel, and the flat, semiircular trim at the top is half a pread board. The whole cabinet s vigorously painted in the prevaent colors of the room. The origipality and simple charm of these wo objects reflect the spirit of an ncommonly beautiful and altoether charming summer cottage.

## vies in my apartment

Continued from page 45]
are. Some few, such as Hedera anariensis, which, as the name mplies, is believed to have origpated in the Canary Islands, eemed to like a little more armth and sunlight, and these ere kept more constantly in the inniest spots. The soil requirepents of all seemed about the ame, and very simple. A fairly eavy, not too rich, soil answered peir needs satisfactorily and in rder to avoid the risk of rapid, ft growth that might be susptible to disease, no fertilizer hatsoever was used. Most of the ies naturally grow very slowly. my plants, in general, added ut few new leaves throughout e winter; but they were very palthy and sturdy.
All the smaller pots were kept oblong enamel baking pans, ith the spaces between them led with a mixture of three erts builders' sand and one part fat moss which was never alwed to dry out. This insured an en supply of moisture for the ant roots, created a more huid atmosphere around the plants, d was particularly beneficial in at it lessened the evaporation om the leaves that the drier of the room would have used. The plants themselves ere watered from the top each orning, but no excess of water s allowed to accumulate in the
pans. Night watering was avoided as far as possible, though occasionally, if a plant seemed unduly dry at night, watering it seemed the safer course. It required about a gallon of water daily, on and around the plants, to provide the necessary moisture.

Once a week at least all the plants were given a thorough spraying or syringing with clear water, the pans being put in the kitchen sink or the bathtub and a small rubber bulb syringe used. The sink was easier on the back, but the tub permitted more to be handled at one time. Squeezing the bulb hard sent a fairly forceful spray on the leaves, both the tops and the under sides. The water used was as near room temperature as possible; cold water, as it comes from the tap in winter, gives the plants too much of a shock. When the exigencies of the household permitted, the plants were left in the tub a good part of the day so they could be sprayed several times.

This frequent spraying with water is of the utmost importance. Largely due to it, I believe, I had practically no difficulty with insects or disease. Some of the plants when first acquired were suffering from a leaf spot that is quite prevalent among ivies and which caused many leaves eventually to drop off. To prevent this disease from spreading, the affected plants were isolated so far as possible and sprayed with Bordeaux mixture just as soon as they came into the house. In addition, all the plants were given two sprayings with Bordeaux during the winter, both upper and lower sides of the leaves being sprayed. Only one plant caused me any real difficulty, and that was Hedera helix lucida, which developed a cobwebby growth on the underside of the leaves, which later turned yellow and then dropped off. [Sounds like red spider injury, calling for a contact spray of some kind.-Horticultural Editor]. Cutting back the long vines more than half, and extra spraying and care, made even this ivy presentable by midMarch. Of course, when show time approached, every leaf of every specimen to be shown had to be carefully washed with tepid water in order to remove the whitish deposit that Bordeaux mixture leaves behind.

Ivy, that is, Hedera, is a pretty tough kind of plant and as nearly perfect for the home as one could desire. Even ordinary house conditions do not cause any marked damage. The different varieties do not demand any very particular temperature. Mine were 'ept near the windows where the air was somewhat cooler than elsewhere and they suffered no ill effects from the greater drop in temper-


Almost any woman reader of this magazine might have posed for this photograph. For women have a broad interest in the telephone. Millions of women use it. Hundreds of thousands of women work for the Bell System or own its securities.

Whatever their contacts with the telephone may be, their interests are the same as ours - the most and the best telephone service at the lowest possible cost.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

## IIOIIR SIIRS IID SPORTS LDITERS



When sheets were selected for Sun Valley Lodge, Pequots were the natural choice. Their rich, smooth texture suggests the luxury which wealthy Lodge guests expect. Yet Pequots are not expensive. And they wear amazingly!
The soft strength which put Pequots in Sun Valley Lodge... has also made them the most popular brand of sheets in America! Soft strength makes Pequots stay fresh on the bed longer...come from the laundry firm and white...and 'way outlive sheets that offer merely surface smoothness. Things to remember at White Sale time!
Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.
ature that occurred at night. Fortunately the winter before I showed them was the first in years without much strong, icy, west wind. Windows could be opened freely from the top for ventilation without fear of damage from sudden blasts of cold air.

All the plants were moved about practically every week, so that they would not develop a lop-sided appearance from constantly facing the light from the same direction. Handling the plants that grew long vines was something of a problem as I felt that better specimens could be obtained by doing very little pinching back. No shoots were allowed to develop more than sixteen or eighteen inches, however.

In the dining room window we put a small table, raised several inches from the floor, so that the top was well above the window sill. Placed on this, the trailing vines could get plenty of light and sun without having to bend upward. A large piece of plate glass from a dressing table used to cover the table made the care of the ivies much easier. If a little water was spilled on it, or if the plants needed extra spraying no harm was done. In the other rooms, the plants had to be put on the window sill itself.

With so many plants on hand, I could always use some for sheer decorative purposes. A low shrubby ivy in a suitable bowl might grace the dining table. Cascading vines in large pots flanked the living room window, with some of the more bushy plants on the book shelves below, accented by tall sansevierias. The coffee table generally held some miniature type, in an ashtray!

From the collector's point of view, ivies are quite as fascinating a hobby as old glass or snuff boxes. Some of the work of locating different specimens was done by mail and my correspondence was interesting and varied. But my search also led me on pleasant excursions to greenhouses, all within the radius of a day's travel. While many trips were fruitless, others turned up unexpected treasures from unsuspected sources. I soon learned that it is wiser to ask to see the ivies than to ask for any particular kind; great difficulty lay in the faulty nomenclature used by different growers. A hopeful quest for what was termed "Hedera helix donerailensis" turned to disappointment when the plant proved to be just another H. h. minima! Again, when a distinctly different-looking ivy turned up no sure name could be found to fit it. Identification of specimens frequentl/ causes experts to hesitate, and, of course, every plant that was to go into the collection at the show, had to be named. I had much difficulty restraining my
husband from marking one known species "Hedera helix she-goes"! Finally I had to $f$ back on the solution of marki several as varieties of their nea est relations, according to leaf form, coloring, or habit growth. All this only added the interest of the game, a caused me to spend many hou poring over Hibbard's old "Mo ograph on Ivy," still one of t most complete works on the su ject, and many other books.
When the show was over a warm weather had come, all ivies were put outdoors and house seemed quite empty. No with the advent of another wi ter (as this is being written), am again welcoming back into $t$ house some of my old friends.
I tell myself that this winter will not permit my ivies to o the house; that $I$ will be its m tress and choose only those iv to decorate it which are dist guished and exceptional. But the 1 am faced with a difficult pro lem. They all have their go points, from the dainty little riety marginata to the spectac larly beautiful Gloire de Maren And how can I leave "corsica," take its chances over winter the garden, just because its col is apt to be a bit dingy? Sure I will have to find some corn that will welcome it!

## $\mathcal{A}$ list of the more interesting iv

Under different conditions, a variety of ivy is likely to sh considerable change, in leaf or ha of growth, from the type. Son times a plant will have two or th quite differently shaped leaves one stem. It just makes it more teresting! The numbers follow the names refer to the leaf sketc on page 45 ; the letters refer to plant sketches on page 9 .
Hedera belix aborescens four different forms)-Has woo stems that can stand uprig though it will climb. Large lea of rich dark green and consid able substance. Outdoors it will off in a very cold winter.
H. b. atropurpurea-The wh plant, as well as the leaves, is sm and neat; it does not run mu The leaves are almost black in and winter and the stems are qu woody.
H. b. amurensis-Makes a be tiful, large pot plant. Heart-sha leaves, about 2 inches across, of rich dark green and great substan
H. b. baltica (8, B)-One of best of the hardy trailers. leaves, not large, are gray-gr with gray veins and purple peti
Baby or Japanese ivy (19) charming little pot plant; lea about $1 / 2$ inch across.
H. b. caenwoodi. (17)-An ex lent ground cover in the rockery where its interestingly shaped sn leaves will show. Grows rapidly roots at all joints that come contact with the earth.
H. b. corsica (13, F)-A rat large plant of the arborescent ty with woody stems and dull bro foliage, elongated heart-shaped,
with several interesting variations. H. b. contracta (15)-A neat, trimlooking plant that will root at its joints if given a chance. The small riangular leaves are quite black in the winter.
H. b. conglomerata (6, C)Splendid for rock garden or as a pot specimen. Slow-growing, makes nice clump; leaves are small and rinkled.
H. b. cordata (7)-Another good ock garden plant, with small, hearthaped leaves
H. b. digitata (4)-The small eaves of good green color are harply lobed with a single promihent vein down the middle of each obe.
H. b. donerailensis (12)-Much ariation in leaf form, from long, ointed center lobe to wider than ong, as illustrated. Spreads and oots rapidly.
H. b. discolor-Neat triangular eaves, blotched white when young: ometimes seen in dish gardens and errariums, though it will send out ong shoots if given a chance.
H. b. elegantissima-Small; erect abit of growth; leaves edged hite, turning red in fall. Not as legant as its name implies.
French ivy-An excellent ground over where medium small leaves re desired.
H. b. gracilis (16)-The long failing stems have small, purpleemmed leaves spaced quite far part.
H. b. Habn's Self-brancbing, or nproved Pittsburgh-A most satis-

plant habit and character, too, ivics astantly demonstrate the unexpected. .) Hedera colchica Gloire de Marengo: H. helix baltica, a hardy trailer; (C) h. conglomerata, slow-growing, with all, wrinkled leaves, a fine rock garden pot plant; (D) Variety erecta of the egoing (also called minima) suggests a ined fruit tree; ( E ) gracilis, with small,
factory pot plant. Fairly small, pointed, bright green leaves thickly placed on branching trailers that seldom grow more than eight or ten inches long.
H. b. bagenburgeri-The slightly toothed leaves are bordered with creamy yellow, and one shade of grayish green is overlaid on a darker shade.
H. b. bibernica-This seems to be the kind commonly sold as "English ivy."
H. b. marginata varnegata (5)The white edges of this little ivy turn red in the fall.
H. b. minima (conglomerata erecta) (D)-A grand little plant for outdoors or in. Perfect little opposite leaves set regularly and closely along the stems. May be trained in straight upright form like an espaliered fruit tree.
H. b. palmata-Another small ivy, with a five-pointed leaf, wider than it is lortg.
H. b. pedata (9)-Still another small one;- a delicate bird's-foot with marked grayish veins.

- H. b. Pittsburgh-A common florist variety of house plant; vines well clothed with light green leaves The improved variety is really an improvement.
H. h. rbomboìdea (3)-A beautiful pot plant with handsome rich green leaves, quite large in full grown plants.
H. b. sub-marginata (2)-A dainty plant, leaves white-edged; sometimes used in dish gardens, though quite hardy.
H. b: scutifolia (coreacaea) (14)




# HOW A MANOF 40 CAN RETIRE IN 15 YEARS 

IT makes no difference if your 1 carefully laid plans for saving have been upset during the past few years. It makes no difference if you are worth half as much today as you were then. Now, by following a simple, definite Retire-
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## $\$ 150$ a Month beginning at age 55

Suppose you decide that you want to be able to retire on $\$ 150$ a month beginning at age 55 . Here is what you can get:
I A check for $\$ 150$ when you reach 55 and a check for $\$ 150$ every month thereafter as long as you live.
This important benefit is available alone; but if you are insurable, your Plan can also include:
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3 A monthly disability income for yourself if, before age 55 , total disability stops your earning power for 6 months or more.
This Retirement Income Plan is guaranteed by the Phoenix Mutual, a company with over half a billion dollars of insurance in force and a record of more than 75 years of public service. If you want to retire some day, and are will-
ing to lay aside a portion of your incomeeverymonth, you can have freedom from money
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## HIGH ON A HILL



Inviting white gates and dark red picket fences enclose the garden

HIS delightful summer cottage is not in Bavaria nor near a Swedish fjord, but high on the top of a hill in Connecticut. It duplicates the e of peasant cottage found in the south of Sweden and its setting png hemlocks, spruces, and pines is a similar one. The house is ted in a clearing on the hilltop, one hundred feet above the lowis, and is enclosed by a rough hemlock picket fence. Sturdy white s and posts, with carved tops and rails, lead into a garden of days, roses, lilacs, and other flowers. The wooden walls of the house painted red and the door and window frames are white in dramatic rast; happily reconciling the two colors of the exterior, and fitting house to its setting, is the sod roof which covers it, and which is led with vines and dotted with flowers. The whole place has the uresque charm of a fairytale house in candy-stick colors. he architect and owner, George Gillette, has used color adroitly pughout the simple rustic building. In adopting the brilliant Swedish ring he has captured the lively effect of their small houses which painted brightly because of the long dark winters in Sweden when landscape is barren and monotonous. Such color and decoration, ell employed, would be a welcome and cheering note in American ns which usually look bleak and barren against somber mountain ggrounds. All of this painting was done by the owner. he door and windows of the Gillette house have interesting formal nes and details, in contrast with the rustic form of the whole buildThe walls are of rough-sawn hemlock siding, in random boards, battens over the joints. The casement windows have paneled ters and there are louvred openings in the walls for ventilation. pe steps lead to the white entrance door which is carved in a diad pattern. A screen door, whose frame is robustly curved and ded, is set against this in an ingenious arrangement.
[Please turn to page 5]


## Beach House in Calitornia



OTwardly unpretentious, this cement block beach house, week-end cottage of Mr. Robert Shaw, has generous comfortable and flexible living quarters. It is built in a T-sha kitchen and bath open on to the large living room on one and space for a study or bedroom is provided behind a mova partition on the other side. The partition folds up forming large L-shaped living room when more space is wanted. construction permits minimum housekeeping effort. Equipm is built in wherever possible and the warm red tiles of the flo ing and the interior walls of gray cement block are easily $k$ clean. The entire beach end of the living room is glazed, windows affording a constant view of the varying water outs An extension of the roof protects the interior from glaring The furnishings shown in the photograph are temporary; permanent ones will be attractive, but few and simple, for decoration of this room is the sea outside the large windows


Salen W. Bentley's design for

## A MAGNIFICENT VIEW


is to be treasured highly in either the large or small parcel of land. The site assumed for this house is one where the view is toward the rear and the ground falls away from the street.
Neither the traditional nor the "ultra ultra" gadgets were sought for in this design. The exterior is about as direct a clothing of the plan as is possible to make. The main ridge of the roof, while [Please turn to page 74]


$D$NE OF the first prerequisites in developing a summer home is operty with a distinctive view. hen the view is so related to the reet or road that it is logical to ace the living portions of the house the rear, then the much desired outpor privacy is usually gained. It is is outdoor ingredient after all that


# CABIN in the Cottonwoods A miniature ranch in Montana 

MARION HAYES BLAKEMAN

OURS was the same old problem: How to do it for a small amount of money. We had the land, about sixty-five acres of it, in Sweetgrass County, Montana, with a fine grove of cottonwoods and a trout stream, tumbling down from the snow high up in the Crazy Mountains. We found the ideal spot for the cabin-a knoll right on the bank of the stream, already cleared of trees-for it was the spot where the old County Bridge had crossed the stream in past years. There was just one big tree left on the knoll, and
we planned at once to leave it just where it was, no matter what. So we were off to a good start, with no money necessary for preliminary clearing and grading.

My husband is an artist and an amateur architect and I-I have ideas about houses! So, having selected the spot, and being grimly determined to save our cottonwood tree which stood practically in the middle of the cabin site, we went to work to draw plans to suit the place and our own ideas of living.

Almost any man, with the most elementary
ideas of building, can slap logs on top o other and make a cabin of sorts, but are much greater possibilities for bea design in log building than most people ize. Logs lend themselves to irregular of and imaginative construction and who thinks of a $\log$ cabin as just a rect lar, boxlike affair has never seen wha be done with them when a man, who real feeling for their use, actually gets to work on them.
We went into a huddle with Bob 1 ancher son of a friend on the neighl Dot $S$ Dot Ranch-who knows the mour how to get out the logs, and what to dd them when he has them. The result collaboration is a charming cabin in a so U shape, built around the big tree whic spreads its lovely branches over the loy and the front door and makes the cabi as if it had been there for many years i of a few months. The three sides of have the same measurements, giving a balanced effect to the whole. The cente is given up entirely to a large living with a great stone fireplace (made of
[Please turn to p




# Holiday House for Two -built in nine days at a cost of $\$ 650$ 



Built at Delray Beach, Florida, this house is an excellent example of space economy and heusekeeping economy. Its charm is largely attributed to careful proportioning and simple use of good materials

Small houses for rent by the season in various resort locations apt to be ill planned and unattractive. We have enjoyed ti Florida winters for a number of seasons but had to put up with rente houses which were inconveniently arranged and depressingly ugl until we discovered that by planning a smaller house we could bui our own and have all the things we had wanted for much less tha the cost of our rent.
This house was built in nine da



## Bachelors' Paradise

"Poor Richard's Almanac," compiled by Benjamin Franklin, there is an adage that reads, "N'er take a wife till thou hast a se (and a fire to put her in).
Vise Franklin would be delighted if he could see the interesting and ely home that two youthful and bachelor disciples of "Poor hard" have built and own from the ground up in the Druid Hills ion just seven miles from the very heart of Atlanta, Georgia. The large country-style fireplace, called "log-burner," in the baronial -like living room, with its circular hearth of fieldstone covered
[Please turn to page 70]
 along one end of the living room, walls of which are of native fieldstone and Georgia pine. The most interesting feature of the bedroom is the quaint Norwegian fireplace


## A Cabin in the Massachusetts Pines

DESIGNED AND BUILT BY FRANCIS L. SWIFT



CHRISTINE FERRY

In this simple cabinlike structure, the house of Miss Corinne V. Loomis at I bury, Massachusetts, are merged the cr manship of the ship-carpenter house buil of early New England, the skill of the Sp ish-American artisans of the Colonial Sou west, and the culture of those earlier civil tions down below the Rio Grande with wl modern modes of transportation are mal us acquainted.
It is a friendly house of sturdy and pact structure, such as might be located any wooded area from Maine to Califor and although planned specifically for the tertainment of guests, it is an ideal family house for summer or all-the-year ing, and presents no structural details w might not be handled successfully by intelligent local builder. A spacious liv room extends all the way across the fr In the rear is the kitchen, a bedroom two baths-one for guest and one for ice use. Additional sleeping accommodat might very easily be provided by throw out a guest room wing to balance the gat
[Please turn to page


The partly covered elevated front terrace, which was necessitated by the slopining terrace, which
proverain, has Poved to be the most delight sloulpart terrain, which


With the addition of a wing at the left, the house has increased in comfort and charm since its

## discovery



The rear of the house, too, has its flagstone


Photographs by the authoz

# The Week-End Shack that wouldn't stand still 

BEATRICE ANNA WALDEN

For several years we had visited friends in the foothills of the Catskills F within easy motoring distance of New York. While walking over their fields one day we climbed a hill and from there looked out over a rolling valley with a background of the Shawangunk mountain range. Such a view! I fell in love with it immediately and wanted it for my very own. Two obstacles were in my way: first to buy, beg, or steal the property away from my host, and then to sell the idea of building to my husband. We had a large suburban home at the time, and the depression had begun.
I finally managed to get the land, not all I wanted, to be sure, but enough to get the view. Then, I had to promise my husband that I would be satisfied with a little "shack" upon the hill to use for week ends. At last I won out and in 1932 we started the first "edition," after having spent days in drawing plans to get the necessary rooms in a small space, and for a small amount of money It was to be quite rough, unfinished inside with partitions and no ceilings. As the building rose from the ground my husband became as enthusiastic as I and we then decided to use wallboard at the side walls and ceiling at the end of the house where the bedrooms and kitchen were, and to enclose the living room, which goes up to the ridge pole, with knotty pine, staining it brown. We left an opening in the side wall of the living room as an entrance to the attic and put in a swinging gate to simulate a little balcony. On either side of this I hung very old paintings of my Holland Dutch ancestors, probably painted in the late seventeen hundreds. To reach this attic we built a small flat ladder against the wall. At the opposite end of the living room is a huge fieldstone fireplace, the chimney of which reaches the entire height of the room and on through the roof. There are large plate glass windows with bookcases underneath on both sides of the fireplace. In the corner next to the kitchen we put a cupboard to hold glass and china.
Our boy's room resembles a ship's cabin. This was done primarily to save space, but it turned out very nicely with its bunks, built-in dresser, and ship's lanterns. The proud owner made a porthole in the lower bunk from which comes music from a radio concealed in his closet. Maps and life preservers labeled S. S. Sback give this room a really nautical air.
Electricity being a fairy godmother in a country that is decidedly rural, we had to carry our electric line in for five eighths of a mile so that we could have an electric stove, ice box, pump, and hot water heater. Our first real difficulty was to obtain an ample supply of water. We actually thought that we should have to go down to China. Down-down-down we went to a depth of three hundred feet before we had enough for kitchen and shower baths-and how [Please turn to page 55]



## A Swiss Chalet in the Hills of Southern Indiana

## THEO ROESCH

Here is no doubt that anyone who has had the - opportunity and pleasure of seeing Switzerland he Tyrol, and the Bavarian Alps was charmed with eir mountain homes, called Swiss chalets.
Any type of architecture which has a genuine opeal to the public must appeal to the heart as ell as to the mind. A structure must be both wholepme and attractive, serving our needs as well and the same time reminding us of something pleastt. In short, the ideal house must simultaneously rotect the body and uplift the mind. Like our own olonial architecture, the Swiss chalet seems to anver this description of building type which has chitectural merit and therefore will endure and ways stay young. Often on coming upon a Swiss walet at the edge of a wood or perched on the
[Please turn to page 75]


IVING ROOM

Brar MP|DR

AND SECOND R PLANS


depending on the interior possible to build it for about $\$ 2,400$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathscr{D}_{\text {esigned by THE AUTHOR }}
\end{aligned}
$$



$\mathrm{I}^{\top}$T is not quite accurate to consider this a "boat house" now. It still shelters boats, but since it was remodeled it contains living quarters for several persons. The total area is small, but the quarters are ample and attractive and they have been included without enlarging the original size of the building. accomplished by planning the interior effi-
ciently, combining all the living facilities.
The original structure was a typical boat house pavilion, the kind built frequently near our lakes and rivers. It is located on Greenwood Lake, in New York State. Its lower story, at the water level, was for boats, and the upper level, reached by stairs from the ground, provided an open porch which may


Although the room was divided in sections for its various needs, it
sance is $^{\circ}-1.0^{\circ}$ was not partitioned off and hence gave the feeling of plenty of space


The new boathouse
have been useful for high diving but wa probably useful for very little else.

