In the soft shadings and delicate tracings of a fine rug lies its call for admiration. The maintenance of these charms is an important function of The Hoover. Rapidly its electric sweeping reveals anew the colorings dimmed by soot, and brushes straight any nap disarranged by heels. At the same time it beats out all destructive embedded grit, collects stubborn, clinging litter and thoroughly suction cleans. Only The Hoover does all this. And it is the largest selling electric cleaner in the world.

The HOOVER

It Beats—as it Sweeps—as it Cleans

The Hoover Suction Sweeper Company
The oldest makers of electric cleaners
North Canton, Ohio                    Hamilton, Canada
The Structural and Artistic Values of the House of Brick

OTHER building materials have their merits and make their appeal, but looking at the building problem on all sides, no other material approaches Face Brick in the structural and artistic values it offers—permanence, comfort, safety from fire, economy, and beauty. The slight difference in first cost over less durable materials is soon wiped out by the many savings that go with a Face Brick house. You will find this subject fully discussed in "The Story of Brick." Send for it now.

American Face Brick Association
1121 Westminster Building • Chicago
March, 1920

Simmons Company, 1920

Why the Doctor Advances Twin Beds

GET a good sound sleep every night—every nerve, every muscle relaxed—and Nature will fill your body with new energy, and wake you up fit and fine.

Every muscle relaxed! No one can sleep perfectly with nerves on edge or muscles tense.

This is the reason why doctors are urging Twin Beds—so one sleeper will not disturb the other, or communicate a cold or other ailment.

The truly noiseless Bed is the Simmons Metal Bed—built for sleep.

Just as the truly sleep-inducing Spring is a Simmons Spring—a fine, resilient spring that invites the body to relax.

Years ago Simmons Company established the principle of Beds and Springs built for sleep.

It is today the largest maker of fine Metal Beds and Springs in the world.

It is a specialist in Twin Beds—a pioneer in that fine modern principle of a separate bed for each sleeper.

Simmons Metal Beds and Springs are the most sought after sleeping equipment in leading stores all over the country.

The prices are little if any higher than for ordinary beds.

And when you are selecting your Simmons Beds with an eye to their appearance in the room, you will see that Simmons has for the first time established beautiful and authoritative design in Metal Beds.

Sleep is a big subject! Write us for the brochure, "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep." Free of charge.

SIMMONS COMPANY

ELIZABETH   ATLANTA   KENOSHA   SAN FRANCISCO   MONTREAL

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SIMMONS BEDS—Built for Sleep
UNEVEN HEAT

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Unprotected doors and windows are a continual menace to the health and comfort of your family.

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Let us send you our booklet "26 Years of Weatherstripping," containing interesting information for home owners.

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COMBINING singular beauty and adaptability with genuine economy and long-time endurance, "Creo-Dipt" Stained Shingles are peculiarly adaptable to the most difficult roof and side wall demands, and gratify the most discriminating taste in quality and color.

Big architectural possibilities lie in the especially effective use of 24-inch shingles with uneven butts (illustrated in background) which prove equally satisfactory and less expensive side wall material than the practically unobtainable hand-split cypress.

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METAL LATH

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North Western Expanded Metal Co.
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In the upper right corner the photograph of the reverse side of a strip of plastered TRUSS-LOOP Steel Lath shows clearly how the Truss-Loop Triple-Grip actually LOCKS the plaster to the backing. The only way to loosen the plaster is to chip or actually shatter it.

THE old worry about a new house—"will the plaster settle or sag or fall?" is out-of-date and out of style. Wise housewives insist on Bostwick TRUSS-LOOP behind every plastered wall or ceiling even though some husbands might hastily and unthinkingly accept wood lath or ordinary expanded metal. This is only natural, since it is the wife who ordinarily selects the paint or paper—and has most of the worry and trouble on her shoulders if the plaster does go wrong.

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OF THE ADAM PERIOD, STANDING EIGHT AND A HALF
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Classic examples of the workmanship of the Silversmiths of Queen Anne and the Early Georges on exhibition in our Galleries.
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In Premier the spring eyes are fitted with floating Clemons bushings and equipped with Alemite lubricating system—more positive in results than either gravity type oilers or finger operated grease cups. A few turns of the Alemite Compressor handle makes the whole job of lubricating the car a clean, simple and easy operation.

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RADIATOR valves play a vital part in determining the degree of satisfaction and comfort obtained from a heating system.

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At Glen Cove, L. I.
A survival of Colonial days. Charming old house of appealing simplicity.
Near station, Clubs and beaches. 2 acres. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2
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Fine old colonial farmhouse. Over 10 acres. Five minutes by motor
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Tested and Proved for Three Years
Continuous Crop—Easily Propagated
La France Everbearing is a remarkable plant. Its hardiness and habits—its prolific bearing qualities, and its ease of propagation—make it a horticultural phenomenon.

Planted early in the spring, it loses no time getting started. Begins bearing as early as the first week of July (the first season) and "never lets up"—keeps right on with break after break, cluster-laden shoots, until all vegetation is completely frost-checked for the season. Even then its remarkable nature continues in evidence: La France has demonstrated its hardiness by surviving temperatures as low as 10° below zero.

La France Everbearing Raspberry propagates freely and very rapidly. A dozen plants will produce a good-sized berry patch in an incredibly short time.

Its rapid growth, its hardiness to withstand extreme cold, its immunity from fungus and insect diseases, its remarkable all-season production of fruit, make La France Everbearing by all odds the raspberry for home gardener, fruit grower or farmer.

Supply is very limited. Now's the time to order.

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Write for booklet on "La France Everbearing Raspberry." Includes additional expressions from noted horticulturists, etc.

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La France
First-Class Awards

And Silver Medal. Also other Show and Fair awards wherever exhibited.
The Best Evergreen Vine for America

Is ivy the best vine in the world? Doubtless every Englishman will cry "Yes!" because the European or English ivy (Hedera Helix) is the oldest evergreen vine in cultivation, and has made the deepest impression in literature, art and history. But if your standard is merit, not associations, there is another vine which seems to me inherently better, viz., the Climbing Euonymus, or, as I now propose to call it, the "Evergreen Bittersweet." True, the form of its leaf is not unique, like that of ivy, but it has one overwhelming advantage in its gorgeous red berries, which are resplendent all winter against a noble background of evergreen foliage. And in many other ways it has greater value than ivy, even in regions where the ivy is hardy.

The accompanying picture gives but a faint hint of the five-fold glories of the Evergreen Bittersweet. In the first place, it is evergreen, and therefore has an obvious advantage over deciduous vines in being beautiful 365 days of the year, instead of two weeks or seven months.

Secondly, it is very accommodating as to soils, climate, exposures; is easy to grow; and will trail over the ground or climb to the noble height of 30 feet.

Thirdly, it has an immense advantage over ivy, in being much harder, growing 20 feet high in New England, where ivy can be grown only as a ground-cover.

Fourthly, its superb red fruits, which closely resemble our common wild bittersweet, seem divinely appointed to redeem our American winters from their bleak, ugly and cheerless moods.

And, fifthly, it promises to develop a strong American character, becoming universal and dear to the American heart. If I had a million dollars to spare I should like to plant an Evergreen Bittersweet against every stone, brick and concrete wall in America. The effect would be electrical, for it would add 100 per cent. to the beauty of America. And it would only be anticipating by a hundred years what will surely happen, for it is hardly possible that the world holds any plant with greater power to transform a house into a home. As in England, every home and every church is enriched, dignified and endowed by ivy, so every American home will come to be connected so closely with the Evergreen Bittersweet that it will be impossible to think of one without the other.—Wilhelm Miller, in The Garden Magazine, November, 1912.

We have known for several years of the great merit of the vine, Euonymus radicans vegetus, so enthusiastically described by Professor Miller, and have been steadily getting up a large stock of it, and now have several thousand plants. It is a sport from Euonymus radicans, but absolutely distinct from that vine.

Planted in rows and kept sheared, this vine makes a splendid evergreen hedge. It is also a splendid ground cover for either sun or shade.

Perfectly hardy, but when planted in the fall should be protected with a mulching of three inches of stable manure, being careful not to cover the evergreen foliage. Very slow growing at first, but when well established grows with great vigor.

Small pot-plants, 30 cents each. $2.50 per dozen. $20.00 per 100. Strong pot-plants, 50 cents each. $5.00 per dozen. $30.00 per 100.

Write now for latest catalog of

Hardy Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

It contains a great variety of the most dependable and popular favorites in hardy plants, Roses, Peonies, Delphiniums, Evergreens, Rhododendrons. Also seeds of superior quality. Write today.

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That an English Casement is a thing of beauty everyone will agree. Whether it is practical depends on the convenience with which it may be operated.

It is fortunate for lovers of the casement that we have overcome the screening problem which at one time limited its use in America. In the house here illustrated, the casements are all as convenient and practical as they are artistic.

The "BULL-DOG" Casement Sash Adjuster is a patented device which enables the adjusting of the window to be handled from inside of the screen.

Your window can easily be swung out wide open, or held securely at any intermediate angle and when closed is weather-tight.

The Casement Hardware Co.
1 So. Clinton St. Chicago, U. S. A.

The Kernerator

Makes Garbage Burn Itself

The Kernerator requires no coal, gas or any fuel other than the dry waste deposited in the handy little door shown above. It is practically an automatic domestic incinerator. All that you need do is throw the garbage, paper boxes, wrapping paper and other waste in the hopper door—and occasionally light the incinerator in the basement.

The dry waste burns readily and in burning dries the wet waste so it also becomes fuel. Bottles and tin cans are dried, sterilized and later dropped into the ash pit.

The Kernerator eliminates the unsightly and insanitary garbage can, makes housework easier. It is installed under an absolute guarantee of successful operation.

Sanitary—Economical—Convenient—Odorless

If you are building a new home or apartment building ask your architect or write us for booklet.

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A HEALTHY sign of the times is the increasing interest in decoration. This indicates two conditions. More people are desirous of having better homes, and more people than ever before have the means whereby these better homes may be made. Latent good taste is being crystallized in the real presence and use of good furnishings.

Now good taste does not necessarily mean that one has one's home in strict period style or that she clutter her home with all the smart novelties the market offers. The purely period home would be un-American and unlivable. And novelties in style this year would be out of style next year. Good taste demands harmony of color and line. It requires livableness. It seeks to create interiors that typify the people who shall live in them.

Because of this wide and divergent appeal, no set decoration rules can ever be given to cover all possible problems. We can only suggest and advise. We can show good work by good decorators, and tell why it is good. The role of the reader is to study these interiors and see how her problems can be solved by the methods used. Nor do we hope that readers will copy the interiors shown in House & Garden. That would be depriving your rooms of the individuality that they deserve. Moreover, as they stand, the rooms may be too expensive or too elaborate, or too simple and inexpensive. The idea is the thing—the thought-out work of the professional decorator who has spent hours and hours in creating those rooms. Take these ideas, adapt them to your own rooms. Therein lies the valuable service of the magazine.

The next issue is devoted to interior decorations, to as many phases of it as can be put into the editorial space that it must share, at this season of the year, with gardening and house building. Not all questions are touched. Not all questions could be touched in so limited a space. The editorial scheme of House & Garden is to give the reader, during the course of a year's twelve issues, a fairly comprehensive view of the four great subjects that go to the making and maintenance of a home—house building and architecture, the designing and planting of gardens, decorating and furnishing, the equipping and managing of kitchens and laundries.

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**Cover Design by Harry Richardson.**

**The Shrine in the Garden**

Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects

**A Simple Design in Stucco.**

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**Complaining a House-Building Budget.**

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**Spring.**

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**The Eastward-Looking Breakfast Room.**

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**The Jeweled Knick-Knacks of a Brilliant Period.**

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**Costumes and Monograms in Decoration.**

Costen Fitz-Gibbon

**Making the Living Room Livable.**

A Garden Near Water

**A Corner Cupboard from the April issue showing the favorite Colonial shell pattern.**

Marion C. Coffin, Landscape Architect

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THE SHRINE IN THE GARDEN

Every garden should have a shrine—some shaded, secluded spot where one can lay aside care and open the senses to the delicate beauty of flowers, the perfume of blossoms, the soft soothing of gentle winds and the music of birds and trickling water. It may be merely a bench underneath a tree or as here, in the garden of Henry G. Lapham, Esq., at Brookline, Mass., a walled-in platform built above the garden level and roofed with vines and pergola beams. Olmstead Brothers were the landscape architects.
If you are looking for a fruit that you can grow to greater perfection, in greater abundance, with greater satisfaction, in less space and with less trouble than any other, let the grape be your first choice. It is not generally realized that you can plant vines this spring and in only sixteen or eighteen months begin to get fruit just as he did by the methods herein set forth.

In the fall of 1916 I knew of a suburban home near New York City. As is customary, the builders had already scattered their rubbish all over the place and the real estate people had buried it with earth taken from the cellar excavation. It was a sorry looking yard. Nothing was growing on it but the most determined weeds. Yet in this hopeless earth, not worthy of the dignified name of soil, is where the owner wanted and now has a fruit garden in which grapes are predominant.

Planting the Vines

To offset the handicaps we dug holes as large in diameter and as deep as a nail keg where each vine, tree and shrub was to be placed, and as each plant was set we filled these holes with a mixture of good earth enriched with bone meal, rotted leaves and wood ashes, and threw in liberal quantities of bones that dogs had obligingly left on the premises. In each case the roots were tramped in with my full weight as hard as I could stamp on each heel alternately. Though some of the vines were set in the fall and others the following spring, one lot did as well as the other. No pruning was done to the fall set plants at setting time; only in the spring, when all were pruned. In every case at that time (spring) the tops of the vines were cut back so that only two or three plump buds remained. Thus, all the food gathered by the roots was concentrated in one to three shoots. Every vine grew well.

When the base of the strongest shoot had become more or less woody the other shoots were shortened so the food would again be concentrated to make the strongest shoot still stronger. The only reason for leaving more than one shoot was to guard against loss by accident. Beyond tying the shoots as they grew to stakes about 8' long and keeping the ground hoed more or less—mainly less—during the summer, my friend gave no further attention to the vines during the season of 1917.

The Second Pruning

Before the first of March, 1918, I pruned his vines, the main shoot (or trunk, as it was to become) being shortened according to its strength. In cases where it was sturdy perhaps a third or a half would be cut off; but where weak only two or three buds would be left. In the former cases the vines were judged to be strong enough to bear more or less fruit; in the latter, the idea was to get a strong shoot to make a good trunk even though another season was required to develop it. As a result of this method of treatment and the summer handling discussed in the next paragraph, eight of the sixteen vines bore fruit, in most cases only half a dozen to a dozen clusters, but in two instances forty clusters each. Good record for vines set only sixteen months!

As the new shoots grew in the spring of 1918 those that bore clusters of blossoms were shortened so that only two or three leaves were left beyond the outermost cluster on each shoot. At the same time the shoots that bore no blossom clusters were also shortened, in many cases to only one leaf. This shortening was always done while the shoots were so soft that they could literally be pinched off with the thumb and finger. Thus the maximum of strength and food were directed to the developing flower or fruit cluster and the stem upon which these were borne. Soon after this
shortening, new shoots began to develop from the lower angles of the leaf stems. For a time these were shortened so as to leave only one joint of stem and one leaf, but later in the season as they became more and more numerous they were allowed to grow at will. This pinching of laterals as it is called is not an essential feature of summer pruning, though it is thought to improve both the size and the quality of the fruit.

Making the Trellis

In the spring of 1918 as soon as frost was out of the ground, 9' locust posts for a permanent trellis were set about 20' apart, not close to but away from the vines, and deep enough in the soil to be below the frost line—about 36". As the vines were not expected to grow very large that season only one Number 1 wire was stretched between posts. It passed through small holes bored through the middle of each post about 6" below the top. One end of the wire was fastened securely to an end post; the other, after passing through the hole, was merely wound around a square piece of wood so it could be tightened in the summer and loosened in the winter. The former is important to take up the slack when it expands during warm weather, the latter to prevent the posts being pulled out of plumb by the contraction of the wire in cold weather. Patent trellis wire stretchers may be bought, but the device mentioned was found to be satisfactory and it had the further merit of costing nothing.

Dangers of Tight Tying

A stout cord long enough to reach the ground was tied to the wire above each vine for the growing shoots to climb on. Here a serious mistake occurred: my friend tied the top end of each cord to the vine instead of fastening it to a peg in the ground. The result was that before the damage was discovered two of the vines were strangled because the loop of cord did not "give" with the growth in girth of the vine. One of these vines developed no shoots above the constriction in 1919; the other grew but suddenly failed above the girdle in midsummer when it was carrying 126 clusters of half developed grapes. If these two vines had matured their fruit twelve of the sixteen originally planted would have borne in 1919. As it was, the ten that did bear yielded from ten to thirty pounds of grapes each, a total of over 150 pounds. The four others that failed to bear that year were checked by having been planted in far poorer soil than the others and having made a stunted growth in consequence.

Pruning and Training

Shortly before the first of March, 1919, pruning was done. All punch shoots were cut off entirely and the stunted lower ones shortened to one or two buds at most. Two of the uppermost long shoots on each vine were extended along and tied to the wire already in place. In some cases the "canes" or "arms" as they are variously called, were shortened to half a dozen joints, each joint with a stout bud in others only one or two joints were left, depending upon the character of growth—few for weak, more for strong ones.

After the canes had been tied securely to the wire a cross piece of 2" x 4" scantling 24" long was spiked on top of each post so as to form a T. About 1' from each end of the cross pieces a small notch was cut with a saw and Number 11 wire stretched from end to end of the trellis through them thus making three wires, the two outer ones being 6' or 8' higher than the first or lowest one. These wires were fastened tight at one end, loose at the other, like the first wire which was put up.

The method of training I have been describing is often called the canopy system, because the vines hang down from the outer and upper wires. More generally, however, it is called the Munson system after its originator, the late T. V. Munson of Texas, celebrated as an originator of grape varieties. It is specially adapted to amateur uses because it permits the growing of currants, gooseberries and other bush fruits beneath and alternately with the grape vines. To some extent it is also used in commercial growing.

Trellises

More popular trellises have two or three wires, one above another, the lowest being usually about 24" from the ground, the top one 4'/2' or 5' and the middle one, when there is one, half or two-thirds of the way between. Grapes are also readily trained to stakes over summer-houses and arbors and even allowed to sprawl and wander over brush piles and up in trees. Generally the trellises give the greatest satisfaction, though by judicious management fairly good results are often secured upon arbors and summer-houses.

Success in growing fine grapes, as in
March, 1920

Kniffin system, trained according to the Kniffin system, before and after pruning. Note how severely the vine is cut.

Quite apart from its value as a producer of fruit, the grape vine may serve as an important feature in the arrangement of the grounds. It may not produce to the maximum when used, as here, to form a screen; but it will bear sufficiently if well cared for. Grape vines live almost indefinitely and are entirely hardy.
The grounds are kept as simple as possible, with lawns broken here and there with colorful plantings. An interesting gate gives entrance to a lower level.

While the house cannot claim any especial period, it is reminiscent of a minor French château simplified to an American country setting. The walls are deep cream stucco on hollow tile with a roof of irregular blue slates. The garage is connected with the house.

A SIMPLE DESIGN IN STUCCO—THE HOME OF E. E. BARTLETT, Esq. AMAGANSETT, L. I.

W. LAWRENCE BOTTOMLEY
Architect

Along the front of the house is a stone flagged terrace bordered with low boxwood. This runs to the end of the main structure. Beyond are the service wing and the garage. Vines and potted plants will enrich the façade.
A large living room fills one end of the house. Its walls are ivory color. Chairs and sofa are covered in green and white striped fabric. Some of the chairs are old Chinese Chippendale in wicker with pink silk upholstery. Thus the whole color scheme becomes light in tone.

The stairs are a quaint design with turned spindles. The floor is black and white marble. Through the door is seen the back porch with its heavy flagstone floor.

At one end of the living room is a black marble mantel with crystal side lights and an old portrait above. One of the mirrors is a secret door to the garden. The windows have no draperies because the view is so beautiful.
COMPUTING A HOUSEHOLD BUDGET

I

f the business of home managing was to be legally investigated, the average housekeeper, when cross-questioned on the witness stand, could give without preparation a fairly accurate, itemized accounting of the cost of running her establishment. If pinned down to it, she could also doubtless show an excellent knowledge of the differences between economy and waste, necessities and luxuries. Our American women are mentally keen. Yet it is an astounding fact that the most important of our national industries—the business of home-making—has the reputation of being operated under a disorganized system and run upon unbusiness-like principles.

Now the business of managing a home may be quite different from the business of managing a factory, but the principles that guide both to success are identical. You can wreck the home business as easily as you can a commercial business—and you can make it as successful.

One of the first and most important procedures in managing a business is to make a budget. Indeed, this is the foundation stone of its management. Once understood, a budget is as easily worked as a sewing machine, and is much more interesting. You have it always before you as a guide, counselor and friend. You can talk it over with your husband and your family. You can interest them in its revelations—things you cannot do with a sewing machine!

A BUDGET is simplicity itself. The definition of the word makes this clear. A famous industrial engineer called a budget “a beforehand estimate of just how much you will spend for each classification of necessities, conveniences and luxuries during any month or year.”

No special knowledge of bookkeeping or accounting is required to make or keep a budget. The first thing you must do is to be convinced of the necessity for using it. The second thing you must convince yourself of is that you cannot do without it—that you will not do without it. Most of us have attempted, at one time or another, to keep some sort of expense account, and, after a brave start, gave it up. We offered to our consciences a variety of excuses for stopping what we knew was a good thing to do, but we did not realize that the real reason was because we did not have a practical system to work upon. Now suddenly the high cost of living challenges us to solve its problems.

To-day when the budget stands at the basis of all correct household management, more and more women are starting anew their business of home-making; and starting it on a budget system.