Enter the remodeler in the person of th owner, Mr. Albert Mason. Appreciating th attraction of a site directly upon the lak and the possibility of using the house fo more than boating, he studied the structur and found that its capacity could be readil doubled by enclosing the upper story. Bu the outside dimensions of the building wer only fourteen feet by twenty-four feet. It wa essential to consider carefully whether thi space would supply adequately the eating cooking, sleeping, and washing requirement Success would depend upon skillful floo planning. Hopefully, he started work.

On the second story twelve window frame were set between the existing porch post Seven of these adjoined each other at the lal end of the building and created the effect 0 a single window. Casement sash, opening ou ward, was used in single and double windo frames. Wood sheathing was laid over th porch posts and on studding, completely er closing the second story. Then shingles we laid over the sheathing in line with tho shingles on the wall of the first story. A sing entrance door was set in place on the lan side and a bridge was built leading direct1 to the door from the ground level, making possible to enter the house on the secor story. Steps were also built from this brid down to the level of the lake. The structu of the roof was left unchanged. The corni and rafter ends, the window frames, ar other trim were painted a gleaming whit With the placing of window sash in the orig nal frames on the lower floor, the exteri of the building was about complete. But t real problems of the job were on the insid
The ordinary procedure in planning interior like this is to erect partitions dividin the space into rooms-bedrooms, dining roon kitchen, etc. The result, in a limited area, a number of cramped, thoroughly uncor fortable cubicles with doors bumping into o another and crowded with furniture. The on pleasure such an arrangement gives is t pleasure of getting out of the house into t great outdoors. So in laying out this flo plan it was decided to use a minimum nur


The old boathouse
ber of partitions and create one large room on the second floor to serve all possible needs. The second story was chosen because it afforded an excellent view of the lake and because a great part of the first floor was taken up by the boat shelter. Built-in furniture was determined on as a sensible way of conserving space, furnishing the room economically, and eparating its varied functions.
A raised platform, interestingly curved, was built on the floor under the windows overlooking the lake. It was divided into three sections by tables set with reading lamps. Large mattresses were placed on the sections to serve as beds at night or for lounging during the day. The studio couches were placed
 end of the room. Over looking the laleeping was created at one it by day and well-placed lamps lighte, casement windows light tion of the room is clear of furgit it at night. The center secoriginally used as a of furniture, and a lighting fixture, yoke for oxen, is suspended from the ceiling

The living quarters on the second floor are finished in natural wood. The front door is reached by a bridge which extends from theground level. Builtin benches and dining table and bar provide adequate service facilities for the household
against adjoining walls, thus taking care of the sleeping and lounging requirements.

On one side of the room generous closets were built, with shelving between them, for storage. Adjoining this an adequate dressingbathroom was installed, entirely partitioned from the rest of the room. On the opposite side a dining area was created with a pair of built-in benches and table. Behind them a kitchen sink, ice box, and cabinets were installed and near by a generous bar with all the proper trappings. One large rug and several small tables and bar chairs were placed in the room but otherwise it was left entirely clear. These arrangements provided storage, cooking, eating, and toilet facilities.

In this way all the necessary requirements were met and a large, uncrowded living area provided. The interior was finished entirely in natural wood. The house has proved very satisfactory and its plan has worked well.


## A Satisfying South Carolina Garden

MUCH has been written about the gardens of lower South Carolina but little of the beautiful ones in the central and northern part of the state. In Greenwood, about 175 miles north of Charleston, the garden owned by Mrs. H. V. R. Schrader is so lovely in detail and taste that it is truly a feast for the soul and a joy to the eye.
It contains about three acres, and though most of it is made on a terraced hillside at the back, the front slope is enjoyed by every passer-by. Here a deep serpentine border of flowers and shrubs forms a background for the green expanse of lawn. This first view of the garden catches and holds the eye with its charm. But beyond, it has that requisite of a true garden-seclusion. As one goes from one terrace to another, there are many restful nooks where one can be alone and meditate; and all along are continuous bloom and a judicious interweaving of evergeens and shrubs providing green background and color accents.
This gardener has been accused of changing her garden each year and has swallowed the accusation. Because of mistakes in arrangement, which could not be realized until actual blooming time, she has had many "house cleanings"


This is the sloping, flower-bordered lawn that brightly greets the passer-by. Above, two of the intimate, shrubenclosed areas near the house, where, all season long, color and fragrance can be enjoyed in peaceful seclusion

EPPIE B. RUSH
and, by this shifting and rearranging, has almost attained perfection.
Her idea has been to "paint pictures" with her flowers. The width and character of the paths, the flower combinations, the dramatic contrast of brilliant sunlight and sudden shade, the boxwood accents at the corners of cross paths, and the lovely enclosing boundary planting are all worthy of note and study. She depends largely upon flowering shrubs to fill in the gaps between her flowering borders and the background of trees of many kinds and forms.
Brilliant masses of azaleas find shelter under the spreading branches of lovely white dogwood; snowballs (Japanese viburnum) and syringa (Philadelphus) followed the dogwood and give a white accent throughout the azalea blooming period.

The border planting always affords a pleasing contrast of hues. On the first slope are blue phlox ( $P$. divaricata), white iberis, and rose azaleas (A. hinodegiri). Behind, there are clumps of tulips, iris, hemerocallis, larkspur, phlox, and chrysanthemums so distributed as to provide a flower effect pleasing in proportion, balance, and distribution of color and form.

Please turn to page 60


No. 1

William and Mary . . . . . Queen Anne

Re-editing and supplementing a Period Furniture Series first published some four or five years ago, it is our desire not only to pring up to date the material already pubished but also to call to our readers' attenion some of the less popular styles which end themselves admirably to the scale of our hew smaller homes, period styles which afford in opportunity to create a more individual bome than is possible with the now popular Eighteenth Century and Early American periods. So popular have these two styles beome, it is increasingly difficult to create, vithout money for rare pieces or unusual packgrounds, anything but stereotyped rooms. Both have their place and for both we have great affection. However, it is rather alarmng to find that millions of homes can think of nothing but Eighteenth Century or Early American, and we ask that you seriously conider the two periods we rere set forth.
In deciding upon William and Mary, we look into account all those young couples,
men especially, who really like all things English. We thought of the strenuous, active country or suburban lives these young couples would live and of how pleasant a little English house, with white plaster walls and a few good prints, would look fitted out in this sturdy, but not ponderous style; of the opportunities for using dark, rich fabrics for walking shoes or riding boots which cause such misery in a chintz room. And we thought of the warmness of walnut, curved and carved in the elegant but not forbiddingly formal Queen Anne style, and of how suitable it was for little houses that want neither the extreme in stuffy formality nor primitive informality; and decided that these two styles, now languishing for want of popular approval, offered opportunities for creating distinctive homes. Excellent reproductions of both periods are available, a little more difficult to find perhaps than the hundreds of pieces of Eighteenth Century mahogany seen on every furniture floor, but for that very reason well worth searching for. We show on these pages just a very few of the many fine reproductions of furniture and fabric. available on the market. We give but the briefest historical background, and yet this summary, with a careful study of the sketches herewith, will equip you to go forth and dis-

cover for yourself the makings of a charming William and Mary or Queen Anne room. May we suggest that a visit to your museum and library will be time spent profitably. And any further information we can supply will be cheerfully and gladly given.

Throughout the discussion let us keep in mind the fact that the periods overlapped each other to some extent. For instance, the early designs of Chippendale had many characteristics of the Queen Anne style. And remember that two or more styles combined in a single room are always interesting and correct, if they have the same spirit or feeling. Finally, consider the architecture of your home and the kind of life you lead, for furniture must have an appropriate setting and be useful if it is to fulfill its two purposes of beauty and utility.
This first article takes you back to the Middle English period, during the reigns of William and Mary (1688-1702) and Queen Anne (1702-1714).

As we begin our story, we find Queen Mary much more interested in her own living room than in the affairs of State fonder of needlework than of society, and more taken by simple, comfortable living than by royal banquets. Naturally, there was a marked change from the rich and often extreme ornament of Charles II and Elizabeth to Mary's simple tastes. Perhaps even more important than Mary's home-loving temperament, as it was reflected in the furniture, was a strong Dutch influence due to the origin of William. A great many characteristics of William and Mary furniture were borrowed from Holland. Thus the style was essentially sturdy and democratic. Good furniture was soon to be within the reach of the middle classes,





## Social Security for Your Shade Trees



CAN WE DO LESS, IN RETURN FOR LOVELY EFFECTS LIKE THIS, THAN CARE WELL FOR OUR SHADE TREES?

IE value of a shade tree can now be apraised quite as readily as that of the e which it shelters, shades, or embellishes. basis is the cost of replacement by a ble tree nursery. In the case of a large the determination of its aesthetic or scape value takes into consideration the es or kind, the location of the individual, erfection of form, and its physical conn . Either method will give a figure tly in excess of its value for lumber or forest products. A large, fine oak on a lawn, for example, may easily be worth fal hundred dollars because of its shade value, whereas, in the forest, as standing er, the same tree would probably bring a dollar or two on the market.
it many things can happen to a tree to n its aesthetic value or even, in some , lead to its illness, ultimate death, and val, and it is both a good investment sound common sense for the owner to it in good condition and to be able to nnize the early symptoms of any deviafrom that state. In the treatment of e tree troubles it is important to secure, a correct diagnosis of what is wrong, in some cases it is possible to eliminate rouble and prevent its recurrence before us damage results, whereas occasionally can be done to help the tree recover. important to know what the facts are, her treatment is possible and warranted, what can be expected from such treat-- The average shade tree owner can not kpected to be able to diagnose correctly finds of tree troubles; even an expert sometimes consult with scientists who

## R. R. FENSKA

specialize in highly technical branches of the subject. At the same time it is entirely pos-sible-and highly desirable-for any home owner to have a picture of the general situation and be familiar with the most probable tree troubles and how to cure or, better still, prévent them.

Treatment of wounds. The simplest wounds are those where the bark only has been injured and the sapwood exposed. In such cases a bark tracing, followed by an applica-
tion of tree paint, is all that is necessary. Thereafter, the wound should be repainted as often as necessary to keep out rot-producing fungi. The term "bark tracing" means that the bark is cut back with a very sharp knife to the live cambium (the layer of actively growing tissue just under the bark) around the wound so as to streamline it.
[Please turn to page 80]


Tree care lesson No. 1: In pruning, always make a clean cut, flush with the parent limb

This promotes rapid healing of the wound which, meanwhile, is kept covered with disease-repelling paint


## PLANTS that mimic

In certain regions of South Africa where the rainy season is very short and the balance of the year extremely dry and hot, we find plants of the Mesembryanthemum, or fig-marigold group, which have taken on a form and coloring that can well be considered one of Nature's most interesting examples of protective mimicry.

Some of these plants, known as living stones, the botanists place in a genus to which they have given the name, Pleiospilos. The plant illustrated at the upper right and lower right of the engraving on this page. for instance, is Pleiospilos bolusi, the second name indicating the species. It is one of the most interesting of the group.

Not only are its form and coloring similar to those of a stone, but it actually feels hard and cold. The two heavy parts must be called the leaves, but it has no stem; the plant actually starts where the roots begin. It never has more than two full-grown leaves at one time. From the crevice whence the bloom appears, another pair of leaves arise as one. At first, only a fine line of division is indicated; as the leaves grow, it becomes more pronounced. These two leaves are always in opposite direction to the first two, and as they enlarge and acquire the form and color of the old ones, the latter begin to turn brown at the edges and slowly dry up, becoming shrunken and hard and quite different from their original form. By the time the new leaves are fully matured. only a small remnant of the others can be detected where the plant touches the sand. E'er long they fall and are seen no more.
Following the maturity of the new leaves, a bud appears in the
STONES

S. Wolpert

## What shall we teach our children about property?

CLARA B. DEAN


his mine?" is almost
rst question that the
al child learns to ask

A such-things-did-not-happen-in-my-day attitude toward children is a confession that we are doing a poorer job than our parents did. I don't admit it often. But read Meredith Moore's letter and see if you are not convinced, as I was, that such things as she tells about did not happen before 1929. The fact that Meredith lives in a small town in central Kentucky has nothing to do with it; similar news is coming from other places.
"You remember Grace Conwell?" Meredith writes. "Remember what I told you about her house? After all these years she has just got it furnished as she wants it. A beautiful piano, a Hepplewhite card table dating back to 1790 , lamps made of antique vases, antique chairs covered with needlepoint, she worked hours in making, a blue the dining room. Well, you should see what happened to that when she gave a party for Gladys (sixteen last Friday)! I ver Saturday morning to hear about the party and stayed to ith Grace, and do what consoling I could.
as Gladys's first dance and Grace had thought of having it in yroom downstairs, which is as large as the living room and as attractive. But Gladys was sixteen-and rather hard to sway.
'So Grace planned the party as she would have planned her own. She spent several days on the refreshments (creamed chicken and mushrooms with home-baked rolls; ice cream and jam cake; fruit punch). She ordered sweet peas and roses.
"Of course Grace made her mistake in giving the hoodlums the freedom of the house. But she knew their mothers so well and thought she knew them. Besides she felt sorry for those boys at the gosling age; they were so uncomfortable when mamas were too much in evidence. So Grace greeted them, parked herself in the room upstairs that was farthest removed from the noise, and came down when she heard them leaving.
"You should have seen that house! Her Hepplewhite table was scratched beyond repair. One of her lamps was broken. The blue rug in the dining room was spotted with creamed chicken and jam cake. And (this is the most unforgivable thing) peanut hulls and burned matches had been dropped into her piano!
"Grace says she will never have another party in her house, and nobody blames her. I have talked with some of the mothers and they are all furious about it, but they don't know whom to punish-themselves or the children. What have they failed to do and what ought they to do now? Are all sixteen-year-olds hoodlums? Haven't they any respect for property? Those are burning questions here in these parts right now about which we must do something.'

The depression seems so recent that it is hard for us to remember that these sixteen-year-olds were just entering grammar school when it started. During the years since 1929 we upper-middle-class Americans ("the backbone of the nation" we used to call ourselves modestly) have been teetering on the fence between die-hard materialists and rabid reformers and we haven't known what to teach our children about property. We want to be progressive in the real sense, to
[Please turn to page 69]

# You Can't Judge a Couch by Its Cover 


A. W. FORESTER

BUYing upholstered furniture is pretty much of a gamble to most people. It is not unlike buying a car from a colored picture, or buying a cake from a shop window. You have to wait to find out.

There are, however, a few very simple questions one can ask when upholstered furniture comes into the picture. To ask them intelligently, it is necessary only to have some idea of the manner in which good sofas and chairs are constructed: the steps honest manufacturers take and the specifications they insist upon to make the piece you buy lastingly comfortable and enjoyable.

Let us start at the beginning. The first thing to be considered is the frame, for, after all, the frame is the very foundation of the piece. Soft wood, naturally, is apt to sag under the weight of the upholstery; the tacks won't hold Thin wood is apt to split or warp. It is essential, therefore, that the frame be of selected hard wood-maple or ash or birch. This wood should be kiln-dried to prevent warping and should be at least $11 / 8$ inches thick in order to hold the webbing, burlap, muslin, and outside covering in place.
Now that the wood is settled, it is a question of how this wood should be put together to make a secure and substantial base for the piece. A frame that is just nailed together will not, naturally, have a very long life. A frame, the corners of which are not braced, the joints of which are not strong, will not hold up. It is important that the joints be doubledoweled and glued securely in place. Even the glue is important; animal glue is the best. Not

When you buy furniture, make sure that beneath the attractive upholstery at things that make for durability-substantial frame and springs and filling of best $q$ Don't be fooled by a sofa like the one shown above, filled with straw, hay, and
only this, but at the joints there should be fitted corner blocks glued and tightly screwed into the sides. The legs themselves should run right through to the top of the rail-not merely doweled to the bottom of the frame. If these steps are taken, you can be sure that the frame, at least, will give you no trouble.

The next step is the webbing. Think of the chairs you've seen where the webbing has finally given 'way. The webbing should be of good quality. It should be at least $31 / 2$ inches wide. And it should be stretched tautly and closely over the frame and secured with two layers of tacks (each strip tacked with at least seven 12-ounce tacks).

After this, the springs are placed in position. These springs should be of oil-tempered steel (so they won't squeak) and both ends should be knotted, for it is easy to see how an open spring might easily pierce the fabric. These springs should be fastened together securely with strong twine (most manufacturers prefer Italian twine for this purpose) and knotted at each tie to prevent slipping. The surest safeguard is to tie them eight ways. And, of course, it's the number that counts. The seat of an easy chair should have from 12 to 16 springs; the seat of a sofa from 36 to 48 , depending on the size.
Over the springs should be stretched heavy burlap ( 12 -ounce burlap is considered excellent). This should be sewed to each spring and tacked securely to the hardwood frame. In this way, a perfectly sound and completely
durable foundation for the filling is a Now for the filling itself. Fortunately states now require that the specificati stated on a tag which is attached to th itself. If you read, for instance, "Cottc $25 \%$-Horsehair $75 \%$," you need ha worry. For this is as fine a filling as you wish for an easy chair or sofa (dining chairs require less hair, of course). Th to be sure of is that you get horseha horsehair) and a goodly percentage of hog hair, or cattle hair, or moss. This hair should be spread in a thick an layer over the burlap and firmly stit it. This should then be encased in covered with cotton felt and a pad prevent the hair from poking through the outside covering is applied. stretched over the platform seat, $n$ very satisfactory base for the cushion

T${ }^{\mathrm{HE}} \mathrm{specification} \mathrm{tags} \mathrm{also} \mathrm{state} \mathrm{the}$ content. If you want the best, you w goose down and goose feathers. (Oh y and chicken feathers have been use greater the percentage of goose do better the cushions are. A perfect ratio goose down- $30 \%$ goose feathers. without saying that all these should materials.

Fine down-proof muslin casings sh used for the filling to prevent the tin from sticking through or the feathe escaping. These casings should be divi
[Please turn to


Notice here the thickness of the frame, fitted corner blocks, and wide, double-tacked webbing. All the joints are double-doweled and glued, and the legs run right through to the top of the rail


Oil-tempered steel springs are knotted on both ends, so they can2. not break through and tear the upholstery fabric. The springs are fastened together with strong twine, tied eight ways by hand


Heavy burlap is stretched over the
3. frame and sewed to each spring; an important step toward durability


A thick, even layer of horsehair is 4. spread over the burlap. Beware of the cheap substitutes for horsehair
skill make a finished-looking piece

Hair filling is firmly stitched to
5. burlap. Careful handwork plays a large part in this and other steps

Finally, the exterior upholstery fa-
8. bric is sewed on by hand.Care and


The inner upholstery is encased in muslin; sateen stretched over platform seat, back and arms padded

Down-proof muslin casings, divid-
7.ed into compartments, prevent bunching and slipping of filling



## The English Drinking Jug Comes Back

## DOMINA DRIEMEN



Toby Jugs mean a sense of humor in any household. Top of page, left to right on upper shelf: ordinary jug, Hearty Good Fellow, Thin Man, ordinary jug. Lower shelf: The Postillion, Man on the Barrel, Martha Gunn, The Squire. And directly above, John Peel

CARICATURE in ceramics! The comic strip of the dish-ware family short, the English figure and mask jug, a kind of vessel really china an entertaining sense of humor. These jugs were once recepta for drinking spirits of all sorts, although many claim that the lee visage and disagreeable "phizz" staring at the imbiber were so desis purposely to dissuade him from excess. As he sank deeper into cups, undoubtedly the face took on a grimmer expression, and per did check his thirst. Today these containers for liquids will serve same purpose if your taste runs that way, or will do for punch, ler ade, or even for milk, delighting the juvenile eye and making daily ration easier to take.

Between the old models and those made now, there are certain ferences of material and subject matter. The early jugs were mo made of pottery, and not of some form of hard-paste china. More the characters of the jug have multiplied through the years. T their numbers are legion, for in the century just past Dickens op whole new fields for the ceramacists.

In their beginnings, the jugs were animated cartoons, an alr alive version of the printed caricature. The best known engravir this sort in the eighteenth century portrayed Toby Philpot, the su of a song called "The Brown Jug," a skillful adaptation from Latin of the humanist physician Geronimo Amalteo (1507-1574), ten by the Rev. Francis Fawkes and published in 1761. It was prol an engraving with these verses inscribed beneath which inspirec potters to create the "Toby Jug," properly speaking, a full-figure position. The verses are given on page 62 of this issue.
Whoever this Toby originally was, he soon achieved a varie names: Uncle Toby (a title coming from Laurence Sterne's char of Tobias Shandy), Toby Toss-pot, Toper Toby, and many o Indeed, as soon as he had achieved fame through the efforts of
[Please turn to pa


California Provincial dining room furniture painted blue and white with decorations in rose and gold. The table has a natural-tone wood top; chairs rope seats, painted white. From John Wanamaker
because you are planning to spend your summer holiday in the ticity of a $\log$ cabin in the woods or a cottage by the shore. it t mean that you can afford to throw good taste to the winds and with miscellaneous furnishings long since relegated to the attic. $t$ is where they have been gathering dust, the chances are it is e they are out of style or so torn and worn and soiled that you want them around any more; and you certainly don't want them Ir summer home, where you are supposed to be enjoying your ndings, the better to rest and relax.
course you want things that will stand a lot of punishment; that you can flop into without danger of breaking off a leg or through the seat; tables that tip if someone leans on the chests of drawers with lots
$m$ for sweaters and slacks forts and all the rest of the
paraphernalia of summer living: a place to write a postcard if you have to, but not one that takes up more space than it is worth. At the same time, unless we very much miss our guess, in your inner soul you want furniture that suits your cabin and is good-looking enough to please all your family and all the friends who may visit just for a meal, for a week end, a week, or even for a month.

There are several types of furniture which seem made to order for



In antique pine, an old-fashioned slat bed, laced with rope, comes in sizes to fit standard bedding. Old Hickory Co.

Acomfortable maple cott sofa, with wing chair side upholstered in an infor check of homespun $t_{t}$ Robert W. Irwin


Leather thongs give attractiveness and sturdiness to a goodsize coffee table of multiple use. W m. J. Jaeger Furn. Co.

Wooden benches, like the maple reproduction above, go back to the carly days of the settlers. W.F. Whitney Co.
camp and cabin use. There is rustic furniture, which might well be called "American Provincial," since it makes use of the same materials our ancestors found ready at hand for their original $\log$ cabins in the days of the colonies: pine and chestnut and hickory wood, rope, leather, bark, and for coverings, homespun materials. Maple, which also dates from the early days, is rugged, sturdy, and very much at home in the informal summer home. A third type, old to the West Coast but rather new in other parts of the country, is California Provincial. Sturdy and strong, like the other types, it is colorful as well, with its painted surfaces and gay painted decorations.

On these pages we have shown you a few pieces of each style; there are similar pieces for every room in the house. And while they are all well built for real service and hard use, none of them is extravagant in price. All of them fit into the picture of a woody interior, whether it is the natural surface of logs, barn siding, random-width pine, or pecky cypress; and all are equally at home against walls of plaster or wallboard. Set them off with bright, warm colors in draperies, upholstery, and floor coverings, in rugged, homespun materials. And it is this kind of furniture which will make your $\log$ cabin, camp, or cottage comfortable, serviceable, and altogether delightful.



A maple highboy plenty of storage and desk secti Tennessee Furnitur

Sturdy and commod four-drawer maple Robert W. Irwin


Stheamline Your Flowee Shawe

## A practical short course for show chairmen and their committees in small but garden-loving communities



$\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$Ave you ever served on a flower show committee and felt, when the show was over, as if you had been through a railroad wreck? I worked on many flower shows before the streamline era and I know the feeling by heart. There is hope, however. Everything, from ships to Tinker toys, is streamlined nowadays. Why not the flower show?
The garden club with which I am affiliated began its work in the pioneer era of flower shows. A group of kindred souls, we met around a blazing fire one March day long ago . . . and chewed our pencils. We had all seen the mediocre flower exhibitions of the county fair. A few had visited the International Flower Show. Someone else had been born and raised in Boston. Before I was introduced to gardening (by the angels, I swear), I worked as a newspaper reporter in a large Atlantic seaboard city. So I had covered several flower shows and could contribute a few tidbits of information.
That first show of ours was made like a patchwork quilt and. like one, it was, oddly enough, beautiful. Twenty-eight days later we staged a rose show and wrote into the constitution and by-laws of the club that there would be three or more shows every year. Oh yes, an amendment followed later. For as we grew older and wiser, we learned that once a year is often enough, at least in a community of fewer than three thousand.

MARGARET B. DURICK



Two still-life shadow boxes at successful shows staged by the author's garden club. Above, zinnias combined with copper and brass. Below, a branch of hobblebush effectively used

Left,fromthe 1957 Philadelphia Flower Show, three striking entries that demonstrate good line arrangement and fitness. 1 , succulents in a stone urn; 2, English ivy and begonia for foliage, magnolia and anthurium for bloom; 5, begonias


Don't overlook the possibilities of the setting in arrangements


The della Robbia motif has enjoyed great popularity during the past year or two. This and the 1 Bubove from the 195 Philadelphia Flower Show (Bond Brothers)

If attempted oftener than that, the shows brought not joy, excitement. and satisfaction, but drudgery and a sense of weariness.
But, first of all, why the flower show? Is it worth what it costs in energy and time and money? My answer is: "Yes! yes! yes!" I have seen it refuel interest in gardening until a community becomes gardenmad (which is about the finest stage of madness imaginable). I have seen people who came, merely liking flowers, go away with tiny gar-
dens already growing in their minds. I have heard splendid lectu and seen evergreens and slender white birches take their rightful pl on the community map because the flower shows made money enc to pay for them. I have seen the faces of my friends, more ple than Punch ever was, when they found the magic words, First $P$ triumphantly perched on their entries. (While a one hundred da bill might be very nice and all that, show me the real flower grc who wouldn't be just as thrilled with a piece of cardboard, a blue and those two beautiful words!) I have seen flower shows stimu and develop a wide variety of talents. A day before one summer flc show, a member of our club decided that she wanted to display sprays of agapanthus (blue-lily-of-the-Nile sounds so much lovel in a pewter vase. She sketched the type of container her arrangen would require, and thereupon her brother made, in that short t one of the handsomest vases I've ever seen. Competing against exh staged in some of New England's antique pewter, she won first in the class and a landslide in the popular vote for the best entr the entire show!
The first step toward putting on a flower show is the appointr of a general chairman (or of co-chairmen) by the club president is an ex-officio member of the committee, of course. It sometimes enormous difficulty to find a chairman. Most women are afraid of position and in their own minds exaggerate the work involved. the last two years we have used co-chairmen. Garden club mem with every talent for the job except confidence in themselves shoul willing to shoulder it with someone else working beside them.

At the end of this article I offer a staff list of the show se informally done, but helpful just the same, I hope. (See page


Even a village flower show can have its garden tures. Here a beauty spot idea carried out in iature with slate flags, pot plants, and a tiny

## Saking the schedule

Many garden clubs prefer to have the schedule printed durin winter, when there is less work for gardeners to do. Then the prd tive exhibitor may enjoy the advantage of holding her premium one hand and her seed catalogue in the other when she sits doy make out her order. At any rate the schedule should be in the of all club members at least two weeks before the show.
The schedule should tell the date of the show, the place, an admission charge, if any. We include in ours the following rules:

1. Competition open to club members only.
2. Only one entry allowed an exhibitor in each class or subdivision th (This is important. Witbout it, it is bighly probable that Mrs. Smith might win first, second, third, and fourth prizes on ber sca which would be very silly, indeed.)
3. Exhibits must be grown by exhibitor except in the Artistic Arrang classes.
4. Decision of the judges shall be final.
5. Exhibits must be delivered and arranged between $8: 30$ and 10.3 on the day of the show.
6. Entries received later than 10:30 A.m. shall be staged "Not for C tition."
7. Exhibits must conform to schedule and exhibitors must comply rules.
8. Artistic arrangement must be the work of the exhibitor.
[Please turn to pa



On an island about fourteen miles down the Ohio River from Marie a mansion was constructed between 1799 and 1800 at a cost of $\$ 40,0$ and the surrounding estate landscaped to the tune of $\$ 20,000$. Indeed oldest decorating establishment in the United States today, G. W. Richa son \& Son of New York City, Auburn, and Syracuse, N. Y., had its ginning in the furnishing of Blennerhasset Castle. Here was the home Harman Blennerhassett, an Irish-American lawyer, who, upon receiv Aaron Burr, former Vice President of the United States, into his fan circle in 1805 , became involved in what popular history has called a spiracy against the United States, although no treasonable actions t place according to legal judgment. Nothing remains of the Blennerhas house due to fires and locting by soldiers sent to take into custody owner and his distinguished guest. However, it is known that the main bl of the house was fifty-two feet long, and connected by curving passagew with two flanking units, one of which the servants occupied, and the ot used by Blennerhassett for a library and laboratory.
This early mansion was an example of the first work of Colonel Jos Barker, Marietta's famous architect. Although reminiscent of Mount A Virginia, regarded by some as the epitome of the Georgian Colonial st it was another architectural inspiration that Barker preferred, as his m extant houses reveal-namely the Early Republican mode current in Ph delphia at the beginning of the century.

Marietta fortunately secured the services of Colonel Joseph Barke 1789, almost within a year of the time it was settled. Presumably wher arrived, the little white clapboard house of the Ohio Land Company, standing and reputed to be the oldest building in the state, had alre been erected. Members of the ox-team caravan that had trekked f Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Marietta, Ohio, between December 3, 1787 April 7, 1788 (a pilgrimage now in the process of complete re-enactn today by the Northwest Territory Celebration), had already establis Upper right: Reese-Rising House, Lancaster, built in 1857 for W. J. Reese, brother-in-law of General Sherman, another resident,
e host and hostess at Zanesville" never forgot by Louis Philippe, a y exile in the New World previous cending the French throne. Below: k Revival portico, Matthews House. it: View of Avery House, Granville

selves on homesteads granted for settlement by the nance of 1787-first colony of the newborn nation. r a year or two the Ohio pioneers continued to live die lodgings, but so favorable were the policies of American government for developing industry, 2, and agriculture, that by 1810 or earlier, the homes he biggest city in the United States, Philadelphia, a definite influence in construction, even in Ohio. ized luxury existed side by side with pioneer rty. Yet on the whole, it is hardly to be wondered hat George Washington, referring to this same oxcaravan, said, "No colony in America was ever ed under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum.'
e Marietta courthouse, built in 1822, was planned arker. He had established residence in Wiseman's Bottom, on the kingum just outside Marietta, in a brick house designed by himOn the basis of the details and construction of his own dwelling, t is still standing, several Marietta buildings may be attributed im, among them: Hildreth House, built about 1824; Mansion e, later called the St. Charles Hotel, built about 1835 at a probcost of $\$ 30,000$; the old Exchange Hotel in Harmar on the west of the Muskingum, now a part of Marietta, around 1831; also


Directly above: Red Brick $T_{\text {av }}$
builtin 1857, well patronized avern, Lafayette, on National Road,
Centerabove: Zanesville $H$ by $M_{\text {artin }} V_{\text {an }} B_{u r e n, ~ H e n a l ~ R o a d, ~}^{\text {and }}$, favoring medieval arched House in romantic pseudo-Gothic style fret-saw, perpendicular doorway, quatrefoil tracery, made by Dresden (left). Stone quoins and tacade vertical siding. Cox Hode by crtical siding. Cox House in
ade popular in Philadelphia

Left: Warner House, Unionville, built circa 1850, has e: lent portal by unknown designer who seems to have duplic doorway of the Dr. John H. Mathews House, Painesville, by Jonathan Goldsmith (seeJanuary American Home). Un ville also has a famous tavern; old Shandy Hall of

Left: A red brick house, Zanesville, built in 1815 for Major Horace


Nye with double stone stoop and iron handrail of Philadelphia-Baltimore type. Door is flanked by graceful colonnettes

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Granville, built 1 Plan and interior details from Minard Lafe book of Greek Revival architecture. Black w used in interior. Bell made in Philadelphia in
the Levi Barber House. The Palladian window, tri-sectioned, was his fav Representative of other good domestic architecture in Marietta is the House here reproduced. Certainly one of the finest old houses in Mariet dates from 1820 when Wilcox, the postmaster, built it. The wrought-iron ing of the terrace steps is a special achievement credited to Professor Ruf Harte of Marietta College, a man of more than amateur talents who designed his institution's second building, erected in 1850 . Doubtless the te of the Mills House was constructed about 1840, when the portico was a Such a staircase tends to recall the one in the rotunda of New York City begun in 1803 and designed by Joseph Mangin and John McComb-of g, execution to be sure, and therefore all the more likely to be the patte wrought-iron work throughout the country. Certainly Harte's work is o period, too, having the French elements of refinement that tempered severe classicism instigated by Thomas Jefferson in such buildings as his Monticello and the Virginia State Capitol.
Other mentionable old buildings in Marietta include the Rufus Pu House enclosed in the Campus Martius Museum, an achievement of the State Archæological and Historical Society, under the direction of Hen Shetrone-an exemplary preservation of the genuine vestiges of pioneer
Just north, out of Marietta, is Unionville, where on the Harper Home stands one of the first houses built in the Western Reserve. The or Photog aphs by I. T. Frary from "Early Homes of Obio" by permis"
sion of publubbers, Garrett and Massie. Otbers by Frank I. Roos, Ir.

## All these IVIES

## srow in my apartment

## AT the 1937 International Flow-

 Show in New York City, Mrs. 4cGovern won second prize in the ollectors' Corner of the Federated farden Clubs of New York State ith her exhibit of 45 species ad varieties of ivy (Hedera), all own in her city apartment. This ory tells how she grew them

## MARGARET FINCK McGOVERN

Growing plants indoors had never been a favorite T sport of mine. Perhaps it was my remembrance of the dusty aspidistra and anaemic wandering jew I used to see in my early youth, or maybe it was just sheer laziness. Keeping healthy, interesting, and beautiful plants in the house had always seemed more of a chore than a pleasure. Summer for outdoor garden work, winter for reading seed catalogs had been my horticultural idea. So I surprised myself when I embarked on making a collection of ivies (which is a job in itself) and nursing them along all winter so as to exhibit them in the "big" show in New York-that is the International Flower Show.

My first ivies were the result of a casual visit to a small local greenhouse which specializes in growing plants for dish gardens. It is a grand place in which to browse around and I have spent many pleasant hours wandering up and down the walks, examining the tiny things growing on the benches. One day I found a charming and unusual-looking little plant that proved to be an ivy. This started me hunting around and soon I found seven ivies, all with fascinatingly different leaves or manner of growth. The proprietor told me that as they grew very slowly they were particularly well suited to the limited space of a dish garden. They all so enchanted me that I brought home with me that day one of each kind -and thereby began the ivy trail. These first ivies were put, pots and all, into a shallow pottery bowl filled with sand. On the bookshelves under the living room window, they not only looked pretty but were a constant source of comment and interest; gardenminded visitors always exclaimed over the variation in form exhibited by the tiny plants.
Somehow or other (probably due to an exceedingly hardy constitution!) these ivies grew and flourished, surviving spring and summer in good condition. By autumn, my interest and knowledge had so increased that I decided to expand my little collection. With each new acquisition my enthusiasm grew; the excitement of the chase was on me! Before the end of October I had obtained some forty-five varieties. In most cases it seemed wise to get two specimens so as to be sure that at least one would come through in good condition. I faced the winter, then, with some seventy pots to care for, as well as slips of a few kinds of which 1 could not obtain potted plants. Though the individual specimens were as small as could be had, this was a formidable task in the limited space of a small city apartment.
Our windows face east and west, but other apartments on the eastern side interfere considerably with the light. The result is that the eastern rooms get an hour of morning sunshine during the winter and early spring, and the other rooms, two or three hours of afternoon sun. As to humidity, the situation is as bad as in most steam-heated apartments; the air is very dry. Narrow tanks of water are hung on the backs of the radiators and open pans are placed on top as well, although the advertisements of more efficient equipment tell us that this is a poor makeshift, as we know it to be. But I am simply describing the conditions that exist in our home, as they affect living plants. I think they are typical. They render the task of growing plants difficult but not impossible for the person willing to take pains.
Although there were many different kinds of ivy to be handled, they all received practically the same

$\mathscr{D}_{\text {rawings }}$ by
GRETCHEN HARSHBARGER
The variety of leaf forms and sizes in English ivy and its relatives is amazing. All but three of those shown above ( 1 is Hedera canariensis, 10 is H . colchica dentata, and 18 is H. colchica Gloire de Marengo) are varieties of the familiar Hedera helix, as follows: 2, submarginata; 3, rhomboidea; 4, digitata; 5, marginata variegata; 6 , conglomerata; 7 , cordata; 8 , baltica; 9 , pedata; 11 , baby ivy; 12 , donerailensis; 13, corsica; 14, scutifolia; 15 , contracta; 16, gracilis; 17, caenwoodi; 19 , minima; 20, arborescens (four forms)

# Having People in Sunday Nights 

GRACE MCILRATH ELLIS



Cheese and cracker plateen ware tray, Edith Meyer; plates, cups, and saucers, Pacific Clay Products; all flatware is Berkeley Square Community Plate; Silex automatic coffee maker

II is not mere custom that makes Sunday night a popular time for having company. After a day of leisure, most adults are in exactly the right mood for the mellow conversation and laughter that help to make any party a success. Then if you, as the hostess, do your part, everything should go smoothly.
By doing your part, I mean that you must really plan the party. Since your guests are calm and settled, and do most of their dashing about in the sober interests of daily bread, they like evenings of pleasant relaxation. "Come into the kitchen and help" affairs have undeniable charm in print and lots of appeal for the younger generation. But adults usually prefer a plate on the table to one balanced precariously on the knee, lively conversation to rollicking games, and supper at home to washing the party dishes. It is up to you to do the organizing, so your friends can relax and enjoy themselves.
First of all, consider the guest list. We are always hearing about the hostess who failed simply because the crowd wasn't congenial. You must have a group with common interests, but you need not have just the people who see each other all the time. One new couple or face can do worlds toward perking up behavior and adding fresh interest and talent to the evening's entertainment. In fact, many bridge clubs purposely have an odd number of couples, so that each hostess has to contribute a fresh pair of faces to the occa-
sion when it is her turn to have the party.
It's not too much of a strain for the hostess to do most of the work herself before the guests arrive. Make things easy by arranging buttered bread, sliced cheese, the sandwich cutter, and toaster on the buffet. And be sure that yout operate the toaster.
If you have friends who are proud of their skill at fritter frying or pancake flipping, you may safely, and very occasionally, organize a fritter or pancake party. But, you must really organize it. By this 1 mean plan the menu, set the table, and get every kitchen utensil out and ready for action. It is wise to have the fritters mixed or the pancake batter rising.
Now I have discovered that nothing delights seasoned and experienced adults as much as the common favorite dishes, uncommonly well prepared. Party advisers often burrow into the rarer realms of food lore, but the most completely satisfying foods are those simple favorites, intriguingly seasoned and served with a flair. The best menu is the one that is most easily prepared and enjoyed by most people.
At our house we have a sort of stock party menu, subject to change with the seasons, but successfully repeated more times than I'd care to admit.
This may sound prosaic, but it really is a collection of epicurean foods that are world favorites. Anyway, it isn't the dish that makes

Scalloped oysters in a Nesco electric casserole; rolls in plateen ware bowl, Edith J. Meyer; blue and white pottery relish dishes and fruit bowl, below, from Janis-Tarter, Greeman \& Najeeb, Inc
the meal prosey; it's the way you prepare Then too, it is much easier to dress a fami dish up to party rank than to concoct a one. Not one thing on my-menu needs minute attention, and the meat and des can be prepared the day before. Here it

Tomato Juice Cocktail Cold Sliced Ham or Beef Scalloped Pota Peas in Cream

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Hot Rolls } \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Crisp } \\
\text { Gelam } \\
\text { Gelatin }
\end{array} \text { Pie }
\end{gathered}
$$

The emphasis is entirely on the cook I cook the meat at a low temperature it covered roaster. It cools in its own ju which jellies and clings to the meat. With beef, try whole sections of grapefruit, soa first in the juice from canned figs. I also canned baked ham, sliced paper thin served with a horseradish-citron pickle rel Any number of things can add flavor dash to the meat slices. The potatoes m bake to a crisp and succulent brown, plenty of cream encased in the crusty sli The salad must be crisp, with maybe a of Roquefort in the dressing.

One simple food, expertly prepared, form the keynote for a whole evening. I pecially like Crêpes Suzettes made on Sun evening with a great deal of ceremony contract bridge group that ends with refr ments, and groans because of the rich of the offering, might be delighted with all-evening run of two-bite-size doughn These should be served hot from the ke with mugs of chilled cider. I use my fave hot roll recipe and shape the doughnuts a dinner. A prolonged rising leaves them n crust and air than anything else. I'll ac they smell heavenly, and taste as good.