To present an ideal budget which can be used for every family is obviously impossible, because the apportionments must vary according to the size of the income and the demands upon it. We can however start by describing a method which a woman of our acquaintance in her necessary relation to the budget. This we have not the space to do now, for the months and the years, as they accumulated, gave her a sound basis for more accurate estimates. They are as follows:

1. (a) Housing including cost of investment of home owned, and maintenance (taxes, repair, improvement, etc) . . . . . 17%
   (b) Food including all kitchen expense (materials, supplies, etc) . . . 25%
   (c) Clothing including care and repair for all of the family . . . . . 18%
2. (a) Furnishings and equipment, its upkeep including heat, light, laundry and labor, etc. . . . . . 10%
   (b) Allowances for car fare and the personal running expenses for each member of family . . . . . 6%
3. (a) Medical and dental care . . . . . 3%
   (b) Savings which include emergency expenses of sickness, special demands on the income for extra funds in any of the budget items . . . . . 10%
4. (a) Recreation including books, amusements, entertainments, holidays, vacations . . . . . 5%
   (b) The decorations of life, special education, benevolences, and the little luxuries . . . . . 5%

THE important and useful thing about these figures and percentages is that they represent facts for the future of the family. They are the mirror before which each item of expense held up to be reflected against the light of past performances, and the comparison tells the story simply and clearly.

Several methods exist for the handling of the family expense account in their necessary relation to the budget. This we have not the space to go into at this time, except to show by one example how the budget system can be used with advantage in a family of four.

(Continued on page 78)

SPRING

(From the French of Charles Vildrac)

A woman comes up the road
And pushes tenderly before her
A squeaking old baby-carrige.

The ingenious fields about,
The new April fields,
Laugh at the adolescent sun.

For everything today is young and gentle.
The woman is very young today
And gentle even than the trees,
Her heart overflowed like the light
Of a convulsed.

And the eyes of a young girl
Have this morning come back to her,
And everything she sees on her walk
Is her delight.

She sees before her feet
The timesi things on the road.
The gravel washed with the rains of March,
Where her footsteps make a fresh noise that she loves.

The twigs of trees, the wisps
Which make the road appear to her
Like a barren landscape seen in miniature
From very high,
The two parallel ditches she digs
Where she trundles her carriage,
And the little green fringe-like blossoms
Which the wind snuffles down from the trees,
And here and there like an oasis
The baby grass.

She sees everything
Her quick feet touch,
Reneuing
An old secret.

And she sees, far before her, the road
And its poplars trembling with shoots,
And the gula look of the orchards,
And the heavenly smile of the hedges,
And the languorous sky.

And the high faint branches under it.
She mounts, mounts, to the heart of the blue—
With the uplifted larks
She is dazed and faints with them and falls.
And she sees her little child

Lying on his back and marvelling
At the sun that shines through his fingers.

And now and then she stops the rickety carriage
To bend over her baby
And to look at him and kiss him twenty times.

A woman comes up the road,
A poor woman who has lost
All the other children she has had,
But today she has the eyes of those arisen from the dead
Who have never wept.

A poor woman who has lost
All the other children she has had,
But who has her child before her, living,
As she comes through the villages
With their gray shine of light and of lilacs,
She laughs to the old walls and she sings
A tune as fresh as a Sunday.

A woman comes up the road;
A poor woman and her new-born baby.

To meet summer . . .

WITTER BYNER.
Of all the rooms in the house the one that demands simple furnishings is the breakfast room. It requires few pieces of furniture, and those of a solid, seemly character. Its colors should be soft and interesting but unobtrusive. It should if possible, be an eastward-looking room to catch the morning sun. Such requisites are found in this breakfast room in the residence of C. E. Chambers, Esq., Riverdale, N. Y. A gate leg table, Welsh dresser and Lancashire chairs comprise the furniture. The floor is of tile, heather brown with purple streaks. Walls are bluish gray and warm yellow rough plaster waxed to give an ivory overcast. Julius Gregory was the architect.
The JEWELLED KNOCK-KNACKS of a BRILLIANT PERIOD

From the Régime of the Louis Come These Bijouteries de Fantaisie That Ladies Once
Considered Essential and Collectors Now Consider Desirable

GARDNER TEALL

Photographs by Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

An English Regency design card-case

"The era of Jacobinism and equality in France found the years of 1793 and 1794 dealing a blow," Douglas Ferrol re-marked, "to the elegancies of dress. Wigs disappeared, powder had gone, buckles gave place to shoestrings and pantaloons encased the legs."

The blow was to descend, too, upon the bijouterie de fantaisie of the brilliant periods that preceded the Revolution—boxes, snuff-boxes, carnets-de-bal, jewel caskets, etuis, note-books, vinaigrettes, ring boxes and all those other exquisite productions of the jeweler's art to tempt my lady's fancy.

Never before, nor since, the production of these delicately beautiful and Wonderfully wrought objects d'art has the jeweler's skill exhibited itself in such intricate perfection. Where in all the world will one find anything rivaling in workmanship such works as the marvelous carnets-de-bal, those jeweled program cases which the ladies of the régime of the Louis considered inseparable ornaments of the person on nearly all formal occasions?

The Notable Collections

Several notable collections of these French program cases, together with other forms of enameled and jeweled cases and boxes, are to be found in the great museums of the world. The Morgan Collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, is especially rich in carnets-de-bal as also is the collection in the Musée du Louvre and the Jones Collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London. The Rothschild Collection is one of the most important of the private ones and M. Paul Muntz is authority for saying that there were over eight hundred pieces of this sort in the private collection of the late Prince de Conti.

But it must not be thought that these graceful reminders of a graceful period exist only housed in museums or in great private collections. There are a number of smaller private collectors who coax the hobby of collecting these boxes to browse within the fields of their own endeavors, and there is always a chance that one may find a representative example of the 18th Century French jeweler's work in some antique shop specializing in jewelry.

For many years the "hunt" could scarcely be made out of Europe, but in these post-bellum days many things are brought to America by our antiquaries for disposal here, and that gives the collector who loves to browse some hope of finding bits of bijouterie de fantaisie that have escaped the eagle-eyes of his fellow hobbyists.

From this interesting class of objects, as someone aptly observed, "an odor exhales of Watteau and Fragonard, gods and goddesses, while others were enriched with portrait miniatures, little scenes with shepherdesses, recreation scenes such as inspired Watteau and Fragonard, gods and goddesses, while others were enriched with floral subjects or historical scenes.

Examining fine specimens of this work one finds hinges and lids perfect fit, any repoussé sharp and without bungling, the enamel flawless, the color brilliant. Indeed, the French work of the late 18th Century was unequalled. The Revolution, however, destroyed the prestige and drove the masters and craftsmen who had produced it to other countries to seek a living.

The Empire restored bijouterie de fantaisie to favor, but never again was the earlier workmanship to be rivaled.

The Makers

The early examples of boxes and cases of this sort, those of the Louis XIV period, were ample, both in dimensions and in style more resembling bonbonniers than the boxes of the later Louis XVI periods. With the development of the art we find the most noted goldsmiths of France devoting their skill to these works—Jean
Ducrollay (1734), Jean-Charles Ducrollay (1737), Pierre-Joseph Antoine (1739), Jean Moynat (1745), Charles-Barnabe Sage-ret (1752), Jean George (1752), Pierre-Jean Bellange (1752), Pierre-Jean Lenfant (1772) and, over a decade later, Barbe (1784). We have record of Madame de Pompadour or either bought or having had mended at one time or another. One English 18th Century carnet-de-bal is a little gold book with a flower design of the rage for blue glass. Brooches and châtelaines with seals and keys set round with little diamonds, and inturned initials, hearts, crowns and flowers in the center. Turtle doves and woolly white lambs, the natural inhabitants of the blue landscape, were not lacking to complete the emblems of a sentimental philosophy. And sentimental it was, indeed, as the bijouterie de fantaisie of the time discloses.

Concerning the Insets

A curious fact concerning the uses inset in this work is that is not to come across a seashell box of the simplest nature copies of pastoral plaques in this 18th Century French design consisting of a truly remarkable source of the simplest nature to find an exquisite example of goldsmith's art inset with enamel. Petitot painted flowers in the center. Turtle doves and woolly white lambs, the natural inhabitants of the blue landscape, were not lacking to complete the emblems of a sentimental philosophy. And sentimental it was, indeed, as the bijouterie de fantaisie of the time discloses.

The owner's monogram is often worked into the design of the carnet-de-bal. A gold frame holds pastoral plaques in this 18th Century French design.

The Rage for Blue Glass

One of the interesting side-lights which illuminate this subject is M. Fontenay's description of the rage for blue glass and for dark blue (cobalt) enamel that led so many objects such as car­nets-de-bal to this color scheme. He tells us that people were not content with using blue enamel on everything; but made jewels in blue glass. Brooches and châtelaines with seals and keys set round with little diamonds, and inturned initials, hearts, crowns and flowers in the center. Turtle doves and woolly white lambs, the natural inhabitants of the blue landscape, were not lacking to complete the emblems of a sentimental philosophy. And sentimental it was, indeed, as the bijouterie de fantaisie of the time discloses.

One English 18th Century carnet-de-bal is a little gold book with a flower design.
COMMODIOUS CLOSETS

Four Designs and Many Suggestions for Built-In Closets—How to Arrange the Shelves and Compartments Using Glazed Chintz Covers

AGNES FOSTER WRIGHT

The larger shelves of this linen closet are for quilts, spread and blankets, each in a little cover of glazed chintz held in place by tapes. A sorting shelf slids out above the blankets. Table linen, towels, pillows, etc., are above this. A complete description will be found in the text.

Designed by Agnes Foster Wright, decorator

The first may be because I was born in New England, but I have a passion for "regulating."

"I am never happier than when arranging and rearranging closets. Doubtless the custom is not restricted to New England women. Perhaps women everywhere consider regulating closets a house-wifely indoor sport.

But—if you have no closets! Or if the closets are pigmy small! What then? There is only one solution: build closets in. On these two pages I am suggesting some designs.

Simple Construction

These, of course, must be adapted to the available space and to the amount of things one has to put away. Two of them are designed to be built by a local carpenter. There are no tricks to them, and after a simple explanation the carpenter should be able to grasp the design. It would be well, however, to stay at home while the work was being done and keep an eye on it. Even ten-dollars-a-day carpenters are not infallible. Before the job is finally handed over to you, see that the workmanship is right— that sliding doors actually do slide on the brass gutters and rollers, that the let-down fronts do let down and that the inside cabinet work is acceptable.

Woods and Finishes

Of the woods to use I would suggest white wood or white pine, or, if one does not mind the expense, birch. The clothes compartments may also be lined with cedar. Inside the wood can be given a coat of filler and then shellac. This, of course, must be adapted to the available space and to the amount of things one has to put away. Two of them are designed to be built by a local carpenter.

The outside can be stained or painted to suit the color scheme of the room. Personally, I prefer paint with some little colored decorations on drawer fronts and doors. The color of these can be taken from the curtain fabric used in the room.

The first is a glazed chintz closet for linen. It can be built in the hall or against a sloping ceiling where there is a cut-in by a dormer. A base of 6" raises the first shelf from the floor and keeps it from floor dust. This first shelf holds comfortably andquilts, the second blankets. Each of these is given a dust-proof, glazed chintz case made to tie in the middle with tapes and extra flaps edged with box pleating to snap with elastics. Each case should be large enough for a pair of blankets.

The illustration on this page shows the doors of the closet going down full length, but, if one should desire it, these two blanket shelves could be made separately, with drop fronts and the doors started above the sliding shelf. This would mean that the blanket compartment, which one does not use so often as the linen shelves, would be closed against dust most of the time. However, I prefer the design as given, with full-length doors.

Above the blanket compartments is a sliding shelf made to let out 6". This can be given a coat of filler and then shellac. The second shelf is a glazed chintz case made to tie in the middle with tapes and extra flaps edged with box pleating to snap with elastics. Each case should be large enough for a pair of blankets.

The shelf immediately above this shelf can be used for dish clothes, the other for hand towels, or, if one does not mind the expense, birch. The clothes compartments, the other for hand towels, or, if one does not mind the expense, birch. The clothes compartments, the other for hand towels, or, if one does not mind the expense, birch. The clothes compartments, the other for hand towels, or, if one does not mind the expense, birch.

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This closet, which may be built in one piece or in three sections, provides two closets for clothes, comprising one section. The second division has two drawers and a hat box with a lid—the last having a false drawer front—which lifts up. The third section has rods for shoes, male and female. Above that two drop-front compartments open to disclose movable trays for shirts, blouses, etc. Designed by Agnes Foster Wright.

A labor and clothes-saving device is found in this sliding rod which brings the whole wardrobe out into the light of the room with the last energy. It can be attached to any closet. Courtesy of Kampe & Vogt Mfg. Co.

The built-in corner cupboard can be made from an inexpensive stock wardrobe set at an angle to the wall and built up behind. Shoe rods go in the compartment beneath and the clothes above. Designed by Agnes Foster Wright.
Suggestions for Using Modern Portraits in Decoration

Peyton Boswell

The man was seated in a wide, deep, softly cushioned chair. It was one of the most comfortable chairs he had ever become acquainted with. He was smoking a long Havana. It was one of the most delightful cigars he had ever smoked in his life. The walls of the room were hung with soft velvet, which caught the light from unseen electric bulbs and, instead of reflecting it, diffused it softly all over the room. The carpet was of the same gentle texture. The whole surroundings were mellow and soothing, both to the eyes and the nerves. It was a room in which a person might concentrate his attention, say, on a beautiful picture and enjoy it.

And the picture was there, on a great easel, in one corner—just the right distance from the man with the cigar and placed at just the right angle so he could take in all of its beauty. It was desirable, beyond all doubt. The quality of its beauty would appeal to any person. It was a hundred and some odd years old, dating back to the days of the great English portraitists. The subject was a woman, a proud woman of the English aristocracy. The man in the chair surveyed the picture with manifest admiration.

The decorative possibilities of a family group portrait are infinite, when treated in this al fresco modern style of Olinsky's "Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hooker and Children," It would give color and personality to a room when used as an overmantel. Courtesy of the Macbeth Gallery.

"Miss Mary Prendergast" by Louis Belts is an example of a tonalist's work that would enrich an English type room and be in harmony with white paneled walls and seemly furniture that characterize 18th Century decoration. Courtesy of the Macbeth Gallery.

Unobtrusively, at one side, stood the dealer, waiting for the other to speak. A perceptive salesman, a born psychologist, was the dealer. He had sold millions of dollars' worth of pictures, but he had never asked a client to buy one. He knew how to be agreeable, had a vast knowledge of pictures which he knew how to impart to those who valued knowledge, he was a connoisseur among connoisseurs, and collectors had grown to appreciate him as a companion and mentor rather than a man who had something to sell them profit. He knew how to show a picture to best advantage and he knew how to talk it. But the customer always took the lead it came to buying it.

The man in the chair, who was many a millionaire, surveyed the Old English portrait musingly, through the bluish haze of his cigar. Then he reached over and deposited ashes in the tray conveniently at his elbow.

"It's a splendid picture—great!" he said. "I like it very much—it is a privilege to own it—but I don't want it. Some day I may add it to my collection—you know—just as a collection. I will build a regular gallery for them. If that ever comes, I will want such examples as this. But just now I am looking for pictures to adorn my home and—I don't know just how to express it, but I am a bit prejudiced against

(Continued on page 72)
PLANTING a flower border is a good deal like sewing a strip of a different colored material around the bottom of a skirt: it forms a definite ending to a designated area, and forms a certain pleasing contrast of hues. And just as the principle is adapted to many diverse dressmaking situations, so can its application to gardening be varied.

One can scarcely conceive of grounds so small, unless they be quite ungardenable, as to be devoid of border possibilities. The city backyard, where space is at a premium, can have a narrow border around perhaps all four of its sides, giving a maximum of effective display at a minimum of area utilized. The small suburban place offers many opportunities—along the walks, boundary lines, around the house foundation, screening the vegetable garden, etc. As for larger grounds—well, there are hardly any limitations to what you can do with them.

Quite apart from the advantages of border planting as suggested above, this form of arrangement enables one to use large quantities of contrasting flowers without their colors clashing. If you were to plant a bed 20' square with three dozen different kinds of flowers you would be likely to evolve something about as harmonious as the “good luck” floral pieces which are presented to certain types of firms upon the occasion of their first opening their doors upon a suspicious buying world. But if you change the proportions of that same bed, making it 4' wide and 100' long, you can use the same flowers and, by keeping the clashing colors well separated, produce a planting that is really delightful to look upon.

It is customary to use perennials for the greater part of most flower borders, for the simple reason that it is no slight task to arrange them all satisfactorily, and when this has once been accomplished there is a certain joy in knowing that the plants will come up by themselves year after year. As a matter of fact, few of them will continue to do this indefinitely; the majority form such large root masses that they need to be lifted and divided every two or three years.

Two Big Principles

Two general principles should always be kept in mind when arranging a border planting.

First, the plants of each species should be grouped together, not scattered indiscriminately and singly or in pairs. Thus they will form a stronger pattern when the border is viewed as a whole, and the less conspicuous among them will not be lost amid the crowding mass of taller flowers. Clumps of from four to a dozen or more will be about right, depending upon the species and the particular effect desired.

The second principle to remember is that, when viewed from what may be termed the front, or direction from which the border is chiefly seen, the planting should grade upward toward the back. In other words, the lowest growing plants must be in front, somewhat larger ones behind them, and the tallest of all at the rear of the beds where they will serve as a background for the rest and still have a chance to display their own beauty. At the end of this article I will append a list of perennials and biennials arranged in three groups according to their height and period of bloom, which will serve as a basis on which the border can be built up in accordance with this principle of gradation. The colors of the flowers will also be given, although the subject of combining them for certain effects is too large a one to be attempted within the limits of the present sketch.

Succession of bloom is a vital point to be considered, as the border must never be without flowers at any time in the blossoming season. This matter of succession is best taken care of by so arranging the plants that when one sort has “gone by” another is ready to take its place. The accomplishment of this end is readily obtained by planting later blooming (Continued on page 80)
USING CIPHERS and MONOGRAMS in DECORATION

If We Have Them on Linen and Cigarette Cases Why not on Furniture?
Such a Use Has Historic Precedent

COSTEN FITZ-GIBBON

Not long after the Restoration, Celia Fiennes writing in her diary, described the floor of a cedar room in a certain great house she had visited, as "inlaid with ciphers and the coronet" of the owner.

The use of ciphers, monograms and personal emblems in decoration is a resource of just as much importance as the employment of heraldry in the same capacity. As a matter of fact, the use of such personal marks or badges to denote possession or intimate association, a practice as old as civilization, really supplied the essence and the foundation upon which the later developed and highly organized science of heraldry was built.

Decorative Marks

These personal marks or badges are capable in their own way of imparting no less decorative interest than heraldic blazonings and they may be treated with almost endless variety. Furthermore, they may in a manner convey an even greater degree of intimate individuality, for whereas armorial bearings, as commonly employed, may properly be used by several persons or by a whole family, a cipher, monogram or personal emblem, as a rule, can apply to but one person.

Then, too, while heraldry is a fixed science, subject to definite laws and restrictions, so that the individual has no choice at all in the matter of the arms he is entitled to bear, there is absolute liberty of selection with reference to ciphers, monograms and emblems and the only limitations are the letters to be used, in the case of monograms, and the ingenuity of the designer, so far as all three forms of individual marks are concerned.

Until well into the 19th Century the use of ciphers, personal emblems and monograms formed a not inconsiderable item of our decorative heritage. It was not until the hummagem Victorian era of ready-made, mechanical materialism that they were practically all thrown into the discard, along with most other things of real decorative character and value, saving monograms to a limited extent, which were retained as appropriate and strictly utilitarian embellishments for household linen, wearing apparel, table silver, or small articles of personal use such as pocket-knives or ophichs; a few distinctive emblems, like Mercury's caduceus to be used for military insignia and kindred purposes; and, in everyday commercial life the tobacconist's Indian and striped barber's pole, which latter would probably have been banished as not "gentle", if its origin been more generally known, for an age that cast nearly everything that was wrong while out of doors or hid it in the attic was not kindly disposed toward symbolism.

Symbolism in Decoration

But symbolism is at the very root of decorative design and the propensity toward symbolism is deeply implanted in human nature. The world-old habit of putting a distinguishing mark upon one's personal possessions, developed in a logical way with distinctly decorative intent as civilization progressed and was quite aside from the heraldic connection, it manifested a purely commercial tendency which resulted in the devising of what were to all intents and purposes trade marks.

During the Renaissance period and subsequent (Cont. on page 68)

(Crownen salmonander emblem used as overmantel decoration in Chateau Bois)

(Cipher and portrait of the printer, Plantin, which appears on his work)

(Crowned porcupine, emblem of Louis XII, flanked by his and Anne's initials)

(Right) The printer's device used by Plantin

(Carved overdoor and architectural rendering of Francis I's salamander emblem)
THERE may be two other centers of interest in the living room—a group by one of the windows that gives a pleasant outlook onto the garden, and an informal corner where one may write. The window group will have its upholstered chair or chairs or long bench or, if a row of casements set in a bay, its upholstered window seat. The writing corner will have its desk and chair.

Still another group may be used in the living room, and this will be its formal token: a console set against the wall with mirror above and small chairs on either side. A piece of statuary, lamps, bibelots or any decorative objet d'art can be placed on this to give a touch of color and interest.

These are the fundamental groups in the living room, whether it be large or small.

Curtains, rugs and lamps constitute the remainder of the decorations. Each has a definite purpose and, when used with that purpose in mind, most effectively contributes to the harmony of the room.

Curtains serve several ends: glass curtains filter the light so that an even glow is cast over the room; over-curtains and their attendant valances frame the picture beyond the window and give enlivening color to the room; at night, when drawn, curtains afford privacy. Color schemes for curtains are so varied that suggestion would be of little value in an article restricted to definitions. The one rule to remember is that no window should be swathed in curtains. Simplicity is a safe guide. There are some windows—such as leaded casements—that require no over-curtains at all, a filmy glass curtain sufficing.

The choice of pattern in curtain fabrics will depend upon the size of the room (one does not put a large pattern fabric in a small room and vice versa), and upon the design in the rug and the general character of the other furnishings. If the rug has a pronounced design the curtains should be of plain fabric or one in which the design is not pronounced. Should the rug be plain, the design in the room can be carried by the curtains. Further, choice of plain or patterned curtains will depend upon the fabric used for upholstery.

Since the rug or carpet forms the foundation of the room, it should be flat. Too pronounced a pattern makes it appear to spring up. It is best to have the pattern in a room on the level of the eye.

Of the other accessories—lamp bowls and shades, vases, objets d'art—they serve to introduce spots of color in the room, strong or intriguing colors, as one may wish, to enrich a corner or enliven a grouping. Lights should be placed where they best serve the requirements of the occupants. A living room flooded with light is inartistic, hard on the eyes and unfair to the furnishings. In most living rooms the center chandelier can be dispensed with altogether. Sufficient light will be afforded by side brackets and lamps placed where needed and burning oil or electricity.

Formality and informality are pleasantly mingled in this living room in the home of Mr. William E. Cleo at Lake Forest, Ill. Rough beams cut through the plaster over casement bay and door. Walls are rough cast. The fireplace is marble and brick. Howard Shaw, architect.
Fortunate is the gardener who can include water in the planting picture, even though it be but a glimpse, as here, through an opening among trees.

A GARDEN NEAR THE WATER on the Place

J. KENNEDY TOD, E.

SOUND BEACH, CONN.

MARIAN C. COFFIN,
Landscape Architect

Madonna lilies and Japanese iris are grouped side by side in the beds around the turf circle. Boxwood is used throughout to outline the beds.
The center beds are filled with blue and white flowers through the season, while the outer ones are arranged for succession. Here the colors range through salmon, bronze and buff to yellow, orange and scarlet, with others following.

At one place in the garden enclosure is a little wall fountain bosomed in the climbing roses and nepeta which cover the bricks. The basin proper is of light grey artificial stone simply decorated and supported by a bracket of brick.

Where the stepping stones lead into the garden between simple brick pillars the tall spires of foxgloves rise in pleasing contrast to the climbing roses and the broad foliage of the mallows growing behind them.
DOZEN GOOD ANNUALS

Certain Flowers Whose Colors and Characteristics Qualify Them as a Basis for Starting an Annual Garden

G. T. HUNTINGTON

There was once a landscape architect, a recognized authority in the profession, who wrote an article in which he set down a list of twelve annual flowers and said they were the best out of all this great class of plants.

Now, this was a rash thing to do, as events proved. It seemed to the editor of the magazine which published this article as if all the experienced gardeners in the world immediately wrote in and told him how particularly poor a selection these twelve innocent, harmless flowers represented. Not only that, but each of them presented a list of the really best dozen kinds—and no two lists coincided.

There you have it. There are no twelve—or fifteen, or twenty—"best" annuals. Local conditions, individual preferences, a thousand and one varying circumstances, must be taken into consideration. If we are going to set any definite limit to our list, let us call our selection merely "good," and let it go at that. This is what I have decided to do, anyhow, and I have tried, too, to face the problem in a broad and non-partisan manner.

The flowers which follow are chosen with the assumption that they are to be grown under average normal conditions. Briefly, these consist of moderately rich, well-drained soil; plenty of sunlight and fresh air circulation; and freedom from the encroaching roots of trees and shrubs. Granted these, here is a basic list on which you can start an annual garden.

**Cosmos.** The photograph in the center of this page gives a better idea of this splendid flower than I could in many paragraphs of text. Its colors are red, pink and white—great saucer-shaped blossoms borne 4 ft. to 6 ft. high above a mass of feathery foliage. For mass effects far into the autumn, after most of other flowers have succumbed to the cold nights, it is unsurpassed.

**Aster.** Not the bushy, perennial kinds with the purple and gold flowers, but the Gaia Comet, King, Royal and Imperial sorts. They reach a height of 1 ft. to 3 ft., and furnish an abundant bloom in a wide variety of colors during late summer and autumn. These asters are good not only for garden effects, but also for cutting.

**Alyssum.** Free-flowering and quick-growing, a splendid bedding and edging plant which begins to bloom early in the spring and continues throughout the season. The flowers are white, profuse and low-growing; together with the foliage, they form a thick mat from 3 inches thick.

**Snapdragons.** Good for border planting as well as cut flowers. Long blooming season and exquisite flowers in practically every color except blue. They grow from 1 ft. to 3 ft. high and if given winter protection will bloom a second season.

**Candytuft.** One can hardly imagine an annual garden without this charming hardy flower. For edgings and bedding effects it is especially good and it is well adapted to cutting. The blossoms are white, pink or red, borne 1 ft. to 2 ft. high in large heads or spikes.

**Forget-Me-Not.** One is not likely to—forget it, I mean. Of all garden flowers, this comes nearest as any to being a tradition. There is no need of describing it here—it's as well known.

**Annual Larkspur.** Not to be confused with the perennial sort. It comes in all colors except yellow, and is good for garden masses as well as cutting. Grows 2 ft. to 3 ft. high.

(Continued on page 92)
The home of W. W. Nichols, Esq., at Rochester, N. Y., is a typical American suburb type of architecture showing influences of English cottage design. It is executed in stucco, with half-timber in the hall and living rooms.

Viewed from the garden the house shows picturesque overhanging eaves, a solid chimney stack, window boxes in the porch roof off the master bedroom, and the porch, which is a continuation of the half-timber bay of the living room.

The first floor plan shows a livable disposition of rooms. The entrance is on the side. Although open, the plan provides interesting details, such as the living room fireplace corner, a tiled porch and the compact service quarters.

Uptstairs there are two master bedrooms and two smaller chambers, a bath and a toilet, and a sewing room. The stairs are kept to one corner and do not encroach on the hall space. Each room has its commodious closet.

A LIVABLE HOUSE in ROCHESTER, N. Y.
CLEMENT R. NEWKIRK
Architect
WILLIAM PITKIN, Jr.,
Landscape Architect
The foliage of trees forms a background to the brick wall, which encloses the formal garden with its pool mirroring the branches and sky, its stretches of turf and flagged walks. It is an ornate creation in a rugged setting—each the richer by the contrast.

A WALLED GARDEN SET IN THE WOOD

On the Place of Henry G. Lapham, Esq., at Brookline, Mass., Has Been Made a Formal Garden of Great Distinction

This garden was designed to serve as an adjunct to the house. The problem was a difficult one for the reason that the main grounds were purposely left in a natural state, the only artificial element being the garden proper.

This is surrounded by a brick wall at the rear of which is a natural park where fine trees and shrubs with effective ground cover are planted to good advantage and where many wild flowers are encouraged to grow and blossom. The background of trees brings out to advantage the brick wall with its topping of cement and proves an effectual wind-break.

Leaving the house proper, one treads a stretch of soft green turf, which is the central feature of the upper garden. This follows the gradual slope of the land and is surrounded by by-paths that lead down to broad steps. Boxes filled with yellow pansies, vinca and purple pansies stand at regular intervals.

The planting is especially interesting. It is mainly evergreen and includes spruces, hemlocks, junipers, dwarf evergreens, cactus and Japanese pines, together with broad leaf evergreens such as rhododendrons and heucheras, with good ground covers planted beneath. There are pansies, blue, yellow and white, and violets, mingling with some of the native lilies.

The Garden Proper

This prepares us for the garden proper, which is laid out like a great painting on the landscape. Passing down the step we enter a wide flag walk with the grass growing between the stones. Along the terrace wall, dividing the two sections of flowers, are lilies, double hollyhocks, iris, lupins, asters, single sunflowers and monkshood, as well as evergreens, deciduous trees and Japanese maples, most of which are planted for winter effect.

An oval pool has been placed in the center of the design. To break its severity, there have been introduced baskets of fruit. Vases and stone lions are introduced on the rim. Low benches stand conveniently nearby, and beyond is the exedra of the curving garden wall.

At the left and right of the pool are angular flower beds with small borders of Japanese barberry, and at the extreme right, the upper corner, is an attractive little summer-house, or gazebo. Another summer-house found on the right of the garden wall.

The beds at the left of the water garden are planted for a succession of bloom, and though this is essentially an early summer plant, yet there are blossoms until frost. Pansies, violets, iris, peonies, marigolds and snapdragons, together with baby's-breath and monkshood, have been planted here. Again the wall are fine specimens of Buddleia. An edging plant pachysandra has been used and sedum chosen to outline the lower wall.

Near the gate that leads out to the surrounding ground hollyhocks have been planted for color accents, while vincas, pansies and baby's-breath grow in and around the barberry hedge. Near the house and outside the wall are massed plantings of hardy shrubs.
From the house the garden stretches out in its broad areas of turf and border planting with well-kept walks and statuary set at regular intervals to act as accents.

Along one of the side walks is a little roofed rest house hid away in a profusion of flowers. Another garden house on this place is shown in the frontispiece on page 16.
The room has a black and white tile or linoleum floor, with shelves for vases and a plant window at this end.

A green wicker garden basket fully equipped comes at $15.

(Lefi) An attractive ivory pottery vase, 10" tall, comes at $4.
Navy blue glass tub, also in amethyst, 8" tall, $6.
In either navy blue or amethyst glass comes this vase, 9", $6.

FOR A FLOWER ROOM

A basket for carrying cut flowers is made of green wicker. It is 22" long and just deep enough to hold the flowers comfortably. The price is $7.75.

Practical kneeling pad and cover, which will hold tools, is in striped canvas with denim lining. $4.00.

The watering can is painted in any desired color. $2.63. Rubber spray, $1.63. Articles may be purchased through the House & Garden Shopping Service.
Nothing is more satisfactory to live with than old books and old friends, no kind of house more satisfactory to live in than an old house. For, if the house was livable in the beginning, it can be made to conform with the requirements of modern life. The Portfolio this month shows five views of an old Boston house, built in 1818 by the famous architect Bullfinch and now the home of Ronald T. Lyman, Esq. Every detail admits of the closest scrutiny. The curve of the staircase, a continuous graceful line for three flights, is a delight to the eye. The carving of the balustrade, and the variety of designs in the moldings and ornaments, are of great interest. A crimson carpet covers the stairway and halls. The walls are soft gray
The mantel in the dining room is one of the most lovely in the house. It is in three-colored marbles, black, brown and white, and is late Adam in design. The old blue Nankin china, which echoes the blues in the rug, was brought from China with many other things in the house in the latter part of the 18th Century, in the romantic days of the East India trade. The furniture is of equally distinctive heritage and inherent interest.

The "Bay of Naples" landscape paper covers the walls of one of the smaller and characteristically Bostonian rooms. All good Bostonians boast at least one ancestor engaged in the adventurous enterprise of the East India trade, which included Italy as well, and their houses are filled with interesting bits brought from the Old World. Crimson hangings and carpets combine well with the soft gray tones which appear in the paper.
The "blue parlor" has its walls covered with a faded blue damask and is filled with an interesting collection of old French and English furniture of the 18th Century. Experts have considered the tapestry-covered settee to be an original Adam, although its likeness to Louis XVI is so pronounced as to remind us that the French and English freely borrowed one another's cabinet-makers during this period of furniture evolution.

The drawing room has plain painted gray walls with Chinese yellow hangings lined with mauve. These hangings are quite old. From them the color scheme of the room was evolved. Most of the furniture has been in the family for generations and the coverings are either in yellow or mauve with a bit of blue-green here and there. Preserved in excellent condition, they give this room a comfortable distinction.
ROCK GARDENING in the NORTHWEST

The Alpine Gardens of Portland, Oregon, where Climate and Surroundings Are Admirably Adapted to the Success of these Miniature Mountain Plantings

T. H. and DREW SHERRARD

OUT here in Portland, Oregon, we have a city of roses. The flowers are everywhere, for it is an unusual Portlander who is so dead to civic pride as not to plant his hedges of Caroline Testout or curtail his porch with fragrant climbers. But it is probably not so well known that Portland is ideally suited to the culture of all types of hardy garden flowers, and notably of rock and alpine plants.

This latter class of gardening is comparatively new here, and the number of its devotees far less than that of the rose-growing multitudes, but its popularity is increasing. There are several good reasons for this.

In the first place, there are a charm and a beauty about alpines that are quite their own and give them a unique pride as not to plant his hedge of Portland. A large percentage of its homes are built on hillsides or in sections where steep grading has left the building sites at some height above the street level. In many cases a steep turf bank finishes the lawn; in others retaining walls are found necessary, and, of course, quite a number of people, having an attractive dry wall, or rock-studded bank, will commit the horticultural crime of draping it with those stringy abominations, Vinca minor and Eschscholzia radicans.

It would be an excellent thing if every owner of such a lot might read Mr. A. Clutton-Brock's excellent chapter on the treatment of steep banks in his "Studies in Gardening." It may be assumed that many of them have, or have successfully thought out the problems themselves, for numerous examples of tasteful treatment of such banks may be found. In many of these, neatness and a certain amount of beauty have been achieved by a thick clipped ground cover of English ivy, planted either on a bare slope or among retaining stone walls. Sometimes a wall of brick, stone cement is used, which may or may not be covered with ivy or Ampelopsis Veitchii, but which is almost inevitably surmounted by that handsome but some but overworked shrub, Cotoneaster horizontalis.

But by far the prettiest effects of these banks are obtained by a combination of rocks with rock plants and low shrubs. Such walls are found here and there all over Portland and ought to be more numerous than they are, for in addition to a bright picture they present in the gray days of early spring, the rock plants clothe and beautify the steep slopes with their compact tufts and clumping blankets of foliage during the rest of the year.

Building the Wall

The building of such a wall is a task for the rock gardener rather than for the stone-mason, yet the plants do best if planted during the work of construction. Where there is this imperative need of ample spaces between rocks should be provided for the later accommodation of, and all space well filled with ground soil. An excellent building material for the rockwork is at hand in the black brood of willow basalt of which Portland and along the Willamette River are largely made up.

The favorites for these wall plantings seem to be white rockcress (Arenaria albita), basket-of-gold (Alyssum saxatile compactum), and the perennial candytuft (Iberis sempervirens) is another most satisfactory plant, and no wall garden ought to be considered complete without rock carnations, with their abundant masses of spicy bloom in May and June, and in the dear little gray-green tufts in winter.

The sea-pink or thrift (Armeria maritima) is a neat little plant most in favor for edging walks and borders as well as for wall planting. Snow-in-summer (Cerastium tomentosum) is seen in every rockery, its silver gray foliage combining well with

(Continued on page 58)
HAVING fun?” says a neighbor jokingly over the fence, when I am on hands and knees weeding in the hot sun, performing the rather strenuous operation trenching a strip for some of my particular pet projects. Yes, is the reply, “Having fun’ is right!” I doubt very much if the neighbor believes this, nevertheless it is the truth. I am really having fun, and not working as she supposed. To many, no doubt, these little duties are the worst of tasks, but to me gardening is enjoyable and lovable all the way through.

Many pleasant hours are passed with the fork and wheelbarrow. The watering, although heavy when filled, is easily carried, and whenever there are thirsty plants it joyfully goes forth. After a rain the hoe drags itself along and using it becomes interesting. I feel on time and accomplishing much when cutting through the mellow soil. What is work, anyway? Is it not often merely the point of view one takes?

How restful, refreshing and satisfying is a yard, and how wonderful is its occupants, forming miracles before our very eyes! One must be stone indeed who is not enchanted by its spell. A flower is something more than a flower; there is something great and sublime about it, something we feel but find it hard to express.

Applying the simple laws of a garden brings a rare privilege which carries its own reward.

The Flower Space

My lot is 50’ by 175’, more than half of which is occupied by the house and garage. Flow- ers of the following kinds and numbers claim the remainder: 275 irises, 250 rose bushes, 25 ram- sons, 150 delphiniums, 100 phlox, 50 chrysanthemums, 25 pyrethums, 500 gladioli, 50 dahlias, and small quantities of trollius, hardy asters, linum, lupines, oriental poppies, lilacs, etc.

The garden is entirely fenced and trellised, even to a gate which blocks the drive, affording protection from neighboring dogs, confining my own Scottish terrier when necessary, and above all giving a large measure of privacy. Grape vines cover the best of one side, rambler roses the other. Lombardy poplars and shrubs occupy the rear and with the house, shrubs, vines and gate closing in the front, make the seclusion complete.

Seclusion and Birds

Someone has said that seclusion and flowers make the ideal garden, and to my mind one is as essential as the other, especially in built-up sections. I should include birds also, although the lives of mine are much endangered and many sacrificed by a neighbor’s cat, whose favorite rendezvous is the foot of the bird-bath, where he awaits their coming to drink and springs upon them unawares.

I am trying to devise some means of protecting them. Many seem aware of the danger and will forego being refreshed rather than take any chances with Tom, flying to within a foot of the bath, hovering over it a few seconds and then flying away.

The bath is elevated 4’ on the stump of a large cherry tree to which euonymus clings effectively. Around this natural pedestal are white Japanese iris, their foliage being particularly adapted to this situation.

Of course there is a sundial, with its suggestion of love and romance, reminding one of the olden days as it silently marks the sunny hours. It is situated just beyond a rose covered arch, where the main path divides, forming a triangle (Continued on page 62)
SPRAYING EQUIPMENT for the WAR on INSECT PESTS

In communities where fruit trees are plentiful it is often feasible for a number of owners to unite in purchasing a large power sprayer whose original cost, maintenance and services can be shared by all. Courtesy of Bateman Mfg. Co.

(Above) The compressed air knapsack sprayer, which is pumped up by means of the central handle, is the best type of small apparatus. Several good makes are on the market.

(Right) A knapsack sprayer in use. Its weight is supported by a broad shoulder strap, leaving the hands free to operate the nozzle. Only occasional pumping is needed to maintain the air pressure.

(Right) A pump sprayer to be attached to a barrel containing the insecticide. A simple agitating device keeps the liquid well mixed. Courtesy D. B. Smith & Co.

The pump sprayer above is designed to be used with a pail of liquid. Two tubes go inside the pail and an outside piece holds it in place while spraying. Courtesy D. B. Smith & Co.

A man-power sprayer used for chard work and considerable spraying is to be found. It can be mounted on an ordinary farm wagon. Courtesy Bateman Mfg. Co.
### House & Garden's Gardening Guide for 1920