An old-fashioned dish is a grand idea if guests are old enough to remember "way b when," and if careful soundings have been made to see that everyone really the dish. Pancakes, fritters, scalloped oy in thin cream. hash, barbecued ribs, chia pie, and waffles are all possibilities. A n for a pancake party might well be:
[Please turn to page

## Cakes: the third act

"qWill you please give me some suggestions for using up left-over cake? My family is small, and although they love cake, $\mathcal{I}$ do find that the last third of the cake presents quite a problem. Lerhaps you can help me." Please turn to next page


## Cakes: the third act

Continued from page 4J. ajes, SMrs. $\mathcal{B}$., of Cleveland, Ohio, we have some excellent recipes that will help solve your left-over cake problem. There they are, tested in our own kitchen, and photographed in color! For each cherished cake recipe, why not attach another, "Flow to use the last third of this cake"

Pbotograpb printed on back of eacb recipe
Photograph printed on back of each recipe
Photograph printed on back of each recipe
x $1 / /^{\prime \prime \prime}$ )
1 packilla pudding
$3 / 4$ cup stewed or canned apricots,
drained and chopped
1 tablespoon confectioners' sugar
1 cup whipping cream
Recipe submitted by Gertrude Melia
Tested by ThE AMERICAN HOME

- toasted cake and peaches

\[\)| 64 -inch rounds left-over cake  |
| :--- |
| 6  canned half peaches  |
| $1 / 2$ |
|  cup whipping cream  |
|  1 tablespoon sugar  |

\]

1/4 teaspoon grated orange rind

[^2]
## O) su!plosวe su!ppnd advasy

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { irections of origerator. Fold in the drained, } \\
& \text { che refrep apricots. Line sherbet glasses } \\
& \text { with sponge cake slices, as shown in the } \\
& \text { photograph on the opposite side. Fill } \\
& \text { centers with the apricot mixture. Top } \\
& \text { ith whipped cream and garnish each } \\
& \text { with a maraschino or minted cherry. } \\
& \text { Serves six. }
\end{aligned}
$$

\section*{e

## e <br> sugar <br> әग̣n! uowə suoodsplqघe cup cooked prunes, chopped $3 / 4$ cup seedless raisins, chopped teaspoon nutmeg teaspoon cloves easpoon cinnamon teaspoon baki 1/4 cup flour Foamy Sauce 2 egg whites 1 cup confectioners' sugar $1 / 4$ cup hot milk $1 / 2$ teaspoon vanilla Recipe submitted by Ann Hoke Tested by The American Home

 orange spongeCook water and sugar together $\begin{gathered}1 \text { cup water } \\ 1 \text { cup sugar } \\ 3 \text { tablespoons unflavored gelatin } \\ \text { soaked in } \\ 15 \text { minutes to make a syrup. Pour the }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}1 / 2 \text { cup cold water } \\ \text { 2 tablespoons lemon juice }\end{gathered}$

Pour hot milk over cake crumbs. Add egg, sugar, Add spices, flour, soda, and salt
 in prunes and raisins, dredged with 1
 $\mathrm{Inf}^{\mathrm{n}} \%$ sued uघnu do soys!̣p suiyeq
 45 minutes. If you wish, garnish with
candied fruits. Serve hot with foamy sauce made as follows: Beat egg whites until stiff, add sugar gradually and con-
tinue beating. Stir in milk and vanilla.

## Reading between the recipe lines

This month we present the second in our series of helpful cooking pointers. $\mathscr{P}$ lanned especially for the inexperienced, but ambitious cook, we hope this series will prove interesting to the veteran cook as well. $\mathscr{P l e a s e}$ turn to next page


Reading between the recipe lines
Last month we went into the finer points of making cakes, pastry, roasting fowl, frying in deep fat, and cooking whole meals in the oven! This month-well, you can see by reading below. Let us know what other phases of cooking you would like to have us go into



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## Dear Mother,

The honeymoon is over!

We've had the nastiest
stiest row. I'll never, never his shirts whiter than I do.

Jane

> Drar fane,
> Ted's a nituit and so ane you! His mother's washes had the meanest case of tattle-tale gray till $\&$ told her what ailed them! der soap was so lazy it left dirt befind. Change to Fels-Haptha like she did - and go on with your honey Moon!

Dear Mother,
That little guy, Cupid, has nothing on you! I tried your Fels-Naptha and I'll say those marvelous suds of richer golden soap and lots of naptha take out all the dirt. Ted's simply tickled about his shirts. And glory, but it's swell to have him tossing bouquets at me again!

COPR., FELS \& CO., 1938
BANISH "TATTLE-TALE GRAY" (P.S. You'll like the WITH FELS-NAPTHA SOAP! $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { new Fels-Naptha } \\ \text { Soap Chips too! }\end{array}\right\}$

Massachusetts cabin
[Continued from page 20]
at the opposite end of the house. The low, squat appearance which adds so greatly to its primitive charm is obtained by roofing with short front and long back rafters so joined that the peak, or ridge, is well to the front of the center of the house and partially conceals the chimney top, which comes up through the rear roofing.
The cabin rests upon a foundation of cement blocks, but across the front the grading is carried up flush with the $\log$ siding, so that it has the appearance of being built very close to the ground. At the garage end a cement runway leads upward from the foundation level to the entrance, which is on a line with the house front, thus avoiding any possibility of surface water backing into it after heavy rains.

For weather protection the windows are set into deep casings and the log siding overlaps closely all around. These casement windows, by the way, deserve special attention because of the worm-gear fixtures with which they are equipped, permitting a wide opening and sturdy, weatherproof closing, just another feature about the construction of this house which demonstrates the common sense building logic which has governed every detail.

The roof is covered with multicolor dipped shingles laid over an asphalt lining for fire protection and another safeguard against fire hazards, sometimes overlooked by builders, is the closing of the outer walls along the foundation to avoid air suction.
"But the fireplace?" someone asks. "Surely this is not the type of fireplace to be used in a log cabin." To which we reply, not perhaps in any other cabin we have ever seen. But then again, why not the adobe-type fireplace of Spanish Colonial pioneers instead of clinging to the traditions of the Eastern Seaboard? And if we do not chance to live in the land of the sun-baked adobe, we can achieve quite the same effect with cement, as Mr. Swift did.

We asked him some leading questions about this fireplace and its supporting chimney, and this is what we learned. First of all, a stone foundation was sunk four feet down from the cellar bottom, well below the front line, and upon this a solid brickwork for the chimney base, large enough for the fireplace proper and the hearth, was carried up to the floor level. This base was approximately five feet square.

From this point the chimney
brickwork was shaped to curve in gradually to about half its size at the ceiling-a distance of seven feet. The fireplace wings, likewise constructed of brick, are sup. ported only by reinforced floor ing, although it will be noticed that the front extensions come well over onto the hearth.

The brickwork was next covered with chicken wire, rounded inward over the edge of the dome shaped fireplace opening, and ther heavily coated with cement which had been mixed in the propor tions of two parts sand to one o cement and colored with pain to look something like red sand stone. The purpose of the chicker wire, it might be mentioned, wa to prevent the cement from crack ing, as it might have done if ap plied directly to the brickwork
The fireplace opening is 3 fee in height and 3 feet 8 inche across the base and faced witt fire brick. In it the logs are place upright instead of in the hori zontal position in which we o the East are more accustomed seeing them.
Over all the base measurement of this winged fireplace are 1 feet 7 inches in length along th wall and 4 feet 8 inches in dept out to the edge of the heartlf which is slightly raised above th floor level. To avoid monoton the side wings differ from one ar other in height as well as contou only the low seats on either sid of the hearth being uniform.

Exactly one half of the floo space of the main cabin structur is taken up by the living room which measures approximately 1 feet in width and 36 feet in length As shown by the exterior view the entrance doorway is placed a the left of the center in order no to be in direct line with the fire place and directly opposite is th door leading into the servic rooms across the rear. This a rangement automatically breal up the space into two parts the proportion of about two one, the living room end (inclu ing the fireplace) occupying th larger area.
Walls are paneled with nati knotty pine, hand planed an fitted together in the ship-la manner characteristic of the ear Duxbury houses built by sh carpenters, and are finished in t natural amber color. Both $t$ open bookcase at one end and t corner cupboard at the other see to be but a continuation of $t$ wall paneling and in both stances are finished flush with $t$ ceiling.
The painted floor is dark, pe haps brown or green or blue even black, spattered with gre and red, and the ceiling (co structed of insulating wallboar is painted a silvery green $b$ tween the stained brown bean



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ITASCA WEAVERS GUILD, Dept. B, Itasca, Texas
a color which lights up beautifully in the firelight.

On the floor are Mohave rugs, one having white motifs on a dark blue field and the other, also blue, patterned with red and blue on a creamy white ground.
Window hangings are made of a sturdy woven cotton fabric plaided with orange, yellow, and black on a cream-white background. Further color contrast is introduced into the wall treatment by painting both the interior of the corner cabinet at one end of the room and the edges of the bookshelves at the other a bright shade of blue.
That Miss Loomis is both a traveler and a discriminating patron of the cultural arts is selfevident in the furnishings of this room. And it is also most interesting to note that although the crafts of many different nationalities have been assembled in close relationship, each one of them seems to affiliate with the other in a most friendly fashion.

## Period furniture

[Continued from page 30]
on the surface of the veneers. Chairs nearly always had broad central splats in the shape of a fiddle (a good way to recognize them), spooned to fit the body and therefore comfortable. By 1710 the splat was often broken and cut out in an elaborate pattern. The feet were claw and ball, club, shell, pad, hoof, and paw. Veneer and lacquer work were popular decorative finishes. Needlepoint, brocades, and damasks were luxurious upholstery fabrics, though the chintzes were equally colorful.
You will find many excellent reproductions of Queen Anne furniture, with the grace and charm of the original pieces from which they were taken. Should you so desire, you can make a room of this period quite formal by using the typical luxurious fabrics. For the informal mood, you will find chintzes and linens that are exactly right.
Since the best examples of either William and Mary or Queen Anne are in good taste, personal preference is probably the dividing line between them. Many feel that the Queen Anne style is more graceful and that it represents a step forward in refinement; others prefer the rectangular lines and masculine feeling of the William and Mary period.
Description of reproduction furniture shown on pages $2 \mathrm{~J}, 28, \& 30$ 1. An unusually handsome highboy, enameled black and decorated with gold in raised Chinese motifs, taken from an original
of the William and Mary peri by the Imperial Furniture Cor pany. This piece would lend tinction to any home of period.
2. A Queen Anne wing ch from Kittinger that is large


Minerva's Queen Anne floral de sign shown on a handsome chai of the period from W. \& J. Sloan
comfortable. Notice the shell tif on the knees of the cabr legs.
3. A Queen Anne arm with the typical fiddle splat $b$ from Landstrom.
4. Graceful Queen Anne chair, an authentic reproduc of an old one, by Baker Fu ture, Inc.
5. Small Queen Anne low from Johnson-Handley-Johnso
6. Queen Anne end table f Brandt. Notice that both this the above piece have slender riole legs.
7. Queen Anne wing chair f the Karpen Furniture Comp
8. Another Queen Anne y chair of excellent proporti with a higher back, from B Furniture, Inc.
9. A fine golden walnut inspired by a Queen Anne hod cabinet, from W. \& J. Sloane.
10. A beautifully decor William \& Mary chest from J son-Handley-Johnson. Notice substantial spiral turned legs marquetry work.
11. A William and Mary fireide bench with spiral turned legs and characteristic cross stretchers, upholstered in needlepoint. From V. \& J. Sloane.
12. William and Mary side hairs, with or without arms, from Kittinger. Notice the square seats and simple, straight backs.
13. A Queen Anne living room group from Kittinger. Notice the cockleshell motif on the commode. 14. A Queen Anne love seat, as comfortable as it is graceful, from Charak. This would be charming by the fireplace in a period living room.
15. A tilt-top table of Queen Anne inspiration, Imperial Furniture Company.
16. A Queen Anne coffee table, also from Imperial.
17. A "bachelor" chest with a liding tray for writing and four Iseful drawers, from Kittinger.
Description of fabrics and carpets shown on pages 29 \& 30
Both the diagonal antiqued satin weave (1) and the- wool tapestry in rich colors (2) are from Orinoka. The antiqued velvet (3) is from Collins \& Aikman. The Gullistan Oriental (4) comes from A. \& M. Karagheusian, Inc. All, or any one of these, would pe very handsome in a William and Mary room.

- Deep red cut velvet (5), Collins : Aikman. Blue antiqued velvet (6) and floral chintz on wine colbred ground (7) are from Schunacher. From W. \& J. Sloane is beautiful imported Oriental (8). These are especially nice with Queen Anne.
The twistweave carpet (9), from Bigelow-Sanford, would make a substantial background for your furniture. Large floral and bird design on cream ground (10) is a Schumacher chintz. From Orinoka, a heavy corded ,ilk (11). The chair seat (12) is from Schumacher. These are ap-


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propriate for either William and Mary or Queen Anne.
A plain broadloom carpet (13) from Bigelow-Sanford. Gold wool damask, (14) the Greeff Co. Floral needlepoint frieze (15), Orinoka. The green mohair with a diagonal weave (16), is from the Greeff Co. All of these fabrics have sturdy textures and would be durable as well as appropriate with furniture of either period.

The week-end shack
[Continued from page 22$]$
thankful we were later to have plenty of that necessary commodity. As we had built on the crest of a hill to get the full benefit of the view, our second problem developed when we found to our dismay that the floor level in front was about five feet off the ground at one end. After debating for a time we built an elevated front terrace with a stone flagging floor, which has proved the most delightful part of the house. It is like being on shipboard except that you look out at rolling valleys instead of the sea-and sometimes, when the mist hangs low over the valley, it blends with the sky in such a way that it looks like the sea itself.

Our first summer was a happy one, and as my daughter was not feeling well and we had sold our suburban home in the meantime, we decided to spend the entire winter at the shack. My husband stayed in New York and came up for week ends. How we enjoyed that winter! Skiing from the front terrace down through the fields was a lot of fun. Keeping warm was difficult, though, without a furnace, so we banked the back of the house with hay and leaves, country fashion, and felt like true pioneers. The fireplace we kept burning continually-so constantly that we burned out two sets of andirons. Finally a friend brought us up some durable pieces of railroad ties. A small electric heater was kept going all night in the bathroom so that we should have a warm room to dress in, and the first one up in the morning put fresh logs on the fire and turned on all the burners in the electric range.

The summer following we did not do much except start a small lawn, make a few flower beds, and lay a flagstone terrace at the back of the house with a low retaining wall. We were falling more in love with the place and with real country living. Barn dances, fishing, swimming, hunting, skiing, according to the seasons, not forgetting long walks in the autumn through a blaze of color, or in the early spring with the leaves budding, gave us more to do than
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we ever had in our city existence.
We took an apartment in town but our desire now was to make our small country home more comfortable for all-year-round living. We needed more room, so in 1934 we put on an extension. installed an oil furnace with complete radiation, and made several small changes.
First, we boxed in the-rafters in the living room, which we twine with bittersweet in the fall and garlands of hemlock from our own woods at Christmas time. Then we closed the one window at the side of the fireplace, after having changed the position of the bookcases, and also made another corner cupboard. The two cupboards now hold collections of old china; one from my family and the other from my husband's family. The window on the other side was made into an arched doorway. Through this and up two steps is our new bedroom. By putting a new smaller fireplace back against the old chimney we gained two much-needed closets, one for coats and the other for the vacuum cleaner, mops, and brooms. At the end of the room we put a good-size bath and two clothes closets, one of cedar, with a window in each. The walls, pine paneling, and all woodwork are painted a rich cream. Seven large windows with four exposures give us plenty of light and air. At these I hung flowered black chintz. Old hinges, antiqued pewter fixtures, and cream and maple furniture make this a lovely room.

WE extended our old cellar which was under only part of the house, to the lower floor of the extension. This is our recreation room, rightly called the "Stone Room," as it is built entirely of fieldstone and has a large fireplace with a Dutch oven. A random-width pine floor was laid over a concrete base and a built-in bar was added. We used chestnut logs for beams. An old wagon wheel, now electrified, hangs from the center of the ceiling, while boxed-in lights with frosted bases light the four corners. A long radiator is placed between two beams on the ceiling. Old guns and a deer's head adorn the fireplace. The windows have glass shelves which hold a collection of colored glass bottles. Here on cold Saturday evenings during the winter months we cooked beefsteak over a roaring fire with maybe a pot of onion soup or macaroni keeping warm in the Dutch oven. The only drawback to this room at that time was that one had to go outdoors to reach it, but I had ideas in the back of my head that I hoped to work out in the future. I did want a dining room so much, and worked out my scheme very carefully. In 1936, although no one seemed to think my idea
a very good one, we went ahe with the plans and the result really most delightful. We bui right over the back terrace, usin the stone flagging for the flo and the retaining wall for a wi dow seat. Windows cover the tire length of the room. The wa are random-width pine panelin running horizontally and staine very lightly, almost a natur color. The pine ceiling is painte a sky-blue between the bean and we have two star drop-ligh fixtures. At the end of the roo next to the kitchen (which w enlarged at the same time) built a Dutch dresser which pr vides drawers and cupboards b sides the open shelves. Anoth small open cupboard was put at the end of the window se which we use for glasses.

The small window of my be room, overlooking the back te race, was made into a doorway the dining room and the back wi dow of the living room was into another arched doorwa Since the dining room is on different level from the livi room, we now have three levels the house. With a little changi around of water pipes we we able to take the back end of $n$ cedar closet and make it into stairway to the Stone Room-t window of the closet lighting t stairway. Everything dovetail exactly as if it had been planne

We put a new double sink the kitchen over the old cella way. This enabled us to install plumbing without tearing stone floor up. Then we made serving counter and covered with black marbleized linoleu to match the floor. Over this hung two metal cabinets. Insta ing a broom closet gave me t small closet in my bedroom f hats and shoes.

In our daughter's room added a bay window, painted woodwork white, and papered wallboard with white paper pa terned in a small Dutch-blue le design. Red calico curtains, patchwork bedspread, and map furniture make this a simp provincial room. As the room small, I made a dressing tab over the radiator. This has glass top and ruffled skirts match the curtains. The oth bedroom was painted cream as papered with Currier and I print paper in sepia. Maple furı ture, an old wool embroider tapestry, and old Godey prin combine to make this an attra tive and restful spot. The remai ing wallboard in kitchen, bat and hall was painted white ar then enameled.

Outside the Stone Room ar connecting with the steps to front terrace we added a low terrace, where we set our tab when we have outdoor beefstea parties. Here we have electric col


"At plain or fancy cooking, she's tops!" boasts this husband. "And does she go places with Walnuts! Say, you ought to sink your teeth into one of her crunchy salads! And can she work the angles with Walnuts in a meatless main dish! Boy, what flavor! But when she lets herself go and uses them in a dessert -man alive! There's no stopping me!"

Little wonder he brags! His wife uses Walnuts by the cupful - for goodness' sake, for food's sake, and for thrift's sake. She knows Walnuts contain those vitamins, minerals and proteins so necessary for active men.
"And he has
the world's best appetite," says this wife, "since l've learned to find a zesty new flavor for at least one dish a day-with Walnuts! ${ }^{\text {a }}$
nections so we can plug in coffee pot, buffet server, and other electrical appliances.
Our little house has grown up; it was like Topsy, it just "growed," but it has turned out very well. I wouldn't recommend anyone following my example without prearranged plans, but we have had a great deal of pleasure building the way we did and the result has been more than satisfactory. We have just completed a three-car garage with a threeroom apartment for help, using the old garage for a woodhouse. Now we are gathering ideas together for a barn. You see, we have become so country minded that we hope in a few years to live here for "keeps."

Sunday nights
[Continued from page 46]

> Cranberry Cocktail
> Rye Crackers
> Buttermilk Griddle Cakes or Potato Pancakes Pan-broiled Ham Little-Pig Sausages Butter Maple Syrup Fresh Fruit Salad Coffee

One of the happiest parties of my own hostessing was a supper built around the oyster theme. The menu was as follows:

> Scalloped Oysters
> Latticed Potatoes Cranberry Sherbet

Hot Rolls Jam Relishes Crackers and Cheese Assorted Fruits Coffee

This dessert I particularly like because it leads to prolonged sitting around the table and much pleasant conversation. For fruit I use several of whatever the season has to offer. In winter there will be tangerines, avocados, pomegranates, and white grapes. In spring we enjoy the color of Bing cherries mingling with red and green plums and apricots.
The assortment of cheese should run the scale from mild cream to Roquefort. Conservatives can stick to American, the epicureans rise to Neufchatel. Never a cheese tray has been passed beneath our roof but that some new cheese convert was made. And converts of any type are sure to be conver-sation-minded. Nothing about a party leaves such happy memories as good conversation. Especially is this true for those who have provided it. Contract can't be forever satisfying, and grown-ups really like to talk.