#### Shrub for Every Purpose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shrub</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Season of Bloom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albizia</td>
<td>butterfly bush</td>
<td>2'-5'</td>
<td>Yellow, purple</td>
<td>July-Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelanchier</td>
<td>Juneberry</td>
<td>3'-10'</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus</td>
<td>Chinese chestnut</td>
<td>10'-20'</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>July-Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akebia</td>
<td>Japanese winthian</td>
<td>3'-4'</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>May-June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcea</td>
<td>hollyhock</td>
<td>6'-18'</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaranthus</td>
<td>love-in-a-mist</td>
<td>1'-2'</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>May-June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampelopsis</td>
<td>Traveller's joy</td>
<td>5'-10'</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>May-June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andromeda</td>
<td>Donax tree</td>
<td>4'-8'</td>
<td>White, pink</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphanes</td>
<td>Chinese liverleaf</td>
<td>1'-2'</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemone</td>
<td>windflower</td>
<td>3'-5'</td>
<td>Red, pink</td>
<td>May-June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
<td>columbine</td>
<td>6'-15'</td>
<td>Red, pink</td>
<td>May-June</td>
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<td>Acanthus</td>
<td>oakleaf tree</td>
<td>5'-10'</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>July-Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ageratum</td>
<td>Persian buttercup</td>
<td>6'-12'</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aconitum</td>
<td>monkshood</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>Red, yellow</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alchemilla</td>
<td>monkshood</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>Red, yellow</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
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<td>monkshood</td>
<td>3'-6'</td>
<td>Red, yellow</td>
<td>June-Oct.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Alchemilla   | monkshoo...
**FLOWERS FOR EVERY PLACE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOWER</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>SEASON OF BLOOM</th>
<th>DIRECTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Beds and Masses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum (A)</td>
<td>18-24&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Provide from aster beetle by hand-picking and Paris green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begonia (BP)</td>
<td>12-18&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Very free and continuous flowering, bushy, compact growth, good for edging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calceolaria (C)</td>
<td>12-15&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Very graceful and aristocratic, good for backgrounds or massing against buildings, fences, evergreens, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannas (C)</td>
<td>18-24&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Colors range from brilliant, good effect at a distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna lilies (C)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Flowers freely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahlia (D)</td>
<td>18-24&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Easily grown, good color, flowers in white and pastel, in pastel for front flower and must not be too rich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliotrope (H)</td>
<td>12-20&quot;</td>
<td>Pale to orange</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>For immediate show get old plants, but for a long season new plants just beginning to bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostas (H)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>White to claret mixed</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Use Hosta 'Empress Josephine' in a bed under a shady tree, blooms are spread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilies (L)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>White, yellow, orange</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Unexcelled, brilliant and harmonizing colors; many fine named varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mums (A)</td>
<td>6-9&quot;</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Unexcelled, brilliant and harmonizing colors; many fine named varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia (S)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>White, yellow, orange</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Most brilliant for low, spreading, and saving growth. Flowers to hard fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena (V)</td>
<td>6-9&quot;</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>For Edges and Borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrostis (A)</td>
<td>6-12&quot;</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Compact, upright growth; will not spread out over walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alchemilla (A)</td>
<td>6-12&quot;</td>
<td>White, yellow, orange</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Trailing or spreading; very graceful in frost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellis perennis (H)</td>
<td>6-12&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Next, compact, choice, wonderful number of little daisy-like flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myosotis (B)</td>
<td>6-12&quot;</td>
<td>Change to yellow</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Dwarf sorts in named varieties very effective for narrow borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myosotis (D)</td>
<td>12-18&quot;</td>
<td>Cream, yellow and white</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Best blue edging plants, especially dainty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myosotis (T)</td>
<td>8-10&quot;</td>
<td>Blue, white</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Next, upright, formal effect; dwarf varieties, selected colors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Shady Places</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum (P)</td>
<td>12-20&quot;</td>
<td>White, red, yellow</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Select dwarf, medium or tall varieties as wanted; stake tall sorts loosely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apulicia (P)</td>
<td>18-30&quot;</td>
<td>Blue, white</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Graceful, open habit of growth; fine in combination with other flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury Bells (B)</td>
<td>18-30&quot;</td>
<td>Pink, blue, white</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Winter over plants or start early in heat, avoid crowding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis (P)</td>
<td>6-9&quot;</td>
<td>Pink, purple</td>
<td>April-July</td>
<td>Geranium in garden for blooms; starts in heat, will bloom first season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus (A)</td>
<td>6-9&quot;</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>May-Sept</td>
<td>Easily grown old favorites; attract over plants or start early in heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia (P)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>White, orange</td>
<td>May-Sept</td>
<td>See above; grow for most situations; some fine new varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuchsia (F)</td>
<td>6-9&quot;</td>
<td>Mixed, yellow to white</td>
<td>May-Sept</td>
<td>Succeeds in partial shade, but blooms more freely in full sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxglove (A)</td>
<td>12-18&quot;</td>
<td>Yellow, orange</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Long season of bloom; one of the most satisfactory of all, starts early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Cutting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctonem (A)</td>
<td>12-11&quot;</td>
<td>Rich, various</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Exceptionally gay, free flowering dwarf sorts for borders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum (A)</td>
<td>12-15&quot;</td>
<td>Yellow (white, pink)</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>Trailing, especially fine for porch hanging baskets, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calceolaria (C)</td>
<td>12-15&quot;</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>July-Sept</td>
<td>Easily grown, give many situations; start in heat or outdoors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum (A)</td>
<td>12-15&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Protect from beetles; disease for finest flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclamen (A)</td>
<td>12-15&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Give plenty of sun, keep dead flowers cut off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus (A)</td>
<td>9-12&quot;</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August-Sept</td>
<td>Very showy, pinch back to get bushy plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitalis (C)</td>
<td>10-18&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>August-Sept</td>
<td>See above; start in heat for early cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Daisies</td>
<td>12-15&quot;</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August-Sept</td>
<td>Exceptionally easy growth; brilliant, rich colors; avoid crowding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia (P)</td>
<td>12-18&quot;</td>
<td>White, orange</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Unexcelled for use with other cut flowers; small swaying throughout every month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuchsia (F)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>Yellow, orange</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Cut opening buds; keep old flowers cleared; avoid crowding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxglove (A)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>Yellow, orange</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Far stronger flowering plants start early; not selected colors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium (A)</td>
<td>15-30&quot;</td>
<td>Mixed, yellow to white</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Old favorites but one of the most satisfactory of all, starts early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenium (A)</td>
<td>3-7</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August-Sept</td>
<td>Great variety; continuous flower; many positions; keep cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shasta Daisies</td>
<td>12-15&quot;</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August-Sept</td>
<td>One of the longest flowering, especially good, wintered over plants, or start early seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Fragrance (Cutting)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea (C)</td>
<td>24-30&quot;</td>
<td>Rose, lavender</td>
<td>June-Sept</td>
<td>Make second rowing; favorite old &quot;Sweet Sultan.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliotrope (H)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>Purple, white</td>
<td>May-August</td>
<td>See above; select most fragrant plants for stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marguerite Carnations (P)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>Blue to white</td>
<td>May-August</td>
<td>Bloom early from seed; good soil and selected colors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mignonette (P)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>White, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Seeds can be sown as succession; cold, moist soil, 60 or S B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock (S)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>Blue, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Free blooming, one of the purest whites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks (A)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>Blue, pink, red</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Give rich soil, start indoors or in seed bed and transplant twice to select double flowers only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallflower (B)</td>
<td>12-24&quot;</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>Plant deep, avoid overcrowding; water abundantly; keep old flowers picked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swept Pea (A)</td>
<td>3-7</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August-Sept</td>
<td>Waste space or start early in heat to get flowers first season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Climbing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caricaria (A)</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Fringed, bright yellow flowers; very unique; rapid grower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemums (P)</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>New rapid grower, unexcelled for brilliant display; soak or dive the seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia (P)</td>
<td>6-10&quot;</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>August-Sept</td>
<td>Easily grown; very free flowering; good for screening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Daisies</td>
<td>15-30&quot;</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Unique and fragrant; some new good varieties; start early; grow best results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning glory (A)</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>June to frost</td>
<td>Old favorite but greatly improved; cover fencing, rubber heaps, etc., as well as climbing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTES:</strong> &quot;A&quot; annual; &quot;B&quot; biennial; &quot;P&quot; perennial; &quot;HP&quot; Hybrida; &quot;HH&quot; Hybrid, and &quot;TP&quot; tall hybrid perennial, and tender perennial.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**VEGETABLES FOR A CONTINUOUS SUPPLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VEGETABLE AND TYPE</th>
<th>REPRESENTATIVE VARIETY</th>
<th>FIRST PLANTING</th>
<th>SUCCESSIVE PLANTINGS</th>
<th>AMOUNT OR NUMBER</th>
<th>DIRECTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bean, bush, Green Pod</td>
<td>Early Bountiful</td>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>2-3 to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>In dry soil available; cover first planting 1&quot; deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, bush, Wax</td>
<td>Rust Proof Golden Wax</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>2-3 to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>In dry soil available; cover first planting 1&quot; deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, pole</td>
<td>Harpo Improved</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant with eye down, where there is prospect of several days' dry weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, pole, Lima</td>
<td>Golden Cluster</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Place pole beating in on hills; this is best plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Early</td>
<td>Early Levitarah</td>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Eye down in slightly raised hills; thin to best two plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Early</td>
<td>Early Model</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>First planting shall be 1/8 deep and extra thick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Lima, main and winter</td>
<td>Deton Dark Red</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>In dry weather soak seeds; firm well; for winter use sow about three months before harvesting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Lima, main and winter</td>
<td>Deton Red</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Transplant four to six weeks; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole, Lima</td>
<td>Successor</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Light applications of extra of bean beneficial; to keep mature heads from becoming flabby; thin to best quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole</td>
<td>Dinner Plate Head</td>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Set out well hardened off plants as soon as ground can be worked; fertilize in rows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole, Lima</td>
<td>Scarlet Harlot</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Light applications of extra of bean beneficial; to keep mature heads from becoming flabby; thin to best quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole</td>
<td>Scarlet Gem</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole, Lima</td>
<td>Early Snowball</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Light applications of extra of bean beneficial; to keep mature heads from becoming flabby; thin to best quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole</td>
<td>Golden Snowball</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Set out well hardened off plants as soon as ground can be worked; fertilize in rows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pole</td>
<td>Winter Snowball</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>to Aug. 15</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves, early</td>
<td>Golden Romain</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves, early</td>
<td>Country Gentleman</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves, early</td>
<td>Dan's Early</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves, early</td>
<td>Dan's Late</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves, early</td>
<td>Dan's Mid</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves, early</td>
<td>Dan's Front</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves, early</td>
<td>Dan's Back</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>Plant seed in rows; same treatment as late cabbages; pinch out sprouting, pull enough to loosen roots to soil.</td>
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**CHOSE WISELY**

_No early sows can grow good crop of vegetables. Soil conditions as well as plant requirements vary widely. Select your vegetables carefully, therefore, with your particular conditions in mind. Buy no more seed than you need; remember that seeds are now too plentiful and should not be wasted._

**NOTES ON VEGETABLES**

_Please refer to Directions indicate distance between rows; second between plants in row after thinning, or between hills._

**FIRST PLANTING**

- Plants of frame seeds need not be set out until the soil is dry enough to handle; the seedlings may be set out under glass later in the season.

**SECOND PLANTING**

- Plants of frame seeds must be set out under glass as soon as possible, and the seedlings started in the frame as early as possible.

**THIRD PLANTING**

- Plants of frame seeds must be set out under glass as soon as possible, and the seedlings started in the frame as early as possible.

**FOURTH PLANTING**

- Plants of frame seeds must be set out under glass as soon as possible, and the seedlings started in the frame as early as possible.

**FIFTH PLANTING**

- Plants of frame seeds must be set out under glass as soon as possible, and the seedlings started in the frame as early as possible.

**SIXTH PLANTING**

- Plants of frame seeds must be set out under glass as soon as possible, and the seedlings started in the frame as early as possible.

**SEVENTH PLANTING**

- Plants of frame seeds must be set out under glass as soon as possible, and the seedlings started in the frame as early as possible.

**EIGHTH PLANTING**

- Plants of frame seeds must be set out under glass as soon as possible, and the seedlings started in the frame as early as possible.

**INSECTS AND DISEASES**

_Plant pests of all kinds are alien enemies—indeed but none the less the keenest foes of the world's food supply. In doing this, they destroy crops, and the pests thus become a great enemy to man._

_In the April issue of House & Garden our plan of campaign will be mapped out._
FIFTEEN FACTS FOR THE GARDENER

Brief Pointers on the Road to Success in the Flower and Vegetable Gardens, the Home Orchard, and About the Grounds

R. S. ELLE

THOROUGH spraying of fruit trees is essential to the production of first-quality crops. It is not enough for the spray to reach part of the surface exposed; it must come into direct contact with all the blossoms, foliage or whatever parts of the tree are to be treated. In the majority of cases, especially where trees are of good size, this necessitates applying the liquid from different directions. Choose a rather windless day for the work, as less of the spray will be blown aside and wasted. Where the spraying is for San José or other form of scale, it is often a good plan to climb up into the tree to reach its interior more effectively. In doing this be careful not to break the bark.

GOLDFISH in the water-lily pool or outdoor aquatic garden will do much to keep the water clean and free from the mosquito larva which in their absence will be sure to infest it during warm weather. Quite apart from this practical consideration, the fish are often desirable because of the pleasing effect of their bright colors as they swim about. It is a simple matter to care for the more hardy and less expensive kinds. Occasional feeding only is necessary for them in a fair-sized outdoor pool. When cold weather approaches and the pool is emptied for the winter the goldfish may be placed in an aquarium indoors, or sold or given away. Four or five fish, depending upon their size, will be enough to keep a ten-foot pool in condition.

KILLING poison ivy is a problem the gardener must often face. It can be accomplished only by removing the roots—merely cutting away the vine above ground will not permanently destroy it. Heavy leather gloves should be worn while doing the work; and they had better be thrown away afterward, because the noxious element in the vines will adhere to them and retain its virulence for weeks. After the uprooting is finished a little kerosene sprinkled over the ground where they were pulled will discourage any small rootlets which may be left. However, this will render the soil unfit for other planting and should be resorted to only when necessary.

WEEDS in the lawn and along walks, driveways, etc., must, like poison ivy, be killed root, stock and branch, if you do not want them to reappear. A regular weed-killing tool can be bought which will cut them off below the surface of the ground, or a few drops of gasoline or kerosene on the crown of the plant will effectually discourage it. Many of the tall-growing strong weeds can be pulled up by hand.

ARTIFICIAL watering in both the flower and vegetable gardens is almost invariably necessary at some time during the season. When the need for it arises, do a thorough job. Mere sprinkling of the ground does almost nothing. The moisture must reach the deep growth of the plant. If the tie is made too tight there is danger of the plant being choked as its stem increases in size.

The compost heap is an invaluable garden asset. Into it should go almost everything discarded from the planted area—passé flower stalks, grass clippings, bits of soil, soil from the emptied pots and seed flats, vegetable tops—anything that will rot and unite to form a rich soil full of humus except seed-bearing weeds. The heap should be forked over occasionally to assist in the decomposition of its contents. Such a pile is inoffensive odorously or otherwise, and it yields wonderfully rich and useful soil.

SUFFICIENT fertilizer in the soil is essential to the success of any garden; you cannot grow good flowers, vegetables, fruit or even grass on impoverished ground. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the three necessary chemicals which are most likely to be lacking. A complete, balanced fertilizer contains all of these, preferably, for general use, in the proportions of 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 10 per cent potash. In buying fertilizer, go to a reliable firm with an established reputation to maintain.

CUTTING the grass of the lawn may not be exactly recreation, but it’s essential to the good appearance and upkeep of the sod. During the growing season, especially in damp weather, it should be done at least once a week or more often if conditions warrant it. If the grass is allowed to grow too high it will mat under the machine and be difficult to cut. Furthermore, the clippings will be so long they will need raking or sweeping up, or the mower will not vent their choking the throats and blading them. Short clippings, say from one-half to one inch long, such as result from frequent cutting, will do none of these things. In any case, the grass is allowed to grow too long, go over it twice with the mower—the first time with the cutting blades set high and the second time with normal adjustment. Regulation is a simple matter.

WHEN new stock arrives from the nursery it is a good plan to subject it to a thorough inspection. If the identification labels are attached. The copper wire will eventually cut into the bark. The last instantly instead of rusting through in a few months. Lost labels are the usual cause of trusting to the cheap wire which the jority of nurseries use for this purpose, so leave plenty of room for a tag when refastening the label to the tree, else the wire will eventually cut into the bark and cause trouble.

VERY small seeds can be sown early if they are mixed with a little dry sand or finely pulverized earth. This makes it possible to distribute them more evenly if you attempt to plant them by hand. Bare or thinly grassed paths in an established lawn should have fine, rooted manure or compost forked into them and then be sown thickly with good seed.

Where these patches are only a few feet in extent the back of a spade can be used to spread the seed evenly. Thorough untiling is advisable after the fresh seed has put on.

Many transplanted vegetables are left when the transplant is made with leaves only, the first place the blooms should be lopped off by hand, leaving ragged, bruised ends. The ‘tree’ can be supplied with the proper amount of water when the bloom is made the stem should be cut. As soon as the cut is made the stem should be placed in cold water to prevent the entry of air into its exposed pores. Cutting should be done early in the morning, while the flowers are still fresh after the night’s coolness. Servance of these suggestions will result in flowers lasting longer in the vases, willowed and often be revived by putting them in hot water.
A surprising situation often reveals itself when the new home is all built and the family begin to live in it. All of the bigger problems of exterior architecture and floor plan appear daily less vital. The small conveniences, apparently so insignificant when planned, become the true means to family comfort. The incidentals in building actually become the requisites to comfortable living. This is especially true as revealed in the presence or absence of electrical outlets.

Have you really considered the comfort and air of distinction that proper table appliances bring to the dining room? Consider the chafing dish—not the old alcohol type, but the modern electric chafing dish, recently graduated from college functions and promoted to a position of trust on the dining room table; the percolator; and the round, radiant grill for the perfect concoction of oeuufs brouillés au champignons, a delight for the midday breakfast! The eggs scrambled delicately are laid upon crisp toast and offer a couch for a layer of mushrooms. A silver dish complements the frame for this picture of epicurean delight.

Installing Outlets

The usefulness of electrical table appliances may be increased by the installation of outlets on the table itself connected by cord with a floor receptacle, thus doing away with inconvenience resulting from connections with overhead fixtures. Where two harmonies are placed upon the floor instead of the traditional one large rug, the open space between the two rugs will permit the passage of the protected cord from the table outlet to the floor receptacle.

Those having the one large rug with no visible aperture through which to run a cord will find special uses for a wired portable serving table having a two-way or three-way cluster plug screwed on to the table top in some convenient place. Usually this serving table is operated from and connected with a special cord running to nearby baseboard receptacle. If, however, three appliances are to be operated at the main table in preparing a breakfast or luncheon, a No. 12 wire should be installed in the floor receptacle to take care of the loud, i.e., round grill using 600 watts, percolator 500 watts, and the toaster 600 watts, making a total of 1,700 watts.

Electricity may be considered to flow as a current along a conductor much as water flows through a pipe. The current of electricity is measured in amperes which state the quantity passing through the conductor in one second. The pressure which causes the current to flow is measured in volts. The term watt is merely a unit of power, and denotes the power used when one volt causes one ampere of current to flow. The watts consumed when any given current flows under any pressure can always be found by multiplying the current in amperes by the pressure in volts. Thus, watts = amperes \times volts. These are but simple things, but the electric householder should understand them.

On maid's night out, the Thursday night or Sunday evening meal may be cooked right at the table. With the aid of proper appliances, cookery may now be considered from the standpoint of development of appliances rather than by any increase in the subtleties of the art. Modern appliances for the table promote the joy of extracting, to best advantage, the flavors and goodness that lie dormant in good food.

The hostess may preside and do the tasting with her own silver spoon. Seasoning can be added at the right moment and the food served hot from shining pan or graceful utensil. Such a meal cooked at the table in the presence of the family and guests adds a certain cosiness and is conducive to good fellowship.

Where there is no help available, the self-serving dining room becomes a necessity. With a couple of good table appliances properly connected, a "table butler" at the left, a hostess may be practically independent and still entertain a limited number of guests. With careful planning and proper preparation beforehand, there will be smoothness, ease and comfort in the service. However, it avails but little to know what should be done if definite directions are not given as to how it may be done.

Preparing for the Maidless Meal

The dining room table is set earlier in the evening. The softly shaded lights, the lustre of the silverware, the glimmer of polished glasses, the graceful lines of the electrical appliances add to the festive atmosphere of the room.

When the guests have gathered about the table, the first course may be celery soup previously heated and poured while boiling hot into thermos pitchers, now ready to serve in small bowls. These bowls are then collected on a silver tray that is passed and returned to the table butler, on the lowest shelf of which is an electric plate warmer whence come forth hot bowls. These I bowls are then cooled foot!.

A great step-saver for the aidless household or the maidless night is the electrically equipped serving table. On the bottom of the top shelf is a two or three-way cluster plug, attached connecting with the base plug, and which serves the percolator, chafing dish or whatever equipment is necessary.
ONCE upon a time there was a business man who, upon buying his first house, bought simultaneously a plumber’s kit. He was sure he could save a lot of money by attending to simple matters himself. One day a simple faucet sprung a simple leak. He confidently used a complicated tool and the result was a vast sea of trouble. Plumbers! Expense! It is not necessary to draw the moral.

The plumbing in the house is akin to the alimentary canal in the human body, and is as complicated a system as is the alimentary canal. The system of plumbing in the house is a series of pipes which carries water to the house, and eliminates it as it carries with it various forms of waste, connecting the house with the main sources of water, gas and with the sewage system. The best plumbing is that which effects these things with the least deterioration and with the least mixture of sewer gas and foreign matter.

Every community has its own plumbing laws and regulations. This is true unless one builds in very rural sections where there is no sewage system. However, this article will deal only with conditions in which a sewage system prevails.

**PLUMBING LAWS**

As will be seen by the following excerpts from the plumbing laws of New York City, the ordinary housewife need not worry about transgressing the law, as everything, from the material used to the size of it and the laying of it, is controlled. And the plumber is supposed to know these rules before he is licensed.

All materials must be of the best quality, free from defects, and all work must be executed in a thorough, workmanlike manner.

All cast-iron pipes and fittings must be uncoated, sound, cylindrical and smooth, free from cracks, sand holes and other defects, and of uniform thickness, and of the grade known in commerce as “extra heavy”.

The size, weight and maker’s name must be cast on each length of pipe. All joints must be made with pickled oakum and molten lead and be gas-tight. Twelve ounces of fine, soft pig lead must be used at each joint for each inch in the diameter of the pipe.

All wrought iron and steel pipes must be equal in quality to “standard” as must be properly tested by the manufacturer. All pipe must be lap-welded. No plain black or uncoated pipe will be permitted.

Each building must be separate and independently connected with public or private sewer, or cesspool, except where a building is located on the rear of the same lot with another building, when its plumbing and drainage system may be connected to the house drain of the front building behind the house trap and fresh air inlet which shall be used for both buildings if sewer connections or may be connected to an existing cesspool front house and be provided with a separate house trap and fresh air inlet.

**Further Provision**

Where there is no sewer in the street or avenue, and it is possible to construct a private sewer connect in an adjacent street or avenue, a private sewer must be constructed. It must be laid on the roadway of the street.

All pipes and traps should, where possible, be exposed to view. They should always be readily accessible for inspection and repair.

In every building where there is a lesser connected to the drain, if there are any plumbing fixtures, there must be at least one 4” pipe extending above the roof for ventilation.

The contents of a settling chamber, dust receptacle and vacuum cleaners must be discharged into the plumbing and drainage system.

Leaders must be trapped with cast iron running to so placed as to prevent freezing.

Rain-water leaders (Cont. on page...
High sinks, glass standards, metal draining boards, porcelain top tables, a vegetable sink and a refrigerating room are kitchen features in the New York home of Judge E. H. Gary. Courtesy of Duparquet Huot & Moneuse.

This pantry sink in the Frick home shows the rounded corners, metal-nickel-plated drain board, the raised back and the double compartment sink now being used in the most modern type of pantry equipment. Courtesy of Meyer & Sniffen.

In the New York home of Adolph Leuchtenberg, the kitchen is equipped with modern visible plumbing, wood- en drain boards, French range, incinerator, marble top work table with a pot rack above. Courtesy of Bramhall Deane Co.

Sinks should be grouped according to their uses and placed in a good light. Open plumbing, compression faucets and roll rim sinks of English porcelain are found in the Frick group, which is shown above. Courtesy of Meyer & Sniffen.
TWO MORE GOOD TERRIERS

The Sealyham and the West Highland White, Small Dogs of Large Merit Which Will Make Themselves at Home in Either Town or Country

ROBERT S. LEMMON

IN this series of articles on real House & Garden dogs I have already sketched five of the true terrier tribe—the Airedale, wire Fox, Scottish, smooth Fox, and Irish. Here are two more which are in every way deserving of your consideration and interest—the Sealyham and the West Highland White.

Precisely as sporting conditions in the highlands of Scotland produced the rugged, powerful, superlatively game Scottie, so was the Sealyham developed among the generally similar mountains of Wales. His original purpose was the same—to go to earth after badgers, foxes and the lesser vermin which preyed upon his master's game and poultry. He is a self-contained, independent little fellow, this Sealyham. In appearance he somewhat suggests a short-legged wire fox terrier, but his nature is distinctly different. His disposition is more like a Scottie's than a fox's, although he lacks the highland dog's uncanny shrewdness and odd ways. He is a splendid dog, small enough to fit in anywhere, powerful and plucky to take care of himself under difficult conditions.

The direct ancestry of the Sealyham, so far as we know it, runs back some seventy-five or more years. About that time Captain Edwards of Sealyham (an estate on the Sealy River) decided that the terriers in his kennels were not hundred-per cent badger diggers, so he began experiments to improve them. Just what other breeds he brought in for this purpose we are not certain, but probably the Dandie Dinmont, the bull terrier and the old Welsh cur-dog were among them. At all events, the result was a true sporting terrier, a game little rascal that today it is a pleasure and a source of endless satisfaction to own. The photographs on this page are characteristic of him; but only actual acquaintance can show how wholly desirable he is.

There appears to be a vast amount of confusion in the public's mind about West Highland terriers. Many think that they are merely a white variety of the better known Scottie. I must confess that there is justification for this, for the two dogs are of very similar appearance except in the matter of color. They really are separate breeds, however, and each has a perfectly good and long ancestry of his own, of which his admirers are proud.

West Highlanders as a pure strain were well known in Argyshire seventy years ago. Perhaps those kept at Poltalloch were the most famous, as we are told that they were first shown under the name of Poltalloch terriers. They have many of the regular Scottie's characteristics and belong in the same general class of desirability as do he and the Sealyham.

All of these small, heavy-coated terriers are so hardy that they are quite free from many of the ills to which other breeds are heir. They are perfectly able to sleep in an unheated stable or kennel and to withstand exposure to severe weather without being bundled up in hand-knit sweaters and goggles. All in all, they are superbly satisfactory in both city and country. And they will not eat you out of house and home.

An excellent Sealyham is shown at the left—compact, strong and full of true sporting terrier readiness to tackle anything that comes along.
A GARDEN UTILITY HOUSE

Where There Is Room to Work and Keep All the Implements, Supplies and Various Garden Appurtenances as They Should Be Kept

M. G. KAINS

GARDEN UTILITY HOUSE

The Location

The garden utility house should be placed as conveniently as possible, so as to save steps to the garden, orchard, etc. It should be well drained. If a cellar is to be made, the cellar should be boarded up 15" or 18" so a large pile of soil may be placed upon it and mixed without having it either fall behind or spill off the front. Both back and surface should be of smooth, matched 1" lumber, preferably Georgia pine because of its hardness and freedom from splinters. For the ordinary sized garden the potting part of the bench need not be longer than 6' or 8'; the balance should be utilized for carpentry and other indoor work and should have a vise to hold tools while being sharpened, if for no other purpose. To allow for this the part where the vise is to be attached (unless an ordinary carpenter's vise or a patent one is used) should be 2' thick and extend out far enough to attach a portable vise.

Beneath the bench should be a shelf beneath many light articles can be backed and sided to prevent spilling in these directions. Their fronts should have no ats at the front, not across the bins to facilitate handling and avoid splintering. The fronts of the bins are removable from slots placed at the uptights.

A Movable Table

To supplement the bench a moveable table or small, stout worktable, not casters, will be found a great convenience, because it can be placed handy to receive flats filled with plants during the potting season as well as for other purposes. If made with a watertight top with a shelf beneath, many light articles may be kept here. Above the

(Continued on page 80)
When manure is to be added to the garden it should first be distributed in evenly spaced piles and then spread with a fork.

March

The GARDENER'S CALENDAR

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1. All the

2. Chrys-

3. If you

4. Aparagus

5. All small

6. Where

7. Ail

8. All the

9. Better

10. Have you

11. Cutting

12. Canvas,

13. November

14. Make a

15. Spend

16. Any

17. Burn the

18. Small

19. This

20. The

21. Early

22. All the

23. All the

24. Buds

25. Mistle

26. Swans

27. All these

28. Most of

29. Potatoes

30. Parsnips

31. Rutabagas

32. Manure

33. Every now

34. Rhubarb

35. Some

36. If you

37. Manure

38. All the

39. Driving

40. Next

41. Many

42. Work

43. But there

44. Sowing of

45. Crowds

46. Manure

47. Plenty

48. Manure

49. Manure

50. Manure

51. Manure

52. Manure

53. Manure

54. Manure

55. Manure

56. Manure

57. Manure

You will need brush for the garden peas, which may be cut now.

Transplanting of early plants started under glass needs a travel

Intelligent and timely surgery will save many a damaged or diseased tree.

Lime is one of the best remedies for many unproductive soils. It should be spread broadcast and it avoids being buried by plow or harrow when planted.
Here is no Shortage of
DOMESTIC RUGS

It is not the Sloane policy to indulge in superlatives, but at a time like this, when the shortage of nearly all merchandise is universal, there is especial significance in the fact that the Sloane selections of rugs are the largest in the world.

Obviously, the greatest source of supply is the surest source of satisfaction.

Take solid color rugs, for example, with deep or narrow band borders, these are plentiful in adaptable sizes at Sloane’s!

Or figured rugs, in replicas of rich Oriental designs, in sizes for every need, in color schemes to harmonize with any decoration.

The weaves are Wiltons and Axminsters, but these are merely generic terms—the important thing is that the quality is Sloane’s!

W. & J. SLOANE
Interior Decorators  Floor Coverings and Fabrics  Furniture Makers
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK
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Danersk Decorative Furniture

HAVe you thought of the new homes, like classic palaces that crown the hills around Santa Barbara; the gracious dwellings near Lake Minnetonka in the Minnesotas; all the lovely houses in the suburbs of our cities; and the great estates on Long Island? In each one of them there are rooms where DANERSK FURNITURE is not only appropriate, but offers the largest measure of beauty and originality in proportion to its cost.

Our well constructed chairs and cabinets are to our artist finishers as the canvas to the painter. You choose the pieces that you want and we finish them in some lovely scheme that is in harmony with your fabrics and draperies, without added cost.

**Buy through your decorator or dealer or direct.**

Send for latest number of our bulletin, "The Danersk" A-8

CHARMING SETS ON EXHIBITION AT

ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION
2 West 47th Street, New York
First Door West of Fifth Avenue, 4th Floor

---

On the flanking walls grow -

Veronica prostrata, rock-roses, ferns and heuchera, with roos, shrubs and perennials above

Rock Gardening in the Northwest
(Continued from page 44)

In such a garden as this are grown the more delicate alpines or steppe plants, such as Viola lattea and Viola cornuta, there are an endless number of hybrids of lovely colors and varying habits of growth.

One Portland place is attractively outlined by a low rocky bank, topped by a hedge of pale pink hawthorn, a thing of exquisite beauty in May. The stones, which are old and weathered, are nearly covered with greenery. This wall contains most of the plants just mentioned, with patches of silver-gray sedum (Sedum spathulifolium), and the pleasing adition of little groups of the smaller bulbs, crocuses, snowdrops, etc.

Here and there a wild strawberry sends its runners among the stones and holds up a red fruit to passing children.

The use of terraces gives a good opportunity for wall gardening. A suburban garden, containing a row of terraces given over to vegetables, dwarf fruit trees and annual and perennial flowers, has beautifully planted walls. Aubrietias, in shades from pale lavender to the deepest purple, make vivid splashes against the stone. Alysum, both the common sort and a less known variety, lemon-colored (Alysum saxatile cirmum), alternates with patches of the startlingly pure white of candytuft, and wvith the single and double

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At the wheel of an Owen Magnetic driving becomes true sport, unmarred by the tyranny of mechanics. The vast power is obedient to a finger's touch—a small lever mounted on the steering wheel controls the thousand speeds, which the continuous flow of power puts at your instant command.

This effortless driving also contributes to the comfort of your passengers. The ease and smoothness of operation make long tours a pleasure into which weariness rarely intrudes.

Thus the Owen Magnetic is the favorite pleasure car, the car which the owner prefers to drive.

Presented in six striking models.

OWEN MAGNETIC MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, BROADWAY AT 57TH STREET, NEW YORK
The Car Desired

To every one, we think, the fine electric is the desired car.

Perhaps it is because in grace of line, ease of operation and safety of the electric is unequalled.

Where the small plants have passed their season of bloom. One of the best of these is that very dwarf alpynum known as Alyssum saxatile; which, though called perennial, are best planted in succession as annuals. The fall-sown plants flower in early summer, the spring-sown in July and August. The old-fashioned portulaca, in its new-fashioned shades, preferably the single-flowered sort, is charming to fill in with in summer. Things like verbenas, petunias, etc., are used, but they are rather too large, except for border planting. Where the effect is to be viewed from a distance, or where the stones are large and the arrangement bold, larger plants are good. Valerian, foxgloves, wallflowers, and other things that spread are the in thing, as a place, as are the Wichuriana and pink ramblers.

Where small plants are used the effect is better when they are planted in groups. This gives enough of each color to hold the eye, and it is better than the spattered effect of badly mixed plants. Good examples of this are the prostrated speedwell, Veronica prostrata, and the rock roses or helianthemums. The former is so small that its fine beauty does not show up except in large groups. The latter plants furnish the best pink to be had in rock plants, not perishable, but clear, soft, pastel shades. Planted so that a crevice or miniature valley is filled with them, they make an exquisite piece of color, while the same plants scattered among other things will not be half so charming. The yellow shades in rock roses are equally good.

The selection and arrangement of shrubs is important, as the right shrub well placed gives the appearance of age to the garden. Heathers, especially the very good Daphne meion, the garland flower, is a fine plant to use. A native creeping shrub, it serves wide appreciation. Prostrata junipers find a limited use, though they are very desirable. There is a fine evergreen sort in the Cascade Mountain which can be transplanted successfully. The State flower, Berberis aquilifolium, is a beautiful shrub, though rather large for the rock garden, it fills a niche with rock borders serves very well to fill a niche. But, however, for a small artificial lily pool with rock borders serves it fills the same. Perhaps if in the numerous species of wild ferns a few ideal for such situations are to be found.

Waxing Hardwood Floors

WAX for polishing hardwood floors may be purchased, or it may be prepared in the following manner.

To a pound of clean beeswax allow three pints of turpentine; cut the wax into small pieces, place it in a pan set in another pan of hot water and allow it to melt. Then pour it into the turpentine, stirring vigorously until the two are thoroughly blended. Place some of the wax on a clean flannel cloth and rub it into the floor, treating one board at a time and rubbing lengthwise.

Proceed thus until the whole floor has been waxed, and then cover a heavy brush with flannel, and with it rub the floor until it is perfectly smooth; or the polish with a heavily weighted brush made for the purpose. A waxed floor requires about the same care as a varnished one, but it has the advantage that it may be all the more quickly refreshed. Varnish must have time to dry, but with waxing the work is finished when the floor assumes a proper polish. It is true that some parts of the floor are subject to much more wear than others; but whenever possible suchugs should be placed at these points.

When the polish has worn off in spots, it is necessary only to apply a little with the flannel to the bare places and then polish in the usual way. If these small spots are attended to, the floor will not be likely to require a complete polishing oftener than once or twice a year.

ROCK GARDENING IN THE NORTHWEST

For the care of a rock garden must be a labor of love. It cannot be entrusted to an ordinary gardener who mows the lawn so many days a month at so many cents an hour. Such a man has no knowledge or appreciation of alpines; his ideas of gardening are apt to run to bedding plants set in concentric rings and parallel lines. You must weed your own rockery, or expect to find Aneura montana lived on, along with sheep-sorrel and dandelion. To the real enthusiast this is pleasure, not work. A genuine Portland rock gardener may be found at 9:30 or 10 p.m.-stalking slugs with a flashlight and a pail of lime, and enjoying it. Where the rockery is a part of a small garden, and consequently always in evidence, it is customary to keep it in period of beauty by planting small, summer-blooming annuals to give color where the small plants have passed their season of bloom. One of the best of these is that very dwarf alpynum known as Alyssum saxatile; which, though called perennial, are best planted in succession as annuals. The fall-sown plants flower in early summer, the spring-sown in July and August. The old-fashioned portulaca, in its new-fashioned shades, preferably the single-flowered sort, is charming to fill in with in summer. Things like verbenas, petunias, etc., are used, but they are rather too large, except for border planting. Where the effect is to be viewed from a distance, or where the stones are large and the arrangement bold, larger plants are good. Valerian, foxgloves, wallflowers, and other things that spread are the in thing, as a place, as are the Wichuriana and pink ramblers.

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The Enduring Appeal of the Hampton Shops

Such a dignified dining-room, its ivory toned, paneled walls hung with colorful tapestries and portraits by old masters and its carven chairs covered with quaint needlepoint, might be found in one of those famous Georgian houses which have gained charm and distinction with each decade.

In the spacious galleries of the Hampton Shops are such treasures as these, collected by our connoisseurs or reproduced by our own master cabinet makers with the same care in construction and perfection of detail that gave permanent value to those pieces designed by the old masters. Here also you will find the assistance of the Hampton Decorators whose discriminating knowledge and wide experience are at your command in the assemblage of harmonious backgrounds, furniture, textiles and accessories.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick’s Cathedral
New York
Decoration • Antiquities • Furniture
THE OPEN fireplaces are picturesque—and cheerful. But there’s precious little romance about the ice man. Furthermore, there is no sanitary way to care for food, or preserve the health of your family, with melting ice. Your heating system—your plumbing—the kitchen—garage—laundry—are all carefully planned as a part of your house. But there will always be friction, annoyance, trouble, if you do not include a thorough refrigerating system. The health of your household, the perfection of your comfort, depend wholly on its efficiency. To insure it,

INSTALL A BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING PLANT to serve your guests as they should be served.

PLAN Brunswick Plants are included in the plans for some of the finest estates and town houses in the country. If you are building for yourself or others, write today or use attached coupon—we’ll respond without delay.

BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATING CO., NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Please supply informative literature and approximate cost of a Brunswick Plant adopted to residence details enclosed.

NAME

STREET

CITY

My Backyard Garden

(Continued from page 45)

and making a most appropriate place for the sentimental time-keeper.

Always Room for More

It is surprising how many plants one can have in a comparatively small area. It seems that there is always room for a few more here or there, especially of the favorites. I have often bought fifty or a hundred plants at a nursery, not knowing at the time where I would plant them, but upon bringing them home have always found room. Some plants are entirely too energetic and overbearing to be admitted in polite society and should in fairness even to themselves be excluded from the small garden. My garden being limited and having no extra ground to draw upon, except the vegetable section long since relinquished its hold to the glory of perennial flowers. The ground is so utilized that there is not even room for the occasional fire in which to dispose of prunings, old blooms, etc., and these have to be placed in barrels and removed. How can one reserve space for this purpose when there are always plants through Nature’s increase justly clamoring it, and even bidding against each other for its occupancy?

The iris rows have unexpectedly been doubled in length, the new ground having been previously prepared and planted to gladioli which were kept in perfect condition for over two years lying on the cement floor of the garage. I found room for them in the garden as the favorites among the irises. This proved to be the case with so many others, and when planted will immediately start to anchor themselves in the soil. The iris rows have unexpectedly been doubled in length, the new ground having been previously prepared and planted to gladioli which were kept in perfect condition for over two years lying on the cement floor of the garage. A corner of blue and white—delphinium hybrids and phlox Miss Lingard

Bearded iris have a reputation for extreme hardiness and will sometimes grow if only dropped to the ground. This proved to be the case with so many others, and when planted will immediately start to anchor themselves in the soil. The iris rows have unexpectedly been doubled in length, the new ground having been previously prepared and planted to gladioli which were kept in perfect condition for over two years lying on the cement floor of the garage.
"The Finest Willow Furniture Made in America"

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Quality is the sole appeal on which WHIP-O-WILL-O furniture is sold. Yet it isn’t expensive.

Your own ideas in finish, upholstery and design will be charmingly carried out in furniture for interiors and out-of-doors.

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SCRANTON, PENNA., U. S. A.

Veranda of the Belden Residence, Scranton, Penna.

Veranda of the Belden Residence, furnished with WHIP-O-WILL-O

A request will bring you our catalogue and price list.

KAUFFMAN
Radiator Shields

will

PROTECT DECORATIONS

and

ADD to the APPEARANCE

of YOUR ROOMS

Thousands in use.

They catch the dust and hold it.

Adds humidity also if you want it.

GLASS, MARBLE OR METAL TOPS

KAUFFMAN ENGINEERING CO.
ST. LOUIS U. S. A.

ROOKWOOD FAIENCE

Interest and beauty are given the walls in sun rooms or other appropriate spaces when tile decoration in color is applied, or when figures or modeling in relief are carried out in harmonious colors and textures.

Books, vases, candlesticks and many other small things of Rockwood design beautify the home. Write for appropriate literature.

THE ROCKWOOD POTTERY CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
there are so many candidates, so many appeals and so much to be considered that one no sooner decides than others sort crowd in. One of my choice is Isolde, with a color which very closely approaches pink. Every time I see this plant in bloom I long for a mass of them in combination with a good white or blue variety. Prosper Laquer is very fine, as are Crusader and Anna Farr. Quaker Lady is light and cheerful, a gay combination of lavender and gold which seems to glow with heightens. Rhine Nile, a tall bi-color, is especially attractive for garden display. Pauline also is a fine dark variety. Lo- hengrin is excellent, a large, bold flower of pleasing qualities; and where cost must be considered the popular Paulina dahlia is placed, in mass with Mrs. H. Darwin in the foreground, is thoroughly charming. Edward Michel was one showing, as its description gave me keen anticipations. The plant I received was named after Pauline. Iris King I like, and the old favorite flames. We need yellows not to back but all orange beauty for toy combination and contrast with others.

Dorothea, of the intermediate section, is a spot in my affection as well as in the garden. It is a hori- zontal bloom of white, blue and gold and pink, and the center just ahead of the eye is the well-known Florentine, A. E. Kunder, originator of the ruffled gladness, standards to the right. Probably if he decided that if the general public could see the newer as well as the standard kinds in all their variety and beauty they would take the country by storm, and there would not be stock enough in existence to supply the demand.

Roses
A very satisfactory treatment for a garage driveway, especially if it is of the ribbon variety with grass down the center, is attained by having a long rose bed on each side. In this location the driveway serves as well as the beds, the roses showing to advantage with the open space between the beds. Thus they are conveniently cared for and should they be desired for picking, the blooms are easily gathered. As the cut rose is a matter of forth almost every day, each new bloom catches the eye, though in some less prominent position it might pass unnoticed. The beds of three feet wide, accommodating two rows each with light or striped centers, being preferred.

"TEPECO" All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures are basically clay, covered with a fine, non-penetrable glaze (or enamel). The degree of hardness of this surface can be attained only on a clay base. Durable and beautiful. Sani­ tary because such a smooth surface resists the adhesion of soil. Alone of all white plumbing fixtures impervious to the action of ordinary acids, fruit and medicine stains. No metal to rust or stain.

"TEPECO" All-Clay Plumbing because of its permanency (comparable to the life of the house itself) thus adds the merit of economy to its many superiorities. "TEPECO" Plumbing Fixtures are made for every bathroom, kitchen, laundry and toilet purpose.

The
TRENTON POTTERIES CO.
Trenton, New Jersey

Yellow, because it appears so in the garden, although closed up it is a com­ bination of varying shades of copper, gold and rose. The bloom is large and conspicuous. Generally, an old favorite and a bright, lively crim­ son, is particularly good in the spring.

My personal choice is Madame de Bouche, introduced in 1911. This is the most delicate, charming rose I know claims this to be "by all means the best white to blush rose." The color varies a little in different soils and loca­ tions, but with me it is cream white with a center of the most exquisite viola­ gen rose. Its description is far beyond me; I can simply admire it. The rose bed on each side. In this location, derful spires of blue without becomir- ing. Betty is a good yellow—I say it is very fine, as are Crusader and Anna Farr. Quaker Lady is light and cheerful, a gay combination of lavender and gold which seems to glow with heightens. Rhine Nile, a tall bi-color, is especially attractive for garden display. Pauline also is a fine dark variety. Lo- hengrin is excellent, a large, bold flower of pleasing qualities; and where cost must be considered the popular Paulina dahlia is placed, in mass with Mrs. H. Darwin in the foreground, is thoroughly charming. Edward Michel was one showing, as its description gave me keen anticipations. The plant I received was named after Pauline. Iris King I like, and the old favorite flames. We need yellows not to back but all orange beauty for toy combination and contrast with others.

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The
TRENTON POTTERIES CO.
Trenton, New Jersey

If you intend to build or remodel your plumbing write for our instructive book, Bathrooms of Character"
John Sparks
of London

Old Chinese
Porcelain

707 Fifth Avenue at 55th Street
New York
YPRES

The British Tommies called it “Wipers”—this little West Flanders town with its fine Cloth Hall where in the days before the War the linen and lace trade flourished. Ypres was bombarded time and again by War the linen and lace trade flourished. Cloth Hall where in the days before the war its streets were deserted and during the war its streets were deserted and during the war its streets were deserted of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all save rumbling motor-lorries or ambulances scurrying away from the explosion of all 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An Auxiliary Heating System
For Early Spring and Fall
It Cuts Down Coal Costs

IT is used in connection with existing warm air, steam or hot water systems.

It takes their place for the fall and spring heating. It has proved so efficient that it is nothing unusual for an owner to tell us he "doesn't run his other more than two or three months." The Monroe Tubular Pipeless Heater does the heating the other months.

Does it at a decided saving in coal.

Does it more acceptably because of its flexibility and ease in handling.

Its installation is exceedingly simple.

Its cost is surprisingly reasonable.

Send for further facts and booklet on Monroe Tubular Pipeless Heater.

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237 JAMES STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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TURN A FAUCET
Instantaneous hot water comes automatically

TURN any faucet in the house, hot water flows instantly—uniformly—any time—as much and as long as you want it if you have a

Hoffman
Instantaneous
Automatic Water Heater
in your house—apartment or garage. Lights and heats automatically—turns off the minute you turn off the faucet. No waiting—no waste—easily installed at a low first cost and a lower upkeep.

Special Hoffman thermostatic valve eliminates all the inconvenience of the old style tank heater and assures an even temperature of the water at all times. Several sizes for the smallest house to the largest residence.

Hoffman engineers have solved many heating problems in their years of experience. Consult them today—the service is without charge.

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Oberlin Ave. and Nickel Plate R. R.
Lorain, Ohio

Please send me your booklet. No obligation.

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Please also send me the name of nearest dealer.
Repapering your house is a delightful combination of duty and pleasure. Thibaut's artistic papers set the Wall Paper fashion of duty and pleasure. They make a home modern and so increase its value far more than the actual cost of papering.

Send us your dealer's name and ask for our "Home Service Chart", which if carefully filled in and returned will enable our Interior Decorator to submit suitable samples of wall paper and drapery for your entire home without cost to you.

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On her bed's head Marie Antoinette had carved her personal monogram, one that would be adaptable to modern decoration.
AMERICA'S INCOMPARABLE CAR

DUESENBERG HIGH POWERED RACING TYPE MOTORS USED IN ALL REVERE CARS. SPEED 80 TO 85 MILES AN HOUR.

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ANTIQUE TAPESTRY PANELS
Petit Point Chair Coverings and Embroideries

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WE DESIGN OR CARRY OUT YOUR SUGGESTIONS.
THIS MAKES FOR INDIVIDUALITY AND DISTINCTION.
REPRODUCTIONS IN ALL PERIODS.