The very best entertainment which can be contrived for a group of dining friends is that which they themselves can furnish. No mad dash-about games, or pure time-killers. These are for the children. The game or enter-
tainment device that justifies its use at a gathering of grown-ups is one which induces conversation, unearths talent, or unleashes laughter. Let your guests entertain you, and they are entertained. But you as hostess will have to provide the frame on which talents are to be displayed.
Arm yourself with any collection of card or table tricks. Hand a couple of these down the table as the coffee cups are emptying and ask the nearest man if he has seen them. Follow with a suggestion that each man entertain with one trick, or a series of tricks. The time and the ladies' attention are theirs. This has never failed for me.
One of the gayest parties in my own experience was built around a pile of old sheet music. Copies dated from 1900 to 1937. These were arranged on convenient tables in the living room and from them each guest was asked to select one old favorite and either sing or dramatize it. Not a soul in the group was a platform singer, but everyone had a secret affection for the popular tunes of his own romantic heyday. And few of us but trill a few notes now and then before shaving mirror or dishpan. That party ended with everyone wanting to stay and sing all night.
Such games as "Likes and Dislikes" can be altered to fit any number of gatherings. Each guest is handed a divided sheet. On one side he lists ten things which he very much likes-including sports, foods, clothes, people, and other personal preferences. In the opposite column he lists ten things that he really doesn't like. Names are signed and papers stacked. Someone reads each paper aloud, indicating it with a number instead of a name. The aim is to see who can guess the greatest number of authors. But the real point is that it provides your guests with an opportunity to get things off their minds and display their own inimitable brand of clever comment.
At one of the best parties I ever gave, I encouraged my guests to talk in another way. Early in the day I jotted down some rather inane conversational subjects on cards, and slipped them into envelopes to be placed beside the dinner plates. Some of them were "My Most Embarrassing Moment," "What I Would Do with a Million Dollars," "The Funniest Thing that Happened this Summer," and "My Idea of an Ideal Vacation." An early suggestion was made that each guest prepare to talk later on the subject assigned him.
Late in the evening, the man with "the embarrassing moment" was prodded into talking. He happened to be an august citizen with a tale of professional embar-


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rassment, which seemed to suggest a veritable epidemic of similar moments. There were all kinds of conflicting ideas on every subject. The point is that the guests really provided the entertainment. All they needed was a rack on which to display their own good sense of fun.
To be successful, the stunt or entertainment device must be thoroughly planned, but must seem spontaneous. Pencils, papers, and definite rules must be provided. In case it's a verbal stunt in which each has a part, it is wise to call on the most talented person first, since he will set the standard. Another secret is that you must quietly warn the performers as to what will be expected of them later. This gives them a chance to hatch their cleverest ideas for parade. Everyone loves to have hidden talents discovered, but they want to feel that they've shown them to advantage. This is not always possible on the spur of the moment.
A sunday night supper party cut to adult measure can have mellow grace. You need only remember to plan the whole evening in advance, provide the wellknown favorite foods, and see that there are one or two new and interesting faces in addition to the usual crowd.

## Raised $\mathscr{D}_{\text {oughnuts }}$

1 cake compressed yeast
$1 / 4$ cup lukewarm water
1 cup milk, scalded and cooled 1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons melted butter
2 eggs, beaten
$31 / 2$ to 4 cups flour
$1 / 4$ teaspoon grated orange peel Confectioners' sugar

Soak yeast in the water 20 minutes. Add lukewarm milk (measured after scalding) and enough of the flour to make a smooth batter, . . . about 2 cups of it. Beat hard-using electric beater if possible-until mixture is smooth and light. Cover and let rise until double in bulk, about $11 / 2$ hours. Add remaining ingredients. (Enough of the flour should be added to make the mixture just a little stiffer than biscuit or roll dough.) Knead until smooth. Cover and let rise until double in bulk. (I like to slip the covered bowl into the refrigerator during the last half of this rising period. Dough will take longer to rise but will be much easier to shape into doughinuts.)
Roll dough out into $1 / 3$-inch sheet on floured board. Cut with tiny doughnut cutter or use smallest size biscuit cutter and take out centers with buttered thimble. Let doughnuts rise until triple in size, about $11 / 2$ hours. Drop into hot deep fat ( $385^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) and fry, first on one side, then on the other, until a golden brown. Roll

# YouGetWhat YouPayFor 

in confectioners' sugar and serve at once. Makes three to four dozen small doughnuts.

## $\mathcal{C r e ̂ p e s}^{\text {Suzettes }}$

## Crêpes

$3 / 4$ cup flour
1 tablespoon confectioners' sugar $1 / 2$ teaspoon baking powder
$1 / 4$ teaspoon salt
3 eggs, beaten
$11 / 4$ cups milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

## Sauce

1 cup powdered sugar
$1 / 2$ cup butter
Juice of $1 / 2$ orange Grated rind $1 / 2$ orange
1 tablespoon maraschino cherry juice

To make the sauce, cream the butter and beat until light. Add sugar, orange juice, and liquor from maraschino cherries in small amounts, beating constantly to keep mixture smooth and light. Flavor with the orange rind. Chill in refrigerator until needed.

To make the crêpes first sift dry ingredients. Mix vanilla, beaten eggs, and milk. Add liquid ingredients to dry, beating until all lumps are removed. Melt 1 teaspoon of shortening on a moderately hot griddle. Pour on just enough of the thin batter so that when griddle is tilted and shaken, batter will run to outside edges. Bake to a delicate golden brown on both sides. Spread each cake with sauce, then fold in halves, then fold again in the opposite direction. Heat up in remaining sauce which has been melted in flat saucepan. Serve at once.
If chafing dish is available, the cakes with the sauce may be brought to a simmering boil at the table and served directly from the dish. This recipe will make 6 Crêpes Suzettes.

## $\mathcal{E}_{\text {scalloped }} \mathcal{O}_{\text {ysters }} \mathcal{S}_{\text {upreme }}$ <br> 2 quarts oysters <br> $21 / 2$ quarts finely rolled crackers 1 quart cream <br> 1 quart milk <br> $1 / 2$ cup butter <br> $11 / 2$ teaspoons salt <br> $1 / 2$ teaspoon paprika <br> $1 / 4$ cup chopped pimiento

Heat cream and milk to scalding temperature. Arrange crackers and oysters in alternate layers in 2 buttered baking dishes, adding a sprinkling of salt and paprika, and a little cream and milk to each layer. Top with crackers, melted butter, and pimiento. Bake for 1 hour in a moderately hot oven ( $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) or until a rich golden brown. This recipe will serve 12 people. Editor's Note: 4 cups equal one quart.

## Barbecued Ribs

Cut 3 to 4 pounds spare ribs into pieces, convenient for serving. Sprinkle with salt. Slice two
medium onions. Mix Barbecue Sauce by blending 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire Sauce, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 teaspoons brown sugar, 1 pinch red pepper, $1 / 2$ teaspoon each paprika and chili powder, $1 / 4$ teaspoon black pepper, and $3 / 4$ cup each tomato catsup and hot water.

Arrange ribs, onions, and sauce in layers in a roasting pan. Bake, covered, for 90 minutes in a moderate oven ( $350^{\circ}$ F.). Remove cover and bake for 20 minutes at $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. (Pork chops may be barbecued in the same way.) This recipe will serve 6 people.

## $\mathcal{G}_{\text {elatin-Cream }} \mathscr{\mathscr { L }}_{\text {ie }}$

2 cups rich milk
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
$3 / 4$ cups sugar
3 egg yolks, well beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin 3 egg whites, stiffly beaten 1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 baked pie shell
$1 / 2$ pint whipping cream
2 tablespoons confectioner's sugar
1 tablespoon maraschino cherry juice

Scald milk, add salt and $3 / 8$ cup of the sugar and pour over beaten egg yolks. Return to top of double boiler and cook over hot water until mixture coats spoon. Add vanilla and gelatin and stir until latter has dissolved. Cool until mixture starts to set, then beat until light. Fold in egg whites which have been beaten until stiff, and then thoroughly blended with remaining $3 / 8$ cup of sugar. Add lemon juice. Pour mixture into pie shell baked in a 9 -inch pie pan. Chill until firm. Serve topped with whipped cream sweetened with confectioners' sugar and flavored with cherry juice.

## $\mathcal{T}$ ollywood Fruit $^{\text {Salad }}$

 2 grapefruit2 oranges
2 slices pineapple
1 pomegranate
$1 / 4$ cup pineapple juice $1 / 4$ cup honey

Lettuce or endive French dressing (sweet)

Remove sections from large firm grapefruit and oranges and marinate for several hours in a mixture of the pineapple juice and honey. Drain. Cut the pineapple slices in six pieces each and arrange them, with oranges, and grapefruit sections in crisp lettuce cups, and decorate with pomegranate seeds. Makes six portions.

## $\mathcal{A}_{\text {pple }}$ Iritters

6 egg yolks, well beaten
1 cup whole milk
$11 / 2$ cups flour
$11 / 2$ teaspoons baking powder
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
6 egg whites, stiffly beaten $16 \frac{1}{4}-$ inch slices peeled and cored apples

Blend egg yolks and milk. Add sifted dry ingredients and blend until smooth. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop crosswise slices of apple into batter, turn, dip out with a big spoon. Fry in deep hot fat ( $375^{\circ}$ F.), browning first on one side and then the other. Pineapple spears may be substituted for the apple slices, or chopped raw cranberries may be mixed with the fritter batter. Serve hot, sprinkled with confectioners' sugar. Makes 16 fritters.

## $\mathscr{P}_{\text {ot- }}$ Roast $\mathcal{H}_{\text {ash }}$

Take $31 / 2$ pounds beef rump, cut thick, and rub with flour, salt, and pepper. Brown on all sides in plenty of hot fat. Pour on 1 cup of boiling water, and add 1 onion, and a few celery leaves. Cover tightly and simmer very slowly for about $21 / 2$ hours or until tender. Now dice 6 medium-size potatoes and boil for 7 minutes in salted water. Drain. Place 2 tablespoons of suet (or other shortening) and 2 of butter in a heavy skillet. Add 2 cups of the pot roast, cut fine, the cooked potato, $1 / 4$ teaspoon onion juice, and a dash of pepper. Brown in the hot fat, turning gently from time to time with a pancake turner. Add $1 / 2$ cup beef juice (from the pot roast), dot with butter, place in a moderately hot oven ( $375^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.). Cook covered for 15 minutes then uncovered for 15 minutes or until the hash is brown and crusty. This recipe will serve six people generously.

## English drinking jug

[Continued from page 36]
great potters as Whieldon and Ralph Wood, and jugs were definitely dedicated to conviviality on a large scale, other characters devoted to the same purpose came into existence. Very popular were those of King Hal, a type derived not from Shakespearian tradition, but from George IV when, as Prince of Wales, he went to a Brighton hall masked as Henry VIII. Others were called County Squire, Convict, Snuff-Taker, Hearty Good Fellow, Midshipman, Rodney's Sailor, Falstaff, Brigand, Parish Clerk, Paul Pry, and also one of a woman, Martha Gunn, the Brighton bathing woman who used to dip George IV, when a baby, in the sea. An example of this woman Toby, on May 10th, 1918, fetched 600 guineas at Christie's, the highest figure that has ever been paid at auction for a piece of Staffordshire pottery, with the exception of an item sold for the Red Cross during the war. Certainly it was Toby who brought that innocent vessel, known as the jug, into drinking



4 Perfect Pie Recipes

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NEW AND EXCITING. Try this on your bridge club. Ice Cream Pie-filled with rich, homemade Chocolate Ice Cream, topped with whipped cream and chopped nuts. Or-to make them marvel more-spread the ice cream with meringue, grate bitter chocolate over it and pop the pie into the oven for three toasting minutes. Out it comes -bitter and hot, cold and sweet. The recipe's in "20 Frosty Delights." You may have a copy.
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## ${ }^{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ Flavors I Pint of Syrup

repute with the English, although there was a Frenchman, John Voyez, working in Staffordshire, who remembered Bacchus and fashioned one accordingly. This man was also known for his mask jugs, modeled only of the head. Whether he originated this type of British jug or not, the Toby characters soon began to appear as enlarged heads, and in this form the drinking jug has continued until now, with the characters of Charles Dickens providing the major inspiration.
The gentleman with the knowing wink on the top shelf in the illustration is none other than Tony Weller. His friend with the chagrined look and the comically flat hat, the sugar loaf, is old Charley. The colors on these two genial souls are a marvel of china glazing. The flesh colors are carefully graded while an extravagant red flushes the cravats and silken top-pieces. Fill these two blithe spirits with punch, place them on the bridge table, and an ordinary game of cards becomes tinged with carnival gaiety.

Werses inscribed on old jugs
Dear Tom, this brown Jug that now foams with mild Ale,
(in which I will drink to sweet Nan of the Vale)
Was once Toby Fillpot, a thirsty old Soul
As e'er drunk a Bottle or fathom'd a Bowl.
In boozing about 'twas his praise to excel,
And among Jolly Topers he bore off the Bell.
It chanc'd as in Dog days he sat at his ease,
In his Flow'r woven Arbour as gay as you please,
With a Friend and a Pipe, puffing Sorrow Away,
And with honest old Stingo was soaking his Clay,
His breath Doors of Life on a sudden were shut
And he died full as big as a Dorchester Butt.
His Body when long in the Ground it had lain
And time into Clay had resolv'd it again
A Potter found out in the Covert so smug.
And with part of fat Toby he formed this brown Jug
Now sacred to Friendship with Mirth and Mild Ale,
So here's to my lovely sweet Nan of the Vale.

The dazzling creature with the bristling mustachios, the fine curled wig, and the bright red tricorn is, of course, Dick Turpin, the famous gentleman bandit of the eighteenth century. Here is a dandy for you, with his starched collar, his immaculate facial getup, his broad hat, and elegant crab-tree handle. A villain this highwayman may have been, but his villainy has long since died, while his romantic bravado, his
ne of the oldest known forms of amusement in a sort of ticktacktoe played with stones.


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whimsical habit of relieving maidens in distress and of robbing the rich to provide for the poor, yet all the time appearing very much the gentleman, live on in this merry china invitation to conviviality.

In a more pensive mood with Pecksniffian ash-trays and pipe is John Peel in the topper.

The larger jugs average about six to eight inches high, but they are made in smaller sizes as well, small enough, as the illustration shows, to be used as drinking cups, or what you will. The mask jug with its countless variations possesses a liveliness and intimacy that no household decoration or utensil can match. With the sense of humor provided by a few Toby Jugs on your mantel or whatnot shelf, you will have few moments of tension and melancholy! In our house. Tony and Dick and Old Charley-well, you might say that they are really members of the family.

American home
pilgrimages
[Continued from page 44]
property was settled by Captain Alexander C. Harper who had been one of the founders of Harpersfield, N. Y. His youngest son, Robert, built Shandy Hall in 1815 , with additions in 1825 to 1828, of which the most notable section was the banquet wing decorated with French scenic paper, still excellently preserved.
The Unionville Tavern, with its architectural similitude to George Washington's Mount Vernon (not Ohio's where is located the elegant Curtis-Devin House), consequently has some likeness to the Rider Tavern of Painesville, built by Jonathan Goldsmith, whose achievements were discussed in the American Home Pilgrimage published last month.
Oddly enough in this same town of Unionville, the beautiful portal of the Warner House, c. 1830, definitely resembles the portal of the Dr. John H. Mathews House, a work of Goldsmith, also in Painesville and built in 1829. So far no archives have revealed who or what provided these architectural relationships between Unionville and Painesville.

Traveling up the Muskingum River by way of McConnelsville where stands the "Old Stone House," a striking example of provincial masonry, we come to Zanesville which for two years was the capital of Ohio, doubtless because of its strategic position where the famous National Road crossed the highly navigable Muskingum. Favorable industry produced a glass factory in this town early in 1815.
e of red brick, trimmed and built in 1813, tells original owner, Major P. Nye, preferred the phia or Baltimore type of hat is why the Nye-Potts it is now called, has a one stoop with hand-rail Flanked by colonnettes, has above it a semifanlight. The lack of ts, so exceedingly popuafter the Revolution, inthe nineteenth century oward narrower portals. Iding window shutters fine, narrow boards, conthe window casing when ise, are exceptionally in-
rchitectural contrast, obGreek Revival portico ic columns on the stone s house, also in Zanesavoid confusion, note Mathews family of le, whose residences were in January, spelled their th one "T.") This was architectural innovation lassic style that followed on the use of Roman dethe earlier examples. The S portico would seem to Don details of the Temple va at Athens, illustrated rd Lafever's "The Moder's Guide," Plate 52, or ©Benjamin's "Practise of ture," Plate 11. These two ks were responsible for the classic architecture used as they were at Ohio at the time. This xplain why in Canfield, ingstown, the courthouse, 1842, has a Doric ente like that of the Matrs portico.
he Guthrie House in Zanes, of brick, not stone like the thews House, and built in 2 or 1843, is another perfect ssical revival" house.
he resources of Zanesville are completely realized if the eler observes a certain house ring medieval embellishments, 1 arched windows and doors, quatrefoil tracery, battleats, and oriel windows, all of d. This is the pseudo-Gothic e, indicative of the wave of nanticism that swept through erica in the middle of the eteenth century. It produced, thily enough, ecclesiastical actures like Trinity Church in v York City, built by Richard john, an Englishman, between 9 and 1846. On the other hand, domestic phase, which had aldy germinated in England in eighteenth century Strawberry 1 mansion of Horace Walpole, ame decidedly questionable $h$ its medieval chateaux and iss chalets. Oddly enough, the eteenth century builders of io river boats seemed to apciate Walpole's efforts and cul-
tivated this type of design in vertical siding and sawed-out tracery, earning for it the additional name of "Steamboat Gothic."
Returning to slightly earlier examples of Ohio homes, the Cox House in Dresden, north of Zanesville, with its five windowed, two storied façade and quoined corners of stone, offers a type of house very popular in Philadelphia. Just such a design for a house appeared in the Pennsylvania Magazine of 1775 as the latest manner in England of building a frame house with tile sheathing to give it the effect of masonry structure. But it was the style that found favor in postRevolutionary architecture, not the false construction. Over the doorway of the Cox House is a ponderous lintel with a large rosette carved -in the center, and at either end, four-lobed examples of this same ornament.
In Adams Mills, not far away, is the historic Adams-Gray house, which among other fine features has two fireplaces with remarkable cast-iron reliefs of classic character, girls bearing on their heads baskets of flowers and fruits.
Turning west to Newark there is the Davidson House, built between 1810 and 1820 , of which the fine portal is here illustrated.
Further on at Granville are handsome examples of Greek Revival architecture: the AveryDowner House, built about 1842 for Alfred Avery, and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, both designed by Benjamin Morgan who had a hand in the sternly classic design of the State House at Columbus. Of American classicism as here exemplified, it may be said that the domestic architecture is as delicate and beautiful as anyone would desire for residential surroundings. Though the public structure as a type is contrastingly monumental, both have the same stylistic source.
The once important city of Lancaster must be mentioned in connection with the now successively prominent city of Columbus where in the Gallery of Fine Arts is preserved the very choice architectural remains of the Effinger House, now removed from the busy path of commerce. Yet many old houses remain standing to repay any visitor searching for hospitable homes. The historic Mumaugh residence, built about 1820 for a banker named Michael Geraghty, is now an historical museum and center for the use of women's clubs. Across the street from it are houses where lived John and William Tecumseh Sherman, and General Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of William Henry Harrison, as well as other fine, old Lancaster houses.

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ad other matching pieces. Other designs in mahogany. See your local dealer or write us for complete information about these beds.

Holiday house for two
[Continued from page 18]
assembled by regular mechanics in much the usual way, so that the low cost resulted principally from the small size. The attractive appearance is attributed to careful proportioning and simple use of good materials. The strong horizontal shadow lines are produced by one- by two-inch strips nailed onto the surface of the wall and held away from it by small bits of "pressedwood." These strips are for appearance primarily but are also useful as a trellis for trailing vines.
The house is twelve feet deep by twenty-one feet wide. It has one general room with a separate dressing-bathroom and a separate kitchen. All wood used is cypress, painted white on the exterior, and natural finish inside. The single boarded frame is securely bolted to a poured concrete foundation wall. The floor of concrete is desirable in Florida because of termites, and when covered with inexpensive rag rugs which do not slip on the concrete texture, makes a very pleasing and practical surface. The roof is covered with galvanized iron shingles painted white. These shingles are popular in Florida because of their ability to withstand high wind. A brick chimney is provided for a diminutive heating stove.

Two large windows at the rear on the plan are hinged at the top and swing in and up to the ceiling where they are fastened securely with harness snaps to ring bolts. The wall below these windows is in the form of a removable panel and the whole opening is screened. Through this large opening, which is directly opposite the front door, a fine circulation of air is possible on very warm days. This is a feature similar to the Tennessee "dog-trot" or "breezeway" type of house which makes a porch unnecessary. Seated at our dining table one has the feeling of being really out-of-doors, and can watch the setting sun through the spruce trees while supervising the broiling of a steak or fresh-caught fish on the campfire just outside.

The other windows all slide to one side, the copper screening being nailed on permanently to the outside of the openings. The window sills are galvanized iron, there being no regular frames. The window sash are removable from the inside for washing and are replaced with wooden panels when the house is to be closed.
The complete kitchen has a three-burner hot-plate and a portable oven. There is ample counter space on either side of the sink and plenty of shelf space.

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## The economical fixer.

The bathroom is large enough to dress in, and in addition to the usual closet space for coat hangers, there are many shelves enclosed with cupboard doors for clothing and linen that would otherwise be kept in bureau drawers.

The bedsteads, with very low head and foot boards, were made of cypress by the carpenters on the premises as were the simple blanket chest and nightstand-bookcase. Four rush-bottom straight chairs and a small drop-leaf dining table complete the indoor furniture. The small amount of space available for furnishings of any kind contributes to the economy of a small house.
After living in a house for a time we often discover that certain elements of the design do not turn out as well as the most careful forethought had anticipated. This house was built at Delray Beach, Florida, and after a full season's use we find it a very livable and convenient plan. Contemplation of it from all angles constantly renews our delight in its appearance and it provides a holiday for the housekeeper as well as a holiday for the pocket-book.-H. McGuire Wood.

Cabin in the cottonwoods [Continued from page 16]
stone, picked up on the place) rising ruggedly to the ceiling and making a beautiful background for a big game head. We equipped this fireplace with an auxiliary heater, to give more adequate heating to the large room during the cold weather of the spring and autumn months, for we are 5,600 feet high and the air is clear and cool a great part of the time. The logs are peeled, leaving part of the underbark showing and then just left in their natural color, which is far lovelier than the varnishing and treating that some log workers use. Along one side is a window seat which looks out to the stream and over it to the mountains. It is designed seventeen feet long, made comfortable with seat cushions and pillows. It has its very practical uses, for it is large enough to sleep two people on such occasions as "Rodeo Week end" or "Melville Dance Night" and is lined with tin under its hinged covers, making a large, mouse-proof storage place for various things that would be too great a temptation for the mice and pack rats when the house is closed.
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selection of colors and fabrics for cushions and curtains so as to enhance the beauty of the color and texture of the logs. Although we had to use, for the most part, furniture that we already had, we selected and pruned, and decided carefully about each piece. Too often cabins and summer cottages are spoiled by using old and outmoded furniture, with no thought for its suitability and charm in the house.