A Georgian Candle Sconce of classic simplicity
$24.00 wired complete, except bulbs.

CASSIDY COMPANY
INCORPORATED

DESIGNERS AND MAKERS OF LIGHTING FIXTURES
101, PARK AVENUE, AT FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK
Using Ciphers and Monograms in Decoration

(Continued from page 68)

In making choice of or in contriving such an individual mark or badge it is well to seize upon some characteristic preference in some historical item that will lend itself to conventionalized treatment in decorative form. The simpler the design the better as a rule, although many fairly complex motifs will lend themselves to original treatment. Nevertheless, it is well to be aware of the complexity that militates against coherence.

If such devices, if properly chosen, will be susceptible of execution in almost any material and may well be used architecturally in floors, upon walls, as trim on picture-frames and overdoors, in windows, doors, on corbels, on ceilings, weather-vanes and other ornamental work, and in sundry other places they will readily suggest themselves to the interested reader.

In addition to this fixed employment one may use them, perhaps in slight variations, on silver trinkets, on linens and in a score of ways beside which the individual case will dictate.

Using them this way in the country house gives a sense of unity to the furnishings and equipment.

**SEEN IN THE SHOPS**

Among the many charming little accessories which mean so much in the home, the following have been selected by the House & Garden Shoppers as being attractive from the decorative standpoint and price. In ordering, kindly mention purchase may be made through the House & Garden Shopping Service, 59 F., 446 St., New York.

(1) A tin scrapbasket, oval in shape and about 12" high, is hand decorated with Chinese motifs in bright colors on an old ivory background. It may also be had with dull old-fashioned flowers at the same low ivory background. The price is $1.25.

(2) There were also seen some charming little boxes, hand-painted in brilliant French colors. While made in this country they have that article which usually characterizes French things. They are made of wood and come in a range of sizes from the usual size of the stamp boxes and through to cigarette size and even larger. Prices from $4.50 to $22.50.

(3) A particularly charming wooden serving tray, oblong in shape, hand-painted in a lovely soft turquoise blue with the antique finish and ornamented with fine gold traceries. The bottom is covered with glass. It is 15" by 12". Handles are on either end. It may be had in any desired color. Price $1.50.

(4) A collection of exquisite fragile little Venetian glass vases, no two alike in shape or design, comes in white and range from $5 to $22.

(5) A pair of dull gilt composition candlesticks, antique finish with a more modern taste. The old blue lustre finishes introduced would be suitable for the living room mantel. They stand 14" high, and the price is $8 per pair.

(6) A serviceable bread tray, oval in shape in lovely gold pewter, is designed as such, dull finish, may be had for $7.50.

(7) A pewter muffiner is gracefully shaped and stands 11" tall and may be had for $7.50.

(8) A most appropriate table decoration for floating flowers consists of a shallow glass bowl which rests on a tripod of square 13" by 6" deep, with a glass bowl which rests on a tripod of square 13" by 6" deep, with a glass lining. The price is $5.

(9) An Italian pottery jardiniere, 15" high, holding short squat fat candlesticks. These candlesticks are especially effective with the bowl mentioned above and are $7 each. Candles to fit it, in the usual colors, may be had for $0.60 cents, while especially designed candles in cracked antique ivory effect are 90 cents each.

(10) An Italian pottery jardiniere, gracefully decorated in a variety of colors and gracefully shaped is 7" in diameter and 7½" tall. Price $5.

(11) A pair of pewter candlesticks, hexagonal and otherwise exceedingly simple in design, about 12" tall, may be had for $2.25 a pair.

(12) Particularly amusing, especially in view of the fact that birds are being manufactured in all sorts of shapes and sizes, is a little yellowish pear-shaped shaker of cracked silver. $4.14 each.

(13) Chased silver salt dishes in swan design with glass lining may be effectively used with the pepper shaker $1.25 each.

(14) A Sheffield silver tea caddy may be had for $8.

(15) A small round serving table in Sheffield silver with open pattern, 12" in diameter, is $15.

(16) At present there is a great use for lacquered pastel colored boxes, hand-painted or covered with novel papers. They come for every conceivable purpose and in every size and shape, from the tiny stamp boxes to the most exaggerated hat boxes. The most unusual of those I saw was tall cylindrical sunshade box made of very durable cardboard covered with unusually rich paper in black and dull gold, lacquered. This also comes in a black background decorated with lovely French baskets and a charming colored band top and bottom. It may also be equipped with a hinge that it will accommodate long fur stoles and scarfs if desired. It is beautifully lined with a harmoniously designed inlay 11½" in diameter, $10. Shipped out of New York, $15 extra for freight.

(17) Charming wooden toy boxes children have a hinged lid covered with gay paper in red, blue or pink decorated with amusing cut-outs or a heavy coat of lacquer. 26" by 9" high. Price $1.50 each.

(18) Convenient overnight hat boxes are made of heavy cardboard beautifully decorated with prints or clusters of flowers and ribbons to hold the hat in place. They come with a metal handle on one end to carry it. These also may be had in black, and come equipped in diameter and 6½" deep, price $5, square 15½" by 6½" with a lid, price $11.50.

(19) Delightful cigarette boxes imported from France are shaped like old-fashioned trunks with a hinged lid. They are painted in delicate colors and inset with old French prints. These are lined with the old-fashioned marbelized paper like that used in books, 4¼" by 2¼".

In Nattier blue, old rose and yellow.

(20) Gaily painted trays, useful in many ways, are also hand-painted with the same little French prints and lacquered. 10¾" by 7¼", price $5.50. They come in Nattier blue, old rose and yellow.

(21) For the dining table is a lovely oval mirror tray, 16½" by 9½", having a rim perforated and delicately engraved with bow and ribbon design. It is of silver plated bronze. $8.15.

(22) A hand tooled desk blotter ornamented in gilt is 15½" by 11¼", $16.50 and 20½" by 14½" at $18.50.

(23) A tooled leather pen tray in the same sign similar to the desk blotter is magnificent with glass and may be had for $15.00.

(24) Is a calendar alpse in the handsome tooled leather at $10.
ARTISTIC lighting fixtures will enhance the appearance of any home.

Graceful simplicity of line, exceptional craftsmanship, and harmonious finish of MILLER Fixtures appeal to people of fine taste.

Imagine such handsome brackets as these brightening the walls of your own home!

Because of improved methods of manufacture and distribution, MILLER Fixtures sell for less now than before the war.

Write and we will put you in touch with the nearest MILLER Distributor

EDWARD MILLER & CO.
Established 1844
Meriden
Connecticut

Choice is offered of Dull Brass, White Enamel and Colonial Silver Finish.

The refinement and restraint of these Colonial designs makes them suitable for any environment.
Roomier Closets in Smaller Spaces

MODERN closets of less than half the space of the old fashioned closets will provide hanging capacity for even more garments. Every cubic foot of space is made for service. Convenience and order hitherto unheard of are realized. A shelf above for hats, packages, etc., and a drawer for shoes—there is a place for everything.

Garments on specially designed Knape & Vogt hangers are suspended on a beautifully nicked roller bearing carrier. A slight pull brings the whole wardrobe out into the room for selection and airing. Better than the old fashioned lighted closet at less than one third the cost of wiring.

Garments in modern closets are not limited to the space of the old fashioned closets. Every cubic foot of space is made for service. Convenience and order hitherto unheard of are realized. A shelf above for hats, packages, etc., and a drawer for shoes—there is a place for everything.

This system of garment care modernizes closets in old or new homes, apartment houses, hotels, clubs, lodges, etc. Installation in old closets is easily effected by attaching over top of door casing and to rear wall. A screw driver is the only tool required. Carriers are made in all sizes from 12 to 60 inches in length. The cost ranges from $2.50 to $5.00 for lengths that fit closets in most homes.

On sale at hardware and department stores. If not immediately obtainable at yours, write us giving closet dimensions and we will see that you are supplied.

KNAPE & VOGT MFG. CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

New York, 168 Church Street
St. Louis, Title Guarantee Bldg.
San Francisco, Rinio Bldg.

Chicago, 546 Washington Blvd.
Boston, 36 High St.

Minneapolis, Soo Line Bldg.

“The Chinese Statuette”, by Richard Miller, who paints in gay colors suitable for a Colonial room

The Proper Portraits for Room

(Continued from page 30)

this picture. Fact is, I wouldn't feel just right having the faces of other people's ancestors on the walls of my home. Do you know what I mean?" The multi-millionaire glanced appealingly at the art dealer, and was answered by a nod and a look of comprehension. He warmed up to his theme. Even captains of industry grow confidential when they are not urged.

"I was born on a farm out in Ohio," he said. "My father worked early and late, and so did my mother. What schooling I had was paid for by the sweat of their brows. They were just common folks, of good old American stock, as fine as there is, and I am proud of it. I have made a lot of money by taking advantage of the opportunity which every American has. I am proud of that fact, too. But the money I have made has not turned my head, and it hasn't turned the head of my wife, either. We are not posers, my wife and I, and I am afraid that we wouldn't feel exactly comfortable if we put the portrait of this high-toned young woman on our walls. It's a beautiful picture, a splendid picture, but it doesn't exactly suit my idea of the fitness of things."

Again he looked appealingly at the art dealer.

"The mission of art," said the latter, "is to bring happiness to people. What is most enjoyable for one man, is not relished by another. If this were not true, then everybody would desire the same sort of picture. Old portraits bring a certain atmosphere to a room, and some people like them much. But the same atmosphere can be obtained by means of figures and landscapes. I shall be lighted to show you some of them, as for portraits, you have a lovely lady, and some of our American artists are producing decorative portraits that are most attractive."

Then American Portraits

A day or so later this wealthy industrialist, who was turning his back so unmistakably toward the classic, was a visitor in another gallery where everything was not staged so carefully but where there was a and easy air that led to good 

"Yes-sir-ee," said the art dealer, "American artists can paint portraits. The best portraits that are being painted anywhere in the world. Men, women, and children. Portraits that are able for decorations and portraits are just portraits. Yes-sir-ee!"

The dealer was a man of enthusiasm. He may not have been up to the points of stalking a picture lover or "putting over" a sale, but his faith in American art supplied any such 

(Continued on page 74)
The Little Chap Next Door

SEVEN years of boyish exuberance bounded up on his new neighbor's porch. Gravely his eyes swept the long expanse of uninterrupted lawn.

"Nothin' but grass," he said: "Why don't you have a garden like we've got, with trees an' bushes an' everything?"

The owner laughed. But the more he looked at his lawn, the more its bareness impressed him. Seven years had taught forty. That night, he wrote the Landscape Architectural Department of the Keystone Nurseries for advice.

Japanese Barberry, Amelopsis, Trees, and evergreens— including a blue spruce or two—transformed his grounds into a miniature Garden of Eden. Perhaps we can help you, too. We will gladly offer helpful suggestions. Write for our new 1920 catalogue. We will send it by return mail.

B. F. Barr Company

KEYSTONE NURSERIES
Box 100, Lancaster, Pa.
"THEY ARE GOOD TASTE"

WHY ALL TURKISH?

Because the ideal conditions of soil and climate in Turkey produce the richest, mildest and most fragrant of all tobaccos.

Conveniently packed in boxes of 10, 50 and 100 for Club, Home and Office. Plain or Cork.

“Primrose”, by Charles W. Hawthorne, is an example of American work suitable for decoration.
For the Real Profits—

It's the vegetables sold long before out-door gardens materialize that bring the real profits—a greenhouse makes gardening really worth while.

And you can materially increase the usual returns by gardening with CALLAHAN SECTIONAL GREENHOUSES. The free catalog tells how they take the cost out of greenhouse construction. Write for it TODAY.

GET YOUR GREENHOUSE NOW

Remember—Callahan Sectional Greenhouses cost less—are easily and quickly erected—are completely finished in sections in our factory—are made in desirable sizes and can be enlarged.

Duo-Glazed Sash for Hotbeds.

Callahan Duo-Glazed Sash Co.
1447 Fourth Street,
Dayton, Ohio

CALLAHAN SECTIONAL & CUT-TO-FIT GREENHOUSES

The Gardener who profits most labors

The wise gardener purchases the best seed and the best fertilizer, then plants and cultivates properly.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Seeders and Cultivators seed uniformly and accurately so that cultivation is easily, properly and thoroughly done. This permits the plants to flourish and bear more abundantly. Planet Jr. Tools save a tremendous amount of physical labor and enable you to handle increased acreage. They are built to last a lifetime and are fully guaranteed.

No. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL-HOE has hoes that are removable used alone. The plows open furrows, cover them and hill growing crops. The cultivate teeth work deep or shallow. The leaf lifters save much time in late work when plants are large or leaves too low for ordinary work. Crops are straddled till 29 inches high, then the tool works between rows with one or two wheels.

No. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL-HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW is a special favorite. Opens the furrows, sows all garden seeds on hills and drills, rolls down and marks the next row all at one operation. Hoe, plows and cultivates all through the season. Pays for itself in a single season.

FREE 72-PAGE CATALOG

Illustrates Planet Jr. tools actual farm and garden work and describes over 75 different tools including Senda, Wheel-Hoe, Rod-Hoe, Harrows, Orchard-, Beet-, and Plant-Wheel Riding Cultivators.

S. L. Allen & Co., Inc.
Box 1110K
Philadelphia
of Betts, Wiles, Jean McLane, Melchers, Miss Beaux, Miss Emmett and those who classify with them is broadly decorative, somewhat after the old English manner, painted with full brush strokes but not at the sacrifice of sympathetic likeness. However, there is a touch of modernism in their work, as expressed by breadth and color. Those who are not inclined to be in sympathy with the modern school will probably prefer the portraits of De Camp, Franz, Speicher, Benson and Olszky, who are inclined toward the more finished technique and very faithful in the representation of their sitters so far as exact and life-like appearance is concerned. Those who like broad characterization—pictures with 'punch' in them—will, of course, be inclined to favor the Luisi-Henri-Bellows school.

"Now, if you don't mind, I'll just show you what I mean."

And then the dealer brought out picture after picture to illustrate the different sorts of portraits American artists are capable of painting.

Writers in the very beginning, to his prospective client, that the best portraits in the world are being painted in America, but he was speaking as a patriot, of course, but he was also voicing the judgment of many others.

Modern methods of portraiture are done in this country. A century ago there was an era of splendid decorative painting, which was a reflex of the glorious art of London, when Reynolds, Raeburn, Romney, Gainsborough and Lawrence were at the zenith of their careers. The portraits left by Gilbert Stuart, Benjamin West and Thomas Sully are examples of this style. Then followed several generations when portraiture was in a long twilight—a period of dusty brown backgrounds with features like photographs looking out from their depths, more or less faithfully painted, but uninspired and hopeless as decorations. Thousands of them survived, but they have no art value whatever. They are merely family documents. They drew their inspiration from the same sources—from Munich and Dusseldorf—and they resemble in the faithfulness of their physical representation, of the work of the old German masters Holbein and of his more modern prototype, Lenbach.

Hudson River Portraits

The portraiture of these long years was most often of the so-called Hudson River School, which owed its inspiration likewise to Munich and Dusseldorf. As the landscape painters sought, figuratively, to paint every leaf on a tree, the portraitists apparently endeavored to represent every eyelash. The result was pictures, but not art, for art must impart esthetic pleasure. The Hudson River School landscapes that once brought thousands of dollars in the artists’ studios now sell at auction for a hundred or so. The portraits are even less desired, except as family relics.

But when the awakening came in landscape painting, when Inness, Wyant, Martin and Homer began to turn out their masterpieces, decorative style became portraiture, and the younger artists sought greater breadth of handling and brighter colors. Once the spell of the old tradition was broken, they turned to inspiration from various sources, some to the old English school and some to France, some to the old Dutch masters, some to Spain and some to modern Impressionism. All of these influences are seen in the American portraits that are being produced at the present time, and so various are the methods and styles that it is possible for any person, whatever his tastes, to be pleased.

Contemporary American portraiture has two main characteristics—its extreme vigor and its zest for characterization. Both of these are frequently as indigenous to the soil, for they are in accord with American life and American spirit.

Sargent’s Influence

Probably the most outstanding factor in American portraiture is John Singer Sargent. He has passed the middle of his career in England, it is true, but the word was passed out three or four years ago that he had retired to a portrait painter in favor of his landscape work, but he came to America after the outbreak of the war and since executed some notable commissions. Art lovers will remember two inimitable portraits of Rockefeller, which were exhibited at Knodler Galleries, as well as his portrait of President Roosevelt. Sargent is an apostle of the broad, brush stroke and of accentuated characterization, which he has done on a foundation gained from Reynolds and his 18th Century English contemporaries, who treated figures tenderly and in decorative style. This tendency he has passed on to his followers of the next generation.

There are two other figures in American portraiture who have gained some eminence, but who are unique. One is George DeForest Brush, whose portraits reflect the manner of the primitives, with exact and life-like appearance is concerned. Those who like broad characterization—pictures with ‘punch’ in them—will, of course, be inclined to favor the Luisi-Henri-Bellows school.

The other is F. Luis Mora, whose manner is that of the Spaniards, particularly of Goya, with contrast and striking colors, romantically used.

Placing Portraits

In placing portraits in the home it should be remembered that light is not a factor to be disregarded. Portraits can be best placed in gallery rooms, although this rule is not a hard and fast one; and that the deeper the colors, the more pronounced the eyes, the better the results. Art lovers will remember the versatility of George DeForest Brush, whose landscapes once brought thousands of dollars in the artists’ studios now sell at auction for a hundred or so. The portraits are even less desired, except as family relics.

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We have exceptional facilities for making bronze tablets and memorials according to customers' specifications. Our bronzes include all styles from the simplest to the most elaborately modeled.

Illustrations submitted upon request. If you specify approximate size desired, number of names, and whether ornamentation is to be plain, moderate or elaborate, full size designs will be furnished.
“The Double” Sterling
The 40 feature, 2 oven, 2 fuel range

THE range that saves both food and fuel, does away with stove annoyance, and makes kitchen work more simple and more pleasant.

The “Double” Sterling is a simple range to operate—uses either coal or gas or both at the same time—has oven and griddle capacity to meet any emergency and every convenience to save steps, time and temper.

Over 70 years’ experience in building the finest type of ranges is back of the “Double” Sterling. No expense has been spared to make it as nearly perfect as is humanly possible. Naturally the first cost of this Range is higher than others, but because of its scientific construction it is such a fuel saver that it costs much less to operate.

The “Double” Sterling is 49 inches wide and is furnished as illustrated or with leg base and shelf. It has 40 distinctive features which are fully described and illustrated in our hand- some catalog which we will gladly send to any woman who desires to take trouble out of her kitchen.

SILL STOVE WORKS
Established 1849
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The many which the budget-keeping manager whose figures we have quoted found, after the second year, that the family clothing cost almost two-thirds more for the winter than for the summer. She therefore laid aside a certain amount during the summer months to provide sufficiently for the winter clothes. It was a matter of interest and importance to each member of the family and the family council which followed this discovery was but one of the many which the budget-keeping made possible.

Computing a Household Budget
(Continued from page 24)

Over 70 years’ experience in building the finest type of ranges is back of the “Double” Sterling. No expense has been spared to make it as nearly perfect as is humanly possible. Naturally the first cost of this Range is higher than others, but because of its scientific construction it is such a fuel saver that it costs much less to operate.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Sterling Range.
cf the Makers of Sterling Coal Ranges, Sterling Combination Ranges and Sterling Warm Air Furnaces.

SILL STOVE WORKS
Established 1849
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SILL STOVE WORKS
Established 1849
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Built-in closets on each side of the bathroom door provide space for shoes in one and clothes in another. The doors have full-length mirrors.

Commodious Closets
(Continued from page 28)

The “Double” Sterling is a simple range to operate—uses either coal or gas or both at the same time—has oven and griddle capacity to meet any emergency and every convenience to save steps, time and temper.

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cf the Makers of Sterling Coal Ranges, Sterling Combination Ranges and Sterling Warm Air Furnaces.