Another feature in the construction which adds greatly to the beauty of the building is the windows our young friends made. To break the horizontal lines of the logs, they made casement windows with small diamond-shaped panes. They are harder to wash, but the effect is so lovely that it is more than worth the extra effort required.
A small barn and corral, also of logs, complete our miniature ranch. There are two horses, a cow, and calf to take care öf, and we have contrived an adequate ice-house in one end of the barn, for we are far from the daily rounds of ice-man and milk-man.
We are also many miles from the high power lines, so, without electricity, and with the price of gasoline very high, our water system presented something of a problem. We wanted to have the comfort of a good hot water supply and a shower in a modern bathroom. Our young rancher friend was more than equal to this, and he worked out an ingenious system for us. Having selected a particularly sturdy tree near the cabin, he topped it and built a strong platform about thirty feet above the ground. Then he rigged a hoist and pulled a three hundred and fifty gallon stock tank to the platform and made it all secure and shipshape. Heavy wires from the platform to other trees took care of the sway from the wind, and a galvanized iron cover, wired on, protected the water from insects. We were fortunate enough to have a spring flowing out from the bank of the stream, so he ran a pipe from the spring to the tank, and connected a double-acting threshing pump which works easily and pumps a large quantity of water per minute. The height of the tank gives a very good pressure, and fifteen minutes pumping a day keeps the tank full. No expensive exercise salon ever devised a better way to keep the waistline trim and, since we either pump or the tank runs dry, there is no procrastination about our daily dozen. Anyone who is careless and leaves the water running takes a turn at the pump for his sins, so the family-and guests-are easily trained to economy in the use of water. It works to perfection, cost about $\$ 30$ to install, and costs exactly nothing to operate.


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We had to protect our son from falling into the str so we built a corral especially him, under the trees, wher could have his sand box and have plenty of room for exe and still be safe. We make trip out each spring in a tr so we cleared a place under trees to park it and that so as a comfortable and amy guest house.

And so, with contriving and there, and with the ex help of the Harts, our log is a dream come true.

South Carolina garde [Continued from page 26]

The sunken terrace is bord with three feet of yellow pa and three feet of blue ones a background of feathery brought from the owner's Florida, which holds its rich g foliage throughout the wi In March, when everyone so flower hungry, she can enjo her heart's content the slope below the pool; it is filled rare narcissus, daffodils, cinths, and lilies-of-the-valley insure having spring sunshine has scattered over her entire den hundreds of golden daffo
Formality and graciousness cleverly combined in her iris rose garden, which occupies eastern slope and includes e kind of rose from the da polyanthus type, through lovely array of teas, hybrids, perpetuals. She has succeede making your heart leap to bel a beautiful rainbow on earth the shaded climbing roses background for rare, colorful
I once heard the story Negro boy who had tram through the woods all day, h ing dig native plants for exp mental purposes. As night c: he said, "Boss, yo' reckon we 'tame' dese here wil' tings we $b$ totin' about all day?" My fri has succeeded in "taming" so choice varieties and one entire race, which she calls her "jung is given over to Carolina flowers. Nor does she fear wi blasts, for beautiful oaks elms, some festooned with teria, make a protective sh and provide a haven for bi
Mrs. Schrader would resent garden being called a show pl and she has refrained from int ducing features which would $m$ it a burden. Memories of m friends and places are clea interwoven with the flowers, as her friends linger for a or as strangers stroll through admire, the charm and graci ness of the gardener herself the beauty of the scene bring a sense of happiness and pe:

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What shall we teach our children?
[Continued from page 33]
build tomorrow intelligently and carefully on the best of yesterday. We are unwilling to be materialistic, but we do want to be practical; we distrust collectivism, but we do want to share justly and even generously. We have known since Moses wrote "Thou shalt not steal" alongside "Thou shalt not kill" that human and property rights must keep step like two feet on the same body; left, right, each foot carrying the other ahead. Deep down we have known these things; yet we have been so confused by the noise on either side that we have had little to say. Meantime our children have been growing up.

The sixteen-year-olds broke out in a rash at Gladys's party because they had been ill for a long time with an illness they caught from us. We have had our doubts about property rights; the children decide property is of no value. We have wanted progress that took into account experience, good goals, and right methods; untaught children run ahead of us into trouble.
Well, what truths about property can we teach our children?

What attitudes will be useful to them no matter what comes?
There are two kinds of property, so far as the child is concerned - mine and thine - and there is a truth about each of them that we can teach enthusiastically and sincerely: every individual should respect the other fellow's property; and ownership (whether in partnership with others or not) brings with it responsibility.
Respect the other fellow's property; that involves a great many things. The primary step is to make clear the difference between mine and thine. We must interpret broadly the commandments "Thou shalt not steal" and "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's." We must stress such simple teachings as "Do not become a habitual borrower" and "Do not trespass."
"Is this mine?" is almost the first question a normal child learns to ask. It is important that that question be answered carefully. This is yours; this is mother's. This is your closet ; keep your toys here. This is your bed. This is your doll. These things belong to you; other things do not. Hands off things that do not belong to you.
You might believe that respect for the difference between mine and thine would come without teaching: but it doesn't, not in
these days when mothers have been taught to fear that healthy curiosity will be frozen in the bud if the child is not allowed to explore everything (including all closets and drawers at home and abroad), is not allowed to handle and test everything while the owners squirm.
"Thou shalt not steal." No, our children will not steal. Will they use their stronger muscles or better brains to crowd out the weaklings? Will they be sensitive to justice? Will they be generous when generosity comes hard?
"Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's." There is no doubt that we are encouraging covetousness in our attempt to redistribute wealth. "Soak the rich" may serve the rich as they deserve, but the slogan is bad in that it teaches children to covet property that others have accumulated. I have known children who have been embittered against good citizens, men who worked hard for security and saved carefully for the rainy day. We know that character is not built on covetousness; the child is healthy whose response to success is the will to be successful.
We are lenient in judging the social crimes of borrowing and trespassing because they appear to be minor. The man who is not generous with the habitual borrower feels mean because the bor-
rower is inevitably a generous person ("generous" with all property, that which he has borrowed and that which he owns, because property has no value for him). He is the irresponsible member of a family, always in debt to the one who respects property and keeps it in repair. We must curb the tendency to borrow as we do other harmful tendencies.
And so with trespassing. The boy who picks forbidden fruit and crosses lots that are fenced against trespassers is not a criminal. But neighborhood feuds and national wars are brought on by people who will not keep off the other fellow's property. "Keep off the grass": "Do not pick the flowers in the park"; "Private property, keep off"-such signs should be honored, not because it is so vital that we protect grass and flowers and private property, but because it is necessary that we learn to walk in ways that are ours by right.
These are good attitudes toward the other fellow's property. Now what should a child be taught about his own property? This: ownership brings responsibility, all sorts of responsibility. The responsibility of protecting and conserving property. The responsibility of increasing the talents, putting property to good use. The responsibility of sharing with those who need.



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How of ten we caution a child, "Someone will step on your toys if you leave them there in the middle of the floor. Do look after your things, son." Yes, when you own property you must protect it. Too, you must keep it in repair: "Your sweater is torn, dear, mend it or the stitches will run." A property owner must be responsible, or he will lose his property.
Put property to good use; there is no teaching more important. Build houses with blocks that you may in time build them with bricks. Here is the stuff; use it well. Make it increase. Make it take its best form beneath your fingers. Creating is the finest kind of fun and these material things are given to be used. These are your talents and you are responsible for them.
And last, your property is not yours to use selfishly. Property must serve you and others. Long before 1929 we were legislating against the selfish use of property; since then we have passed many laws to compel men to share. Now there is danger that generosity may be lost in enforced charity; to avoid that we must form the right attitudes and develop the strength to live by them.

None of these teachings is new, you say. No. The emphasis on responsibility rather than privilege is not new. Jesus put the emphasis there. We do forget, though, and
we must evaluate our old learnings every now and then.
There is the question-aren't the schools teaching truths about property? The schools are teaching what educators think your child should know about property. Perhaps you are content with that. But you must realize that tax-paying homes and tax-spending schools know separate sections of the whole truth.

A teacher must get what he can from the public purse. Since he is not a creator of public wealth, he is not, as a rule, concerned with the sources of wealth. His section of the truth is this: he knows what society needs and his Utopia is a state where all needs are satisfied.

A tax payer knows that property comes of labor. A man must dig or plow or chop wood or feed machines to create homes and food and clothing and taxes. His personal obligations come first, his state obligations second. He knows the sources of wealth-that is his section of the whole truth.

The tax spender sees humanity in masses, property in lumps. The man who digs at the sources of wealth sees other men as individuals digging beside him; property is a thing he can touch and shape and stretch to its best uses.
The parent is wise who takes over his share of the teaching, not to counteract what the schools are teaching but to broaden it.

## BRER RABBIT gives you a helping hand on Baked Beans



## Bachelors' paradise

[Continued from page 19]
with one-inch Cherokee flagstone, would bring an exciting chuckle from Franklin. Its width and depth would easily accommodate the most exacting spouse, though there's not a chance of it. Plans for Milady, to be carried out by the first to take the matrimonial plunge, are for an addition of a large room 16 by 32 feet with a stone tower and its own fireplace.
But, let's begin at the beginning. It was an apartment in the city where Julian J. Barfield bravely rivaled pianoforte arrangements by Brahms against the blaring discordancy of nextdoor radios; where Anthony G. de Vaughn vainly fought dust and soot from canvas and easel; and where both young men came home from work protesting bondage and high rents that quickened their perennial desire for a place of their own. A place not too far from the city, yet out of it. They wanted a cottage constructed to their plans of what home for two young men with ideas and ideals should be like.
For quite a few months they traveled the highways and byways, driving and hiking. Finally they found an excellent location just twenty minutes' drive from the business section of town. Seven acres of rich Georgia soil in a wild wooded stretch, abundantly studded with sturdy young pines, hickory, cedar, oak, and a smail grove of pecan trees, on the side of a hill and close by a cool and inviting spring. It was enough to send the delighted and enthused young prospectors scurrying for the owner. In a week's time the place was theirs at the attractive figure of $\$ 900$.
From that moment they were either up in the clouds with their "Castle-in-Spain" or down to earth in road building. Though their backs ached and their legs cried out for rest, after many a hard day of widening a circuitous foot-path into a driveway about a sixteenth of a mile long from highway to site for the house, it was great fun and they enjoyed every minute of their initial roadbuilding experience.

Rock for the driveway was obtained from a road job near by where some blasting was in progress. A darky hauled the rock in his wagon for sixty cents a load. Before laying the rock the boys laid a bed of stout branches at spaced intervals across the roadway to provide traction in wet weather. (A wise precaution this -for red clay roads).

Both Barfield and de Vaughn were in favor of architectural service, but since the whole ad-
venture had to be accomplished as economically as possible, it was necessary to draw their own plans and just have the advisory architectural services of a close friend. Then, too, in this particular case, the planning and building was too much of a good thing just to sit by on the sidelines and play spectator. A large briar patch (it seemed almost put there for that purpose) marked the best location for the house. The site was on a ridge sloping down to the spring; the best location for the driveway was the narrow foot trail that led directly through the property.
After first making a cardboard model, a task they thoroughly enjoyed, several free days were spent on the property making sketches from every angle and elevation of all interior and exterior walls. They drew their own sketches for the fireplaces toothe large one in the living room, and a Norwegian fireplace for the bedroom. Their architectural friend, John Robert Dillon, of Atlanta, converted these to structural drawings.
The finished plans called for all the exterior walls to be of rock, cottage fashion; the interior walls of the living room were to be of knotty pine, six feet high, then a rock wall to a beam ceiling. All the other rooms, excepting the bathroom, were to be walled with paneled knotty pine. The cottage was to be L-shaped, making at the side a neat little patio. (This patio is to be walled in on three sides when the matrimonial addition should become a reality.)
With plans completed finances entered the picture in a big way. Approximate costs figured from the plans revealed that resources were not enough to complete the cottage. It was decided that the living room part of the house should be built first, and that this could be used as a week-end cabin until funds were obtained for the rest of the cottage. (Conservative Mr. Franklin would have approved of this.) Left for later building would be a combination dining room and kitchen, bathroom, a large closet in the small hallway opposite the bath, and a large airy bedroom to have five windows and an extra door leading to the patio. (In time this door will lead to the addition that is planned.) Throughout, the plans were for small casement windows with wide wood sills. Wood was to be used as an economy measure, but the sills must be wide, as the windows would have to open in instead of out to prevent warping. Had they opened out it would be necessary to use metal. This idea has proved economical and very satisfactory. The wide sills, more than twice ordinary size, efficiently prevent rain from seeping in, which is the


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major objection to casement windows that open inward.

The boys had enough cash on hand to complete the first unit, and work was carried on without delay. In exactly six weeks the (living room) week-end cabin was completed. All water was carried from the spring about 150 yards down the hill. Rock for the interior and exterior walls, the stone flooring, the fireplace, chimney, etc. was obtained from all over the county, and near-by counties. More than twenty-five wagon loads, enough to complete the entire cottage, were obtained. Some was local vari-colored fieldstone, some of the loads came from Tate, Georgia, site of Georgia's famous marble quarries, other pieces came from the side of Stone Mountain. A fair representation of the state's geological structure is contained in the walls, floor, in the rock walled and terraced flower garden, and in the footpaths that were built around the first unit of the cottage. The cost of this unit was $\$ 1,600$, and when it was finished, though their exchequer resembled the well-known pancake, both young men had the enjoyment of that incomparable thrill that comes from owning one's own home for the first time. Then and there they named the house "Briar Patch House," in honor of Nature's natural marker for the site. Then they set to work furnishing the week-end cabin keeping in mind that this was not to be just a week-end affair but a permanent part of their all-year'round residence. Piece by piece they moved things from their city apartment to their one-room living room house in the country. The first things to be moved were Barfield's piano, and de Vaughn's paints, canvases, and easels.
The stone wall of this unit is 8 feet, 9 inches high and is a solid 16 inches thick. The living room floor, 32 by 16 feet, is made of Cherokee flagstone and cost approximately $\$ 60$, hauled and laid. The cost of the walls for this room (the stone was free) involved just the hauling and setting charges which amounted to about $\$ 600$. The wood used on the outside of the unit (the same is used on the rest of the cottage) is Georgia Pine covered with a mixture of creosote and linseed oil. The living room ceiling is interesting. It has four 6 by 6 beams and in the center is a 2 by 10 pine brace. This brace in addition to being decorative was really put there to break up piano echoes. The roof of the living room and the rest of the cottage is built for a slate addition. At present it has a layer of tar paper insulation and single composition shingles.
At the north end of the living room is a charming balcony, 16 by 10 feet, with a wrought-iron



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rail facing across the front. This is used as a studio (it gets the north light) for de Vaughn, and when needed, it also serves as a guest room. Twenty-four steps from the living room lead to this secluded retreat and instead of a balustrade the open side, halfway up, is guarded by a stair rail of bookshelves. In the center of the balcony an antique glass wick lamp hangs from the ceiling. Similar lamps, which are of the Victorian era, hang from the beamed ceiling in other parts of the living room. These are the type lamps that you pull down to light and release automatically to their regular position.

Other furnishings in the bal-cony-studio-guest-room include an old Tennessee cherry-wood chest of drawers, picked up at a bargain in a second-hand store, which the boys use for storing bedding, a couch which can be opened to double bed size, and de Vaughn's painting materials. In the center of the living room a rich oblong oak table with two massive oak benches lined on either side invoke an image of plumed and armored knights with their regally gowned ladies taking supper at its festive board. The oak benches are homemade. Other homemade items in the living room are an oak footstool, a fruit bowl, a three-legged dough bowl, and the double-sided wall and balustrade bookcases. Music and paint brush are put aside at frequent intervals for saw and hammer when the boys get an idea for some homemade article that will add charm and convenience to their home.
On the wall by the side of Mr . Barfield's piano, in the living
 night-rich in scenic boauty, steeped in historic lore-Douglas offers all things to all people. Here you may bask in a dry, healthful climate...indulge sport, particularly golf, on an excellent new allsport, pariculary goll, olen guest ranches or grass course...virit mod shes in metropolitan stores send your children to fine schools. Only a stores...send your children to fine schools. Only a stones sthrow from the city, one finds the glamorous romance of the Real West...iust across the street, the thrilling intrigue of Old World Mexico Come to Douglas for adventure and recreation, relaxation and rest-and for unbounded Western hospitality!
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Mr. Franklin would not have frowned upon. The Barfield and de Vaughn spirits took on a very rosy hue. With this financial help work started at once on the remaining section of the house-the bottom part of the L. Located farther down the hill (this was in mind when the site was picked) less excavation was needed for this part of the house and for the basement, 21 by 16 feet, which was to be located under the kitchen and bathroom. Practically no excavation was needed for the garage, 18 by 16 feet, under the bedroom.
Both the garage and basement have cement floors and concrete walls. A water pressure pump is located in the garage and an electric water heater is in the basement. The automatic water pump in the garage is connected to an artesian well in the patio, and constant pressure is maintained. An automatic hot water heater which operates electrically was installed.
Hardly any excavation will be needed for a servant's quarters, with lavatory and shower, which is to be constructed under the proposed "Franklin" addition. (Since this article was written the boys have decided to call the proposed matrimonial addition by that name.) Plans for this addition call for a high-pitched roof (this will match the first unit roof), paneled wood walls, and a fireplace. The room would be a sort of studio-bedroom combination. The piano (perhaps) would go into this room in a corner enlarged by the stone tower-according to plans. When constructed this addition will entirely close the patio on three sides. At present it is closed in on two sides and one fifth of one side.
The new addition which includes dining room and kitchen combination, bath, bedroom, basement, and garage, cost approximately $\$ 2,500$ and was constructed in exactly ten weeks. The cost of setting and hauling the stone for the new section figured approximately $\$ 650$. The ceiling in the combination kitchen and dining room is in flat style with 4 by 4 beams. One of the most interesting features of this room is the floor. It is an inlaid patchwood floor and was a gift to the young men from a friend who is an expert in this type of work. The floor is inlaid with $3 / 4$-inch pieces of India teakwood, walnut, mission oak, golden oak, and dark oak in a random pattern that fascinates the eye. In one corner of this room is an old cherry-wood cupboard and alongside is a dropleaf table of cherry wood. Both are antiques that the boys found in southern Tennessee. They removed many old coats of paint from both pieces and then shel-
lacked the natural wood. The pieces are older than 125 years. The bathroom is opposite a large roomy closet in the small hall that leads from the dining room to a bedroom. Walls in the bathroom are done in sand-colored dull tile to regulation height, then grooved pine which is finished with spar varnish. The fixtures are a deep blue. The medicine chest and linen chest which are of maple were homemade. Beams extend through the bathroom ceiling as in the other rooms.
The first thing that strikes the eye in the bedroom, which has two 8 by 8 ceiling beams, is the Norwegian fireplace. It is built into the wall about 4 feet up from the floor and is just large enough to hold a small coal grate. Two cupboard-style doors may close it from sight if desired, though it is the kind of fireplace that no one would wish to shut from view. For those cool mornings in late spring and early fall when the regular heating system is not being used, this type of fireplace is a delight. A Dutch cupboard, a Governor Bradford chair, a studio couch which opens to twin beds, a chest of drawers, and two old maps from New Orleans made in England (1807) that are hand colored, and framed separately for each hemisphere, hang on either side of the beds and add
to the charm of this five-windowed bedroom of mannish style, simplicity, and complete comfort. Double sashes are hung in the bedroom so that corduroy drapries and Venetian blinds are used. A wall bookshelf in this room has a portable magazine rack underneath that looks like a permanent part of the stationary shelf, both items are homemade. The bedroom floor is of four-inch pine board plugged with oak pegs.

The entire house is heated by the Electromode system. In fact it was the first house in this section of the country to have this type of installation. There are separate heating units in each room of the house. These units are built into the walls just a few inches from the floor and look like built-in loud speakers. Cool air is circulated by them in summer and hot air in winter according to the temperature desired. Current used for this type of heating is four kilowatts and 220 volts. The system has been found to be very efficient and averaged a cost of $\$ 11$ per month for the heating season which was less than coal would have cost. Mineral wool insulation is used in the sides of the house, walls, and roof of the new addition. This has been found to be of great value in retaining heat in winter and excluding heat in summer. The living room does not have this


##  FIREPLACE

. It warms the entire room Build any style fireplace around the Heatilator. It gives you the important advantage of uniform heat throughout the whole room -directly warming the air in the room, which old-style fireplaces never do. And it has been used in all climates, proved in thousands of homes and camps all over America.

## CIRCULATES HEAT

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The Heatilator provides a correctly designed metal form for the masonry-assures a freeburning, smokeless fireplace. Saves construction-labor and materials. No extras to buy-the firebox, damper, smoke-dome and down-draft shelf are all built-in parts.
heatilator co. 412 E. Brighton Ave. Syracuse, N. Y. Please send amplete am puiling a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ace. new. (Check
mation 1 an old matilding
rebuich.)
whic

which.

> Heatilator
> Fireplace

insulation due to the large fireplace which aids the heating system when needed, or is just used alone according to the weather.

Among the lovely things in the living room which were bought by the boys in various parts of the country and abroad are brass candlesticks from an old Southern home, a small black candleholder from an old ship anchored off Wilmington, North Carolina, old silver bellows from Caledonia Market in London, and toasting forks from Scotland. Also a small collection of new and old Staffordshire Toby jars, some Wedgwood china (all new), several Jasperware pitchers, Queensware plates, and a coffee set in black Bassault.
The boys are especially proud of their collection of early American pressed glass which they picked up for the most part in junk shops. Two old spinning chairs, once owned by Mr. Barfield's great grandparents, now adorn the living room. Several old churn jars that were family pieces are now used as wastebaskets. Two old Bennington teapots make lovely and lively flowerpots for the living- and dining-room tables. A china dinner set which has a scene of rural England in blue on each course reposes in the delightful cherry-wood cupboard. A set of eighteen sandwich plates are reproductions of early French painted plates.
A picturesque well in the patio was trucked from an old farmhouse and relined by the boys. The well is lined all the way down with 24 -inch tile. It was necessary to dig 35 feet before they tapped the clear cold water that supplies the spring. Charming old Dutch doors open out from the patio which has a 3-foot rock wall around it. In the courtyard petunias, coleus, and sedums are planted. Two millstones, one in the center of the patio, the other in the terraced wall of the flower garden were found in south Georgia where they had been under water for thirty years or more since an old mill dam broke. In a corner of the courtyard a young hickory tree stands guard.



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The garage which is 16 by 18 feet has a stone foundation. The ceiling is of sheet rock with mineral insulation wool. The doors are of the batten type stained with creosote and linseed oil. Automatic fire extinguishers are located here. They fall if a fire starts and release a gas to extinguish it-very desirable equipment for a country house.

In addition to collecting antiques, beautifying and improving their home, painting, and music the boys have a hobby. They have a homemade potter's wheel and an electric kiln in the basement where they are experimenting with the red and yellow clay on the place for pottery making. It seems that they must have read that adage of "big oaks from little acorns grow," too. But maybe not, for in one corner of the balcony library we spied a copy of "Poor Richard's" quotations, and glancing at it surreptitiously we noticed that it had been thumbed but little; besides the page containing the quotation of building a house before a spouse wasn't even cut.

## Design for a view <br> [Continued from page 15]

interestingly broken, is merely the result and expression of a raised ceiling in the living room. Flush boarding with a deep V-joint every sixteen inches above the first-floor window heads and brick below were thought of as being the exterior finish.

The unpretentious entrance is emphasized by the deep shadow of the protective overhang and repetition of the roof color on the door. Vertical boards form a background to a built-in flower box where brightly hued flowers may blossom in summer and evergreens may be planted for winter.
Access from a centrally placed entrance hall is obtained to the living room and well-lighted service hall. Opening off the small service hall is a coat closet, laundry room, lavatory, rear entrance, maid's room, and kitchen. No basement is provided in this house. By dropping the floor about two feet in the laundry room, usable space is obtained in a section of the garage wing.

The kitchen which faces the quietness of the garden, is one of those U-type plans plus a dining alcove with a corner window. This alcove is peculiar in that it is separated from the kitchen by a low railing or a narrow counter. It becomes a handy set-up for the various chores of homemaking and for parties which have the habit of ending up in the kitchen. Numerous provisions have been made in planning the living room for entertaining and flexibility of
furniture groupings. The raised section of the living room helps to define the dining section. A large expanse of glass with steel sash takes advantage of the view. The easy service to the porch should suggest many pleasant meals in the open.

A glass brick panel on one end of the porch serves the two-fold function of windbreak and screen for privacy. Approximately two thirds of the porch is enclosed. The open portion connects with the garden.
Both the first- and second-floor halls are well lighted by a large window on the landing. From this point a convenient access to the garage is gained.
It will be noticed that the bedrooms have adequate closet space and light. The owner's bedroom contains an interesting departure in that there is a recessed section for the beds which should lend itself to a variety of decorative treatments. Both the owner's room and one of the smaller bedrooms open on the balcony.

If more formal dining facilities are desired, it would be a simple matter to place the kitchen in the section now taken by the maid's room and the present kitchen and alcove converted into a dining room. A small basement could be provided and the maid's room placed in the space now occupied by the laundry.

The cost to build this house would be $\$ 9,800$ at thirty-one cents per cubic foot. This seems to be about the average unit cost for a house of this type.

A Swiss chalet in the
hills of Southern Indiana
[Continued from page 23]
border of some picturesque plateau, we have felt the same sense of satisfied art as in viewing a Grecian temple standing on some isolated promontory - not perhaps satisfaction of quite the same order or depth, but due to the same cause, the complete harmony between the work of nature and that of man. Its whole construction expresses solidity, wellbeing, and durability; its proportions exhibit entire accord between structure and function. One cannot doubt, however, that the wonderful scenery of these mountains created the love for the beautiful which unconsciously developed a style of decoration and form of construction in keeping with the character of the people. This may explain why there is about the Swiss chalet a rugged, honest picturesqueness, a simple candid strength that is seldom found in any other type of home.

The early chalets were veritable fortresses in wood somewhat after
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the fashion of the $\log$ cabin so familiar to Americans. Their roofs, which were allowed to make vast projections, were often protected against the lifting power of mountain gales by heavy, rough stones placed on top of them. From this original "Blockhaus" the chalet developed into an elaborate system of dovetailing and fitting together of heavy planks and of framework making possible practically nailless construction.
The chalet today is to be found scattered here and there all over the globe. Its motive is of such elemental significance and character as to make its worth and desirability recognized in any zone of the globe. The characteristics are perhaps too well known to need mentioning - the extremely wide overhang of the flat, pitched, two-plane roof, the frequent presence of a balcony in the gable ends, sawed-out eave boards, and the use of cut openings between adjacent boards in balcony railings, stairwalls, etc., as a means of decoration. The chalet usually rests on a stone foundation in accordance with the necessity or taste of the owner. All or part of the main story wall may be constructed of masonry. Ceilings are usually low and windows comparatively small, plentiful, and hung as casements. The timber used is generally in heavy planks, 3 to 6 inches thick, carefully framed and notched together with part of it projecting. These projections form brackets, consoles, pilasters, braces, etc., all of which are sometimes beautifully carved and decorated. Exterior woodwork is never painted except for decoration, but treated with linseed oil and stained and waxed for interior treatment. Therefore the outside walls usually show a rich, natural, brownish red as only Old Sol can produce it. The deep shadows of the projecting roof, where the natural color of the wood is best protected, contrast with the more weather-beaten parts of the house where we find various shades of $\tan$ and gray.
Small wonder that the chalet has given inspiration for many a week-end and country home which nestles so comfortably into its steep hillside. The chalet doesn't need terracing of hillsides in order to create an artificial plateau upon which to build, because it coöperates with nature in a very harmonious way.
The chalet described in this article was planned and designed after a careful study had been made of Swiss, Tyrolean, and Bavarian chalets. A chalet of the Bavarian and Tyrolean type was selected as the so-called Eiszaplen or icicles on the eaveboards denote. In order to keep building costs down to a minimum, the
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 Past 40 and Younger Men


time-proved American balloonframe type of wooden frame construction was applied. In order to adhere as closely as possible to the traditional heavy plank construction for the outer walls, a siding of the old-fashioned dropsiding type made of California redwood was chosen. Since economy was the keynote, the 2 by 4 foot studs were kept 2 feet on centers with plenty of bracing applied in order to assure a rigid and stable frame construction. A substantial saving was achieved by omitting sheathing and applying the siding directly to the studding with a good grade of building paper taking the place of the sheathing. The interior was paneled either with ship-lap random or tongue-and-groove flooring. Rockwool in between the studs gave the chalet the necessary insulation which is so essential nowadays for a home claiming to be comfortable.
Coming to the floor plans, we enter the 18 by 26 -foot living room through two entrances with the 4 -foot fireplace as the center of attraction. The fireplace was designed to resemble as much as possible the proverbial Kachelofen which is usually found in the Swiss chalet. A so-called Dutch door leads to the 8 by 12 foot kitchen which has a little service porch 4 by 8 feet. The stairway to the second floor, consisting of two bedrooms, leads also directly to the balcony. Consideration was given to the door arrangement which makes it possible to assure privacy to both bedrooms by using the balcony as a passageway. The 4 -foot balcony which has a recess of another 3 feet, is spacious enough to enjoy the view in spite of a driving rain and has the advantage of free circulation of air in the rooms without closing the windows. The bedroom next to the stairway has the benefit of the fireplace flue going through it. Here, too, the chimney flue was made to resemble the Kachelofen, and a bench around it helps in the enjoyment of its warmth.
Since a chalet does not require any painting, as mentioned before, its upkeep is very economical because it has to be oiled with linseed only every few years.

And now a word of advice for those who plan to build a Swiss chalet. Don't attempt to build a so-called American adaptation of the Swiss chalet. Try to keep this type of building as pure as possible. The chalet, however, is capable of a great variety of treatment without radical departure from the general character, thereby making it suitable for a home for any need and purpose. A perfect example is shown in the pictures of the Swiss chalet built on a hill site overlooking the Ohio River in southern Indiana. While


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## Sani-Flush <br> CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING


the chalet was originally planned for a week-end home, its sound construction has made it usable throughout the year. From the stone terrace one may view the farm lands and valley of the Ohio, while off in the distance the wooded knobs suggest the slopes of the Swiss mountains.

## TREE CARE

[See article on page 31]
Enlarging on the suggestions in Mr. Fenska's article on page 31, a new book by Millard F. Blair entitled "Practical Tree Surgery" (Christopher Publishing House, Boston, \$4) provides a helpful source of information for tree lovers who want to go more deeply into the subject. Although obviously reflecting the author's experience on the Pacific Coast, which makes it of particular value to California readers, the volume is comprehensive in dealing with all phases of tree treatment and the principles that underlie the methods of representative arborists the country over. As one of its aims is to be helpful in warning the tree owner about pseudo tree surgeons or quack tree doctors, it lines up with the tree expert licensing statutes of Connecticut and Louisiana, the National and Western Shade Tree Conferences, and other agencies that are steadily raising the standards of tree information and tree service. The first 200 pages deal with the principal tree species and their enemies (namely insects and diseases) and their control. (Strangely enough, the Japanese beetle seems to have been ignored.) The remaining 100 pages take up tree growth and functions, trimming. bracing, cavity work, tree feeding, tree moving, and such details of tree work as ropes and knots, and propagation methods.-E. L. D. S.

A couch and its cover [Continued from page 34]
three or more compartments to prevent the filling from slipping and bunching. How many times have you sat on a cushion that felt matted? And, of course, you know the woman who is forever fluffing up the cushions.

Nor is the cover itself to be ignored. Naturally, the fabric should be well cut, the pattern skillfully matched. The fabrics on the outside and the inside of the back and arms should be tacked firmly to the frame and then hand-sewed together. This is what prevents ripping and fraying.

So, the next time that you are buying upholstered furniture, think of these things. They will explain to you why good furniture costs a little more. And, at least, you won't be gambling.
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ifferent. Exquisite. Queen's Bouquet is a $r$ in a variety of colors, warf, early bloomer. Often wenty to a plant. One pkt. makes six NEW GARDEN book FREE!

Streamline your flower show

## [Continued from page 40]

9. Exhibitors in artistic arrangement classes shall furnish their own containers. Containers furnished by the club for entries in cultural classes.

After the rules, the scale of points for judging should be listed. We use the following

## ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT

 CLASSESColor harmony
Arrangement
25
25
Quality of bloom
Relation to receptacle.
Distinctiveness

CULTURAL CLASSES


Our schedule is usually divided evenly between cultural and artistic classes. The premium list must state specifically the entries that are to be labeled. It should be already understood that when the schedule calls for "three stalks" of a flower, it means three, and that entries with two or five or six will be disqualified.

The premium list should give definite instructions about size in artistic arrangement classes. For example: "An arrangement of phlox, more than two feet, but not more than three feet high"; or, "Bowl of spring flowers for a desk-the whole arrangement not to exceed twelve inches in height."

Distinction should be made between amateur, professional, and commercial gardeners and the grower. Have a separate division in your show for each. The amateur does not sell produce for profit, nor employ a gardener. The professional is paid for his or her services in connection with flower-growing. The commercial gardener sells produce for gain. The grower is the fortunate (or is she?) gardener who employs professional help.

Some of the classes listed in our schedules in the past that have brought forth entries lovely beyond forgetting have been: a bride's bouquet; white flowers in a white container; a cut flower arrangement for an inside window sill; a child's breakfast tray that had to be amusing; the kind of arrangement that might have adorned our grandmothers' tables
but the list grows too fast, so I will stop there.

## $\mathcal{S}_{\text {preading the news }}$

and staging the show
The success of the show depends
to a great extent upon spreading the news of it. A good publicity chairman will run her first newspaper story three weeks before the date of the event.

Until 1937, we held our annual exhibition in the public library, and for a few days before the day, beautiful flower arrangements were placed in the portico as a reminder of what was coming.

Last year an ingenious publicity chairman used real flowers on the posters instead of the colored illustrations we formerly used to paste on the cardboard. Adhesive tape attached a test tube firmly to the back of the poster, and through a slit three zinnias craned their necks to see the world. The flowers had to be changed every two days, and it wasn't an easy task, but the novelty was most effective in drawing the eye toward the printed message.

I consider the staging committee the most important group of all. It is this committee that plans and executes the new feature of the show. In our 1936 show that special thing was a pool in a setting of cedars, balsams, and birch trees, where waterlilies floated lazily and ferns were pleasantly at home. (Who was there to destroy the lovely illusion by reminding onlookers that the bit of greensward came from an undertaker's and the gleaming pool was once a kitchen sink!)

The only caution is not to put too much expense or work into the feature lest it destroy the end for which it was created. I'm recalling now the fate of a flower show in another New England town, where a wealthy summer resident had been chairman of the staging committee for three years. She used to transform an ugly gymnasium into a flower paradise, even though the expense account rose dizzily to three figures. However, it was she, not the garden club, who wrote the checks. Her greatest triumph was the scene created with an ancient water wheel and as honest-togoodness a waterfall as you'd find in any Vermont trout stream. But listen to the moral: When the dear lady begged off after three years of superabundant service, no one, absolutely no one, would take her job. The general notion was that her shoes couldn't be filled by an ordinary mortal. No one would take the general chairmanship, either-and there have been no flower shows there since.
Let the keynote of all small shows be simplicity. Use evergreens to fill in the gaps, or large arrangements that are not entered for competition. Urge your club members to try a hand at shadow

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Many colors and types: Giant Ruffled, Enchantress (tyrian-rose) and Mauve Queen; Giant Fringed, Lady Gay (white edged claret) and Saimon Beauty ; LargeBlue Wonder, Flaming Velvet, Purple Prince, Rose, White; Dwarf-Bedding, Cockatoo (purple spotted white), Brilliant Rose Gem, Twinkles (rose
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packets (value $\$ 2.05$ ) for.......

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yellow-ail 7 packets of seeds


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garden in $1938-144$ arden in 1938 - 144 pages overflowing with pleteinformation about every flower and vegetable worth grow-ing-all the old fa-varieties-over 100 pictures in natural color. The 62 nd year of world-renowned Burpee Quality, backpee Guarantee and very low prices.
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A patch of earth not over-large, Which I may stad with flowers 'Tis all I pray to keep me gay And while away the hours.

## A patch can be a paradise

Yes, your garden, no matter how small, can be a spot of beauty, a "paradise" of thrills; of pleasant surprises; of glowing satisfaction from watching flowers rise to stately beauty, and vegetables ripen to luscious size and tenderness.

The degree of success in growing things is largely a matter of where you buy your seeds, plants, or bulbs. Dreer's have a nation-wide reputation for "that added something" which produces prize-winning results. A full century of experience in the propagation and selection of true-to-type strains is behind Dreer quality. Yet Dreer prices are extremely reasonable.

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## DREER'S <br> "HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY" GARDEN BOOK FREE <br> The most faseinating Dreer eatalog ever


boxes. One shadow box gem was a country road with its wooden bridge and rock-strung river bed. There is always some dark corner that a shadow box will glorify. I have always been pessimistic about using a gymnasium for a flower show. They're such bleak places, and I imagined that one couldn't see the flowers for the great bare walls. But this past summer a general chairman with vision changed the setting of our annual exhibition from the library to the gymnasium. We never had a lovelier show!
When you entered, you saw at the far end a walled garden with brick steps leading to it. Hemlocks and birches were growing (or so it seemed) within the wall, and through them you caught glimpses of a colonnade of glistening white pillars (actually furnace pipes glorified). Wide tables extending the entire length of the floor space, one on each side, were weighed down with a dazzling array of the fruits of our little section of the earth. The tables were neatly covered with burlap which extended to the floor like an apron.

A new feature of our 1937 show, besides vegetable classes for adults, was the children's exhibition placed in the balconies. Scout leaders coöperated splendidly and the venture was a distinct success. First prize for artistic arrangement of wildflowers in the junior division was taken by a four-year-old.
It's a nice custom for the general chairman to hold a tea in her home or garden a few weeks before the show and invite the whole committee. Everything can be thrashed out over the tea cups and each worker instructed as to her particular share of the work. The hours required from each member of the staging committee will depend on the size of the show. If it is small, and if someone brings along a six-foot son or two, four hours the evening before will be ample time in which to arrange the floor plan.


A few years ago we had a loc carpenter build a set of miniatu football bleachers; they are $u$ excelled for displaying cultur classes. Roofing paper, dark the good earth itself after a rai was spread over the long o tables when our shows were he in the library, so we never had worry about water stains.
We have a dozen (and nee five dozen more) graceful arche niches for displaying to best ad vantage some classes in artist arrangement. We used to take fu possession of the wide windo sills and mantels at the librar In reserve there (and more ra cently in the gymnasium) stoo the faithful card tables.
If your show comes in delph nium season, try displaying thos flowers against a black vevle draping. We've tried it and it's lovely words cannot describe adequately.
In the cultural display classe our club insists that exhibitor use plain glass bottles, never mil bottles or vases of their ow choosing. Dozens of jars an bottles (they once held olives mayonnaise, and jam) have bee collected by the club; on th morning of the show they ar filled with water and placed in th vestibule. We like the uniforn plainness of such containers and their subservience to the glory o the flowers. Also exhibitors usin them are on a more equal footing

## CWhen the day arrives

The day of the exhibitio dawns and the entry committe has its inning. The member should take care to wind thei alarm clocks the night before, anc be at the scene of the flower shov when the key is turned in the lock Of course, they all dropped in the evening before, long enough t become familiar with the lay o the land, and to note from the large placards set in place by the staging committee the location o all the classes. If the chairman o the entry committee decides t assign her lieutenants to specia locations, she must impress upon each the importance of knowin that particular section thoroughly That one section of the floor plan ought to be as familiar to that particular worker as her own living room.
One committee member sees to it that there is plenty of fresh water for the glass jars that will hold the cultural displays. The others take the entries as they leave the secretaries' desk (after being fully recorded) and carry them to the proper sections. It only fair to allow those exhibiting in the artistic arrangement classes to accompany their "brain chil dren" into the sections reserved for such entries. I've never yet seen a lovely arrangement that wasn't just a little flustered and in
of a caressing touch after ag down to the show in the mobile and going through the oms." the "customs" I mean, of se, the process that goes on at secretaries' desk. We have als had two secretaries at our er shows, one of whom used take charge of entry blanks 1 we decided that the practice 't worth while, so few bothto fill them out. If your club abers can be prevailed upon ot down the entries they plan rake, make use of the blanks. they work, there is nothing e helpful in preparing for a $v$ because the committees king on the floor plan have an roximate idea of the number xhibits in each class long bethe day of the show. metropolitan newspaper sends garden clubs, free for the aska certain type of entry ik , entry card, and entry label: desk for the secretaries is ked near the entrance. One of m writes down the entry in otebook for permanent record, le the other fills out the entry d. At our first show the secrelies recorded the entries in a -cent notebook, index tabs for classes on the premium list ing used to simplify and speed the process of locating them.

## Then-and now

rears ago you might have overord a dialogue like this: Mrs. John Smith: "I have some nsies to exhibit. The premium called for seven, but mine re all so beautiful that I ildn't decide on seven, so I put twelve. I don't think it makes difference. No, I haven't the ghtest idea what class pansies in because I have lost my mium list."
Madam Secretary No. 1: "Well . I suppose it will be all right enter twelve. Rules haven't hunted to much this morning. here's been such confusion! .
abel, have you any idea what iss pansies are in? Oh, here they e. Class 9. Your entry number four. . . . (An aside to another er-eager exhibitor: Dora, you'll we to wait until I finish with ese pansies. Ill take your sweet Illiams next.) . . Mrs. Smith. , Mrs. Smith! You went off ithout your entry card. . . Y Yes, course that clip has to be there: herwise the judges would see bur name. Oh, tie the string found the neck of the container

Dora, bring on your sweet illiams!"
Since we've streamlined the now (and ourselves, too) the folowing is a typical dialogue: Mrs. John Smith: "Good mornpg. Class 18, calling for named arieties of lilacs. The number is we, exactly as called for. The arieties are Katherine Have-
meyer, President Gravy, Charles X, Ludwig Spaeth, and Miss Ellen Willmott. If you wish, I'll write the label cards and attach them while you are making the entry."
Madam Secretary No. I runs her finger down the index tabs to Class 18, flips open her record book and repeats (as she writes) to Madam Secretary No. 2: "Class 18, entry 6, Mrs. John Smith."
Madam Secretary No. 2: "Here's your entry card, Mrs. Smith. My, but they're beautiful! They look like prize winners to me."
Those last two sentences prove, do they not, that we haven't taken all the joy out of life with our streamline precision? Often I've overheard a secretary thus take time to send Mrs. Smith on her way rejoicing.