SILL STOVE WORKS
Established 1849
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
ARCH, 1920

Wm. A. French & Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Interior Decorators
And Makers of
Fine Furniture

Duchesse de Chateau Reaux
by J. M. Natier
in the collection of
RALSTON GALLERIES
567 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

Genuine Reed Furniture
Unusual Designs Created Exclusively for
Homes of Refinement, Clubs and Yachts
HIGHEST QUALITY
BUT NOT HIGHEST PRICED

CRETONNES, CHINTZES, UPHOLSTERY FABRICS
Interior Decorating

The REED SHOP, Inc.
581 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
"Suggestions in Reed Furniture" forwarded on receipt of 25c postage

LANS
ANTIQIUES

QUEEN ANNE SIDE CHAIR: ONE OF A DINING
ROOM SET OF SIX SIDES AND TWO ARM CHAIRS:
SEATS COVERED IN PETIT POINT NEEDLE WORK

554 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK
CORNER OF 55TH STREET
The Principles of the Flower Border (Continued from page 31)

Anemone sylvestris—White, 1'-2', May-June.
Athyrium filix-femina—Yellow, June-Sept.
Antirrhinum liliiflorum, var. major—White, 2'-3', May-June.
Aquilegia—Various colors, 1'-2', May-June.
Aster grandiflorus—Violet with yellow centers, 2'-3', Sept.-Oct.
Campanula medium—Blue, white, 1'-4', June-July.
Campanula persicifolia—Purple to blue, 2'-3', June-July.
Hardy garden chrysanthemums Various colors, 2'-3', Sept.-Nov.
Crocus—Low, 1', May-June.
Dietes iridioides—Rose-red, Apr.-June.
Galardia grandiflora—Yellow to orange, 2'-3', June-Oct.
Helenium Hoopes—Orange and yellow, 1'-3', May-June.
Iris germanica—Various colors, 1'-2', May-June.
Iris laevigata—White to purple, 2'-3', June-July.
Lilium tigrinum—Orange-red, splashed purple, 2'-5', July-Aug.
Lupinus polyphyllus—Blue, May-June.
Monarda—Orange-scarlet, 2', July-Sept.
Papaver orientale—Orange-scarlet, 2'-3', June-Oct.
Phlox paniculata—Various colors, 4', June-Sept.
Tall, for the Back
Achillea millefolium—Yellow, July.
Alimentum—White to purple, 2'-3', Aug.-Sept.
Blue pimpernel—Orange, 2'-3', Aug.-Sept.
Dianthus barbatus—Various colors, 6'-10', May-Sept.
Dianthus gratianopolitanus—Terra-cotta, 1'-2', July-Sept.
Gomphrena globosa—Terra-cotta, 1'-2', Aug.-Sept.
Helenium autumnale—Orange, 2'-3', Sept.-Oct.
Helenium foliaceum—Yellow, 1'-2', June-Oct.
Iris pseudacorus—White, 2'-3', June-Oct.
Low GROWING, FOR THE FRONT
Aconitum—White to purple, 2'-3', May-June.
Aconitum.—White to purple, 2'-3', May-June.
Alchemilla mollis—Golden, 1'-2', July-Sept.
Anthemis tinctoria—Yellow, 1'-2', June.
Anemone japonica—White, 1'-2', May-June.
Aster amellus—Various colors, 1'-3', May-June.
Bells of Ireland—White, 1'-2', June.
Bellis perennis—White, 1'-2', May-June.
Buddleia—Blue to purple, 3'-4', June-Sept.
Calluna—Purple, 9'-12', July-Sept.
Campanula carpatica—Purplish-blue, 6'-10', June-Oct.
Dianthus barbatus—Various colors, 10'-18', May-June.
Dianthus plumarius—Various colors, 4'-6', Aug.-Sept.
Euphorbia—Various colors, 1'-2', May-June.
Gaillardia grandiflora—Yellow to orange, 1'-2', July-Oct.
Garden Utility House (Continued from page 55)
A Garden Utility House
bench at each end may be placed a cupboard for holding small articles that
do not need to be used frequently—drumming and banding tools, shears,
scissors, tags, etc. Between windows above the bench should be placed tools
used frequently, at the bench itself. At the lower end opposite the door may be
the seed, insecticide and fungicide cabinet for small amounts of each, the former
above, the latter below. For larger quantities of seeds kept in bags, a chest
is desirable. All seed receptacles should be made metal and rat-proof either
by being made of metal or being covered with galvanized hardware cloth,
one end opening an inch mesh. For

THE LUNKEN WINDOW CO.
4016 Cherry Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Manu facturers of
LAMPS
and
SHADES

Italian Majolica Vase Lamp mounted on painted wood base and wired for
two lights. The shade is made of
parchment paper of a soft yellow
cream and trimmed with black fringe
in colors harmonizing with the lamp.

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and 251 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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THE power of self-expression can be employed
to no greater advantage than in the social letter.
Men and women whose taste is beyond questioning
know of no more fitting manner to add charm and
individuality to their letters than to write them on
Old Hampshire Stationery.

Perhaps samples of Old Hampshire would help
you determine which style is appropriate. May we
send them?

Fine Stationery Department F
HAMPShIRE PAPER COMPANY
SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, MASS.
Makers of Old Hampshire Bond
The Plumbing in Your Kitchen
(Continued from page 52)

In the accompanying diagram, you can see three ways in which the main pipe is connected through the house to the main sewer, where it is in one case carried by a ventilator, or ventilated by perforations, in other portions of the system. Here, too, you can see the main trap, the clean-outs, and the main pipes, question of soil pipes, etc., is sufficiently covered by the plumbing regulations, so as to not need any explanations.

Now look at the illustration showing three systems with main trap and ventilating system. Each sink, of course, has its own trap, but this shows the main trap from main supply. The following are a few excerpts from the law:

Sewers, Drains and Traps

The term "private sewer" is applied to main sewers that are not constructed by and under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. The term "house sewer" is applied to that part of the main drain or sewer extending from a point two feet outside of the outer front wall of the building, vault or area to its connection with the public sewer, private sewer or cesspool. The term "house drain" is applied to that part of the main horizontal drain and its branches inside the walls of the building, vault or area and extending to and connecting with the house sewer. The term "soil line" is applied to any vertical line of pipe having outlets above the floor of first story for water closet connections.

The Trap—Typhoid Preventer

Most important from the hygiene point of view is the trap, which is a curved pipe permitting the last of a flow of water to remain in the pipe to prevent a back flow of sewage gas (a typhoid breeder) into the house. In the accompanying illustration you will see various forms of traps illustrated. These different forms are used under different circumstances which, of course, are entirely the plumber's business.

In hotels and large institutions, and in some large homes, a grease trap is built in the sink which is so constructed as to separate the grease from the water, which obviates clogging of the pipes and which amasses the grease which is sold to soap makers for soap.

Fresh Air Inlets and Main Traps

Fresh air inlets and main traps are also for the prevention of odors and gases coming directly from the sewer. The entrance of these gases often takes place, even though the plumbing is excellent, by the settling of floors and foundations, rendering the soil pipes defective.

Sewers, Drains and Traps

must be of extra heavy cast-iron. Where found in a leaky or defective condition shall not be repaired or replaced except with heavy cast-iron pipe.

The house drain and its branches must be of extra heavy cast iron when underground, and of extra heavy or iron or galvanized wrought iron or steel when above ground.

The house-drain must properly connect with the house sewer at a point two feet outside of the outer front wall of the building. An arched or other proper opening must be provided for the drain into the wall to prevent damage by settlement.

No steam-exhaust, boiler blow-off or drip-pipe shall be connected with the house-drain. Such pipes must first be changed into a proper condensing trap and from this a proper outlet to the house sewer outside of the building must be provided. In low pressure steam systems the condensing tank shall not be omitted, but the waste connections must be otherwise as above required.

Soil and Waste Lines

All main, soil, waste or vent pipe must be of iron, steel or brass.

Soil and waste pipes must have proper Y or TY branches for all connections.

The diameters of soil and waste pipes must not be less than those given on the preceding table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main soil stacks</th>
<th>Main waste stacks</th>
<th>Branch wastes for slop sinks</th>
<th>Branch waste for kitchen sinks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vent Pipes

All vent pipe lines and main branches must be of iron, steel or brass. The pipe must be increased in diameter and extended above the roof as required.

(Continued on page 84)
If you are building a home, ask your architect to specify:

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and write us for particulars.

Costs less than Oak

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(Adjoining Latin Club)

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For sale by Good Furniture Stores and Interior Decorators
VACATIONS are mighty important things. They give you the rest, the health, the change of viewpoint you need to succeed in your work or to help you keep the lead you already have. There are a few big capitalists who have bragged that they never took a vacation. Most of them never lived long enough to enjoy their success.

No, vacations are very necessary, and the more restful yours is the better it fits you for your work.

Get out on some quiet stream or near a deep blue lake or in the country—away from the crowd; out in a little cottage of your own. Hotels aren't restful; cottages you rent aren't what you want. Get one of your own.

Up in Grand Rapids, Michigan, there's a concern that is building cottages, garages and houses complete in their factories. They are artistic buildings, beautiful from an architectural standpoint and as strong and practical as they can be. They're shipped in units to wherever you wish to go. There they can be used unless it has been approved by the Superintendent of Buildings or the Board of Standards and Appeals.

No anti-siphon trap or deep-seal siphon-jet fixture shall be approved until it has successfully passed such test as may be prescribed by the Board of Standards and Appeals.

A set of not more than three wash-trays may connect with a single trap, or into the trap of an adjoining sink, provided both sink and tub waste outlets are on the same side of the waste line, and the sink is nearest the line. When connected, the waste-pipe from the wash-trays must be branch in below the waste.

The sizes for traps must not be less than those given in the following table:

**Sinks and Connections**

The entry of water to the kitchen is easy, of course, it does not alter the value of the sink, but the high grade manufacturer marks these "second grade." The basis is well for the housekeeper to know exactly what is good porcelain over iron is better, solid porcelain and slate are poor but this is not the case.

The entry of air into the kitchen is easy, it is not altered by the sink, but the high grade manufacturer marks these "second grade." The basis is well for the housekeeper to know exactly what is good porcelain over iron is better, solid porcelain and slate are poor but this is not the case.

The entry of air into the kitchen is easy, it is not altered by the sink, but the high grade manufacturer marks these "second grade." The basis is well for the housekeeper to know exactly what is good porcelain over iron is better, solid porcelain and slate are poor but this is not the case.
When Building

Buy, or have your builder and architect specify, articles made by the

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because they give you service that is permanent now and in years to come.

LIST OF A FEW STANLEY PRODUCTS

Butts, Hinges, Bolts, Latches, Handles, Hasps, Shelf Brackets, Screen Hardware and Garage Hardware.

Why not write for Booklet "H"—it shows what others think about Stanley Ball Bearing Butts.

The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

The J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, TRENTON, N. J.

SELECTING THE FIXTURES!

AFTER having planned to build or remodel, the next important step is the selection of the plumbing fixtures.

Mott fixtures add a permanent investment value to your property—a consideration you cannot afford to overlook.

Mott showrooms throughout the country are at your service. Visit them with your architect, builder or plumber. It will be a help to you in selecting good plumbing equipment.

Our "MODERN PLUMBING" book, illustrated above, features 24 model bathrooms. It offers also a variety of interesting suggestions for tiling.

The Mott Tile Department is prepared to submit designs and sketches for your approval.

Write for our "MODERN PLUMBING" book—it will help you. Send 4¢ postage.

Everything we sell, we make

SELECTING THE SETTING

When we plan a greenhouse, either for a city lot or a country place, we try, considering the use to which it is to be put, to keep it in harmony with its surroundings. It is thus the crown jewel of the grounds, dominating all its neighbors.

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have for years been the leaders in those improvements that make our greenhouses permanent structures in which utility is combined with beauty. We will be glad to work with your architect or to submit plans and sketches direct.

The Foley Greenhouse Mfg. Co., 9 West Lake St., Chicago
A Home to be Proud of

When passers-by stop to admire a home, the owner has reason to feel proud. You can make a house the envy of a street with one or two applications of Bay State Brick and Cement Coating.

It beautifies and waterproofs all buildings of brick, stucco, or cement. It protects against the constant beating of the hardest rains. It is impervious to sun or storm, heat or cold, rain or snow.

This super-coating comes in white and a large choice of colors. Write for booklet No. 2. It is profusely illustrated with photos of Bay State Coated Homes. We will also send you a sample of any tint you want. Drop us a postal today.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.
Paint and Varnish Makers
Boston, Mass.

The Plumbing in Your Kitchen
(Continued from page 84)

The question of outlets in the sink is simple. The outlet should not be perforated so minutely as to prevent rapid exit of the water, and yet the hole

(Continued on page 88)
Enamel, white or tinted is the decoration of elegance and good cheer.

Make sure it is the highest quality enamel—Banzai—so free-flowing that the decorator will not fail to obtain a mirror-smooth surface.

The elegance is enduring.

PITCAIRN VARNISH COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, NEWARK,
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND SEATTLE

SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES
AND SEATTLE

Economize and conserve

nothing will assist the housewife more in her efforts to economize and conserve than the right kind of refrigerator. The substantially-built Monroe prevents waste of food and ice. Cats ice calls 23 or more. Protects health by eliminating any possibility of half-spoiled, germ infected foods which must be particularly guarded against during the hot weather.

Here's added beauty and security for your new home

BUILDING that new home will be one of the events of your life. Plan wisely, and build well. Use Sargent Hardware throughout.

For strength, Sargent Hardware has no equal. There's safety in the home equipped with it, while unusual accuracy in fitting assures smooth operation.

Sargent Hardware means good taste. It lends an unobtrusive air of distinction to your home that one feels rather than sees. Among its many pleasing and tasteful patterns is one that exactly meets any architectural standard set.

Save money and food

Nothing will assist the housewife more in her efforts to economize and conserve than the right kind of refrigerator. The substantially-built Monroe prevents waste of food and ice. Cats ice calls 23 or more. Protects health by eliminating any possibility of half-spoiled, germ infected foods which must be particularly guarded against during the hot weather.

MONROE SOLID PORCELAIN REFRIGERATOR

A handsome, 100% efficient refrigerator for particular homes. Will last a lifetime. The Monroe has dainty, snow-white food compartments—molded, from one piece of genuine solid porcelain ware with full-rounded corners. They are clean and stay clean. No cracks, crevices or lurking places for dirt, germs or decaying food.

Not sold in stores—shipped direct from factory—Freight prepaid—Monthly Payments if desired

A copy of the New Monroe Book which fully explains the principles of Home Refrigeration sent free on request. Write at once.

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Beautify your home surroundings with RUSTIC CEDAR FURNITURE

SUMMER HOUSES
RUSTIC SETTLES
FLOWER TRELLISES
RUSTIC FENCES
BIRD HOUSES
BRIDGES & ARBORS
ETC.

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SARGENT LOCKS AND HARDWARE
In order to dligi the pipes of the plumbing system. Very often it is wise to have a wire net over the outlet. Some sinks are equipped with stoppers and with cylindrical outlets familiar in our wash basins and bath tubs. In these sinks the water is kept in until it is time to release it, obviating the necessity of wash basins. Sunk outlets are a nuisance to keep clean.

Faucets
Faucets are usually of metal, and high priced ones are of enamel. Some sinks have two sets of faucets, two in each set. Some have a higher faucet, a goose neck pattern, for filling carafes. The metal faucets are generally brass and nickel plated. Brass corrodes and is hard to keep clean. The nickel are very satisfactory but cost more. The enamel are quite ideal because the polishing is absolutely obliterated. In this case it is a toss-up to the purchaser what it is best to have—time or money. Then there is the pressure faucet—the one which has to be held in order to get water out of it. These are quite hateful, because they can never to be used unless the water price is almost prohibitive. Sometimes a foot pressure faucet is used in order that the worker may have his hands free for work.

If your water pressure is extraordinary, be careful to get faucets on your sink with air chambers to take care of this extra pressure. And try, above all things, to avoid faucets that emit a flood of water which does not splash the work at all.

Unless you are a skilled mechanic, don’t try even to put a new washer in your faucet to stop a leak. Because, unless you are skilled, you may forget to shut the stop-cock which cuts off the sink from the main water supply, which may be under the sink or in the cellar.

And to prevent a woeful catastrophe, don’t forget, if you leave your house during the winter, to turn off the water in the cellar.

Filters
The question of filters, which are attached to faucets, is full of danger, as there are only a few good ones on the market, and those that are good can be rendered, through careless handling, much more of a menace than the ordinary water supplied to you. The porcelain-like candle type is the best. The water sifts and filters through this porcelain candle. If this is sent away to be thoroughly baked, at regular intervals, according to the manufacturer’s description, it is useful; but, when this is not done, the filter becomes a breeding place for germs. Therefore, all things being unequal, boiled water is the safest insurance against germs.

As for the refrigerator’s role, in the plumbing of the kitchen—this is, of course, very important and very simple. It is necessary to keep noxious gases from the stored food. If possible, have a connection through the floor with the trap and pan in the cellar, as can be seen in the diagram. If this is impossible, have a trap and pan under the refrigerator which can be often emptied. It is, of course, convenient to have an ice box filled from the outside of the house rather than have the ice drawn through the kitchen.

There are some excerpts from the plumbing code:

Safe and Refrigerator Waste-Pipe
Safe and refrigerator waste-pipe must be of galvanized iron, and be less than 1 1/2" in diameter nor less than 1 3/4" in diameter with pipe bracket at least 1" in diameter with strainer over each inlet.

Safe and refrigerator waste-pipe shall not be trapped. They must charge over a properly water-trapped sink, with trap vented with an approved anti-siphon trap installed in the manner specified in rule 91, such sink to be publicly placed not more than 4’ above the floor. No case shall any refrigerator waste-pipe discharge over a sink below 1’ in diameter with strainer over each inlet.

There are pentagon lines which must be made by 90° or TV fittings and lead to the safe with as much care as possible.

Where there is an offset on a refrigerator waste-pipe in the cellar, there must be cleanouts to control the zonal part of the pipe.

In all lodgings and tenement houses the safe and refrigerator waste-pipe must extend above the roof.

Homilies
When I started to write this article I thought I would give specific plumbing rules, but the buying of fixtures is all that is necessary for the household to know, as all first class plumbers know the rules of the code. So the best I can do is to use the best plumber. Even if he be expensive, he will save you money in the end. And remember, always use one in your vicinity for he is not you, do not, will you be very unprofitable, as you will know when some emergency emerges!

If your pipes freeze in the winter, warm cloths until the plumber can arrive. In case you build in a remote district, be sure your water tested by an expert on the spot, so that he can examine not the water, but the source of its supply and help you in settling where to locate your well or pump, and where the water supply should go, etc.

After a new installation of plumbing, there is apt to get — like the peppermint smoke test, etc., to see if there are any leaks in the pipes. This is also accounted for in the plumbing code.

Although not quite technically plumbing fixture, there is a very self-cooled motor propeller fan, which is being put in kitchens, to keep the kitchen cool in summer, and to obviate the traces of excessive heat, steam and objectional odors.

Note: The writer is indebted to Balderston’s Housewifery (Lippincott) for sketches of traps.
Are your radiators 20% lazy? coils that won’t heat up might as well be out of doors

Air and water keep steam from making a radiator 100% hot. Get these noisy trouble-makers out and the steam will do its work quickly, silently, economically. Then, and only then, will you get full service from your radiators and full value in heating comfort from your coal.

The best architects and builders recommend the use of the Dunham Radiator Trap which silently returns the air and water to the cellar or boiler room through a separate small pipe. Steam cannot pass through the Dunham Trap. It is held tightly within the radiator, there to give up all its heat.

The Dunham Radiator Trap works automatically; never needs adjustment. It has been standard equipment for nearly fifteen years. Insist that your architect specify it; see that your builder uses it and none other. It can be applied to existing steam heating systems.

DUNHAM HEATING SERVICE
DUNHAM COMPANY Fisher Building CHICAGO
15-17 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
Branches in 36 cities in United States and Canada

50% cheaper than Paint
50% cheaper to apply
100% handsomer than Paint
This is only a part of what you gain by using Cabot’s Shingle Stains

WEATHERVANES from NATURE STUDIO

Have been called: "The artistic finishing touch to a perfect home."

Perfect balance—beautiful, rich and durable natural colors—will last a life-time.

Many different models at various prices ready for shipping—individual designs a specialty.

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NATURE STUDIO
523 Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

A Range That Saves Coal

saves money. A range well-built on the right principles will save coal. The fire should start quickly, burn evenly under perfect damper control, and practically envelope the oven with heat.

Deane’s French Range

for over 60 years has been specified by architects and demanded by experienced housewives because it meets most exciting demands. It embodies all the characteristics described and is constructed of the finest materials obtainable to insure a long, useful career. It costs more than ordinary ranges but pays for itself in better cooking and fuel saving.

The range shown here has two large ovens, with platform-drop doors. The heat passes around five sides of the ovens, insuring even temperatures and perfect roasting and baking. It rests on a fire-proof hearth and, where the chimney permits, is constructed to give increased surface space by eliminating the smoke-pipe. The warming closet in the plate shelf and the hood and ventilator are valuable features.

We have fully described this range and others, larger and smaller, and combining coal and gas, in Circular No. 31. Send for it now.

BRAMHALL DEANE CO.
263-265 West 36th St. New York, N.Y.

50% CHEAPER THAN PAINT

You can get Cabot’s Stains all over the country. Send for stained wood samples and name of nearest agent.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Manuf. Chemists
24 W. Kinzie St., Chicago
225 Market St., San Francisco
How large lawns are kept in fine condition

Cutting large plots of grass with hand mowers is a tedious, expensive job. Labor is scarce and its cost is high. As a consequence, many large lawns have deteriorated badly during the past two years.

Not so, however, with those who have an Ideal Power Lawn Mower to do the work. For one man with an Ideal can easily cut as much grass per day as five hard working men with hand mowers. And he will do the work better.

Advantages of the Ideal

The Ideal is a power mower and roller in one and the sod is rolled every time the grass is cut. This keeps it smooth, firm and free from bumps. The Ideal is scientifically designed to keep lawns in fine condition. The height is just right for steady year around work.

The Mower has a thirty-inch cut and one man can easily mow four or five acres of grass per day at an operating expense of about fifty cents for fuel and oil.

Cuts Close to Walks, Trees and Shrubbery

Machine turns easily and will cut close up to walks, trees, flower beds and shrubbery.

When running over walks, driveways, pavements, etc., the operator simply lifts the cutting mower from the ground by means of a conveniently placed lever. This feature is also important in the early spring when it is desired to use the machine for rolling only. Simply lift up the cutting mower, add more weight if required and you have the most convenient power roller imaginable.

The success of the Ideal is due to its sturdy and powerful, yet simple, construction. No clutches or complicated parts to wear and get out of order. The motor is built in our own shop and designed especially for the work.

Owners of large estates, public parks, golf clubs, country clubs, cemeteries, etc., are all using the Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower with great success.

Special Cutting Mower for Putting Greens

For work on golf courses we furnish, at slight additional cost, a special set of cutting blades for use on the putting greens. In less than five minutes the regular 30" blade can be substituted for cutting the fairway. When desired, we also furnish, as an extra, a riding trailer which fastens to the frame and permits the operator to ride and at the same time have the same easy control as when walking.

You can secure the Ideal through your dealer direct or from our factory. Write today for catalogue and further details.

IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER COMPANY

R. R. OLD, Chairman

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IDEAL POWER LAWN MOWER

Doors the work of five hand mowers

the warm plates! The grill is disconnected, the percolator put on duty with water in the pot and fragrant coffee in the upper container, so that it may be ready to serve the small cups that are used.

Aftet this the table butter contributes from an upper shelf plate of delicious chipped salad with cheese, ripe olives and crackers. Then come the coffee, little cakes of pounded almonds and bozovice, and a feeling of such supreme satisfaction, that almost the assembled company is ready to chant the halcyon hymns of praise similar to the ones chanted long, long ago from the Rig-Veda for the rites of the three fire ceremonies, when the gods wanted sacrifices of food and drink accompanied by hymns in which they took esthetic pleasure.