## A word about judging

Have accredited judges, and let them be daughter, aunt, or thirtysecond cousin to nobody in the club. The Flower Show Committee of your State Federation of Garden Clubs will supply you with names of accredited judges.
It is the duty of the clerk to accompany the judges on their rounds, to paste the stickers (blue for first prize, red for second, yetlow for third, green for honorable mention, and gold for special) on the entry cards, and to remove the clips and unfold the cards so that every exhibitor's name stands revealed. Even the general chairman leaves the building while the judging is being done.
Once we asked our judges to dictate to the clerk little notes of commendation or advice about exhibits. It was helpful, except in a few cases where the suggestions seemed unnecessarily harsh. But, however kind the criticism, human nature wilts under it faster than mistreated poppies.
Be good to your judges when their task is done. Whisk them off to a delicious luncheon in the most restful setting you can devise; perhaps your own dining room or terrace garden. Between soup and demi-tasse you'll pick up a good bit of interesting flower lore from these talented women.
It is safe to say that all flower lovers are now familiar with the abc's of flower arrangement. Strive most of all for distinction, which is as impossible a word to define as "charm." I know one exhibitor who always arranges her flowers the afternoon before the show, when she has plenty of uninterrusted leisure to devote to it. Most of us, however, find it better to keep the flowers (except calendulas, ageratum, and mignonette) in our cool cellars overnight and rise early to make our arrangements. Be sure to carry "spares" to the show, just in case a zinnia or what-have-you breaks its neck


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in the mad rush to get there. With us, the officers of the club usually serve as hostesses, their hours of service being designated by the show chairman. It is pleasant to have chairs here and there, where flower lovers, who have so much in common, may talk over their gardening. It is nice, too, though difficult, I warn you, to serve tea or punch and cookies. And, as visitors come and go through the aisles of flowers, it is heavenly to hear the music of a string quartet.

## $\mathcal{A}_{\text {practical staff for a }}$ successful flower show

general chairman
(OR Co-CHAIRMAN)
She (or they) should be congenial, dependable, willing to work hard, and, best of all, a graduate cum laude from the chairmanship of the staging committee.

Staging committee
Chairman should be artistic, but not temperamental, with a reputation for doing a job well. Birds of a feather for her committee workers.

## HOSTESSES

This is, to borrow a campus slang term, the "pipe" job of the show. Why not name officers of the club? That ought to satisfy everybody, for they work harc enough the rest of the year.

JUDGING COMMITTEE (OPTIONAL) Chairman should be a good hostess, make luncheon arrangements for the judges and invite them to cover the show. For a small show, let the general chairman handle it.
SCHEDULE COMMITTEE (OPTIONAL) Must consist of real gardeners clever enough to bring spice and variety to the schedule without "copy-catting" some other club's premium list. The general chairman can handle this, too, for a small show.
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Chairman should have a "drag" with the city editor and some experience in writing news notes. Include some clever poster-makers on the committee.

## ENTRY COMMITTEE

Calls for patient, affable workers, but no unusual talent. For a small show they might serve as the clean-up corps, too.
SECRETARIES (Two)
They should be methodical and hard to fluster; preferably two ex-school ma'ams or real secretaries with executive experience.

## CLERK

Must be a non-exhibitor, and not inclined to carry all over town comments the judges may let slip in ungarded moments.
CLEAN-UP CORPS (OPTIONAL)
Calls for good sports, familiar with the feel of the broom.


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Your shade trees
[Continued from page 31]
This promotes the flow of and helps the callus growt| cover the injured part with bark in the shortest possible

The only purpose for whi tree paint or wound dressin applied to the exposed wood face of a tree is to arrest or vent decay. It does not ha healing or stimulate callus gro One of the most satisfac wound dressings now avail can be made by stirring thred four pounds of dry Borde mixture (a fungicide) into a lon of raw linseed oil. Where blue-green color of this mix is objectionable, some min black and a trace of ferrous fate and dry lime-sulfur (ano fungicide) may be added. will produce a black color.
The paint should not be plied too thickly, otherwise tering or flaking of the su may result. A little should be thoroughly brushed into wood, then followed by ano coating. It will be necessary repaint wounds with this mix about once a year in order to infect any season checks or cr that may appear in the
In the case of a cavity req ing a filler to take the place decayed wood, the first quest is: does the physical condition the tree justify the time and of a permanent job? If not, wound should be cleaned shaped up for proper healing drainage, and given an appl tion of a wound dressing to tard further decay. In time, h ever, such an open cavity develop season checks and, withstanding repeated appl tions of tree paint, decay eventually appear beneath it. is, therefore, at best only a $t$ porary treatment.
If the cavity is not so ser and the tree is still in a thri condition, a permanent fill may be justified, especially if superficial decay is caused b so-called "wound fungus." that is necessary is to fill cavity and seal the wound a suitable material so that air cannot get at the wood face. This stops further de and callus growth will eventua cover the area with new bark. Cabling and bracing. proper installation of cables the branches of structurally w or defective trees, or the forcement of weak or partly crotches with wood scr (threaded steel rods) has sa many a fine shade tree from da age by storm or ice. Such inforcements must, however, made in accordance with the pr
ples of mechanics and take into onsideration the future growth f the tree. The most common nistake is installing cables too ow in the crown of the tree. They hould be placed sumewhere in he middle third of the fork to e reinforced, the exact position lepending upon the conditions, nd as inconspicuously as posible. The most satisfactory reults have been obtained by the se of galvanized steel cables, one uarter or three eighths of an inch n diameter, woven into eye-bolts nserted into the supported and upporting limbs.
Lightning protection. This is holly a preventive measure, as hade trees with properly intalled lightning rods (actually ables) are rarely if ever struck $y$ lightning; also if they extend vell above near-by buildings, hese share the protection aforded. The method of installaion, which calls for an expert, depends on the shape of the crown and method of branching of the ree, and other factors.
Frost cracks. These occur in rees as long, vertical, open splits along the main trunk as the repult of quick changes in atmospheric temperatures during the winter months. They remain open as long as the cold weather lasts and almost close up when warm days appear. During the spring and summer a callus growth forms over the opening, but this may break open again the folowing winter. After several years, this process of alternate opening and closing tends to produce a "lip-growth" along the crack.
There is nothing that can be done to prevent frost cracks. Furthermore, once they have occurred, little can be done to remedy the injury. Some trees, ike Norway maple, horsechestnut, and black walnut, are more subject to them than other species. Another type of winter injury manifests itself usually through shriveled buds and injury to the cambium tissue. Eventually the bark cracks and sloughs off. There is no remedy for this except to prune out the dead wood and paint the resulting scars with a suitable wound dressing. Girdling roots. These are sometimes a main source of shade tree trouble. Unless they are removed while small, a tree so affected will gradually commit suicide by strangulation. If they are discovered in time and carefully removed from the main root they encircle, little or no injury will result. One symptom of this trouble is the absence of a buttress root at the surface of the ground. Well-buttressed trunks are characteristic of trees in a thriving condition. In removing girdling roots, care must be taken not to injure the cambium layer of the large, normal roots that remain.

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Borer injury. There are two ways of treating trees whose trunks are infested with borers. One is to dig out the grubs and apply a wound dressing over the resulting scars. The other is either to insert a flexible wire and destroy the borer, or to inject some poisonous material into the galleries and then plug the openings with putty or beeswax.
Slime-flux. This is a term applied to the exudation of a slimy ooze from a wound on a tree. It is due to the growth of certain fungi and bacteria in escaping sap which ferments with an unpleasant odor which suggests bad beer but which attracts hornets and other insects. The slime-flux not only irritates and retards new callus growth but slowly causes the death of the bark and wood adjacent to the wounded tissue. to prevent its formation, a wound should be treated so it will heal as rapidly as possible. That is, it should be "traced" as already directed, with streamline sides and sharp points at the top and the bottom, and given a suitable wound dressing. A small hole should also be bored near the ground in the top into the heartwood to relieve the gas and water pressure in the tree until a callus growth has sealed up the wound through which the slimeflux issues. A half-inch pipe inserted two or three inches into the hole will aid in draining off excess sap beyond the trunk of the tree and help to prevent the development of slime-flux at that point during the curing process.
Pruning, to remove interfering, dead, diseased, or otherwise undesired branches, must be done in accordance with the laws of tree growth. If a branch is cut off flush with the one from which it grows, new callus growth will eventually cover the scar; a good wound dressing should be applied to keep out rot-producing fungi while the healing takes place. If the cut is made so as to leave a stub, decay is almost certain to start there; even if callus growth occurs, it is very slow at the end of a stub.
Deciduous trees should, in general, be pruned during the dormant season, that is, while the leaves are off. There are a few exceptions, such as sugar maple and yellow-wood, which, unless pruned while the foliage is still on the trees, are likely to suffer profuse "bleeding."
Filling in around trees. When the roots of a tree are buried to any considerable depth in the course of grading operations they cannot function normally. The excess fill deprives them of both air and moisture and this retards growth and weakens the tree. If the filling extends right up to the trunk, the bark is likely to disintegrate and decay, resulting in

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the death of the tree. The amount of filling that may be done without injury depends upon the character of the soil, but it is surprisingly little. A foot of heavy clay soil will do as much damage as several feet of sand. If such grading must be done, a tree expert should be consulted regarding the installation of adequate ventilation.
Drought injury. The average shade tree along our city streets and highways suffer more from lack of soil moisture than from any other one factor. The proper place to apply water to a tree is out at the margin of the root system, about where the drip from the branches comes, not close around the trunk. Superficial sprinkling of the ground is of little value, since the roots of a tree are usually from one to two or three feet below the surface.

Feeding weak trees. One of the best ways to keep trees healthy and resistant to attacks, and also to restore vigor to trees which, for one reason or another, are not in a healthy condition, is to make available to the roots a good tree food or fertilizer. On lawns this can best be done by punching a series of holes in the ground with a crowbar, about eighteen inches deep and three feet apart each way, and filling them to within four inches of the surface. Then water the whole area thoroughly before filling up the holes with soil and a bit of turf

Banding trees. Young trees should not be banded with any sort of coal tar preparation to prevent caterpillars from ascending the trunks. Coal tar contains a toxic substance which may penetrate to and injure the cambium layer and even cause fatal "girdling" of the tree. Thick bark on old trees may prevent toxic chemicals from reaching the cambium, but if banding is called for (it is less popular than formerly) the sticky material should be applied to a strip of heavy paper tied around the tree. Speaking of girdling, if a ring of both outer and inner bark is removed from any branch or the trunk of a tree, the part above it will gradually lose its vigor and die.
Dog injury. Dogs are responsible for the death of many young trees, especially ornamentals planted around the home. The greatest injury is to the root system; if this occurs during the first year after the tree has been planted it is often fatal. Evergreens with branches close to the ground often suffer foliage discoloration and destruction. The best way to protect them is to surround them with a low wire fence although several preparations designed to repel the animals are available at seed stores.
Gas injury. Trees may be injured or killed by poisonous gase


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in either or both of two ways. T roots may absorb the noxious $g$ from the soil, or the leaves m gather it from the atmosphe The presence of illuminating in the soil is usually the result a leaky gas main near the tre The first evidence of such poisor ing is the wilting of the foliag which finally turns brown; th tree soon dies. If gas injury the roots is suspected, the s surrounding the tree can purified by forcing the gas with the aid of compressed Of course, immediate steps locate and fix the leak should taken by the gas company.

Trees located near industri centers where the atmosphere charged with poisonous gas emitted from huge smokestac may suffer foliage injury. The will not die as quickly as whe the soil is permeated with poisor ous gases, but they will succum just as surely. The remedy is nc as simple as in the first instanc since it requires the removal the source of the gas; sometime however, a change in the fuel use may bring about the desired in provement.
Wind-burn. When evergree trees assume a red-brown cold in late winter or early spring, th cause is often what is known "wind-burn" or "winter-drying. Usually noticeable after a seve winter on trees growing in e posed places, this results from th rapid loss of water from th leaves at the time when the wate in the soil is frozen and not avai able to the roots. Small trees wi shallow root systems are some times killed outright, especiall if they have been transplante late the previous summer. Follo ing such injury, various fung may develop on the dead foliag and later in the summer give th impression that a leaf-bligh caused the damage. Whether th injury is due to wind-burn fungus attack can be determine by watching the foliage through out the season. If the injury doe not spread, it is safe to assum that the damage was due severe cold and drying, not fungi or leaf parasites. To pre vent wind-burn, mulch the so around the roots during winter when there is little snow on th ground. Leafmold, peat moss, o straw makes an excellent mulch but do not apply until the groun has frozen.

Burying burlap with roots. It a common practice in planting bury the burlap wrapping whic comes around the roots of a tre shipped from the nursery. Th reasoning is that the material decompose in a short time and no act as a hindrance to root growtl Recent experiments by Dr. L. I Jones, of Massachusetts State Co lege, clearly show this practi to be detrimental. His investig
ns indicate that the decomposin of the cellulose in the burlap er causes nitrogen deficiency in ch a soil. He says, "The direct use of the shortage of available rogen in such cases is the perior ability of the soil microganisms producing the decomsition of the burlap to assimie the nitrogen of the soil in mpetition with the plant." In her words, if you bury burlap, per, cloth, or other cellulose aterial near the roots of a tree, u cannot expect the plant to rive until such material has en thoroughly and completely composed.
Damage by artificial lights. The actice of lighting up evergreens the front lawn at Christmas ne is a fine custom, but care ould be taken in selecting the ght bulbs to be placed on the ees. The ordinary small ones ed on Christmas trees indoors e all right, but bulbs of the 25 att size, or larger, should never - used on growing trees. The eat from them is usually suffient to burn the foliage, even ough the injury may not beme apparent until the following ring or summer when the eedles turn a dull brown and asime an unhealthy appearance. ater they drop off and the tree ses its aesthetic value. Repeated jury of this kind will so stunt ee growth that the tree finally Ills a prey to insects or fungi.
Spray injury. Recent experients have shown the possibility severe injury to evergreens here they are sprayed first with rsenate of lead and soon after ith a mixture containing soap. he soap reacts with the arsenate, roducing soluble arsenic which turn causes the burning. Oil prays, sometimes used on everreens in early spring, will burn he foliage if applied during reezing weather. Also, certain onifers may be injured if exessive amounts of oil are used. fertain deciduous trees, like ugar maple, black walnut, buternut, and beech are very usceptible to injury from dorpant oil sprays.
Girdling wires. When a wire is round around a limb or the runk of a tree and left undisurbed for several years, it will radually cut into the bark and yood of the growing member. At irst the injury will appear merely s a constriction in the bark, but soon as the wire becomes puried beneath the outer bark, it pegins to check the flow of elaborted sap from the leaves downvard. This causes an abnormal rowth where the wire girdles the ree. Except in severe cases, in which the tree may be gradually killed, the parts of the stem above and below the girdle will usually mite and form new conducting issue outside the wire.

Plants that

## mimic stones

[Continued from page 32]
crevice of the plant and shortly opens into a stemless blossom. Often two buds appear, but only one opens at a time. The flower, quite large in comparison with the plant that produces it, is asterlike with rather fine petals of rich and brilliant yellow, and odorless. To see a plant that has spent untold generations in a successful attempt to safeguard its existence against grazing animals by mimicking a stone, suddenly burst into a gaudy and most conspicuous blossom that can be seen from a considerable distance, gives the impression that Nature has made a mistake. For even a weak-sighted browser could find these choice bits of succulents under the brilliant flowers. One is inclined to think that the flowers might better have been somber in color and small. However, Nature had to consider other matters in providing for the perpetuation of the plants. Seeds must be produced and the ratio of new plants must be greater than the possible loss or destruction so that the group can increase and spread. And for the fertilization of the seeds, Nature relies on the insects which she attracts by means of the large and highly colored flowers, made further attractive by their nectar and pollen content.

To carry out the function of fertilization in the living stones, Nature has restricted the process to an unusual degree. Where they grow, moisture is present in appreciable amounts only during the rainy season. Following downpours of rain the hot sun quickly dries the surface of the sandy soil. Hence, that they may gather all the moisture possible, these little plants have very long roots, reaching down into the moister realms of the soil.
Since the plant needs moisture in order to flower, it blooms during the rainy season. The rains occur mainly in the daytime, and during the torrential showers insects are not on the wing; in fact they appear in great numbers only as the sun approaches the western horizon and lower temperatures prevail. Only as darkness approaches, therefore, do the living stones open their flowers to attract the feeding insects. By this time the herbivorous animals that might also be attracted have about finished their grazing. Later, as darkness falls, the insects return to their shelters and the flower begins to close, to remain snugly tucked away and protected by its sepals until the same time next day. This program is re-

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peated for four days. On the fifth evening a final, but only partially successful, attempt is made, and thereafter the flowers dry up and the plants do not bloom again until a new set of leaves matures.
In the same family, we find another group known as Lithops, or stone-faced plants, even more nearly perfect in their mimicry. Each plant consists of two semicircular leaves growing flush with the ground level and separated only by a slight, barely perceptible, central indentation. The bud forms between the tightly compressed leaves, forcing them apart to reach the surface so it can burst into a gorgeous bloom similar to that of the Pleiospilos already described and often twice the size of the plant that bears it. Mimicking the spotted pebbles among which they grow on the windswept veldt, they are very difficult to detect, as the illustration on page 32 shows. There are many of these tiny succulents, all of about the same form; they differ somewhat in size and in surface coloring and markings, but all resemble pebbles. In fact, I enjoy making minor wagers with my guests in testing their ability to point out which are plants and which are stones in my collection. Always I propose the test before displaying the plants, for most people cannot conceive that a living plant can so closely resemble a stone as to defy instant detection. To see their expression of confidence change as they view the plants and pebbles is amusing. As to the culture of these interesting plants, it is not hard, the greatest difficulty being to unlearn what we already know about the growing of the more common house plants. The general belief is that all plants will thrive if given a rich soil, plenty of water, and an occasional feeding. But if you have been successful in the cultivation of plants by that method, you must not expect to use it in growing satisfactorily the succulents mentioned in this article.

The cultivation of Pleiospilos and Lithops in our modern, heated homes is quite easy. Unlike most plants, they have no difficulty in withstanding the dryness of the air. Their habitat is a hot, dry region where the soil contains a large proportion of sand and gravel and where the drainage is perfect. They receive plenty of water during the rainy season, but little for the rest of the year, depending on night dews and what little they can absorb through their long root system.
As to heat, the temperatures of our late spring, summer, and early fall seasons are ideal for their growth in window gardens. During the colder seasons a temperature no lower than $55^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. will keep the little plants in good con-
dition; a higher temperature keep them growing.
I find a good potting mixtur very important; good results be expected from this select and arrangement of materia starting at bottom-coa charcoal; coarse sand; equal pa of good garden soil, sharp sa and fine peat moss; coarse sh sand, deep enough to cover the base of the plant. The purp of the whole arrangement is afford good drainage. If the $b$ of the plant is kept damp for length of time, especially on days, it will invariably start rot. In the winter, especial keep the plant rather dry. If should be in dire need of moistı this will be indicated by the pla surface becoming wrinkled slightly shrunken.
During hot, sunny weather need not exercise such extre care in watering, for a little ext does no harm, as long as the face dries quickly
A good method is, first, to nc the possible need of moisture indicated by the appearance the outer pot surface. If it lo dry, tap it with your knuckle if it has a hollow sound it is doubt quite dry. Place the pot a pan of water and note absorption of moisture as color of the pot changes. Wh the moisture line reaches a po approximately level with the bc tom of the top layer of sar it is best to remove the p Water only on sunny days, that if the moisture reaches surface and the body of the pla it will dry quickly. If, for a reason, it is necessary to water any other time, permit the wat to show only half way up side of the pot. No rule can set as to how often to wat owing to the great variation the conditions under which plants are grown. The most po tive method is to run a check-p filled in the same manner a with the same soil, as the pots which the plants are growin Care for it, in every respect, same as for the pots in which plants are growing. When doubt as to the need of waterin dump the check-pot and note condition of the soil. Moisture a most important requirement.
Next in importance is lig Knowing where the plants co from, give them sun all day possible; at any rate, all yo particular conditions will perm No form of fertilizer is requir
These succulents are not subj to the more common plant pes but if you have any insects scales on other plants near b they will find your living rocl To derive the full benefit an enjoyment from these interesti bits of vegetation, give thought their arrangement. Place them a suitable container.


Above, the Standard Tudor Sedan . . . Below, the De Luxe Fordor Sedan

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[^1]:    The American Home. February, 1938. Published monthly. Vol. XIX, No. 3. Published by the Country Life-American. Home Corp. 444 Madison Ave. New York, N. Y. Subscription price 81.00 as.
    Americn. Home. February, 1938 . Published monthy. Vol. XIX. No. 3. Published by the Country Lire-American, Home Corp.. 44 .

[^2]:    banana pudding-
    
    follows: Beat egg whites and salt until stiff but not dry. Add sugar gradually, beating constantly. Fold in vanilla. Reduce oven to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. and bake pudding about 10 minutes longer, until meringue is browned. Makes six servings.