The Arts of Fire and Electricity

The arts of fire and electricity are intimate and interlacing. Today electricity is doing all that fire ever did without the concomitants of flame, smoke and soot. Fire today yields more heat in many cases than it cost, and the economy it did in years gone by. During the past century there has been a great advancement in the methods of applying heat to food. Each improve-ment has resulted in less of the energy wasted and in more being served by the food. Each step in the open fire up to the modern electric oven has been marked by the use of more expensive fuel, more efficiency and better control of the heat. All the technique of cookery has dealt with heat, but now cookery is being revolutionized by modern appliances. The simple, difficult conditions of the past are being replaced by comfort, cleanliness and efficiency. Electricity is so clean that clean in combination with cooking appliances. Generations have kept away from them without, because they were pulled to do so, but they are the heart of the hostess of today.

As refinement of living increases, cookery solves the problem of control of the heat, economy, labor and cleanliness. Electric energy is far ahead of all other means of energy when it comes to economy. New ways of applying it are being invented, but perhaps the most adaptable and useful is in the dining room—electrically.
A LARGE part of the investment you have made in your home is chargeable to the account of Beauty, for it is an expression of your taste and ideals, for you and the whole world to see. Next to your family, it is the great factor in your life.

This Beauty, in which you have invested, can attain its highest values only if provided an adequate setting. Part of your most essential investment is unproductive and a loss if the surroundings of your home do not support and bring out the Beauty you have built into it.

PROVISION of the setting that will enhance your satisfaction is our work, and it is a calling as worthy of specialized training as the designing of the house itself.

A. W. Smith Company
Landscape Architects and Contractors
KEENAN BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs

UK 800 acre nurseries are replete with a wealth of charming varieties, all as perfect as science and human endeavor permit.

As there is no better time than now, to consider their planting, our service department presents the following suggestions:

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Barberry,不死草、Flowering Quince, Bush Honeysuckle, Snowberry, Rosebush, Etc.

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Shrubs for Seashore Planting
Berberis, Degroot, Common Privet, Wise Mrtle, Japanese Box, Tamarisk, Etc.

Ask our service department for its cheerfully given assistance in making the proper selections. Catalog also sent gratis.

“Successful for over a century”
AMERICAN NURSERIES
Singer Building
New York

Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs

Let Evergreens Increase the Charm of Your Home

Imagine that home in the photo without evergreens! Wouldn't its exterior be so much bricks and stone and mortar?

The charm evergreens give doesn't fade when Old Jack Frost thrusts forth his withering hand.

Therein lies the permanent ornamental value of well chosen evergreens.

But—be sure to choose well. We are ready to give you choice specimens from the largest stock of evergreens in the world—millions of the most desirable varieties. And—at a modest price—nearly considered.

HILL'S EVERGREENS—The proud product of a family that has raised evergreens for one hundred years. Ask Landscape Architects, Nurserymen or Contact your nurseryman will answer this. Mail in your name and address for a Complimentary Copy of our 1920 catalog. The D. Hill Nursery Co., Inc.

The D. Hill Nursery Co., Inc.

Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Box 2-C, Painesville, Ohio
No one who really wants to grow grapes need fear the insects and diseases that attack the vines or the fruits. In the amateur vineyard the grower is generally less inclined to hale at the little work and cost of a fight that to the commercial grower who has impaired the effi- cacy of either; so instead of making applications each separate disease must be mixed and all applied at the same time. The time most effective work in spraying is when the growing season is when the insect is seen, and for plant disease before any sign of the disease is observed. Preventive, rather than remedial, be the watchword.

Varieties to Cover Long Seasons

While 1500 or 2000 varieties of grapes have originated in America over the past fifty years and more, our present list is of necessity limited enough lacking the patience and ability to grow every variety. Therefore our selection is made from those we feel the attention of amateurs is probably less than one hundred. Of these, of the leading "table" varieties are listed here in the approximate sequence of ripening. Those which are best known are printed in italics.

Burpee's Annual

The Leading American SEED CATALOG

Burpee's Annual is a complete guide to the vegetable and flower garden. It will be mailed to you free. Write for a copy today.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.

Philadelphia

A Dozen Good Annuals

(Continued from page 36)

and closely resembles the Hardy larkspur in appearance. It is a splendid flower in every respect.

Petunias. Brilliance and wealth of blooms, as well as marked success even in unfavorable conditions, characterize petunias. They come in all colors except yellow, green, brown and red. They are good for color masses and hedging effects.

Salpiglossis. Also called Velvet Flower and Painted Tongue. All colors, 1 ft. to 2 ft. high, desirable especially for garden effects and cutting for the house.

Phlox. An old favorite, better today than ever. All colors except blue, as their roots demand deal of nourishment.

Burpee's Sweet Peas

(Continued from page 94)

The first Spencer Sweet Peas in existence were brought to America by Burpee. Since then we have introduced over two hundred distinct new varieties, each an improvement on the past. The Burpee Sweet Peas are grown in California on our Florinale by Burpee. For 25 cents your garden we have prepared the following list of the Supreme Collection listed below.

Six Superb Sweet Peas for 25 cts.

King White—albino pure white flowers, most exquisitely finished in every detail.

George Herbert—truly giant-flowered bright rose-carmin.

Elfrida Pearson—a lovely shade of pink with a delicate tinge of salmon

Mrs. Townsend—white with a clear and delicate edge of light blue

Royal Purple—rich rose-purple blooms of largest size and beautifully waved.

Burpee Blend—the finest and most gorgeous mixture of Spencer Sweet Peas ever offered.

This Superior Collection is a revelation of delicateness and beauty. It contains one packet each of the Superior Spencer Sweet Peas listed above, together with the Burpee leaflet on "How to Grow Sweet Peas." If purchased separately the Superior Collection would cost $1. It will be mailed to you free complete for 25 cents.

If you are fond of Sweet Peas or interested in gardening of any kind write for a copy of BURPEE'S ANNUAL (Continued on page 94)
ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORTS

When you write, ask for our free catalog

This is the way you adjust it

A.

AN absolutely indispensable appliance for the up-to-date garden either vegetable or flower. A sturdy, hard-wood stake 3/8 of an inch square, 3, 4 or 5 feet long, with a strong wire support instantly adjustable to the required height, with no tool except the hands. Stake and wire painted green making them inconspicuous.

The "Adjusto" saves space because it keeps your plants in the air and sun, and from the ground. Enables you to grow premium-grade blooms, so increases growth and fruitfulness. "Adjusto" supports tomatoes ripen to perfection. "Adjusto" supports bring out the full beauty of Dahlias, Chrysanthemums and all the slender, tall-growing varieties. They will help you to cultivate close to the plant and either for your own enjoyment or exhibition.

Buy "Adjusto" at a garden-supply store or write direct to us.

FORREST SEED COMPANY, Cortland, N. Y.

Place Orders Now for the
New Rochester Peach Trees

The most wonderful, most delicious peach obtainable—yellow and red free-stone—stone very small. For eating and canning it cannot be surpassed.

The new Rochester Peach has an exquisite, delicate, distinctive flavor. Its flesh is of the richest yellow, highly flavored and luscious through and through.

The new Rochester Peach is a strong, upright grower, with a well-developed top. It comes into ripening the middle of August and bears the first year. Sand shipment as well as an Elberta. Hardier even than Elberta or Crawford. Has stood 16 degrees below zero and produced a full crop.

Nursery stock will be harder to obtain later in the season and higher in price. The best varieties may be impossible to get at all. Order this wonderful new Rochester Peach now while the supply lasts.

WRITE for circular, illustrated in color, describing this remarkable Peach. Bearing-age fruit trees, Blueberries, Ever-bearing Raspberries, and other nursery stock.

J. G. MAYO & COMPANY

GLADIOLUS PERENNIALS

Here is a wonderful opportunity for garden lovers—guaranteed stock direct to your own home from our growing grounds of 100 acres.

Two millions blooming gladioli alone
—sixty varieties of Kunderd large flowering
—exceptional strains of peculiar individual excellence and perfection of color and form
—twenty-five varieties Primulinus
—thirty varieties of Perennials added for 1920.

Now is the time—while you are thinking "garden"—to make your selection. Write for our catalogue. A postal will bring it.

RALPH E. HUNTINGTON

Here's How to Have the Best Garden In Your Neighborhood

Profit by the example of some of the most successful market gardeners in the country and plant Forrest's Fertile Seeds.

No matter how small or how large the garden you are planning for the coming season, vigorous, fertile seed is your first essential to success. Be sure to send for our catalogue. From it you can order one of the special collections we have made up for small gardens. For the more pretentious home or market garden, you can choose from a catalogue in which only the more desirable varieties are listed. Unproved novelties have no place in our catalogue.

If you want a real garden this year,—one that will be a source of pride and profit,—send for our catalogue, and from it, order Forrest's Fertile Seeds.

FORREST SEED CO., Box 41, Cortland, N. Y.

We grow our own Aster Seed and many other annuals, and can show as good as any grower on this foot-stool.

FORREST SEED COMPANY, Cortland, N. Y.
The lengthened shadow of John A. Salzer

Philosophers say that every great institution is the lengthened shadow of a man!

John A. Salzer, rugged and foursquare in reliability, directed this business for nearly half a century. He built soundly. The confidence of thousands of farmers is the richest inheritance of his descendants. It has greater value than all the large structures and acreage. As we prize this faith, we guard it with vigilance. Seeds must be of proven vitality.

In 1868 John A. Salzer personally sold his seeds, with a two-story shack as headquarters. Now there is a staff of more than 500 people; the great warehouses, elevators, offices, etc., total over seven acres of floor space. Every modern appliance of value to the seed business is used.

Send TODAY for a copy of our 1920 general catalog—168 pages, profusely illustrated—98 pages showing 275 Salzer varieties in actual color. A postcard will bring it to you—FREE.

How to Grow Grapes

(Continued from page 92)

John A. Salzer Seed Company
America's Largest Mail Order Seed House
Box 12, La Crosse, Wisconsin

Choose the best available variety of fruit depends largely upon the quality of the fruit. Use only fully ripe, sound, fragrant fruit, because immature, unripe and spoiling fruit will give a more or less unpleasant flavor. Care must be exercised in removing this fruit.

If the Muscadine varieties of the eastern States or the Vitisina (Europe) varieties grown mostly on the Gulf Coast are employed the fruit be pressed without being heated, the juice will have a better flavor than if the hot process is used, because the fruit has been cooked.

The Cold Process

In the cold method the grapes are pressed and the juice allowed to stand for two or six hours in a covered jar, process they are placed in enamel dishes, heated with constant fill the thermometer register at 175 degrees, no higher than 185 degrees, or 100 degrees higher. The resulting juice is pasteurized or heated in a covered jar, with a false bottom or rack to hold them. The jars must stand for six to twelve hours, until not only the exterior moisture, but at least some from the stems has evaporated; that the stems may even be allowed to shrivel somewhat before the fruit is stored; and that the freezing methods have all been well tested and proved worthy.

So firmly did John A. Salzer place the imprint of right practice on this business that each shipment—whether a package or a carload of seeds—is as carefully selected as though the founder had filled it in person.
PLANT BEARING AGE TREES
APPLES—PEARS—PLUMS
4 years old

IF YOU WANT fresh, juicy fruit and want it quick, and in sufficient quantity to give it a place on the family bill of fare, plant some of these magnificent Bearing Age Fruit Trees.

Each tree has been grown, cultivated and pruned for a specimen. 7 to 9 feet in height; symmetrically branched, heavily-rooted—trees that are extra large and save you years of waiting for apples and pears of rich flavor and delicious, juicy plums.

The illustration at the side shows a plum tree dug at random from our block of specimens.

APPLES—Summer:

PEARs—Summer:
Barlett.

PEARS—Autumn:
Chapp's Favorite. Wilder.

PEARS—Winter:

PLUMS—Early:
Abundance (Cherry Red).
Lambard (Violet Red).
Fresch Prune (Dark Purple).
Yellow Cape (Golden Yellow).

PLUMS—Late:
Shrop Damson (Blue).
Bradshaw (Violet).
Burbank (Cherry Red).
Oct. Purple (Purple).

Prices—$2.50 each; $10.00 per dozen; $75.00 per hundred.

IMPORTANT—For descriptions and prices of a complete list of "Glenwood products," send for a copy of our 1920 Catalogue of Dependable Trees and Plants—it is free.

We have a few select specimen bearing age fruit trees, five, six, and seven years old, which have had special attention, and some of the early varieties had fruit on last season. We were the first in the United States to propagate and make a special study of bearing age fruit trees and this is an opportunity for those who want something extra choice.

Why not say it with DAHLIAS?

Dahlias will bloom in the Fall, when all other flowers in your garden have gone by. From some varieties you can cut as many as two hundred blossoms from a single plant. Your choice of coloring and form is almost unlimited.

TRY THESE COLLECTIONS

Six giant Dahlias for $5.00 prepaid

Bonne (Hybrid Carus)—seventy-five. Cardinal. (Peony-flowered) purple. crimson.
Burrington. (Decorative) salmon-yellow. Lemon. (Hybrid Carus) lemon yellow. Min. B. g. 21, (Decorated Cactus) yellow.
Yellow King. (Hybrid Carus) yellow.

If you are a flower lover you will be delighted with these six wonderful dahlias. They are of gigantic size, exquisite colors, perfect habit, and have good stems. This is why I can recommend them first, as I am sure they will give perfect satisfaction. I guarantee every bulb to grow.

GLEN BROS., Inc., Glenwood Nursery.
Est. 1866, 1910 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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NEW CULTURAL GUIDE FREE

My 1920 Catalogue and Cultural Guide is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants. Write now, as it contains valuable cultural notes, and a collection of over 500 of the Dahlias, and a complete collection of Gladioli, Peonies, Pilleb, Hardy Plants and Nursery Stock.

J. K. ALEXANDER
425-435 CENTRAL ST. East Bridgewater, Massachusetts
NIAGARA DUST GUN

Protect Your Flowers, Vegetables, Shrubs and Fruit Trees with the

NIAGARA HAND DUST GUN

and

Niagara "All-in-One-Dust-Mixture"

Half the joy of having a garden is taken away by the insects and diseases which partly destroy or riddle your plants and trees.

Dusting, by killing insect pests, and controlling fungus diseases, will help you to enjoy the garden to the utmost without the sloppy, messy bother of mixing various chemicals with water and making various solutions for different pests.

Niagara "All-in-One-Mixture" is a clean flour like dust which contains fungicide poison, and contact insecticide in combination. So a single application fights all classes of insect pests and fungus diseases.

The dust is placed in the hopper at the end of the Niagara Dust Gun and by short, easy strokes of the piston blown in a thin cloud over the plant. There is no chance of soiling or spoiling the clothes and the entire outfit is so light and easy to operate that any woman or child can rid the garden of plant pests and fungus diseases.

Niagara Hand Dust Gun, One Pound of Niagara "All-in-One-Mixture" and the Niagara Garden Guide are all packed in a single attractive carton for sale by dealers everywhere.

If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You Write Us.

We also manufacture a complete line of hand sprayers and atomizers of the highest quality.

No. 1 Atomizer Continuous Sprayer—Three times faster and less costly to work furnished with two interchangeable brass nozzles.

Niagara Compressed Air Sprayer Has No Equal

Easier to operate, more powerful brass pump, durable collapsible steel tank, large volume of mist spray in any direction desired.

Niagara Sprayer Company

15 Main Street, Middleport, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Power and Hand Dusting Machinery for Orchard, Vineyard and Field. Special Dust Mixtures—All kinds of spray materials and sulphur.

To Dealers. If you have not already investigated, write at once.

Nets in cream color or ecru in a variety of meshes come 45" wide. The one at the left is a very heavy coarse weave at $1.30 a yard. The center is an old-fashioned mesh, $1.15 a yard. The one at the right, a lighter weight square mesh, $1.25 a yard

THE NEW NETS MAKE ATTRACTIVE GLASS CURTAINS

The problem of glass curtains is being solved most satisfactorily this season by the new and attractive nets which are so popular. Although linen cloth and silk gauze have been used to take the place of net curtains very frequently, there are schemes of decoration in which nothing is more effective than the simplest sort of curtaining without ruffles or without trimming. For that purpose net is the most satisfactory and it also has the advantage of being semi-transparent and admitting plenty of light.

The new nets have many advantages over scrim and materials of that variety, as they do not sag or pull, which makes them in consequence much more durable. The nets may be had in a variety of weights and textures, all of them from the heavy, wide variety to the very fine filet mesh with openings no more than one-sixteenth of an inch.

They cut to good advantage, as all these nets come 45" wide, which is sufficient for one side of the average curtain.

The making of these glass curtains in the decorative mesh nets should be as severely simple as possible; a wide hem at the bottom with either the selvage or burnt orange. Many charming effects have been arrived at by the use of these materials which of course could be carried to a greater extent if one wished.

The outer curtains are of a more severe and contrasting shade such as peacock blue or cream color to match the net. They are made in a variety of interesting designs, the treatment, the design is very French. The lower right is a very sheer openwork model, the one at the left a more weighty pattern, which of course could be carried to a greater extent if one wished.

There is one at the right, a lighter weight square mesh, $2.10 a yard. The one at the bottom and the center, and at the sides, are of a more weighty texture, $1.15 a yard.

The one at the right, a lighter weight square mesh, $2.10 a yard. The lower right is a very sheer openwork design, $2.85 a yard.

Four more glass curtain nets are found in these designs. The upper left is a square mesh net of medium texture, $2.10 a yard. The upper right, a very close filet net, $3.15 a yard. The lower left, all-over design darn and egg, medium weight $2.30 a yard. The lower right is a very sheer openwork design, $2.85 a yard.

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For Early Spring Planting

Year after year the garden increases in charm and value as the shrubs and plants increase in size and blooming power. Early Spring is a desirable time for setting most plants, and in my collection at Wyomissing may be found specimens that are suitable for every phase of gardening. A few are here noted—to list all would be impossible:

Japanese and Asiatic Shrubs—Berberis, Frangula, Cotoneaster, Ribes, Deschampsia, Eriogonum—Evergreen Shrubs.

Rare Species Evergreens for the formal garden, lawn groups and rock gardens.

Barry Astors, Philoan, Delphiniums, Paeonias, and other perennials for spring

From Lilies, Delphiniums, and other nurserymen.

From Maxey, Hardy F. Specimens chosen because of the great demand for the sixth edition will be sent to those who request a copy.

BERTRAND H. FARR
Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
106 Garfield Avenue,
Wyomissing, Penna.

From an Ugly Swamp into a Thing of Beauty

I

If you have a low, marshy bit of ground on your lawn, don't resign yourself to it, or allow it to spoil all your plans for the beautifying of your home grounds. We can easily convert it into a beauty spot which will enhance rather than detract from the charm and attractiveness of your grounds—in fact, it will look as if you had made special provision for a water and rock garden—as many millionaires do on their fine estates. And the expense will be surprisingly small—indeed, the beautiful result will depend more upon taste and skill in taking advantage of Nature's own handiwork, rather than upon lavish expenditure.

This is merely one example of the ingenuity which Moons' Nurseries is ready to apply to the problems of the suburban home-owner—with the double object of securing the most pleasing results on the home grounds with the least expenditure of money. We are prepared to submit definite planting and beautifying suggestions based on your own peculiar needs and the amount you are willing to expend. Or we will offer several suggestions with approximate cost estimates from which you may make your choice. If preferred, we will draw up a plan calling for the gradual adornment of your grounds over a period of two or more years—yet with each season's beautifying complete and effective in itself.

We have traveling representatives who cover a certain range of territory, and if your home comes within this distance from New York or Philadelphia it will be a pleasure—both to us and to you—to have one of these "friendly counselors" call upon you, look over your grounds, and make suggestions—all, of course, without involving you in any expense or obligation. Even if you are too far away for such a personal call, we find that we can be of very definite help if a letter is written to us describing the home grounds in clear detail—as you might to a friend whom you knew to be deeply interested. Why not write us such a letter, and let one of the oldest, most resourceful and most reliable nurseries in America prove of real assistance to you in giving your home the most beautiful setting it can have.

Moons' Nurseries

THE WM. H. MOON CO.

MORRISVILLE PENNSYLVANIA

which is 1 mile from Trenton, N.J.
What Makes a Home?

Our Booklet "Home and the Fireplace" contains a Minimum of Information pertaining to Fireplaces and Heating Equipment. Send For Write Today

ROSEDALE SPECIALTIES
For the Spring of 1920

Roses in many varieties and in large sizes for immediate effect. Also Fruits (dwarf and standard).

Evergreens in 70 varieties and many sizes, up to 25 feet. Frequent transplanting assures compact root systems.

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines in great variety, including extra sizes for immediate effect.

We will issue 2 helpful catalogs — February and August. Send us your name and address.

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Box H
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SAVO STEEL FLOWER AND PLANT BOX
SELF-WATERING and SUB-IRRIGATING for WINDOWS, PORCHES, SUN PARLORS, etc.

More SAVO boxes indoors or out and have beautiful flowers the year round.

LEAK PROOF and RUST PROOF
ALL YEAR 'ROUND GARDEN

Perfect air circulation and drainage. Aluminum or dark green enamel finish. Most efficient, durable and artistic flower and plant box made.

Ask your dealer or write for FREE booklet.

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you will enjoy in your garden

1. The Blue Lace Flower — as rare as a gem. A soft, feathery flower. A surprise to expose. Particularly charming in mass and borders. Created a sensation when introduced. A flower that grows and blooms at will in pots and boxes. Perfect for porch or window box. Price, 15c each.

2. The Red Lace Flower — simply a marvel. A gumdrop red, it is most beautiful and unique. A red lace flower that appears to be a red lace upon the petals of a rose. A flower that grows and blooms in pots or boxes. Price, 25c each.

3. The White Lace Flower — a project to long. A delicate white lace-like flower that appears to be a white lace upon the petals of a rose. A flower that grows and blooms in pots or boxes. Price, 25c each.

SPECIAL OFFER — ALL THREE FOR 75c.

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22 West 59th St.
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SALAD SECRET

100 recipes. Brief but complete 15c by mail. 1000 recipes $3.00. 15c.

50 Sandwich recipes 15c.

All three 30c.

B. H. BRIGGS
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QUAINT SMALL HOMES
By Homer Bliss, Rockford, Ill.
Brochure Showing Just Six Masterplans in design with plans sketches. You will never worry with plans sketches. YOu will be pleased with plans sketches.

Price Three Dollars.

Wing's Gladia"s

The next choice variety from the great Chinese and American hybridizers, with chief advantage of stealing the show this season.

Many of them cannot be obtained against English scripts, and they are very rare upon the American market.

For the Spring of 1920.

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